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EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1908.



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To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1908.

During the year several matters of more than usual importance concerning public health work have come into operation. Amongst these are two general Acts of Parliament, entitled, The Notification of Births Act, and The Public Health Acts Amendment Act.

In the purely Rural districts which make up the East Riding it was not considered possible to adopt the Notification of Births Act.

As very few Rural Councils in the East Riding have any Bye-laws relating to Buildings and Sanitary matters, it was thought advisable to draw the special attention of the Rural Councils to the advantages which would accrue in their work if several parts of the Act of 1907 were adopted.

During 1908 the Holderness Water Act was passed. A Company has obtained powers to supply the Urban Districts of Hornsea and Withernsea and the Rural Districts of Patrington and Pocklington, also several parishes in the Beverley Rural District, with water. At present no active steps have been taken to carry out the work under this Act.

The Brough Water Order of 1908 for a supply of water to the parishes of Elloughton and Brough was confirmed.

The Howden Rural District Council applied to the County Council for a grant towards the expenditure made upon their Hospital for Infectious Diseases. I reported to the Sanitary Committee as to the history and the present condition of the hospital, when the County Council agreed to contribute the sum of £50 towards the maintenance of such hospital.

As the Midwives Act makes no provision for the payment of those medical practitioners who may be called in to assist midwives, the County Council addressed a letter to each of the Boards of Guardians throughout the Riding, urging them to consider whether they ought not to arrange to pay a suitable fee to such medical practitioners. It is satisfactory to report that all the Boards of Guardians within the Riding have agreed to the suggestion of the County Council.

Some cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis or Phthisis, namely, those which occur amongst paupers, are now required to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the District. From enquiries it is found that there will be very few of such pauper cases in the East Riding. The District Councils will hardly be willing under these circumstances to arrange for any special action being taken to prevent the spread of that disease or towards helping the patient to obtain treatment in some Institution. There is a growing feeling throughout the country, and it is expressed by many Medical Officers in the East Riding in their Annual Reports that before any sufficient and satisfactory action can be taken to deal with cases of Phthisis as an infectious disease, there must be compulsory notification of all cases of Phthisis.

The most important Act bearing upon the Public Health Work, which came into operation in 1908, was the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907.

Section 13 of the Act provides for the Medical Inspection of School Children. The Education Committee of the East Riding made arrangements so that the work of the Inspector began in September last.

As part of that work a sanitary inspection is being made of the school buildings, and in obtaining the carrying out of required alterations it is hoped to have the assistance of the Medical Officer of Health of each district.

POPULATION.

The following is the estimated population in the several combinations of districts :—

	Estimated 1908.	Estimated 1907.	Year's Increase or Decrease.
Administrative County ..	149,510	149,180	+ 330
Urban Districts	59,900	59,359	+ 541
Rural Districts	89,610	89,821	— 211

During 1908 there were 3,549 births registered in the East Riding. The deaths amongst persons belonging to the districts were 2,143; the difference (1,406) should be the nett increase of the population during the year, but the estimated increase is only 330, as removals from the Rural districts have still to be allowed for at the same rate as was found to have occurred at the census of 1901. The estimated population to the middle of 1908 was, therefore, 149,510.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Average rate for the seven years 1901—1907	1908
Ad. County	24·9	24·8	25·4	24·1	24·3	24·7	22·9	24·4	23·7
Urban Districts	25·4	24·7	25·9	23·6	23·9	24·4	21·8	24·2	22·0
Rural Districts	24·8	24·8	25·0	24·4	24·6	24·8	23·6	24·5	24·8

There were 3,549 births registered in 1908.

There was an increase of 180 births as compared with 1907. The birth-rate was 23·7 for the whole of the County, and was under the average rate for the previous 7 years.

During the last 4 years the birth-rate in the Rural districts in the East Riding has exceeded that in the Urban districts. In 1908 this rate was 2·8 higher in the former.

In the Urban districts of Driffield and Filey the birth-rate last year was over 26 per 1,000, but in Bridlington Borough, in Hornsea, and in Withernsea it varied from only 14 to 20 per 1,000.

Dr. Sproule referring to the low birth-rate in Withernsea adds, "It suggests that all the births taking place in the district are not registered."

The birth-rates in the separate Rural districts do not differ greatly from the general average; the highest was 28·2 in the Sherburn District. The average birth-rate in that district has been the highest among the Rural for several years. In 6 of the other districts the birth-rate exceeded the general average; the lowest was 21·6 in the Sculcoates Rural District.

The proportion of illegitimate births was ascertained last year among 95 per cent. of all the births registered. For the whole of the County the number was 261 illegitimate children, equal to 7·7 per cent.; in the Urban districts it was 8·5 per cent., in the Rural it was 7 per cent. Throughout England and Wales the proportion has been 4 per cent. for several years. In the town of Driffield and in the Rural district of Skirlaugh the proportion was 15 per cent., and in the Sherburn and Driffield Rural districts it was 10 per cent.

In three districts, namely, Cottingham, Hedon, and Eserick Rural, the proportion was either 4 per cent. or less.

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR,
COMPARED WITH THE REGISTERED BIRTHS.

Deaths among Infants per 1000 births.

Districts.	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Aver. rate for 10 years 1898-1907	1908
Ad. County	157	106	117	137	128	118	132	115	107	104	122	106
Urban Districts	151	113	165	153	126	125	129	129	118	108	131	125
Rural Districts	161	112	103	128	133	114	134	106	101	102	121	95

In 1908 378 children died under 1 year; the average number for the 7 previous years was 420.

The above table shows that the death-rate among infants for the County was a little above that for 1907. The difference between the rate for 1908 (106) and the average rate for the previous 10 years (122) means that there were 56 fewer deaths among the 3549 infants born in 1908, than if the old death-rate had continued.

The figures from the Urban districts are far from satisfactory. They were considerably higher than in 1907; the rate was 125 per 1,000 births registered last year, whereas in the Rural districts it was only 95. The rate in several Urban districts was exceedingly high; in Pocklington it was 222, in Cottingham and Norton it was 170, in Hornsea 166. It is more important to note the average rate in these several districts for the last 7 years—the average in Pocklington was 151, Cottingham 133, Norton 116, and Hornsea 100.

The death-rate in the Rural districts (95 per 1,000 registered births) was the lowest yet recorded; in only four of these districts did this rate exceed 100, in the Norton it was 132, in Beverley 130, in Sherburn 116, in Howden 110.

Amongst illegitimate children the death-rate was 226 per 1,000 births, again more than double that among the legitimate children, in 6 of the districts the illegitimate children died at the rate of 300 per 1,000 births.

The following Table gives a summary of the causes of death amongst children under one year, it shows how comparatively few are the number that can be classed as due to disease in the child which medical aid can cure or ordinary sanitary work prevent:—

Disease.	Urban.	Rural.
1. Measles	—	1
2. Whooping Cough	6	12
3. Diarrhoea	25	14
4. Disease of the Lungs	22	37
5. Premature Birth	26	49
6. Congenital Defects	12	21
7. Want of Breast Milk, Starvation ..	—	4
8. Atrophy, Debility.....	22	23
9. Tuberculous Disease	5	—
10. Convulsions	26	30
11. Overlaying	—	2
12. Other causes	18	11

A great deal is being done in the large towns in educating women in rearing healthy children, and there is need for some similar effort among the population of our Rural districts. It might be begun with advantage amongst the senior girls in the schools, but it must mainly be the work of members of the Medical Profession and the staff of Nursing Associations.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES. DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Average rate for the seven years 1901—1907	1908
Ad. County	14·8	14·4	13·8	15·4	14·6	13·9	14·0	14·4	14·3
Urban Districts	16·1	15·6	15·2	16·0	15·3	14·6	14·2	15·2	15·2
Rural Districts	14·0	13·7	13·0	15·0	14·1	13·4	13·9	13·8	13·7

2,143 deaths of persons residing in or belonging to the East Riding were registered in 1908 ; these were equal to a death-rate of 14·3 per 1,000 of the population. The rate is just under the average for the previous 7 years. The death-rate for the Rural districts of England and Wales was 14·7 per 1,000 in 1908.

The death-rate in the Urban districts was 15·2, which is the average for the previous 7 years. In 4 of these districts the death-rate was above the average :—

In Norton it was 20·6, compared with the average of 15·5.

In Pocklington it was 18·0, compared with the average of 17·0.

In Beverley it was 17·6, compared with the average of 16·3.

In Driffield it was 17·5, compared with an average of 16·9.

All of these averages are above that of the Urban districts.

The lowest of all the districts was in Hessle, viz., 10 per 1,000.

In the Rural districts the death-rate was 13·7, almost agreeing with the previous 7 years' average. That rate was exceeded in the three districts having the largest population :—

In the Howden district it was 16·8 ; the average is 16·3.

In the Beverley district it was 15·8 ; the average is 12·2.

In the Driffield district it was 15·0 ; the average is 14·3.

It is the death-rate for a series of years that is the real index of the ordinary sanitary conditions of a district, that for any single year may be greatly affected by temporary outbreaks. Very low death-rates occurred in the Eserick and Sculcoates districts—about 10 per 1,000.

In 1908 the death-rate in towns having a population between 20,000 and 60,000 was again lower throughout England and Wales than in the Rural districts ; it was 14·0 as compared with 14·7.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Average rate for the seven years 1901—1907	1908
Ad. County	1·3	1·0	0·7	1·0	0·95	1·12	0·97	1·0	0·80
Urban Districts	1·4	0·9	0·8	1·2	0·95	1·50	1·40	1·1	0·95
Rural Districts	1·2	1·2	0·7	1·0	0·95	0·88	0·92	0·9	0·71

The number of deaths in that group of diseases compares very favourably with the numbers during the previous two years. The improvement is shown in both the Urban and the Rural districts.

Epidemics of measles, whooping cough and diarrhœa occur in the several districts every few years, and control the death-rate from Zymotics.

In 1908 deaths from whooping cough raised the rate in the Pocklington Urban and the Howden Rural Districts much above the average, and from diarrhœa in the Cottingham and Howden districts.

In the Eserick district there was no death from any Zymotic disease.

TABLE I.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year
1908.

Notifiable Diseases.	Adminis- trative County.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Cases removed to Hospital.
Diphtheria (including Membran- ous Croup)	228	73	155	49
Erysipelas	88	39	49	1
Scarlet Fever	297	98	199	27
Enteric Fever.....	65	21	44	4
Puerperal Fever.....	5	2	3	..
Continued Fever	1	..	1	..
Measles	36	21	15	..
Anthrax	2	..	2	..
Phthisis.....	2	1	1	..
Totals.....	724	255	469	81

The number of cases notified last year was 724, the smallest number since the compulsory notification came into force. The average yearly number since 1901 was 924.

There were more cases of diphtheria and membranous croup notified, namely, 228, as compared with 187.

The cases of scarlet fever were 297, average number, 406.

The cases of enteric fever were 65, average number, 107.

SCARLET FEVER.

291 cases of scarlet fever were notified in 1908.

During the years 1901 to 1907 there was a yearly average number of 406 cases notified.

It is very satisfactory to report that all the 291 cases notified last year recovered. There has been an average of 7 deaths per annum from scarlet fever during the previous 7 years.

14 per cent. of the cases were treated in an Isolation Hospital. 8 of the 10 cases which occurred at Bridlington, and 6 of the 14 cases in the Howden Rural district, were removed to the Hospital. There were 4 cases in the Escrick district; 3 were removed to the Hospital, and Dr. Raimes adds, "No fresh case occurred in any of the houses."

