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Contributors

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DUNMOW
RURAL DISTRICT.

REPORT


Of the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

—1907.—

MARCH, 1908.

CARTER, DUNMOW.



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Dunmow Rural District Council.

GREAT BARDFIELD,

3RD MARCH, 1908.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Dunmow Rural
District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting the ninth Annual Report since I have been your Medical Officer of Health, I beg to submit some particulars of the district which may be very familiar to many of you, but which are required by the Local Government Board to be incorporated in reports of this nature. On previous occasions I feel that I may have been wearisome in dealing with the figures contained in the various tables—it is given to few to invest statistics with interest—however, being introduced at the beginning of my Report, I sometimes fear that they may have prevented any reader from persevering to the end. Leaving the Mortality Statistics until later, I, therefore, turn to the :

GENERAL CHARACTER AND PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

The District, then, consists of twenty-five parishes, the majority of which contain a village of some sort, the latter varying from a few straggling houses to, as in the case of Dunmow, a small town of between two and three thousand inhabitants.

The principal river is the Chelmer, which, with its small tributaries, such as the Pant, places much of the District in the catchment basin of the Blackwater.

The Roding, which rises on some high land in the parish of Little Easton, and at no great distance from the Chelmer, pursues a more southerly course, and eventually drains into the Thames, thus placing Little Easton, the Canfields, the various Roothings, High Easter, and Hatfield Broad Oak in the Thames Valley.

The general character of the ground is gently undulating, though the hills are more considerable in the upper parts of the Chelmer. Geologically the District lies on the London clay with outcrops of boulder clay in the neighbourhood of Thaxted, and traces of an extinct river are found in the parishes of Great Bardfield and Little Saling, which would have roughly formed the boundary between the district and the Braintree Rural District.

The great majority of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, though a small confectionery and sweet manufactory must be mentioned in Thaxted. Two breweries also give some employment in Dunmow, and in most of the villages the making and alteration of clothing is carried on in a small way. The working of the land has of course also led to the establishment of two or three firms of agricultural engineers, but, generally speaking, the population is agricultural, with the usual proportion of distributing businesses. They are, therefore, mainly healthy, the chief influence affecting them being their housing.

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES

varies considerably in different parishes, but, on the whole, is fairly good. Overcrowding exists in a few cases and is dealt with by the Sanitary Authority. The air space round the cottages is usually more than sufficient, as most have gardens, indeed it may be noticed that cottages built on "greens" through which a road has been made and the land enclosed, usually have a considerable plot of garden round them. Dealing more precisely with the housing question, I may say that during the year four cases of overcrowding have been rectified and five filthy houses were cleansed after inspection, while twenty-two

houses have been put in habitable repair. Building bye-laws have not been adopted in the District as the amount of building is insignificant, in fact, only fifteen new houses have been built during the year.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE OF DISTRICT.

The small towns and larger villages have sewers, of a kind, that is to say an adaptation from such as were formerly surface water or road drains, and these are to be found in Great Dunmow, Takeley, Hatfield Broad Oak, High Easter, Felstead, Stebbing, Great Bardfield and Thaxted. The other parishes which are more scattered, have no sewers and hardly require any. Such as they are, the existing sewers are kept in good repair by the Sanitary Authority, and have been added to during the year, defective sewers having been repaired at Great Dunmow, Felstead, Takeley, Thaxted and Great Bardfield, and 158 yards of new 9 inch sewer laid at Great Dunmow, 45 yards of 6 inch at Hatfield, and 15 yards of 12 inch at Thaxted. In addition, several road gullies have been trapped, and the drains of 38 houses have been repaired or relaid and trapped. Most of the sewage is eventually discharged into ditches or streams. In a few cases a cesspool catches the solid matter and the effluent overflows into ditches. Sewer outfalls have been cleaned at Hatfield Broad Oak, Thaxted, and Great Dunmow; at the last two of which improvements are needed. The amount expended by the Rural District Council on Sanitary matters was £115 15s. 5d.

AS REGARDS RIVER POLLUTION

in the District, this is practically confined to the pollution of the Chelmer at Dunmow, and, to a lesser degree, at Thaxted. In neither case is the pollution excessive, and the river soon cleanses itself below those towns. A certain amount of action has been taken to diminish this pollution at Great Dunmow, the particulars of which have been given in previous reports.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL

is by means of water closets, privies and pail closets. Great Dunmow, Thaxted and Felstead have a good number of water closets, many of which are hand flushed. In the smaller parishes, with the exception of the larger houses, cesspit privies and pail closets are more general. There is no public scavenging undertaken by the Sanitary Authority.

