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ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR 1895,

TO THE FOLLOWING DISTRICT COUNCILS:

DONCASTER BOROUGH.

DONCASTER RURAL.

GOOLE RURAL.

GOOLE URBAN.

RICCALL RURAL.

SELBY RURAL.

SELBY URBAN.

TADCASTER RURAL.

TICKHILL URBAN.

J. MITCHELL WILSON, M.D., D.P.H., Cambs.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



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SUMMARY OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

IN EACH DISTRICT.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	POPULATION.	AREA IN ACRES.	RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
			BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.
DONCASTER BOROUGH	28,187	1,619	33.7	20.0	2.8
DONCASTER RURAL	32,700	106,326	36.0	17.4	1.4
GOOLE RURAL	7,996	38,238	33.0	15.5	1.0
GOOLE URBAN	17,000	1,332	36.0	18.8	2.8
RICCALL RURAL	3,126	16,735	31.3	15.0	1.5
SELBY RURAL	5,950	34,726	27.8	17.3	1.5
SELBY URBAN	6,200	3,757	33.2	18.0	4.3
TADCASTER RURAL	27,130	72,865	34.0	17.2	1.4
TICKHILL URBAN	1,400	488	31.4	22.4	2.2
	129,689	276,086			

BOROUGH OF



DONCASTER.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1895.

PRESENTED TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE ON THE 25TH FEBRUARY, 1896.

Doncaster :

HARTLEY AND SON, GENERAL PRINTERS, CHRONICLE OFFICE, HIGH-STREET.

DONCASTER URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ending 31st December, 1895.

POPULATION 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,954
ESTIMATED POPULATION DURING 1895...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,187
PART ESTIMATED AS BUILT UPON, IN ACRES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,629

TO THE DONCASTER SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have now to present to you my annual report for 1895.

The estimate of the population upon which the following Population birth and death rates are based is made up to the middle of the year, as giving the time when the best average can be obtained of the numbers of the inhabitants in the town throughout the whole year. The estimate is calculated so as to allow for the increase of newcomers into the town as well as the increase due to the excess of births over the deaths

year by year. For the whole town the estimate of 28,187 is probably nearly accurate, but in subdividing the population of the whole town among the six wards I cannot claim the same certainty, since the actual numbers in each ward have not yet been ascertained at a census. The case of the late division of Doncaster into a larger number of wards, since the census of 1891, is an argument in favour of the general census being taken at shorter intervals than 10 years.

Birth Rates.

The number of births registered in Doncaster last year was 950—males 468, females 482. In 1894 the births were 884. The birth rate last year was nearly 34 per 1,000 (33·7). The average birth rate in Doncaster for the previous 10 years was 32·5. The rate throughout England and Wales last year was 30·3. When we examine the birth rates in the different wards there are found wide variations. The highest rate was in the North Ward, 49 per 1,000; this excess is in part due to all the births at the Workhouse among inmates, who go there from the whole Union, being registered in the North Ward. In the West and South Wards the birth rates were 39·4 and 37·7 respectively. These rates, I think, represent the usual average condition of those parts of the town which we know are largely inhabited by young married people. In the East Ward the birth rate was only 22·6, in St. George's Ward it was 24, and in the Central Ward it was 26. From these low returns it might appear as if my estimate of the population living in these wards was too high, but when we come to consider the death rates in these same wards and find them rather above than under the average it is evident that no over-estimate of the population has been made. It is an invariable rule to note what proportion the deaths of children under one year bear to the births registered during that year; in this calculation there is no question of population to be considered. On the other hand, the proportion of these deaths among infants must be considerably affected by the high or low prevailing birth rate; thus, in St. George's Ward, where the birth rate was 10 per 1,000 under the

Deaths among
Infants in com-
parison with
the Birth rate.

town's average, infants under a year died in the very high proportion of 409 in every 1,000 births registered.

In the West Ward, on the other hand, where the birth rate was high, viz., 39·4, the deaths among infants were only in the proportion of 120 per 1,000 births.

In the Central Ward the proportion was	...	222.
In the East Ward	„ „	132.
In the South Ward	„ „	183.
In the North Ward	„ „	132.

Throughout the whole town the rate was 181 last year, while the 10 years' average was 164.

That increase was not peculiar to Doncaster last year, for the Registrar-General's return for 1895 shows that the rate over the whole country was 161, as compared with the previous 10 years' average of 146. The increase in Doncaster was nearly in the same proportion. While high and low birth rates influence this matter, there are reasons closely associated with the homes of the children and their sanitary surroundings which are even more active.

The number of deaths registered from all causes in the borough in 1895 was 596—males 312, females 284. Among the deaths which occurred at the Workhouse and the Infirmary, 30, or 45 per cent. of the whole, were persons who had, previous to their admission, not been residents in the town. These are deducted, leaving the corrected number of deaths as 566. That number exceeds the deaths which took place in 1894. The death rate during 1895 was 20 per 1,000, as compared with 17·4, the rate for 1894. Comparing the returns from the Registrar-General's report, it is stated that the death rate for the whole country “during 1895 was 18·7, which shows an increase of 2·1 per 1,000 on the low rate of the previous year.” Taking the 10 years previous to 1895, the average death rate in Doncaster was 18·7, so that the returns for last year were above that average.

Death Rates.

In the Central Ward the death rate was 22·4 per 1,000

„ East	„	„	17·7	„
„ North	„	„	21·3	„
„ St. George's	„	„	24·0	„
„ South	„	„	17·8	„
„ West	„	„	18·3	„

Before these calculations are made, all the deaths at the Workhouse and the Infirmary, of those persons who had previously lived in Doncaster, are distributed from the North and Central Wards, where these institutions are, among the populations of the whole town. In noticing the prevalence of several diseases during the year, some of the causes of the high death rates in several of the wards will be referred to.

Deaths from
Zymotic
Diseases.

During 1895 there was a very unusual prevalence of cases of several infectious diseases in the town. The fatal cases from these and others are included in one special group termed zymotics. From cases of actually infectious diseases there were deaths, viz. :—

From measles	22
From scarlet fever (including 2 at Carr House).....	10
From enteric fever (including 1 at Carr House).....	3
From diphtheria	3
From membranous croup.....	1
From whooping cough	2
From puerperal fever	1

In addition to these, deaths from diarrhoea are also included in the same group, although it is not quite a received opinion that diarrhoea is an infectious disease. 38 deaths were certified as caused by diarrhoea; 32 of these were among children under one year. The total zymotics were, therefore, 80, and the death rate was 2·8 per 1,000. The average rate for the previous 10 years was 2·1 in Doncaster. In 1895 the death rate in the whole country from zymotics was 2·1.

In the South Ward that rate was 4 per 1,000.

„ North Ward	„	3·3	„
„ Central Ward	„	2·7	„
„ East Ward	„	2·5	„
„ St. George's Ward	„	2·5	„
„ West Ward	„	1·7	„

It deserves special reference that nearly one-half of the Diarrhœa. above list is due to deaths from diarrhœa. That illness is too much considered as one inseparably connected with the warm weather of the summer and autumn, whereas children should be protected against the effects of the warm season with as much reason as they now are against attacks of bronchitis in winter. The list of deaths said to have been caused by diarrhœa might have been doubled if in these had been included the cases certified as having died during the same months from similar ailments without being termed diarrhœa. The full effect of this matter is seen in examining the death rate of the St. George's Ward. It was the highest of any ward in the town, viz., 24 per 1,000, and the deaths among infants excessive, viz., 409 per 1,000 births. If the deaths from diarrhœa and allied diseases had not occurred, the general death rate in that ward would only have been 19, a difference of 5 per 1,000. The deaths from these diarrhœal diseases influence in certain years the death rate from all causes to a considerable extent in Doncaster, *e.g.*, if the numbers in 1895 had been the same as were registered in 1894 from that cause then the death-rate last year from all causes would have been 17·7 instead of 20 per 1,000. It has been proved by the experience of other towns and districts that diarrhœa is a preventable disease to a large extent. High temperatures may and probably do injuriously affect weak children, but the greater number are more seriously injured by the action of the heat upon decaying or waste matters stored near to the house, in ash-pits. The high temperature causes more rapid decay in these matters and foul air is then given off in the yard and into the dwelling-house. Unsuitable food and drink also assist in setting up the irritation in infants which so often ends in fatal illness. There is no new remedy to propose. A more frequent removal

of all refuse near to houses, more thorough cleansing of all house sinks and drains will aid in keeping a pure air both outside and inside our houses and there will be less risk of food becoming unwholesome.

Deaths from
Diseases of the
Lungs.

From phthisis or consumption there were 45 deaths registered, equal to 1·6 per 1000 ; from other diseases of the lungs such as bronchitis, pneumonia, &c., there were 85, equal to 3·0 ; together these several forms of lung disease caused 130 deaths and the death-rate was 4·6 per 1,000 ; that is less than the average rate for the previous 10 years which was 4·9, while for the first half of these years the average was 5·3. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the excessively severe weather in the spring of 1895 the deaths from diseases of the lungs have continued to decline.

In the early part of the year 10 deaths were returned from influenza ; these cases were associated with some form of disease of the lungs.

Deaths among
the young and
aged persons.

40 per cent. of the deaths last year were among children under 5 years of age, the greatest number of deaths under 5 was in the South Ward, viz., 58 per cent.

In St. George's Ward it was 55 per cent.

West Ward	48	„
North „	43	„
Central „	39	„
East „	23	„

During last year 58 deaths were registered among people living in our yards and courts, and of these 63 per cent. were of young children under 5 years of age. Further details of these and a comparison with the deaths from several groups of diseases in the whole town, with the returns from the courts, are given in table IV.

20 per cent. of the deaths last year were of Doncaster residents who had reached 65 years and over ; a very unusual proportion occurred in the East Ward, where 46 per cent. of such aged persons died ; in the courts previously named they

equalled 17 per cent. ; one of these had reached 92 years.

43 deaths were registered on the Coroner's certificate after an inquest or an inquiry had been held, 23 were returned as due to natural causes, 10 resulted from some form of accident, 8 from convulsions, 1 was a case of suicide, and 1 of manslaughter.

During 1895 a very large number of cases of infectious diseases were reported. The total number was 478.

Cases of
Infectious
Diseases
Notified.

The cases of scarlet fever were	363
" " enteric "	36
" " diphtheria	30
" " membranous croup	3
" " erysipelas	44
" " puerperal fever	1
" " English cholera	1

In 1894 only 143 cases were reported, and in 1893 during the 10 months the Act was in operation there were 552 cases.

The cases of scarlet fever, enteric fever, diphtheria, and of measles (which is not one of the diseases reported) were all prevalent in excess of the average number in ordinary years.

The following table gives the numbers coming to our knowledge during each month of the year.

1895.

Month.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas	Total for Month.
January	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	5	15
February	9	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	16
March	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	9
April.....	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	10
May	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	9
June	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	16
July	28	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	32
August	71	3	..	8	..	..	..	2	84
September	48	5	..	9	..	..	1	2	65
October	60	5	..	10	..	..	..	6	81
November	56	1	1	2	..	..	..	8	68
December	65	2	2	1	..	..	..	3	73
Total of cases.	..	363	30	3	36	..	1	1	44	478

Cases of Measles.

During the first quarter of the year the outbreak of measles occurred. From the returns made of the fatal cases the disease prevailed in each ward with the exception of the East. So many of the children attending Wellington Street Infant School were ill with measles that it was found necessary to close it for a month. The attendance at St. Peter's School was also greatly lessened. Our efforts to induce the mothers to separate the children attacked were not very successful; there is too much stress laid upon the fact that the disease is *only* measles and yet the 22 deaths caused by that disease exceeded the whole number due to every other form of infectious disease.

Cases of Scarlet Fever.

Among the 363 cases of scarlet fever there were 10 deaths, which is just under 3 per cent. of the persons attacked. Among children under 5 years of age ill, the death-rate was

4.5 per 1000. I may anticipate here part of what I have to report upon the cases sent to the hospital by stating that among the 188 cases treated there, there were only 2 deaths or considerably less than 2 per cent. of the cases ; on the other hand, 175 cases were treated at their own homes and 8 deaths occurred among them. I would like to state that no selection was made of the cases removed, but a smaller proportion of them were under 5 years of age than of those nursed at home.

From January to May there were 25 cases of scarlet fever reported, but only two were removed to the hospital. Of the 15 cases which were reported up to the middle of March, 8 were in 4 houses in one street in the South Ward. I reported to the Sanitary Committee the particulars of these cases, and, as an increased number of cases of fever were reported in June, some of which were being nursed under unfavourable conditions at home, 2 cases from one house were removed to the hospital. The disease spread very rapidly in July and August and a strong endeavour was made to control the disease by removing as many as were willing to the hospital. Great difficulty was experienced at first and much delay occurred, which allowed the disease to spread before the sick were removed. From June 4th to August 15th 25 cases were removed from 9 houses, *i.e.*, in nearly every one of these families the removal was only effected when 2, 3, 4, and in two cases 5 children had been attacked. These are not the conditions in which hospital treatment should be judged. The removal even at the last, however, did good in preventing the disease from spreading further to neighbouring families, but it was difficult to trace what new infection had occurred before the removal. The same experience of delay occurred up to the end of the year in several cases, so that 64 cases were removed from 27 houses, either more than one at a time or a second case within a very few days of the first having been removed and before the house was disinfected. After the schools were closed for the autumn holidays the cases of fever greatly lessened, as shown by the returns for September. A notice is sent to the school attended by the family when any case of fever is reported, intimating that the illness should prevent anyone attending school

from the infected house until a second notice is received, which certifies that all needed disinfection has been carried out. When the infected child is removed to the hospital the other children are reported as safe to return to school the following week ; this action means a saving of not less than 4 weeks school attendance as compared with the cases treated at their own homes, all the children among the latter must be kept away as long as the infection lasts in the house. A circular was also sent by order of the Sanitary Committee to the Superintendents of the Sunday Schools in the town, "requesting them to take special care with regard to allowing children to attend when in a state of ill-health." A letter was also addressed to the Free Library Committee urging that steps should be taken to prevent books being taken out to houses where there were cases of infectious disease. The re-opening of the day schools and the holding the Statute Fair were each followed by an increased number of cases, so that they rose from 48 in September to 60 in October and from 5 cases in one week to 18 the next.

At this time the hospital was full of cases of scarlet fever and those who were willing to be removed could not be admitted until others were discharged. The disease was then prevalent in each ward, and so continued until the end of the year. The large number of patients removed and the good results which followed their treatment at the hospital helped to convince some parents who were at first unwilling that their children would have there every care and attention and that there would be less risk to the members of the family.

**Cases of
Diphtheria.**

30 cases of diphtheria were reported last year, and 3 cases of membranous croup, a disease which closely resembles diphtheria ; among the 33 cases there were 4 deaths. 4 cases were treated in a separate ward with a special nurse at Carr House. This disease occurred very irregularly throughout the year, but on several occasions its infectious nature was shown by fresh cases which were traced to earlier ones. The cases were scattered throughout the town and the enquiries made about each did not always serve to trace a sufficient cause for the illness. Several

of these cases were very slight and less care was taken in keeping the sick and healthy apart.

36 cases of enteric or typhoid fever were reported ; among ^{Cases of} these 4 died. Up to the beginning of August only 6 cases of ^{Enteric Fever.} that fever occurred. In 5 houses there were 10 cases, and only 2 of these were removed to the hospital, when the second case occurred. 11 cases of that fever were treated at Carr House. Several of these passed through a long severe illness which the resources of the hospital were better able to meet than very many homes. One case was removed from a sloop on the canal. The largest proportion of the cases were reported from the South Ward, in houses near to each other. Complaints were made by some householders affected that offensive smells came from the drains near their houses. There was, however, the more direct influence of infection in the same house to explain some of these cases. To try and lessen this danger the Sanitary Committee sanctioned a trial of providing sanitary pails, to receive all infected matters, which are carefully disinfected and removed. That plan has not had a long enough experience in Doncaster ; in other districts it has assisted in controlling the spread of this fever. Only one case was reported during December. What has been reported in dealing with the prevalence of diarrhoea during the autumn applies to these cases of enteric fever. Three-fourths of the cases occurred during the months of August, September, and October, and as the two diseases were prevalent at the same time, with their special symptoms attacking the same organs of the body, there is a strong reason to suspect an origin for both due to similar unsanitary conditions. An inquiry was made about each case ; at 22 houses a privy and ashpit were used and for 9 houses a w.c. and a so-called dry ashpit. Many of the sink drains had the very uncertain iron bell-trap in use, and these were found repeatedly in a defective state. The milk supply was never to blame, as the purveyors were seldom the same at any two houses.

On Saturday evening of the Race week a stranger was reported to be ill of severe English cholera ; he was removed at once to Carr House and no other case occurred.

The only case of puerperal fever reported was not due to any infection.

Patients
treated at
Carr House
Hospital.

The following is a short statement of the work at Carr House Hospital :—

During 1895, 209 cases were treated there.

192 of these were cases of scarlet fever (4 were from the rural districts)

11 were cases of enteric fever

4 „ „ diphtheria

1 was a case of English cholera

1 „ „ measles

The separate wood building was used for the cases of enteric fever, and the others were lodged in the main building. The very low death rate among the cases is the best evidence that everything was done to ensure a speedy and safe recovery for the patients. At times the nurses and others at the hospital had very severe and anxious work, but at all times they tried to make the best use of a building which comes very far short in the requirements of a hospital which would be designed for similar work to-day. The drainage from the premises has recently been greatly improved.

Disinfecting
Work.

A very large number of articles (2074) of bedding, wearing apparel, &c., &c., have been disinfected and that work done without any serious complaint. 270 rooms have also been stoved and limewashed after cases of infectious disease.

SANITARY WORK.

Everyone concerned with the health of Doncaster must anxiously hope that the efforts of the Waterworks Committee to obtain a largely increased supply of pure soft water will be at no distant date successful. We in Doncaster have had to put up with a limited and an intermittent supply, and a mixture of waters not at all satisfactory. During the warm period of every year a free use of water for all domestic closets, drains, both in and outside the house, is necessary. The Sanitary Committee have always had carried out a

free use of water in flushing the town sewers, and very many of the common yard drains. The means of ventilating the sewers are also being increased, as last year a special gas lamp was erected in Lawn Road, and several new upright shafts in other parts of the town. Owners of property are asked by the Sanitary Committee to give them facilities for erecting more of these shafts. They will certainly be of the greatest benefit to the nearest houses, as well as to the system of sewers generally. The new sewer which was laid last year past the Grand Stands will relieve the Bennitthorpe sewer, and it is expected will prevent the complaints made of flooding in cellars in that district. The most important work of this kind carried out by the Surveyor is the diversion of the sewage from that portion of the Hyde Park district which lies south of Carr House Road. The cause of many previous complaints from cesspools and sewers is now removed, and if the same action could be adopted for that portion of the Borough on the north side of the road, many think that the cause of complaints which come from that district now would be remedied.

The area in French-gate in which houses were condemned some years ago was last year opened out, and alterations are being made which ought to transform a neighbourhood which was unhealthy into a healthy and convenient situation for houses for the working classes.

Two houses off Printing Office Street were condemned as unfit for habitation, and ordered either to be suitably repaired or to be closed as dwelling-houses.

The Inspector has reported upon the scavenging of the nightsoil department last year. The sub-committee were not satisfied with the amount of work done at one period of the year—as being less than that done during a similar period of the previous year. With new houses constantly being occupied and unfortunately—I think—so many of these still providing the old midden privy and ashpit, the removal of all such refuse should be more frequently carried out than it is even at present.

Year by year W.C.'s are replacing the old offensive closets and to meet the requirements of those less careful in the use of the cisterns, closets on the trough principle, with an automatic flusher, have been used in several places in the town.

