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Melbourn  
Rural District Council.



REPORT

For the Year 1906,

BY

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# MELBOURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## REPORT.

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I beg leave to communicate to the Melbourn Rural District Council my Annual Report for the year 1906 on "the conditions affecting the health in the District and . . . . the means for improving those conditions," and in addressing myself to this task I have to point out to the Council that by the "Memorandum as to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health," issued by the Local Government Board, November 1906, I am directed to discuss prescribed subjects in definite order and give information, which may seem superfluous to the Council. The following extract from the memorandum will make clear the intentions of the Local Government Board:—

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

- "Physical features and general character of the District.
- "The chief occupation of the inhabitants and the influence of any particular occupation on public health.
- "House accommodation, especially for the working classes; its adequacy and fitness for habitation. Sufficiency of open space about houses, and cleanliness of surroundings. Supervision over erection of new houses.
- "Action under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.
- "Sewerage and drainage; its sufficiency in all parts of the District. Condition of sewers and house drains. Method or methods of disposal of sewage. Localities where improvements are needed.
- "Pollution of rivers and streams in the District, the sources and nature of such pollutions, and any action taken to check it.
- "Excrement disposal: system in vogue; defects, if any.
- "Removal and disposal of house refuse—whether by public scavenger or occupiers: frequency and method.
- "Water supply of the District or its several parts: its source (from public service or otherwise), nature (river water, well water, upland water, etc.), sufficiency, wholesomeness, and freedom (by special treatment or otherwise) from risks of pollution.



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

“Schools, especially public elementary schools, sanitary conditions of, including water supply; action taken in relation to the health of the scholars and for preventing the spread of infectious disease. Bye-laws: steps taken for their enforcement, any need of amendment, or of further bye-laws.

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

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

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

“Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which came in force on January 1st, 1902, requires that:—The Medical Officer of Health, of every District Council shall on his annual report to them report specifically on the administration of this Act in Workshops and Workplaces, and he shall send a copy of his annual report or so much of it as deals with this subject to the Secretary of State.

According to my usual practice I first pass in review the Vital Statistics and Disease Incidence of the year.

### 1.—VITAL STATISTICS.

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

The number of deaths which have been registered in the several parishes is 111; this number must be corrected by an addition of deaths which have occurred in Public Institutions outside the district of persons belonging thereto, *viz.*:—three in Addenbrooke's Hospital, twelve in the Union Workhouse, Royston, one in the Buntingford Workhouse, one in the Cottage Hospital, Royston, and one in the County Asylum, respectively, making a corrected total of 129, which on the published Census return of 1901, gives a death-rate from all causes and at all ages per 1,000 living per annum of 13·9. The mean death-rate for the previous nine years is 13·44. The death-rate in England and Wales for the year 1906 is given as 15·4 in the Summary of the Registrar General contained in the Appendix to his Report for the last quarter of the year.

Vital Statistics

Population.

Deaths and  
Death rate.



## Epidemic Mortality.

Deaths in the group of epidemic diseases in the district have been from Typhoid Fever 1; Diarrhœa 1; Whooping Cough 1; total 3; equal to a death-rate from these diseases of 0·35 per thousand living per annum. The mean rate for the previous nine years is 0·16. Influenza has caused six deaths.

## Births and Birth-rate.

The total number of births registered is 163, equal to a birth-rate of 19·0 per thousand living per annum. The mean birth-rate for the previous nine years is 19·5. The birth-rate for England and Wales for the year 1906 is given as 27·0 which is lower than the rate in any other year on record.

## Infantile Mortality.

The ratio of deaths under one year of age to one thousand registered births is 92. The mean rate for the previous nine years is 79.

District.	Deaths Registered.	Cottage Hospital	Share of Workhouse and Buntingford W.H.	County Asylums.	Addenbrooke's Hospital.	Isolation Hospital.	Total.
Melbourn R.D.	111	1	13	1	3	—	129

## Diarrhœa.

The number of deaths from Diarrhœa among persons belonging to the district is 1.

## Phthisis.

The number of deaths from Phthisis among persons belonging to the district is 5, and the death-rate per thousand living from this disease is 0·60.

