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THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE
HELMSLEY
Rural District Council,
FOR THE
Year ending December 31st, 1910.

HELMSLEY :

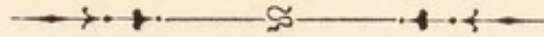
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REPORT.



MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Helmsley Rural District for the Year 1910.

—:—

HELMSLEY DIVISION OF THE HELMSLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

The Division of the District is very hilly, except that portion at the south-east, which is level, and situated in the alluvial valley of the River Rye. It has been geologically described before as underlaid by rocks of the Oolitic series, principally limestone and sandstone, but also including in the south and east the Kimmeridge Clay covered with drift. The soil is for the most part thin and light, but stiff clay is found in many places, and in the south-east and south, Alluvium. Wherever the Oxford clay which underlies the Oolitic limestones and sandstones is exposed, the water passing through the overlying limestones and sandstones is thrown out in the form of springs, which are very numerous, but, unfortunately, the water is very hard, owing to its having to pass through the limestone rocks.

The district is extremely healthy in summer and autumn, and may be considered equally so in winter and spring; but during the latter time the prevalence of north-easterly, northerly, and north-west winds and gales is very trying.

Helmsley Town is the principal in the district, the occupation of the people being chiefly shop-keeping and the usual business of a market town. There are no unhealthy trades; the remainder of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and cattle trading, &c. Horses, sheep, and oxen are largely dealt in. A very splendid breed of horses is produced by several breeders, who also farm. These are chiefly hunters, for which good prices can be obtained owing to the many surrounding Hunts, the most popular of which is the Sinnington, which is a great stimulus to the horse breeding in the district. Cleveland bay horses of the finest breed are produced, and are exported to South Africa and South America. The district is famous for this class of horse.

The Helmsley Division comprises the villages of Sproxton, Harome, Beadlam, Cold Kirby, Old Byland, Hawnby, Pockley, Carlton, Rievaulx. The Division is about 18 miles long, and when Oswaldkirk District is included, 8 miles broad; about 6 broad when latter is omitted.

The Area of the Helmsley Division of the Helmsley Rural District is 51,598 acres. The estimated population to end of 1910 is about 3,150; the number of inhabited houses, 709.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The office of Registrar for the whole Helmsley District has now been placed in the hands of Mr. Elijah Todd, instead of having two registrars, one for Oswaldkirk Division and one for Helmsley.

There were 40 deaths registered during the year in the Helmsley Division, an increase of 11 as compared with 1909. This makes the mortality to be 12·7 per thousand of the estimated population, as against 8·5 per thousand in 1909, and as against 13·4 for England and Wales.

There were seven cases of cancer, or two more than last year. There were no deaths from tuberculosis. It is a strange fact that cancer increases, whilst tuberculosis decreases. There were three deaths from the latter in 1909. The death-rate of the Helmsley Division was 4·2 more than 1909, whilst the death-rate of England and Wales showed a decrease of 1·1 per thousand. The mean age at death was 53 years.

BIRTHS.

There were 76 births registered in Helmsley Division—three less than last year. This equals 24·1 per thousand of the population, which, with a decreasing population, makes it about 1 per thousand more than 1909.

During the year 1910, the birth-rate and the death-rate for England and Wales were the lowest on record. Medical science and highly improved sanitary surroundings and supervision have conserved human life in a conspicuous way; but whilst covering the lives we have, we fail to maintain the average of new lives—the average of the 10 years shows a fall of 2·7 in births per thousand of the population. This fall in the birth-rate does not indicate a healthy economic condition, the most serious part being that it occurs among the more prudent and responsible classes and best class of artisans, whilst the irresponsible, the alcoholic, the wastrels living according to impulse, are those who maintain the birth-rate; therefore, the decline is even more serious than it seems, inasmuch as it shows a heavy shrinkage of the strength and backbone of the nation. Other factors there are no doubt, such as decrease in marriage-rate, and emigration, which remove the very men best fitted to be fathers of families. That the fall is not unavoidable is only too well known. It is deteriorating the nation and replacing the more fit by less fit.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were six deaths under one year. The proportion of deaths per thousand births registered was equal to 78·7 in a thousand. There was a decrease in Infantile Mortality in England and Wales of 3 per thousand less than in 1909.

