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ELY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT

For the Year 1903

BY

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ELY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT.

I BEG leave to communicate to the Ely Rural District Council my Annual Report for the year 1903, on "the conditions affecting the health in the District and the means for improving those conditions," and in addressing myself to this task I have to point out to the Council that by the "Memorandum as to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health," issued by the Local Government Board, October, 1903, I am directed to discuss prescribed subjects in definite order and give information which may seem superfluous to the Council. The following extract from the Memorandum will make clear the intentions of the Local Government Board.

"As subjects concerning which the Board desire to obtain, through Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health, not only definite general information, but record also of particular changes of condition that may have occurred incidentally or by action of the local authority, the following deserve to be especially borne in mind :—

"Physical features and general character of the District.

"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.

"Sewerage and drainage : its sufficiency in all parts of the District. Condition of sewers and house drains. Method or methods of disposal of sewage. Localities where improvements are needed.

"Excrement disposal : system in vogue ; defects, if any.

"Removal and disposal of house refuse—whether by public scavenger or occupiers : frequency and method.

“Water supply of the District or its several parts : its source (from public service or otherwise), nature (river water, well water, upland water, etc.), sufficiency, wholesomeness, and freedom (by special treatment or otherwise) from risks of pollution.

“Places over which the Council have supervision, *e.g.*, lodging houses, slaughterhouses, bakehouses, dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, factories and workshops, and offensive trades.

“Nuisances : proceedings for their abatement—any remaining unabated.

“Methods of dealing with infectious diseases : notification ; isolation hospital accommodation and its sufficiency ; disinfection.

With regard to such points it should be remembered that these reports are for the information of the Board and of the County Council as well as of the Council of the District, and that a statement of the local circumstances and a history of local sanitary questions, which may seem superfluous for the latter, may often be needed by the former bodies.”

VITAL STATISTICS.

Vital Statistics.
Population.

Inasmuch as a decrease in the population is governed by emigration rather than by the relation of birth-rate and death-rate, as is the natural increase, there is no certain factor by which the population can be estimated, and as there is no reason to suppose there is sufficient material alteration to vitiate the substantial accuracy of statistical calculations based upon the results of the enumeration of the population at the Census of 1901, I use those figures as the basis of calculation of Vital Statistics which are as follows :—

Deaths and
Death rate.

The total number of deaths which have been registered in the district is 186, but this number must be corrected by the addition of deaths of persons belonging to the district which have occurred in public institutions outside its boundary, *viz.* : in the Workhouse (situate within the urban district of the City of Ely), 15 ; in the County Asylum, at Fulbourn, 4 ; and in Addenbrooke's Hospital,

Cambridge, 1; making a corrected total of 206 (96 males and 110 females), which on the census return of 1901 gives an annual death-rate of 16·6 per thousand living. The rate for the previous year was 13·9. The death-rate in England and Wales for the year 1903 is given as 15·4 in the summary of the Registrar-General, contained in the appendix to his Report for the last quarter of the year, and is the lowest rate on record.

The deaths due to epidemic diseases are :—from Typhus Fever, 1; Epidemic deaths and Death-rate.
Typhoid Fever, 1; Diarrhœa, 1; and Whooping Cough, 8; total, 11;
equal to an annual death-rate from these diseases of 0·88 per thousand living. The rate for the previous year was 0·64.

Influenza has caused five deaths.

Influenza.

The total number of births registered is 311 (174 males and 137 Births and Birth-rate.
females), equal to a birth-rate of 25·0 per thousand living per annum.
The rate for the previous year was 23·1. The birth-rate for England
and Wales for the year 1903 is given as 28·4, which is 0·2 per thousand
below the rate in 1902, and lower than the rate in any year on record.

The ratio of deaths under one year of age to 1,000 registered Infantile Mortality.
births is 93; the rate for the previous year was 94.