In the case of a whole family attacked with scarlet fever, Dr. Molineux, of Hessle, suggested to his Council that they should pay £1 per week to maintain the family at home, so as to ensure strict isolation, rather than sending the whole of them into the Hull Sanatorium. In this case a considerable saving to the rates was effected.

In Hornsea there were 12 cases, all in separate houses. As Dr. Johns suspected the milk supply, he made a special investigation and found 7 of the infected houses obtained milk from one dairy. The milk was examined bacteriologically, and was found to contain pus. A guinea-pig which was inoculated with the milk died in 24 hours with the symptoms of virulent blood-poisoning. An examination of the cows was then made by a Veterinary Surgeon, and one was found with a disease of the udder. After the exclusion of the milk of that particular cow, the supply was found to be satisfactory. Dr. Johns discusses the interesting point: Whether the particular cow had suffered from an attack of bovine scarletina?

ENTERIC FEVER.

65 cases were notified in 1908; of these 10 died. The death-rate was 15 per cent. of the persons attacked last year.

The death-rate was less than in 1907, and also less than the average rate since 1901. There were 66 cases of enteric fever notified in 1907; the yearly average number from 1901-6 was 107 cases.

21 of the 65 cases occurred in Urban districts, and 44 in Rural districts. 4 of the cases were treated in an Isolation Hospital.

There are few particulars given as to the origin of the cases in the urban districts.

11 cases occurred in 9 separate houses in Beverley. Dr. Park reports, "The cases were of the usual sporadic type. The only fatal case was recently imported into the Borough, and died within a few days after arrival."

Cases of enteric fever were reported from all the 12 Rural districts, but in several there were only single cases; the great majority occurred in the Pocklington and the Driffield districts.

The Medical Officer of Health is not always able to trace a sufficient cause for these cases of fever. Some occur where no sanitary defect is found at the patient's house; in such cases the Medical Officer of Health is often able to report that "no other case followed." On the other hand the infection appears to remain about certain premises.

Dr. Hollings, in his report to the Driffield Rural Council, says:—"5 cases occurred at Nafferton in 1908. 3 were at houses where cases of the same disease had occurred in 1907."

7 cases in the Pocklington Rural district occurred at Shipton. Cases of fever have been reported from that village for several years, and a new water supply has been provided. One of the recent cases had persisted in using a polluted well water. Dr. Fairweather reports that 5 of the other cases had not used a bad water, but, he adds, "The premises where they occurred were in a dirty and neglected condition." The following is the description of the condition of several houses where fever had occurred:—"the sanitary arrangements bad, drains not trapped, privies without any receptacle or ashpit." These

unwholesome conditions near to houses make the soil a good breeding ground for fever germs after a spell of warm weather.

The 7 cases from Thixendale, also in the Pocklington Rural district, are reported as first breaking out in "filthy and neglected premises." There were no drains, and the infected washings would help to pollute the soil and probably start other cases in the future. Water in an open stream which runs past the houses has every chance of being polluted, and yet it was used occasionally to drink by several of the children.

Improvements are promised to be carried out, and the Rural Council have decided to convey drinking water direct from the well by pipes nearer to the houses where the group of fever cases occurred.

In several of the remaining cases throughout the district the Medical Officer says the disease was traceable to, or was associated with the use of, bad or polluted well waters.

Dr. Stephenson notes that 2 of the 4 cases in the Beverley Rural district were doubtful cases of fever.

Only 21 specimens of blood from persons suspected to be suffering from enteric fever were sent for bacteriological examination, but 65 cases of that disease were notified.

DIPHTHERIA.

228 cases of diphtheria and membranous croup were notified in 1908. The average number of cases for the last 7 years was 187.

155 of last year's cases were reported from 11 Rural districts and 73 from Urban districts.

In spite of the larger number of cases notified there were only 24 deaths, that is a smaller proportion of deaths to cases than in any of the 4 previous years.

The death-rate was 10·5 per cent. of the persons attacked, and the proportion was the same both in the Urban and Rural

districts. That favourable result may be due to many of the cases being of a mild type, or in part, to the free use in all suitable cases of antitoxin serum.

49 of the cases, or 22 per cent. of the whole number, were treated in a hospital. 10 of the 15 cases at Hessle, 8 out of the 21 at Bridlington, 10 of the 12 cases in the Riccall Rural, and 21 of the 55 in the Howden Rural district, were all treated in an Isolation Hospital.

Dr. Forrest, of Bridlington, discusses the important question of the best method of treatment of a very numerous class, namely, those who are found on bacteriological examination to be "carriers" of the infection of diphtheria although there is no apparent illness. He says if such carrier cases are to be dealt with in the ordinary wards of the isolation hospitals, then he fears that many persons seriously ill of diphtheria might have to be excluded.

The origin of the great majority of cases of diphtheria is gradually being traced either to previous cases of actual diphtheria or to carrier cases.

Dr. Stedman gives an experience of a special case to which other cases were traced in the parish of Riccall. "The person went about while suffering from what was supposed to be a simple sore throat; she was afterwards reported as being ill of diphtheria, and the decision was confirmed by the fact that she was subsequently attacked with diphtheritic paralysis."

Dr. Brown, of Howden, referring to the hospital cases, adds, "Among the 21 cases of diphtheria there treated, there were no deaths."

The numerous cases at Howden were proved to be mainly the result of an infection first introduced from outside, then being spread to other villages by contact with infectious persons.

Dr. Brown has adopted the rule that no case is pronounced free from infection until a certificate giving a

negative result after a bacteriological examination, or a doctor's special certificate, has been received.

A very general endeavour is being made to apply a similar rule to all cases among school children.

The County Council in 1906 agreed to reduce the payment by District Councils for the bacteriological examination of cases of diphtheria from 2/6 to 1/- per case in order that a freer use might be made, especially among children, of this, the only trustworthy method, of deciding when a patient who has had diphtheria is free from infection.

During 1908 one or more cases of diphtheria were reported in the families of several schoolmasters. In these cases a bacteriological examination of every inmate of the house was repeated until the reports showed the absence of any infection. The result was that after their return to school no fresh case of diphtheria occurred amongst the scholars.

It is equally important that a thorough disinfection of the rooms, bedding, and the clothing should be carried out after every case of diphtheria.

When there is a hospital ready for the isolation of infectious cases there is usually an efficient disinfecting apparatus provided as a necessary part of the equipment of the hospital. It is only under these conditions that cases of diphtheria can be quite successfully controlled. Isolation of the sick also helps to remove fear of infection; many children are kept from school when cases of diphtheria or fever occur lest they should come into contact with those suffering from the disease.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

5 cases were notified as cases of puerperal fever, and 2 deaths were certified from the same cause, one of the latter had not been notified. 3 of the cases were reported in rural districts, these all recovered. One of the cases was reported by a registered midwife. All the cases were from separate districts.

MEASLES.

Cases of measles were not nearly so prevalent as in 1907, and the number of deaths, 3, compared most favourably with the number which was registered in 1907, which was 30. The average yearly number of deaths caused by measles during the years 1901-7 was 18.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

In 1908 there was an increased number of deaths from whooping cough viz. 29, as compared with 20 in the previous year.

There are no means of knowing the number of children ill, but one or more deaths were registered in 14 sanitary districts last year, and owing to the prevalence of the disease it was found necessary to close 20 schools in rural districts.

The Reports of the Education Committee contain a list of the various schools which have been closed during the year 1908 owing to the prevalence of cases of some infectious disease. The following are the returns for the year :—

Whooping Cough	20	Schools
Measles	16	„
Diphtheria	8	„
Scarlet Fever.....	4	„
Influenza	5	„
Chicken Pox	2	„

The total number of children who were in attendance at the 55 schools at the time of closing, was 5,397.

SPECIAL REPORTS AND SCHOOLS CLOSED.

47 special reports were received in 1908.

The prevalence of any infectious disease to a serious extent, or the closure of any school from that cause, or any report upon any special sanitary condition affecting the whole or part of a district, should be followed by a special report from the Medical Officer of Health, a copy of which should be sent to the Clerk to the County Council.

When a school is required to be closed on medical grounds, the certificate must show that the closure is required by the Sanitary Authority or two members thereof acting on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

DIARRHŒA.

The number of deaths from diarrhœa and enteritis fluctuate from year to year very much according to the amount of hot weather experienced during the autumn months.

In 1908 there were 51 deaths registered, about one-third more than in 1907, and one-third less than were registered in 1906.

The districts in which the largest rates from the disease occurred in 1908 were the Cottingham Urban and the Howden Rural.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following table shows the cases for which a bacteriological examination was made in 1908:—

Number of cases examined.		Results of Examination.	
		Positive.	Negative.
Diphtheria	529 cases	196	333
Enteric Fever	21 „	12	9
Phthisis	57 „	17	40
Water	69 samples.		
Milk	1 „		
Total	677		

The total number was 196 more than in 1907.

There was a large increase in the number of specimens examined in 1908 compared with the work of the previous year. The increase was of swabs from cases of diphtheria, owing to an unusual prevalence of that disease in 7 districts. There were, however, fewer reports upon cases of enteric fever or of phthisis, and also fewer samples of water examined.

Bacteriological examinations of milk and secretions from cows should be required as a confirmation or otherwise of signs of consumption in milk cows or other animals used for human food, either in carrying out the requirements of the Tuberculosis Order, 1909, or should the Milk Bill become law.

**"METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES:
ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND ITS
SUFFICIENCY; DISINFECTION."**

	Diph- theria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Total.
Bridlington B.	8	8	—	—	16
Cottingham U.	—	—	1	—	1
Hessle U.	10	5	—	—	15
Escrick R.	—	3	1	—	4
Howden R.	21	6	—	1	28
Riccall R.	10	2	2	—	14
Sculcoates R.	—	3	—	—	3
Totals	49	27	4	1	81

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

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

The great majority of infectious diseases, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, and enteric fever, occur in 4-roomed cottages, where the sanitary environment and accommodation is such that neither proper medical treatment or efficient nursing can be properly carried out.”

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—Dr. Forrest reports that the Borough Sanatorium was closed from the 22nd of February until the beginning of June, but that during the rest of the year 21 cases were isolated. There were no deaths amongst any of the cases treated there.

“During the year 92 rooms, etc., have been fumigated either with sulphur or formaldehyde, and in a few instances clothing has been disinfected at the Sanatorium in the Thresh Steam Disinfecting Apparatus.”

COTTINGHAM URBAN.—Dr. Watson reports that the Council have entered into an arrangement with the City of Hull Sanitary Authority for admitting infectious cases into their hospital.

FILEY URBAN.—Dr. Haworth says, "I am sorry that so far no provision has been made by the Board for the isolating of particular infectious cases."

HESSLE URBAN.—Cases are sent to the Hospitals in Hull. Dr. Molineux gives a very interesting table which shows for each year the cost to Hessle for the last 10 years of the patients maintained in the Hull Hospital, the cost of disinfection, cost of removal of patients, and cost of removal of bedding and clothing for disinfection and of persons from infected houses.

HORNSEA URBAN.—Dr. Johns proposes to place before his Council a scheme for the building of a hospital, as he thinks "It is futile to wait any longer in the hope that any neighbouring Authority will join with us."

BEVERLEY RURAL.—A new portable disinfecting apparatus has been provided.

BRIDLINGTON RURAL.—Dr. Wetwan draws attention to the "Huge and rapidly growing crowd of unvaccinated children, which is transforming us into an unprotected community." He adds, "You will do well to make provision against this danger by providing some easily adaptable accommodation to receive small-pox patients, and contracting with another Authority to receive such suitable cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and so on, as you wish to isolate, by removing an early badly housed case and thorough disinfecting contacts and things, a threatened epidemic may often be brought to a timely end."