THE WATER SUPPLY

was fully reported on by me in my Annual Report for 1904, and remains much the same at the present date.

In this respect I hope to be in a position to report next year that the public supply for Great Dunmow has been completed by a private company, viz., the Mid-Essex District Water Company, Limited. The new supply at Great Dunmow will be from a borehole, which has been sunk near the Gas Works to a depth of 302 feet, of which 119 feet are in the chalk. The water rises to within 32 feet of the surface, and, during a test pumping which lasted four days, 6,500 gallons were raised per hour, the level of the water only sinking four feet, and instantly regaining its normal level when pumping was discontinued. The bore consists of a 10 inch tube for the first 70 feet, the remainder being 6 inch.

The water will be distributed from a reservoir which will be constructed on high ground on the Bishop's Stortford road, and the agreement between the Rural District Council and the Water Company, provides for completion of the work, both at Dunmow and Felstead, by the end of September next.

THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

in the District, of which there are 30, have received a considerable amount of attention during the year, and the Sanitary Inspector has prepared a tabular statement of information which supplements the work I personally undertook in 1902 and which will be found at the end of the Report. There is also a summary of the work done at the schools.

As the Memorandum on the Medical Inspection of School Children has only recently been published by the Board of Education, there has not yet been time to undertake anything of the kind in this district.

The Memorandum in question is a most interesting document of eighteen clauses by Mr. R. L. Morant, and explains the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act of 1907. In it much stress is laid on the absolute necessity of a harmonious working between the Education and Public Health Authorities for what is of the greatest advantage to the Community, viz., the physical and mental well-being of the rising generation.

Briefly summarised, this Act aims at submitting all children entering our elementary schools to a broad minded medical inspection, and to determine whether they are suitable subjects for the ordinary instruction or whether such instruction should be modified to suit individual cases. Having enquired into the previous medical history of a child, in which the Medical Inspector would be assisted by one of the parents already notified to be present, notice would then be taken of the nutrition, cleanliness and clothing, the height and weight being registered.

A more detailed examination would then be made of the nose and throat, the eyes, the ears and the mouth, after which the child's mental capacity would be estimated. This would be followed up by a thorough examination for existing diseases or defects, such as deformities, tuberculosis, skin diseases, chest and heart diseases, anæmia, epilepsy, chorea, ruptures and spinal curvature.

It is much hoped that the Act will produce something more than a mere record of disabilities and defects, and that to such ailments amelioration will be subsequently applied.

One aspect of the case, which is not touched on in the Memorandum, but which must suggest itself to many, is the extension of the sphere of usefulness of our elementary schools which would result. One frequently hears complaints from ratepayers that, while paying for the education of others, they

are unable to send their own children to the schools. Granting the natural objection that one's child might contract vermin, few thoughtful parents would wish their children to be associated with others suffering from strabismus or chorea, but should the medical inspection of school children be thoroughly carried out, it seems to me that many of these objections would be swept away, and that the schools would eventually be more used by the classes who pay for them. Would it be too much to hope that the happy result might follow, as it has largely already in such Countries as France and the United States, that class distinctions between scholars educated in common may become less rigid in England ?

Before turning to a consideration of Infectious Disease and Mortality Statistics, it is necessary to mention some particulars coming more particularly under the cognizance of the Sanitary Inspector.

As regards common lodging houses, there is now only one in the District, which is situated at Great Dunmow and is authorised to receive 16 per night. During the year there have been 1,608 lodgers, or an average of 4.4 per night. The premises have been inspected.

The 14 slaughter-houses in the District have been inspected and found fairly satisfactory.

The number of cow-keepers is 49 and over 800 cows are kept. About three-fifths of the milk is sent to London ; one farmer sends milk to Bishop's Stortford and the remainder is consumed in the district. During the year several cow-sheds and dairies have been altered in compliance with the regulations which came into force last year, and a few still require alteration.