After assigning to each sub-district its share of the deaths in the above three public institutions as per subjoined table, the vital statistics are respectively :—Haddenham, general death-rate 13·1, epidemic death-rate 0·00, birth-rate 21·5; Sutton, general death-rate 16·8, epidemic death-rate 0·66, birth-rate 25·1; Littleport, general death-rate 17·4, epidemic death-rate 1·65, birth-rate 27·1; Downham, general death-rate 20·5, zymotic death-rate 1·11, birth-rate 26·6.

Sub-District.	Registered Deaths.	Addenbrooke's Hospital.	Workhouse.	County Asylum.	Total.	Death Rate.
Haddenham:	40	1	1	2	44	13·1
Sutton ...	45	—	4	2	51	16·8
Littleport...	67	—	7	—	74	17·4
Downham	34	—	3	—	37	20·5
Total	186	1	15	4	206	16·6

Comparing the birth-rate of the several sub-districts with the average rate for the previous ten years it would appear that the birth-rate of the Sutton sub-district is 1·2 per thousand above the average and the rates for the Haddenham, Littleport and Downham, sub-districts respectively, are 3·5, 0·9 and 0·5 below it.

Comparing the death rates in the same way it would appear that the rates of Sutton, Littleport and Downham sub-districts respectively are 1·5, 1·4 and 5·3 above the average, and the rate for the Haddenham sub-district 2·2 below it.

Phthisis and
Cancer.

The number of deaths from Phthisis and Cancer respectively, among persons belonging to the district is 14 and 18, and the death-rate per thousand living from these diseases is 1·12 and 1·45.

The deaths and death-rate from Phthisis and Cancer among persons belonging to the district, during the previous ten years, are set out in the following tables :—

		Phthisis.				Cancer.	
		Deaths.	Death-Rate.			Deaths.	Death-Rate.
1893	...	18	1·40	...	16	...	1·25
1894	...	18	1·40	...	8	...	0·62
1895	...	21	1·64	...	13	...	1·02
1896	...	16	1·25	...	13	...	1·02
1897	...	30	2·37	...	13	...	1·02
1898	...	19	1·50	...	17	...	1·34
1899	...	15	1·19	...	8	...	0·63
1900	..	19	1·52	...	7	...	0·56
1901	...	15	1·20	...	20	...	1·61
1902	...	12	0·96	...	17	...	1·36
Average for years							
1893—1902		18·3	1·13	...	13·2	...	0·81

DISEASE INCIDENCE.

Disease
Incidence.

Disease of an infectious character has been much less prevalent than during the previous year, only forty-five cases as against sixty-two cases during that year, having been notified, viz : Small-Pox 1, Scarlet

Fever 15, Diphtheria 7, Typhus Fever 1, Typhoid Fever 13, and Erysipelas 8.

A case of Small-Pox at Wilburton was notified on August 10, and the disease was presumably introduced by a "Contact" who had been lodging in Cambridge, at a house where there were cases of the disease. Small Pox.

In the absence at that time of a Small-Pox Hospital the patient had to be isolated at home. All known "Contacts" were re-vaccinated and kept under observation for the usual period, and furthermore the business carried on at the house was suspended.

I was asked to examine a man who was suspected of having Small-Pox, but although he had a rash I came to the conclusion it certainly was not Small-Pox.

With regard to Scarlet Fever, fifteen cases in five households have been notified. Scarlet Fever.

In the Sutton sub-district, three cases in one household occurred during January at Wentworth; the source of infection in the first cases could not be satisfactorily traced.

In the Littleport sub-district twelve cases in four households have been notified, viz: nine in one household at New River Bank during March and April; one at City Road, May 13; one at Victoria Street on October 27; one at Camel Drove on November 6. In no instance could the source of infection be traced. The cases were successfully isolated at home, and the disease did not spread to any other households.

With regard to Diphtheria, six cases in five households at Littleport have been notified. Diphtheria. Five cases in four households occurred between January 19 and February 6; the first case was with some probability introduced from Welney Bridge; there was some probability of the second and fifth being infected from the one previously mentioned, and the third and fourth which occurred in one household could not be satisfactorily accounted for. No other cases occurred till December,

when a sporadic case was notified, but enquiry failed to elicit any known source of infection. One case at One Hundred Foot Bank, Downham Fen, notified on February 1st, could not be satisfactorily accounted for.