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—Dr. Hollings reports, "I feel convinced that if we had means of isolating first cases in a special hospital a decrease of deaths from infectious disease will be much more rapid. The huge bulk of our infectious cases are contracted for want of means of isolation; it is not an unusual

thing for 5 or 6 cases to occur at intervals in the same house shortly after the first case has arisen. An Isolation Hospital with an up-to-date disinfecting apparatus is still a great desideratum with us."

SCULCOATES RURAL.—"The agreement with the Hull Corporation for the latter Authority to take all infectious cases into their hospitals at a fixed charge per case has been found to work satisfactorily up to the present time."

A similar arrangement exists between the Eserick Rural Council and the York County Fever Hospital Authorities and between the Riccall Rural Council and the Authorities of the Selby Joint Hospital.

SKIRLAUGH RURAL.—Dr. Gillespie reports, "I would like to point out here again how badly we are prepared for dealing with any serious outbreak of infectious disease; we have no Isolation Hospital and no disinfecting apparatus; proper isolation of infectious cases is impossible in the majority of the houses in the district. Such a Hospital with a disinfecting station attached is urgently required."

PHTHISIS AND OTHER TUBERCLE-CAUSED DISEASES.

DEATH-RATES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Average rate for the seven years 1901—1907.	1908.
Ad.County	1·0	1·2	1·2	1·2	1·2	1·13	1·11	1·1	1·25
Urban Districts	1·2	1·5	1·4	1·6	1·5	1·60	1·42	1·4	1·44
Rural Districts	0·9	1·1	1·1	1·0	1·0	0·84	0·89	0·98	1·12

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from phthisis last year—141 as compared with an average of 129. The increase was greatest in the Rural districts. For a few years previous to 1908 there had been a regular lessening of the number of these deaths.

During the present year the first step has been taken towards the compulsory notification of cases of Phthisis. Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) 1908 Regulations, which came into force on the 1st of January, 1909, all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis amongst either in-door or out-door poor-law patients are to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district where they reside.

Several Medical Officers of Health in their Reports advise that compulsory notification of all cases of Phthisis should now be adopted, as the voluntary method has failed to obtain any accurate information.

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—“ 24 deaths were due to tubercular diseases, Phthisis accounting for 19 deaths, other tubercular, 5, the average number of deaths from Phthisis during the 5 years ending 1907, was 15 per annum.

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

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—“ From Phthisis and Other tubercular diseases there were 20 deaths as compared with 17 in the previous year.”

COTTINGHAM URBAN.—“ 5 deaths from Phthisis at the following ages : 46, 33, 29, 26, and 18.”

DRIFFIELD URBAN.—“ 13 deaths from Phthisis and 5 from Other tubercular, the average yearly number for the previous 7 years was 9 deaths from Phthisis and 2 from other tubercular diseases.”

FILEY URBAN.—Dr. Haworth recommends the Filey Council to add Tubercular diseases to their notifiable list.

HESSLE URBAN.—“ 6 deaths from Phthisis as compared with a yearly average of 4.”

Dr. Molineux advised the Hessle Council that the infectious character of Pulmonary Tuberculosis has received but little practical attention owing to the condition of the law on the subject. In a special report on the subject the Doctor advised “ compulsory notification and isolation of all persons affected, in the interests of the individual, the family, and the general public.” The Local Government Board declined to sanction the application.

In the Urban districts of Hornsea, Norton, Pocklington and Withernsea, the deaths from Phthisis were in every case below the average rate for the previous 7 years. The sum of the deaths in these 4 districts was 10, as compared with an average of 19.

BRIDLINGTON RURAL.—“ The extremely important subject of Tuberculosis has received much attention on all sides during the past year, and naturally resolves itself into two questions—the prevention of the disease and its adequate and appropriate treatment.

The first step is to obtain notification of Tuberculous Phthisis, either voluntary or by Local Act. The principle of compulsory notification has been already adopted by the legislature regarding the seven “ principal zymotic diseases.”

There is nothing harassing or likely to cause distress to the individual in notifying the case.”

In the rural districts of Driffield, Howden, and Patrington, the death-rate from Phthisis was above the general average of all the Rural Districts.

In Howden Dr. Brown notes the fact that “ There were 17 deaths from Phthisis, as compared with 10 in 1907, and 8 in 1906.”

Dr. Colby reports upon the working of the voluntary notification of cases of Phthisis. He says “ One case of Phthisis

was notified, but there were three deaths reported, so that before one can know the actual amount of the disease, compulsory notification is necessary for all as it now is for those in receipt of relief."

In the Sculcoates Rural District the deaths from Phthisis showed a marked decrease as compared with the previous year, and that of the previous 7 years. There were 2 deaths, while the average for the 7 years was 5.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES. RESPIRATORY DISEASES DEATH-RATES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Average rate for the seven years 1901—1907.	1908
Ad.County	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.6
Urban Districts	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.68	2.05	2.0	1.8
Rural Districts	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.4

The 240 deaths caused by bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the lungs (not including consumption) were 36 below the average.

A lower death-rate was general both throughout the Urban and Rural districts.

CANCER. CANCER DEATH-RATES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Average rate for the seven years 1901-1907.	1908
Ad.County	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.87	0.88	0.8	1.08
Urban Districts	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.85	1.0	0.9	1.17
Rural Districts	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.89	0.82	0.7	1.02

The deaths from cancer were 162, an increase of 31 over the 7 years' average. The above table shows that the death-rate was higher, both in the Urban and Rural districts, but especially in the latter. One half of the deaths occurred among persons 65 years of age and over. Among any population which has a much larger proportion of persons living at that extreme age, cases of cancer and of heart disease, which are mainly diseases of old-age, may be looked for in greater numbers than among a population where there is a larger proportion of young and middle-aged people.

In each 1,000 of the population of the East Riding there are 69 persons living at the age of 65 years and over, but in the population of England and Wales the proportion is only 46 persons per 1,000, a difference of nearly 50 per cent. The figures of any one year are not the real test as to the prevalence of any disease, as they are too few, and looking back for several years there are found striking differences in the returns.

The following are the actual number of deaths from cancer for the previous 5 years throughout the County:--

In 1903 there were 118 deaths.

„ 1904	„	154	„
„ 1905	„	127	„
„ 1906	„	131	„
„ 1907	„	133	„
„ 1908	„	162	„

The death-rate from cancer in England and Wales in 1907 was 0.90 per 1,000.

HEART DISEASE.

HEART DISEASES DEATH-RATES.

Districts.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Average rate for the seven years 1901-1907	1908
Ad. County	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.85	1.5	1.5	1.83
Urban Districts	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.07
Rural Districts	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.96	1.6	1.6	1.66

274 deaths were caused by some form of heart disease. The number was greater than the average, which was 234.

In the Urban districts the increase was 40 per cent. above the average.

60 per cent. of all the deaths from heart disease occurred amongst aged persons 65 years and over.

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS.

64 deaths (49 in the Rural, and 15 in the Urban), were registered last year as due to some form of accident.

The number was more than occurred in 1907, and also above the average number for a series of years, which was 58.

The proportion of such violent deaths in the East Riding is however well under that given in the Registrar General's reports as the rate for the whole of the country.

MIDWIVES.

During 1908 25 midwives were on the register residing within the East Riding. There are only 17 of these who take work as midwives on their own behalf, 5 others act as monthly nurses for cases attended by Doctors, and 3 merely keep their names on the register, having their homes in the East Riding.

The 17 midwives attended 6 per cent. of the confinements which occurred during the year.

In the town of Beverley 3 registered midwives attended 40 per cent. of the cases.

There was no registered midwife who acted as such in any of the other 10 Urban districts in the County.

In 4 of the Rural districts also, viz., Howden, Norton, Riccall, and Sherburn, there are no registered midwives. In the Rural districts of Beverley, Patrington, Pocklington, and Skirlaugh there is one midwife in each. In the remaining Rural districts, viz., in the Escrick there are 2, in the Driffeld 3, and in the Bridlington 5.

These figures refer only to midwives whose names are on the register.

There are several other women who act as midwives, but these will incur some risk after 1910 if they continue to systematically attend women in their confinements without the presence of a doctor.

A Departmental Commission is now taking evidence upon the working of the Midwives Act, including the supply of midwives and the cost of their training.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION, especially for the working classes; its adequacy and fitness for habitation. Sufficiency of open space about houses, and cleanliness of surroundings. Supervision over erection of new houses. Action under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

The reports upon the condition of the occupied houses and as to the improved form of new houses being built, also reference to the houses condemned as unfit for occupation, are now generally given in fuller detail than heretofore.

At the end of 1908 eight District Councils had adopted the whole or several parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act; the subject was being still considered by other Councils.

In Beverley Borough, Cottingham, Driffield, Hessle, Hornsea, and Norton Urban Districts particulars are given of the new houses built and of the better sanitary arrangements provided in these.

In Beverley Borough three houses were condemned as being injurious to health.

In Bridlington Borough a number of houses were reported upon by the Medical Officer of Health; they were also inspected by the Sanitary Committee of the Council, who agreed that they should be closed.

In Pocklington town 3 were reported upon as being in a dirty condition; they were cleansed and disinfected.

In Bridlington Rural District Dr. Wetwan made a special report upon the condition of two groups of houses in Hunmanby. They were afterwards inspected by the Executive Committee of that Council. The houses have since been thoroughly altered and great improvements made; they are now rendered satisfactory and habitable.

"There still exists in many of the villages the need for suitable cottages for the labouring classes, to take the place of the old type, which show the usual lack of sufficient sleeping space, low wall plates, and steeply pitched roofs, under very many of which an adult cannot stand erect. Such places are unsatisfactory and unsuitable, and their dismantling and replacement is undoubtedly very desirable."

3 houses in the districts of Riccall and Barlby were reported as being so defective as to render them unfit for occupation. Suitable alterations were made in one to make it habitable, a closing order was obtained for another, and the owner voluntarily closed the third.

The Medical Officers of Health for Beverley and Sculcoates Rural Districts report that generally house accommodation is adequate or good.

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—Among several special recommendations to the Council Dr. C. E. Hollings includes "A stricter attention to the state of the smaller or older cottages and the consequent danger of overcrowding."

SHERBURN RURAL.—Dr. H. T. Hollings reports "I regret to say that there are many cases of overcrowding in this district, especially in Sherburn; the point is a difficult one, as there is not a house to be let in the village."

WATER SUPPLY.

The reports from every part of the Riding show that the condition of the water supply of the district received in 1908 far more attention than in previous years. The reports also show that in many of the districts satisfactory improvements have been carried out, and that other schemes are receiving attention.

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—“Two-thirds of the houses in Beverley obtain their water supply from bore-holes sunk through the clay into the underlying chalk to a depth of 70 or 80 feet, and lined with a two-inch iron tube. The remaining third derive their water supply from the wells of the late Beverley Waterworks Company, now owned by the Beverley Corporation.

Endeavours are being made to secure a suitable site on which a new water supply may be obtained for the town.

24 samples of water were sent for bacteriological examination during the year; these were taken from the Waterworks reservoir and from public and private pumps. 9 of these samples were found to contain in varying numbers the bacillus coli communis, and were therefore considered as contaminated. One was a suspicious water; all the others were found to be bacteriologically good.”

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—“The water supply during the year was abundant, and was equal to 31·8 gallons per head per day of the population.”