There are two licensed knackers in the district, at Great Dunmow and Margaret Roding, but no boiling is done on the premises. An application to establish a knackers' and boiling business at Hatfield Broad Oak was refused.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Infectious Disease during the year has been about the average for the last five years and has been distributed through fourteen parishes. Scarlatina, as usual, accounts for the great majority of the cases, viz : 57 out of 75, and this is the only disease which has been removed to the Isolation Hospital where 22 of the cases have been under treatment. I still think that the building of this Hospital has been beneficial in stopping the spread of disease, and the Medical Officer is to be congratulated on the absence of any infection from cases discharged by him. There was one case of re-infection and one nurse developed the disease immediately after her arrival. One case treated in the Hospital terminated fatally.

Looking more closely at the origin of the disease, it has been impossible to trace the infection in every case. This is always a difficult matter, as both the Sanitary Inspector and myself are always confronted with a certain amount of concealment of fact, and in many cases the attack is so slight that parents are more bent on disputing the diagnosis than in helping to trace the source.

However, the disease appeared in January at White Roding where eight members of a family were attacked, in this case the infection having been imported directly by one of the children who came home from service whilst in an infectious state.

A good deal of Scarlatina also occurred in Takeley, the first case being notified in January, and on January 30th I examined all the children at Brewers End School, and sent home 3 as suspicious. In February, a case which was obviously imported occurred at Hatfield Broad Oak on the confines of the District, and in March a school boy imported the disease at Thaxted, resulting in three further cases. At the same time two cases were imported directly at Great Dunmow and in May a similar occurrence took place at High Easter.

During the summer a considerable amount of trouble was caused by what are known as "holiday children," and in this connection my report to the Council obtained undue notoriety, being very much exaggerated in the London Press. Such wild statements as that "infectious disease had been spread throughout the whole of the rural district" and that "twelve London children had been found sleeping in one bed in a country cottage" were never made by me, and naturally attracted the attention of some of the organisers of the very useful charities which carry on this work. The only gentleman who wrote to me direct was the Secretary of the "Children's Country Holidays Fund," but as he never answered my letter containing the names of London children who had developed Scarlatina immediately on their arrival in the Dunmow District, I concluded that these particular children had not been sent down by his Society.

In any case, the incident was a trivial one, and few would grudge the immense amount of pleasure these charities give on account of the small expense of treating a few cases in our Hospital.

Only six cases of Diphtheria have been notified during the year, two at Great Easton and four at Thaxted. I visited the premises at Great Easton on August 22nd and found "bumby" and privy offensive, but the diagnosis was slightly doubtful. The cases at Thaxted were undoubtedly caused by the present defective sanitation of the town, which leaves much to be desired. Unfortunately, very little can be done in this respect without incurring great expense, and the health of the inhabitants is good on the whole.

The first fruits of the "Midwives Act" may be noted in the occurrence of a fatal case of Puerperal Fever at Takeley. I reported the case immediately to the County Medical Officer of Health who, no doubt, investigated the matter.

As regards the method of dealing with infectious

diseases in the District, I endeavour to visit each case notified in order to assure myself that proper isolation cannot be carried out at the patient's home before ordering removal to Hospital. In a few cases notification has been telegraphed to me by the medical attendant accompanied by a request for immediate removal, and in such cases I have complied without visiting the premises. The Sanitary Inspector also visits the house, supplies disinfectants, and, if a child, notifies the head teacher of the School, disinfection of the premises on removal to Hospital or recovery at home is always carried out, 30 houses and four schools having been attended to during the year. Two houses have also been disinfected after deaths from Consumption. This should be the rule, and not the exception, as I have mentioned in previous Reports.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

The various tables of Statistics at the end of the Report are identical with those in previous years. They represent a considerable amount of work in a small space, but it is difficult to clothe any précis with interest.

The number of deaths, 242, is rather in excess of the figure for 1906, and the number of deaths from different causes does not vary much. For instance, Cancer remains the same at 20, though it is curious that so large a proportion as 8 should have occurred in Great Dunmow itself.

Phthisis has accounted for 16, as against 10 in the previous year, and, no doubt, the increase may be ascribed to the greater dampness of the season. The same cause may be seen operative in other diseases of the chest, such as Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Diseases of the respiratory tract.

The Death Rate, calculated on the nett deaths at all ages belonging to the District, is 15·80, or slightly above the average for the decade, while the Birth Rate has also risen from 19·17 in 1906 to 23·51 in 1907, an increase of 1·5 on the average. The actual number of Births is the highest since 1903,

The Zymotic Death Rate remains the same, viz : '3.

Table V. will be found at the end of the Report and is, I fancy, designed more for Boroughs and Urban Districts than for Rural. The Infantile Mortality will be seen to be 27, as against 28 last year, and cannot be said to be excessive.