As new workshops are registered an inspection is made of the premises and occasionally of others previously visited. The attention of some occupiers has had to be drawn to the limit laid down for the number of persons to be employed in the same room. A recent order increases the amount of air space required for each worker to 250 cubic feet. As to special work shops where food is prepared I have examined the chief if not all the bakehouses ; these as a rule are in a fairly good sanitary condition ; the ventilation is sometimes defective but they are nearly all well adapted for the work done there.

It was necessary to seize and after being examined by a magistrate there were condemned as unfit for human food 2 carcasses of meat, 11 boxes of mackerel, and 6 boxes of herrings.

16 samples of food were analysed last year ; the results are given in the Inspector tables.

46 premises are registered as cowshed dairies or milk shops. The majority of cowsheds were found in good sanitary condition and all are fairly well kept as regards cleanliness, &c. Only a few of the cowkeepers had to be cautioned as to lime-washing and removal of manure ; one of cowshed was discontinued on account of its being unfit for use.

9 houses are registered as common lodging-houses, these are registered to accommodate 143 adults and 15 children in 44 separate rooms. The question of providing a model common lodging-house has been recently discussed by the Council, but it stands adjourned for 6 months.

The Inspector's report gives further details of the sanitary work carried out last year.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. MITCHELL WILSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Doncaster, 25th February, 1896.

INSPECTOR'S TABLES.

 NUISANCES ABATED, ETC., DURING 1895.

Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	695
Written and Verbal notices given	...	...	...	...	...	224
Ash-pits covered and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	73
Privies converted into water closets	...	...	...	...	...	31
House and yard drains repaired and trapped	...	...	...	...	...	98
Sinks disconnected and trapped	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses disinfected after illness from infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	270
Ash-pits, &c., scavenged	...	..	...	..	...	7568
Other Nuisances under The Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	144
Canal Boats inspected	...	...	...	...	...	114
Notices for breach of the Canal Boats Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	12
Common lodging-houses on the register	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bakehouses on the register	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dairies and milkshops on the register	...	...	...	...	...	46
In addition to the Public Slaughter-house, private ones	} on the register }					
Cattle Trucks, at landing stage of Railway Companies, frequently inspected.						
Two carcasses of meat and 10 boxes or about 2,400 herrings were destroyed by order of the Justices, having been found unfit for human food.						

 SAMPLES OF FOOD SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS,

 ETC.

1. Milk (1 superior quality, 1 genuine, 4 fair quality, 1 poor quality	...	...	...	...	...	7
2. Lard (genuine)	...	..	...	...	...	7
3. Butter (genuine)	...	..	...	...	...	2
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	16

Two persons were summoned before the Justices :—

Offences against Canal Boats Act ; fined 5s. and 2/6 and costs.

BEDDING, &c., DISINFECTED BY STEAM AT THE
PUBLIC DISINFECTING APPARATUS—1895.

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
Pillows and bolsters		...	...	...	...	...	...	753
Pairs blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100½
Pairs sheet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79½
Counterpanes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Articles of Clothing		...	...	...	...	...	...	205
Sundry Articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	229
								—
								2074
								—

JOHN THOMPSON,
INSPECTOR.

TABLE I.

Summary of Birth and Death Rates in the Borough and in Each Ward, during 1895, compared with the Returns for the whole of England and Wales.

	Population in 1895.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.						Deaths in Children under one year per 1,000 Births.
		Births.	Deaths.	From Zymotic Diseases.	From Phthisis.	From other Respiratory Diseases.		
BOROUGH	28,187	33·7	20·0	2·8	1·4	3·1	181	
CENTRAL	5,174	26·0	22·4	2·7	1·9	3·2	222	
EAST	3,962	22·6	17·7	2·5	1·5	2·8	133	
SOUTH	5,221	37·7	17·8	4·0	0·9	2·6	183	
NORTH... ..	4,272	49·3	21·3	3·3	0·9	4·4	132	
ST. GEORGE'S	3,886	23·9	24·0	2·5	0·9	3·6	409	
WEST	5,672	39·4	18·3	1·7	1·7	2·6	120	
ENGLAND AND WALES...	.....	30·3	18·7	2·14	.....	.....	161

TABLE II.

DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES,
DURING 1895, AND THE FIVE PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890
Small-Pox	0	0	3	0	0	0
Measles	22	10	3	25	14	3
Scarlet Fever.....	10	7	9	10	5	10
Enteric and Con- tinued Fevers...	3	6	9	6	5	3
Diarrhœa & Dysen- tery.....	38	9	43	10	22	21
Whooping Cough..	2	16	8	18	5	22
Diphtheria	2	1	4	5	6	1
Membranous Croup.....	3	3	2	1	2	0
Cholera	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total for each year	80	52	83	75	59	60

TABLE III.

SUMMARY OF THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN DONCASTER
DURING THE TEN YEARS—1885 TO 1894.

Year,	Rates per 1,000 of the Population.					Deaths among Children under one year per 1,000 Births registered.
	Births.	Deaths.	From Zymotic Diseases.	From Phthisis.	From other Respiratory Diseases.	
1885	33·6	18·3	1·1	2·4	3·9	122
1886	34·0	19·5	2·1	1·7	3·9	180
1887	35·4	19·6	1·5	1·6	3·7	154
1888	32·4	18·0	2·3	1·0	3·5	167
1889	31·4	17·0	2·3	1·4	2·4	179
1890	29·5	19·9	2·3	1·3	3·5	183
1891	32·0	19·0	2·2	1·0	4·5	168
1892	32·0	17·6	2·7	1·2	3·1	150
1893	33·3	21·0	3·0	1·3	3·3	188
1894	32·0	17·4	1·8	1·2	2·9	154

TABLE IV.

DEATHS FROM SEVERAL GROUPS OF DISEASES IN THE BOROUGH, AND FOR COMPARISON IN THE COURTS AND COMMON YARDS IN THE TOWN IN 1895.

	Total.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.	Proportion of Deaths in every 1,000 from all causes.	
			In the Borough.	In the Courts.
From				
1.—Zymotic Diseases	79	2·8	130	275
2.—Pulmonary Diseases (other than Phthisis)...	98	3·1	161	224
3.—Tubercular Diseases ...	61	2·1	100	—
4.—Wasting Diseases of Infants	37	1·3	62	172
5.—Convulsive Diseases of Infants	31	1·0	51	34

1.—Includes Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, and Diarrhœa.

2.—Includes Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and Asthma.

3.—Includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Tabes Mesenterica.

4.—Includes Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, and Premature Birth.

5.—Includes Hydrocephalus, Menengitis, Convulsions, and Teething.

Doncaster Rural District Council.

TO THE
DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR 1895.

Population of the District in 1891	28,364
Population estimated in 1895	32,700
Area in Acres.....	106,326

GENTLEMEN,

It is again my duty to present the Annual Report required from the Medical Officer of Health. It is prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board.

In estimating the population of the whole district, it is somewhat difficult to ascertain the real increase in such districts as Conisbro', Bolton, and Thurnscoe. A very large number of houses have been built there recently, and, in making my estimate, I have been in part guided by the number of new houses which Mr. Barrass reports as having been occupied.

POPULATION.

The population I have estimated up to the middle of 1895 as 32,700; the total increase in the population of the whole rural sanitary district was 2,058, but the Bawtry sub-districts have lost 902 through the removal of the parishes of Finningley and Misson to the Retford Sanitary Authority. The net increase for the year was therefore 1,156. The estimated population of the 4 sub-registration districts is—

Barmbrough	5,606
Bawtry	5,990
Campsall	5,253
Tickhill.....	15,851

BIRTHS.

The births registered in the district of the Rural Council were 1,175, males 591, females 584; the birth-rate was 36 per 1000. That rate is considerably above the average for the last 10 years, which was 31.

In the Barnbrough sub-districts the birth-rate was 36·7 per 1000.

„	Bawtry	„	„	26·6	„
„	Campsall	„	„	26·3	„
„	Tickhill	„	„	42·6	„

Based upon a population of 6,868, in Conisbro' Parish the birth-rate last year was 51 per 1000.

In Bolton-on-Dearne it was	41 per 1000
„ Balby-with-Hexthorpe „	37 „
„ Denaby „	34 „

DEATHS.

The deaths registered in the district of the Rural Council were 555, males 268, females 287. 14 deaths which occurred at the Workhouse of persons who belonged to rural parishes are added, and the total number, 569, is equal to a death-rate of 17·4 per 1000. The average rate for the last 10 years was 17.

In the Barnbrough sub-districts the death-rate was 16 per 1000.

„	Bawtry	„	„	14·4
„	Campsall	„	„	14·5
„	Tickhill	„	„	20·0

Among parishes having a population of 500 and upwards, the highest death-rate was

At Norton,	it was.....	32 per 1000.
„ Askern	„	28·8
„ Conisbro'	„	25·0
„ Balby-with-Hexthorpe	„	16
„ Wheatley	„	16

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

49 deaths were caused by the zymotic class of diseases, 3 which

occurred at Carr House Hospital are deducted. The following 46 were among persons belonging to the rural districts :—

	8 of these were caused by scarlet fever,
27	„ „ diarrhœa,
4	„ „ measles,
3	„ „ enteric fever,
2	„ „ diphtheria,
1	„ „ puerperal fever, and
1	„ „ whooping cough.

The death rate was 1·4 per 1000 which is less than the average rate for the past 10 years. In none of the sub-districts was that rate greatly exceeded. The highest proportion in any parish was in Balby-with-Hexthorpe, and the rate there was only 2 per 1000, in Conisboro' parish it was just under 2.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

The deaths caused by diseases of the lungs were, 24 from phthisis or consumption equal to 0·8 per 1000 ; 83 from bronchitis, pneumonia, &c. equal to 2·4 per 1000 ; together the rate from these was 3·2 and was below the average for previous years. The district was very unevenly visited last year by cases of influenza and the results of the long spell of cold weather in February were especially felt in several of the parishes in the Campsall sub-districts ; in these the death-rate from diseases of the lungs was 4 per 1000 ; in the Bawtry districts it was only 2·5. Influenza caused 13 deaths chiefly in the Bawtry and Tickhill sub-districts.

DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

The deaths among infants under 1 year among every 1000 births registered were 172,

In the Barmbrough sub-districts	it was	170,
„ Bawtry	„ „	131,
„ Campsall	„ „	123,
„ Tickhill	„ „	192.

Again, the deaths among young persons under 5 years of age

were equal to 45 per cent. of all the deaths during the year.

In the Barmbrough sub-districts these equalled 43 per cent.

„	Bawtry	„	„	37	„
„	Campsall	„	„	25	„
„	Tickhill	„	„	57	„

It requires no enlarging upon to convince everyone that the deaths among children in the last-named districts is so excessive as to deserve the consideration of everyone interested in the welfare of these districts. There was not any great epidemic influence at work last year, and if attention was drawn to the subject some part of this waste of young lives ought to be lessened.

In some parishes there were wide variations,

In Conisboro'	67 per cent.	were under 5 years	} above the average.
„ Bolton	59	„ „ „	
„ Balby-with-Hexthorpe	52	„ „ „	
„ Wheatley	46	„ „ „	
„ Bentley-with-Arksey	32	„ „ „	below the average.

If we turn to the other extreme of life we find the position of the sub-districts reversed, and the high death in several of the purely agricultural parishes explained.

20 per cent. of the persons who died last year had lived to 65 years of age and over.

In the Tickhill sub-districts there were 12 per cent.

„	Barmbrough	„	„	21	„
„	Campsall	„	„	34	„
„	Bawtry	„	„	37	„

In Askern 47 per cent. of the deaths were of old people.

„	Barnby Dun	60	„	„	„
---	------------	----	---	---	---

19 Deaths were registered on the Coroner's certificate, 11 were caused by accidents, 4 by drowning, 3 were cases of suicide and one was due to natural disease.

Five other cases were not certified by either a doctor or the coroner, these were all returned from the Barmbrough districts.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED.

During 1895 notifications of 243 cases of infectious diseases were received.

151	were cases of scarlet fever,
25	„ „ enteric fever,
20	„ „ diphtheria,
37	„ „ erysipelas,
6	„ „ puerperal fever,
4	„ „ membranous croup.

The total number was less than those reported in 1894, particularly of cases of scarlet and enteric fever.

SCARLET FEVER.

Among the 151 cases of scarlet fever there were 8 deaths, equal to 5·3 per cent. of those attacked, but among very young children under 5 years of age the death-rate is nearly always 10 per cent.

The cases were reported in 19 parishes, but in 8 of these there was only a single case. In the parishes of Bolton, Conisboro', Balby-with-Hexthorpe, Wheatley, and Warmsworth there were 80 per cent. of all the cases. During the latter half of last year the disease has been very prevalent in the town of Doncaster, and in the districts around it, the populations are so intimately related in every day life that the prevalence of a disease so readily communicable as scarlet fever could not long prevail in any part without the others being affected. The first of the cases at Warmsworth was, I think, due to infection introduced among the school children from a non recognised case of illness, which had some of the special signs of scarlet fever. In a few cases the history of infection brought into the district by visitors was confirmed. Although 43 cases were removed to the hospital at Denaby or Carr House (by consent of the Corporation) there were left behind many sources of infection by which new families were attacked. The order to close the hospital in November in order that it might be removed to a new site interfered very much with our efforts to check the disease. The experience of the use of the hospital again last year showed that the removal of the patients was the best protection

to the infected family, and to others living near, but for those nursed at home there was in several instances not the slightest care taken to prevent the disease spreading to others. The Sanitary Committee of the Rural Council have decided to take proceedings against persons offending in this serious way, and many have deliberately acted so as to make themselves liable to a heavy fine. Another serious obstacle in the way of controlling the spread of scarlet fever is the crowded state of some houses ; an extreme instance was where a case was reported among 4 adults and 6 children all occupying one house of the cottage class. A hospital is surely a necessity for such as these. 40 cases were treated in the hospital at Denaby, 39 of these recovered and 1 died.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The 25 cases of enteric were reported from 10 parishes, the larger number of the cases occurred in Conisboro', 6 of these in one family at a time when they could not be received into the hospital, The cases at Bawtry, Warmsworth, Hexthorpe, and Askern were all due to infection contracted before they came into the houses where they were ill. But others were due to unsanitary conditions near to their houses or at their work. Each case was visited more than once and every endeavour made to prevent the disease spreading, and in only 2 houses did a second case occur. 2 cases were treated in the hospital in the early part of the year, 1 died.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 20 cases of diphtheria reported from 9 parishes 7 of the cases occurred at Balby during the last quarter of the year. 3 deaths were certified during the same time from "croup." There was an unfortunate break down at the Balby sewage pumping works late in the year, and complaints were made of smells from the sewers. There were, however, slight cases of sore throat which preceded cases of diphtheria in the same house, and this history was also reported of cases in other districts, especially where there were wet yards and roads in the neighbourhood of the houses. But several of the cases began so very soon after coming into the district

that they either contracted their illness before coming or were immediately acted upon by their unfavourable surroundings.

The inquiries I made about each of the 6 cases of puerperal fever in 5 parishes did not show that there had been any question of infection.

In consequence of the excessive prevalence of cases of infectious disease it was at last considered necessary, in order better to check the spread of the disease and to assist the school managers, that several elementary schools should be closed for a time ; they were—

Bolton-on-Dearne	}	on account of outbreaks of measles.
Clayton		
Adwick-le-Street		
Bawtry		—on account of cases of whooping cough.
Warmsworth		—during the outbreak of scarlet fever.

In addition to the continual supervision of cases of infectious illness, sanitary work in many other branches was actively carried on. The population has rapidly increased during recent years and new colonies of houses have sprung up even before reasonable preparation could be made for the new comers. The increase in other districts has made questions which were being considered to become urgent and works have had to be pushed forward.

WATER SUPPLY.

116 houses in the parishes of Balby-with-Hexthorpe and Wheatley have obtained a supply of water from the mains of the Doncaster Corporation.

61 houses have been connected with the mains laid in 1894 in Barmbrough and Harlington. The people in the houses that are so supplied are but a part (one-half or one-third) of the population ; many of the householders obtain their supply from stand pipes conveniently placed.

An adequate supply of water was urgently needed for Thurnscoe, and the Committee instructed Mr. Spink, the Civil Engineer, to prepare plans which have been submitted to the Local Government Board.

It has long been felt that some parts of Conisboro' are without a sufficient water supply ; on the instructions of the Sanitary Committee Mr. Barrass prepared a scheme for a supply reservoir, from which mains were to be laid ; subsequently the Parish Council of Conisboro' requested that some engineer should be employed to consider the best means of providing their district with water. Mr. White, Civil Engineer, was then instructed to report to the Sanitary Committee on the whole question. The same need is felt for an outside portion of Conisboro' parish, viz., at Clifton, but their wants can be met apart from any scheme for Conisboro'.

The inhabitants of Burghwallis have also complained of the insufficiency and polluted state of their water supply. It was hoped that an arrangement could have been made whereby good water would have been distributed throughout the village from a deep well ; that having failed, notice has now been served upon the owners to provide a supply.

In other parishes 7 new wells have been sunk, and 3 others cleansed and more carefully puddled. On inspecting premises where cases of infectious diseases occur the water supply is always examined, and in several a sample has been chemically analysed, 3 of these were found to be bad and unfit to drink. 3 other well waters had to be condemned for the same reason.

The Parish Council of Armthorpe are endeavouring to meet the need for a better supply for one part of that village.

The water supply for Bentley I have previously reported upon ; it is not satisfactory either in the village or for the newer district on the Doncaster Road.

Water from the Corporation mains has been laid on to Warmsworth Hall but it is not obtainable by the rest of the inhabitants.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The extensive scheme intended to meet all the wants of Conisboro' and Denaby has been rapidly pushed on during 1895, but there

is still the most important part to be undertaken, viz., to make the house connexions with the sewers. As soon as this work is done and the sewage is dealt with on the land, the offensive mud in the Mill Pond ought to be removed. Many complaints have been made in the summer and autumn of the foul smells given off.

Mr. Spink has prepared the required plans for dealing with the sewage of Thurnscoe. After a public inquiry held on the 1st August last, the Local Government Board approved of the plans, and the work is now let. The inspector saw the great need for this work being begun owing to the rapid increase of houses.

A similar inquiry was held on the 31st July to consider a scheme for the drainage of Bolton-on-Dearne, prepared by Mr. White, and that portion which has increased so very quickly, viz., Goldthorpe. That scheme now waits the sanction of the Local Government Board.

An inspection was made of the sewers in Bentley and details obtained as to their size, outfalls, &c. This district in common with others has been inspected on behalf of the Rivers' Board who are concerned with such cases where sewage is discharged into streams.

In Wheatley a new sewer has been laid in Beckett Road, under the superintendence of Mr. Barrass. The cause of many complaints has been removed and a very efficient sewer has now replaced what was for a long time suspected and was found to be one in every respect very defective. In Warmsworth a good pipe sewer has been provided by private property owners in one of the streets to replace an old stone sewer.

Similar improved sewers or extensions of existing ones have also been carried out at Bolton, Askern, Balby, Bentley and Clifton. These main sewers are of course only of value when proper drains from houses and premises are connected with them, and when these drains are in turn properly trapped and ventilated.

The extent of the year's work, scattered over many parishes, has amounted to 6 miles of new sewers, very nearly 3 miles of new house drains, and 500 house sinks disconnected over good trapped gullies.

In addition 7 miles of water courses and ditches are periodically cleaned out.