COTTINGHAM URBAN.—“In Cottingham the water supply is excellent and the quality above suspicion. The majority of the houses are supplied from the public service. Where alterations are required to old wells the town's water is substituted. In the Dunswell portion of the district the water supply is from pumps.”

FILEY URBAN.—Dr. Haworth reports an improvement in the condition of the water supply, and advises that after the alterations to the pumping station are completed an analysis of the water should be made.

HESSLE URBAN.—“There are still a number of private houses supplied with water from wells, but these are gradually being replaced by water from the Hull Corporation mains.”

HORNSEA URBAN.—Dr. Johns reports, “The quality of the water supplied to the town is satisfactory. A new well has been sunk from which it is hoped that a considerable addition to the present supply will be obtained.”

NORTON AND POCKLINGTON.—For these districts both Medical Officers report that the water supply is ample and pure in quality.

BEVERLEY RURAL.—“In 4 villages there is a supply from waterworks belonging to private owners. Additional new works are being completed for the supply of Brough and Elloughton. In the remaining villages the water supply is from wells and springs. The village of Walkington is one of those places in which the supply, though sufficient for the ordinary needs of a rural population, is not convenient.”

BRIDLINGTON RURAL.—“The water supply of the district is still very poor, not from absence of sources of supply, but neglect of utilisation; not merely small cottages but valuable farms let at several £100's a year are dependent on roof collection, and the rain water tub or dirty cisterns for their only provision of potable water. Such supply has sometimes to be supplemented by water from ponds or a well sunk in the precincts of the foldyard.

At Wold Newton and North Burton 3 wells have been opened, cleansed, and as far as practicable, protected from pollution.

Thwing has the deepest public well in the district, but to obtain water is a very onerous task.

The water supply of Skipsea is not entirely satisfactory; some private supplies are very liable to contamination.

At Hunmanby the water supply is much that it was several years ago, and I have to press upon you the necessity of taking early steps to provide a suitable water service. All the public and nearly all the private supplies are shallow surface wells, and the water is unsuitable for dietetic purposes without boiling.”

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—“Several new private wells, artesian and abyssinian tube wells have been constructed during the year; many private wells have also been improved and protected. 5 well waters were analysed during the year, all

were from the village of Nafferton, only one was free from sewage pollution and 2 were extremely unsatisfactory."

Dr. Hollings reports that most of these wells are contaminated by surface pollution, and that the cause of this pollution is imperfect construction, and that even some of the deep wells are found to be open to surface contamination. Among several special recommendations Dr. Hollings urges "Strict attention as to the dangers arising from the defective construction of wells."

HOWDEN RURAL.—Dr. Brown summarises the sources of the water supply of the district. "The supply is obtained from deep and shallow wells, rainwater caught in tubs and cisterns, in a dry season a shortage is often experienced in these cases. The inhabitants of two villages obtain their supply from the River Ouse, while at Newport some persons continue to use water from the polluted canal."

NORTON RURAL.—"The water supply is improved very much. That at Settrington is most satisfactory, so is the one at Rillington, completed during the year." Dr. Colby adds, "The irony of the situation here is that amongst the very first to have the water in their houses were two who for a course of years obstructed the scheme." The work for the supply of Scagglethorpe is now being done.

An engineer has been consulted by the Rural District Council as to the best means of supplying the village of Yeddingham.

Leavening and Acklam can easily have water laid on, and the work ought to be done."

PATRINGTON RURAL.—"During the year three well waters were analysed, and one of these was condemned. There are not, in my opinion, enough waters taken for analytical examination; considering the number of wells and the chances of pollution more systematic examinations should take place; it is only by constant supervision that the waters of the district can be kept right."

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—During the year a considerable number of improvements have been carried out, chief of which are as follows:—“In the village of Shipton the Waterworks have been completed, and the water laid on to every house in the village with the exception of 6, the water from these premises has been analysed and found to be pure.

In the village of Barmby-on-the-Moor plans have been passed for a water supply at an estimated cost of £1,880.

The Rural District Council have considered as to conveying water in pipes throughout the village of Thixendale.

Some improvements have also been made as to the water supply of Huggate. It is mainly obtained from rain-water cisterns.”

RICCALL RURAL.—“3 new bore wells have been sunk at Riccall village. The first was completed to a depth of 104 feet (80 being tubed), and an abundant supply of water was obtained. With the exception of hardness and containing a little iron, the water is of satisfactory quality. Two more public bores were made in October. The water in these is similar in quality to that from the first well, but in each case the iron shows a tendency to increase.

Most of the houses in Riccall now have within a reasonable distance a sufficient supply of water, which at any rate is free from contamination of sewage.”

SCULCOATES RURAL.—“The water supply of the district is obtained partly from the Hull Corporation mains and partly from wells. Some of the latter are deep; others are shallow sipe wells. The district, speaking generally, has a sufficient water supply. The village of Preston will shortly be supplied from the Hull mains. 12 houses in that parish have long remained unoccupied for want of a water supply that will now be provided from the new mains.

From time to time samples of water were taken for analysis, and where any are found to be impure the wells are either cleansed or where possible the supply from the Council's main is substituted.”

SHERBURN RURAL.—“The water supply has been abundant with the exception of that at Muston. The water from the 3 wells in that village has been bacteriologically examined, and in each case condemned.

I think the question of a fresh supply of pure water for Muston has become imperative.”

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The means of sewage disposal throughout the East Riding is very much simplified through the long extent of the coast line and tidal river boundary on the east and south sides.

The sewage from the Urban and Rural districts situated along these boundaries is discharged into the sea at suitable conditions of the tides.

From the district of Cottingham and the parish of Sutton the sewage is conveyed to the sewers of the city of Hull, and thence to the estuary of the Humber.

From the town of Beverley the sewage is conveyed to precipitation tanks; the effluent is then discharged into the River Hull, which is tidal.

The precipitation of sewage by means of primary settling tanks and subsequent filtration of the effluent through areas of land used as filters, has been provided by the Urban districts of Driffield and Pocklington, for the town of Market Weighton by the Rural District Council of Pocklington, and for the village of Nafferton by the Driffield Rural Council.

At the Driffield works there is an excessive amount of subsoil water mixed with the sewage. I was told it was equal to 10 times the normal flow of the sewage from the town population. At the Market Weighton works also there is no storm overflow at the main outlet of the sewer, and during rainstorms the tanks there are compelled to deal with large volumes of weak sewage. The effluent from all the three sewage grounds I have found, on repeated inspections, to be fairly satisfactory, but the flooding of the land very much hampers the work of filtration, as sufficient time cannot be given to rest and so aerate the land.

At Fulford tanks have been provided during 1908. For dealing with the sewage a chemical precipitant (alumino-ferrie) is used. Dr. Raimes reports "The result, so far, promises to answer well."

In 1903 a sewage scheme was completed for the Selby end of the parish of Barlby. The works have been constructed to provide for the requirements of a much larger population in the future. The solids from the sewage are deposited in tanks and the effluent flows into a covered septic tank: the purified liquid is discharged into the River Ouse.

The River Derwent receives sewage direct from the Urban district of Norton, and from the villages of Stamford Bridge, Elvington, and Bubwith.

Throughout the County many of the streams suffer through being used as sewers. The sewage is either discharged directly into them, or into ditches, and thence it is carried to the streams.

At Patrington there has been provided a complete system of settling tanks, with an adequate amount of land well laid out for the subsequent treatment of the effluent.

I find that the effluent is not always dealt with on the land, and it is therefore not satisfactorily purified.

Dr. Coates has still to urge upon the Patrington Rural District Council the great need of water being provided for the flushing of the town's sewers.

In nearly every Annual Report from the Urban districts a note is made of the systematic flushing of the sewers, while in the Rural Districts, notes are given of works which have been carried out in 1908, to improve the general drainage in the villages and also at private houses.

Dr. Stephenson, in reporting to the Beverley Rural District Council says: "Generally speaking the condition of the sewerages in the villages of Elloughton-cum-Brough and South Cave (which places are assuming a semi-urban character), are more or less imperfect, and are from time to time under the consideration of the Council."

There is ample evidence that drainage from private houses near to is being turned into the stream which flows through the Golf links at Brough. Usually the proportion of the sewage is small compared with the volume of the water in the stream.

Dr. Wetwan reports that the sewers at Flamborough are now flushed weekly in winter and twice weekly in summer. "At Hunmanby the sewers are much better than in former years, but I should like to see a properly constructed outfall tank."

The cases of enteric fever which occurred at Muston in 1906 were due to the use of water from an open well which was polluted by the stream from Hunmanby.

Dr. Hollings reports that after a case of enteric fever had occurred at Sledmere a small bacterial installation for the treatment of the sewage was provided there, with much benefit to the neighbourhood.

Dr. Johnson referring to the conditions at Holderness Road, Sutton, says, "Within this last three or four years about 70 houses have been erected, many of them have baths and several of them W.C.'s, the sewage is discharged into ditches at the side of the road causing a serious nuisance. The Sanitary Inspector and myself reported the state of affairs and the Council inspected this part of the district.

Application was made to the Local Government Board for a loan, an enquiry was held, the loan granted and the work of laying the sewer is in hand." It will be connected to the Hull sewers.

Removal and Disposal of House Refuse, whether by Public Scavenger or Occupier; Frequency and Method.

In the majority of the Urban districts the reports refer to the work of scavenging as being done in a satisfactory manner, the special references being as to the need for more disinfectants being used and to lessening the storage of the refuse near the towns.

The special features in the Rural reports is the increase of cases where the removal of refuse is carried out by contract instead of being left to the householder to do.

In the Beverley, Howden, Pocklington, and Sculcoates Districts favourable reports are given of the public scavengers' work in a few parishes, while in those from the Bridlington, Escrick, Driffield, and Howden recommendations are made to the Councils urging a more general adoption of public scavenging in the larger villages.

There are also several references made to the now frequent replacing of the old objectionable middens by pail-closets as a very desirable sanitary improvement.

PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL HAVE SUPERVISION :

(a) Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

DISTRICT COUNCIL.	Whether regulations adopted or no.	Date regulations came into force.
URBAN DISTRICTS—		
Beverley Borough	Yes	1896
Bridlington Borough	Yes	1903
Cottingham	Yes	1904
Driffield	Yes	1887
Filey	Yes	1908
Hedon Borough	Yes	1907
Hessle.....	Yes	1903
Hornsea.....	Yes	1888
Norton	Yes	1895
Pocklington	Yes	1897
Withernsea	Yes	1899
RURAL DISTRICTS—		
Beverley	Yes	1901
Bridlington	Yes	1904
Driffield	Yes	1904
Escrick	Yes	1900
Howden	Yes	1907
Norton	Yes	1906
Patrington.....	Yes	1900
Pocklington	—	—
Riccall	Yes	1900
Sculcoates.....	Yes	1900
Sherburn	—	—
Skirlaugh	—	—

The Reports for 1908 show that the condition of the cowsheds and dairies has received the attention of every Medical Officer of Health, and these reports describe in detail the more or less satisfactory conditions found. There is a very marked advance in the thoroughness of this work in recent years throughout the East Riding.

A copy of the Report upon the Investigation as to the Contamination of Milk was sent to each Medical Officer of Health. In the reports for 1908 for the Driffield, Norton, Patrington, Riccall, and Skirlaugh Rural Districts, and for the Hornsea and Withernsea Urban, the chief part of the recommendations of the report are set out, and it is urged that it is only by a systematic carrying out of these requirements that a clean milk supply can be secured. Dr. Wetwan (Bridlington Rural), Dr. Hollings (Driffield Rural), Dr. Gillespie (Skirlaugh Rural), and Dr. Johns (Hornsea Urban) have each prepared a leaflet for distribution amongst cow-keepers, which gives in detail the precautions necessary to be observed in the cleansing of the cows, the hands and clothes of the milker, the thorough sterilisation of milk vessels, and to secure the clean condition of the cowsheds.