The year was remarkable in the Helmsley Division for the death of the aged. Nine were over 70, seven well over 80, and two over 90, one of whom was 97.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

There was an epidemic of diphtheria during the year in the town of Helmsley. There were 25 cases up till July, when it ceased. They were all connected with the Wesleyan School, although that school was found, as regards drainage, privies—which are really water-closets, automatically flushed every hour—ventilation, &c., &c., to be unexceptionable. The disease was introduced from Pickering, and was spread by contagion and carriers even when the schools were closed. There was no scarlatina, and one case of erysipelas.

In all these cases the greatest precautions were taken, the houses were disinfected by Formic Aldehyde. Disinfectants were supplied, and the Council gave me permission to order anti-diphtheria toxin, which was freely used with conspicuous success. In this outbreak the absence of an

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

was severely felt. I have many years suggested a hospital of this kind, but no effective steps have been taken. In one case there were two families numbering nine people in three rooms, a family having taken three friends in before the disease commenced, and when one of the children showed signs of the disease it could not be isolated. We have no means of disinfecting clothes or bedding by dry heat or steam.

THE DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Some of these have been put in good order, such as Robson's, in Bondgate, Helmsley, but others still remain to be done. However, as building and re-building now seems to be taken seriously in hand, I shall have more to say on this subject later on. Meantime, cleanliness as to both hands and udders is neglected.

HELMSLEY DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

I have made several reports during the year on this subject, and a special committee of your Council inspected the sewage farm and condemned it. As I have before reported, the ground is absolutely sewage sick during the summer. On the opposite bank of the Rye, clad with trees and through which wood there is a popular and beautiful walk, the odour is simply pestilential. The superficial layers of soil where the chief purification of the sewage occurs, can no longer exercise their purifying influence, the result being that the effluent is by no means innocuous, consequent on its want of purification. I have for some years recommended the bacterial method of treating sewage. Where sewage is treated by filtering through land or broad irrigation, the process is called bacterial, bacteria or microbes in the soil converting injurious organic matter into innocuous numeral products.

The novelty of recent methods is in utilising bacteria for the whole process of purification, and not merely for its final stages. The object is, in fact, not as in chemical processes to arrest, but, by confining the sewage in tanks, to aid and hasten decomposition or putrefaction. Two kinds of microbes serve in this process, those living in air and those living in other gases than air, the ærobic and the anærobic.

There are several methods of preliminary treatment of sewage, but the "septic tank" method of Mr. Cameron, of Exeter, is one I recommended. A tank is employed which is covered in to exclude light, and to a large extent, to exclude air. The tank is large enough to hold twenty four hours flow of sewage. The microbes in the sewage under these conditions multiply rapidly, attack and liquefy the sewage; little or not sludge is left. The ultimate products of the decomposition are water, ammonia, carbonic acid and other gases. The effluent from the tank is clear and inoffensive, whilst by the filtration over land, a clear effluent is not free from disease-producing microbes.

The sewage farm, notwithstanding all said to the contrary, has not been kept in a proper state during the year, as I have complained. It would, indeed, be very difficult to do so, but very little attempt has been made to keep it in even tolerable order. The tanks, carriers, and ground have all been equally neglected and are only attended to when pressure was put on by the Council. The sewers have not been flushed as they ought to have been, although it was stated that they were regularly flushed.

DISPOSAL OF EXCREMENT AND REFUSE.

Again I have to report an unsatisfactory condition. Refuse is collected in heaps in gardens, or in the neighbourhood of the houses, and becomes a nuisance owing to smells and odours from these heaps. The work of removal is not systematic, and devolves on the occupiers themselves. The house refuse is deposited at the "tip" in Stoneygate, and is a wholly unprotected unsatisfactory place.