To provide for the better maintaining the sewers in an efficient state 120 new manholes have been provided and 14 altered ; 8 additional shafts for ventilation, and 5 chambers to provide better means for flushing, have also been fixed.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

The removal of all house refuse in the districts of Conisboro', Hexthorpe, and Wheatley has been carried on during 1895 by contractors in a satisfactory manner ; recently the same work was let for the districts of Bolton and Thurnscoe. From every house in each district all refuse is removed systematically once in every three months, with very few complaints. This method of carrying out a very necessary work is a great improvement when compared with the irregular and insufficient cleansing when it is left to the householders. To have this work done with the least annoyance to those living in the houses near, the Council have power in the new bye-laws recently adopted to require a narrow cartway to be made at the back of all ashpits for new houses.

PLANS CONSIDERED.

The consideration of plans for new [houses and other buildings was again last year, as it was in 1894, a very important and arduous work. 121 sets of plans showing 435 houses and 26 other buildings were sanctioned.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

Four houses were ordered to be closed on account of their being in a dangerous or such unwholesome condition as to make them unfit to live in. Notices had to be served to abate over-crowding in 20 houses. This nuisance was found to exist in its worst form during the time when so many strangers came into the country districts for pea-picking. It is most necessary that some reasonable sanitary rules be enforced in such cases, for it is not rare for cases of infectious disease to be spread by these visitors. 100 houses were disinfected after cases of

infectious disease, and in many of these that work was limited to lime-washing, as the use of the rooms could not be even temporarily given up in order to thoroughly stove and disinfect them.

STREETS REPAIRED.

Several additional streets in Wheatley are being made under the 150th section of the Public Health Act ; and that work means a dry and clean roadway as compared with stagnant water and refuse thrown everywhere on the surface ; the change is altogether in favour of a more wholesome air near to the dwelling-houses.

INSPECTION OF REGISTERED PREMISES.

The ordinary routine of the sanitary work includes many other inspections which are made to premises registered as cowsheds, which now number 172 and increase every year, slaughter-houses, bakehouses, and other workshops under the Factory Acts. These are outside what is usually but mistakenly considered the chief work of sanitary officials, viz., to cause nuisances to be abated. Many of these latter have also been dealt with and a very full and interesting list of all the branches of the year's work is given in the following table which has been prepared by Mr. Barrass.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. MITCHELL WILSON, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Doncaster, January 18th, 1896.

STATEMENT SHOWING SANITARY WORK COMPLETED
AND NUISANCES ABATED DURING THE YEAR 1895.

Number of Inspections made	3161
Number of Notices served by order of the Rural Sanitary Authority relating to defects of Drain- age, ventilation of Sewers and W.C.'s, cleansing of ashpits, &c.	60
Houses connected with New Sewers	433
Number of Cesspools abandoned by connecting House Drains to Sewers	6
Number of New Cesspools	11
Drains and Water-courses cleaned and repaired :	7 miles
Number of Sinks disconnected over trapped Gullies	519
Number of W.C. Soil pipes ventilated	45
New Trapped Gullies for Surface Water	15
Houses stoved and disinfected and cleansed	100
Houses closed (4), and over-crowding in Houses abated	24
Wells cleansed and puddled	3
New Wells sunk	7
Pumps and Hydrants repaired	20
Number of Houses connected with the Doncaster Water Mains in Balby, Hexthorpe, and Wheatley	1323
New connexions, 1895	116
Wells new	10
,, cleansed	5
,, closed	3

Connexions to the new supply at Barmbrough	43,	
Harlington 18	...	61
W.C.'s provided for New Houses	...	24
„ „ Old „	...	16
Privies and Ash-pits „ „ New Houses	...	493
Additional „ „ „ for Old Houses	...	16
Pigs and Manure Nuisances abated	...	10
Plans considered	...	121
Plans for Dwelling-houses	...	435
„ „ Other Buildings and Alterations	...	26
New Man-holes provided to Sewers	...	120
Old „ repaired and altered	...	14
Additional Flushing Chambers provided	...	5
New Ventilating Shafts for Sewers	...	8
Number of Inspections to Houses where cases		
Infectious Disease reported	...	127
Cow-sheds on the Register...	...	172
Slaughter-houses inspected	...	18
Number of houses in Conisboro' 1493 Hex-		
thorpe 943, Wheatley 516; the ashpit for each		
house in these parishes is cleansed every	2952	
three months under the supervision of the		
Authority	...	...
Dangerous buildings closed	...	3

List of Parishes in which new sewers and drains have been laid or new houses erected.—

	New Sewers.	New Drains.	New Houses.
Conisboro'	5½ miles	1125	163
Bolton-on-Dearne & Gold-			
thorpe	200 yds.	1106	135
Blaxton .....	...	21	1
Stainton .....	...	15	1
Sutton .....	...	12	1
Bentley	85	54	8
Askern.....	110	52	2

Warmsworth	100	...	100	...	...
Thurnscoe .....	...	...	200	...	53
Balby	127	...	664	...	27
Hexthorpe .....	...	...	598	...	50
Norton .....	...	...	245	...	...
Clifton	31	...	...	...	...
Wheatley.....	330	...	780	...	51

C. C. BARRASS,

Surveyor and Inspector.

TABLE I.

STATISTICS FOR THE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT AND REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS DURING 1895.

	Rates per 1 00 of the Population.				Deaths under one year to every 1000 Births.	Percentage of Deaths among persons 65 years of age and upwards.
	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.		
The Rural Sanitary District ..	36.0	17.4	1.4	3.2	172	20
Barmburgh	36.7	16.0	1.4	3.0	170	21
Bawtry	25.6	14.4	1.0	2.5	131	37
Campsall	25.3	14.5	0.1	4.0	123	34
Tickhill	42.6	20.0	1.6	2.9	192	12

TABLE II.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN THE LARGEST PARISHES DURING THE YEAR 1895.

Parishes.	Population 1895.	Rates per 1000.				Deaths under one year to every 1000 Births.	Percent age of Deaths among persons 65 years of age & upwards
		Births.	Deaths.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.		
Askern	593	16.8	28.6	..	10.1	300	47
Balby-with-Hexthorpe	5191	36.7	16.5	2.1	3.0	141	19
Barnby Dun	516	29.0	19.3	..	1.9	133	60
Bawtry	947	25.3	17.9	..	2.1	250	35
Bentley-with-Arksey	2000	32.0	12.5	1.5	5.5	93	32
Bolton-on-Dearne..	1892	41.3	13.3	1.9	2.4	178	7
Cantley	547	25.5	18.2	1.8	3.6	142	50
Conisboro'	6868	51.1	25.3	1.7	3.4	247	7
Denaby	1848	33.5	12.4	3.2	2.1	209	4
Norton	500	34.0	32.0	..	8.0	117	31
Wadworth	561	30.3	16.0	..	3.5	222	22
Wheatley	2156	30.6	11.1	1.3	3.2	136	26

TABLE III.

DENABY ISOLATION HOSPITAL,

NO. OF CASES TREATED DURING 1895.

Disease from which Patients Suffered.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Died.	Re-covered
Enteric Fever.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Scarlet Fever.	...	...	...	6	5	...	3	8	8	9	...	...	1	38
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	1	...	...	7	5	...	4	8	9	9	...	...	2	41

GOOLE

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Goole Rural District Council.

POPULATION, CENSUS 1891	...	...	8,977
ESTIMATED POPULATION IN 1895	...	...	7996
AREA IN ACRES:	...	...	38,238

THE SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS ARE:—

	POPULATION.	AREA IN ACRES.
GOOLE RURAL	... 1,410	... 9,105
SNAITH	... 3,950	... 13,687
SWINEFLEET	... 2,636	... 1,5446

TO THE GOOLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

It is again my duty to present my annual report prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board. Following upon the passing of the Local Government Act, 1894, the 2 parishes of Luddington and Garthorpe which are in the County of Lincoln were separated last year from this district, and now form part of the new district.

The district as now constituted consists of a population of 7,996, and an area of 38,238 acres. There has been no special increase in the population during the past year, the excess of births over the deaths was 143.

The births registered last year were 263, males 124, females 139, the birth rate was 33 per 1000, and is above the average rate for several years. There were but slight differences in this rate in the 3 sub-districts.

Population

Birth and
Death Rates

In the Goole Rural Sub-districts the births equalled 35 per 1000.
 In Snaith " " " 33 "
 In Swinefleet " " " 32 "
 In the parish of Hook the birth rate was 40, in Cowick 35, in Rawcliffe it was 34, in Swinefleet 34, in Snaith 33, in Whitgift 31, and in Reedness 23.

120 deaths were registered in the Rural districts males 67, females 53. 2 others which occurred at the Workhouse of persons belonging to the Rural districts are added. The death rate was 15.5 per 1000, and is 2 per 1000 below the average rate for the previous 10 years.

In the Swinefleet Sub-districts the death rate was 14.
 In the Goole Rural " " 14.
 And in Snaith " " 16.7.

In Cowick parish the death rate was 20, but there one half of the deaths were of people aged 65, and over; in Airmyn also the death rate was 20, due specially to many deaths among children. In the small population of Whitgift a very few deaths greatly affects the proportion, the death rate last year of 27 per 1000 is quite exceptional. In Rawcliffe the rate was 19.6, also caused by more than the average number of deaths among children. On the other hand the death rate in the parishes of Snaith and Swinefleet was only 13 and 12 per 1000, and at Hook 14.

It is a fact deserving some notice that during the 6 weeks from the 4th May to the 15th June no death was registered in the Swinefleet Sub-districts, among a population of 2,636.

8 deaths were registered from zymotic diseases, 5 from diarrhoea, and 1 from enteric fever, scarlet fever, and from whooping cough, the death rate was less than 1 per 1000, which is an exceptionally low rate; in the Swinefleet Sub-districts the rate was higher, viz. 2 per 1000.

28 deaths were caused by some disease of the lungs, 6 from phthisis or consumption, and 22 from bronchitis, pneumonia, &c., the death rate was 3.5 per 1000, this rate is also considerably below the average.

The general death rate in Rawcliffe was high through an increased number of deaths in this group, the rate there from diseases of the lungs was 6 per 1000, and from the same causes the rate in Whitgift was 10 per 1000. 2 deaths were registered from influenza.

Among infants under a year the deaths were in proportion of 10·3 per 100 births; in the Swinefleet sub-districts this rate was exceptionally low only 3 per cent. In Airmyn parish many young children died in proportion to the births, viz., 21 per cent., and in Cowick the high death rate was due to these infant deaths which were at the rate of 18 per 100.

Of all the deaths registered during the year 40 per cent. were of young persons under 5 years of age, and 35 per cent. among those who had reached 65 years of age.

5 deaths were registered on the certificate of the Coroner, 3 of these resulted from accidents, and 2 were from natural causes.

30 cases of infectious diseases were notified last year as compared with 44 in the previous year.

24 were cases of scarlet fever.

3	„	membranous croup.
2	„	enteric fever.
1	„	diphtheria.

Cases of Infectious Disease reported.

Scarlet Fever

The 24 cases of scarlet fever were reported from the parishes of Snaith, Rawcliffe, Whitgift, and Ousefleet, but there is very little doubt that the cases reported from the Marshland districts did not include all that occurred, as the reason given for several children being absent from school was "they were ill with scarlet fever." On inquiring as to several of these cases it was admitted that the disease had attacked the children, and in one case the mother also, no report of these had been received. The Notification Act does not allow of any exceptions being made, and the medical attendant and householder are both responsible if the information of any known case is not sent. There was only one death caused by scarlet fever. The earliest cases at Rawcliffe were connected with previous cases there at the end of 1894. In August cases were reported at both Snaith and Rawcliffe, and it is more than likely that the infection was conveyed from a neighbouring town where the disease was at that time very rife. Through want of means for separating the infected patient other cases occurred, and when these were found in houses so crowded or likely to spread the disease from business, &c., they were removed to the hospital at Goole. 4 cases were treated there. The first notice of the cases in Marshland was through the death of a child, others in the house had been affected, and were found in

the latest stages of the disease ; from that house children had been regularly sent to school, and by that means the infection spread. The absentees through illness and the fear of the disease spreading lessened the attendance greatly at Ousefleet school, and it was found necessary to close it for a few weeks. Another school had also to be closed for a short time through a case of the same fever in the school house.

Enteric Fever

The 2 cases of enteric fever occurred in parishes widely separated. One of them began to be ill soon after returning home, but the bad sanitary arrangements at the house did probably have most to do with causing the illness. No history or satisfactory explanation could be obtained about the other, the case was removed to the hospital at Goole, but died there at the end of 3 weeks.

Diphtheria

The only case of diphtheria, and 2 deaths from croup in one house, all occurred at Rawcliffe Bridge. On the occasion of the second death it was considered that the disease must have been more than simple spasmodic croup, and a thorough disinfection of the house and clothes was carried out. Another case of membranous croup was evidently due to infection, from a relation's child which was at the same time reported to me as ill of diphtheria in another district, the families often met.

Measles

Cases of measles are not reported ; through an outbreak of that disease at East Cowick, the school was closed for 3 weeks ; but this action is only desirable when a large proportion of the children are attacked. It would be better to keep those first affected, and their brothers and sisters away from school for a month than to re-admit them so soon after the illness, as I am afraid the practice is in many districts, with the certainty of the disease spreading within a fortnight of these children returning to school.

Although only a few cases of fever were removed to the hospital last year it is greatly to the advantage of the Rural districts to have the hospital ready, to which cases of infectious disease can be at once removed.

Inspections
made
throughout
the Districts

An examination of all the sanitary matters about the infected houses is always carried out, and an endeavour made to get defects remedied which have been thought to be of little importance until illness occurs. The meaning of making our periodical visits to each parish is to detect these unsanitary conditions, and so to prevent sickness as far as possible.

SANITARY WORK.

Among other things constantly inquired into is the water supply used for drinking. A favourable return of mortality for one year ought not to be taken as a reason for any lessening of this work of inspection. Disease is easily introduced, and if it finds favourable bad sanitary conditions it may quickly spread. After making inquiries in Reedness and Swinefleet parishes I reported to the Council in August that as the supply for drinking was the rain collected from the roofs, it was very necessary that cisterns should be provided for a large number of houses which now have only tubs. It was pointed out that during the week before my visit sufficient rain had fallen to fill up the cisterns now in use, whereas in 12 groups of cottages there were no cisterns, and the only means of storage was one or more barrels. The tenants so unfortunately placed are forced to buy water from others who have cisterns. Landlords may reasonably be called upon to consider this matter in those districts where the ordinary shallow well water is not wholesome, and a better supply from wells is difficult to find. The spouting of many of the cottages is out of repair, and the water cannot be collected even in large barrels. Mr. Tudor reports that none of the tanks which were ordered by the Council have as yet been provided. In other districts where a reasonably pure well water can be obtained, an adequate supply cannot be said to exist in such districts where there are only 2 or 3 barrels to hold rain water.

Water Supplies

The Goole Urban District Council have nearly completed the deepening of the well at Rawcliffe Bridge, when that new supply is ready then the long delayed work of supplying Hook from the extended water mains should be carried out.

Among the six samples of well waters analysed from the Goole Rural Districts last year, 4 were found to be very impure, in one case a much better water was obtained by sinking a bore well to a greater depth, thus confirming the belief that a wholesome supply can by such means be readily obtained. The surroundings of 2 other wells were so likely to make the water unfit to drink that it was analysed, and having been found to be polluted stronger reasons were given for requiring the surface nuisances from foul ash-pits and open cesspools to be altered. The public well at Gowdall which has always been open, and rather below the level of the road has been covered, and as a further precaution a sewer

has been laid to convey road water, and the sewage from a few houses near to a safe distance past the well.

At Airmyn the water supply has been obtained from a deep well, the water was lifted into a tank by a wind-mill; from some cause the supply was often limited, to remedy that defect a petroleum engine has replaced the wind-mill, and a more satisfactory supply is now had.

In considering this matter of the water supply in these Rural districts it is important to bear in mind that the milk trade carried on by persons living in the country with the town of Goole especially is considerable, and that the use of any polluted supply might be followed by serious results, both to the cow-keeper and his customers. 10 wells have been cleansed and 4 new wells have been sunk, the method now adopted is to sink these wells by boring rather than by building wells in the old way.

Sewers

Improvements and extensions of existing sewers were carried out in several parishes. In East and West Cowick 550 yards of new sewers have been laid with better outfalls, these have provided a sufficient means of drainage for 36 houses. Similar work, but less in amount has also been completed in Gowdall, Hook, Pollington, and Snaith. The drainage from houses in each of these parishes has been improved, so far as the extension of the sewers has given the opportunity. In several of the smaller parishes with houses at some distance from each other along the main road, and with large gardens or open land at the back the disposal of the house slops is not by connecting the drains into sewers, but disposing of the liquid into the nearest ditch. But even in these cases a sufficient drain should be provided so as to carry off all the slop water away from the house. It is in every way unsatisfactory to throw the washing water from persons suffering, say from scarlet fever on the ground, and not into a drain.

Mr. Tudor reports that several of the sewers in the large villages have been flushed, either by admitting water from the river at high water, or by water carted to openings into or road grates connected with the sewers.

No work has been begun in connexion with the sewage schemes sanctioned for Rawcliffe and Swinefleet villages. The sewer arranged for the houses near the station at Rawcliffe is very much needed, as difficulties arise about the situation of new cess-

pools, and also in preventing the recurring nuisance in emptying these receptacles. 36 gullies have been put down instead of brick cesspools in yards, as a more satisfactory means of trapping the house drains.

In Snaith and Swinefleet parishes the refuse from ash-pits and boxes has been removed by contractors at intervals of 3 months, and the boxes every week. The results are satisfactory in getting the work done at stated times, and the refuse cleared away at a reasonable time in the morning. Scavenging

In July I had to report that complaints were made to me, and that I saw the removal of night soil going on in one of the streets in Rawcliffe at 2 p.m.

Additional closets have been provided in 5 parishes, and closets and ash-pits altered and improved in 6 others.

It was necessary to serve notices requiring 3 houses to be either closed or so altered as to be made fit for habitation.

58 cow sheds are registered, 39 of these are in the parishes of Hook, Airmyn, Swinefleet, and Rawcliffe. Mr. Tudor reports "that they are fairly well looked after." Cow-sheds, &c.

Only 4 plans for new houses were passed last year.

4 Common lodging-houses, and 14 slaughter-houses are inspected at intervals, a verbal notice has been sufficient to have the regulations complied with.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MITCHELL WILSON, M.D.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

GOOLE, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1896.

INSPECTIONS MADE, WORK CARRIED OUT, AND NUISANCES ABATED
DURING 1895.

Number of Inspections made	...	...	...	...	535
Number of Nuisances found	...	...	...	...	315
Number abated after written notice	...	...	...	...	255
Main Drainage taken up and re-constructed	...	...	...	...	108 yards
New Main Sewers laid	...	...	...	...	600 yards
Houses connected with new and improved sewers	...	...	...	...	36
House Drains examined and cleansed	...	...	...	...	64
House Drainage re-constructed	...	...	...	...	24
New Gullies provided for Mains and Dwellings	...	...	...	...	36
Sinks disconnected	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools removed and Pot Gullies substituted	...	...	...	...	33
Old Privies and Ash-pits re-constructed	...	...	...	...	19
Privies (new)	...	...	...	...	12
Houses cleansed, lime-washed, and disinfected after infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	19
New Houses and other Buildings, plans passed for	...	...	...	...	4
Lodging Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughter Houses cleansed and lime-washed	...	...	...	...	14
Wells cleansed	...	...	...	...	10
Cowsheds and Dairies Inspected	...	...	...	...	58
Other Nuisances abated, referring to the removal of Manure, &c.	...	...	...	...	63
Village Water Courses cleansed	...	...	...	about 7½ miles	
Number of Notices requiring better Water supply	...	...	...	...	64
Pig-sties removed	...	...	...	...	6
Houses condemned as unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	3
Ash-pits cleansed under contract	...	...	...	...	1381

E. C. B. TUDOR,
SURVEYOR AND INSPECTOR.

TABLE I.