Similar leaflets should be supplied to all cowkeepers in order to explain and to enforce the regulations.

Dr. Gillespie, in the Skirlaugh District, has carried out inspections of the cowsheds while milking was being done, and has then been able to see what precautions are taken. It is only by adopting a similar practice that one can really ascertain if the regulations relating to cleanliness are being carried out.

Dr. Wetwan urges that a Veterinary Inspector should be appointed to advise upon points requiring expert knowledge.

Dr. Molineux made a similar request to his Council in 1907.

In Beverley Borough the work of the Inspector of Food and of Cowsheds and Dairies has for several years been carried out by a Veterinary Surgeon.

Dr. Brown has obtained the sanction of the Howden Rural Council to call for the advice of a Veterinary Surgeon when he considers it necessary.

Veterinary assistance will be necessary in every district whenever steps are taken in the near future to remove from cowsheds cows ill or suspected as suffering from tuberculosis.

BEVERLEY BOROUGH.—“The sanitary condition of dairies and cowsheds, the mode of milking cows, the treatment of the milk after milking, and the methods of conveying it to the consumer leave much to be desired.

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

“12 samples of milk taken from the milk cans of twelve purveyors of milk to the Borough were sent for chemical and bacteriological examination during the year. These samples contained no tubercle bacilli.”

BRIDLINGTON BOROUGH.—“Regulations as to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops have been made by the Town Council, but many cowkeepers and purveyors of milk do not seem to recognise the importance of such regulations, and any suggestion as to the desirability of washing and grooming the cows is scouted as utterly impracticable.”

COTTINGHAM URBAN.—“The milk supply is good, there being 58 registered cowsheds in the district, many of which supply the milk direct to the towns. I am satisfied, however, that a great deal more care and cleanliness is in vogue now than formerly.”

DRIFFIELD URBAN.—“The cowsheds are inspected monthly. The cows are groomed and the manure from their haunches is removed, but I do not think sufficient care is taken in washing the cow's udders and flanks. The milker's hands should also be washed and an overall put on before starting to milk. This probably would lower the death-rate from tuberculosis, which was the cause of one of our highest death-rates during 1908.”

FILEY URBAN.—“ I am pleased the Council have decided to adopt the Model Regulations of the Local Government Board with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.”

HORNSEA URBAN.—“ The milk supply of my district has engaged a good deal of my attention during the past 12 months, for I am convinced that much preventible disease owes its origin to this source.”

WITHERNSEA URBAN.—“ The premises of milk sellers in the district were found clean and in good order, and the owners seemed anxious to carry out the suggestions we made at our inspections. It is my intention in future to take samples of milk periodically with a view of having its cleanliness tested, and to issue to all farmers, cow-keepers, and purveyors of milk, printed, in lieu of verbal, instructions.”

In the Urban districts of Filey, Hessle, Norton and Pocklington, the Medical Officer in each case reports that the cowsheds and milkshops have been regularly visited, and that they are usually found in a satisfactory condition.

BRIDLINGTON RURAL.—Dr. Wetwan reports that “ The Inspector is alive to the importance of cleansing the milker's hands, and paying like attention to the udders and teats of the cows. Not only does such cleansing keep the parts clean, but early signs of disease are more likely to be noticed when the parts are subject to daily observation.”

DRIFFIELD RURAL.—“ A gradual improvement is being effected in the state of the cowsheds, but many of them are far behind modern requirements in such buildings.”

HOWDEN RURAL.—“ The 51 cowsheds registered were frequently inspected, the majority of the defects found have been remedied, but the air space and light is deficient in many cowsheds. A cloth, or in some cases straw, is used for cleansing the udders. A basin, soap, and water is provided by the cowkeepers for the person who milks.”

NORTON RURAL.—Dr. Colby reports : “ Our district produces a large quantity of milk, but very little is sold as such.

Those cowkeepers who are registered the Inspector visits periodically, yet I cannot say that I know of a dairy from which I would like anyone to drink milk unboiled. No animals are guaranteed free from tubercle, overalls are unknown, and if any person washes either the cow or his own hands before milking, I do not know where he is nor does the Inspector."

PATRINGTON RURAL.—Dr. Coates also draws attention to the milk report, especially to Dr. Orr's experience as to the washing of the cow's udders. "The prevalent idea among farmers, that it is a dangerous thing to wash a cow's udder, is an exploded idea, for Dr. Orr has for a period of 6 months had a cow's udder daily washed as an experiment, and the nett result has been to show that the milk from this cow has been bacteriologically pure."

Special reference is also made as to better ventilation of the cowsheds and its effect upon the cow, and the need for real sterilisation of milk vessels, the cleansing of the cowsheds and greater care in the storing of milk against flies and against dust, while it is being transmitted from the cowshed to the retailer.

POCKLINGTON RURAL.—"At the systematic inspections which have been made of the cowsheds I have found them clean, well ventilated and whitewashed, a considerable improvement has taken place regarding the flooring of the places. I find the cans and utensils for the reception of milk, and the places in which these vessels are kept, in a clean and sanitary condition."

SHERBURN RURAL.—"In company with the Sanitary Inspector I examined most of the cowsheds in the district. Some of them were clean, sweet, and in every way well kept, but the majority of them were far from satisfactory. Some were characterised by an entire absence of sanitary arrangements, being dark, hot, ill-drained, and ill-ventilated. I would respectfully urge the Council to demand a higher degree of efficiency in dairy keepers, and if necessary to adopt regulations in order the better to compel their attention to these things "

SKIRLAUGH RURAL.—Dr. Gillepsie also draws attention to the milk report and to the chief recommendations contained in it, and adds, "Inspections of the cowsheds during the actual times of milking is being instituted to see that the regulations relating to the cleanliness of the cows and the milker's hands are observed."

In the remaining Rural districts of Beverley, Escrick, Riccall, and Sculcoates the reports state that the cowsheds and dairies have been inspected to see that the requirements of the regulations are carried out.

PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL HAVE SUPERVISION

(b) Factories and Workshops, and Offensive Trades.

In every report received with four exceptions there are interesting particulars given of the number of visits made to workplaces and the result of these visits. Since the Act came into operation in 1902, the work of inspection has increased considerably and with benefit to the whole of the work people. Among the larger populations the work is considered as important, and considerable time is evidently given to it.

In Hessle also there were 288 visits paid, in the Howden Rural District there were 100. Dr. Fairweather in reporting this work in the Pocklington Rural District adds, "37 visits were regularly made and the premises examined as to any overcrowding, the ventilation and the light and the conditions of the sanitary conveniences."

In the Rural districts of Driffield and Sculcoates 2 cases of fever occurred in tailor's shops, but precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the fever.

Where the reports tell of the work places being found in a satisfactory condition there are also lists given of sanitary defects which have been found and remedied.

Dr. Burgess recommends the adoption of water closets in all workshops.

In Beverley Borough that change is being carried out year by year.

In the 124 factories and workshops in the Borough of Bridlington, 36 different occupations are being carried on.

In Cottingham there is a list given of 71 work places with 14 different occupations.

PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL HAVE SUPERVISION.

Slaughterhouses.—Anthrax.

The reports from the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington and the districts of Hessle and Sculcoates show that the Slaughterhouses are systematically inspected at short intervals. In the reports from several of the other districts visits to the Slaughterhouses are named, and the conditions found are stated to be generally satisfactory.

The Sculcoates Rural Council have recently adopted Bye-laws relating to Slaughterhouses; the old-established ones are now registered and the newly-established ones are licensed.

Five cases of anthrax were reported—two in the Patrington district and one in the Sherburn in animals, one in the Howden and one in the Sculcoates district amongst workmen; one of the latter had been handling hides in the Hull Docks. He was taken into the Hospital and recovered.

The Medical Officer of Health, in reporting his proceedings and advice, should put on record whether he has made "systematic inspections" of his district.

Reference to the systematic inspections of the district is now the rule in the Annual Reports, and the fuller details of the results of that work are given in Table XI.

In Hessle Urban and in the Beverley Rural Districts the reports refer to a large proportion of each of these districts having been inspected throughout the year.

Dr. Johnson, in reporting to the Sculcoates Council, states: "As the result of a recent house-to-house inspection throughout the district in only three instances was overcrowding found to exist."

FOOD INSPECTION, AND SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The details of Food Inspection and the amount of unwholesome food seized, are reported only from the Beverley and Bridlington Boroughs.

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

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

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

HESSLE URBAN.—Dr. Molineux presented a report as to the condition of the milk supply in the district, and recommended that the Hessle Council should themselves take power to have samples of milk and of food and drugs into their hands. The Council after deliberation, appointed Mr. Gibson their Inspector, as Inspector under the Factories and Drugs Act, with a special reference to the taking of samples of milk.

The remark which is made in the report for the Sculcoates Rural District is probably applicable to several other Rural districts, and may explain the absence of reference in the reports to this subject, "On account of the large area of the district the efficient inspection of meat is rendered difficult."

The following is extracted from the Minutes of the General Purposes Committee of the 5th April, 1909:—

EAST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

The following Summary of the Reports of the Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts, 1875—1899, for the year ended 31st March, 1909, shewing number of samples adulterated and the amount of Penalties inflicted by the Justices was submitted :—

Articles Analysed.	No. of Samples Taken.	Adul- terated.	Amount of Adulteration.		Amount of Penalties.	
			Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Fines. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.
Whisky	24	3	5 degrees below legal standard	11·7 deg. below legal standard	6 0 0	0 17 9
Gin	27	6	2·1 deg. below legal standard	13·5 deg. below legal standard	2 0 0	0 9 0
Rum	22	1	—	4·3 deg. below legal standard	—	—
Brandy	17	0	—	—	—	—
Paregoric	9	1	—	Contains no opium	0 1 0	—
Milk of Sulphur..	7	0	—	—	—	—
Spirits of Nitre ..	6	5	12% def. in Ethyl Nitrite	35% def. in Ethyl Nitrate	0 7 0	1 1 6
Camphorated Oil	16	3	19·1% def. in Camphor	50% def. in Camphor	—	0 9 6
Bees-wax	11	2	20% Paraffin- wax	23% Paraffin- wax	—	0 9 6
Vinegar	3	0	—	—	—	—
Yeast	8	0	—	—	—	—
Butter	39	0	—	—	—	—
Coffee	8	2	—	85 parts Chicory 15 parts Coffee	2 0 0	15
Sugar	4	0	—	—	—	—
Cheese	2	0	—	—	—	—
Honey	3	0	—	—	—	—
Black Currant Jelly ..	1	0	—	—	—	—
Black Currant Jam.....	1	0	—	—	—	—
Raspberry Jam..	1	0	—	—	—	—
Lard	10	0	—	—	—	—
Ground Mace ..	3	0	—	—	—	—
New Milk	120	7	2·4% added water	6·25% added water	1 5 0	0 12 3
Totals (22) ..	342	30	—	—	£11 13 0	4 14 6

5 cases pending.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

COUNTY HALL,
BEVERLEY, JUNE, 1909.

J. MITCHELL WILSON.

BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY.