THE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

These are precisely *in statu quo*. Snowdon's, in Bondgate, which was reported last year, is no longer used; of the others, Strickland's has water and ventilation, as has Thompson's, but I have for years urged a Public Slaughter House, where the carcasses, and, indeed, the living animals could be inspected. The consumption of meat forms a most important part of human food in these islands, and seeing the large number of cattle affected with tubercle and other maladies, there ought to be some better means of coping with same, than that any suspicious animal should be slaughtered in a private (one might say secret) place, and a dirty place at that.

HELMSLEY WATER SUPPLY.

The Helmsley water supply has, as usual, continued plentiful. Occasionally it has been muddy, due to cleaning or meddling with the reservoir. It is piped to this reservoir, but there is no filtration.

MEAT AND MILK.

I have received no complaints of diseased meat, but a lot of poor stuff is sold. Unless private information is given, and it is impossible to see every beast slaughtered, there is no way of getting at the emaciated, tuberculous animals smuggled through.

The milk is average, but certainly not good. None is sent away. The milk sellers ought to be compelled to be educated in clean milking, *i.e.*, scalded vessels, clean hands, the udder and teats washed and dried, white coats and caps worn.

HAROME.

On June 28th, in company with Dr. Carnwath, L. G. B. Inspector, I inspected all the houses reported. Some we found in a very bad condition indeed. They have been for the most part remedied, and are being done; the Estate Office having promised to have all the repairs carried out. The house of Watson Boyes must soon be looked after, as the roof is full of holes, and there are six people sleep in one small room. The house of Mrs. Simpson (belonging to C. Douthwaite) has no back door and no through draught.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF HAROME.

The pillar fountains are much complained of, both as regards their inconvenient distances, and during hard time they freeze and no water can be got.

The Piethorn scheme has worked very well indeed, and the water supply has made a large difference to the inhabitants and to the cattle. A few years ago the whole water supply was contaminated surface wells and the pond. The condition for years was most deplorable, but now the village of Harome has a perfect supply as to quantity and quality, and we have no longer the summer diarrhoea and enteric attacks that were certain every summer.

THE HAROME SCHOOL

is most satisfactory as to ventilation, space, and light, owing to recent improvements.

POCKLEY

There has been several new houses built in Pockley, and more improvements are promised, and as they are going on, it is needless to recapitulate for the present the defects of others already reported. There has been much improvement in the drains, privies, and ashpits of Pockley, most having been remedied.

OLD BYLAND.

The water supply is precisely in the same condition, that is to say, it is quite contaminable in the open race. It is exposed to every kind of impurity. The race is piped for a field or two, but even that gets frozen in winter and stops.

HAWNBY.

The drainage of Hawnby is good, both from its natural position and from the improvements made.

The water supply is also fairly good.

There were no cases of zymotic disease in 1910.

The house of Scoby's, near the Post Office, requires much improvement, and a privy made; also that of Mrs. Abbot, as the rain comes in.

COLD KIRBY.

For many years I have patiently reported the water supply in this village. The houses are all fairly good, stone built, but the drainage and water supply are bad—very. The town is situate on the limestone at a high elevation. The source of the water appears to be a spring, from which the water runs under the churchyard, which is used for burial. The drainage runs down the road-side towards this spring.

SPROXTON.

In 1908 I made a full report of the water supply of this village. The pump opposite Russell's house, from which the old supply used to be derived, has been re-opened under new conditions. It is a deep spring, 45 feet deep, and the people seem quite satisfied. The other supplies still exist with the same objections to them, but so far no harm has been done.

RIEVAULX.

This village is badly off for water, but there is now a scheme on hand to supply the higher farms with water, as well as the village.