Typhoid Fever.

With regard to Typhoid Fever, thirteen cases (one fatal) in thirteen households have been notified, and all, with the exception of one, occurred in the Littleport sub-district.

One case was notified at Earith Bridge in Haddenham Parish, and was removed to the Huntingdon Isolation Hospital, on the supposition that it was resident in the St. Ives Rural District.

Typhoid Fever was present at Littleport during two periods of the year. During the first period (Feb. 27—May 30), four cases in four households in the Town proper, and two cases in two households at Black Horse Drove, and one case, in Wisbech Road were notified. Careful enquiry was made into these cases but no source of infection could be discovered. Between November 6 and December 18, five cases in five households in outlying parts of the parish were notified. In two instances there is a history of their having come recently to live on the river bank, where they had the inducement to drink river water, having only had rain water tanks at their previous homes; and two were certainly known to have drunk river water; the last case of the four lived at a point on the river below one of the above mentioned. One on the Wisbech Road notified on December 18th could not be satisfactorily accounted for.

Typhus Fever.

A case, which proved fatal, at an isolated Fen Farm, in Mepal parish was notified as Typhus Fever on November 5. There were no circumstances which could account for its being really a case of Typhus Fever.

**Mumps and
Whooping
Cough.**

With regard to the other epidemic but non-notifiable diseases, Mumps prevailed at Littleport and Downham during March and April, and Whooping Cough at Littleport during May, and in Sutton during July.

*PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER
OF THE DISTRICT.*

The Ely Rural District includes a number of the Isles of Ely Physical
Features or low hills of Kimeridge clay, situate mainly on the area indicated in Sketchly's Memoir of the Geological Survey as "Peat Land," while Littleport is included in the "Silt Land" area. In the southern part of the district, including Haddenham and Stretham, there are outliers of Green Sand, also one near Witchford; in other parts of the District there are shallow patches of drift gravel and sand, especially at Sutton, where unfortunately it has been largely removed. The District forms a triangular area bounded on the East by the great watercourses of the Ouse; on the West by the New Bedford (River Level), and on the South by the depleted Old West river.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

House accommodation in the District is quite sufficient for the House
Accommodation needs of the rural population. There was a few years ago an insufficiency of house accommodation and consequent tendency to overcrowding in the village of Littleport, on account of the establishment therein of a Shirt Factory employing a number of female hands, but building operations have been in active progress, and any deficiency of this character is being rapidly redressed. During the past few years houses unfit for human habitation have been in due course reported, and either repaired or vacated, and in some instances have been pulled down, so that there is less defect of this character than formerly.

The above remarks apply mainly to the villages, but in the Fen proper, especially along the banks of the great watercourses, the condition of the habitations of the working classes is not nearly so satisfactory; there are in some parts a few squatters occupying their own houses, which in the nature of things are not so satisfactory as the houses owned by persons of some pecuniary means; these defects are, however, to a large extent balanced by the open space about the houses, and, indeed, there are very few instances in the villages proper of serious density of population. Where there is ample space the

cleanliness of the surroundings varies very much according to the character of the occupants of the houses. Any serious conditions of this kind are kept under control by the activity of the Inspector of Nuisances.

It has become the practice in many parts of the District to cover the thatched houses with corrugated iron, whereby are combined the advantages of the non-conductivity of heat by the thatch, cleanliness of the external surfaces of the roofs, and suitability for the collection of rain water.

A house at Pool Drove, Littleport, having been reported to the Council as being dilapidated, notice was served on the owner and the necessary repairs have been carried out.

Two cases of overcrowding at Littleport have been reported, and one has been abated by the removal of the family to a larger dwelling ; the other has not yet been abated, owing to the inability of the family to obtain a larger dwelling.

Houses have been erected during the year in the following villages :—Downham, 1 ; Haddenham, 2 ; Littleport, 15 ; Stretham, 2 ; Wilburton, 3 ; Witchford, 1.

Although there is no official supervision over the erection of new houses, in every instance a certificate as required by Section 6 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, is insisted upon before occupancy.