STATISTICS FOR THE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT COMPARED WITH
SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS DURING 1895.

UNION AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	Rate per 1000 of the Population.				Deaths under 1 to every 1,000 births Registered.
	Births.	Deaths.	From Zymotic Diseases.	From all Respira- tory Diseases.	
Rural Sanitary District...	33·0	15·5	1·0	3·5	103
Goole Sub-District	35·0	14·1	0·0	2·8	100
Swinefleet Sub-District...	32·0	14·0	1·5	1·5	30
Snaith Sub-District	33·0	16·7	0·0	5·0	109

TABLE II.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES DURING 1895 IN THE LARGEST PARISHES.

PARISHES.	Rate per 1000 of the Population.	
	Births.	Deaths.
Cowick	35·0	20·0
Rawcliffe	34·0	19·6
Snaith	33·3	13·5
Swinefleet	34·4	12·0
Airmyn	35·2	20·4
Hook	40·0	14·0

TABLE B.
 TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES of SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1895, in the Rural Sanitary District of Goole; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Population at all ages.	Registered Births,	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.							Number of Cases removed from their homes in the several Localities for treatment in Isolation Hospital.								
				Small-Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group	FEVERS.			Small-Pox.	Scarlatina.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.					
								Enteric or Typhoid.	Puerperal.	Erysipelas.									
Goole Rural Sub-Registration District ...	1410	50	Under 5 upwds	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Snaith do.....	3950	129	Under 5 upwds	2	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swinefleet do.....	2636	84	Under 5 upwds	3	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	7996	263	Under 5 upwds	5	19	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

“Notification of Infectious Disease” is compulsory in the District since 9th December, 1889.
 The name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick in the District is the Fever Hospital, Goole.

GOOLE

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Goole Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1895.

POPULATION IN 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,413
ESTIMATED POPULATION IN 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,000
AREA IN ACRES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,332

TO THE GOOLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL,
GENTLEMEN,

It is again my duty to present to you my annual report prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board. It is a record of the health of the inhabitants and the Sanitary work carried out in the town during 1895.

In forming an estimate of the population for 1894 I considered that the increase of births over the deaths for that year did not actually add to the numbers of the population, through the removal of persons from the town, as however there has been an increased number of births in 1895 as compared with 1894, and an increase of the population through the excess of these births over the deaths I think I am within the mark in estimating the population to the middle of last year as 17,000. That number is however very considerably below what the estimate would have been but for the recent check in the trade and development of the town.

Population

The births registered in Goole last year were 619, males 314, females 305, the birth rate for the year was 36 per 1000 of the population. The birth rate in 1894, was just below 36, while the average rate for the last 5 years was 37.

Birth and
Death Rates

The deaths registered in Goole during 1895 were 327, males 162, females 165, 6 of these were strangers to Goole, and these are deducted, the corrected number of deaths was 321, equal to a death rate of 18·8 per 1000. During 1894 and 1895 the death rate in Goole was the same, and both were slightly under the average rate for the previous 5 years.

Zymotic
Diseases.

Following up the causes for that increase we find that one half was due to deaths from infectious diseases. From the group of zymotic diseases there were 49 deaths:—

16 were caused by diarrhœal diseases.

11 „ „ whooping cough.

10 „ „ diphtheria.

8 „ „ scarlet fever.

2 „ „ enteric fever.

1 „ „ puerperal fever.

1 „ „ membranous croup.

Diseases of
the Lungs.

The death rate from these was 2·8 per 1000, while the 5 years' average was 2·5.

22 deaths were caused by phthisis or consumption, the death rate was 1·3. 9 of these were males, the average age at death was 44, 13 were females with an average age at death of 32 years.

38 deaths were caused by other diseases of the lungs, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, &c., these equalled 2·2 per 1000, so that from all diseases of the lungs the death rate was 3·5 per 1000, and was less by 1 per 1000 than the rate of the previous year.

Deaths at
different ages.

The proportion of deaths among infants under 1 year in every 1000 registered births during the year was 161; children under 5 years of age contributed 40 per cent. of all the deaths, while among aged persons *i.e.* those who had reached 65 years and over belonging to Goole, the deaths equalled 19 per cent. of the year's mortality. 28 deaths were registered on a certificate from the Coroner, 15 of these were returned as having been due to ordinary disease, 7 were caused by drowning, 5 by other accidents, and 1 was by suicide. The ages of the persons drowned were 8, 17, 21, 22, 44, 48, 52.

Cases of Infec-
tious Disease
notified.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified were 305, a very large increase.

230 were cases of scarlet fever.

14 „ „ enteric fever.

2 „ „ puerperal fever.

32 „ „ diphtheria.

4 „ „ membranous croup.

23 „ „ erysipelas.

Goole suffered last year from a serious and continued epidemic of scarlet fever which was prevalent in turn in each ward of the town. Although cases were reported during every week of the year with 4 exceptions, yet it was during the months of June, July, August, September, and October that the

disease became excessively prevalent. The utmost care and pains were taken in following up the notices received of fresh cases. Removal from the infected houses to the hospital was urged in nearly all the cases, and it is satisfactory to report that no less than 147, or 64 per cent. of the cases of scarlet fever were treated there. That such removal was the best possible action to adopt can be proved from several considerations. First as to the results to the patients. During the year 9 deaths were due to scarlet fever, the death rate was therefore 3·8 per cent. of all those attacked. Among the 147 cases removed to the hospital there was only one fatal case, while among the 83 cases treated at their own homes there were 8 deaths, or a death rate of nearly 10 per cent. among the sufferers. There was no selection made of the cases admitted, and the only hindrance was the objection to have the patients removed. 50 young children under 5 years of age were admitted, one only 14 days old, and many only 2 years.

Scarlet Fever

The removal again proved the surest way to prevent the disease spreading in the family where the case was reported from. In a few families subsequent cases were removed, but the interval after the return home of the first and the beginning of the second shewed it must have been caused by a fresh infection. From 20 houses 2 and 3, and on one occasion 4 cases were removed on the same day. These were instances where either no medical aid had been called in until more than one of the family had been attacked, or the removal of the first reported case having been put off, the parents at last consented when the disease spread to others in the same house. The removal was also of benefit to the neighbouring houses, for fewer cases appeared subsequently very near or traceable to those who had been quickly and thoroughly isolated. Non-removal meant in the majority of the houses very incomplete separation of the sick from others in the same house, the nursing was less satisfactory, for many more of the sufferers died in spite of the very best care of friends, and our experience proved that from slight cases left at their homes, other cases in the neighbourhood often followed. The last year's outbreak, will I hope encourage the people in Goole in greater numbers to avail themselves of the hospital at the very earliest appearance of such an infectious disease as scarlet fever. It may be asked why did the disease continue so long if 64 per cent were removed? I have already stated that the

patients were only removed from 20 houses when 2, 3, and even 4 cases had occurred. In these there was ample time to infect many others. Again from a weekly statement of the notifications received, I find that we were only able to remove some of the cases, and that there were always some centres of infection left which kept the disease ever active among young people.

Diphtheria
and
Membranous
Croup

But the continuance of the cases of diphtheria referred to in my report for last year was even more fatal in effect than the outbreak of scarlet fever. 32 cases of diphtheria were reported during last year, and 4 of membranous croup, a disease very closely related to if not actually true diphtheria. Among these 36 cases there were 12 deaths, some of which occurred before the illness could be definitely reported. 19 of the 32 cases of diphtheria were reported in June, July, and August. 3 were reported from one house, 2 from another, and 2 cases of diphtheria, and one of membranous croup from a third house. The greatest proportion of cases occurred in the streets opening out of Pasture Road, in New Town, and several in a small area about North and Ouse Streets.

In October 3 cases were again reported from one house after refusing to have the first removed. Only 10 of the 36 cases were sent to the hospital, one of these died. The inquiries made as to every case failed to give any good clue to the origin of these numerous cases, there was evidence enough that the neglect to treat the illness as a very infectious one was followed by other cases. There were some slight defects about the drains of several houses and other matters requiring improvement, but not of so serious a degree as to originate the severe illness reported. Some of the cases followed upon other illnesses, such as quinsy, influenza, or a slight sore throat in others of the same family.

The Council readily agreed to provide the necessary apparatus and antitoxin fluid for such cases as were removed to the hospital. As far as could be definitely reported the results of its use were very satisfactory.

Enteric Fever

Among the 14 cases of enteric fever reported there were 2 deaths. The cases were spread over 7 months in the year, and only in one house was there a second case. 3 of the patients had a history pointing to a probable infection, one case hurried home when feeling ill, another had nursed 2 persons in one house in the country through an illness not reported, and the third began

suddenly after returning from a voyage. In other cases it was difficult to trace directly the origin of the disease as they were scattered throughout the town.

Owing to the large number of cases of scarlet fever the Council recommended the Board Schools to extend the autumn holidays for a fortnight, and the necessary certificates were given.

During 1895, 160 patients were removed to the hospital suffering from either scarlet fever, enteric fever, or diphtheria. 5 of these were admitted from the Rural districts, viz., 4 ill of scarlet fever, and one from enteric fever.

Hospital for
Infectious cases

Owing to the prevalence of cases of scarlet fever during every month fully occupying the time and care of the nurses, 142 cases of that disease were admitted from the town, only 3 cases of enteric fever being admitted under very exceptional circumstances. It was found necessary to admit 10 cases of diphtheria, these were treated in wards entirely separated from the other patients, and had a special nurse whose time was entirely given up to them.

To secure better means of dealing with cases of infection at the hospital the Council are having alterations carried out which will in practice mean 3 independent hospitals in the same building. To entirely complete the good work the hospital does for the inhabitants of the town I hope it may be found possible to secure before long a really satisfactory disinfecting apparatus at a moderate cost. All classes in Goole are every year becoming more willing to use the hospital as the very best means of dealing with cases of infectious disease.

SANITARY WORK.

The work of deepening the well at Rawcliffe Bridge has been almost completed, the bore hole has been sunk to nearly 1000 feet, and it is reported that an abundance of water wholesome in quality has been obtained. Although the inhabitants may not have suffered to any great extent, still a more ample supply for all private and public uses will be an additional safeguard to the health of the town.

Water Supply

Proposals to improve the present system of sewers have been agreed to by the Council, and are in part carried out. Among these is the new outlet sewer for the district lying between the Dutch River and the Canal, a nuisance oft occurring at the old outlet is now prevented, and the old sewer is now more effective for carrying

Sewers

off all the sewage from that district. The flushing there has also been systematically and thoroughly carried out from the dock sluices. Flushing the sewers in other parts of the town has been done by water from the town's mains, and by water pumped by the Council's engines into special flushing wagons.

It has been decided to relay the sewers now discharging into the Hook drain, and to convey the sewage to the main sewer in Pasture Road. Another nuisance caused by the condition of that old drain will be remedied by covering it over from the Board School to the Railway Crossing. The sewers at Mount Pleasant, Couper Street, Old Goole, and at the rear of Mason's Terrace have also been relayed, and made more efficient, with great advantage for the house drains. Additional manholes have been ordered to the sewers in Bridge Street. In consequence of repeated complaints of smells coming from the sewer in Lower Bridge Street and its continuation, an examination was ordered, and it was found that refuse from manufacturing and other works was being discharged into that sewer in amounts beyond the limits laid down in the Public Health Acts. This matter can readily be prevented.

Streets repaired

The Council have dealt with the unsanitary state of several of the streets. Richard Couper Street is now being paved, &c, under the 150th section of the Public Health Act, and in other cases the owners have been called upon to carry out such improvements as will at least abate the nuisance arising from the wet and dirty condition of the open spaces in front, and at the rear of the houses.

Public Baths

A matter of the first sanitary importance has been discussed and is now in a fair way of being carried out, viz., to provide public baths. Goole has been somewhat behind neighbouring towns in this matter, but their experience of the great benefit to the health of a working population by encouraging the free use of baths may serve to encourage the Goole Council in their present endeavour. I cannot but think that with a good swimming bath provided some of the fatal accidents which so frequently occur may in the future be prevented, especially if encouragement be given to young people to learn swimming.

Plans passed

A special committee of the Council have held many meetings in order to revise the existing bye-laws. Building has not been so brisk in Goole of late. Plans for 23 new houses were last year passed, and several for alterations.

The cost of the removal of night soil and house refuse in Goole is high compared with several other towns, but the systematic method of removing all such refuse at very short intervals is essential if the health of the inhabitants is not to suffer. The present system is now well in hand, and works with the least possible number of complaints.

Cleansing of
Ash-pits, &c.

In the early part of last year the condition of the large slaughter-house in Bridge Street was complained of. The tenant had been very neglectful, and the complaint was well founded. Several conferences have been held, and endeavours made for the Council to take over the place as tenants. Terms have not been agreed upon, and at present the Council are unwilling to undertake the responsibility of building a public slaughter-house.

Slaughter
House

The constant inspection of all such premises, as cow-sheds, dairies, and bakehouses, where articles of human food are prepared is needed, and the attention of some occupiers has had to be drawn to the need for observing the utmost cleanliness on their premises. It is on the other hand satisfactory to note premises in Goole which are models of what is required on sanitary grounds.

Cowsheds

Workshops

The Council have agreed to a suggestion from the West Riding County Council to appoint the inspector for the town to take samples of milk for analysis.

Analysis of
samples of
Milk

On account of the prevalence of cases of infectious diseases much time had to be given to the work of visiting premises, and disinfecting the houses. 239 houses were disinfected or otherwise purified. 3 houses were found to be seriously overcrowded, the families removed.

A larger number of Canal boats were inspected last year than in 1894, and notices requiring various defects to be remedied had to be served, but no case of infectious disease was found among those living on board the boats.

Canal Boats

The following list of work done, and nuisances abated, prepared by Mr. Ellis, is, I think a record of sound sanitary improvements carried out, all contributing to the better health and welfare of the inhabitants.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MITCHELL WILSON, M.D.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

GOOLE, 15TH JANUARY, 1896.

TABLE I.

LIST OF NUISANCES ABATED, AND STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS
MADE DURING THE YEAR 1895.

No. of Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	2224
„ Verbal notices given	...	...	...	...	...	111
„ Written notices served	...	...	...	...	...	188
„ Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	294
„ Nuisances partly abated or in progress	...	...	...	...	...	5
The Nuisances abated include :—						
No. of House drains repaired and defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	317
„ Closets and Ash-pits	...	...	...	...	...	892
„ Middens emptied	...	...	...	...	...	10381
„ Closets and Ash-pits repaired	...	...	...	...	...	63
„ Box Closets and Dry Ash-pits	...	...	...	...	...	1016
„ „ emptied	...	...	...	...	...	13324
„ Sinks and Cisterns disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Dry Ash-boxes emptied	...	...	...	...	...	11720
„ Loads of Night-soil removed	...	...	...	...	...	8965
„ Houses disinfected and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	239
„ Houses overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Other Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	49
„ Animals causing a Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ Manure Heaps removed	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Canal Boats Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	200
„ Boats on Goole Register	...	...	...	...	...	773
„ „ Registered in 1895	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ Regulations cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Canal Boats Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	29
„ „ Letters as to	...	...	...	...	...	84
„ „ No Certificate on Board	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ „ Not Registered	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Change of Owners not notified	...	...	...	...	...	19
„ „ Requiring better ventilation, cleansing, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Transfer of Ownership and Certificate	...	...	...	...	...	34
„ „ „ Captain's and Boat's Names	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ Duplicate Certificate provided	...	...	...	...	...	19
„ Houses now supplied with Town Water	...	...	...	...	...	3091
„ Cow-sheds, Dairies, and Milk-shops registered	...	...	...	...	...	48
„ Common Lodging-Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Bodies placed in Mortuary	...	...	...	...	...	2

W. H. ELLIS, INSPECTOR.

TABLE II.
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN GOOLE, IN 1895, AND FOR THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS, COMPARED
WITH THOSE OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

Year.	Rate per 1000 of the Population.						Deaths in Infants per 1000 Births.	
	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.		Goole.	England and Wales.
	Goole.	England and Wales.	Goole.	England and Wales.	Goole.	England and Wales.		
1895	36.0	30.3	18.8	18.7	2.8	2.14	161	161
1894	35.8	29.6	18.9	16.6	3.5	1.7	150	137
1893	36.6	30.8	17.4	19.2	3.0	2.4	187	159
1892	39.6	30.5	16.6	19.0	1.9	1.9	152	148
1891	38.7	31.4	17.5	20.2	0.9	1.8	141	149
1890	35.8	29.7	20.8	19.2	3.4	2.0	200	151

TABLE III.

DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN 1895, AND DURING THE FIVE PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890
Small-Pox	0	0	3	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	8	3	1	0	2	8
Membranous Croup..	1	2	2	2	0	0
Diphtheria.....	10	6	2	1	1	0
Fever, Enteric.....	2	1	3	3	6	6
Puerperal Fever.....	1	1	1	1	0	0
Measles.....	0	21	0	7	0	4
Whooping Cough....	11	20	2	18	2	23
Diarrhoea.....	16	4	33	3	4	16
Total.....	49	58	47	35	15	57
Rate per 1000.....	2.8	3.5	2.9	1.9	0.9	3.4

TABLE IV.

DEATHS IN 1895 FROM SEVERAL GROUPS OF DISEASES, CHIEFLY AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

	Total.	Deaths per 1000 of Population.	Proportion of Deaths in every 1000 from all causes.
1.—Seven principal Zymotic Diseases.....	49	2.8	149
2.—Pulmonary Diseases.....	38	2.2	116
3.—Tubercular Diseases	42	2.4	128
4.—Wasting Diseases of Infants	34	2.0	103
5.—Convulsive Diseases of Infants.....	25	1.4	76

- 1.—Includes Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Enteric and Continued Fevers, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, and Diarrhoea.
- 2— " Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and Asthma.
- 3.— " Phthisis, Scrofula, Tabes-Mesenterica.
- 4.— " Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, and Premature Birth.
- 5.— " Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, and Teething.

TABLE V.
SUMMARY OF CASES ADMITTED INTO THE FEVER HOSPITAL, GOOLE, DURING 1895.

DISEASES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Recov- eries.	Died.
Scarlet Fever.....	3	7	10	7	5	17	19	29	17	20	11	2	146	1
Enteric Fever....	1	1										1	2	1
Diphtheria							5	3		2			9	1
Totals.....	4	8	10	7	5	17	24	32	17	22	11	3	157	3

TABLE A.

TABLE OF DEATHS, during the year 1895, in the Urban Sanitary District of Goole, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES of LOCALITIES adopted for the purposes of these statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities.	Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages.						Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing deaths of Children under Five Years of Age.																					
	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Under 5 upwds.	Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing deaths of Children under Five Years of Age.																			
									Small-Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Members. Croup.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Fever.	Puerperal.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Erysipelas.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phtisis.	Bronchitis and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Total.	
Goole Town.....	296	98	35	20	21	74	48	Under 5 upwds.	6	2	2	2	2	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	18	21	8	13	94	133	
The Cottage Hospital	5	...	1	1	...	1	2	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
The Fever Hospital	3	...	1	1	1	Under 5 upwds.	1	...	1	1	2
The Workhouse.....	23	1	...	1	...	8	13	Under 5 upwds.	1	2	2	1	22
Totals.....	327	99	37	23	21	83	64	Under 5 upwds.	6	2	2	2	3	1	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	20	21	8	13	96	136	
The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.																												
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto.	6	3	3	Under 5 upwds.	1	1	1	3	6

TABLE B.
 TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES of SICKNESS coming to the
 knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1895, in the Urban Sanitary District
 of Goole; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES, adopted for the purpose of Statistics; Public Insti- tutions being shown as separate localities.	Population at all ages.		Registered Births,	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.						Number of Cases removed from their homes in the several Localities for treatment in Isolation Hospital.			
	Census 1891.	Estimated middle of 1895.			Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric or Typhoid.	FEVERS. Puerperal.	Erysipelas.	Small-Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.
Goole Town	15305	16892	619	Under 5 5 upwds	81	5	4	2	2	23	50	4	2	
The Cottage Hospital....				Under 5 5 upwds	149	27	...	11	...	...	93	6	...
The Workhouse	108	108		Under 5 5 upwds	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	15413	17000	619	Under 5 5 upwds	81	5	4	2	2	23	50	4	2	

“Notification of Infectious Disease” is compulsory in the District since 9th December, 1889.
 The name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick in the District is the Fever Hospital.