There were two schemes laid before your Council by Mr. James Little, C.E. One was a gravitation scheme from Carr Cote, situated $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Helmsley, 799 feet above sea level. There are three springs, inspected by Mr. Little, yielding in all about 18,756 gallons of water per diem. This scheme, whilst having very much to commend it, did not include every farm and would cost £2,274. The other scheme is a ram scheme from the Lady Well, in Tup Hag Wood, opposite Sour Ley Farm. Mr. Little also inspected this source. It has a level of 425 J.D., and yielded on measurement 70,000 gallons of water per diem. It will give an ample continuous and permanent supply of water to the whole parish of Rievaulx. The analysis by Mr. Fairley, of Leeds, County Analyst, showed that the water was pure, and fit for all domestic and drinking purposes. The Council have accepted this scheme, which will only cost £1,680. It only remains for it to be carried out with expedition and despatch to have another excellent scheme for the water supply of the Union, in addition to the five schemes which I have already had the honor and satisfaction of formulating for your Council, which carried them out.

Oswaldkirk Division.

Area—16,943 Acres.

Population—1,785. Inhabited Houses, 353.

VITAL STATISTICS:

BIRTHS.

There were 37 births during the year 1910, as compared with 41 in 1909, 20·7 per thousand of the estimated population; three illegitimate, same as last year.

MORTALITY.

There were 21 deaths in this Division in 1910, as compared with 11 in 1909. Twelve of these deaths were old people, ranging from 68 to 84 years. There were no deaths from cancer.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 4 deaths, '93 per 1,000 births registered.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

There were no cases of zymotic disease in the Oswaldkirk Division for the year 1910, which, compared with former years, is a most satisfactory state of affairs. In 1908 there were 33 scarlatina alone, together with diphtheria, measles, and erysipelas.

AMPLEFORTH.

The water supply of this village is satisfactory, being ample for all purposes, and pure.

Last year I reported on the drainage.

As regards the portion that ran past the Hotel, it was proposed by the Committee "to pipe the open ditch running along the side of the road towards Ampleforth station; and to do away with the four connections running into the stream at the west end of the village; to unite the drains into one and carry them to a cesspool, to be distributed on the land; to make the drains secure, and to put manholes for inspection, and to connect the house drains, also to ventilate and flush them."

I regret to say that this has by no means been done. The open ditch has been piped for a certain distance, and I am not sure, nor can I find out, if the pipes are cemented. The drain crosses and re-crosses the road several times, why, I cannot tell, and finally emerges and runs down the side and through the fields to the "beck" as pure sewage, and, of course, poisons all before it. The cattle drink it, and the smell during my inspection was most disagreeable. I regard this as unsatisfactory, for a good work was expected. The depth at which the piping is laid is far too shallow. For my part, it almost seems to be wasted money, but may be utilised. Then it was promised to do away with the four connections running into the stream at the west end of the village, but this, so far as I can see, has not been done at all; they are in full action up till now. Then it was proposed and agreed upon to unite the drains into one and carry them to a cesspool, to be distributed on the land, and to make the drains secure; this has not been done. Further, it was agreed to make the drains secure, to put manholes for inspection, and to connect the house drains, also to ventilate and flush them. I can find nothing of the kind even attempted.

I do not wish to put any burdens further than can be helped on Ampleforth, as they have done well with the water supply, but I confess to much disappointment, as I understood from the Inspector of Nuisances that these things either had been, or were about to be, satisfactorily completed, and were reported to that effect. I should advise that a competent engineer be engaged to investigate the whole of the drainage, and to remedy its manifold defects. Once done it would be done with completely, and prove an inestimable benefit to that beautifully situated and charming village.

OSWALDKIRK.

This village still maintains its reputation for a sanitary condition and other improvements. But this is marred by a property not belonging to the owner of the Oswaldkirk estate; and still more by the state of the drainage from the hill-side cottages and school to the pond where it empties itself. The condition of the drainage is disgraceful. The inlet chamber is blocked, the syphon between the inlet chamber and the tank is not acting. The tank itself is full of sludge, which has been there a long time, not getting away except by a crack in the tank, which permits the sewage to run in the old gutter down to the pond. It comes out of the tank in precisely the same state in which it flowed in, the filter being utterly useless. The sewage flows into the gutter to the cattle pond, where the cattle drink the water mingled with the sewage, and this is further carried on to the stream, which is thus polluted.