It is worth the consideration of the Council whether they should take advantage of the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1900 and 1903, which amend the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, for the better housing of the rural populations.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Sewage and
Drainage.

With regard to the sufficiency of Sewerage and Drainage, it may here be stated that at the larger villages of Haddenham, Littleport, Downham and Stretham, a system of public sewers is provided. A

great deal of good work, especially at Haddenham and Littleport, has been done during past years in re-construction and extension of the sewerage systems in these villages. It has not been found possible to subject the sewage to any special treatment, except on a small scale in a few instances at Littleport, nor does that seem particularly needful, for the sewage can be discharged into the Fen ditches, where the water is not used for drinking purposes, and the sewage is rapidly purified by the ordinary influences of nature nearly as well as if it passed on to specially prepared sewage farms. There are, unfortunately, some instances where the method of sewage disposal causes a nuisance by polluting the water courses.

The following are the improvements in Sewage Disposal which have been effected during the year :—

At Littleport, a new sewer, 281 feet long, of 6in. glazed earthenware socketted pipes, with cement joints, with cane holes and an inspection chamber, has been laid from Coronation Terrace to the main sewer at Black Bank for the drainage of eighteen houses. At the Homes, in consequence of the old drain having been laid at too low a level to allow connection with the main sewer, the drain has been taken up, and re-laid at a higher level and connected with the sewer, and three properly trapped gulleys have been put in.

At Stretham, a new sewer has been laid, 8 chains and 40 links, with 6in. glazed earthenware socketted pipes, with cement joints, along Green End, and all house drains along the line of sewer have been connected to it.

At Mepal, a new sewer, 5 chains in length, of 6in. glazed earthenware socketted pipes, has been substituted for the old defective land pipe drain.

At Haddenham, the sewer at Bury Lane has been extended 17 yards by 9in. glazed earthenware socketted pipes, with cement joints.

At Downham, Haddenham, Stretham and Sutton, the ditches at the end of the sewers have been cleaned out, and the "Zumps" at Stretham have also been cleaned.

The street gulleys in every Parish in the District have been cleaned out and disinfected when necessary.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

Excrement Disposal. In those villages, or parts of villages where there is no sewer accommodation there are pit privies, but these are gradually being substituted by earth closets.

During the year, sixty-six earth closets have been substituted for pit privies, and the pits have been filled up.

The excrement from both pit privies and earth closets is disposed of on garden ground.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

Removal of Refuse. House refuse is removed and disposed of by the occupiers; this method is fairly satisfactory in the instances above-mentioned, where there is ample space in the neighbourhood of dwellings.

It might be worth while for the Council to consider whether systematic scavenging might not be instituted in several of the larger and more compact villages in the District.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water Supply. The method of water supply varies considerably in different parts of the District, as follows :—

At Mepal, Wardy Hill, and parts of Littleport and Downham, the supply is obtained from the rivers, ditches and ponds.

At Haddenham, Witchford, Wentworth, Wilburton, Witcham, Sutton, Stretham, and parts of Littleport and Downham, the supply is obtained from wells.

In the Fen area, which is situated mainly on Fen silt and Kimeridge clay, rain water is the only supply, and this is stored in tanks of galvanized iron of a capacity of two hundred gallons and upwards, according to the requirements of the householders.

In the instances where the supply is obtained from the river it is made to pass through a filter of sand and polarite before being used. The same remarks apply to the pond supply at Wardy Hill.

The well water varies much in character ; in some places, such as the centre of Littleport, it is not of high-class quality.

At Witchford the supply from the shallow wells is not satisfactory, and an excellent supply could be obtained from the Greensand about a mile from the village on the Ely Road.

The villages situated on the Greensand are Haddenham, Wilburton, and part of Stretham. All the other villages in the District, with the exception of part of the Fen, are situate on low hills of Kimeridge clay.

The shallow wells derive their supply of water from the gravel resting on the Kimeridge clay.

Aldreth has the advantage of a natural spring, probably of Greensand origin.