*J. P. Park, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) 2,411**Population in 1901 13,183**Estimated do. 1908 13,650**Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 3,046 Persons per house, 4·3*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	344	25·2	27·2
Deaths	241	17·6	16·3
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	130		130
Zymotic Diseases.....		1·0	1·4
Phthisis		1·39	1·2
Respiratory		1·6	2·0
Cancer		1·2	0·99
Heart Diseases.....		2·2	1·33

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	27	14
Erysipelas	8	12
Scarlet Fever	21	43
Enteric Fever	11	15

BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON.

*A. Forrest, M.A., M.B., C.M., &c., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. . 2,947**Population in 1901..... 12,482**Estimated do. 1908..... 15,120**Number of Occupied Houses, 1901..... 2,922 Persons per house, 4·2*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	241	16·0	21·8
Deaths	212	14·0	14·9
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	128		133
Zymotic Diseases.....		0·59	0·7
Phthisis		1·05	0·9
Respiratory		1·78	1·7
Cancer		1·71	1·0
Heart Diseases.....		1·98	1·5

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	21	.....	15
Erysipelas	4	.....	9
Scarlet Fever	10	.....	29
Puerperal Fever	1		

BOROUGH OF HEDON.

H. Robinson, M.B., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 320

Population in 1901 1,010

Estimated do. 1907 1,050

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 247 Persons per house, 4·0

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	26	22·8	25·6
Deaths	17	16·0	15·5
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	83		92
Zymotic Diseases		0·9	1·2
Phthisis		0·9	0·8
Respiratory		2·8	1·6
Heart Disease		—	0·9

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	6	.....
Enteric Fever	1	.....

COTTINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

G. H. Watson, L.S.A., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 8,690

Population in 1901 3,751

Estimated do. 1908 4,200

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 825 Persons per House, 4·5

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	100	23·8	24·7
Deaths	63	15·0	13·8
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	170		133
Zymotic Diseases		1·9	0·9
Phthisis		1·1	0·8
Respiratory		4·0	2·1
Cancer		0·46	0·7
Heart Disease		1·9	1·5

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	2	.....	1
Erysipelas	10	.....	26
Scarlet Fever	12	.....	12
Enteric Fever	4	.....	1

DRIFFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

G. Burgess, M.B., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 4,980

Population in 1901 5,766

Estimated do. 1908 5,800

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,343 Persons per House, 4

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	154	26.4	..... 23.8
Deaths	102	17.5	..... 16.9
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	90	.....	101
Zymotic Diseases	0.51	.....	1.09
Phthisis	1.3	.....	1.4
Respiratory	1.9	.....	1.9
Cancer	0.86	.....	1.7
Heart Disease	2.9	.....	2.07

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	4	.....	2
Erysipelas.....	4	.....	4
Scarlet Fever	1	.....	12
Enteric Fever	2	.....	3

FILEY URBAN DISTRICT.

J. T. Haworth, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 832

Population in 1901 3,003

Estimated do. 1908 3,470

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 703 Persons per house, 4.2,

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	83	26·5	24·2
Deaths	36	11·5	13·8
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	72		134
Zymotic Diseases		0·6	0·8
Phthisis		0·3	0·7
Respiratory		0·6	2·1
Cancer		0·3	0·6
Heart Diseases.....		2·88	1·0

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Erysipelas.....		2
Scarlet Fever	1	2

HESSLE URBAN DISTRICT.

J. Molineux, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 2,111

Population in 1901 3,754

Estimated do. 1908 5,000

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901..... 803 Persons per house, 4·6

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	128	25·6	23·3
Deaths	50	10·0	10·8
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	70		81
Zymotic Diseases		0·6	0·7 5 yrs
Phthisis		1·2	0·9
Respiratory		1·2	1·6
Cancer		1·0	0·6
Heart Diseases.....		2·0	1·5

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	15	12 4 yrs
Erysipelas.....	1	5
Scarlet Fever	21	14

HORNSEA URBAN DISTRICT.

*H. D. Johns, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.**Area of District (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 2,992**Population in 1901 2,381**Estimated do. 1908 2,700**Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 520 Persons per house, 4·5*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	54	20·0	20·6
Deaths	39	14·4	16·0
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	166		100
Zymotic Diseases.....	0·74		1·1
Phthisis	0·74		1·3
Respiratory	1·4		1·5
Cancer	1·1		1·1
Heart Diseases	1·8		1·1

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	2	3	5 yrs
Scarlet Fever	12	5	

NORTON URBAN DISTRICT.

*R. H. F. Bostock, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 2,809**Population in 1901 3,842**Estimated do. 1908 3,960**Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 861 Persons per house, 4·4.*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	94	23·6	30·4
Deaths	82	20·6	15·4
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	170		118
Zymotic Diseases.....	1·0		1·1 for 5 yrs
Phthisis	0·75		1·2
Respiratory	2·0		2·4
Cancer	1·2		1·3
Heart Diseases.....	2·5		1·3

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Erysipelas	8	7	
Scarlet Fever	8	9	
Enteric Fever	3	3 for 5 yrs	

POCKLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT.

*A. F. A. Fairweather, M.B., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 2,564**Population in 1901 2,463**Estimated do. 1908 2,500**Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 554 Persons per house, 4.4*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	63	25.2	27.7
Deaths	45	18.0	17.0
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	222		151
Zymotic Diseases	3.2		1.8
Phthisis	0.8		0.6 5 yrs
Respiratory	2.4		3.0
Cancer	0.4		0.5
Heart Diseases.....	0.4		1.5

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	1	3 5 yrs
Erysipelas	—	3

WITHERNSEA URBAN DISTRICT.

*A. E. Sproule, L.R.C.P., etc., Medical Officer of Health.**Area of acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 245**Population in 1901 1,426**Estimated do. 1908 2,450**Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 321 Persons per house, 4.4.*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	35	14.2	18.4
Deaths	28	11.4	15.8
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	57		111
Zymotic Diseases	0.85		0.5 5 yrs
Phthisis.....	1.2		1.8 5 yrs
Respiratory	0.42		1.2
Cancer	1.2		0.9
Heart Diseases.....	0.85		1.8

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	5	.....	5
Measles	21	.....	12
Erysipelas	3	.....	—
Phthisis	1	.....	—
Puerperal Fever	1	.....	—

BEVERLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

W. Stephenson, M.R.C.S., &c., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 72,830

Population in 1901 11,271

Estimated do. 1908 11,130

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 2,298 *Persons per house, 4·9.*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	268	24·1	..... 21·1
Deaths	176	15·8	..... 12·2
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	130	.....	122
Zymotic Diseases	0·9	.....	0·6
Phthisis	0·36	.....	0·59
Respiratory	1·9	.....	1·4
Cancer	·45	.....	0·65
Heart Diseases.....	3·24	.....	1·4

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria.....	18	.....	5	5 yrs
Erysipelas	6	.....	6	
Scarlet Fever	23	.....	30	
Enteric Fever	4	.....	7	
Puerperal Fever	1	.....	—

BRIDLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT.

W. A. Wetwan, M.R.C.S., etc., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 63,432

Population in 1901 7,747

Estimated do. 1908 7,600

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,579 *Persons per house, 4·4*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	182	23·8	25·3
Deaths	94	12·3	13·6
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	71		111
Zymotic Diseases.....		0·13	1·0
Phthisis		0·78	0·6
Respiratory		0·91	1·56
Cancer		1·04	0·8
Heart Diseases		1·43	1·1

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	16	12	5 yrs
Erysipelas	1	4	
Scarlet Fever	4	13	
Measles	15	58	
Enteric Fever.....	1	2	

DRIFFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

C. E. Hollings, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 105,282

Population in 1901 11,988

Estimated do. 1908 10,900

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 2,641 Persons per House, 4·5

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION —

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	289	26·5	25·3
Deaths	164	15·0	14·3
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	93		110
Zymotic Diseases		0·82	1·2
Phthisis		1·19	0·85
Respiratory		1·46	2·0
Cancer		2·2	0·9
Heart Diseases.....		1·19	1·6

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	9	18
Erysipelas	6	4
Scarlet Fever	16	46
Enteric Fever	10	18

ESCRICK RURAL DISTRICT.

*Alwyn Raimes, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 33,167**Population in 1901 5,214**Estimated do. 1908 5,200**Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,086 Persons per house, 4·8*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	120	23·0	25·3
Deaths	51	9·7	13·6
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	58		101
Zymotic Diseases		·0	0·8
Phthisis		·96	0·6
Respiratory		1·5	1·6
Cancer		0·57	0·6
Heart Diseases.....		1·5	1·4

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	2	7
Enteric	2	2
Erysipelas.....	—	3
Scarlet Fever	4	29

HOWDEN RURAL DISTRICT.

*R. B. Brown, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health**Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 74,667**Population in 1901 12,274**Estimated do. 1908 11,910**Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 2,778 Persons per house, 4·4*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	318	26·7	27·3
Deaths	201	16·8	16·3
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	110		126
Zymotic Diseases		1·2	1·0
Phthisis		1·4	0·8
Respiratory		2·5	2·0
Cancer		1·0	0·9
Heart Diseases.....		1·4	1·7

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	55	.....	26
Erysipelas.....	4	.....	4
Scarlet Fever	14	.....	39
Enteric Fever	1	.....	9
Puerperal Fever	1	.....	—
Anthrax.....	1	.....	—

NORTON RURAL DISTRICT.

J. G. E. Colby, M.B., F.R.C.S., etc., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 60,048

Population in 1901 5,738

Estimated do. 1908 5,480

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,178 *Persons per house, 4.8*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	152	27.6	..... 24.0
Deaths.....	71	12.9	..... 12.6
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	131	.....	120
Zymotic Diseases	0.54	.....	0.9
Phthisis	0.54	.....	0.7
Respiratory	1.8	.....	2.0
Cancer	0.91	.....	0.7
Heart Diseases.....	2.28	.....	1.2

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Enteric Fever	1	.....	5
Erysipelas.....	1	.....	3
Scarlet Fever	6	.....	15
Phthisis	1	.....
Diphtheria .....	—	.....	5

PATRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT.

W. H. Coates, M.A., M.B., L. San. Sci., &c., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 62,179

Population in 1901 7,167

Estimated do. 1908 6,930

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,620 *Persons per House, 4.4*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	143	25·3	24·5
Deaths	97	13·9	14·2
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	90		106
Zymotic Diseases	0·72		0·7 5 yrs
Phthisis	1·2		0·8
Respiratory	0·5		1·7
Cancer	0·86		1·1
Heart Diseases.....	3·7		3·6

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED.

Diphtheria	6	12
Erysipelas	15	11
Scarlet Fever	19	16
Enteric Fever	1	2

POCKLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT.

A. F. A. Fairweather, M.B., Medical Officer of Health.

Population in 1901..... 11,246

Estimated do. 1908..... 10,720

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 2,449 Persons per house, 4·5

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	246	22·8	25·7
Deaths	150	13·9	14·5
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	89		126
Zymotic Diseases	0·93		1·0
Phthisis.....	0·74		0·66
Respiratory	1·48		2·5
Cancer	1·39		0·4
Heart Diseases.....	1·1		1·9

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	5	4
Erysipelas	4	7
Scarlet Fever	24	29
Enteric Fever	18	4
Continued Fever.....	1	—

RICCALL RURAL DISTRICT.

*B. Stedman, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 18,041**Population in 1901 3,100**Estimated do. 1908 3,200**Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 734 Persons per house, 4·2*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	80	25·0	27·4
Deaths	44	13·7	14·6
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age, per 1,000 births....	50		97
Zymotic Diseases		0·62	1·3
Phthisis		0·93	1·1
Respiratory		0·6	1·6
Cancer		0·31	0·9
Heart Diseases.....		1·8	1·2

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	5	9
Diphtheria	19	8
Enteric Fever	2	1

SCULCOATES RURAL DISTRICT.

