

**[Report 1907] / Medical Officer of Health, Goole U.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Goole (England). Urban District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1907

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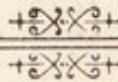
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The Urban District Council of Goole.



# Annual Report

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health,

ALEXANDER M. FERKINE,

M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Medical Superintendent of the Fever Hospitals, Deputy Medical Officer  
of Health for the Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority.

### FOR THE YEAR 1907.



Goole:

# NAMES OF THE COUNCILLORS,

## 1907—1908,

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Mr. Councillor JOHN FAWBERT, J.P., Chairman.  
 „ EVERATT HIND, Vice-Chairman.

### North Ward.

Mr. Councillor E. HIND.  
 „ J. B. TIMM.  
 „ G. C. SHORT.

### South Ward.

Mr. Councillor J. CHALMERS.  
 „ R. G. BICKERTON.  
 „ G. E. HILL.

### East Ward.

Mr. Councillor R. H. HUNTINGTON.  
 „ S. WETHERALL.  
 „ F. CHAMBERS.

### West Ward.

Mr. Councillor W. JACKSON.  
 „ T. C. TURTON.  
 „ W. BAKER.

### Central Ward.

Mr. Councillor W. E. GRAYBURN.  
 „ F. B. GLEW.  
 „ J. FAWBERT, J.P.

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### Officials of the Health Department :

A. M. ERSKINE, M.D.	..	..	Medical Officer of Health.
W. H. ELLIS	..	..	Sanitary Inspector.

### Sanatorium Staff.

A. M. ERSKINE, M.D.	..	..	Medical Superintendent.
Miss WRIGHT	..	..	Matron.
„ ARNOLD	..	..	Charge Nurse.

— SUMMARY —

OF

**Vital and Mortal Statistics.**

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Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,218 acres
Population at Census of 1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,576
" under 1 year in 1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	483
" under 5 years in 1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,280
" 5 years and under 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,047
" 15       "       "       25	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,943
" 25       "       "       65	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,670
" 65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	636
Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000
Marriages	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Births	...	...	...	610	rate	...	33·8
Deaths	...	...	...	282	rate	...	15·6
Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	78	rate	...	127
Zymotic Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4
Phthisis Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Notifications	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£73,118 18s. 2d
District Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	3/4
Poor Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	3/-

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**Vital Statistics for the Year 1907.**

1907.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	Great Towns (76.)	Smaller Towns (142.)	England and Wales <i>less</i> the 218 Towns
BIRTH-RATE ... ..	26·3	27·0	25·7	25·6
DEATH-RATE ... ..	15·0	15·4	14·5	14·7
Zymotic Death-rate ...	1·26	1·54	1·29	0·91
Infantile Mortality ... .. (per 1,000 births)	118	127	122	106



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
ON THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITARY STATE  
OF THE  
URBAN DISTRICT OF GOOLE,  
FOR THE YEAR 1907.

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By the Order of the Local Government Board dated March 23, 1891, Section 14, it is prescribed that the Medical Officer of Health "shall prepare an Annual Report, to be made to the end of "December in each year, comprising a summary of the action taken "during the year for preventing the spread of disease, and an account "of the sanitary state of his district generally at the end of the year. "The report shall also contain an account of the enquiries which he "has made as to conditions injurious to health existing in the district, "and of proceedings in which he has taken part or advised under the "Public Health Act, 1875, so far as such proceedings relates to those "conditions; and also an account of the supervision exercised by "him or on his advice for sanitary purposes over places and houses "that Sanitary Authorities have power to regulate, with the nature "and results of any proceedings which may have been so required "and taken in respect of the same during the year. It shall also "record the action taken by him or on his advice during the year "in regard to offensive trades and to factories and workshops. The "report shall contain tabular statements (on forms to be supplied by "the Local Government Board, or to the like effect) of the sickness "and mortality within the district classified according to diseases, "ages, and localities."

*To the Chairman and Members of the Goole  
Urban District Council.*

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GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information and consideration a Report on the Public Health and Sanitary state of the Urban District of Goole for the year 1907.

The birth rate for the year is 33·8 per 1000, as compared with 25·7 the average birth rate for the 142 smaller towns of England and Wales.

The nett death rate for the year is 15·8 per 1000 and is the lowest death rate yet recorded for the town. The death rate for the 142 smaller towns of England and Wales is 14·5 per 1000.

The death rate of children under one year of age is 127 per 1000 births, and is also the lowest infantile death rate yet recorded for the town. The infantile mortality rate for the 142 smaller towns of England and Wales is 122 per 1000 births.

The Zymotic death-rate is 1·4 per 1000, and is also a very low death rate as compared with past years. The Zymotic death rate for the 142 smaller towns of England and Wales is 1·29.

I would draw attention to the fact that isolation in scarlet fever at a public hospital is not needed for the children of persons in good circumstances, who will indeed do as well or better at home at the expense of some little inconvenience and trouble to the parents. Isolation Hospitals are not, however, established to prevent inconvenience, but to save life and secure isolation in cases which cannot possible receive adequate attention at home; as, for example, amongst the homes of the poorer wage-earners, with large families and few rooms.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. ERSKINE.

Goole, 10th February, 1908.



# ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

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## POPULATION.

The difficulties which present themselves in estimating the population of the town are more than ever apparent this year.

Owing to the contemplated dock extensions a considerable amount of cottage property has been pulled down—63 houses in the Central Ward and 78 in the South Ward, whilst 119 new houses have been added to the East Ward, and 9 to the North.

I am indebted to Mr. Buck for the following summary :—

Ward.			Number of Houses.
North	...	...	967
South	...	..	1004
East	...	...	1174
West	...	...	638
Central	...	...	430
			4213
	Total	...	4213

Of the 60 empty houses remaining from last year 40 have been pulled down by the Council in Mason-terrace and Edinburgh-street, and 20 have become occupied. No empty houses exist at the present time.

The natural increase of population, *i.e.* the increase of births over deaths was 325.

**I have estimated the population to the middle of the year as 18,000, and the birth and death rates are calculated upon that figure.**

After consideration of these facts I am of the opinion that this figure is well under the mark, but am unable to be more accurate without an actual counting of the people.

With regard to Table II, the population of the different wards must of necessity be more or less guess work.

As the importance of my Report depends so much on the accuracy of my figures, I have been considerably exercised as to the means to be adopted to get an accurate estimate of population, and next year I propose to join hands with a firm of printers bringing out a local directory, and thereby getting the actual figures at a minimum cost. This will, I hope, receive the approval of the Council.



### BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered during the year was 610, giving a birth rate of 33·8 per 1000 of the estimated population.

Last year there were 660 births with a birth rate of 37, and the average for the past 10 years is 594 giving a birth rate of 35·4.

Of the births 323 were males and 287 females. Arranged according to Wards 156 were registered in the North Ward, 157 in the South Ward, 148 in the East Ward, 89 in the West Ward, and 60 in the Central Ward, showing a considerable decrease in the South Ward, and a continued increase in the East Ward.

There were 34 illegitimate births—over 5 per cent being an increase of one per cent. since the previous year. There were 37 still-born children buried in the Cemetery, being the same number as in 1906.

The average birth rate for the 142 smaller towns of England and Wales during 1907 was 25·7.

### MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages celebrated in the town during 1907 was 181, being an annual rate of 10 persons married per 1000 of the population.

In 1906	there were	178	marriages.
In 1905	„	153	„
In 1904	„	120	„
In 1903	„	115	„

### DEATHS.

The gross total number of deaths registered during the year was 282, giving a death rate of 15·6 per 1000 of the estimated population. If the deaths of 9 persons, not belonging to the town (non-residents) be deducted, and those of 12 persons who died in Public Institutions outside the district (residents) be added, the **nett total number of deaths was 285, 157 males and 128 females, giving a nett death rate of 15·8 per 1000 of the estimated population.** If my estimate of the population be correct this is the lowest death rate yet recorded for the Town of Goole, although five deaths not of Goole people are included; three visitors and two foreign seamen. Of these four are assigned to the Central Ward and one to the North Ward.