In conclusion, I regret that my Report has been somewhat delayed in comparison with some other years, and, though the work becomes much easier from familiarity, it unfortunately has to be undertaken at a time of year when medical men are much occupied. However, I have perfected a system for keeping the Mortality Returns written up to date, and hope in future to be in a position to present my Annual Report at any time after the beginning of the the year, should you continue to employ me as your Medical Officer.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

EDMUND E. GOODBODY.



TABLE I.
DUNMOW RURAL DISTRICT.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 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
1897.	16,096	383	23.79	38	96.60	213	13.23	13	...	...	213	13.23
1898.	15,999	374	23.36	31	82.88	225	14.06	24	...	...	225	14.06
1899.	15,902	359	22.57	34	94.70	299	18.80	22	...	...	299	18.80
1900.	15,805	341	21.57	31	90.90	279	17.01	28	2	...	277	16.91
1901.	15,705	367	22.73	32	87.19	235	14.96	32	...	...	236	15.08
1902.	15,609	302	19.28	22	72.84	246	15.75	28	...	1	246	15.75
1903.	15,520	367	23.64	28	76.29	233	15.00	31	...	...	233	15.00
1904.	15,440	340	22.00	33	97.05	242	15.67	24	...	...	243	15.67
1905.	15,440	338	21.89	31	91.71	226	14.63	39	4	1	223	14.44
1906.	15,440	306	19.17	28	91.17	227	14.70	26	1	1	227	14.70
Averages for years 1897—1906.	15,695	346	22.00	30.8	90.13	242.5	15.40	26.7	...	...	242.6	15.36
1907..	15,440	363	23.51	27	74.38	254	16.45	46	12	2	244	15.80

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

Total population at all ages, 15,705
Number of inhabited houses, 3,741
Average number of persons per house, 4

Area of District in acres }
(exclusive of area } 73,501.
covered by water.) }

At
Census
of 1901.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Union Workhouse, Great Dunmow Cottage Hospital, Hatfield Broad Oak.	Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.	Isolation Hospital, Dunmow
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? Yes.		

TABLE II.
DUNMOW RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1907 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. Registration Sub-district of DUNMOW.				2. Registration Sub-district of STEBBING.				3. Registration Sub-district of THAXTED.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1897	9104	227	105	23	3718	74	46	4	3269	82	49	11
1898	9072	198	111	13	3676	95	43	8	3246	81	47	10
1899	9040	202	142	20	3634	71	72	11	3223	88	62	8
1900	9008	183	151	16	3592	71	57	7	3200	87	71	8
1901	8980	233	114	7	3550	61	65	13	3175	73	56	12
1902	8949	156	135	9	3508	64	65	4	3153	82	58	9
1903	8920	212	125	16	3448	80	58	6	3123	75	50	6
1904	8890	199	138	19	Combined Registration Sub-District ...				6550	141	105	14
1905	8890	181	135	18					6550	157	91	13
1906	8890	174	139	18					6550	132	88	10
Averages of years 1897 to 1906.	8974.3	196.4	129.5	15.9					6716.5	151.4	108.3	15.4
1907	8890	197	136	14					6550	116	108	13

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health for the year 1907, for the Rural District of Dunmow,

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,
in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries.)	2		
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries.)	85	1	
Workplaces ...			
Total ...	87	1	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	2	2		
Want of ventilation ...				
Overcrowding ...				
Want of drainage of floors ...				
Other nuisances ...				
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient... unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes	1	1		
	P. H.A. Act, 1890, not yet adopted.			
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...				
Other offences ...				
Total ...	3	3	Nil.	Nil.

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107			
	Lists received from Employers.			Inspections of Outworkers' premises.
	Once in the year.			
	Lists.	Outworkers.		
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.	
Wrapping Sweets (Confectionery) ...	1		13	13

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.					Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Manufacturer of Confectionery 1, Saddlers 7, Copper-smiths 1, Cycle Repairers 5, Milliners 2, Dress-makers 19, Tailors 9, Plumbers 1, Wheelwrights, 10, Cabinet Makers 1, Carpenters 7, Boot and Shoe Repairers 12, Coachbuilders 4, Blacksmiths 18 ...				97
	Bakehouses	...	...	...	33
	Total number of workshops on Register ...				130

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	1
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s.5.)	2
Other	2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	
In use at the end of the year	

SUMMARY OF WORK done through the Sanitary Inspector in the
Rural Sanitary District of Dunmow during the year ending
December 31st, 1907.