The whole drainage requires to be properly repaired and made effective. There has been parsimony in its making, and like most cheap things, it is very nasty and quite useless at it stands at present. This drainage was reported as being quite efficient and in order. The cottages of Readman, Foxton, and Thornton are very bad as regards privies and ashpits. The privies of Foxton and Thornton are only one step from the back door, but then the sheer face of the hill prevents their being moved further back. The Readman place is only a bucket, the gullies are stopped. The place for depositing ashes, &c., is opposite the houses at the other side of the road. It is not an ashpit, but only the open field, where a lot of objectionable things are thrown. A covered-in concreted ashpit and midden is required.

There has been some good building on the part of Colonel Benson, chief of which is a new Post Office;

quite good and commodious enough for a large town, with public clock, boxes outside and inside, and every up-to-date improvement; about the best between York and Scarborough. There have been many improvements made, and all nuisances are remedied when found.

WATER SUPPLY.

A large reservoir holding 33,000 gallons, equal to one month's water supply, has been provided by Colonel Benson, so there ought to be no more shortage during the summer months, for which he deserves thanks, as it was a costly job.

COULTON.

Nothing has been done to supply this village with water, as suggested on the last inspection. The dip wells were fenced off from the road, and dogs and cattle cannot get at them, but they are unsafe from contamination.

CAWTON

Remains *in statu quo* as to water. The supply comes from wells near privies, manured gardens, or fold yards.

OLDSTEAD.

I have made a special report of the water supply of this village, as well as of the houses, over a year ago. The water supply was to have been undertaken at once, but owing to a change of ownership, it remains without being done without alteration or improvement, and the villagers have the same old contaminated troughs.

THE SCHOOLS.

I have inspected all the schools twice during the year, and sent reports to the Medical Officer of the North Riding County Council—Dr. Cheetham. The Boys' School, Helmsley, has only one room for the younger pupils with not sufficient cubic space.

Fangdale Beck School is in a very imperfect state for a school. There is not proper means of keeping it warm in winter, and, situated beside the stream, it is cold and damp. The privies are too close to the school and have not sufficient cubic space.

THE FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

These are in a fairly good condition, and comply with the regulations as regards ventilation, cleanliness, and protection from accident. The Gasworks is in a very bad condition.

Taking the year 1910 on the whole, there have been improvements made, but the progress has been extremely slow. The administration of the district has been unsatisfactory. Much more might and ought to have been done. What is really wanted is a conscientious Sanitary Inspector to carry out projected schemes, which receive the sanction of the District Council; one who can devote the whole of his time to the work. Over such a large district, a "whole-time" Inspector would be a most useful servant of the Council, and an inestimable benefit to the people. If that is not feasible on account of expense, then there ought to be a thoroughly certificated man, holding the Certificates of the Sanitary Institute, which are a perfect guarantee of qualification, and who would in the long run prove cheaper. An energetic man to carry out faithfully all your directions, and to thoroughly overhaul the District, would be the best solution of our present difficulties. The work before us in 1911 will have my most energetic attention.

I am,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. FRANCIS PORTER, M.D., M.B., M.R.C.S., ENG.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1910 and previous Years.

HELMSLEY DISTRICT.

Area of District—51,598 acres. Total population at all ages—3,150. Number of inhabited houses—709. Average number of persons per house—4.4. Institution within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District—Workhouse. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District—Leeds General Infirmary and York County Hospital. No deaths in any other institution. The Union Workhouse is within the District.

