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# **REPORT**

ON THE

**SANITARY CONDITION**

OF THE

**MALTON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT,**

THE ADMINISTRATION THEREIN

OF THE

**Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,**

AND

**The Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907,**

FOR THE YEAR 1908,

BY

**HENRY MAINWARING HOLT.**

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H., &c.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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1909.



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THE SANITARY CONDITION  
OF THE  
**Malton Urban Sanitary District**  
DURING 1908.

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
TO THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

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GENTLEMEN,

**Area of the District.**

The area of the District is 4,130 acres.

**Population.**

For the purposes of this Report, an estimate is required of the number of persons living in the District at Mid-summer, 1908. The estimate for 1908 is 4,758 persons, being the number found by the last census.

**Vital Statistics and Tables.**

Since the population of your District may be regarded as stationary, I have taken the number recorded at census of 1901, namely, 4,758, as the basis of my calculations. The tables which follow are in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board, and should afford valuable information both to the Board, the County Council, and the District Council.

**Birth-rates.**

Table I. deals with the vital statistics of the whole district.

The number of births during the year 1908 was 99, the rate therefore being 20·80 per 1,000. There were 12 deaths under one year of age, the rate of mortality therefore being 121·21 per 1,000 births registered.



TABLE I. BIRTHS AND DEATHS (Whole District.)

Urban District.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Deaths under One Year of Age.		Deaths at all Ages. Total.		Deaths in Public Institutions.		Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.		Deaths of residents registered beyond District		Deaths at all Ages. Nett.	
		Number.	Rate*	Number.	Rate per 1000 births registered.	Number.	Rate*	Number.	Rate*	Number.	Rate*	Number.	Rate*	Number.	Rate*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	12	13	
1898	4684	129	27.54	21	169.35	74	15.79	7	1		74	15.79			
1899	4684	128	27.32	21	164.06	87	18.57	8	1		87	18.57			
1900	4684	124	26.47	18	161.29	92	19.64	20	12		84	17.07			
1901	4758	130	27.32	11	87.69	73	15.34	16	11		62	13.03			
1902	4758	104	21.85	10	96.15	78	16.39	14	7		71	14.92			
1903	4758	140	29.42	15	107.14	79	16.60	11	5		74	15.55			
1904	4758	108	22.69	12	111.11	90	18.91	17	12		78	16.39			
1905	4758	132	27.74	10	75.00	84	17.65	20	12		72	15.13			
1906	4758	114	23.95	16	140.35	82	17.23	12	6	2	78	16.39			
1907	4758	108	22.69	9	83.33	58	12.18	6	0	0	58	12.18			
Averages for years 1898-1907.	4735.8	121.7	25.69	14.3	119.54	79.7	16.83	13.1	6.7	1	73.8	15.50			
1908	4758	99	20.80	12	121.21	50	10.50	3	0	0	50	10.50			

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

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

TABLE II. BIRTHS AND DEATHS (Localities.)

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Whole District.				St. Mary's Ward.				St. Michael's				St. Leonard's				Workhouse.			
	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.
1898	4684	129	74	21	874	23	16	1	1746	41	22	5	2064	65	43	15	2064	6	8	0
1899	4684	128	87	21	874	28	16	2	1746	29	23	3	2064	65	45	15	2064	6	9	1
1900	4684	124	92	18	874	20	16	4	1746	39	21	2	2064	56	35	12	2064	9	20	0
1901	4758	130	73	11	867	29	7	1	1659	35	9	1	2162	58	41	8	2162	8	16	1
1902	4758	104	78	10	867	22	21	3	1659	26	18	1	2162	52	24	6	2162	4	15	0
1903	4758	140	79	15	867	27	13	4	1659	44	18	2	2162	58	37	9	2162	11	6	0
1904	4758	108	90	12	867	22	19	2	1659	24	17	1	2162	58	37	8	2162	4	5	1
1905	4758	132	84	10	867	29	13	2	1659	36	18	0	2162	62	35	7	2162	5	18	1
1906	4758	114	82	16	867	28	15	6	1659	30	24	5	2162	46	34	5	2162	10	5	0
1907	4758	108	58	9	867	17	8	3	1659	37	14	3	2162	50	30	3	2162	4	6	0
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907	4735.8	121.7	79.7	14.3	869.1	24.5	13.4	2.8	1685.1	34.1	18.4	2.3	2132.6	57.0	36.1	8.8	2132.6	6.5	10.8	.4
1908	4758	99	50	12	867	26	8	1	1659	28	15	2	2162	38	24	8	2162	7	3	1