	TOTAL NUMBER FOR YEAR.	NOTES, RESULTS OF INSPECTION, &c.
1. Complaints received	31	
2. Nuisances detected without complaint	138	
3. Nuisances abated	152	
4. Notices served	73	
5. Summonses taken out	0	
6. Convictions	0	
7. Cottages inspected	307	
8. Lodging Houses inspected ...	1	
9. Slaughter Houses inspected ...	14	
10. Bakehouses inspected	33	
11. Dairies and Milk Shops inspected ...	44	
12. Cowsheds inspected	49	
13. Workshops inspected	85	
14. Filthy houses cleansed, sec. 46 Public Health Act, 1875	5	
15. Houses disinfected	30	
16. Overcrowding abated	4	
17. Houses placed in habitable repair ...	22	
18. Houses closed	0	
19. Houses erected or re-built for which Water "Certificates" were applied	15	
20. "Certificates" granted	15	
21. " " deferred	0	
22. Wells sunk or improved supplies of Water afforded	9	
23. Wells cleansed or repaired	4	
24. Wells closed	0	
25. Houses connected with sewers ...	3	
26. " " with water mains	0	
27. Earth, pail, or improved Privies con- structed or existing Privies altered	21	
28. Privies and W.C.'s repaired; W.C.'s supplied with water	16	
29. Cisterns cleansed, repaired, or covered	0	
30. Animals improperly kept removed ...	2	
31. Samples of water taken for Analysis..	12	
32. Compensation paid for destruction of infected bedding	0	
33. Seizures of unsound Meat, &c. ...	0	One lot of Fish condemned and destroyed.

(Signed) J. PLUMBLEY, Inspector of Nuisances.

SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

SCHOOLS.	Accommodation for.	Average number on books.	Lavatory Accommodation.	Water Supply.	Closet Accommodation.
Great Bardfield	185	141	Six trapped basins	Pump and taps	12 Moule's earthclosets
Little Bardfield	102	40	One movable basin	Pump near	3 cesspit privies
Bardfield Saling	56	43	Two trapped basins	Soft water tank on premises, and well 150 yards away...	4 Moule's earthclosets
Barnston... ..	55	42	One trapped basin and one movable basin	Water fountain near	3 cesspit privies
Broxted	132	102	Two basins	Pump 100 yards away	4 latrines
Great Canfield	84	27	None	Pump	4 pail closets
Little Canfield	78	39	None	Pump 200 yards away	4 pail closets
Great Dunmow, British	294	242	Four trapped basins	Pump	7 latrines with automatic flush
Great Dunmow, Church	437	195	Two long troughs	Pump	7 latrines with automatic flush
Little Dunmow	74	47	One trapped basin	Pump 200 yards away	2 cesspit privies
Great Easton	229	143	Six basins	A tank filled daily	5 cesspit privies
Little Easton	87	60	One trapped basin and one movable basin	Pump, but water condemned	3 cesspit privies
Hatfield Broad Oak, Church ..	183	107	Two movable basins	Pump	4 pail closets
Hatfield Bush End, Church...	70	44	Two movable basins	Pump	3 pail closets
Hatfield Heath, Church	106	87	Five basins	Pump	5 pail closets
Hatfield Heath, British	135	66	Movable basin on a sink	Pump	4 pail closets
High Easter, British	108	60	Two trapped basins	Pump	5 pail closets
High Easter, Church	151	47	One trapped basin	Pump	4 pail closets
Lindsell	92	40	Two basins (defective) but receiving attention	Pump, but water bad, another pump 100 yards away	3 cesspit privies
Rayne	212	170	Four trapped basins	Pump	6 cesspit privies
Felstead	226	170	Two basins	Pump	6 cesspit privies
Aythorpe Roothing	78	34	Two movable basins	Pump	4 pail closets
High Roothing	88	80	Four trapped basins	Pump	4 latrines
Leaden Roothing	55	34	Movable basin on a sink	Pump	4 pail closets
Margaret Roothing	63	40	A pail and towel in yard	Pump near	2 pail closets
White Roothing	81	61	Trapped basins	Pump	4 cesspit privies
Stebbing	281	174	Two movable basins	Pump	6 cesspit privies
Takeley, Brewers End	139	126	Three basins	Pump	8 pail closets
Takeley, Mole Hill Green	64	50	One small bath	Pump 50 yards away	2 Moule's earthclosets
Thaxted	386	260	Two movable and three fixed basins	Pump	10 cesspit privies

Sanitary Improvements effected as a result of the inspection.