Last year the death rate was 16·8 and the average for the past ten years is 18·1. The death rate for the 142 smaller towns of England and Wales during 1907 was 14·5.

Arranged according to Wards—

65	deaths have occurred in the	North Ward.
82	„	South Ward.
60	„	East Ward.
35	„	West Ward.
44	„	Central Ward.



It has to be remembered that the workhouse is situated in the North Ward and the Cottage Hospital and Docks in the Central Ward.

Comparing the totals of 1907 with those of 1906 it will be observed that there was an increase in 1907 in the deaths from the following causes:—

	Total Deaths in 1907.	Total Deaths in 1906.	Increase in 1907.
Phthisis ...	19	18	1
Bronchitis ...	19	18	1
Pneumonia ...	21	20	1
Pleurisy ...	1	0	1
Venereal Disease	4	0	4
Heart Disease	40	33	7
Accidents ...	14	7	7
Suicides ...	3	2	1
Influenza ...	1	0	1
Erysipelas ...	1	0	1

Comparing the totals of 1907 with those of 1906, it will be observed that there was a decrease in 1907 in the deaths from the following causes:—

	Total Deaths in 1907.	Total Deaths in 1906.	Decrease in 1907.
Scarlet Fever ...	0	2	2
Whooping Cough	2	5	3
Diphtheria ...	7	14	7
Diarrhœa ...	16	34	18
Septic Disease	0	5	5
Other Tubercular Disease ...	17	20	3
Cancer ...	13	14	1
Alcoholism ...	1	4	3
Premature Birth	9	20	11

During 1907 there was no deaths from Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, or Puerperal Fever.

The total number of deaths under 1 year was 78, as compared with 98 in 1906, 88 in 1905, 151 in 1904, and an average of 101 for the past ten years.

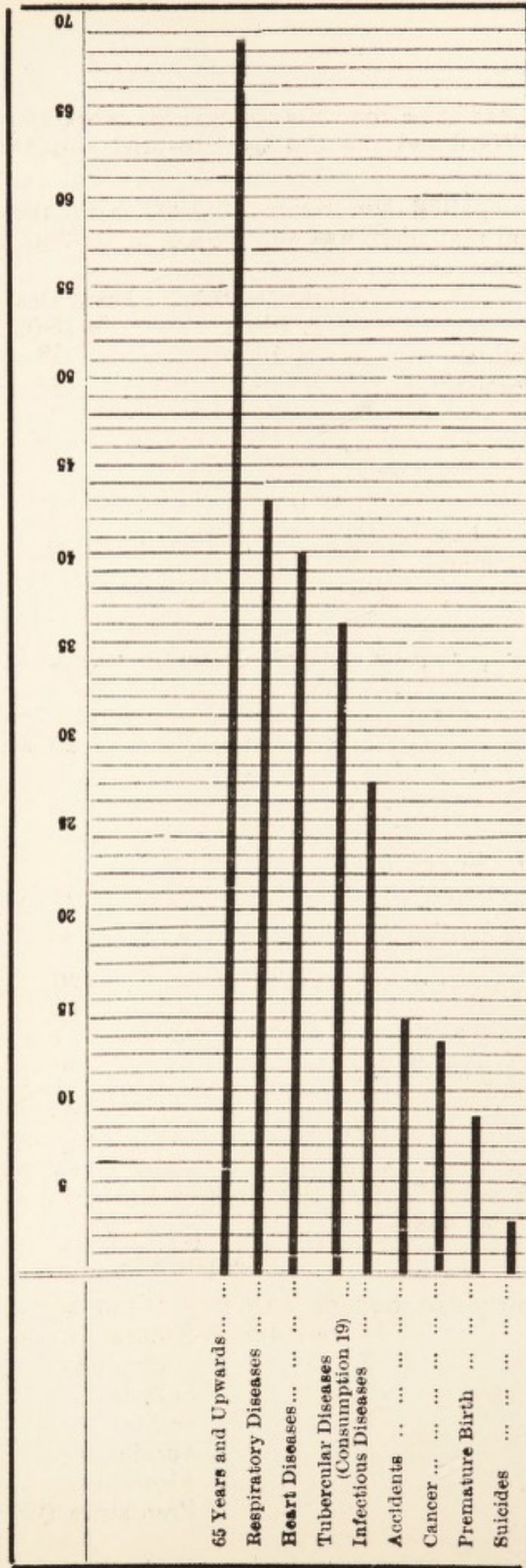
### INQUESTS.

Thirty-two inquests were held during the year, of these deaths

14 were due to Natural Causes.

7	„	Drowning.
3	„	Suicide.
3	„	Burns.
3	„	Accidents.
1	„	Alcoholism.
1	„	Premature Birth.

DIAGRAM SHEWING THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF CERTAIN CAUSES  
OF DEATH DURING 1907.





### LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TABLES.

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In the five tables which follow, deaths occurring in public institutions are allotted to the different wards, according to the addresses of the deceased, when possible. It will be noticed that deaths of "non-residents" are excluded from certain calculations, and deaths of "residents" are included. The Board defines "non-residents" as persons brought into the district on account of illness and dying there, and "residents" as persons who have been taken out of the district on account of illness, and have died elsewhere.

The list of institutions furnishing such returns were the Hull Royal Infirmary, Leeds Infirmary, West Riding Asylum, and a case of drowning at Hull.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1907 AND PREVIOUS YEARS IN  
THE URBAN DISTRICT OF GOOLE.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond the District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1897	16092	574	35.6	96	167	271	16.8	27	13	..	258	16.0
1898	16219	581	35.8	98	167	300	19.1	40	18	2	284	17.5
1899	16337	606	37.0	119	196	351	21.4	39	20	2	333	20.3
1900	16456	580	35.2	76	131	299	18.1	48	13	3	289	17.5
1901	16576	642	38.7	95	145	295	17.6	30	9	7	293	17.6
1902	16723	563	33.6	106	188	319	19.0	31	9	3	313	18.8
1903	16850	594	35.2	89	149	300	17.8	45	8	4	295	17.5
1904	17000	567	33.9	151	266	397	23.3	47	16	3	381	22.4
1905	17500	577	32.9	88	152	301	17.2	31	11	5	293	16.7
1906	17800	660	37.0	98	148	308	17.3	40	12	4	300	16.8
Averages for years 1897-1906.	16755	594	35.4	101	170	314	18.7	37	12	3	303	18.1
1907	18000	610	33.8	78	127	282	15.6	32	9	12	285	15.8

\*Rates calculated per 1000 of estimate population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ..	1218	
Total Popular at all ages .. .. .	16576	} At Census of 1901.
Number of Inhabited Houses .. .. .	3538	
Average Number of Persons per House .. .. .	4.68	



**TABLE II.**  
 TABLE SHOWING CERTAIN MORTALITY STATISTICS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO WARDS,  
 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF GOOLE FOR THE YEARS 1901-1907.