At Wentworth during the year, thirteen tanks of a capacity of 200 gallon each have been fixed for the collection of rain-water from the roofs, for a domestic supply.

At Aldreth, in consequence of the blockage of the supply pipes from the spring, by tree rootlets, the old pipe drain has been taken up for a distance of 15 yards, and glazed pipes with cement joints have been substituted ; the remaining portion of the drain has been cleared, and two inspection chambers have been provided.

At Downham, the ditch that supplies water to the filter at Pymore has been cleared.

At Sandhill, Littleport, a separate service of water direct from the river has been provided for the exclusive use of water carts and water barrels.

Parish pumps have been repaired at Coveney, 2 ; Downham, 6 ; Haddenham, 6 ; Littleport, 8 ; Mepal, 1 ; Stretham, 2 ; Witchford, 1 ; Witcham, 2.

Parish ponds have been cleared out at Haddenham, 1 ; Stretham, 2 ; Thetford, 1.

PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL HAVE SUPERVISION.

Inspections.

The Slaughterhouses in the District have been regularly inspected, and defects which have been discovered have, on notice from the Inspector of Nuisances, been remedied.

A new Slaughterhouse has been erected at Sutton during the year.

No regulations have been adopted by the Council for the control of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories and Workshops.

The Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, which came into force on January 1st, 1902, imposes several new and important powers and duties on the District Council, and the Inspector of Nuisances has been specially appointed to carry the provisions of the Statute into effect.

FACTORIES.—There is at present recorded only one factory in the district where more than forty persons are employed, and this has been examined with regard to the provisions of escape in case of fire.

WORKSHOPS.—The number of Workshops in the District at present recorded are 125, including 28 Bakers, 5 Brickmakers, 25 Dressmakers, 16 Carpenters, 13 Shoemakers, 16 Smiths, 6 Cheese Factors, 5 Tailors, 4 Saddlers, 2 Milliners, 1 Basket-Maker, 2 Wheelwrights, and 1 Printer.

The Workshops above mentioned have been inspected with regard to the points mentioned in the Memorandum as to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, dated October, 1903, and where any defects have been found they have been remedied.

Twenty-eight Bakehouses have been periodically inspected during the year, and the special regulations contained in the Act have been enforced. There is no underground bakehouse in the District.

HOME WORK :—Thirty-six premises where home work is carried on have been inspected and found to be satisfactory.

REGISTER :—A register of the workshops in the District has been compiled.

NUISANCES.

Nuisances of various kinds as indicated in the Inspector's Table Nuisances. in the appendix to this report have been dealt with.

METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The methods of dealing with Infectious Diseases are by notification, followed by enquiry by the Medical Officer of Health, Inspector of Nuisances, or by both, according to the importance of the cases.

There was no isolation hospital in the District till August, when in consequence of the appearance of Small Pox in the District during that month it was considered by the Council expedient that the District should be provided with the means for isolating cases of this disease and a Hospital supplied by Mr. W. Harbrow, South Bermondsey, London, for the accommodation of twelve patients has been erected on an open space in Grunty Fen. As it is now unlikely that the building will be required for cases of Small Pox it might with advantage be utilised for cases of other infectious diseases. Advice was therefore given to householders to carry out isolation of cases in their own homes as far as practicable. The Schools Authorities are informed of the households in which Infectious Diseases have appeared, with a request to exclude

Isolation
Hospital, etc.

all the members until they are free from infection. But where epidemic influence shows a tendency to spread, the schools are asked to be closed ; and in this regard in consequence of the prevalence of Mumps at Littleport and Downham and Whooping Cough at Littleport and Sutton, the schools have been closed for several weeks.

In threatened outbreaks of Diphtheria prophylactic doses of Anti-toxin are recommended for the protection of all persons known to have been exposed to the chances of infection, and bacterial examination of rubbings from the throats and nasal passages of all known "Contacts" is recommended for the discovery of any unsuspected case of the disease.

At the conclusion of a case, the infected rooms and the articles contained therein are disinfected by aerial disinfectants, but there is no machinery in the District for disinfection by heat or steam.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

Adoptive Acts.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, and the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, have not yet been adopted.