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 District		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	10	11	12	13		
1900	...	3390	70	23.2	6	85	57	16.9				57	16.9			57	16.9		
1901	...	3391	90	26.5	2	22.2	46	13.5				46	13.5			46	13.5		
1902	...	3391	75	22.1	5	66	42	12.4				42	12.4			42	12.4		
1903	...	3391	88	25	10	113.6	40	11.7				40	11.7			40	11.7		
1904	...	3391	71	20.9	7	98.6	60	17.9				60	17.9			61	17.9		
1905	...	3391	66	18.8	5	72.8	41	12.3			1	42	12.3			42	12.3		
1906	...	3391	94	27.7	4	42.5	35	10.3			1	35	10.3			35	10.3		
1907	...	3391	67	19.7	9	134.3	52	15.3				53	15.6			53	15.6		
1908	...	3391	66	18.8	3	45.5	46	13.5				49	14.4			49	14.4		
1909	...	3391	77	22.6	5	64.8	29	8.5			2	29	8.5			29	8.5		
Averages for years 1900-1909		3390.9	76.4	22.5	5.6	74.5	44.8	13.2	1.4	.3		45.4	13.3			45.4	13.3		
1910		3150	76	24.1	6	79	40	12.7	5		2	42				42			

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

TABLE II. Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1910 and previous years.

HELMSLEY DISTRICT.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	Helmsley				Arden Beadlam Bilsdale			Cold Kirby Daletown				Harome Hawaby				Laskill Murton Old Byland				Pockley Rievaulx Scawton				Sproxtion Snilesworth				
	YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year			
1900	1383	28	25	1	396	9	10		168	2	2		582	10	4		242	3	4		460	12	8		216	6	4	
1901	1363	29	20		396	13	2		164	1	3		580	19	9		237	9	4		459	15	5		212	6	3	
1902	1363	25	22	2	382	10	4		164	3	2		574	16	9		247	3	1		459	13	3		212	5	1	
1903	1363	34	19	4	382	9	8		164	2	2		574	17	6		237	7	2		459	15	3		212	4		
1904	1363	28	25	4	382	7	5		164	5	3		574	13	12		237	4	4		459	9	8		212	6	3	
1905	1363	31	18	1	382	7	4		164	3	1		574	13	9		237	3	3		459	7	5		212	3	2	
1906	1463	31	21	1	382	8	2		164	1	1		574	20	5	2	237	11			459	12	4		212	8	3	
1907	1363	25	30	2	382	4	3		164	3	2		574	18	8	4	237	5	1		459	8	5	1	212	4	3	
1908	1363	19	17	2	382	8	4		164	3	2		574	17	9	1	237	5	1		459	6	9		212	8	4	1
1909	1363	26	15	3	382	11	1		164				574	18	5	1	237	6	2		459	10	2		212	6		
Averages of years 1900-1909.	1365	27.6	21.2	2	384.8	8.6	4.3		164.4	2.3	1.8		575.4	16.1	7.6	.8	237.5	5.6	2.2		459.1	10.7	5.2	.1	222.4	5.6	2.3	.1
1910	1300	28	20	1	362	4	4		152	6	1		498	17	10	4	200	4	2		438	9	1		200	8	2	

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.
HELMSELEY DISTRICT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT							Total Cases Notified in each Locality		
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years					Helmsley	Rievaulx	Pockley	
		under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65				65 and upwds
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	25	...	4	17	2	2	23	1	1	
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Totals	26	...	4	17	2	3	24	1	1	

No Isolation Hospital

TABLE V.

HELMSLEY DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.

Deaths from stated Causes in weeks and months under One Year of Age

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under One Year			Total Deaths under One Year
	Under 1 Week	6-7 mths	10-11 mths	
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	1	1
Premature Birth ...	1	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	2	...	...	2
Convulsions ...	...	1	1	2
Totals ...	3	1	2	6

Population Estimated to middle of 1910: 3,150.

Births in the year { Legitimate 72.

{ Illegitimate 4.

Deaths in the year { Legitimate Infants 4

{ Illegitimate Infants 2

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 6.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1910 and previous Years.

OSWALDKIRK DISTRICT.

Area of District—16,043 acres. Total population at all ages—1,785. Number of inhabited houses—353. Average number of persons per house—4.75. Institution within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District—Not one. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District—Leeds General Infirmary and York County Hospital. No deaths in any other institution. The Union Workhouse is not within the District.