NAMES OF LOC'LITIES	NORTH.				SOUTH.				EAST.				WEST.				CENTRAL.			
	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.
1901	4354	177	77	26	4100	170	74	26	3660	118	62	19	2722	116	45	17	1740	61	29	5
1902	4388	148	86	21	4165	179	84	33	3660	106	71	22	2770	85	36	18	1740	46	42	12
1903	4410	154	71	18	4200	175	95	35	3690	118	57	17	2810	88	34	12	1740	59	38	7
1904	4410	153	96	44	4244	144	111	38	3760	124	87	35	2822	89	37	18	1764	57	50	16
1905	4525	160	62	18	4367	152	97	29	3908	118	64	14	2900	86	34	13	1800	61	36	14
1906	4600	159	66	21	4470	205	81	31	4010	143	66	19	2920	82	38	15	1800	71	49	12
Averages of Years 1901 to 1906.	4447	150	76	24	4257	170	90	32	3781	121	67	21	2824	91	37	15	1764	59	40	11
1907	4640	156	65	14	4500	157	82	28	4310	148	60	19	2950	89	35	7	1600	60	44	10

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						DEATHS IN WARDS (ALL AGES).					Deaths in Public Institutions.	
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and 5.	5 and 15.	15 and 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	North.	South.	East.	West.		Central.
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	7	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
( Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Enteric ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
( Other continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	16	14	2	..	..	..	4	7	2	1	..	2	..
Diarrhoea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Septic Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis ..	19	1	..	..	6	12	5	3	4	3	3	4	1
Other Tubercular Diseases ..	17	7	8	..	1	1	6	2	3	4	2	2	3
Cancer, Malignant Disease ..	13	..	..	..	1	3	3	5	3	3	2	2	2
Bronchitis ..	19	4	..	..	..	10	5	6	3	3	2	3	1
Pneumonia..	21	8	7	1	1	4	6	6	6	6	2	1	1
Pleurisy ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veneral Diseases ..	4	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
Premature Birth ..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	2	1	1	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	11	11	5	5	..
Heart Diseases ..	40	2	..	1	1	18	7	12	11	11	5	5	6
Accidents ..	14	..	3	1	1	6	2	4	2	1	1	5	5
Suicides ..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	..
All other causes ..	92	31	2	3	1	21	21	26	18	12	12	15	7
All causes ..	285	78	27	10	13	88	64	82	60	35	35	44	32



## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

### DEATHS UNDER THE AGE OF TWELVE MONTHS.

The total number of deaths under one year of age was 78, or 127 per 1000 births registered, or 27·3 per cent. of the nett total number of deaths at all ages. In 1906 the number of deaths under one year of age was 98, or 148 per 1000 births; and the average for the past ten years is 101, or 170 per 1000 births. The Infantile Mortality rate for the 142 smaller towns of England and Wales during 1907 was 122 per 1000 births.

This low figure, like the death rate, is the lowest yet recorded for the town, and is a very gratifying fact to record. I must state my opinion, however, that the wet year had an influence in the diminution.

#### Of the deaths

13	were due to	Diarrhœa, as compared with	26	last year.
13	„	Debility, &c.,	16	„
9	„	Premature Birth	20	„
7	„	Convulsions	5	„
11	„	Pneumonia and Bronchitis	12	„
8	„	Different forms of Tuberculous Disease, which is		
		the same figure as last year.		

And there were no deaths from the Common Infectious Diseases.

February, May, September, October, November and December were the most fatal months for infants.

In February 2 deaths were registered as due to Premature Birth; 2 to Typhus; 2 to Tuberculosis; 3 to Diarrhœa; and 1 to Congenital Heart Disease.

In May there were 3 deaths from Broncho Pneumonia in which no infectious disease was stated as a primary cause, 3 from Debility, 1 from Rickets, and 1 from Premature Birth.

In September there were 4 deaths from Summer Diarrhœa which were continued in October, during which month 9 deaths were registered from this disease, and the remaining 2 from a similar disease.

Of the deaths in November and December, Marasmus and Weak Vitality formed the greater proportion.

Of the total number of Infantile deaths 12 were illegitimate children or 15 per cent. of the whole. Practically one-third of the illegitimate children born during the year, *i.e.* 12 out of 34, died, as compared with 66 deaths of legitimate children out of 576 born during the year, which is under one-eighth.

**TABLE V.**  
**INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.—DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS**  
**AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF GOOLE.**

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total under 1 Year.																
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
<b>All Causes—Certified</b> ...	13	4	7	2	26	12	4	5	5	3	2	7	1	8	3	2	78
Diarrhoea, all forms ...	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	3	1	1	13
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gastro-enteritis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis, Gastro Intestinal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Catarrh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
Premature Birth	6	1	1	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Congenital Defects	2	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	4	..	2	..	6	5	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tuberculous Peritonitis :	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2
Tabes Mesenterica )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsions ...	1	1	2	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7
Bronchitis ...	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pneumonia ...	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	7
Other Causes ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3

Births in the Year { legitimate 576  
 illegitimate 34 } Deaths in the Year of { legitimate infants 66  
 illegitimate infants 12 }  
 Population Estimated to middle of 1907—18000. Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—286.



### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

I hesitate to recommend the Council to adopt this Act, for the simple reason that we have not the machinery to put in motion to make it efficient, and this is mainly due to the action of the Local Government Board.

At the beginning of the summer I brought up the question of infantile mortality, and suggested to the Council that they make a contribution to the funds of the District Nursing Association, following the example of the Guardians, so that I might be able to have the services of the District Nurse as a health visitor. After a full discussion of the subject the Council agreed to this being done and sanction was asked from the Local Government Board to the proposal. In reply the following letter was received:—

“ Local Government Board,  
Whitehall, S.W.,

Sir,

10th June, 1907.

I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to your letter of the 15th ultimo, requesting their approval to the proposed payment by the Urban District Council of Goole of a contribution of £5 5s. 0d. to the District Nursing Association.

In reply, I am directed to state that the Board are not aware of any legal authority under which the District Council could subscribe to the funds of an Association such as that referred to.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. PITTS,

Assistant Secretary.”

The Committee of the Nursing Association very readily agreed to allow the Nurse to do the work of visiting amongst the children, especially in the summer when she was not so busily engaged, and that was the period when we required her services most. If the Council are precluded from contributing to the funds of a voluntary association it is hardly reasonable to expect that this association should render them special services.

Goole, with its population of 18,000, is unable to afford a health visitor to devote all her time to the work, so that our position is a difficult one; certainly nothing would be gained by adopting the Act, the object of which is to give early intimation of the birth of a child to the Medical Officer of Health, so that advice may be offered to the mother in regard to the feeding and rearing of the child—if this be considered necessary.

Our figure of 127 is higher than the rate for the 142 smaller towns, which is given as 122, but is the same number exactly as that recorded for the 76 great towns.



Lord Robert Cecil speaking at Goole recently, gave it as his opinion that the number should be only 70. Medical opinion, however, would place it between 80 and 90, and that anything over 100 should be prevented.

I regret exceedingly that the Local Government Board were unable to grant permission for a small sum to be given annually to the Nursing Association. Our difficulty now is what more can we do to reduce this mortality.

Looking at Table V we find that not a single death occurred from the common infectious diseases, whilst there were 17 deaths from diarrhœal diseases, 27 from wasting diseases, and 8 from tuberculous diseases. Certainly some of these ought to be regarded as preventable, if the evils arising from poverty, overcrowding, and unhealthy surroundings could be removed.

Goole has certain advantages compared with other towns, in regard to the conditions affecting infant life. Mothers don't work in mills, there are no unhealthy occupations, and very little home-work trades. There is very little slum life and all the houses which have been pulled down were houses with yards not particularly sanitary. We want as far as possible to be rid of all cellar kitchens and damp houses and get plenty of fresh air and sunshine.

Whilst drunkenness is a very potent factor in large towns, I am certainly of the opinion that it has the smallest influence in Goole, especially amongst the mothers. General influences bearing on this question are found in different parts of this Report, more particularly under Housing.

In spite of the fact that no contribution was made to their funds, the committee of the Nursing Association generously allowed their nurse to make visits under my directions from April to the end of August, and I take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to them and to Nurse Sykes, who faithfully and willingly performed this work. She reported in detail to me in a book kept for the purpose. She made visits to 103 children, and where necessary, especially where no doctor was in attendance, she made further visits thus making a fairly large total of visits paid to the homes of mothers, who invariably gave her a cordial welcome and were very grateful for her advice and help.

A few of her remarks taken at random from the records are instructive:—

“Baby ill, being fed on porridge, improvement very slow, died.”

“Weakly child, but bright, milk, barley water, raw meat juice.

