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Contributors

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With Compliments.

Black House, Patrington,
March 1st, 1919.

TO THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PATRINGTON

I present you twenty-third annual report dealing with the health of the district for the year ending December 31st, 1918. The population of the district is estimated at 7,300, excluding military. The number of births has been 157. Out of this number eleven were illegitimate, a proportion of one in 14, compared with 1.17 in 1917. The average illegitimate birth-rate is 43.2 per thousand in England, 83.5 in Germany, 87.2 in France, and 56.5 in Italy. The average illegitimate births for the last ten years is seven per annum for this district. The birth-rate for 1918 is 20.1 per thousand, compared with 20.1 in 1917. The birth-rate of the East Riding in 1917 was 16.9, for England and Wales 21.9. The births are again well up in this district. In Germany there has been a fall of 6 per cent, in numbers and 10 per cent, in rate, and Hungary 1.6 and 4.2. The birth-rate per thousand in Russia is 41, Austria 37, Germany 27, England 23, France 19, and the Patrington area 20.1.

The births in this district took place as follows:—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Males...	18	14	17	20
Females...	23	22	15	20

178 children were successfully vaccinated, 3 died unvaccinated, and 24 obtained exemptions.

During the year 96 people died, viz., 50 males and 46 females; 12 persons died out of the district, and 13 were non-residents registered in the district, 14 in connection with the military. This is at the rate of 13 per thousand, compared with 11 in 1917, for England and Wales it is 13. The number of deaths under one year is 13, a ratio of 28 per thousand births. The East Riding average for 1917 was 31, and the whole of England and Wales for 1917 110. The average for 10 years in this district is 13 per annum, or 96 per thousand. The ages at death work out as follows:—Under one year 13, over one year and under two years 2, over two years and under five years 4, over five years and under 15 years 4, 15 and under 25 years 13, over 25 and under 45 years 11, over 45 and under 65 years 12, 65 and upwards 34. The average age at death for this district this year is 40 years, males 39 years, females 51. The average of England is 46 years. This compared with the German average of 39 years, and Spain, with 22.9 is good.

Three inquests were held during 1918, two accidents, and one drowned. The Coroner gave certificates in three other cases. The deaths took place as follows:—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Males...	13	7	8	22
Females...	17	12	4	13

The following are the chief causes of death:—Malnutrition, 1; measles, 2; phthisis, 6; cancer, 4; bronchitis, 6; pneumonia, 5; organic heart disease, 15; other tubercle, 1; premature birth, 2; influenza, 27; nephritis, 1; violent deaths, 3; other defined cases, 20; 9 soldiers died from influenza and 5 from tubercle. I append table showing at a glance:—(1) Births, (2) Deaths, (3) the average death-rate, (4) average birth-rate, and (5) average at death.

	Births	Deaths	1,000	1,000	Av'ge
			per	per	age at
			1,000	1,000	death
Burton Pidley	15	8	16	20	57.
Eastington	7	3	8	20	76.
Frodingham	3	0	0	42	0.
Hilbert	0	0	0	0	0.
Holham	4	2	8	17	24.
Holmby	7	1	54	35	2.
Holmpton	4	2	10	20	5.
Keyingham	13	5	9	23	44.
Kilnsea	5	2	16	40	33.
Ottringham	7	3	6	35	1.2
Owstwick	4	1	12	50	1.5
Ouseburn	0	0	0	0	0.
Patrington	22	24	22	20	42.
Union	0	6	180	0	65.
Paul	9	10	17	15	37.
Rimwell	6	2	11	44	36.
Rose	6	7	16	14	53.
Rehill	3	5	22	13	45.
Shelford	2	2	1	14	13.

	Births	Deaths	1,000	1,000	Av'ge
			per	per	age at
			1,000	1,000	death
Sunk Island	15	4	10	40	29.
Thorpebald	3	0	0	11	76.
Tunstall	3	1	10	30	61.
Waxholme	3	1	25	75	77.
Welwick	6	0	0	20	0.
Winstead	1	2	14	7	59.

Compared with the following showing the average for the past ten years:

	Av'ge	Av'ge	Av'ge	Av'ge
	Births	Deaths	1 year.	death
Burton Pidley	485	11	5	5.
Eastington	350	7	5	7.
Frodingham	70	3	3	0.
Hilbert	30	7	2	1.
Holham	230	4	2	2.
Holmby	208	5	2	4.
Holmpton	200	4	2	6.
Keyingham	555	14	6	1.
Kilnsea	124	4	2	6.
Ottringham	454	9	5	5.
Ouseburn	18	4	1	1.
Owstwick	61	3	5	0.
Owsthorpe	122	1	5	3.
Patrington	1,090	21	16	1.
Paul	53	3	6	0.
Rimwell	575	12	7	2.
Rose	140	4	2	5.
Rose	440	10	6	1.
Rehill	224	7	3	5.
Shelford	140	3	2	5.
Sunk Island	370	10	3	8.
Thorpebald	170	8	5	7.
Tunstall	100	2	1	4.
Waxholme	40	1	1	3.
Welwick	286	8	8	7.
Winstead	154	5	1	1.

The number of inhabited houses in this district is 1,692, the average number of people per house is 4.3. The acreage is 61,250, and the density of the population is one to 8.3 in this district, against one to five in the whole Riding.