*S. H. Johnson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 20,879**Population in 1901 6,778**Estimated do. 1908 7,600**Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,367 Persons per house, 4·9*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	165	21·6	19·6
Deaths	79	10·3	11·0
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age, per 1,000 births....	84		102
Zymotic Diseases		0·13	0·7
Phthisis		0·26	0·6
Respiratory		1·04	1·2
Cancer		0·52	0·5
Heart Diseases.....		0·67	0·9

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	9	8
Erysipelas.....	6	5
Scarlet Fever	62	14
Enteric Fever	2	4

SHERBURN RURAL DISTRICT.

H. T. Hollings, L.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 21,078

Population in 1901 2,186

Estimated do. 1907 2,130

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 451 Persons per house, 4·8.

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	60	28·2	27·9
Deaths	25	11·7	12·2
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age, per 1,000 births....	116		115
Zymotic Diseases.....		1·4	0
Phthisis		0·4	0·5
Respiratory		1·4	1·7
Cancer		1·4	0·6
Heart Diseases.....		0·47	1·1

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Erysipelas.....	1	1
Scarlet Fever	4	8
Enteric Fever	1	2
Puerperal Fever	1	

SKIRLAUGH RURAL DISTRICT.

A. Gillespie, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 64,080

Population in 1901 6,978

Estimated do. 1908 6,810

Number of Occupied Houses, 1901 1,544 Persons per house, 4·5

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number.	1908.	Average rates for 7 previous years.
Births	173	25·4	24·8
Deaths.....	76	11·2	14·0
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	57		115
Zymotic Diseases		0·59	1·2
Phthisis		0·74	0·8
Respiratory		0·88	1·5
Cancer		0·74	0·6
Heart Diseases.....		1·1	1·0

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	21	19
Erysipelas.....	5	5
Scarlet Fever	18	21
Enteric Fever	1	2

TABLE II.
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Number	*Rate	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages		TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District	Number	*Rate
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	*Rate					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1901	144,748	3620	25.0	437	137	2238	15.4	181	140	43	2141	14.8
1902	145,344	3669	26.4	424	130	2115	14.5	205	139	112	2088	14.4
1903	146,000	3710	25.4	440	118	2082	14.2	200	147	93	2028	13.8
1904	147,033	3532	24.1	470	132	2316	15.7	230	168	125	2273	15.4
1905	148,237	3614	24.3	415	115	2237	15.0	247	163	89	2163	14.6
1906	148,919	3682	24.7	401	107	2161	14.5	268	199	107	2069	13.9
1907	149,180	3419	22.9	357	104	2191	14.6	275	208	107	2090	14.0
Averages for 7 years 1901—1907	147,066	3611	24.5	420	116	2120	14.4	229	165	96	2121	14.4
1908	149,510	3549	23.7	378	106	2211	14.7	293	201	111	2143	14.3

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	741,150.
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Total Population at all ages	144,748
Number of Inhabited Houses	31,871
Average number of persons per house	4.55

At
Census
of
1901.

TABLE III.

Birth and Death Rates for the Administrative County and for the several Urban and Rural Districts in the Riding during the year 1908.

DISTRICT.	Population.		Birth and Death Rates per 1000 of the Population.					Death Rate among Infants under 1 year of age, per 1000 births.
	Census, 1901.	Estimated 1908.	Births.	Deaths.	Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	
Administrative County	144748	149510	23·7	14·3	0·80	0·94	1·6	106
Municipal Boroughs & Urban Districts	53061	59900	22·0	15·2	0·95	1·08	1·8	125
Boro. of Beverley ..	13183	13650	25·2	17·6	1·0	1·39	1·6	130
„ Bridlington	12482	15120	15·9	14·0	0·59	1·05	1·7	128
„ Hedon	1010	1050	22·8	16·0	0·9	0·9	2·8	83
Urban Districts—								
Cottingham	3751	4200	23·8	15·0	1·9	1·1	4·0	170
Driffield	5766	5800	26·4	17·5	0·51	1·3	1·9	90
Filey	3003	3470	26·5	11·5	0·64	0·3	0·6	72
Hessle.....	3754	5000	25·6	10·0	0·6	1·2	1·2	70
Hornsea	2381	2700	20·0	14·4	0·74	0·7	1·4	166
Norton	3842	3960	23·6	20·6	1·0	0·75	2·0	170
Pocklington	2463	2500	25·2	18·0	3·2	0·8	2·4	222
Withernsea	1426	2450	14·2	11·4	0·85	1·2	0·4	57
Rural Districts....	91687	89610	24·8	13·7	0·70	0·85	1·4	95
Beverley	11271	11130	24·1	15·8	0·9	0·36	1·9	130
Bridlington	7747	7600	23·8	12·3	0·13	0·78	0·9	71
Driffield	11988	10900	26·5	15·0	0·82	1·19	1·4	93
Escrick	5214	5200	23·0	9·7	0·0	0·96	1·5	58
Howden	12274	11910	26·7	16·8	1·2	1·4	2·5	110
Norton	5738	5480	27·6	12·9	0·54	0·54	1·8	131
Patrington.....	7167	6930	25·3	13·9	0·72	1·2	0·5	90
Pocklington	11246	10720	22·8	13·9	0·93	0·74	1·4	89
Riccall	3100	3200	25·0	13·7	0·62	0·93	0·6	50
Sculcoates	6778	7600	21·6	10·3	0·13	0·26	1·0	84
Sherburn	2186	2130	28·2	11·7	1·4	0·47	1·4	116
Skirlaugh	6978	6810	25·4	11·2	0·59	0·74	0·8	57

TABLE IV.

1908.

Birth-Rates; Death-Rates from all Causes; among Infants under 1 year; from Zymotic Diseases, Phthisis, Respiratory Diseases, Heart Disease, and Cancer.

	Adminis- trative County.	Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	England and Wales (Rural Districts).
Birth-Rate	23·7	22·0	24·8	26·2
Death-Rate	14·3	15·2	13·7	14·7
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year (per 1000 births)	106	125	95	110
Death-Rate from Zymotic Diseases	0·80	0·95	0·71	0·99
„ „ „ Phthisis	0·94	1·08	0·85	
„ „ „ other Tuberculous Diseases	0·31	0·36	0·27	
„ „ „ Respiratory Dis- eases	1·6	1·8	1·4	
„ „ „ Heart Diseases ..	1·83	2·07	1·66	
„ „ „ Cancer	1·08	1·17	1·02	

TABLE V.
Causes of, and Ages at Death, during Year 1908, in the URBAN Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO DISTRICTS AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT. (AT ALL AGES).									
		All ages.	Under 1 and 1 year under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Beverley.	Bridlington.	Cottingham.	Driffield.	Piley.	Hedon.	Hessle.	Hornsea.	Norton.	Pocklington.	Withernsea.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	13	6	6	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	5	1
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	8	..	3	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Typhus..... Fever-Enteric..... { Other continued.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Epidemic Influenza.....	16	2	..	..	..	5	9	2	6	..	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	21	19	2	..	..	..	..	9	3	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Enteritis	7	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..
Puerperal fever.....	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other septic diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	65	..	2	3	16	40	4	19	16	5	8	1	..	6	2	3	2	3
Other tubercular diseases	22	2	10	3	2	5	..	9	4	..	5	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease.....	70	..	1	..	2	36	31	17	26	2	5	1	2	5	3	5	1	3
Bronchitis	60	16	8	1	1	6	28	14	18	4	7	..	..	3	3	6	4	1
Pneumonia	34	6	7	..	3	11	7	5	7	8	4	2	1	3	1	2	1	..
Pleurisy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	12	5	1	..	..	1	5	4	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Alcoholism	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of liver }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veneral diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature birth	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
Diseases and accidents of parturition	8	..	..	..	1	7	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Heart diseases	124	1	1	1	4	42	75	31	30	8	17	9	1	10	5	10	1	2
Accidents	15	..	1	..	..	9	5	5	6	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Suicides	9	..	..	..	1	6	2	4	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
All other causes	393	77	15	11	5	91	194	102	76	22	44	15	10	18	20	48	23	15
All causes	915	165	60	26	37	267	360	241	212	63	102	36	17	50	39	82	45	28



TABLE VI.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1908, in the RURAL Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO THE DISTRICTS AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES).										
		All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards	Beverley	Driffield	Easington	Howden	Norton	Patefield	Riccall	Sculcoates	Sherburn	Skipton	Thorncliffe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	16	10	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	1	1	4	..	..	2	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup).....	16	1	4	8	1	2	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	3	1	..	1	1	3
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	6	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Other continued .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	30	1	1	1	1	9	17	2	3	11	..	4	1	8	1	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enteritis	12	6	2	..	..	1	3	3	1	1	..	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
Puerperal fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other septic diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	76	..	1	4	17	50	4	4	6	13	5	17	3	9	8	3	2	1	5
Other tubercular diseases	25	4	4	4	5	3	5	7	6	2	..	2	1	2	3	..	1	1	..
Cancer, malignant disease	92	..	1	..	..	41	50	5	8	24	3	12	5	7	15	1	4	3	5
Bronchitis	82	25	4	..	1	11	41	10	3	11	6	16	7	2	11	1	6	3	6
Pneumonia	45	13	10	..	2	14	6	12	4	5	2	14	2	2	1	..	2	..	1
Pleurisy	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of the Respiratory organs	4	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
Alcoholism	12	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	1	..	6	2	1	2	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of liver } .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veneral diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature birth	49	49	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	9	..	9	3	5	6	..	4	2	1
Diseases & accidents of parturition..	8	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1
Heart diseases	155	3	1	4	4	53	90	36	11	13	8	17	12	26	12	6	5	1	8
Accidents	49	1	4	9	5	23	7	6	11	6	1	2	6	4	6	3	2	..	2
Suicides	10	..	..	..	2	6	2	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
All other causes	523	91	22	12	13	106	279	74	37	56	26	84	23	25	69	26	52	9	42
All causes	1228	215	67	43	54	337	512	176	94	164	51	201	71	97	150	44	79	25	76



TABLE VII.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1908, in the URBAN Districts of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED AT DIFFERENT AGES.—YEARS							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.											
	At all ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards	Beverley	Brid- lington	Cot- tingham	Driffield	Pilly	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Lock- ston	With- ness	Total
Small Pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)...	73	..	11	29	6	6	..	27	21	2	4	..	..	15	2	..	..	2	..
Erysipelas.....	39	..	1	1	1	29	3	8	4	10	4	..	..	1	..	8	1	3	..
Scarlet Fever	98	..	15	58	10	5	..	21	10	12	1	1	6	21	12	8	1	5	..
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	21	..	1	2	6	12	..	11	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	21	..	9	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21
Phthisis	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Totals.....	255	..	37	99	24	56	3	67	36	28	11	1	7	37	14	19	2	33	255

† No ages given.

TABLE VIII.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908 in the RURAL Districts of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED AT DIFFERENT AGES.—YEARS							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.													
	At all ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards	1 ^o Beverley	2 ^o Bridlington	3 ^o Driffield	4 ^o Easingwick	5 ^o Howden	6 ^o Norton	7 ^o Patrington	8 ^o Pocklington	9 ^o Riccall	10 ^o Selcoates	11 ^o Sherburn	12 ^o Skirlaugh	Total	
Small-pox
Cholera
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	155	1	16	57	18	8	..	18	16	9	2	55	..	6	5	12	9	2	21	155	
Erysipelae	49	4	3	4	6	12	8	6	1	6	..	4	1	15	4	..	6	1	5	49	
Anthrax	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever	199	2	30	99	12	11	..	23	4	16	4	14	6	19	24	5	62	4	18	199	
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	44	..	7	13	8	9	1	4	1	10	2	1	1	1	18	2	2	1	1	44	
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever ..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Phthisis	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	469	7	57	173	45	44	9	52	37	41	8	76	9	41	52	19	80	9	45	469	

* No ages given.