## Cancer.

The number of deaths from Cancer among persons belonging to the district is 15, and the death-rate is 1·76.

The deaths and death-rate from Diarrhœa, Phthisis, and Cancer respectively, in the district, among persons belonging thereto, during the previous nine years, are set out in the following table:—

	DIARRHŒA.		PHTHISIS.		CANCER.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1897	... 1	... 0·10	7	... 0·73	6	... 0·62
1898	... 6	... 0·64	3	... 0·32	8	... 0·85
1899	... 6	... 0·66	7	... 0·77	6	... 0·66
1900	... 2	... 0·22	10	... 1·13	9	... 1·02
1901	... 0	... 0·00	3	... 0·35	10	... 1·16
1902	... 0	... 0·00	8	... 0·93	10	... 1·16
1903	... 0	... 0·00	9	... 1·05	9	... 1·05
1904	... 2	... 0·23	5	... 0·58	18	... 2·10
1905	... 1	... 0·10	8	... 0·93	12	... 1·4
Average for years 1897—1905	2·0	... 0·20	6·6	... 0·75	9·2	... 1·11



## 2.—DISEASE INCIDENCE.

Disease of an infectious character has been very little prevalent during last year. The number of cases notified during the year is 23, equal to a case rate per thousand of the population of 2·7. The number of cases notified each year since the constitution of the district is as follows:—38 in 1897, 33 in 1898, 33 in 1899, 23 in 1900, 30 in 1901, 52 in 1902, 34 in 1903, 61 in 1904, and 38 in 1905, total 342. The mean case rate is 4·3.

Disease  
Incidence.

No case of Small-Pox has been notified.

Small Pox.

Ten cases of Scarlet Fever (none fatal) in nine households have been notified during the year, equal to a case-rate per thousand of the population of 1·2.

Scarlet Fever

Six of the cases occurred at Melbourn or Meldreth, but inasmuch as they were distributed through January, April, June and August, the disease cannot be regarded as having been in any sense epidemic. Three of the cases in two households occurred at Whaddon and Thriplow in May and September.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in the district during the nine years 1897—1905, are as follows:—Cases 15 in 1897, 16 in 1898, 17 in 1899, 9 in 1900, 15 in 1901, 34 in 1902, 17 in 1903, 47 in 1904, and 22 in 1905; total 192. Deaths, nil. The mean case-rate per thousand of the population is 2·5.

Five cases (none fatal), of Diphtheria have been notified during the year, equal to a case-rate per thousand of the population of 0·58. The first case was notified at Meldreth, on February 26th, and was followed by another case in the same house on March 16th. The infection could not be traced to any antecedent case, but although the house was newly built, some slight sanitary defects were found. The second and fourth cases in order of date occurred on March 5th and 25th, respectively, at Melbourn, in the same house; one patient of each household attended the same School, but were not in the same class, and indeed had no association with each other. The fifth case occurred on October 9th at Fowlmere; there were no circumstances, beyond sanitary defects, specially associated with the case.

Diphtheria.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified and the deaths registered in the district during the nine years 1897—1905 are as follows:—Cases, 7 in 1897, 3 in 1898, 4 in 1899, 4 in 1900, 1 in 1901, 2 in 1902, 2 in 1903, 2 in 1904, and 5 in 1905; total 30. Deaths, 1 in 1899 and 1 in 1902. The mean case-rate per thousand of the population is 0·39; the mean mortality rate 0·04.

Only one case of Typhoid Fever has been notified during the year, and it was regarded with much doubt.

Typhoid Fever.

The number of cases of Typhoid Fever notified and the deaths registered in the district during the nine years 1897—



1905, are as follows:—Cases, 0 in 1897, 3 in 1898, 4 in 1899, 2 in 1900, 2 in 1901, 2 in 1902, 2 in 1903, 2 in 1904, and 2 in 1905; total 19. Deaths, 3 in 1898, 1 in 1899, 2 in 1900, 1 in 1902, and 1 in 1905; total 8. The mean case-rate per thousand of the population is 0·24, mean mortality rate 0·09.

No case of Continued Fever has been notified during the year. The only case of Continued Fever notified during the previous eight years was one in 1898.