TABLE III. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.					TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.				St. Mary's.	St. Michael's.	St. Leonard's.	Workhouse.
		1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65				
Scarlet fever	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Enteric Fever.	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diphtheria ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Erysipelas .....	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..
Totals .....	7	2	2	3	..	2	4	1	..

The Classification of Death Causes.—The causes of death, as they appear in the following, are systematically arranged.

TABLE IV. Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SURJOINED AGES.						DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	St. Mary's	St. Michaels	St. Leonards		Work-house
Measles .....	1		1					1		1		
Whooping Cough .....	1	1								1		
Diarrhoea .....	1	1								1		
Enteritis .....	1	1								1		
Puerperal Fever .....	1								1			
Phthisis .....	3								1	2		
Other Tubercular Diseases	2	1		1				1		1		
Bronchitis .....	6	3				3		2	3	1		
Alcoholism : Cirrhosis of Liver .....	1									1		
Premature Birth .....	2	2						1				
Heart Diseases .....	10					5			2	7		1
Found Drowned .....	1					1				1		
All other causes .....	20	3				4			5	9		2
<b>All causes .....</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>		



Infantile Mortality During the Year 1908.—Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

TABLE V.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Whooping Cough . . . . .													1				1
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis					2						1						1
Premature Birth . . . . .	1	1			1												2
Congenital Defects . . . . .	1																1
Atrophy, debility, marasmus						1		1	1								3
Tuberculous Peritonitis :																	1
Tabes Mesenterica								1									1
Bronchitis . . . . .				1	1								2				3
	2	1	1	1	4	1		2	1		1		3				12

Births in the year—legitimate 80, illegitimate 19.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 50.



### Death-rates.

The total number of deaths registered in the district was 50, giving a gross rate of 10.50 per 1,000. I believe this rate to be the lowest on record for your district.

Table II. deals with the vital statistics for the various Parishes.

Table III. shows that 7 cases have been notified during the year, namely, 1 of Typhoid Fever, 2 of Scarlet Fever, 3 of Erysipelas, and 1 of Diphtheria. Two cases of Erysipelas and one of Diphtheria were imported. The Scarlet Fever cases occurred in houses where proper isolation was impossible; there was, however, no spread of the disease to other children of the respective families. The case of Typhoid in all probability was due to defective drainage system becoming infected by a visitor.

Table IV.—The absence of deaths from notifiable infectious disease is noteworthy, but I regret to be unable to report any diminution in deaths from the various forms of tuberculous diseases. Nine deaths occurred at ages between 75 and 92.

Table V. states the cause of Infantile Mortality during the year, and gives other important data from which information may be drawn; for instance, it will be seen that 6.25 per cent. of legitimate children and 36.84 per cent. of illegitimate children die within a year of birth. The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted in this district.

### Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

The Local Government Board have issued an Order to provide for the Notification to the Medical Officers of Health of Sanitary Authorities of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring amongst the inmates of Poor Law Institutions or amongst persons under the care of District Medical Officers, and for the taking of certain measures in such cases.