The infantile mortality is 13, compared with 14 last year. The average for ten years is 14.2. Two illegitimate children have died under one year of age, out of eleven illegitimate births. The cancer rate is one in 24, compared with one in 13 last year, and the average of England and Wales is one in 30. The average at death for cancer in this district is 73 for females, no males died. The average age at death for heart affections is 72, for consumption is 21 years, and the rate per population is one per 1,300, compared with one in 2,400 in 1916.

The total number of people receiving outdoor Poor-Law relief is 73, or one in 35. The average for England is one in 39. There are 11 the Workhouse 33 inmates, and 8 children are boarded out. There are 24 inmates of the Beverley Asylum from this district. Three deaths took place during 1918.

During 1918, 196 children were excluded from school by special certificates for complaints, as follows:—Measles 76, scarlet fever 7, chicken-pox 23, diphtheria 0, whooping cough 26, influenza 10, mumps 32. The number of cases for each school is as follows:—Paul 15, Ottringham 37, Keyingham 31, Sunk Island 7, Welwick 1, Eastington 49, Holmby 19, and Rehill 27. 192 cases of infectious diseases, including 169 measles, were notified during 1918, compared with 17 in 1917. The other cases were:—Diphtheria 3, erysipelas 2, scarlet fever 19, and enteric fever 1. Nine of the cases took place in military camps, the rest of the cases were distributed over 26 parishes: 7 cases of tubercle were notified, all of the lungs, 5 being soldiers.

PHTHISIS DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 LIVING.

Patrington	0.25	London	1.25
East Riding	0.76	Paris	3.66
England & Wales	1.02	Vienna	2.61
France	1.81	Berne	1.95
Switzerland	1.41		

Six cases of anthrax were reported.

The rainfall was 21.88, one inch more than last year. The average was 1.82 per month. September was the wettest month, and June the driest month. Again I have to record the fact that this district is one of the driest in England. It is the most rare event for it to reach the normal for the whole of the country. The London rainfall was 29.6. The highest rainfall in the South of England was Alton Sanatorium 65.03, and in the North of England Rydal with 100.07 inches. The rainfall

for England and Wales is 37.34, and the British Isles 40.90.

The rainfall in September was the heaviest for 61 years. September of 1871 and 1896 being the nearest approach to it. Rain has only fallen in 8 months during the last 60 years to a greater amount than September this year, and yet there was not a death registered in this area in September. Rain fell on 135 days in 1918, and averaged 2½ hours a day.

There is no collection of nightsoil in a systematic manner. It is required more particularly in the larger villages. The health of the children is well maintained, and the school inspections by the Education Authority cause good improvements.

The colony at Sunk Island continues, and new houses have been, and are being built. I cannot say they are entirely satisfactory.

During the year the Sanitary Inspector has visited 2 dwelling-houses under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909. Two were found unfit for habitation and closed. The general defects were want of ventilation, damp walls, and low bedrooms.

Thirty-five other dwelling-houses were inspected, 23 notices were served, 42 nuisances were found and 32 abated; 2 privies were converted into pail closets; 21 drains were inspected, 10 were found defective and were remedied; 10 drains were re-laid; 4 cesspools were inspected and one removed.

Thirty-seven dairies and cowsheds, aggregating 250 cows, were inspected twice each; 39 visits were paid to six slaughter-houses, four defects found and remedied. Nuisances from animals have been three in number, and all abated. Thirteen houses have been disinfected after infectious diseases, including consumption. Six samples of water were analysed, four were bad and two fair. Sixty-four houses are now supplied with Hull water.

The general health of the district is quite good, but the death-rate not quite so satisfactory, as the average has been lowered chiefly owing to the influenza scourge. The illegitimate births are a little higher.

A severe epidemic of influenza occurred during the latter half of the past year. Some of the cases simulated the typhus type, and were rapidly fatal, generally dying with pulmonary or brain complications. Most of the fatal cases were amongst those who neglected to take early precautions. Since 1890 we have had influenza continually with us, with occasional sharp outbreaks. It has been called Spanish, Russian, and various forms, the fact is it is one of the oldest diseases, and was known 412 years B.C. There was a tremendous epidemic in 1173 of a fatal character, and every century has had a big attack since that date. Since 1700 there has been twenty distinct epidemics. It has been known as the Murres in 1423, the Stray-Fever, and the New Delight, the Jolly Plague, the Blue Plague, La Grippe (1712). It has always been a mysterious disease, rapidly attacking and leaving great depression. The safest thing to do is to go to bed, rest, and have warmth at once.

One of the severest epidemics of measles occurred this year, 160 cases being notified over 16 parishes, but with only two deaths.

Acute encephalitis lethargica, acute polio-encephalitis, malaria, dysentery, trench fever, acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, enteric fever, relapsing fever, and typhus fever are now notifiable epidemic and infectious diseases.

The filter beds at Patrington are not acting at all well, and must be attended to in the near future; most radical work will be required.

There has been less overcrowding than last year. The Council will consider the erection of houses for the working classes during 1919, and this is a most difficult problem to tackle.

I sincerely thank the Council for the helpful co-operation during 1918.—Yours, &c.,

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.S.Sc., F.C.S., L.S., and L.M., Barrister-at-Law.

and continued thus