Puerperal Fever

No case of Puerperal Fever has been notified during the year. During the nine previous years three cases have been notified, viz., 1 (fatal) in 1897, 1 (fatal) in 1898, 1 in 1900, and 1 (fatal) in 1905.

Six cases of Erysipelas have been notified during the year. The number of cases notified and the number of deaths registered during the previous nine years are as follows:—Cases, 15 in 1897, 9 in 1898, 8 in 1899, 7 in 1900, 12 in 1901, 13 in 1902, 12 in 1903, 10 in 1904, 8 in 1905; total 94. Deaths, 1 in 1900, and 1 in 1905. The mean case-rate per thousand of the population is 1·2.

Measles.

Of the other epidemic but non-notifiable diseases, Measles were present at Fowlmere in April and May; Mumps at Bassingbourn in December.

### 3.—PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

Physical Features &c.

The Melbourn District consists of sixteen parishes, situate in the County of Cambridge, and of three parishes, Great and Little Chishall and Heydon, in the County of Essex, which are associated with the former for the purposes of sanitary administration. These latter rest on boulder clay overlying the upper chalk at a considerable elevation above the rest of the district. The other villages are situated on the flat part of the Cam valley between the Essex and Bedfordshire hills, and with the exception of the whole of Wendy and part of Barrington are either on Tottenhoe Stone or Melbourn Rock. The village of Whaddon rests on the extreme edge of the chalk close to the outcrop of the gault. The chalk thins out in the neighbourhood of all the villages, and springs issue in many places from the base of the chalk and from the main tributaries of the river Cam. At the three villages on the high ground the chalk water is only reached at the considerable depth of about 300ft., while at those villages lying in the Cam valley an abundant supply of wholesome water could be obtained at the source and in many instances is available for the use of the inhabitants.

At Barrington, Meldreth, Shepreth and Foxton, the chalk marl is being worked for the manufacture of Portland Cement, which is becoming an important industry.



#### 4.—HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

The general character of the labourers' dwellings in the district has been adverted to in several previous reports, and during the year the accommodation has been increased by the erection of twelve new houses.

House  
Accommodation

Cottages have been re-thatched and otherwise repaired at the following villages:—Bassingbourn 5, Melbourn 5, Steeple Morden 12, Foxton 2, Thriplow 3, Meldreth 1, Great Chishall 2, Heydon 2, Litlington 8, Bassingbourn 5, Barrington 5; Total 45.

One case of overcrowding at Dolphin Lane, Melbourn, has been reported during the year. One has been abated by the hiring of another cottage near by as a sleeping place for 3 young men of the family.

A dilapidated and dangerous building in High Street, Meldreth, has been the subject of special report; notices to repair in regard to two cottages at Steeple Morden have been served and the work done; three cottages at Brook End, Steeple Morden, were reported on, two to be repaired and one to be pulled down; during the current year all these are being repaired.

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

#### 5.—SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Adverting to my special report on re-construction of the drainage of Main Street and South End, Bassingbourn, and which had been referred to the Parish Council of that place, I have to say that no steps for this object have yet been taken and in view of a serious nuisance, which has occurred during the present year, at a house at South End on account of blockage of the public drain, I think that the work should be taken in hand without further delay.

Sewerage and  
Drainage.

There is no system of sewerage in the district, but in some of the villages drains are provided which in some instances discharge into the water courses,\* and in others into cesspools. The road drains in some of the larger villages are utilised as slop water sewers.

#### 6.—EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

In most of the villages there are still pit-privies remaining, but the gradual substitution of pail closets is being continued with as much rapidity as possible; in this regard the initial steps have been taken for the erection of new closets, &c., at twenty-six of the older houses, and in almost every instance of a newly erected dwelling an E.C. in the case of the cottage or w.c. in the

Excrement  
Disposal.

\* See pages 9 and 10.



better class houses is provided. In some of the better class houses there are water closets connected with cesspools.

In several instances the pit privies are too near the houses owing to want of adequate open space.

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

Some of the difficulty of disposal of slop water, especially in the case of groups of cottages, could be overcome by the interposition of a filter bed, such as I have designed, at the head of the combined drain, or by subsoil irrigation.

#### 7.—REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

Removal of  
Refuse.