CITY OF ALBANY
HEALTH DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1910.

RICCALL
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1895.

SELBY :
W. H. SPENCER, PRINTER, BOOKSELLER, &c.

1896.

RICCALL
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1895.

POPULATION IN 1895	3,126
AREA IN ACRES	16,735

TO THE RICCALL RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting to you my first Annual Report, I may state that it is one of the duties required from the Medical Officer of Health that he shall, soon after the end of each year, prepare a Report giving particulars of the work carried out during that year by the Sanitary Authority, of the matters affecting health in the Districts which have been considered, the prevalence of cases of infectious disease, and a summary of the returns of births and deaths registered in the several parts of the district.

The Riccall Rural District was constituted a separate Authority on the 28th December, 1894. It formerly formed part of the Selby Rural District, but as it is wholly situated in the East Riding, under the Local Government Act of 1894 it became an

Constitution of
District.

independent authority. It includes 8 parishes, which, at the last Census, had a population of 3,126, and an area of 16,735 acres. These parishes formed the Riccall sub-district for registration purposes, so that the returns for previous years are still available for comparison. The district is a purely agricultural one, bounded on the west and south by the river Ouse, on the east by the river Derwent, and by the district of the Eserick Rural Council on the north. Only 3 of the 8 parishes have any considerable population, viz., Riccall, 736; Cliffe, 640; and Barlby, 442. The increase of the population through the excess of births over the deaths scarcely meets the number of persons who leave this district, for, during the period between the Census of 1881 and 1891, the population was found to have decreased by 6.6 per cent.

Birth and
Death Rates.

During 1895, 98 births were registered in the Riccall district—males, 52; females, 46. The birth-rate was just over 31 per 1,000, which is above the average rate for 10 previous years. In Cliffe parish, the birth-rate was 40 per 1,000; in Riccall, 35.

47 deaths were registered in these districts last year—males, 30; females, 17. In addition, 3 deaths were registered at the Workhouse, Selby, of persons belonging to the Riccall Rural Districts. It is usual to add these to the deaths actually registered in the districts. The total number is equal to a death-rate of 15.6 per 1,000 of the population; the average death-rate in these districts from 1881 to 1890 was 15 per 1,000. In Riccall parish, the death-rate last year was 20.5; in Cliffe, 14.5; and at Barlby, 15.6. When we examine the ages of the persons who died last year, we find that 55 per cent. of all the deaths were among those who had reached 65 years of age. In several parishes a still larger proportion were among aged people, *e. g.* at South Duffield the only deaths registered were in this group, in Kelfield 85 per cent., and in Riccall 60 per cent.

Deaths
from Zymotic
Diseases, &c.

The deaths from the several forms of fever, other infectious diseases, and from diarrhoea are included in a group termed zymotic, referring to the action of the infectious matter, 5 deaths were caused by these diseases last year. The death-rate was 1.5 per 1,000.

From phthisis or consumption there were 3 deaths; and from other diseases of the lungs, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, &c., there were 3. The death-rate from these 6 was just under 2 per 2,000.

Among a small population as at Barlby, a few deaths from any one cause raises the death-rate, *e. g.*, 3 deaths in this group caused the rate to be more than three times the general average, but this is no indication of its usual standard.

The deaths among infants under one year were equal to 7 per cent. of the births registered during the year; nearly one-fifth of all the deaths were among children under 5 years of age. 4 deaths were registered on a certificate from the Coroner; 2 of these were due to natural diseases, 1 resulted from an accident, and 1 was a case of suicide.

Deaths
at different
Ages.

The Act of Parliament which requires certain cases of infectious diseases to be notified was in operation in the Selby Rural Districts before the division. It continues in force still, and through it 20 cases were reported last year, viz.,

Cases
of Infectious
Disease
reported.

10	were	cases	of	scarlet	fever.
5	„	„	„	erysipelas.	
4	„	„	„	diphtheria, and	
1	„	„	„	enteric fever.	

In addition to the 9 cases of scarlet fever reported, there were others in the parish of South Duffield. It may not be generally known that when cases of these diseases occur and no medical aid is called in, the householder is required by the Act to report every such case as much as the medical attendant, and the neglect to report makes all liable to the same penalty.

It is quite plain that where it is intended to hide the fact that a case of illness is in the house, everything is done to bear out the idea that there is nothing wrong; other children are regularly sent to school, church, or chapel, and no real separation of the patient is attempted. That, in short, was the history of the cases at South Duffield. A few cases occurred in August and in December in Riccall, but the infection did not spread beyond the families first attacked in each instance. There was no satisfactory history of how the infection was introduced.

Diphtheria. The 4 cases of diphtheria occurred in the parishes of Barlby, South Duffield, and Riccall. In one there was a history of illness before the patient returned home ; the illness in the other 3 houses was associated with very unsanitary conditions arising from crowded houses, insufficient drains, causing a damp and unhealthy soil near the house, and in all cases a very unwholesome water supply.

Enteric Fever. There was only one case of enteric fever, about which no history could be obtained, and no sufficient cause existed at the patient's home.

Measles. Cases of measles are not on the list of diseases to be notified, but a sharp outbreak occurred at Skipwith, and it was considered desirable to close the school for a few weeks in the early part of last year.

Hospital for Infectious Diseases. The question of providing some hospital accommodation for infectious cases was considered in conjunction with the Escrick District Council. No resolution was come to, and the matter for the present stands adjourned.

Proposed Bye-laws for New Buildings. On the recommendation of the Local Government Board, the Council appointed a Committee to consider the framing of Bye-laws for New Buildings, &c., under the Urban powers granted to the old Rural Sanitary Authority. The Committee reported unfavourably to the adoption of Bye-laws framed upon the model series as being too elaborate for the requirements of the district. Further consideration was adjourned for a month.

SANITARY WORK.

Water Supply. Owing to several notices requiring a wholesome water supply to be provided, having stood over from the previous year, these and others have been dealt with. The cases were mainly in Riccall. The sub-soil there is a loose sand and gravel as far as the shallow wells are sunk. That sub-soil has evidently been polluted through leakings from old stone sewers and liquid from fold yards. The evidence of this is seen in the unsatisfactory state of a large proportion of the well waters examined. Clean-

ing out these wells had very little good effect in providing a more wholesome water, and even water obtained through a bored well from a depth of 30 feet was very little better than that from a well made in the ordinary way. On the other hand water obtained from the sandstone underlying the loose sand and gravel, from 150 to 200 feet deep, was found to be a good and wholesome supply. In South Duffield several well waters were reported as being unfit to use. Many of these are open drawn-wells, shallow and subject to whatever pollutions the rain conveys to the well. In such cases one or more properly made deep wells would meet the wants of the inhabitants better, and would cost less than what is now spent over endeavours to improve private supplies. In other districts the property-owners have seen it to be to their advantage to share some part of the cost of sinking such public wells, instead of spending a large sum over private wells for their property. Well waters were also reported from Barlby, Cliffe, Kelfield, and Skipwith, and in a majority of these the water was found to be an unwholesome supply. After a notice had been served a better supply was arranged for either through another well being sunk or the tenants allowed to share the supply from a well near to.

The drainage of villages always requires much consideration. Drainage, &c. It cannot in any case be neglected with safety, and no amount of sewage is collected at one point. These outlets are well looked after in every parish. Last year an extension of an existing sewer was made at Kelfield, and 230 yards of an old sewer was cleansed in Riccall. In several parishes 500 yards of private drains were laid or cleaned out. As part of that work several new cesspools were made, and new gullies were provided to replace bad traps or drain connections without traps.

Better closet accommodation has been provided by the removal of those in an objectionable position, and where needed extra closets have been built.

There are 18 cow-sheds registered but in no case is there any extensive milk trade carried on, and no trouble is met with in having them kept in order.

Houses unfit
for
Habitation.

Four houses were reported as being unfit for human habitation, and overcrowding was reported in four others, and this nuisance, which is injurious to health, was ordered to be abated. Mr. Christie has drawn up a table which gives the work of the year in more detail than I have summarised in this report. That work has been concerned with many matters which are known to affect the health of those living in the district, and which are only detected through a regular inspection made in each parish.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MITCHELL WILSON, M.D.,

Dip. Public Health, Cambs.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SELBY, 6th Jan. 1896.

TABLE 1.

TABLE SHEWING PARTICULARS OF NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY
 WORK DONE IN THE RICCALL RURAL DISTRICT DURING
 YEAR 1895

Number of inspections made...	145
Number of nuisances found ...	104
Number of notices served ...	42
Number of water notices served ...	18
Old drains lifted and re-laid by Sanitary Authority ...	38 yds.
New drains laid by private owners ...	233 „
Old drains lifted and re-laid by private owners ...	282 „
Old drains and water courses cleansed...	230 „
New privies and ashpits built ...	15
Old privies removed from dwelling-houses ...	6
New brick wells ...	1
Old wells deepened and repaired ...	1
Old wells cleansed ...	7
New pumps ...	2
Old pumps repaired ...	1
New cesspools ...	8
Old cesspools filled up ...	3
Old cesspools repaired ...	3
New gullies ...	13
Sinks disconnected ...	1
Canal boats inspected ...	7
Cow-sheds inspected ...	18
Samples of water taken...	17
Houses condemned...	4
Over-crowding in houses abated ...	4

The Cesspools and Gullies in the respective Parishes have been frequently cleansed during the year. The open Dykes have also been attended to.

T. CHRISTIE, Inspector.

TABLE II.
STATISTICS FOR THE RURAL SANTARY DISTRICT OF RICCALL, 1895, AND AVERAGE
RATES DURING THE TEN YEARS, 1881-1890.

DISTRICT. 1895.	RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.				Deaths under 1 to every 1,000 Births Registered.	Percentage of Deaths in Persons aged 65 years and over.
	Births.	Deaths.	From Zymotic Diseases.	From Respiratory Diseases.		
Riccall District... ..	31.3	15.0	1.5	1.9	71	55
10 Years' Average	30.4	15.1	1.2	2.9		

TABLE III.
BIRTH AND DEATH RATE IN THE LARGEST PARISHES DURING 1895.

PARISHES.	POPULATION.	RATES PER 1000 OF THE AVERAGE POPULATION.					Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births.
		Births.	Deaths.	Zymotic Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.		
Barlby	442	15.8	15.6	4.5	6.7	143	
Cliffe	640	40.0	14.5	1.5	3.1	76	
Riccall	736	35.3	20.5	1.3	1.3	115	

TABLE A.
TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1895 in the Rural Sanitary District of Riccall, classified according to Diseases and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Mortality from all causes.						Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing deaths of Children under Five years of age.																						
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Under 5 upwards	Under 5 upwards	Under 5 upwards	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases	Total.
Riccall Sub-District ...	47	7	3	2	1	8	26	Under 5 upwards	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	5	10
Totals	47	7	3	2	1	8	26	Under 5 upwards	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	5	10	
Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	Under 5 upwards	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3

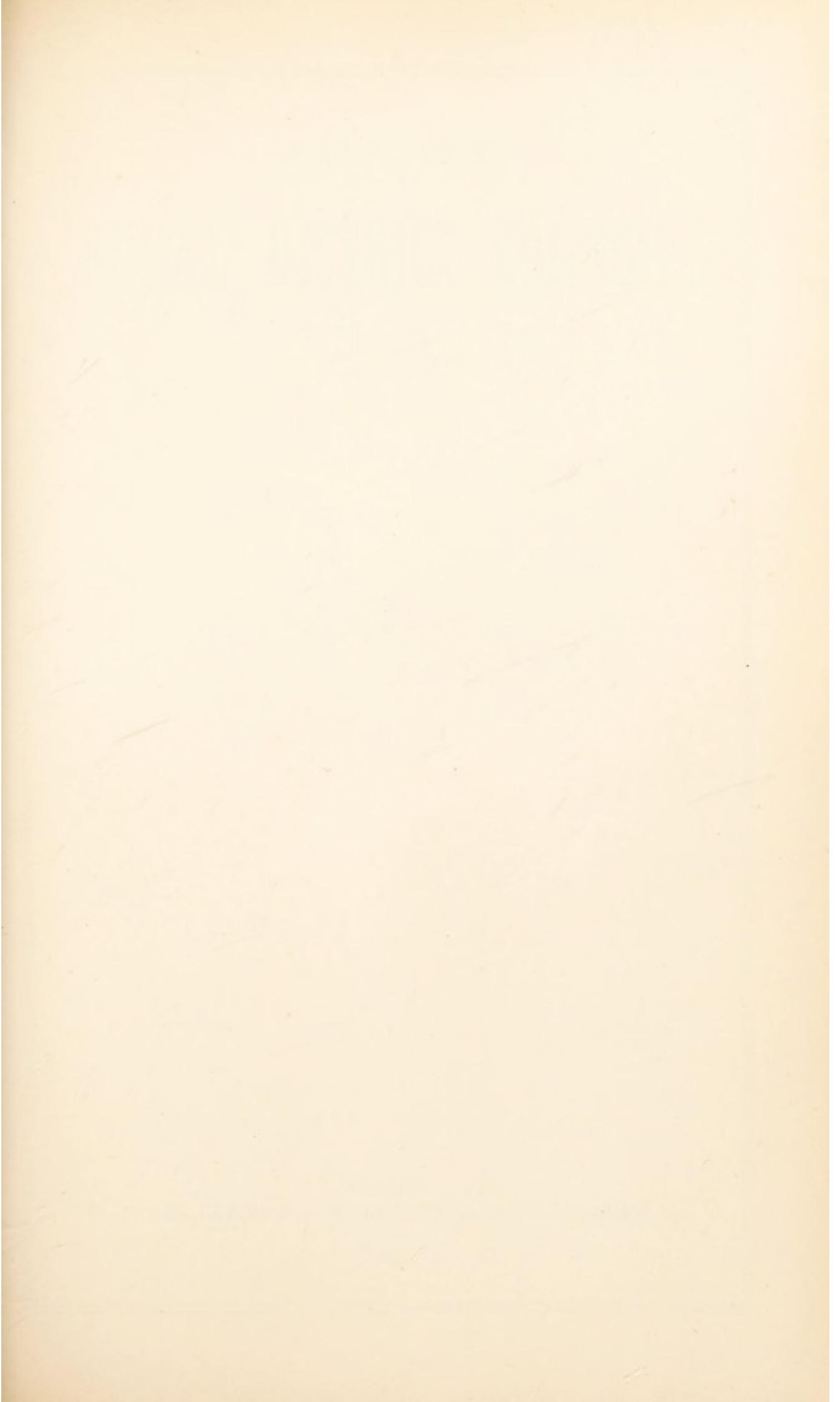
TABLE B.

TABLE of POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES of SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the Riccall Rural District; classified according to Diseases and Localities.

NAME OF LOCALITIES.	Population at all ages, Census, 1891.	Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.											
				Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	
Riccall District	3126	98	Under 5 5 upwards.	3	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Totals	3126	98	Under 5 5 upwards.	3	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

Notification of Infectious Disease is compulsory in the District since 1st December, 1889.

There is no Isolation Hospital in or used by the Sick of the District.



SELBY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SELBY;
W. B. BELLERBY & SON, PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.

1896.

SELBY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1895.

POPULATION IN 1895 5,950

AREA IN ACRES 34,726

SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS :—

	POPULATION.	AREA IN ACRES.
CARLTON	2,251	13,293
SELBY-RURAL	3,699	21,433

TO THE SELBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have now to present my Annual Report for 1895. I have endeavoured to prepare it in accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board.

The district now consists of 19 parishes, wholly situated in the West Riding.

The population in 1891 of the undivided district was 6,137, inhabiting 1,406 houses, so that there was nearly an average of 4.4 persons per house. In the beginning of 1895 a part of the parish of Brayton was attached to the Selby Urban District. The area of the Selby Rural district is now 34,726 acres, with an estimated population to the middle of 1895 of 5,950.

Birth and
Death Rates.

During 1895 166 births were registered within the district, males, 81, females, 85. The birth rate for the year was 27·8 per 1,000.

In the Selby Rural Sub-District the birth rate was 27·3 per 1,000.

„ Carlton	„	„	„	28·8	„
-----------	---	---	---	------	---

The birth rates in both sub-districts are below the average of previous years.

In several of the more populous parishes the birth rate was comparatively high.

In Burn the births equalled 38 per 1,000

„ Brayton	„	„	34	„
-----------	---	---	----	---

„ Cawood	„	„	34	„
----------	---	---	----	---

But these are exceptional instances for

In Wistow the birth rate was only 16 per 1,000

„ Carlton	„	„	23	„
-----------	---	---	----	---

„ Hambleton	„	„	22·4	„
-------------	---	---	------	---

„ Drax	„	„	27	„
--------	---	---	----	---

The deaths of 103 persons, males, 52, females, 51, were registered in 1895 in the Selby Rural Districts, 5 persons removed from rural parishes died at the Workhouse in Selby; the total number is therefore 108. The death rate for the year was 18 per 1,000. Owing to the division of the old rural sanitary district the comparison of death rates in the present area with the previous one would be misleading, so that these comparisons must be confined to the two sub-districts. A death rate of 18 is, however, rather high for these purely agricultural districts.

In the Carlton Sub-Districts the death rate last year was 18·6 per 1,000.

In the Selby Rural Sub-District it was 18 per 1,000.

The average rate for the previous 5 years was 18·7 in the Carlton, and 16·5 in the Selby Rural.

In Brayton Parish the death rate last year was 23 per 1,000

„ Cawood	„	„	21	„
----------	---	---	----	---

„ Carlton	„	„	18·7	„
-----------	---	---	------	---

„ Hambleton	„	„	18·3	„
-------------	---	---	------	---

The excess in each of these parishes was due to deaths from diseases of the lungs.

Six deaths were certified as having been caused by diseases in the zymotic group, viz.: 4 by diarrhœa, and 2 by whooping cough, another was certified by the coroner as having been caused by whooping cough; one death was reported but not certified as caused by enteric fever, and one in the same manner as having been caused by diarrhœa. Including all these the 9 deaths equalled a death rate of only 1·5 per 1,000.

Seven deaths were caused by phthisis or consumption, equal to 1·2 per 1,000; 6 of these were under 30 years of age. From bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the lungs there were 13 deaths, equal to a death rate of 2·1 per 1,000, so that all the deaths from what are usually called diseases of respiration equalled 3·3 per 1,000. In addition, last year there was a slight recurrence of influenza, which caused 5 deaths, associated with some form of disease of the lungs; these deaths were nearly all of aged people.

In Cawood the death rate from diseases of the lungs was 6 per 1,000.

In Brayton it was 5·8, while in Carlton and Hambleton it was 4 per 1,000.

Ten inquests were held by the Coroner, the cause of death was returned in 6 as due to some form of accident, the others were believed to have been caused by ordinary disease.