Visited twice weekly for some time, decidedly better last visit, separate cot.”

“Breast-fed, has a cough, rash on face and arms.”

“Bottle-fed, condensed milk, arrowroot, biscuits, medically attended, just recovered from diarrhœa; a poor little mite.”

“Breast-fed, suffering from eczema.”

“Breast-fed, unhealthy child, specific rash over body; medically attended.”



### MILK SUPPLY.

Under the question of milk supply the subject is most fittingly continued. I stated in a former Report that a measles epidemic would recur, and as I write (in 1908) we are in the midst of one, and the principal reason why I am able to record a diminished infantile mortality during 1906 is because of the comparatively few deaths from diarrhoea during the year, and the reason for this is because we had a cold and wet season, so that milk did not so readily become contaminated. Confirmation of this is at once seen by a reference to death returns in winter as compared with summer months. And if next summer be a hot one, so surely shall we have a diarrhoea epidemic, and it is in the control of the milk supply that we are able to prevent it.

During the year numerous samples of milk were taken. In the case of three samples the analyst reported—"From these results I am of opinion that the sample has been deprived of a portion of its natural fat by skimming or similar treatment." (The minimum legal amount of fat natural to genuine new milk is 3 per cent.) I wrote to these milk sellers and further samples were taken, with the result that we found that the amount of fat present had risen from the minimum amount allowed by law of 3 per cent. to A, 3.72; B, 3.73; and C, 3.62. In no case did we find that any preservative had been added to the milk.

I did not continue estimating the amount of dirt present in samples, as were done during the previous year.

Numerous visits were paid by the Inspector to sellers of milk, and observations made as regards cleanliness of vessels, &c.

The greatest difficulty, however, of all is, impressing on the people themselves the absolute necessity of taking care that no contamination of the milk takes place when it reaches their homes; and I am convinced that in the case of Goole, at any rate, this is where the greatest fault lies, especially in hot weather. It is a common practice to leave a bowl for the milkman just inside the front door, and of course uncovered. Then it is taken and placed on the kitchen table, the result being that the heat causes decomposition of the milk and dust is deposited in it. Too much care cannot be taken with the milk that is intended for the food of babies. As soon as it arrives it should be placed in a covered vessel and kept in the coolest part of the house. If this simple fact were sufficiently realised and also that milk is the best substitute for mother's milk, there would be less disease and deaths among infants.

With regard to the question of boiling milk, this is only necessary in hot weather and when there is a suspicion of tubercular infection, as the Commission Report recently published states that the human and bovine tuberculosis are identical, which means from a practical point of view, that milk from a tubercular cow is the cause of tuberculosis in children, especially "consumption of the bowels."



## DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE YEARS.

The total number of deaths of children under the age of five years was 105 or 37 per cent. of the nett total deaths at all ages.

Last year the number was 127, in 1905, 117; in 1904, 190; in 1903, 114, in 1902, 148.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Return of the number of Infectious diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1907, and of the deaths from the diseases notified.

Notifiable Diseases.		Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.
Small Pox	...	0	0
Diphtheria	...	77	7
Erysipelas	...	32	1
Scarlet Fever	...	80	0
Enteric Fever	...	1	0
Puerperal Fever	...	1	0
		191	8
Not Notifiable.			
Whooping Cough	...	...	2
Influenza	...	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	16
			27

Giving a **Zymotic Death Rate** (the death rate from the seven principal Zymotic diseases namely, Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, 'Fever' and Diarrhoea) of 1·4.

Last year this rate was 3·1; 1905, 1·8; 1904, 6·5; 1903, 1·3; 1902, 2·6.

The Zymotic death rate for the 142 smaller towns of England and Wales during 1907 was 1·29. The low Zymotic death rate is another pleasing fact to record.





**DIPHTHERIA.**

This year I am able to report that we seem at last practically to have got rid of Diphtheria, which has been epidemic in Goole since 1901. The weekly returns show this fact best.

Week.	Cases.	Week.	Cases.	Week.	Cases.
1	0	19	0	37	1
2	0	20	1	38	1
3	4	21	0	39	2
4	3	22	1	40	0
5	5	23	3	41	1
6	6	24	0	42	1
7	2	25	0	43	1
8	4	26	0	44	1
9	2	27	1	45	1
10	3	28	1	46	0
11	7	29	0	47	1
12	2	30	1	48	0
13	2	31	0	49	0
14	4	32	0	50	1
15	3	33	0	51	1
16	5	34	1	52	2
17	0	35	7		
18	1	36	0		

To make the Report continuous with last year's, the following remarks are taken from my Report Book :—“In December, 1906, there were 3 notifications received from different parts of the town, On the 11th, 24th, and 20th. On the 25th December we had frost and snow which lasted a week, this was followed by mild weather which continued up to the 18th January, when we again had frost and snow lasting till the 4th February. All the 10 cases notified in January were from different parts of the town and had no connection with each other.

“Out of a series of 13 reported in February 5 were secondary ones. In one instance a mother was the “carrier” and gave the disease to her infant.

“For the first quarter of the year there were 40 cases with 4 deaths.

“In one instance there were a total number of 6 notifications received out of a household of 8 persons.”

From this it will be seen that with the end of April cases were isolated ones cropping up occasionally and giving little trouble.

Looking back at our experience no new fact has been elicited to alter any of the views expressed in former Reports, and there does not appear to be any necessity to reiterate these. I continued my observations in regard to the influence of rainfall, which appear to confirm the view expressed by Dr. Newsholme that with the rise of ground water level more notifications were received.



Dr. Kaye's Monthly Report for August states: "Diphtheria now no longer prevalent in any locality of the Riding."

Where a case was notified we exercised the most efficient surveillance. The majority were removed to the Sanatorium and all contacts were swabbed so that we were able to control the 'carriers.' A considerable majority of the patients gave a history of previous house infection.

It is also interesting to note that a considerable proportion of Scarlet Fever notifications were cases of double infection—Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. Seven deaths were registered from the disease giving a mortality of 9 per cent. which is higher than in the earlier stages of the epidemic.

#### EPIDEMIC OR SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

The deaths due to Summer Diarrhoea numbered 16. There were no deaths registered as due to this disease until the beginning of September in which month four deaths took place. With the beginning of September the weather became hot and lasted the greater part of the month. The deaths from diarrhœa continued during October. I am convinced that lives were saved through the visits paid by the Nurse at this period, and although the decision of the Local Government Board was communicated to the Nursing Committee they decided to allow her to continue her visits as long as I considered them necessary. This she did as I have already mentioned.

#### WHOOPIING COUGH.

Two deaths were registered as due to this disease. Whooping Cough became epidemic in June amongst children attending Boothferry Road Schools and lasted during July and August, and abated during September. The cases were centred principally in the North and West Wards. Handbills were circulated in these districts.

#### MEASLES.

Measles was scarcely at all prevalent during the year and no death was recorded.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

Although there were 80 cases notified during the year no death was registered. Every year there are a considerable number of notifications from Scarlet Fever.

In 1902 there were	30	In 1903 there were	86
In 1904	„ 36	In 1905	„ 50
In 1906	„ 39		

The monthly returns for 1907 were as follows:—January 2, February 1, March 1, April 2, May 3, June 1, July 1, Aug. 4. Then the disease suddenly became epidemic, the presumption being that it was due to School infection as no notification was received until 26th August and the Schools re-opened on the 19th August. The incubation period of Scarlet Fever being 1—8 days. After this the



notifications increased and continued until the end of the year. In September 12 cases, October 11, November 13, and December 29. There were no special localization of the epidemic, all the Wards of the Town returning notifications. This also seems to have been the experience all over the country judging by the weekly returns.

#### ENTERIC FEVER.

Only one patient was notified as suffering from Enteric Fever and recovery took place.

#### PUERPERAL FEVER.

There was only one notification received under this heading, and the patient recovered. This fact along with the record under Enteric Fever is very gratifying.

#### TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

There were 19 deaths from Phthisis or Consumption, and 17 from other Tubercular diseases, making a total of 36 deaths from Tubercle, and giving a death rate from the diseases caused by Tubercle of 2, compared with 2·1 in 1906, 1·6 in 1905 and 2·4 in 1904; and from consumption of the lungs 1, compared with 1 in 1906, ·5 in 1905, and ·8 in 1904.

In every case where a death occurred from Consumption disinfection of the house was carried out. Consumption is now recognized as a curable disease and one often sees this, but only in those whose circumstances allow them to undergo the cure. Unfortunately this is not so amongst our poorer neighbours and they fall victims to the disease. So far as I am aware the Sanatorium at Withernsea is the most reasonable in cost for Goole sufferers. They take in patients at £1 per week. But what becomes of those who are unable to pay this amount. In a former report I suggested that the Small Pox Hospital be utilized for treating Consumptive patients but nothing has been done in this respect. I can only suggest to some of my fellow townsmen that they subscribe to the Withernsea or other Sanatorium, and thus be in a position to help some one who is not able to help himself. Under Infantile mortality I have stated the necessity of boiling the milk where a suspicion exists of tubercular infection, as enquiries have proved that tubercular milk is largely responsible for the varieties of tubercular disease met with in children who of necessity are mainly fed on milk.

#### CANCER.

There were 13 deaths from Cancer, compared with 14 in 1906, 14 in 1904, 25 in 1903, 12 in 1902, 7 in 1901, and 16 in 1900.

#### GLANDERS.

One notification of Glanders was received from the Superintendent of Police.



**VACCINATION RETURN**

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1ST TO JUNE 30TH, 1907, INCLUSIVE.

Births registered ... ..	316
Successfully Vaccinated ... ..	280
Insusceptible of Vaccination ... ..	2
Conscientious Objection Certificates ... ..	7
Dead, Unvaccinated ... ..	25
Removal to Places Unknown ... ..	2
	<hr/>
	316

Number of Certificates of Conscientious Objection actually received during the calendar year, 1907 = 16.

**SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN**

FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1906, INCLUSIVE.

Births Registered... ..	699
Successfully Vaccinated ... ..	610
Insusceptible of Vaccination ... ..	3
Conscientious Objection Certificates ... ..	11
Dead, Unvaccinated ... ..	73
Removal to Places Unknown ... ..	2
	<hr/>
	699

Total number of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination at all ages received during the calendar year, 1907, = 573.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.**

Annual return for the Goole Sanitary District :

Serum ... ..	1
Sputum ... ..	10
Diphtheria ... ..	409
	<hr/>
	420

**HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.**

I stated in my last year's Report that the question of houses for the working classes had become acute, and this year I have to report that it has been still more so; indeed, we have been only too well aware of the fact that two or even three families have been living in the same house, and we have been powerless to act, for the reason that there have not been houses for them to get. Elsewhere I have stated that the Aire and Calder Navigation had pulled down 141 cottages for the purpose of dock extension and their Parliamentary powers evidently did not compel them to find accommodation for the tenants displaced, and although 128 new houses have been built during the year, the majority of these have been of the villa type. As I write there are signs that this condition of things is in a fair way to be remedied, but not to anything like the extent required.



I brought up the question of Mason-terrace property and a move was made but only to the extent of clearing the site. The cottage property that has been built during the year averages 6/- to 7/- a week, so that nothing has been done for the man whose earnings average about 20/- a week. This is the greatest want in Goole to-day—a house to let at about 4/- a week. There is a very considerable population of our town whose earnings amount to about £1 per week, and it is imperative that something be done and done quickly, so that they can obtain a decent, clean, habitable, sanitary dwelling.

Goole possesses few open spaces, no parks or recreation grounds, and if the conditions of overcrowding which exists to-day continue for any length of time it will soon tell its own tale. If none of the elementary needs of both the young and old are found at their homes and no play grounds, &c., exist where they can obtain them, then the inevitable result of this condition of things must be drinking, and evil living.

I venture to say that decent housing with all its attendant requirements goes as far as religion itself in teaching the people to live healthy, sober, and moral lives. If they cannot get this they will soon find unwholesome ways of satisfying their needs which will injure not only themselves but the whole community. Rich and poor are alike in their requirements and good housing conditions will do more good to the community than the distribution of charity. I fail to see why a house, let at 4/- a week, cannot be built to give a fair return on capital. It would contain a kitchen and scullery, and say three bedrooms. I have discussed this subject with an architect and a builder, and both agree that it can be done. I think it is the duty of the Council to take this subject up and see that a practical issue is obtained.

Had we a Town-planning Bill, owners of property such as the Potter Grange Estate, on Boothferry-road, would be compelled to put their land in the market for building purposes. I am glad of the opportunity of congratulating the owners of the Pasture Road estate on the step that has been taken with regard to building up their property on the lines of the "Garden City."

This year for the first time the surveyor has been successful in getting the builders to cement over the site of new buildings, which is a distinct improvement.

When more houses are available we will then deal with the existing overcrowding. In the meantime we took the opportunity of putting pressure on owners of property to put it in a satisfactory state of repair, and probably we have been able during 1906 to get more repairs and alterations to property effected than ever before.

A reference to the Inspector's Report will show this. On page 32 will be seen that 59 ashpits, 37 double pits and 22 single pits have been abolished, and 102 closets attached. In addition to



which there has been a very considerable amount of general repairs and painting done to cottage property, including repairs of spouting and pavement of yards.

The following examples may be cited:—

STANLEY STREET, ALEXANDRA STREET, AND CROSS STANLEY STREET.

Nine pits in a most insanitary condition. The walls were broken down and heavily saturated with urine and other offensive matter. The floors were much below the yard level and every time the pits were emptied large quantities of slops and water had to be bailed out and carted away.

The yard paving was also very bad and in many cases bare to the earth and large pools of water standing which became stagnant. All the pits have now been pulled down to the ground and new buildings erected, including closets provided with galvanized iron soil boxes, also coal-houses and the yards thoroughly concreted.

WEST STREET.

The 8 pits on this property have been a source of nuisance for some time. The walls were heavily saturated with urine, and the stench arising from them (especially in hot weather) was unbearable. The average amount of water and slops taken from those pits when emptied was never less than one and a half loads. The pits have now been demolished and each closet provided with a good galvanized iron soil box.

CALDER SQUARE.

Many complaints have occasionally been made as to the insanitary state of the ash pit on these premises, and the property was much out of repair. It has now been made more habitable, and new spouting fixed to the eaves and downfalls, and the pit demolished.

VICTORIA STREET.

Several ash pits in this locality were very bad, the walls being old and dilapidated. The pits opened out into the back street and had neither door nor fastenings. These pits have now been demolished and the closets provided with suitable galvanized iron soil boxes.

ALBERT STREET (Naylor's Yard).

On these premises there were four large open ash pits with about 16 closets attached in the centre of a large yard, and the pits had no roofs. The walls were always damp and heavily saturated with liquid matter, so much so that the stench created was almost unbearable, especially in hot weather. These have been abolished and each closet provided with a suitable soil box.

After having received numerous complaints the Guardians have given up keeping pigs on the Union premises. The only remaining pig-sty now is the one passed by the Council during the previous year, and which already has dwelling-houses built round it on three sides.



I am glad to be able to report that the Surveyor has now ceased to use Fifth-avenue as a site for tipping road scrapings, &c., an excellent site having been obtained on the railway land where excavation had taken place and which will probably never be used for building purposes. It has been suitably boarded round so that no nuisance may be complained of.

### BACK STREETS.

The paving of the back streets of the town continues, although for the past year a smaller number has been completed. The neighbourhood most urgently requiring attention is the district round by Gray-street, Spencer-street, Milton-street, and Tennyson-street. During the past winter the conditions of these has been very bad indeed.