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 District	
	2	3	4	under 1 year		at all ages		9	10	11	12	13	Number	Rate		
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate									
1900	1790	43	24	6	137.5	35	19.5				35	19.5			35	19.5
1901	1785	33	18.5	1	30.3	14	7.8				14	7.8			14	7.8
1902	1785	39	21.9	3	77	16	8.9				16	8.9			16	8.9
1903	1785	43	27	4	93	20	11.2				20	11.2			20	11.2
1904	1785	45	20	1	28.5	26	14.5				26	14.5			26	14.5
1905	1785	30	16.8	2	66.6	20	11.2				20	11.2			20	11.2
1906	1785	30	16.8	1	28.5	18	10				18	10			18	10
1907	1785	39	21.9	3	77	19	10.6			1	20	11.2			20	11.2
1908	1785	36	20.1	1	27.8	17	9.5			2	19	10.6			19	10.6
1909	1785	41	23			11	6.1			2	13	7.2			13	7.2
Averages for years 1900-1909		37.9	21	2.2	56.6	19.6	10.9			.5	20.7	11.2			20.7	11.2
1910	1785	37	20.7	4	93	21	11.7				21	11.7			21	11.7

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

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1910 and previous years.

OSWALDKIRK DISTRICT.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	Ampleforth Byland Wass				Gilling Coulton				Stonegrave Oswaldkirk				Thorpe-le-Willows				Oldstead				Cawton				Grimstone East Newton Laysthorpe			
	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	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	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
1900	926	19	24	4	330	13	5		306	8	4		27				81	1	1		100				90			
1901	876	9	7		320	6			316	12	6	1	33				80	2	1		101	1			95	3		
1902	876	17	6	2	320	6	4	1	316	7	4		33				80	4	1		101	3			95	2	1	
1903	876	16	7	1	320	6	4	1	316	12	6	1	33	2			80	2			101	2	2		95	3		
1904	876	18	13	1	320	5	4		316	7	6		33				80	1	1		101	2	1		95	2	1	
1905	876	15	10	1	320	3	4	1	316	2	1		33	2			80	1	1		101	4	2		95	3		
1906	876	12	5	1	320	7	2		316	8	6		33				80		2		101				95			
1907	876	18	7	1	320	5	1		316	8	7	2	33				80	1			101	4	2		95	3		
1908	876	21	14	1	320	4	2		316	4	1		33				80				101	3			95	4		
1909	876	17	5		320	8	2		316	5	3		33	1			80	4			101	3			95	3		
Averages of years 1900-1909.	876	16.2	9.8	1.2	320	6.3	2.8	.3	316	7.3	4.4	.4	33	.5			80	1.6	.7		101	2.2	.7		95	2.3	.2	
1910	876	15	12	3	320	5	2	1	316	9	3		33				80	1	2		101	3	1		95	4	1	

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.

OSWALDKIRK DISTRICT.

Nil. No Infectious Disease Notified

No Isolation Hospital

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1910.
OSWALDKIRK DISTRICT.

Causes of Death	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Ampleforth	Byland	Gilling	Stonegrave	Thorp-le-Willows	Oldstead	Cawton	Grimstone	East Newton	Tavsthorpe	Total Deaths in public Institutions in the district			
	All ages	under 1 year	1 and under				15 and under												25 and under	65 and under	upwards
			5	5 and under	15	25															
Epidemic Influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
All Causes ...	21	4	2	1	3	11	12	2	3	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE V.

OSWALDKIRK DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.

Deaths from stated Causes in weeks and months under One Year of Age

CAUSE OF DEATH	months				Total deaths under 1 Year
	2-3	5-6	6-7	8-9	
Meningitis...	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia	...	1	...	1	2
Other Causes	1	...	...	...	1
Totals	1	1	1	1	4

Population Estimated to middle of 1910: 1,785.

Births in the year {
 Legitimate 34.
 Illegitimate 3.

Deaths in the year {
 Legitimate Infants 4
 Illegitimate Infants Nil.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 4.