Article IX. requires special note, since it safeguards the interest of the patient and provides against the putting in force of any enactment which renders the poor person, or person in charge of the poor person, or any other person, liable to a penalty, or subjects the poor person to any restriction, prohibition, or disability affecting himself, or his employment, occupation, means of livelihood, or residence, on the ground of his suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Subject as aforesaid, a Council, on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, in the case of a poor person in relation to whom a notification in pursuance of these Regulations has been posted to the Medical Officer of Health, may, for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection from Pulmonary Tuberculosis:—

(i.) take all such measures, or do all such things as are authorised, in any case of infectious disease, or of dangerous infectious disease, by any enactment relating to public health, and as have reference to the destruction and disinfection of infected articles, or the cleansing or disinfecting of premises;

(ii.) take all such measures or do all such things as are appropriate and necessary for the safe disposal or destruction of infectious material, produced and discharged, as a result of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and otherwise for the prevention of the spread of infection from any such material;



(iii.) afford or supply all such assistance, facilities, or articles as, within such reasonable limits as the circumstances of the case require and allow, will obviate, or remove, or diminish the risk of infection arising from the conditions affecting the use or occupation of any room, when used or occupied by the poor person as a sleeping apartment; and

(iv.) furnish, for the use of the poor person, on loan, or otherwise, any appliance, apparatus, or utensil which will be of assistance for the purpose of any precaution against the spread of infection.

A Council, on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, may provide and publish or distribute in the form of placards, handbills, or leaflets, suitable summaries of information and instruction respecting Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the precautions to be taken against the spread of infection from that disease.

The above measures are practically identical with those recommended in my Annual Report for 1901. I have kept a careful record of all cases of Tuberculous disease since 1892, and have made special reference to the same in most of my Annual Reports.

The Urban District Council has always shown itself ready to adopt practical means for the prevention of this disease; local statistics, however, show no diminution of the number of cases and of deaths from this dread scourge, and I am strongly of opinion that the systematic inspection of premises upon which Tuberculous disease exists, or has existed, would lead to important results.

Notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is optional in this district, and has so far proved a failure. Most of the cases are treated at home, whilst others are sent out of the district into such institutions as will receive them.

### Housing of the Working Classes.

In the interests of the town and district this subject deserves most careful attention. The want of suitable houses for the working classes is still felt, and that, in spite of private enterprise having made some provision in this direction during the past ten or twelve years, but in this district the problem cannot be left to the private speculator for solution.

In my previous Annual Reports I have respectfully urged upon the "Estate" the necessity of replacing cottages, which have become untenable from various causes, by re-building others of modern type.

My Annual Report for 1896 contains a Schedule of dilapidated property, and, on reference, it will be found that many of the old buildings therein classified, still remain.

The Council has interested itself, and has issued its orders from time to time; furthermore, it has instructed its Officers to wait upon the Estate Agent with respect to this matter, but I regret to record that little progress has been made.

### Water Supply.

The district has been supplied with 66,573,280 gallons during the year, which gives an average daily consumption of 36.47 gallons per head. The Water Supply has been, in every sense, satisfactory. It is a pure natural water, derived from a well sunk in the middle oolite. No case of lead poisoning has ever come to my knowledge in connection with the Water Supply.



## Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops Orders.

The systematic inspection of the various premises affected by the above-named Orders have been carefully carried out, and duly reported upon to the Sanitary Committee.

There is distinct evidence that certain Cowkeepers and Milk Sellers are adopting more up-to-date methods in dealing with milk supplied to the general public. Samples of milk are taken from time to time, but hitherto it has not been found necessary to institute proceedings against any Milk Seller in this district.

## Food Inspection.

All meat is inspected at the Public Slaughter House, save where necessity demands slaughter elsewhere, under these conditions the Sanitary Officials are notified and the carcass is duly inspected before its disposal. No action has been taken under Section 117 of the Public Health Act of 1875 during the year.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act is administered by the County Council.

## Sewerage and Drainage.

The district is by natural formation well adapted for drainage purposes, and its requirements are amply met. The chief sewers are constructed of sanitary pipes, of diameters varying from 6 to 18 inches, according to the requirements of the locality. At the head of the main sewers flushing tanks are placed, and these have a capacity of about 4,000 gallons each, such tanks are filled with water containing a disinfectant, and are discharged twice a week, using something over 30,000 gallons of water. The sewers are ventilated by vertical shafts leading from the crown of the sewer to surface gratings in the streets, as also by cast iron pipes run up by the sides of buildings, and in other suitable positions.

