

[Report 1900] / Medical Officer of Health, Patrington R.D.C.

Contributors

Patrington (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1900

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/aamcj3vr>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Bleak House, Patrington,
January, 1901.

To the District Council of Patrington.

Gentlemen.—I have pleasure in presenting to you my fifth annual report on the health of the district for the year ending December 31st, 1900.

The population of the district is estimated at 7,559. The number of births has been 154; out of this number 16 were illegitimate, a proportion of 1 in 9.62, compared with 1 in 51.66 in 1899. Total number of males born in 1900, 68; total number of females born, 86. The birth rate has been 20.37 per 1,000, compared with 20.05 in 1899, 20.4 in 1898, 21.9 in 1897, 25.06 in 1896, and 24.08 in 1895. The births took place as follows:—

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Males	19	19	14	16
Females	22	18	27	19

From this it will be seen that the birth rate is steadily but surely decreasing from year to year.

Eighty-seven children were vaccinated during 1900, out of 154 born. Of these 84 were vaccinated publicly and 3 privately, and 4 persons over the age of 10 years were vaccinated.

During the year 121 persons have died—56 males and 65 females. This is at the rate of 16.00 per 1,000, compared with 14.28 in 1899, 12.79 in 1898, 12.82 in 1897, 14.9 in 1896, and 15.5 in 1895. The average age at death for the whole district during 1900 has been 44 years 11 months 1 week 5 days, compared with 47 years 3 months 1 week 3 days in 1899.

The relative number of deaths at the various ages come out as—

Age Group	Deaths	Average per 1,000
Under 1 year	24	3.17
Over 1 and under 5	8	
Over 5 and under 15	5	
Over 15 and under 25	7	
Over 25 and under 65	20	
Over 65	57	

The Coroner has held 7 inquests during the year, compared with 15 in 1899 and 7 in 1898; 1 death only is returned as uncertified, against 4 in 1899 and 3 in 1898. There has been a return of influenza in a modified form, but with the unfortunate result that one-tenth of the total deaths of the district (12) is due to that cause.

The following have been the chief causes of death:—Whooping cough 4, diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, continued fever 1, epidemic influenza 12, diarrhoea 4, septic diseases 1, consumption (phthisis) 10, other tubercular diseases 1, cancer 5, bronchitis 5, pneumonia 1, other respiratory diseases 3, premature birth 2, accidents of parturition 1, heart diseases 22, accidents 3, all other diseases 42. No deaths took place in the parishes of Frodingham, Hilston, Tunstall, Skeffling, Outnewton, or Owstwick. The deaths took place as follow:—

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Males	18	13	11	14
Females	20	16	13	16

Following my usual plan, I append a table showing at a glance the births, deaths, comparative rates, and average age at death of each parish:—

Parish	Deaths		Births	Rate per 1,000	Avg. age at death
	Bths.	Dths.			
Burstock	11	8	17.97	24.71	27
Burton Pidsea	5	4	11.42	14.48	38.8
Easington	9	1	23.52	2.59	88
Frodingham	1	—	—	14.92	—
Halsham	3	7	29.6	12.5	21.7
Hilston	—	—	—	—	—
Hollym	4	7	28.57	14.27	48.5
Humpton	2	2	10.00	10.00	30.6
Keyingham	8	11	19.64	14.28	54.1
Kilsea	5	2	12.50	31.25	2.5

Parish	Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Avg. age at death
Ottringham	5	7	14.00	10.00
Out Newton	0	0	—	—
Owstwick	1	0	—	11.23
Owthorne	2	2	20.00	20.00
Patrington	26	20	16.94	22.03
Umon	4	8	83.33	166.66
Paul	16	6	10.71	28.57
Rimswell	5	2	16.66	41.66
Roos	6	10	20.40	12.24
Rye Hill	7	5	19.23	26.15
Skeffling	2	0	—	14.81
Sunk Island	9	3	6.66	20.0
Thorngumbald	8	4	13.79	27.58
Tunstall	3	0	—	25.00
Waxholme	3	3	42.85	42.85
Welwick	5	6	15.82	18.98
Winestead	4	3	21.42	28.57

Compared with this, the following table shows the average population, births, and deaths for the past ten years, 1890-1899:—