All the above remarks, together with the tables of Statistics required by the Local Government Board, and the Inspector's record of work, I respectfully submit to the Rural District Council.

BUSHELL ANNINGSOON.

TABLE I.

For the Whole Rural District of Ely.

Table shewing Vital Statistics for the year 1903 and the antecedent ten years.

YEAR.	Population—estimated to the middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1893.....	12807	355	27.7	27	76	154	12.0	...	...	26	180	14.0
1894.....	12778	327	25.5	33	100	171	13.3	...	...	19	190	14.8
1895.....	12740	363	28.4	38	104	196	15.3	...	...	24	220	17.2
1896.....	12703	361	28.4	33	91	173	13.6	...	...	21	194	15.2
1897.....	12656	362	28.6	41	113	202	15.9	...	...	18	220	17.3
1898.....	12604	310	24.6	33	106	184	14.6	...	...	22	206	16.3
1899.....	12545	313	24.9	34	108	156	12.4	...	...	17	173	13.7
1900.....	12479	324	25.9	31	95	178	14.2	...	...	29	207	16.5
1901.....	12405	313	25.2	40	127	177	14.2	...	...	20	197	15.8
1902.....	12405	287	23.1	27	94	152	12.2	...	...	21	173	13.9
Averages for years 1893—1902	16212	331	26.2	34	102	174	13.7	...	...	22	196	15.5
1903.....	12405	311	25.0	29	93	186	14.9	...	...	20	206	16.6

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity and dying in Public Institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in Public Institutions elsewhere.

The Public Institutions taken into account for the purposes of this and the following tables are the Union Workhouse, Ely; Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; and Fulbourn Asylum.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).....	64,516	
Total population at all ages	12,405	At Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses	2,913	
Average number of persons per house	4.2	

TABLE II.

Ely Rural District.

Table shewing Estimated Population, Births, Corrected Deaths at all ages and Infant Mortality for the year 1903 and the antecedent ten years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1 Whole District.				2 Haddenham.				3 Sutton.				4 Littleport.				5 Downham.			
YEAR	Population estimated to the middle of the year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to the middle of the year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to the middle of the year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to the middle of the year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to the middle of the year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1893.....	12807	355	180	27	3447	85	44	3	3248	80	49	8	4239	123	65	13	1873	67	22	3
1894.....	12788	327	190	33	3442	91	41	8	2236	80	51	8	4239	107	73	12	1871	49	25	5
1895.....	12740	363	220	39	3433	104	61	13	3204	75	43	5	4239	129	81	13	1864	55	35	8
1896.....	12703	361	194	34	3426	85	59	6	3182	76	46	5	4239	145	71	15	1856	55	18	8
1897.....	12656	362	220	41	3414	98	64	9	3156	82	57	9	4239	121	67	13	1847	61	32	10
1898.....	12604	310	206	33	3401	90	53	8	3127	63	55	5	4239	118	72	17	1837	39	26	3
1899.....	12545	313	173	34	3385	75	39	6	3095	79	42	8	4239	112	62	12	1826	47	30	8
1900.....	12479	324	207	31	3367	86	56	13	3059	75	53	4	4239	113	59	9	1814	50	39	5
1901.....	12405	313	197	40	3347	76	49	9	3021	66	44	5	4236	114	73	19	1801	57	31	7
1902.....	12405	287	173	27	3347	62	56	7	3021	77	42	6	4236	103	59	11	1801	45	16	3
Averages of years 1893-1902	12612	331	196	34	3400	85	52	8	3135	75	48	6	4236	119	68	14	1839	52	28	6
1903.....	12405	311	206	29	3347	72	44	4	3021	76	51	6	4236	115	74	13	1801	48	37	6

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table are areas of which the population is obtainable from the census returns. Block 1 is used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, 4 and 5 for the several localities.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the district excluded.

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.