The proportion of deaths of infants under 1 year was equal to 126 per 1,000 registered births; in the Carlton Sub-District it was 128, and in the Selby Rural Sub-District it was 107. One-fourth of all the deaths were among children under 5 years of age, while 40 per cent. were among those aged 65 years and over. In the Selby Rural Sub-District there were 44 per cent. among this class.

During 1895 there were exceptionally few cases of infectious disease in the Selby Rural Districts. 16 cases were notified, and I had no reason to suspect that any additional cases had occurred and had not been reported.

10	were cases of scarlet fever.
4	„ enteric fever.
1	suffered from diphtheria.
1	„ erysipelas.

Cases
of Infectious
Disease notified.

The 10 cases of scarlet fever occurred in the two parishes of Carlton and Wistow; these limited outbreaks had no connection with each other. Three of the cases in Carlton were reported in February and March, another in November, only this last was traceable to a known source of infection. The six cases in Wistow were continuous from July to October, and traceable to fresh infection as the earlier patients began to get about. The origin of the first case was, I have no doubt, due to infection caught while picking peas in the fields with strangers from other districts.

The case of diphtheria was evidently one of those which break out of a severe type following upon several others in the same household, who had been only ailing with cold or suspected influenza.

The 4 cases of enteric fever were all single cases in different parishes. One of these had been ill some time before she left her situation to return home. Another had been nursing a supposed case of influenza, and was soon after also taken ill with some similar symptoms. The other 2 were cases such as are repeatedly met with in rural districts; a single individual attacked out of a household all living under the same sanitary conditions, and in no possible way having been exposed to contact with any source of the infection of this fever. But these 2 households had one thing in common, although living probably 12 miles apart the water supply in each was obtained from the river Ouse. One case occurred in January, another in June. For Medical Officers in rural districts anxious to find a reasonable origin for such cases in accordance with the belief that something obtained from a previous case of the same fever must have entered the system of every one attacked with this fever, such cases are most difficult to explain. The river water used, although it receives directly much foecal and other sewage, and indirectly a good deal of the foul back wash of the Aire and Calder rivers, with each tide is yet chemically purer than probably many well waters, but the rivers are liable to more direct infection through sewers discharging into them, and that causes the river water to act as a carrier of disease germs to other districts. With dilution so manifold the chances of infection being swallowed certainly appear, however, very doubtful. It is satisfactory to report that sufficient efforts were made in nursing

the cases to prevent any spread of the disease to others in the several families. A death was said to have been due to enteric fever; it was not certified as such. Another case of illness followed in the same house, but the medical practitioner in attendance was unable to report that case as fever. I visited the house and found sanitary defects bad enough to cause illness of the type of low fever.

Outbreaks of whooping cough frequently occur, but the cases are not in the list to be reported. A great many cases of that disease occurred in Hirst Courtney parish; two young children died, and the attendance at school was very much lessened for several weeks.

In March last this Council appointed a Committee to meet a Committee from the Urban Council of Selby to consider the question of providing some hospital accommodation for infectious cases. I attended the meeting, which instructed the clerks to make inquiries as to the terms upon which other districts have provided joint hospitals.

Disinfectants are always supplied gratuitously to houses where cases of infectious disease occur, and the infected rooms are nearly always stoved with sulphur or the walls limewashed after the recovery of the cases.

The sanitary work of 1895 was more concerned with keeping up the efficient state of those carried out in previous years than in providing any new undertakings. The Rural District Council have new and important duties in the care of the highways, in addition to the sanitary work of the old Rural Sanitary Authority. In some degree the results of both will be helpful towards the improved sanitary condition of the district. In rural districts the road-side ditches are often the only means for the removal of sewage and surface-water from the neighbourhood of houses, as well as for carrying off road-water.

A short length of new sewer was laid at Brayton, which removed a nuisance long complained of. Following upon a special inspection of the existing drains and sewers there over 500 yards of new drains were last year laid by private owners.

In Thorpe parish it was found necessary to take up and relay nearly 1000 yards of the main sewer. Additional care was taken to prevent the sewer from being again blocked.

Sanitary Work.

Open Drains and
Sewers.

New Sewers and
Drains.

In Cawood and Carlton similar work was carried out for short lengths of the existing sewers. In 11 out of the 19 parishes in the district better house drainage was provided to the extent of 1,472 yards. As part of the same improvements 39 new gullies were supplied for sinks and yards. To prevent any serious nuisance in the disposal of the sewage, and as affording the only means of getting it on to the land, 12 new cesspools were provided, from which the sewage is pumped. As this method is in some districts the best that can be arranged, it would be very desirable that a proper covered tank cart should be provided, say for the use of several villages near each other. It would lessen the nuisance while the sewage was being emptied, and enable it to be better distributed over the land. When the nuisance at emptying is very bad there is a danger of the sewage being left to overflow, and cause more and a continuing annoyance. At Hambleton by repairing the Fox a larger supply of water is now sent down the dyke; this very effectually dilutes and flushes on the sewage which enters the dyke.

The open half pipes at Cawood require more systematic brushing out.

Water Supply. The water supply of the different parishes is always a matter of special inspection. It is obtained by the great majority of the people from private wells which are less than 50 feet in depth. In the parish of Cawood water from the river is preferred, mainly on account of it being softer than either the water of the Bishop's Dyke, or from the few local wells still used. In the hamlet of Newland when the rain water caught in tubs has run short, water is used from the ditches after the river has partly filled them, such water cannot be considered satisfactory.

The sub-soil of at least three-parts of the district is the upper layers of the Bunter sandstone, and water is readily obtained in wells at depths varying from 20 to 40 feet. But the results of the chemical analysis of many well waters shews that they are often polluted to a serious extent by liquids from cesspools, drains, closets, ashpits, and manure heaps which percolate through the same soil, and so readily mix with the shallower well waters. Wells which have long been in use, and trusted to as supplying good water, may not have been examined, while the soil has become less efficient in filtering off the impure

liquids. Year by year the results of analyses shew that this fouling of the waters is taking place ; six samples from four parishes were last year found to be quite unfit to drink, while two samples were but of suspicious quality. These results sometimes appear as not reliable by persons who have long used the water and have not noticed the gradual change in it. But with a sub-soil as I have described, and in a somewhat flat district, the rain must be the chief source for filling up the wells, it carries with it much of the impure matter which is either exposed or stored in tanks or pits in the upper layers of the same strata. Last year two new wells were sunk and lined with iron tubes to over 100 feet in depth, and a satisfactory water obtained. Five old wells were cleansed, but this work is usually very unsatisfactory, for if the ground round about the well contains much impure matter nothing less than cutting that water off can hope to bring about any improvement. In a few cases new cisterns for storing rain water have been provided, rather than attempting to sink a well in a situation where a good water could with difficulty be obtained.

This question of the water supply in rural districts is really considered whenever any sanitary works are carried out, and every new laid sewer and drain and better constructed closet and ashpit are made so as to lessen the risk of any impure matter reaching the drinking water.

Thirty-two new privies and ashpits were provided last year, and 15 old ones removed. Closet
Accommodation

There was, therefore, additional closets provided in 17 cases, and closets and ashpits removed which were unsuitably placed or were causing a nuisance in other ways. Such work helps in preventing disease, and adds to the decency and comfort in which children especially are brought up. The closets at some of the schools should be more frequently cleansed ; formal notices had to be served in 2 cases about these.

Similar notices from the District Council to private owners are sometimes disregarded for too long a time, and tenants suffer a good deal from such filthy nuisances.

The removal of the contents of all closets and ashpits is done by or through the tenants.

Canal Boats,
&c., &c.

Twelve canal boats were inspected last year. No cause of complaint or any case of infectious disease was found in any of these boats.

The cow-sheds are only small, containing one or two cows, and a few verbal notices to the occupier were all that have been needed to have these places kept in good order.

Two houses were condemned as being unfit to be occupied, one was in a ruinous state with many nuisances about it; the other was a building never intended to be used as a dwelling-house, with no sanitary arrangements provided.

The Rural District Council appointed a committee to consider the question of adopting a set of bye-laws for new buildings, and to prevent nuisances under the Urban powers granted to the old Rural Sanitary Authority. Their report has not yet been received.

On receipt of a circular letter from the West Riding County Council the District Council appointed Mr. Christie, Sanitary Inspector, to obtain samples of milk under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and submit them for analysis, the County Council agreeing to take the responsibility of all future proceedings.

No licences have been applied for under the Petroleum, the Gang Masters and other Acts, under the Local Government Act, 1894, which the District Council are now empowered to carry out.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MITCHELL WILSON, M.D.,

Dip. Public Health, Cambs.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SELBY, 6th January, 1896.

TABLE I.

TABLE SHEWING PARTICULARS OF NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY
WORK DONE IN THE SELBY RURAL DISTRICT DURING
YEAR 1895.

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	236
Number of nuisances found	...	...	...	...	78
Number of notices served	...	...	...	...	31
Number of water notices served	...	...	...	...	7
Old drains lifted and re-laid by Sanitary Authority	...	...	...	...	1306 yds.
New drains laid by private owners	...	...	...	...	1472 „
Old drains lifted and re-laid by private owners	...	...	...	...	81 „
Old drains and water courses cleansed	...	...	...	...	3860 „
New privies and ashpits built	...	...	...	...	32
Privies converted into box closets	...	...	...	...	1
Old privies removed from dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	15
New bored wells...	...	...	...	...	2
Old wells deepened and repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Rain water cisterns in lieu of wells	...	...	...	...	3
New pumps	...	...	...	...	5
Old pumps repaired	...	...	...	...	1
New cesspools	...	...	...	...	12
Old cesspools filled up	...	...	...	...	4
New gullies	...	...	...	...	39
Canal boats inspected	...	...	...	...	12
Dairies and cow-sheds inspected	...	...	...	...	15
Old houses closed	...	...	...	...	1
Old houses demolished	...	...	...	...	5
New urinals	...	...	...	...	5

The many Cesspools and Gullies in the respective Parishes in this Union have been frequently cleansed during the year. The open Dykes have also been attended to, some of them having been deepened.

T. CHRISTIE, Inspector.

TABLE II.
STATISTICS FOR THE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT OF SELBY AND THE SUB-
REGISTRATION DISTRICTS, 1895.

UNION AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.				Deaths under 1 to every 1,000 Births Registered.	Percentage of Deaths in Persons aged 65 years and over.
	Births.	Deaths.	From Zymotic Diseases.	From Respiratory Diseases.		
Rural Sanitary District ..	27·8	17·3	1·5	3·3	126	41
Carlton Sub-District . . .	28·8	18·2	1·4	3·5	107	35
Selby Sub-District	27·2	17·0	0·8	3·2	130	45

TABLE III.
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN THE LARGEST PARISHES, DURING 1895.

PARISHES.	POPULATION	RATE PER 1000 OF THE AVERAGE POPULATION.					Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births.
		Births.	Deaths.	Zymotic Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.		
Brayton	340	35·6	23·5	·0	5·8	25	
Carlton.. .. .	759	23·7	19·7	·0	4·0	111	
Cawood	1000	34·0	21	3·0	6·0	88	
Hambleton	489	22·4	18·3	·0	4·0	272	
Wistow.. .. .	674	32·6	13·3	·0	2·9	272	

TABLE B.
 TABLE of POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES of SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of
 the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the Rural Sanitary District of Selby; classified
 according to Diseases and Localities.

NAME OF LOCALITIES.	Population at all ages, Census, 1891.	Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.												
				Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.		
Carlton Sub-District	2261	65	Under 5 5 upwards.	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Selby Sub-District	3689	101	Under 5 5 upwards.	1	5	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	5950	166	Under 5 5 upwards.	3	7	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1

*Notification of Infectious Disease is compulsory in the district since 1st December, 1889.
 There is no Isolation Hospital in or used by the Sick of the district.*

SELBY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1895.

SELBY :
W. H. SPENCER, PRINTER, BOOKSELLER, &c.
1896.

SELBY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1895.

POPULATION, CENSUS, 1891	...	...	...	6,022
ESTIMATED POPULATION IN 1895	...	...	...	6,200
AREA IN ACRES	...	...	...	3,757

TO THE SELBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

It is again my duty to present to you my Annual Report for 1895. It is prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board.

Owing to the extension of the district and the new houses which were first occupied last year, I now estimate the population up to the middle of the year as 6,200.

The births registered during 1895 were 206—males, 96; females, 110. The birth-rate was 33·2 per 1,000; the average rate for the previous five years was 31·5.

Birth and
Death Rates.

124 deaths—males, 71; females, 53—were registered in Selby. Five of the 18 deaths at the Workhouse were of persons belonging

to the rural districts, 2 others were visitors, and 7 are therefore deducted. I have not heard of any person from Selby who has died away from the town, or these would have been added. The corrected number of deaths for the year was therefore 117, and the death-rate 19 per 1,000.

The average rate for the previous five years was 18·4. The death-rate last year was increased through many deaths from diarrhœa among young children.

Deaths
from Zymotic
Diseases, &c.

27 deaths were registered as due to zymotic diseases, viz. :

	21	caused by diarrhœa,
	2	„ enteric fever,
	2	„ whooping cough,
	1	„ diphtheria, and
	1	„ membranous croup.

The death-rate from these was 4·3 per 1,000, while the five years' average was 3 per 1,000 less.

Only 3 deaths were registered last year from phthisis, a lessened number when compared with previous years ; 16 were caused by other diseases of the lungs, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, &c. ; 2 of these were also attacked with influenza. The 19 deaths caused by all forms of disease of the lungs were equal to a death-rate of 3·3 per 1,000 which is considerably under the average of previous years.

Deaths
at different
Ages.

The deaths among infants under 1 year were in the proportion of 189 in every 1,000 registered births. The average for the last 5 years was only 139.

Of all the deaths which occurred during 1895, 40 per cent. were of young children under 5 years of age, and 35 per cent. were among persons who had reached 65 years of age and above. It is the aim of sanitary work that a larger proportion of the people may be able to survive to the aged group, and there is yet room to reduce the heavy death-rate among the young.

Only 4 certificates of death were received through the Coroner ; 3 were due to ordinary causes, and 1 was the result of an accident. 1 death was not certified.

16 cases of infectious disease were notified last year.

8 were cases of enteric fever,
 4 „ „ scarlet fever,
 1 was a case of continued fever.
 1 „ „ puerperal fever.
 1 „ „ diphtheria.
 1 „ „ membranous croup.

Cases
 of Infectious
 Disease
 reported.

I have already reported that the deaths from what are known as zymotic diseases were last year 3 per 1,000 above the average. The deaths in that group include others than the infectious diseases which are notified; in fact, last year 23 out of the total of 27 were caused by attacks of diarrhoea and by whooping cough, and only 4 from diseases which are notified.

It is generally believed, however, than an attack of diarrhoea, and especially when of a severe type, is as much a warning as an outbreak, say, of enteric fever, that some part of our sanitary works are not quite satisfactory. The outbreak of diarrhoea, and the first cases of enteric fever, began in August.

During the first six months of the year there had been exceptionally few cases of any infectious disease in the town, and the death-rate for both the first and second quarters of the year had been less than 14 per 1,000.

During August and September there was a period of high temperatures with a very slight rainfall. It is everyone's experience that even wholesome articles of food quickly "go bad" under those conditions, and how much more is it to be expected that every kind of refuse, either solid or liquid, will also more quickly decompose before it is removed from the neighbourhood of the houses. Several complaints were made in August of offensive smells being given off from ashpits, drains, and from manhole openings from the sewers. The tipping of refuse at the brickyard ponds had not been complained of until the hot weather served to increase the decomposition among the refuse exposed there, and the liquid amongst it became very concentrated sewage. I made inquiries at the houses where the deaths from diarrhoea occurred and learned that they were of weakly and wasting infants of five to eight weeks old. The

Diarrhœa.

majority of the children, however, had lived for ten months, and had previously been in fair good health. In a few houses others in the family had had slight attacks of diarrhœa; 2 fatal cases occurred in each of two houses. 8 out of the 21 deaths occurred in houses in Millgate or yards opening out of it, 3 in Gowthorpe, 2 in Wide Street, 1 in Ousegate, and 7 in other parts of the town. Although so many were in the Millgate district, where, also, the cases of enteric fever occurred, yet no case of both diseases broke out in the same house.

Enteric Fever.

The first case of enteric fever was reported on August 9th; the patient had been ailing a fortnight. Complaints had been made of nasty smells coming into the house from the sewer grate near the door. The fact that he had worked at the brickyards gave a clue as to the probable source of his illness, when, in the following week, 4 cases of the same disease were reported from three of the cottages at the brickyard. A drain had been blocked there, and the well water used, on analysis, was shewn not to be satisfactory, but the workman first ill did not drink that water. The town water was at once laid on to the premises, the blocked drain remedied, and no fresh cases occurred among the houses at the brickyard. Before these last cases were notified as enteric fever children in one of the houses had been ill; their father had returned home ailing—what his illness had been I could not ascertain. At that time complaints were made of very offensive smells which came from ashpits and other refuse which was being tipped into old clayholes in the yard, although at some distance from the houses. No new case occurred until the beginning of October, when 2 adults, who lived under good sanitary conditions, were attacked with enteric fever in one week. Their house was only a few yards from the others, and similar complaints of the smells previously noticed were made by them. A week after another case was reported in Millgate, at least a quarter of a mile from the brickyard houses. The drain from the last house emptied into a separate sewer from these, but into and near the sewer used by the first case in August. In December another of the family of the very first house was notified as ill of continued fever. The beginning of his illness is thought by his friends as caused by smells from an ashpit and privies near, which was found in a very foul, wet condition. To the best

of my knowledge no infected matter had been thrown there. 2 patients died from enteric fever. All the cases were nursed at their homes. There is only a suspicion of any infection of enteric fever having been brought into the neighbourhood where the cases broke out, say, by the father who returned home poorly, but there were causes in operation which were capable of causing illness. I think the outbreak of diarrhoea and of fever were instances of the direct association of disease and decomposing filth. The General Purposes Committee of the District Council inspected the district and gave instructions which were carried out.

The deaths from diphtheria and membranous croup were in one family. They occurred late in November, and were not due to any sanitary defect. The history was of several in the family having been ill with supposed colds, and a medical attendant was only called in when serious symptoms began. A Committee from the District Council met with a Committee from the Rural Council to consider the question of providing a hospital for the treatment of cases of infectious disease. The meeting decided that their Clerks should make inquiries as to the terms upon which such joint hospitals have been provided by other Sanitary Authorities. Disinfectants are supplied by the Sanitary Inspector to all houses where cases of infectious disease occur, and on the recovery of the case the rooms are stoved or lime-washed.

Hospital
for Infectious
Diseases.

During 1895, the water supply in the town has been constant, and its use has varied from 21 to 25 gallons per head per day. The water-closet system is in use at a majority of the houses in Selby. Sanction was obtained for a loan to extend the water mains in Green Lane and Thorpe Road for the use of that part of the district which was added in the end of 1894. The work was completed in the autumn, and 23 additional houses have now been supplied with water from these mains. A considerable amount of water was used in the autumn in flushing the yard drains and sewers.

Water Supply.

Similar arrangements were made to provide new sewers for houses in the extended district. 1884 yards of suitable sized sanitary pipes have been laid, with all necessary means of ventilation and for flushing. 19 house drains have been connected with these new sewers. On the cases of diarrhoea and enteric

New Sewers.

fever being reported, the Council gave instructions that the main sewers should be flushed every week and the smaller sewers as often as possible. Better drains have been provided for 7 premises, and the drains for 5 others have been cleaned out and repaired.

Removal
of Ashpit and
other Refuse.