Cesspools, which formerly were not unfrequently met with, have now for the most part been filled up and done away with.

Drainage has greatly improved in many instances, the pail system has almost entirely replaced the sunken ashpit, whilst the better class of house is usually provided with adequate water closet accommodation of modern type.

## Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.

The scavenging of the town is undertaken by the Council. Both dry ashes and excreta pails are collected weekly, the former in carts, the latter in covered vans, carted directly to the scavenging depôt, where the ashes are screened, and the excreta pails emptied, cleansed, and disinfected. The resulting manure is stored under a covered shed, and is disposed of to the farmers of the district.

## Inspection of District.—Nuisances.

During the year I have inspected every part of your district, and have made special inquiries into particular insanitary conditions requiring abatement. Taking the district as a whole, I am of opinion that it may be described as particularly healthy.



**NUISANCES.**—There has been a remarkable decrease in the number of nuisances reported during the past few years. This may be partly owing to the steady progress that has been made in the repairing of cottage property, and partly to the immediate abatement of nuisances, to which attention has been drawn by the Sanitary Officials. I regret to find that the number of unabated nuisances is somewhat large, and I must again recommend the Council to enforce due compliance with its orders.

### **Procedure in case of Infectious Diseases.**

Every case of infectious disease notified during the year has been visited by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector, the premises inspected and special inquiries made; the Schoolmasters have been immediately notified of the existence of any infectious disease in the homes of their respective scholars, and every practical precaution has been taken in order to prevent the spread of such disease.

**DISINFECTION.**—The “Thresh” portable disinfectant has been in use three times during the year, and is always available on the requisition of a medical practitioner.

### **Common Lodging House.**

There is only one common lodging house in the district, and this has been duly visited and inspected during the year.

### **Slaughter House.**

Careful attention has been given to the sanitary requirements of the Public Slaughter House by this Council during the year. On the 24th August a deputation from the Butchers' Association was received by the Sanitary Committee.

The following is a Summary of the points dealt with:—

1. Blood Cart too near the Keeping-House, giving rise to offensive odours and harbouring flies, should be emptied at more frequent intervals.
2. Steam from open set-pot giving rise to excess of moisture, and retarding the proper setting of meat. Canopy to be provided.
3. Partition of lairs to prevent animals injuring one another.
4. Provision for Urinal and W.C. accommodation for use of butchers.
5. Repair to yard paving.
6. Regular use of Greener's Instantaneous Cattle Killer.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with respect to all the above items, save the use of the Instantaneous Cattle Killer, which I regret, since I am convinced it is the most humane method of slaughter, and in no way harmful to the meat. There has been no complaint with regard to the way in which the Slaughter House is kept by the man in charge.



## The Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907.

Section 13 of the above Act came into force on the 1st day of January, 1908, and incorporates two main provisions, namely, first, the duty laid upon all Local Education Authorities of the medical inspection of school children ; and secondly, the power given to all Local Education Authorities of making arrangements for attending to the health and physical condition of the children in Elementary Schools.

The regulations require every School Medical Officer to make an Annual Report to the Local Education Authority on the schools and children under his superintendance, which report should be printed for facility of reference, and in order that a supply of copies may be available for distribution amongst the members of the Authority and other persons interested. I have incorporated such report with my Annual Report upon the sanitary condition of the town, since this arrangement appears the most practical and economical to adopt under the circumstances.

### Public Elementary Schools.

Subjoined is a list of Schools, with the number of children on register :—

National School, Old Malton	197
National School, New Malton	246
Wesleyan School, Greengate	287
St. Mary's Roman Catholic School	64
Infants' School, Wentworth Street	120

### Sanitary Condition of Schools.

Speaking generally the whole of the Schools in the district are in a fairly satisfactory condition, but having regard to Circular 576 issued by the Board of Education, it is evident that further effort must be made upon the part of School Managers to meet present day requirements. There are always difficulties in adapting old buildings to modern wants, but if the requirements are reasonable many of the difficulties will be found to disappear.