(Urban Districts).

CAUSE		Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea
All Causes	Certified	17	14	6	2	9	9	16	14	2
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..
Diarrhoea Diseases.	Diarrhoea	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Enteritis	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..
	Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
	Congenital	7	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Injury and Poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	2	..
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Tuberculosis M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculosis	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	1	2	1	2	3	4	..	2	1
	Bronchitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	Pneumonia	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Suffocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Causes	1	..	..	..	4	3	2	..	..
Total		17	14	6	2	9	9	16	14	2

TABLE VIII.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908 in the RURAL Districts of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED AT DIFFERENT AGES.—YEARS						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.														
	At all ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards	1 ^o Beverley	2 ^o Bridlington	3 ^o Driffield	4 ^o Easingwold	5 ^o Howden	6 ^o Norton	7 ^o Patrington	8 ^o Pocklington	9 ^o Riccall	10 ^o Senlcoates	11 ^o Sherburn	12 ^o Skirbrough	Total	
Small-pox
Cholera
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous Croup) 155	1	16	57	18	8	..	..	18	16	9	2	55	..	6	5	12	9	2	21	155
Erysipelas.....	49	4	3	4	6	12	8	6	1	6	..	4	1	15	4	..	6	1	5	49	
Anthrax.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever	199	2	30	99	12	11	..	23	4	16	4	14	6	19	24	5	62	4	18	199	
Typhus Fever ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	44	..	7	13	8	9	1	4	1	10	2	1	1	1	18	2	2	1	1	44	
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever ..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Phthisis	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals.....	469	7	57	173	45	44	9	52	37	41	8	76	9	41	52	19	80	9	45	469	

* No ages given.

TABLE IX.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

(Urban Districts).

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-4 months	4-5 months	5-6 months	6-7 months	7-8 months	8-9 months	9-10 months	10-11 months	11-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year	Beverly	Bridlington	Cotttingham	Driffield	Flay	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea
All Causes	Certified.....	89	7	9	6	61	17	13	13	13	5	11	11	4	8	7	2	165	45	31	17	14	6	2	9	9	16	14	2
	Uncertified .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea Diseases.	Whooping Cough .....	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..
	Diarrhoea, all forms .....	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	6	2	..	1	1	..	20	9	2	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Enteritis Mucro-enteritis } Gastro-enteritis }	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..
	Gastritis, Gastro Intestinal Catarrh .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth.....	20	2	2	..	24	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	12	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
	Congenital Defects	7	2	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	..	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Injury at Birth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus..	4	2	..	..	6	5	4	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	22	5	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	2	..
	Tuberculous Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	4	..	3	2	9	3	3	3	1	..	1	3	..	2	..	1	26	6	4	1	2	1	2	3	4	..	2	1
	Bronchitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	2	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	15	4	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Laryngitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	7	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Suffocation, overlaying .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Causes	4	1	2	1	8	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	18	5	3	1	..	..	..	4	3	2	..	..
Totals.....		89	7	9	6	61	17	13	13	13	5	11	11	4	8	7	2	165	45	31	17	14	6	2	9	9	16	14	2

Population estimated to middle of 1908 59,900
 Births in the year Legitimate 1221 Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants 143
 Illegitimate 99 Illegitimate Infants 22
 Deaths from all causes at all ages 915

TABLE X.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of age.

(Rural Districts).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Beverly.	Brillington.	Driffield.	Escrick.	Howden.	Norton.	Pattington.	Pocklington.	Ricall.	St. Silveston.	Sherburn.	Skipton.
All Causes.																													
Certified.....	57	15	13	4	89	28	10	13	9	11	12	9	12	7	9	3	212	35	13	27	7	35	20	15	25	4	14	7	10
Uncertified.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases.																													
Small-pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	12	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	3	..	2	1	..
Diarrhoea, all forms.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	6	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enteritis Muco-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis, Gastro Intestinal Catarrh.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Wasting Diseases.																													
Premature Birth.....	35	4	5	1	45	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	8	3	9	..	8	3	5	6	..	4	2	1
Congenital Defects.....	10	3	3	..	16	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	21	7	2	2	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast-milk, starvation	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.....	5	2	1	1	9	5	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	23	..	..	6	3	1	5	1	2	1	..	2	2
Tuberculous Diseases.																													
Tuberculous Meningitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tuberculous Mesenterica.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions.....	3	4	1	1	9	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	4	1	1	30	7	2	1	2	1	3	2	5	1	4	..	2
Bronchitis.....	..	..	..	1	6	3	4	1	1	5	1	1	..	3	..	..	26	4	..	4	2	3	3	1	2	..	2	1	4
Laryngitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia.....	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	1	2	1	..	1	11	..	2	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlaying.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes.....	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	11	2	1	1	..	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	..
Totals.....	57	15	13	4	89	28	10	13	9	11	12	9	12	8	9	3	213	35	13	27	7	35	20	16	25	4	14	7	10

Population estimated to middle of 1908..... 89,610
Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants..... 178
Deaths in the year of Illegitimate Infants..... 37
Deaths from all causes at all ages..... 1228



TABLE XI.

Details of Sanitary Work carried out during 1908.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Eserick	Howden	Norton	Patrington	Pocklington	Riccall	Sculcoates	Sherburn	Skirlaugh
Number of Inspections made .....	..	1314	..	..	..	..	2350	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	..	65	..
New Houses built	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Dwellingshouses inspected	408	341	..	..	..	..	1300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	18	169	..	..
do. Disinfected or cleansed .....	..	92	..	10	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	..	..	17	95	2	..
do. Condemned, unfit for habitation	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
do. Overcrowded .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
do. Yards paved	12	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
DRAINS—																							
do. Newly-provided or re-laid	107	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	8	58	6	..	..	306	1122	..	..
do. Trapped, ventilated, or disconnected .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	yards	yards	..	..
do. Defects found	18	128	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
Cesspools abolished .....	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	60	4	..	..	..	5	..	..
New Cesspools made or improved .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Cesspools cleansed .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	8	1	..
New Gullies provided .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	4	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	39	2	..
Houses re-Spouted	26	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Privies and Ashpits .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Privies & Ashpits repaired, covered, &c.	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	9	..	..	..	28	6	..	..	6	..	..	..
do. made into W.C.'s	21	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
do. do. Pan Closets	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..
do. defects found .....	..	8	..	10	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
WATER SUPPLY—																							
New supplies provided .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Wells & Pumps cleaned or repaired .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	17	8	13	..
Animals, nuisance from, abated .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances dealt with	219	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	28	..	5	48	26	58	..	..	..	..	..
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—																							
Visits to	*	80	*	25	*	..	132	..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	285	*	..
No. on Register .....	..	..	53	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	51	..	39	..	..	91	40	..
No. of Cowkeepers	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
No. of Cows	270	..	..	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1012	..	..
Defects found & remedied .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	..
Slaughter Houses—																							
Visits to	*	319	*	*	*	..	290	..	*	*	*	3	9	..	..	26	*	..	*	14	101	..	..
No. on Register .....	..	19	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Common Lodging Houses—																							
Visits to	*	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
No. on Register .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canal Boats inspected .....	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..

(*) In cases so marked, the Medical Officer of Health's Report states that "the premises have been systematically inspected."



TABLE XII. **FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.**

Summary of the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report for 1908.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories	272	19	—
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	1121	11	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	53	—	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
Total	1446	30	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H. M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	5	5		
Want of ventilation	3	3	1	
Overcrowding	2	2		
Want of drainage of floors	1	1		
Other nuisances	12	12		
(insufficient)	3	3		
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	6	4		
(not separate for sexes)	2	2		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake- houses (ss. 97 to 100)	—	—		
Other offences	—	—		
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	34	32	1	

3.—HOME WORK.

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.								
	Lists received from Employers				Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils	Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils	Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Failing to send lists	Number of Inspection of Out- workers' premises
	Twice in the year		Once in the year						
	Lists	Out- workers	Lists	Out- workers					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, &c. . .	16	36	1	1	1	2	10	—	19
Total . . .	16	36	1	1	1	2	10	—	19

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number (2)
(1)		
Urban District.		
Beverley Borough	116	
Bridlington	83	
Cottingham Urban	45	
Driffield	71	
Filey	10	
Hedon	13	
Hesale	56	
Norton	9	
Pocklington	46	
Withernsea	6	
Hornsea } does not give the figures on table.		
	455	
Rural District.		
Beverley	19	
Bridlington	35	
Driffield	107	
Eserick	3	
Howden	107	
Norton	28	
Patrington	9	
Pocklington	37	
Riccall	3	
Sculcoates	37	
Sharburn	2	
Skirlaugh	19	
	406	

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1)	Number (2)
Matters notified to H. M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	—
Action taken in matters referred by H. M. Inspector (Notified by H. M. Inspector)	4
as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but Reports (of action taken) sent to H. M. Inspector	
Other	4
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	1
In use at the end of the year	6

TABLE XIII.

Rainfall Returns, 1908.

Station.	Height of Rain Gauge above Sea Level.	Observer.	Total Rain-fall.	Number of days on which one-tenth of an inch or more of rain fell.	Average rainfall in previous years.
Hull	6 feet	Mr. H. B. Witty.....	20·21	196	24·05 for 10 yrs.
Spurn Head.....	27 „	The Meteorological Soc.	16·51	165	19·56 „ 25 „
Patrington	45 „	Mr. W. P. Pugh	19·69	148	21·77 „ 9 „
Lowthorpe	63 „	Mr. H. O. Piercy	22·69	192	25·30 „ 14 „
Driffield	76 „	Mr. W. E. Lovel.....	22·73	168	26·07 „ 14 „
South Cave	125 „	Mr. W. Gray	23·22	216	25·78 „ 4 „
Malton	139 „	Mr. M. B. Slater	21·97	187	24·28 „ 4 „
Drewton	145 „	Mr. J. G. A. Jowett ..	21·50	150	25·99 „ 10 „
Dalton Holme	150 „	Mr. C. H. Ingham	22·19	178	26·83 „ 10 „
Beverley (E.R. Asylum)	175 „	Dr. Archdale	22·98	221	25·22 „ 14 „
Warter	230 „	Mr. J. Coxon	26·15	159	29·90 „ 40 „
Wetwang	235 „	Rev. E. M. Cole	22·31	168	26·41 „ 25 „
Thixendale	425 „	Rev. W. H. Fox	26·86	203	29·98 „ 14 „
Hempholme	11 „	Mr. W. Evans.....	22·43	204	

I take this opportunity of thanking the gentlemen named above for their kindness in forwarding to me month by month their observations of the rainfall.

TABLE XII

Painted Returns, 1908.

Year	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	568	567	566	565	564	563	562	561	560	559	558	557	556	555	554	553	552	551	550	549	548	547	546	545	544	543	542	541	540	539	538	537	536	535	534	533	532	531	530	529	528	527	526	525	524	523	522	521	520	519	518	517	516	515	514	513	512	511	510	509	508	507	506	505	504	503	502	501	500	499	498	497	496	495	494	493	492	491
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