The removal of the refuse from houses and ashpits is carried out by the Council's workmen at a very moderate cost when compared with other towns. I am told that comparatively little of the refuse is now sold, and that the greater part of the 1,400 loads removed last year was used for filling up old clay holes at several brickyards. The disposal of this stuff is always an anxious question. It is urgent that it shall be removed from near the dwelling-houses at short intervals, but how to dispose of it on being removed has repeatedly had to be reconsidered in Selby. In a previous part of this Report I have referred to the complaints made of the nuisance at the tip on the west side of the town. The Committee visited the place, and I decided that no more refuse should be deposited there. I have not heard of any complaints as to the tip on the east side. I am unable to give the actual number of ashpits emptied which have privies emptying into them, but the rule is to cleanse them every six weeks. The Council gave instructions that that work should be begun at 4 a.m. during the summer months, and that the refuse now collected from so-called day ashpits, and from movable boxes, should be collected more frequently.

15 privies were last year altered into W.Cs. 11 privies were reconstructed on being found out of repair, and additional privy accommodation was provided for 6 houses. Many of the water-closets in the town are not provided with a cistern for flushing. This very necessary change was made in 6 last year, and 5 were provided with better ventilation. These alterations are the results of systematic inspections made, at several of which members of the General Purposes Committee were present.

Analysis of
Milk.

On the receipt of a circular from the West Riding County Council, the District Council decided that samples of milk should be taken by Mr. Curry and sent for analysis. The arrangement with the County Council is not yet finally agreed upon.

A license for use of premises as a knacker's yard, away from any dwelling-house, was granted. Complaints were made of nuisances caused from premises where fish is fried through the accumulations of refuse. A better arrangement was made. The trade refuse from works where vegetable matter is used in dyeing was found to cause a serious nuisance; the owner made a more direct outlet sewer and so remedied the complaint.

Offensive
Trades.

Workshops where various trades are carried on have been visited, and notices requiring additional closet accommodation have been served in 3 cases.

Workshops.

4 houses were certified as being unfit for human habitation, and the Council gave notices that they should not again be inhabited. 2 were found over manure and other refuse, they were all without reasonable air space or ventilation, and were also in a dilapidated condition. With the exception of one, all the houses condemned during the last few years are either pulled down or are not now inhabited. Several other dwellings have been reported as being a nuisance and injurious to health, caused by the dampness of the walls and floors. That condition, in most, has been practically remedied.

Houses
Condemned.

The plans passed during the year were 8, for proposed additions and alterations to existing premises.

51 canal boats were inspected.

The list of registered common lodging-houses, bake-houses, and slaughter-houses has not been added to during the year, and their condition has been inspected at intervals and few causes for complaint met with.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MITCHELL WILSON, M.D.,

Dip. Public Health, Cambs.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SELBY, 6th Jan. 1896.

ANNUAL REPORT OF NUISANCES ABATED AND OTHER SANITARY

WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.

Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	1463
Verbal and Written Notices from Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	589
Notices from the Council	...	...	...	...	...	8
New Sewers laid	...	...	...	...	yards	1884
No. of Houses connected with new Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	19
Defective Drains cleansed and relaid	...	...	...	...	...	5
Do. W.C.'s do. repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Branch Drains provided	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sinks disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	4
Damp premises from defective spouting	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses connected with Town's water supply	...	...	...	...	...	23
Defective and delapidated Privies and Ashpits rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	15
W.C.'s provided with flushing Cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	6
Privies reconstructed...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Privies abutting upon Dwellings removed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ashpits, Privies, etc., cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2817
No. of loads of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	1400
Wet Ashpits drained	...	...	...	...	...	2
New W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
Premises cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Houses unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Notices served for dangerous Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plans passed for Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	48
Pigs within 40ft. of dwellings removed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dairies and Cowsheds registered	...	...	...	...	...	25
Bake Houses registered	...	...	...	...	...	7
Common Lodging Houses registered	...	...	...	...	...	6
Slaughter Houses	do.	...	...	...	...	8
Workshops	do.	...	...	...	...	9
Canal Boats inspected	...	...	...	...	...	51
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Yards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2

W. CURRY,

Surveyor and Inspector.

Town Hall, Selby, 8th January, 1896.

TABLE A.
 TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1895, in the Urban Sanitary District of Selby, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages.						Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing deaths of Children under Five years of age.																		
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Under 5	Fevers.																Total.
									Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.		Phtthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.
SELBY	106	42	10	1	3	25	25	Under 5	1	1	3	20	3	6	7	1	21	52							
WORKHOUSE	18	1	3	14	5 upwards	5 upwards	5 upwards	Under 5	1	2	3	10	7	1	15	17	54								
TOTALS	124	43	10	1	3	39	39	Under 5	1	3	20	3	6	7	1	22	53								
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto	5	1	1	3	5 upwards	5 upwards	5 upwards	Under 5	1	2	4	11	7	2	1	46	71								

TABLE B.

TABLE of POPULATION, BIRTHS, and NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the Urban Sanitary District of SELBY: classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Population at all ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.											
	1891.	1895.			Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fever.					Typhus.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.
SELBY LOCAL BOARD DISTRICT ...	5922	6092	206	Under 5 5 upwards	2	2	1	1		8	1			1		
WORKHOUSE	108	108		Under 5 5 upwards												
TOTALS	6030	6200	206	Under 5 5 upwards	2	2	1	1		8	1			1		

Notification of Infectious Disease is compulsory in the District since December 9th, 1889. There is no Hospital for cases of Infectious Disease.

TABLE I.

BIRTH and DEATH RATES during 1895, and Five Previous Years, in the Selby Urban Sanitary District, and in England and Wales.

Year.	Rate per 1000 of the Population.						Deaths in Children under 1 year to every 1000 Births.	
	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.			
	Selby.	England and Wales.	Selby.	England and Wales.	Selby.	England and Wales.	Selby.	England and Wales.
1895	33.2		18.0		4.3		189	
1894	33.0	29.7	17.5	16.6	1.3	1.7	141	137
1893	30.8	30.8	21.2	19.2	1.4	2.0	139	159
1892	32.3	30.5	16.9	19.0	0.9	2.4	109	148
1891	30.5	31.4	18.4	20.2	1.8	1.8	152	149
1890	30.0	29.7	16.0	19.2	1.2	2.0	146	151

TABLE II.

SUMMARY of the BIRTH and DEATH RATES during the 10 Years 1881-90.

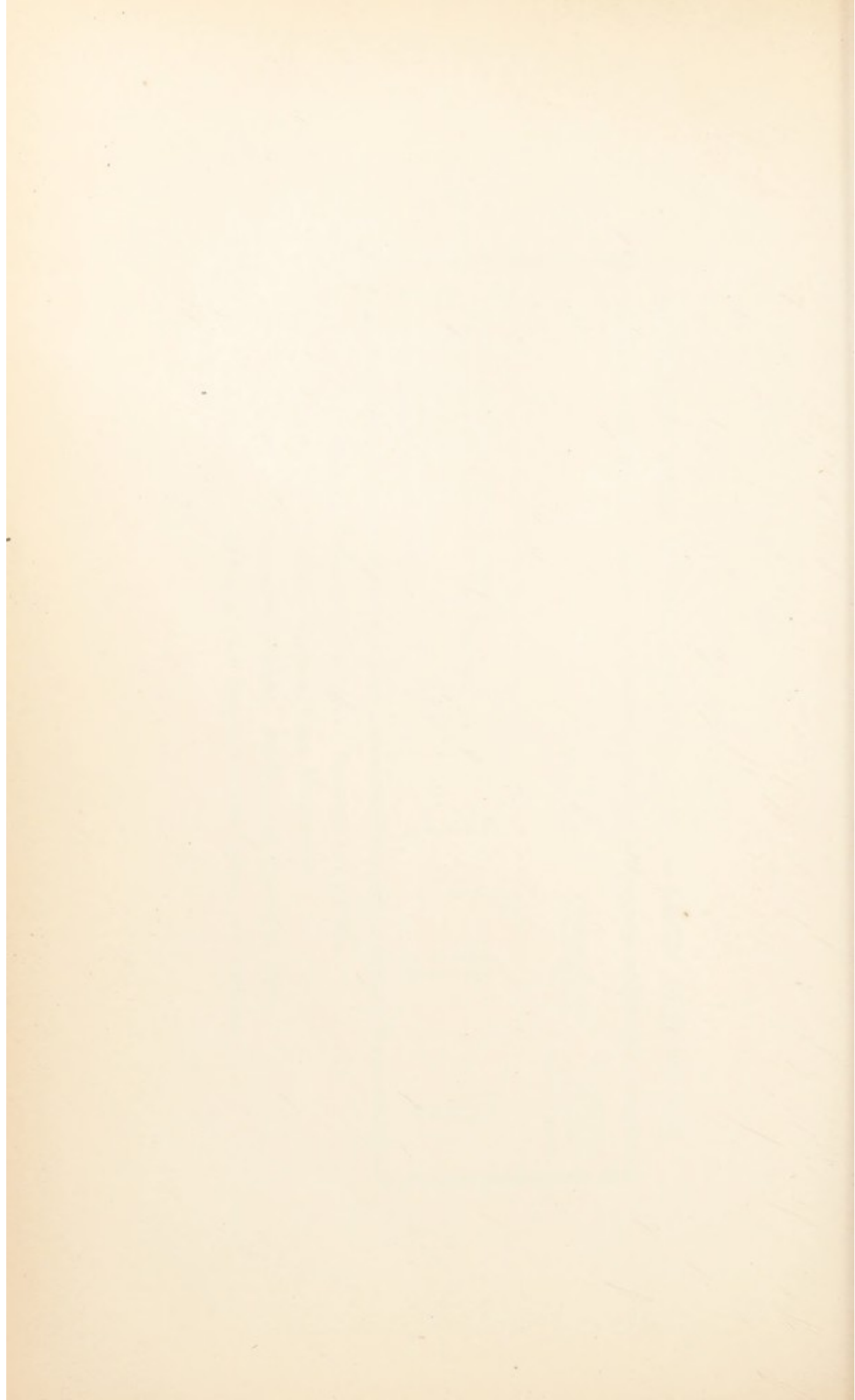
	Average of the 10 years 1881-1890.
Birth Rate per 1000	31.2
Death " " " " " " " " " " " "	18.4
From Zymotic Diseases	1.5
" Phthisis or Consumption	1.4
" other Lung Diseases	2.9
Deaths in Infants under 1 year per 1000 births	133

TABLE III.

MORTALITY FROM SEVERAL GROUPS OF DISEASES DURING 1895.

	Total.	Deaths per 1000 of Population.	Proportion of Deaths in every 1000 from all causes.
1.—Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	27	4.3	216
2.—Pulmonary Diseases (other than Phthisis)	16	2.5	129
3.—Tubercular Diseases	4	0.6	32
4.—Wasting Diseases of Infants	12	1.9	96
5.—Convulsive Diseases of Infants	2	0.3	15
2.—Includes Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and Asthma.			
3.—" Phthisis, Scrofula, Tabes Mesenterica.			
4.—" Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, and Premature Birth.			
5.—" Hydrocephalus, Meningitis, Convulsions, and Teething.			

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



TADCASTER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1895.

SELBY :
W. H. SPENCER, PRINTER, BOOKSELLER, &c.

1896.

REAR DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1905-1906

TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1895

POPULATION AT CENSUS, 1891	...	...	25,977
ESTIMATED POPULATION IN 1895	...	...	27,130
AREA OF DISTRICT IN ACRES	...	...	72,865

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS:—

				ESTIMATED POPULATION.			
				1895.			AREA.
ABERFORD	...	...	...	16,836	...	29,859	
APPLETON ROEBUCK	...	...	...	5,568	...	25,038	
TADCASTER	...	...	...	4,726	...	17,968	

TO THE TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

It is again my duty to present this Annual Report upon the health of the population and the sanitary work carried out in the districts during 1895.

There has been no special movement of population in any part to affect greatly the numbers, and I have estimated that the population of the whole district at 27,130 to the middle of last year.

Birth and Death Rates.

The births registered were 924, males 440, and females 484. The birth rate for the year was 34 per 1,000, that is near to the average of the previous ten years.

In the Aberford sub-district the birth-rate was 35·7 per 100.
 „ Tadcaster „ „ „ 34·7 „
 „ Appleton „ „ „ 28·4 „

In the parishes of Allerton and Kippax the birth-rate was 50 per 1,000; in Micklefield and Great Preston, 43 and 41; in Tadcaster, 33·6; and in Garforth, 30·6.

469 deaths were registered last year; males, 239; females, 230. The death-rate was 17·3 per 1,000, and is lower than the average rate, which was 18·0, for the previous ten years.

After distributing the deaths at the Workhouse to the different parishes from which the inmates had come, I find that, in the Appleton sub-districts the death-rate was 15·6.

„ Tadcaster „ „ „ 15·8.
 „ Aberford „ „ „ 18·0.

In Kippax the death-rate was 24, in Allerton 20, in both townships there were many deaths among children from diarrhœa and diseases of the lungs.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The favourable death returns for last year are partly accounted for by a lessened number of deaths from cases of infectious disease. In what is termed the zymotic group, there were 40 deaths.

24 of these were due to diarrhœa mainly among infants.
 5 „ „ scarlet fever.
 4 „ „ diphtheria.
 2 „ „ enteric fever.
 2 „ „ continued fever.
 2 „ „ membranous croup.
 1 „ „ whooping cough.

The death-rate was only 1·4 per 1,000, which is a rate exceptionally low, and yet only three-eighths of that number were caused by infectious diseases, which are notified.

In the Appleton sub-districts the deaths equalled 2 per 1,000
 „ Aberford „ „ „ 1·5 „
 „ Tadcaster „ „ „ 1·2 „

In South Milford this rate was 4·5; in Allerton, 3·7; in Kippax, Garforth, and Swillington it was just over 2.

Deaths from Diseases of the Lungs.

26 deaths were registered from phthisis or consumption (equal to 0·9 per 1,000), and 63 from other diseases of the lungs, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, &c. The total number, 89, were equal to a death-rate of 3·2 per 1,000, which was also under the average, viz., 4·0, for previous years. The rate from these deaths was almost alike in each of the sub-districts.

23 deaths were registered on a certificate from the Coroner. 18 of these resulted from accidents, of which four were cases of drowning and five were due to ordinary disease. No death was returned as uncertified throughout the districts.

When we examine the ages at death during the year it is found that infants under one year died in the proportion of 135 for every 1,000 births registered during the same year.

Deaths at
different ages.

In the Tadcaster sub-districts the proportion was only 116 per 1,000 births.

In the Aberford sub-districts the proportion was 135 per 1,000
 „ Appleton „ „ „ 151 „

In Kippax it was 190; South Milford, 181; Tadcaster, 164; Sherburn, 148; Allerton and Swillington, 136.

Among an older group we find that 38 per cent. of the deaths during the year were among children under 5 years of age.

Again the rate in the Tadcaster sub-districts was lowest, as it was only 26 per cent.

In the Appleton sub-districts it was 34 per cent.

„ Aberford „ „ 43 „

It must be well-known that the proportion of the population which are under 5 years of age is very much less than one-fourth, and yet in the Aberford sub-districts nearly one half of all the deaths for the year occurred in that small group. The fact carries with it the proof that either the children are living under very unfavourable sanitary conditions, or that they may have inherited a weakened constitution, or that when taken ill medical aid is not called in sufficiently early to give the sufferer a chance of recovering.

I can vouch for the fact that the whole sanitary conditions are continually improving throughout the districts, and specially in matters which affect the young, the remedy is therefore one which must be used at the houses, and it is surely urgent, to reduce this waste of young lives if greater care and attention at their homes can assist in this work.

In the whole district one-fourth of the deaths were among those who had survived to the age of 65 years and over.

In the Appleton and Tadcaster sub-districts there were, considering the occupations of the people, a larger share, viz., 28 per cent., while in the Aberford districts there were 22 per cent.

During 1895, 133 notifications of cases of infectious disease were received.

Cases of
Infectious
Disease notified.

71	reported cases of	scarlet fever.
12	„ „	enteric fever.
7	„ „	continued fever.
2	„ „	puerperal fever.
20	„ „	diphtheria.
3	„ „	membranous croup.
18	„ „	erysipelas.

With the exception of diphtheria there has been a lessened number of these notifiable diseases.

Scarlet Fever.

Among the 71 cases of scarlet fever there were 5 deaths, which is equal to 7 per cent. of the persons attacked; that rate is higher than the average of the last 2 years. 60 of the cases occurred in the parishes of Garforth and Great Preston; both outbreaks were due to infection brought into the district, and the disease rapidly spread before medical aid was called in. Some time was also lost in notifying the cases, and in February I reported that 17 cases had been notified in 7 houses. In scarcely one of these was isolation of the infected person being carried out, so as to hope for the non-spread of the disease. Happily, many of the parents were induced to allow the sufferers to be removed to the hospital. 25 cases were treated there from January to May, and no fresh cases occurred at Garforth until December.

In October a similar outbreak occurred at Bower's Rows, Great Preston; the patients were in crowded houses, and no isolation was even attempted. 10 were removed, after strong persuasion, and for a time no fresh cases were reported. On the re-appearance of the infection in December the arrangements at the hospital did not allow of patients being admitted, and the disease spread, but only to a slight extent, for as soon as the new caretakers were settled, the cases of fever were admitted, and the disease proved to be more easily controlled. The clean wards of the hospital, with special nursing and every suitable food, offer the conditions where patients have every hope of a quick and safe recovery. Only one of the 39 patients treated there died, the per centage of deaths among those ill was 2.5, while among the 32 patients treated at their own houses there were 4 deaths, or 12 per cent.; the hospital treatment is therefore an immense help, not only in preventing infection spreading, but also in lessening the death-rate among those attacked. A few cases occurred among the children at the Workhouse when there were no cases of the disease in Tadcaster. They were isolated in the wards in the grounds and the infection did not spread.

Enteric Fever.

Among the twelve cases of enteric fever there were two deaths, equal to 16 per cent. of those attacked. 3 of these were workers in Leeds, and their history shewed that their illness had been contracted where they worked; 3 others were second cases in the same family, or infected through previous cases near to. No clear history could be obtained of how the disease originated; in others, probably 2 were not cases of actual enteric fever. It is satisfactory to note that in 6 parishes there was only one case.

In the 3 parishes of Allerton, Kippax, and Great Preston 7 cases were reported as continued fever. With one exception they were young children. The state of fever did not develop into any particular type, and there were no second case at any of the houses.

With one exception the 20 cases of diphtheria occurred in South Milford, and 2 of the 3 cases of membranous croup were also reported from there. 6 deaths were registered during the year, but one was of a case notified in 1894, and took place on the 1st January, 1895. There were therefore 5 deaths among the 23 cases, *i.e.*, nearly 22 per cent. among those ill.

Diphtheria.

This disease—for membranous croup is very closely related to diphtheria—was very prevalent in South Milford in December of 1894, and continued to spread during the first three months of last year. I gave some details of the cases during these months in a special report sent to the Local Government Board. During April and May no case was reported, but towards the end of June 2 were notified in different parts of the village. One of these was in a group of houses where a large proportion of the cases had broken out before. There was no history of a fresh introduction of the infection, and, unless it had remained inactive in the sewer close to the house (that sewer was afterwards shown not to be self-cleansing), or that the patient had drunk it with the well water used, there was no means of explaining the re-appearance of the disease. After analysing that water it was found to be so polluted as to be unsafe to drink. I saw the well opened, it was situated within 10 feet of a street cesspool which had received the washings from several infected houses. The sides of the well were loose, broken limestone, which was in several places nearly black through leaks from the surrounding ground. The supply was stopped and the street cesspool was also removed. No case occurred afterwards among families who had previously used the water. A better supply was obtained. The other case in June had no connection with the group, but occurred at a house where sanitary matters were in almost every way very bad. 5 cases followed in the near neighbourhood, in the last (2 in one house) there was good evidence of personal infection through one previously visiting the infected houses. There has been no fatal case since March, and no new case since the early part of November. In one house there were 4 cases, and in two houses a second case occurred. Whether it was due to the difficulty of clearly distinguishing the disease, 3 of the cases were not notified until after death.