The House refuse is removed and disposed of by the occupiers temporarily in ash pits, and afterwards on the gardens or allotments.

There is no system of scavenging in any of the villages; it might be worth while for the Council to consider whether systematic scavenging might not be introduced in several of the larger villages in the district.

#### 8.—WATER SUPPLY.

Water Supply.

At Barrington, Abington Pigotts, Meldreth, Whaddon, Wendy and Shingay, the supply of water for drinking purposes, is derived from artesian wells sunk into the Greensand formation.

At Great and Little Chishall part of the supply is obtained from wells and part from ponds.

In the other villages in the district the supply is obtained from surface wells and in a few cases from natural springs and water courses.

Many of the surface wells are liable to pollution by the local conditions.

The projected scheme mentioned in last year's report to supplement the supply at Great Chishall by the collection of rain water from the roof of the Chapel and the Manse, which together have an approximate roof area of 377 square yards has been completed.

Public pumps and fountains have been repaired at the following villages:—Barrington 2, Litlington 1, Shepreth 2, Guilden Morden 2.

Six certificates under Sec. 6 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, have been granted by the Council.

In regard to the water of a well mentioned in my report of last year constructed for the supply of a row of six newly-built cottages at Meldreth, which had fallen under suspicion, samples have been taken for analysis from both the pump and the disused well reservoir and reported as pure.

Six samples of water have been taken for analysis and one only (Guilden Morden) found polluted; in regard to this case, which is hopeless, other arrangements have been made



It is a matter of common knowledge that many of the artesian fountains in the village streets, supplied from the lower greensand, have within recent years ceased to flow at all or flow so feebly (for instance at Meldreth) that not so much as a gallon of water can be got in five or six minutes, a condition caused I think by the lowering of the plane of saturation through excessive demand, while on the other hand many thousands of gallons are daily running to waste on the abandoned sites of worked-out coprolite beds. It is in my opinion a matter of serious concern that steps should be taken (by what authority other than a County Water Board I cannot say) to close the tubes that have been sunk in these disused coprolite beds and thus help to raise the plane of saturation towards its former level.

### 9.—PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL HAVE SUPERVISION.

The Slaughterhouses, Dairies and Cowsheds, have been periodically inspected; White-washing has been ordered in several instances where required. Inspections

### 10.—FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, has imposed several new and important powers and duties on the District Council. Factories and Workshops.

**Factories.**—There are no non-textile factories in the district where more than forty persons are employed; the Motor Factory at Bassingbourn has been removed from the district.

**Workshops.**—The number of Workshops at present recorded is 72, including 21 Bakehouses, 16 Blacksmiths, 5 Builders, 2 Bootmakers, 3 Carpenters, 10 Dressmakers, 5 Harness Makers, 1 Plumber, 3 Tailors and 5 Wheelwrights, 1 Engineer.

The Workshops above-mentioned have been inspected from time to time, and only one defect has had to be dealt with.

**Bakehouses.**—The twenty-one Bakehouses mentioned above have been periodically inspected during the year, and the special regulations contained in the Act, have been enforced. There is no underground Bakehouse in the district.

**Register of Workshops.**—A register of Workshops in the district has been compiled.

### 11.—NUISANCES AND POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

Only minor nuisances have had to be dealt with and these are included in the Inspector's Table of work. Nuisances.

The tributary of the Cam called the Rhee skirts the district on the west side, and is the stream most affected by local



pollutions, while the tributary called the Granta in like manner skirts the east, but belongs to another watershed, and is therefore little affected; a considerable area of the Rhee is affected by drainage pollution at Steeple Morden and Guilden Morden. Two other arms are polluted at Litlington, Bassingbourn and Melbourn, and when the intermittent stream in Wardington Bottom is running, pollution reaches the river from Fowlmere also, while the main stream of the Rhee is polluted at Barrington.

## 12.—METHOD OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Isolation  
Hospital,  
&c.

The methods of dealing with infectious diseases are by notification, followed by enquiry by the Medical Officer of Health, Inspector of Nuisances, or by both, according to the importance of the cases. The Joint Isolation Hospital for this District and, the Royston Urban District, and the Ashwell Rural District is situate at Garden Walk, Royston, and five cases of Scarlet Fever from this district have been treated there during the year. Where cases are not removed advice is given to the householders to carry out isolation in their own homes as far as is practicable. The Schools' authorities are informed of the households in which infectious diseases have appeared, with a request to exclude all the members until they are free from infection; but where epidemic influence shows a tendency to spread closure of the Schools is recommended.