TABLE III.
Ely Rural District.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					1 Haddenham	2 Sutton.	3 Littleport.	4 Downham.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.				
Smallpox	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	7	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	6	1
Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	8	...	...	...	2	6	...	1	6	1
Scarlet Fever	15	...	3	10	...	2	...	3	12	...
Typhus Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Enteric Fever	13	...	...	3	5	5	1	...	12	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	45	...	5	15	10	15	2	5	36	2

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table are the same as those in Tables II. and IV.
There is no Isolation Hospital for any infectious diseases other than Small Pox.

TABLE IV.

Ely Rural District.

Causes of Death at several age periods during the Year 1903.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	Deaths in Whole District or be- longing to at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in or belong- ing to Localities (at all Ages).				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT. 13
	All ages. 2	Under 1. 3	1 and under 5. 4	5 and under 15. 5	15 and under 25. 6	25 and under 65. 7	65 and upwards. 8	Haddenham. 9	Sutton. 10	Littleport. 11	Downham. 12	
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Enteric	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	5	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	1	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea. (See notes at back)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Enteritis. (See notes at back)	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	14	...	...	2	2	10	...	2	2	8	2	...
Other tubercular diseases	5	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	18	...	...	...	...	6	12	6	6	5	1	...
Bronchitis	12	3	...	...	...	3	6	4	2	4	2	...
Pneumonia	13	5	2	1	...	3	2	4	1	3	5	...
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respira- tory organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism. Cirrhosis of liver	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
Diseases and accidents of Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	29	...	...	1	1	9	18	8	8	8	5	...
Accidents	8	...	...	2	...	3	3	...	2	4	2	...
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
All other causes	82	9	2	1	2	13	55	16	22	30	14	...
All causes	206	29	9	8	5	56	99	44	51	74	37	...

See Notes at back.

NOTES.

- (a) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-12, included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-Residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-12 of this Table.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-Residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these Tables.
- (c) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are included deaths certified as from Diarrhœa, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from
- Epidemic enteritis;
 - Zymotic enteritis;
 - Epidemic diarrhœa. Summer diarrhœa;
 - Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhœa;
 - Choleraic diarrhœa, cholera, cholera nostras (in the absence of Asiatic Cholera).

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health has reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhœa." Under the headings of "Puerperal Fever," "Phthisis" and "Cancer" are included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease are included under the latter.

SUMMARY OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1903.

1.	Accumulations of filth removed	...	...	...	90
2.	Houses in a bad state of repair reported and in most instances satisfactorily dealt with	...	...	...	1
3.	Yards to dwellings in an offensive state cleaned	...	...	...	56
4.	Privy nuisances, foul, &c., remedied	...	...	...	115
5.	Privies new, and removed, vault filled up and converted into earth closets	...	...	...	66
6.	Animals kept in an offensive state removed	...	...	...	61
7.	Overcrowding, cases of, abated	...	...	...	1
8.	Water supply deficient and impure, &c.	..	...	...	0
9.	Samples of water taken to County Analyst...	...	...	...	2
10.	Wells closed	...	...	...	0
11.	Cases of infectious and contagious diseases visited and supplied with disinfectants	...	...	...	45
12.	Schools closed	...	...	...	5
13.	Houses disinfected by Inspector	...	...	...	30
14.	Drainage nuisances; drains repaired and new supplied	...	...	...	51
15.	Foul ditches cleaned out...	...	...	...	40
16.	New gulley to drains	...	...	...	38
17.	Street drains trapped	...	...	...	29
18.	Parish ponds cleaned out	...	...	...	4
19.	New parish pumps	...	...	..	1
20.	Parish pumps repaired	...	...	...	30
21.	New houses erected	...	...	...	24
22.	Certificates granted under sec. 6 of Public Health (Water) Act, 1878	...	...	..	24
23.	Lodging houses registered	...	...	...	0
	Slaughterhouses, visited	...	...	all throughout district	
	Holme's lode, water supply	...	...	cleared twice	
	Black Bank sewer drains...	...	...	roded twice	
	New slaughter houses	...	...	...	1
	Workshops inspected	...	...	...	96
	Bakehouses inspected	...	...	...	28

W. GREEN,
Inspector of Nuisances.