It is my duty as School Medical Officer to report upon the Schools of this district, especially with regard to conditions affecting the health and well-being of the scholars.

The Wentworth Street Infants' School is a quite modern structure, and meets its requirements. The same may be said of the small Roman Catholic School. Other schools are of much older date, particularly the Wesleyan School, Greengate, where the best is made of an old building. The National School, St. Michael's Street, is much "built in," the play-ground is extremely limited, and ventilation, particularly of the large room, is much interfered with. The National School, Old Malton, does not possess a cloak-room, neither is there any lavatory accommodation, a single tap in the school yard being the only provision in this respect. I regard both these requirements as urgently needed, since some of the children have to walk long distances in order to attend this particular school, and it is especially in their interest that I recommend the provision of such accommodation.



### School Closure.

Wentworth Street Infants' School was closed in February for a period of fourteen days owing to the prevalence of measles amongst the infants. The disease did not spread to the children attending other schools in the district. The Infants' School was again closed from the 17th November to the 4th December owing to the incidence of whooping cough, and it was found necessary to extend such closure for a further period of three weeks. A reference to the mortality tables will, I think, show the wisdom of the course taken. Special Reports were sent to the Local Government Board and North Riding County Council, as is necessary to be done with reference to such School Closure.

The health of the scholars attending the other schools throughout the district has been in every way satisfactory, only two cases of scarlatina having been reported during the year. I visited both homes and school, and duly reported that I did not anticipate any spread of the disease.

### Organisation and Working.

In this district the organisation must necessarily be simple, and indeed for the present might include teachers, attendance officers, district nurses, and sanitary officials; the essential element, however, is the active and intelligent co-operation of the parent. "The home is the point at which health must be controlled ultimately." The Act aims at nothing less than the complete supervision of the health of the individual child, whether at home or at school. Medical inspection is the first step in the direction of amelioration, and must be backed up by other agencies, as indicated in Circular 576 of the Board of Education. Happily in most small urban communities District Nursing Associations are now established, and these should have the support of the Education Authority in order to enlist the services of the Nurse, who would in many cases perform the all-important duty of educating and interesting the parents in the aims and objects which this legislation has in view.

### Scope and Extent of Medical Inspection carried out during the year.

Twenty-one visits have been paid to the schools during the year, and the total number of children examined is 168. Of these 107 were found in respect of whom directions were given for the treatment of defects, for the most part these were minor ailments, others were more serious in character, and it was found necessary to notify 69 parents. I may mention that parents are invited to attend the medical inspection of their children, but few have taken advantage of this privilege, the reason given being that they cannot afford the time. This absence is to be regretted, since much valuable information is lost, having reference to the child's previous health, and the opportunity of instructing and advising the parent is lost.

The Schedule of Medical Inspection of School Children during the year appears in the Appendix.

I must take this opportunity of thanking the teachers for their cordial co-operation in all matters relating to the health of the scholars; without such help it would be impossible to carry out the duties imposed by the Act. The active co-operation of the Sanitary Officials is also needed, since the Board of Education "view the entire subject of school hygiene, not as a speciality or as a group of specialities existing by and of themselves, but as an integral factor in the health of the nation."



## The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The factories and workshops throughout the district have been duly inspected during the year, and I have to report them as being kept in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

No list of outworkers has been received from any employer in this district, neither is there any return of outworkers from other districts, nor from this district to others.

The Register of Factories and Workshops is kept by the Sanitary Inspector, from which the following particulars are abstracted :—

**FACTORIES.**—There are two breweries, two flour mills, two machinists, two engineers and implement makers, four letterpress printers, four aerated water manufacturers, one creamery, one electric light station, one boot factory, and one leather factory. Total, 20, There are no factories in this district at which more than 40 persons are employed.