2 cases of anthrax disease among cattle were reported to me through the Superintendants of Police. This is well known to be a disease easily communicated and very fatal to men and animals. The responsibility of dealing with the outbreak is entirely in the hands of the veterinary surgeons and the police, but notice of such cases has to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health. The late M. Pasteur gives some practical advice in this matter, based upon his own experiments, which is deserving of attention. He said, "when animals which had died from anthrax were buried in certain soils the splenic germs lived on,

Anthrax.

and the earth worms brought them to the surface in their castings and dissemenation recommenced. Therefore, he said, we should never bury animals in fields intended for cultivation for forage or for sheep pasture. When it is possible a sandy soil should be chosen for the purpose, or any poor calcareous soil, in fact a soil not suited to the existence of earth worms."

SANITARY WORK.

Water supplies.

It was found necessary to do something to improve the supply of water to Garforth through the want of pressure. The Water Works Committee for the districts now supplied with water from Wakefield through Castleford, decided to provide steam power to assist in keeping the reservoir well supplied at all times. For that purpose a small engine and pumps were put down at Allerton with very satisfactory results. The only extension of the water mains last year was to supply the new houses in course of erection near Bower's Row. Throughout the districts supplied 1,596 houses now use the water. 62 were new consumers last year.

The supply for Crossgates and Manston was previously obtained from the Leeds supply, through Seacroft, but complaints were frequently made of great scarcity through insufficient pressure. A new arrangement has been made and a satisfactory supply now obtained also of Leeds water, through the Hunslet Rural District Council. A new and larger main has been laid from Whitkirk to the railway bridge at Crossgates. The cost, £150, did not increase the rates in that district.

The water complained of at New Micklefield last year was greatly improved by the Colliery Company providing filters, through which the water passed before it is distributed. No complaints were made to me of the water in that district last year.

The water supply for East and West Tadcaster has been very carefully considered. The existing supply from 50 wells was analysed last year. A summary of the results was given in November last. It shewed that there was a fair proportion which afforded wholesome water, while many were unusable from polluting matters which had soaked into the wells. A number of other wells yielded water which was not in all respects satisfactory. These could only be classed as doubtful supplies. The whole question is now being considered with the advice of an eminent engineer.

The water supply from wells in several parishes was examined and reported upon. Partly resulting from these inquiries 8 new wells have been sunk, and 30 wells cleansed, deepened, and repaired.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The District Council have called in the assistance of the same Engineer, who is to advise upon the water supply for East and West Tadcaster to also report upon the existing sewers and means of sewage disposal in these districts. Last year a number of openings from the streets into the sewers were provided with more efficient traps.

On account of complaints of the overflow from the tanks in which the sewage is collected at Aberford, Mr. Cox, Borough Engineer for Bradford, was called in to examine the existing drainage system. To meet these complaints a more frequent emptying of the sewage was carried out during the rest of the year, and additional ventilators provided at his suggestion. This work still leaves a portion of the village undrained, and in the near future it will be very desirable to re-consider the more complete and satisfactory method of dealing with the whole of the sewage.

In Allerton village nearly 700 yards of the main sewer and its outlet were thoroughly cleansed out, and additional gullies provided in the streets. Part also of the sewers between the bridges had to be cleansed out having become silted up after that district was flooded from the river Aire and Calder.

The purification of the sewage at Crossgates has been satisfactorily managed last year, and the filters were put into a thorough state of repair. The purification of the sewage of Garforth has been carried out in 1895 by means of peat placed in long tanks. Considerable money has been spent during the year in order to give the system a fair trial, but it is too soon yet to report upon the results. A very satisfactory effluent can be produced when the works are regularly attended to.

That regular supervision is essential if any of our sewage grounds are to perform the work for which they were first acquired and laid out, and the complaints that have been made as to those at Sherburn and at Kippax were due to the lack of that daily supervision which the purification of sewage on land especially needs.

The ground at Kippax has been let to a new tenant. The filters by which the sewage from New Micklefield is treated received better attention last year, and fewer complaints were made of unpurified sewage in the stream below.

The main sewer in Saxton village—750 yards long—has been cleaned throughout and gullies fixed.

The sewer in Low Street, South Milford, was ordered to be examined when the cases of diphtheria were prevalent, a portion of it was found not in good order. It was suggested that the defective portion should be re-laid, but it was decided only to cleanse it out.

In Robinson Lane, Kippax, the sewer was also found in an unsatisfactory state and had to be cleaned out for a distance of 200 yards. The sewage in this part of the village is not sufficiently treated. In another part of Kippax recently built up the dealing with the sewage in a cesspool has caused many complaints. To meet this difficulty for a time the contractor for the scavenging of the ashpits now cleans out that cesspool at short intervals. The same difficulties occur whenever the sewage of a number of houses is stored in cesspools and requires frequent emptying in all conditions of weather.

At Great Preston also the same difficulty is met with in getting the receiving tank regularly cleaned out.

The hamlet of Scholes has at present a rather defective condition of the sewers. A scheme prepared by Mr. Denham to provide efficient sewers and means for dealing with the sewage has been adjourned for the present, at the suggestion of a Parish Meeting, and the old sewers are to be repaired.

In the districts of East and West Tadcaster, Kippax, and Sherburn the District Council employs persons for systematically flushing the sewers. The Sherburn Parish Council have undertaken to regularly clean out the ponds there which have previously been complained of.

The requirements of other parishes in the matter of better means of drainage have also been in some degree provided for, and following upon that work a corresponding improvement has been made of private drains and better means of cutting off such drains from the sewers made.

Scavenging.

The refuse from ashpits, &c., is now removed from the parishes of Kippax and Allerton by contract, and the work was done last year in a satisfactory manner. The lead in this matter shown by these townships would be followed with great advantage to the communities at Crossgates, Garforth, and Tadcaster. With so many people living in the two first, knowing how such work is done in Leeds, and having few facilities for getting the cleansing done regularly, someone responsible for carrying it out at regular times is a distinct help in improving the health of the district. Many living in Tadcaster find a difficulty in having the cleansing done even when they wish it.

Plans passed.

Plans for 45 new houses and for 51 other buildings were passed last year. The proposal to obtain urban powers for the whole rural district was not agreed to by the District Council. Notices were served under the Housing of the Working Classes' Act as to 14 occupied houses. Considerable improvements were carried out in several of these, and a closing order had to be obtained from the justices for 3. We repeatedly find cases of serious overcrowding through large families in houses with very insufficient bedrooms. The air of such rooms must be injurious to everyone inhabiting them, but especially to the children.

Unhealthy Dwellings.

The work during the year included many other matters than those I have been summarising, but an interesting table prepared by Mr. Denham gives full details. The whole gives evidence I think of useful work done, and is associated with a satisfactory return in most cases of lessened sickness and the deaths during the year.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MITCHELL WILSON, M.D.,

Dip. Public Health, Cambs.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TADCASTER, 27th Jan., 1896.

TABLE SHEWING PARTICULARS OF NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY
WORK DONE DURING 1895.

Number of inspections made during the year—nuisances...	1,193
Number of Inspections of New Buildings	195
" " Cow Sheds	132
" " Lodging Houses by night and day	29
" " Slaughter Houses	35
Nuisances found requiring abating...	480
Notices served by Inspector	304
Number of Notices served from the Rural Sanitary Authority... ..	120
New Drains laid yards	2,336
House Drains disconnected	53
New Trapped Gullies provided and Fixed...	219
Old do. do. cleansed and repaired	140
Old Drains cleansed and repaired yards	3,068
Open Drains and Water Courses cleansed yards	3,314
New Privies, Ashpits, and Earth Closets built	47
Old do. do. repaired	63
Do. do. do. removed	34
New Water Closets and old ones repaired and ventilated...	7
Privies and Ashpits cleansed out after notice	221
Cesspools, new	11
Do. old, cleansed or removed...	16
Houses whitewashed and cleansed	21
Do. disinfected after Zymotic Disease	80
Do. overcrowding abated	9
Do. repaired and ventilated	38
Do. closed as unfit for occupation	13
Pigstyes removed from against dwelling houses	20
Manure heaps removed, found to be a nuisance	9
New Wells sunk and new Pumps fixed	8
Wells cleansed and Pumps repaired	31
Rain Water Tanks made and repaired	3
Cowsheds and Dairies on the Register	144
Do. do. altered	5
Do. do. whitewashed after notice	11
Slaughter Houses on the Register	9
Plans passed for New Houses	93
Plans passed for other buildings and new street	51
New Houses and other buildings occupied...	74
Canal Boats inspected	30
Do. requiring painting, cleaning, or repairs	4
Do. without registration certificate	18
Do. without name plate or other defects	2
Urinals provided for licensed houses	3
Other Nuisances abated	60

(A) TABLE I.
 TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1895, in the Rural Sanitary District of Tadcaster, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics: pub- lic Institutions being shown as separate locali- ties.	Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages.						(i)	Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing deaths of Children under Five years of age.														Total.								
	(b) At all ages.	(c) Under 1 year.	(d) 1 and under 5.	(e) 5 and under 15.	(f) 15 and under 25.	(g) 25 and under 65.		(h) 65 and upwards.	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.		Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.
ABERFORD (Sub-registration district)	301	87	43	16	14	73	68	Under 5 5 upwards	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	...	2	2	21	...	2	83	130
APPLETON ROEBUCK (Sub-registration district)	80	21	7	5	3	22	22	Under 5 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	3	3	...	1	17	28
TADCASTER (Sub-registration district)	88	21	3	1	5	26	32	Under 5 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	19	24
WORKHOUSE ...	13	1	...	...	...	6	6	Under 5 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	12
Totals ...	482	130	53	22	22	127	128	Under 5 5 upwards	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3	1	...	2	26	...	3	120	183
									2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	18	46	15	17	194	299	

(B)

TABLE II.

TABLE of POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES of INFECTIOUS SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the Rural Sanitary District of TADCASTER; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics: Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	Population at all ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.											Cases Removed.	
	Census, 1891.	1895			Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.			Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	
ABERFORD... .. (Sub-registration district)	15,920	16,836	602	Under 5 upwards	41	26	1	1	8	4	1	1	6	17	22	1	
TADCASTER (H) (Sub-registration district)	4,553	4,726	164	Under 5 upwards	4	5	2	1	2	2	1	1	9	4			
APPLETON ROEBUCK... .. (Sub-registration district)	5,504	5,568	158	Under 5 upwards		5	14	2	2	4	3	2	2	17	22	1	
Totals	25,977	27,130	924	Under 5 upwards	41	30	5	15	3	11	4	3	2	19	44	2	

No case originated at any Public Institution.

Notification of Infectious Disease is compulsory in the District since 1st December, 1890. Hospital provided in the parish of Garforth.

^oNumber of such Cases Removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospital.

TABLE III.
 STATISTICS FOR THE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT AND THE SUB-REGISTRATION
 DISTRICTS, 1895.

UNION AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	Population in 1895.	RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.				Deaths under 1 to every 1,000 Births Registered.
		Births.	Deaths.	From Zymotic Diseases.	From Respiratory Diseases.	
Rural Sanitary District ...	27,130	34.0	17.2	1.4	3.3	139
Aberford	16,836	35.7	18.0	1.6	3.8	127
Appleton Roebuck	5,568	28.4	14.1	1.4	2.3	132
Tadcaster	4,726	34.7	15.8	0.6	3.1	128

TABLE IV.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATE IN THE LARGEST TOWNSHIPS DURING 1895.

PARISHES.	ESTIMATED POPULATION 1895.	RATES PER 1000 OF THE AVERAGE POPULATION.					Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births.
		Births.	Deaths.	Zymotic Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.		
Allerton-Bywater, Township of	2485	51.7	20.3	3.7	4.1	137	
Barwick,	2503	22.4	15.0	0.3	2.7	103	
Garforth,	2705	30.6	16.2	2.2	2.5	108	
Kippax,	2884	50.9	24.2	2.4	6.5	190	
Micklefield	1228	43.1	19.5	0.0	5.7	113	
Great and Little Preston "	1656	41.0	15.7	0.6	1.8	130	
Sherburn	1883	24.9	14.8	1.0	2.6	148	
South Milford	1104	29.8	13.5	4.5	1.8	181	
Tadcaster	2880	33.6	18.7	0.6	4.5	164	
Swillington	912	24.1	19.7	2.1	4.3	136	

TICKHILL
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1895.

Doncaster :
HARTLEY AND SON, PRINTERS, HIGH STREET,

—
1896.

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TICKHILL
 URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

 ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1895.

POPULATION AT CENSUS, 1891	...	...	1,450
ESTIMATED POPULATION IN 1895	...	...	1,400
AREA IN ACRES	...	...	488

TO THE TICKHILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg now to present my Annual Report for 1895 as required by the Local Government Board. As the extension of the district has not yet come into operation, I have estimated the population to be the same as in the previous year, viz., 1400.

44 Births were registered in 1895—males 22 ; females 22 ; the rate was 31 per 1000 as compared with 22 per 1000 in 1894, and a previous average rate of 27. Birth and
Death Rates.

32 Deaths were registered in Tickhill—males 11 ; females 21. It has been usual to add the deaths of persons from the district who died at the Workhouse or Infirmary in Doncaster ; two such cases occurred last year. The total of 34 is equal to a death rate of 25 per 1000. That is a very unusually high rate, for the average for several years was 17 per 1000, and in 1894 it was only 15·6.

The deaths in the list of zymotic diseases were 3 ; from enteric fever 1, cholera 1, another from diarrhoea ; the death rate was 2·1 per 1,000. From phthisis or consumption there were 2 deaths, from bronchitis 2, and from influenza 2.

The latter disease is very frequently associated with some affection of the lungs. The death rate from these was equal to 4 per 1000.

There was an unusually large proportion of deaths among very young children, viz., 16 per cent. of the births registered. It ought, however, to be stated that more than half of these were at their death less than a month old.

By comparison it is interesting to note that 50 per cent. of the persons who died last year had reached 65 years or over; 7 persons had reached between 70 and 80 years; 6 persons had reached between 80 and 90 years of age; and two were over 90 years. The higher death rate for last year was mainly caused through the greater number of deaths among these old people.

Cases of
Infectious
Disease
Notified.

7 cases of infectious disease were reported last year—1 case of scarlet fever, 1 of enteric fever, 2 of puerperal fever, 1 of cholera and 2 of erysipelas.

In no case did the disease spread beyond the person attacked; the 2 cases of puerperal fever occurred in February and September, and had no relation so far as a common origin of the illness was concerned.

One of the cases of erysipelas was followed by a case of scarlet fever in the same house during the same week. The sanitary conditions about the premises were not satisfactory, which make persons liable to contract illness, but the actual source of the infection of the fever was not traced.

The case of cholera was reported when dead, the symptoms shown during the few hours the illness lasted were very suggestive of the Asiatic type rather than of a case of English cholera. After a careful inquiry as to the past history of the person attacked, of the other inmates of the house, and of the sanitary conditions of the house and premises that opinion was greatly modified. As a matter of precaution a thorough disinfection was carried out and no further case of illness occurred. I analysed a sample of the well water the family used for drinking and found it satisfactorily pure.

The case of enteric fever was only reported two days before death; the illness up to the date of the case being reported was not considered as being due to enteric fever. Although there was no history of infection having been contracted there were some serious sanitary defects noted; the water supply was not useable, the house drains were very defective, and other matters in the yard were anything but favourable to good health. On making inquiries about one of the cases of puerperal fever there were found many unsanitary matters; these did not originate the illness but they do

aggravate illness and make persons living among filth and wet more susceptible to suffer from disease. The coming extension of the district will increase the responsibility of the Council to have more of these ordinary nuisances, which are injurious to health, remedied before a case of illness serves to draw special attention to them. The Inspector tells me that several defective drains known of cannot be put right until the new sewers have been provided.

The scheme for providing a proper system of sewers for that large part of the population who live in Northgate, Manningham Lane, and Sunderland Street, has been very carefully considered. It will also serve as the outlet sewer for those now laid in Westgate and Castlegate, and will effectually remedy the pollution of streams from these last sewers recently complained of. An inquiry was held in October last by an Engineering Inspector from the Local Government Board, when the whole scheme was exhaustively examined. The proposals of the Council have now received the sanction of the Local Government Board, and the work will be proceeded with, it is hoped, immediately.

Sanitary work
Inspections,
&c., &c.

During last year improvements of the drainage of private houses were carried out, and 230 yards of new drains were laid and 27 inlets to these were properly trapped.

The main sewers were flushed and some disinfectant used on several occasions.

4 wells were cleansed out, but whether any improvement in the quality of the water followed I am unable to report.

The ashpit and house refuse is removed through the householder; as often happens this work gets neglected and the inspector reports that he had to remind tenants in 39 cases. Additional closets and better ashpits were provided in 12 cases.

I am afraid that all those who sell milk in Tickhill have not had their premises registered as the regulations require; there is no expense for registering and it is very desirable that milk should be protected from every source of impurity.

Visits made to bakehouses and lodging-houses show that they are kept clean and in a satisfactory condition.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. MITCHELL WILSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Tickhill, 11th February, 1896.

LIST OF NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY WORK DONE
DURING 1895.

27 Drains trapped.

62 Yards 6in. Drains laid.

175 Yards 4in. do. do.

6 Ashpits covered in.

8 New Privies.

7 Sink-pipes disconnected.

4 Wells cleaned out.

39 Ashpits cleaned out.

1 House cleaned and disinfected.

Visited the Lodging-house several times.

2 Houses stoved and disinfected.

All the drains belonging to the Urban District Council flushed and disinfected several times.

Reported several drains but are left in abeyance until the New Drainage Scheme is carried out.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

R. H. RAWSON,

Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances.

(A)

TABLE I.
Table of Deaths during the year 1895, in the Urban Sanitary District of Tickhill; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities.	Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages.								Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing deaths of Children under 5 years of age.																																												
	(a)	(b) At all Ages.	(c) Under 1 year.	(d) 1 and under 5.	(e) 5 and under 15.	(f) 15 and under 25.	(g) 25 and under 65.	(h) 65 and upwards.	(i)																																												
TICKHILL (URBAN)..	32	7	1	8	16	Under 5 5 upwds.	Small-Pox.	...	Scarlatina.	...	Diphtheria.	...	Membranous Croup.	...	Typhus.	...	Enteric or Typhoid.	1	Continued.	...	Relapsing.	...	Puerperal.	...	Cholera.	1	Erysipelas.	...	Measles.	...	Whooping Cough	...	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	1	Rheumatic Fever.	...	Ague.	...	Phthisis.	1	Bronchitis, Pneu- monia, & Pleurisy	3	Heart Disease.	1	Injuries.	1	All other Diseases	6	17	7	25
Total	32	7	1	8	16	Under 5 5 upwds.	1	1	1	1	1	...	6	17	7	25												
Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	2	2	Under 5 5 upwds.	1	2									

(B)

TABLE II.

Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the Urban Sanitary District of Tickhill; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities.	Population at all Ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.										*Cases removed			
	Census, 1891.	Estimated 1895.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup.	Fever.			Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.			Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.
TICKHILL (URBAN)..	1,450	1,400	44	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	...
Totals	1,450	1,400	44	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	...

Notification of Infectious Disease is compulsory in the District since 1st March, 1890. No Hospital for Infectious Cases is provided.