### SEWERAGE.

The question of the condition of the present sewers of the town and a scheme for their extension has been under consideration. The Surveyor to the Council, acting under instructions from his committee, has made a detailed examination of all the existing sewers and submitted a scheme. In addition, a consulting engineer has been called in to advise and submit a comprehensive scheme for dealing not only with extension of the sewers but also with improving the existing house drains and sewers. This scheme is now under consideration.

Considering the large amount of infectious disease present in the town year after year, and the comparatively high death rate, the Council would be well advised to accept some such scheme, dealing as it does with the sewers as a whole, including re-laying of the present sewers with a better gradient and providing mechanical means for removal of the sewerage at the outfall, in addition to which it provides a method for ventilating the sewers.

It can scarcely be said that our present method of sending the sewage untreated into the tidal river Ouse increases to any material extent the already polluted river.

Excrement disposal is effected by contractors who remove it in carts provided by the Council. During the year this work has been carried out satisfactorily by each contractor.

House refuse is removed weekly by the same contractors and tipped along with the night soil, in tips specially selected and approved.

The town is still in want of a public convenience, and the number of urinals should be increased, particularly in the North, West, and East Wards.

### SCHOOLS.

There are five Elementary Schools in the Urban area. Their sanitary condition, including their water supply, may be considered fairly satisfactory.



At the Old Goole Non-Provided Schools, considerable alterations in regard to ventilation and lighting have been effected during the year with very striking success. Such improvement is also required in other Schools in the town. The new Infants' department is now in full working order. After years of negotiations the road in front of the Schools has at last been made, so that at present these Schools, taken as a whole, are in a highly satisfactory condition.

No particular action has been taken during year the under review in relation to the health of the scholars and for preventing the spread of infectious disease, except in the case of an outbreak of Impetigo amongst a particular class, and an outbreak of Ophthalmia in another class. In both instances I advised that every scholar so attacked should stay away from School and receive medical attention. I attended at the Cottage Hospital and prescribed appropriate treatment for those presenting themselves.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The Water level at the pumping station at Pollington has remained fairly constant. 120,249,680 gallons have been pumped during the year, an increase of 12 per cent. over the previous year. In a recent analysis which I made the amount of hardness was only 8 degrees according to Clark's scale.

#### LODGING HOUSES.

In regard to Mr. Ellis' report I paid a surprise visit to the Lodging Houses in the town and I was greatly astonished to find such a degree of order and cleanliness in the Lodging House in Doyle Street. The rooms were clean and tidy at 11 a.m. the hour at which I made my inspection, all the beds were made and had a neat appearance, each one displaying a fairly clean looking sheet.

#### HOSPITAL REPORT.

An extra Probationer has been added to the staff of the Sanatorium. At the close of the year 1906, there were 6 patients remaining in hospital, 135 patients were admitted during 1907, making a total of 141 patients treated during the year. The number of days these patients were in the Hospital was 3956.

The diseases treated were as follows:—

#### URBAN.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	63
Diphtheria...	...	...	...	...	67
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	5
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	1

## RURAL.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1

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## ARRANGED ACCORDING TO WARDS.

	N.	S.	E.	W.	C.	Rural.
Scarlet Fever ...	10	32	10	11	0	4
Diphtheria ...	15	9	27	3	13	0
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria ...	1	0	4	0	0	0
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	1	0	0	1

There were seven deaths, one from Scarlet Fever, four from Diphtheria, one from Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, one from Laryngeal Diphtheria. All the Diphtheria cases were injected with Anitoxin and only two developed paralyses.

On the 12th March Dr. Farrer held an enquiry in regard to an application which emanated from the Goole Urban and Rural District Councils (jointly), for a provisional order forming the Urban District of Goole and the Rural District of Goole into a united district for the provision and maintenance of hospital administration.

The order dated 7th May, 1907, has been received constituting the Goole Joint Hospital District, for the purposes of the provision, maintenance and management for the use of the inhabitants of the Goole Urban and Rural Areas of a Hospital or Hospitals for the reception of cases of infectious diseases.

Regular meetings of the Joint Board have been held and the question of a site and the erection of a new hospital have been undertaken, and is being carried forward as expeditiously as possible.





## SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.

JANUARY.—Diphtheria and Croup, 10; Erysipelas, 5; Scarlet Fever, 2; Total 17.

FEBRUARY.—Diphtheria and Croup, 16; Erysipelas, 5; Scarlet Fever, 1; Total, 22.

MARCH.—Diphtheria and Croup, 15; Erysipelas, 2; Scarlet Fever, 1; Puerperal, 1; Total, 19.

APRIL.—Diphtheria and Croup, 11; Erysipelas, 3; Scarlet Fever, 2; Enteric Fever, 1; Total, 17.

MAY.—Diphtheria and Croup, 3; Erysipelas, 3; Scarlet Fever, 3; Total, 9.

JUNE.—Diphtheria and Croup, 3; Erysipelas, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Total, 5.

JULY.—Diphtheria and Croup, 3; Erysipelas, 5; Scarlet Fever, 1; Total, 9.

AUGUST.—Diphtheria and Croup, 2; Erysipelas, 2; Scarlet Fever, 4; Total, 8.

SEPTEMBER.—Diphtheria and Croup, 4; Erysipelas, 2; Scarlet Fever, 12; Total, 18.

OCTOBER.—Diphtheria and Croup, 3; Erysipelas, 1; Scarlet Fever, 11; Total, 15.

NOVEMBER.—Diphtheria and Croup, 2; Scarlet Fever, 13; Total, 15.

DECEMBER.—Diphtheria and Croup, 4; Erysipelas, 3; Scarlet Fever, 29; Total, 36.

### HOSPITAL REPORT.

1907.	Cases Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Re- maining.
January ... ..	12	6	0	12
February ... ..	14	8	1	17
March ... ..	14	20	2	9
April ... ..	15	13	1	10
May ... ..	3	9	0	4
June ... ..	4	3	1	4
July ... ..	3	6	1	0
August ... ..	6	0	1	5
September... ..	13	2	0	16
October ... ..	13	14	0	15
November ... ..	13	11	0	17
December ... ..	25	14	0	28

### METEOROLOGY.

Councillor Grayburn has kindly furnished me with the following particulars :—

Rainfall.					Temperature.		
Month.	Total Depth	Greatest fall in 24 hours		<i>No. of Days with '01 or more recorded.</i>	Max.°	Min.°	Mean.°
	Inches	Depth.	Date.				
Jan.	1·07	·28	30th	16	45	18	35
Feb.	1·38	·40	13th	16	50	22	34
March	1·27	·37	20th	17	60	27	39
April	1·68	·31	4th	16	57	32	44
May	2·99	·70	24th	21	62	37	48
June	3·78	·68	16th	22	68	43	52
July	2·15	·47	9th	17	70	42	53
August	1·85	1·03	15th	16	67	44	57
Sept.	·85	·39	5th	10	65	39	52
Oct.	4·28	·94	17th	25	61	34	47
Nov.	3·45	·78	1st	22	52	28	41
Dec.	2·77	·73	13th	24	49	30	37
	27·02			222			



TABLE C. 1907.