**WORKSHOPS.**—There are twelve workshops occupied by dress-makers and milliners, eight by tailors, four by watch repairers, one by ropemaker, seven by bakers, four by upholsters and cabinet-makers, three by saddlers, one by a gunsmith; to these may be added two limestone quarries, Total, 42.

The bakehouses in the district are satisfactorily kept, and usually employ a man and a boy.

There are no underground bakehouses.

Signed,

**HENRY M. HOLT.**

January 25th, 1909.



## APPENDIX—A.

Schedule of Nuisances for Year ended Dec. 31st, 1908.

Description of Nuisance.	Number reported.	Number abated.	No. promised abatement.	Number in Abeyance	Total.
Asphalte (defective) .....	4	4	..	..	4
Ashpits (defective).....	3	2	1	..	3
Buildings (dangerous) .....	6	4	2	..	6
Do. (insanitary) .....	2	2	..	..	2
Drains (defective) .....	5	3	1	1	5
Piggeries (insanitary) .....	4	4	..	..	4
Privies (insanitary) .....	1	..	..	1	1
Spouting (defective) .....	1	..	..	1	1
Totals .....	26	19	4	3	26

ROBT. RICHARDSON,  
Borough Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

## APPENDIX—B.

Schedule of unabated Nuisances brought forward to Dec. 1908.

Description.	Number.
Ashpits (defective) .....	8
Bedrooms (defective) .....	1
Buildings (dangerous) .....	2
Buildings (insanitary) .....	3
Drains (defective) .....	5
Privies (insanitary) .....	6
Spouting (defective) .....	1
Total .....	26

ROBT. RICHARDSON,  
Sanitary Inspector.



## SCHEDULE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CHILDREN.

PARTICULARS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

1. Number of visits paid to Schools and Departments :—21.
2. Total number of children inspected :—168.
3. Number of children inspected.

		Average Height and Weight in English Measures.				
				Height.	Weight.	
				Feet.	Inches.	Stones. Pounds.
at 3 years of age	{ male	4	3	0½	2	4
	{ female	6	3	2	2	7
at 4 years of age	{ male	12	3	2½	2	7
	{ female	9	3	3	2	7
at 5 years of age	{ male	23	3	5½	2	11
	{ female	14	3	4½	2	8
at 6 years of age	{ male	4	3	7½	2	13½
	{ female	5	3	7	2	13
at 7 years of age	{ male	3	3	8½	3	0½
	{ female	2	3	9¼	2	13
at 8 years of age	{ male	1	3	11½	3	12
	{ female	2	3	11	3	6½
at 9 years of age	{ male	0	—	—	—	—
	{ female	2	4	3	4	5
at 10 years of age	{ male	2	4	4¼	4	6¼
	{ female	2	4	3½	4	10
at 12 years of age	{ male	8	4	7	4	12
	{ female	5	4	9	5	7
at 13 years of age	{ male	29	4	9	5	10
	{ female	21	4	9½	6	0
at 14 years of age	{ male	4	4	10	6	1
	{ female	9	4	11	6	3

4. No. of children referred for subsequent or further examination :—  
None.
5. Number of children in respect of whom directions were given for treatment of defects :—107.
6. Statement of assistance given by Nurses, Managers of Schools, Teachers, Attendance Officers, or other persons :—Clerical assistance at examination given by Head Teacher.
7. The extent to which disturbance of school arrangements was involved by the inspection :—Not affected.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DEFECTS in respect of which notice was sent to parents :—69.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN, 107.

Cleanliness and condition of skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
"                    "            head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
"                    "            body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Teeth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Nose—									
Tonsils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Submaxillary and cervical glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
External eye disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vision ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Speech ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart and circulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Deformities, spinal disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
									<hr/>
									117
									<hr/>

N.B.—Some children have several defects, *e.g.*, Rickets, defective sight, and hearing was found in one child, hence the difference between total defects and total number of children.

Signed,

**HENRY M. HOLT,**

Malton Urban District Council.