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

At the conclusion of a case of infectious disease the infected rooms and the articles contained therein are disinfected by aerial disinfectants.

## 12.—ADOPTIVE ACTS.

Adoptive  
Acts.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, came into operation in August 1906, but Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, has not yet been adopted.

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

BUSHELL ANNINGSOON.

TABLE I.

## Melbourn Rural District.

Table showing Vital Statistics for the year 1906 and the antecedent nine years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to the middle of the year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	*Rate.	UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES.					Number.	*Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
†1897	9558	194	20.3	15	77	102	10.7			14	116	12.1
1898	9308	227	24.3	19	84	100	10.7			2	102	10.9
1899	9057	170	18.7	12	70	107	11.8			14	121	13.3
1900	8806	205	23.2	23	112	132	14.9			12	144	16.3
1901	8556	215	25.1	13	60	94	10.9			18	112	13.0
1902	8556	170	19.8	12	70	114	13.3			16	130	15.2
1903	8556	197	23.0	17	86	113	13.2			10	123	14.3
1904	8556	171	19.9	10	58	100	11.6			13	113	13.2
1905	8556	174	20.3	17	97	105	12.3	<i>None in District.</i>	<i>None in District.</i>	14	119	12.7
Averages for years 1897—1905.	8834	191	19.5	15	79	107	12.15	...	...	13	120	13.44
1906...	8556	163	19.0	15	94	111	12.97	...	...	18	129	13.9

\* Rates calculated per 1,000 of population.

† District constituted in this year.

The Public Institutions taken into account for the purposes of this and Table IV. are the Union Workhouse and Cottage Hospital, Royston, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, and the County Asylum, Fulbourn.

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

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

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	...	...	...	39515.
Total population at all ages	...	...	...	8556.
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	2115.
Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	4.0.

} Census 1901.



TABLE II.

Omitted by direction of the Local Government Board as needless for small and undivided districts.

TABLE III.

**Melbourn Rural District.**

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							No. of cases removed to Hospital.
	At Ages—Years.							
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upw'ds.	
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	5	...	1	3	1	...	...	...
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	7	...	...	1	...	2	4	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	10	...	4	5	1	...	...	5
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>23</b>	...	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

NOTE.—The Joint Isolation Hospital for this District, the Royston Urban District and the Ashwell Rural District, is situate at Garden Walk, Royston.

TABLE IV.

## Melbourn Rural District.

Causes of Death at several age periods during the Year 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever... { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None in District.
{ Enteric ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
{ Other continued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Cholera... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa. (see notes on next page)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis. (see notes on next page)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ... ..	5	...	...	1	1	2	1	...
Other tubercular diseases... ..	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease... ..	15	...	...	...	...	7	8	...
Bronchitis ... ..	9	2	...	...	...	...	7	...
Pneumonia ... ..	7	1	1	1	...	2	2	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Venereal diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ... ..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents of Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases ... ..	26	...	...	...	2	9	15	...
Accidents ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not certified ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
All other causes ... ..	48	8	1	...	...	8	31	...
All causes ... ..	129	16	4	2	3	35	69	...









# RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MELBOURN.

## INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES' REPORT, 1906.

Animals removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Certificates under Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cesspits cleaned out and filled in	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cottages cleansed under Sec. 46, Public Health Act, 1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cottages re-thatched and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Drains cleared out and repaired, and dung heaps removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses fumigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
New closets and privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
„ drains made	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ houses built	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ wells sunk	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Notices to repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ abate nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Privy cesspits filled up	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Privies and closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cottages overcrowded, abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Samples of water taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sink drains disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Travelling vans inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Visits to infectious cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
„ slaughterhouses, bakehouses, dairies and cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Watercourses cleaned out	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wells cleaned out and pumps and fountains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

W. J. WEBB,

*Inspector of Nuisances.*