## GOOLE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY—Any developments during 1907?		No.
Developments still needed		.. .. None.
Has public supply been continuous?		.. .. Yes.
Any complaint as to action on lead?		.. .. None.
SEWERAGE—Developments during 1907		.. .. None.
Developments still needed		.. .. Extension. Scheme under consideration.
SEWAGE DISPOSAL—Any complaint as to outfall work?		No.
SCAVENGING—Performed by Contractors		Annual cost £1490.
Any inadequacy, and where?		.. No.
BY-LAWS—Any adopted or sanctioned during 1907?		No.
ADOPTIVE ACTS—Any steps taken for the consideration, adoption, or application of:—		
(a) Notification of Births Act, 1907?		No.
(b) Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907?		No.
(c) Other Adoptive Acts?		No.
Regulated Buildings, Trades.	No. on Register.	Total No. of Inspections made.
		General Legal Condition.
		Proceedings (if any).
Common Lodging Houses	4	.. 80
Canal Boats	.. 867	.. 134
Slaughter Houses	.. 2	.. 36
Cowsheds	.. 5	.. 30
Offensive Trades	.. 3	.. 84
		Only fair.
		Good.
		Fairly good.
		Clean.
		.. No.
		.. No.
		.. No.
		.. No.
		.. No.
COWSHEDS—Any special inspection made during 1907?		No.
Are measurements recorded?		Yes.
Are "Rules for Milkers" still exhibited in all Cowsheds?		Yes.
Any action taken by outside Authorities, e.g., under 'Milk Clauses' concerning milk supplied from this district?		No.
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—What apparatus is available for disinfecting dwellings?		Formalin lamp and spray.
Any placards or handbills issued during 1907?		C.C. on consumption.
SCHOOLS—Any ailment or contagious disease associated particularly with school-life during 1907?		Ophthalmia, impetigo, pertussis, scarlet fever, and diphtheria.
Any action taken or needed regarding sanitary condition of schools?		None taken.
MIDWIVES ACT, 1902—Any information as to (a) the use of abortifacients?		No.
(b) Other malpractices?		No.
DWELLINGS—Number of Houses built during 1907		.. .. 97
General character		.. .. Middle class, £17
Do the new houses accord with By-Laws?		Yes. Who sees plans? Surveyor.
Any occupied houses unfit for habitation?		.. .. Yes.
Any overcrowding of persons in houses?		.. .. Yes.
Any action taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Act?		.. No.
Is house-to-house inspection systematically made?		No. Are records kept? No.
INFANTILE MORTALITY—What organised effort to control it?		None. (See Report.)
Any suggestions for action?		.. .. Yes.
PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION—Any system of notification?		.. No.
Any Sanitary Inspection of Patients' Houses?		.. No.
Any disinfection of ditto?		.. Yes.
Any distribution of advice? Yes.		Any action re spitting? .. No.
Any disinfection of public rooms, vehicles, etc.		.. No.
NUISANCES—Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1906		.. 6. Ditto 1907 .. 6.
Reported during 1907		.. 263. Abated during 1907 .. 257.
Total No. of Legal Notices served for abatement of nuisances during 1907		10.
Total No. of Summonses or other Legal Proceedings		.. 0.
No. of Sink wastes disconnected during 1907		.. 32. Trapped .. 0.
No. of Closets newly constructed during 1907, 99.		Kinds—Box & water closets
" " reconstructed		59. Kinds— " "
No. of House-drains tested		.. 104. What method adopted .. Water tests.



**METEOROLOGY**—Mean Temperature for 1907 .. 45° Rainfall .. 27.52 inches.

What action has been taken in regard to the following matters ?

Seizures of unsound food .. .. .	1	Prosecutions .. .. .	0.
Samples under Sale of Food and Drugs Act 14		Prosecutions .. .. .	0.
No. of Smoke observations taken .. 0.		Legal Notices .. 0.	Summons .. 0.
No. of Allotments provided under the Acts or otherwise during 1907..			0.
<b>BIRTHS DURING 1907</b> —Males .. 323.	Females .. 287.	Total ..	610.
Number illegitimate, included in above			34.
Number of Still Births (not included)			37.

<b>DEATHS DURING 1907</b> —(1) Gross Deaths, <i>i.e.</i> , Total actually registered in the district, without any correction			282.
(2) <b>Nett Deaths on which the rates are calculated</b> —			
Males .. 157.	Females .. 128.	Total ..	285.
Number uncertified, included in the above			0.

Sanitary Requirements of District, and Suggestions of Medical Officer of Health—  
Improvement and Extension of Sewers.

### TABLE B, 1907.

*Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1907, for the Urban District of Goole, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with*

#### FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

##### 1.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Prosecution.
Factories .. .. .	54	0	0
Workshops .. .. .	157	4	0
Workplaces .. .. .	3	0	0
	214	4	0

##### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	3	3	0	0
Overcrowding .. .. .	1	1	0	0
Other nuisances .. .. .	1	1	0	0
Sanitary accommodation { unsuitable or defective	4	4	0	0
{ not separate for sexes	2	2	0	0
	11	11	0	0

##### 3.—HOME WORK.

Lists received from Employers twice in the year.

Nature of Work.	Lists.	Outworkers.	No. of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.
Wearing Apparel—making, &c.	2	2	3

##### 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1907 .. 82

##### 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	Class.	Number.
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)—		
Notified by H.M. Inspector	.. .. .	4
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	.. .. .	4
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—		
Certificates granted during the year ..	.. .. .	0
In use at the end of the year ..	.. .. .	0

A. M. ERSKINE, Medical Officer of Health.



## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1907.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report on Sanitary Work, and other improvements carried out in my department during the year 1907.

No. of Inspections made (exclusive of workshops)	...	2759
„ Written notices served	... ..	222
„ Verbal notices served	... ..	40
„ Statutory notices issued by order of the Council	...	10
„ Summonses issued	... ..	0
„ Nuisances not abated at close of year	... ..	6
„ House Drains repaired and defects remedied	...	42
„ Back Yards re-paved or repaired	... ..	18
„ Kitchen Floors repaired	... ..	5
„ Removal of Fowls, Rabbits, &c.	... ..	4
„ Removal of Pigs	... ..	0
„ Dirty Houses and Out-premises cleansed, &c.	...	12
„ Dirty Stables cleansed	... ..	3
„ Defective and choked W.C's	... ..	3
„ W.C's without proper flushing apparatus	...	6
„ Sink Pipes defective, new ones provided	...	32
„ Trapped Gullies fixed in place of Cesspools	...	7
„ Houses Overcrowded	... ..	4
„ Houses disinfected and cleansed after Infection	...	159
„ Manure and other Refuse removed	... ..	19
„ Miscellaneous Nuisances dealt with	... ..	90
„ Privy Midden Closets converted into Box Closets	...	59
„ Soil Boxes provided in place of Privy Middens	...	100
„ New Urinals erected on private property	...	2
„ Defective and broken Soil Boxes replaced by galvanized iron ones	... ..	109
„ Defective construction of Closet Seats (altered)	...	120
„ Insanitary Back Roads repaired	... ..	12
„ Defective Downfall Spoutings re-fixed	... ..	3
„ Offensive Trades	... ..	1
„ Houses without a Supply of Water	... ..	4
„ Smoke Nuisances	... ..	2
„ Soil Boxes and Dry Dust Boxes emptied weekly	...	3350
„ Ashpits emptied once every month	... ..	625
„ Loads of Nightsoil removed during the year	...	8398
„ Loads of Lumbbersome Refuse removed (Monday and Friday collection)	... ..	1513

Please note it should be understood that several sanitary defects are occasionally included in one notice, hence the number of nuisances abated above the number of notices.

### NIGHTSOIL SCAVENGING.

During the year the work in this department has been carried out satisfactorily by each contractor. Upwards of 3,000 loads have been directly carted and tipped on to agricultural land and ploughed in. Exception is strongly taken by the contractors in the removal of garden refuse, which they refuse to remove.

#### ANNUAL COLLECTION OF NIGHTSOIL AND LUMBERSOME REFUSE.

	Loads of Nightsoil.		Loads of Lumbersome Refuse.	
No. 1 District	...	2328	...	260
No. 2 District	...	3210	...	632
No. 3 District	...	2860	...	621
		<hr/>		<hr/>
	Total	8398	Total	1513
		<hr/>		<hr/>

The average weekly removal of nightsoil is  $161\frac{1}{2}$  loads for all districts (roughly 121 tons) there is also an average of 31 loads weekly of lumberstone refuse (roughly 13 tons).

From the above figures we remove per head of population 7.1 cwt. per annum.