Drains cleaned out	1	Pumps repaired	3
Drains repaired	4	Cloakrooms ventilated	2
Closet accommodation provided for teacher	1	Paving improved in urinal and yard	1
Lavatory waste pipes repaired	1	New urinal fixed further from school	1
Schools cleansed and distempered	6	Partition fixed between teachers' and girls' closets	1
Warming received attention	1	Ashpits emptied	1
Sanitary conveniences limewashed	1	Defective ventilators repaired	1

TABLE III.
DUNMOW RURAL DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.															NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.								
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1. Great Dunmow	2. Great Canfield	3. Thaxted	4. Takeley	5. Stebbing	6. Aythorpe Roding	7. Little Easton.	8. White Roding	9. Hatfield Bd. Oak	10. High Easter	11. Felstead	12. Leaden Roding.	13. Great Easton.	14. Little Bardfield	15. Broxted.	1. Takeley	2. Stebbing	3. Thaxted	4. Great Dunmow	5. High Easter	6. Felstead	7. Broxted	8. Hatfield Bd. Oak.	Total Cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwds.																								
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	H.W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria including Membranous croup	6	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	57	1	10	33	6	6	1	9	1	4	6	1	...	1	8	5	6	9	1	1	4	1	4	1	3	3	4	5	1	1	22
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	75	2	10	38	7	6	12	12	2	10	8	3	1	2	8	5	6	9	1	3	4	1	4	1	3	3	4	5	1	1	22

Isolation Hospital, Great Dunmow Rural District Council.

TABLE IV.
DUNMOW RURAL DISTRICT.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.																									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.	
	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.	Great Bardfield.	Bardfield Salng.	Little Bardfield.	Barnston.	Broxted.	Great Canfield.	Little Canfield.	Chickney.	Great Dunmow.	Little Dunmow.	High Easter.	Great Easton.	Little Easton.	Folstead.	Hatfield Broad Oak.	Lindell.	Aythorpe Roding.	High Roding.	Leaden Roding.	Margaret Roding.	White Roding.	Stebbing.	Takeley.	Thaxted.	Tilly.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	
Small-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous croup...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever {	Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	16	...	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	2
Other tubercular diseases	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	20	...	...	...	...	11	9	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	6
Bronchitis	20	1	3	...	...	5	11	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	6
Pneumonia	9	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	5	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver }																																		
Veneral diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Heart diseases ...	22	1	...	11	10	1	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	1	5	...	1	...	4
Accidents	6	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Suicides	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
All other causes ...	119	11	...	1	5	19	83	12	8	1	2	1	1	2	1	18	3	5	5	2	8	11	2	2	1	3	1	3	8	4	13	...	23	
All causes	242	27	9	6	11	66	123	16	11	2	2	5	6	4	1	41	5	12	12	5	16	19	2	5	6	4	1	4	22	10	25	...	46	

TABLE V.

DUNMOW RURAL DISTRICT.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.
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 One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	7	2		1	10	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	27
	Uncertified																	
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox																	
	Chicken-pox																	
	Measles																	
	Scarlet Fever																	
	Diphtheria: (including Membranous Croup)																	
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough																	
	Diarrhoea, all forms																	
	Enteritis, Musco-enteritis.											1	1					3
	Gastro-enteritis																	
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh									1						1		2
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	2			1	3												3
	Congenital Defects	1				1												3
	Injury at Birth	1				1												1
	Want of Breast-milk																	1
	Starvation																	
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	3				3			1	1								5
	Tuberculous Meningitis																	
	Tuberculous Peritonitis																	
	Tuberculous Mesenterica																	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
Other Causes.	Erysipelas																	
	Syphilis																	
	Rickets																	
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																	
	Convulsions		2			2								1				3
Other Causes.	Bronchitis																	
	Laryngitis																	
	Pneumonia																	
	Suffocation, overlying																	
	Other Causes																	
		7	2		1	10	1	2	1	1	2	2		2	3	2	1	27

Births in the year { legitimate 347.
illegitimate 16.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 242.

Population, Estimated to middle of 1907, 15440.

Deaths in the year { legitimate infants 25.
illegitimate infants 2.