Parish	Avg pop.	Avg bths.	Avg dths.	Avg under 1 yr.
Burstock	441	13.4	7.2	1.3
Burton Pidsea	345	9	3.6	1.3
Easington	377	11.7	5.5	1.1
Frodingham	67	2.7	.3	.1
Halsham	240	5.6	3.5	.4
Hilston	38	.2	.5	.1
Hollym	253	6.7	2.1	.4
Humpton	197	3.6	2.4	.4
Keyingham	582	14.1	9.2	2.2
Kilsea	163	4	3	.3
Ottringham	515	11.1	7.3	1.9
Out Newton	42	1.1	.1	0
Owstwick	89	2.1	.4	.2
Owthorne	89	2.3	2.6	.4
Patrington	11.39	22.8	20.3	3.8
Patrington Union	51.6	2.8	6.4	.3
Paul	538	16.1	9.3	2.7
Rimswell	121	3.7	1.2	0
Roos	491	10.4	4.9	.3
Rye Hill	261	5.9	2.9	.5
Skeffling	137	2.3	2.3	.3
Sunk Island	444	8.3	3	.7
Thorngumbald	290	8.3	5.1	1.3
Tunstall	120	3.1	1.6	.3
Waxholme	70	2	1.2	.2
Welwick	314	7.3	3.6	.2
Winestead	146	2.7	1.2	0
Withernsea	1,014	18.4	13.6	2.6
The whole district	8,412	23.84	14.64	2.80

Withernsea is averaged for nine years only, and is now a distinct area. During the year there has been an unfortunate epidemic of diphtheria in the Burstock district, 11 cases being reported with one death. During the year the 1st of infectious diseases notified is as follows:—Scarlet fever 21, erysipelas 1, diphtheria 12, enteric fever 5. These were spread over 13 parishes. Plague has now been placed in the list of notifiable diseases by the Local Government Board.

In regard to Burstock I made an immediate investigation, and found that the outbreak probably originated from a manure receptacle that I had previously made a complaint about. This has been rectified, and I trust we shall have no more epidemics of diphtheria in this village.

A fatal case of diphtheria also occurred at Spurn, where the water supply is very deficient. The Hull Trinity Brethren and the London Trinity House have had the matter under their consideration with a view to remedy this.

In regard to Patrington the death rate is much too high; for the last ten years it has averaged 20.3. This is some points above the rate of large and populous towns, and much above the rest of the district. The drainage system is not complete; no means have been taken to secure the proper flushing of the drains in summer. A year or two ago some steps were taken to remedy

this, but were not persevered in. The consequence is that many objectionable odours are present in warm weather, and this has no doubt a considerable influence in producing diarrhoea, &c.; the deaths from this cause have been out of all proportion to the size of the place this year. The filter beds have been repaired, but I cannot say that they are acting efficiently.

The Workhouse still remains in the same condition, but I trust the Guardians will soon make an attempt to carry out the wishes of the Local Government Board, and put it in a more sanitary and up-to-date condition.

The drainage of Keyingham has again been complained of, but this is considerably improved since last year, although it is far from perfect, and the cleansing out of the settling pits is not as frequent as could be wished for. The schools at Thorne, Sunk, Burton Pidsea, and Halsham have been closed for measles and whooping cough for periods of two to four weeks. The sanitary condition of Thorngumbald School has had my attention, and alterations have been effected which are improvements to a certain extent, although not carried out in the way suggested by myself and the Sanitary Inspector.

The sanitary condition of Sunk Island is very defective. Representations have been made to the Woods and Forests, who, after inspection, state that they have under their consideration a scheme for the better sanitation of the whole of the cottages on their estate.

The cowsheds and dairy regulations came into force on September 1st. Systematic inspection has been commenced, and the condition of the various sheds will be improved during the year. It is necessary to point out to the purveyors of milk in this district that it is now illegal to carry on the trade of a purveyor of milk without first providing, to the satisfaction of the Council, properly lighted, ventilated, and drained sheds; together with a proper water supply; and also obtaining from the Sanitary Authority a certificate of registration. It is also illegal to allow swine to be kept in the same shed with cows. The penalty for an offence under the order is £5. Seventeen complaints of nuisances were received and attended to, and in addition 82 cases were inspected and reported upon by the Sanitary Inspector. Four houses were disinfected after scarlet fever. During the year, as your analyst, I have examined 10 samples of water; 2 were condemned, 3 were indifferent, and 5 were good. Six samples of beer have been analysed for arsenic, and found pure; 2 samples of jam and 2 of pickles have been examined for purity and all found good. I have had again to draw attention to the fact that there is no supervision by the Council of houses being built in the district, and I again draw attention to the fact that it is illegal for any person to occupy or allow to be occupied any house which has been built or rebuilt since 1878 until a certificate has first been obtained from the Council (acting as the sanitary authority) that there is a sufficiency of good water within a reasonable distance. Without this certificate a person occupying such a house is liable to a fine of £10. This cannot be too widely known. The population of the various villages is gradually decreasing. This is shown pretty clearly in the births and deaths returns from year to year. The causes of this decrease are not far to seek: Better wages on the one hand, together with good houses, good water, and greater facilities for better educating children, are among the most important factors. It is, therefore, imperative for the sanitary authority to be alert in the cause of better housing for the poor, and by seeing that the houses already inhabited by the labourers are at least sanitary and healthy.

W. H. COATES,
Medical Officer of Health and Analyst.
M.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A.,
L.R.S.C., F.C.S., Barrister-at-Law.