#### NO. OF INSANITARY ASHPITS DEMOLISHED AND GALVANIZED IRON SOIL BOXES SUBSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.

Name of Street or Property.	No. of Ashpits demolished.	Double Pits.	Single Pits.	No. of Closets attached to pits.	No. of Boxes and Closets provided instead.	No. of W.C's
George-street, Old Goole	5	—	5	5	5	...
Calder-square	1	—	1	—	—	...
Albert-street	4	4	—	14	14	...
Gladstone-terrace	7	6	1	13	10	1
Third-avenue	1	—	1	1	1	...
Victoria-street	5	4	1	9	9	...
Sotheron-street	2	1	1	3	3	...
West-street	8	5	3	13	13	...
Dutch River Side	1	—	1	1	1	...
Aire-street	1	1	—	2	2	...
Groves, Old Goole...	3	3	—	6	6	...
Stanley-street	8	5	3	13	13	...
Cross Stanley-street						
Alexandra-street						
Ouse-street	4	—	4	4	4	...
Railway Hotel	1	—	1	1	2	...
Moorland-road	3	3	—	7	7	...
Moorland-road	1	1	—	2	2	...
Stanley-street	4	4	—	8	8	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	59	37	22	102	100	1



**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.**

During the year 14 samples of new milk have been purchased from purveyors and forwarded to the County Analyst.

**SLAUGHTERHOUSE, MARKET AND TOWN SEIZURES.**

Several casks of foreign apples and other fruit have been destroyed; also the carcasses of a beast and three sheep, with several entrails have been seized at the slaughterhouse and destroyed by burning at the Gasworks.

I append a comparison table of beasts, sheep, pigs, and calves which have been slaughtered during the year.

**DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ACT.**

No. of Persons on the Register	...	...	33
„ Cowkeepers	...	...	5
„ Town purveyors of milk	...	...	15
„ Out of town purveyors	...	...	18

There are seven cowsheds within the Council's boundary. One cowkeeper in the early part of the year removed his business to the country. There are at present four brick cowsheds and three wooden ones.

I am pleased to say that the number of wooden cowsheds has within the last few years diminished and shall be glad when the remaining few disappear.

The cowsheds have been regularly inspected and on the whole have been kept fairly clean.

Bills have been posted in each cowshed drawing the owner's and milker's attention to the necessity of cleanliness and want of care in such places.

**PUBLIC MORTUARY.**

During the year ten bodies have been conveyed to the Mortuary. Care has been exercised in keeping the building and its approaches clean and tidy.

**CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877—84.**

No. of Boats inspected during the year	...	...	134
Additional inspections are occasionally made to ascertain if defects, &c., have been remedied, and notice fully complied with.			
„ Boats complying with the Acts	...	...	112
„ Boats contravening the Acts	...	...	22
„ Boats on the Register	...	...	749
Highest No. on the Register	...	...	867
No. of Boats registered during the year	...	...	3
„ Transferences of Ownership	...	...	11
„ Duplicate Certificates issued	...	...	10
„ Neglect of Owners not properly marking and numbering the boats	...	...	2
„ Overcrowding	...	...	1



No. of Young Girls occupying cabins	...	...	1
„ Dirty Cabins requiring more attention	...	...	2
„ Cabins requiring re-painting	...	...	3
„ Notification of infectious disease	...	...	Nil
„ Boats requiring re-registration because of structural alterations to cabins	...	...	1
Provision of water cask	...	...	1
No. of Notices served ...	...	...	5
„ Letters written thereon	...	...	70
„ Boats cancelled off the register	...	...	1

The cabins of the 134 canal boats inspected were registered to accommodate the following number of persons:—Aft cabins, 379 adults and 127 children; fore cabins, 267 adults and 36 children; whilst the actual number occupying were 210 men, 70 women, and 72 children. Again we have not received a single notification of infectious disease. Probably this is accounted for by the small number of school children who reside on board.

#### WATER ANALYSIS.

Several samples of suspicious well water have been taken during the year, most of which have been condemned as unfit for domestic purposes. Notices have been served on the owners to provide a wholesome supply. In all such cases the notices have been complied with.

#### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The four common lodging houses in the Council's boundary have been regularly inspected, and with a few exceptions have given little cause for complaint. It requires all the vigilance of the occupier to keep such premises in order. The lodgers appeared to have not the slightest sense of cleanliness or decency, the slothful and filthy habits of 90 per cent. of them (both in the living and bed rooms) are a disgrace to humanity. To visit such houses in an evening after 11 o'clock, when fairly full, is a sight never to be forgotten; it is a picture from which one could to a great extent study human nature. With respect to this class of people I am exceedingly sorry to say, with my experience, my opinion is they are becoming worse and worse.

#### FRIED FISH SHOPS.

These shops have during the year been frequently inspected and found reasonably clean. In this business there is to my mind a very important matter which calls for attention, *i.e.* in wrapping parcels of hot fried fish and potatoes in newspapers. Many such parcels of newspapers may be purchased from houses where they have been accumulated for a considerable time. Hence it is impossible to tell what they may harbour beside dust, etc., the ink on the paper is sufficient to turn the appetite of a hungry person and make him fear the consequences.



## DISINFECTING STATION.

During the year the undermentioned wearing apparel, etc., have been disinfected under steam :—

Blankets	...	...	...	160
Sheets ...	...	...	...	84
Counterpanes	...	...	...	78
Pillow Slips	...	...	...	103
Pillows	...	...	...	18
Beds ...	...	...	...	2
Dresses	...	...	...	88
Underclothing	...	...	...	226
Pairs of Boots	...	...	...	109
Hats ...	...	...	...	63
Coats	...	...	...	94
Petticoats	...	...	...	123
Waistcoats	...	...	...	44
Trousers	...	...	...	61
Pairs of Stockings	...	...	...	122
Shawls	...	...	...	43
Dressing Gowns	...	...	...	4
Sundries	...	...	...	242
				<hr/>
				1664
				<hr/>

## PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

	Beast.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Rent.	No. of Pigs at 6d. extra over-weight.
	1s. 6d.	3d.	6d.	9d.		
January	... 107	... 118	... 142	... 1	... —	... 28
February	... 106	... 148	... 138	... —	... —	... 26
March	... 131	... 175	... 163	... 26	... —	... 24
April	... 112	... 167	... 134	... 9	... —	... 13
May	... 111	... 210	... 98	... 5	... —	... 7
June	... 145	... 304	... 107	... —	... —	... 11
July	... 127	... 244	... 73	... 1	... —	... 11
August	... 160	... 292	... 109	... 2	... —	... 15
September...	120	... 139	... 106	... —	... —	... 19
October	... 119	... 174	... 149	... 1	... —	... 11
November	... 146	... 195	... 224	... 1	... —	... 24
December	... 113	... 127	... 222	... —	... —	... 46
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1497	2293	1665	46	—	235
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The premises have been well conducted during the year, and the best of friendship exists all round.

## SUMMARY.

	1906.		1907.		Decrease.	Increase.
Beasts ...	1330	...	1497	...	—	167
Sheep ...	2202	...	2293	...	—	91
Pigs ...	1421	...	1665	...	—	244
Calves ...	37	...	46	...	—	9
Overweight	233	...	235	...	—	2





## PORT OF GOOLE.

Table shewing Number and Tonnage of Vessels which have arrived during the  
Years 1902 to 1907 inclusive.

Years.	Number of Vessels.		Total No. of Vessels, Foreign and Coastwise.	Tonnage.		Total Tonnage, Foreign and Coastwise.
	Foreign.	Coastwise.		Foreign.	Coastwise.	
1902	1377	1098	2475	531943	328178	860120
1903	1336	1103	2439	537018	329897	864918
1904	1362	1232	2594	558864	384209	940073
1905	1548	1511	3059	613797	435410	1049207
1906	1892	1737	3629	758820	520275	1279095
1907	2097	1723	3820	874447	515385	1389832