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SELBY URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

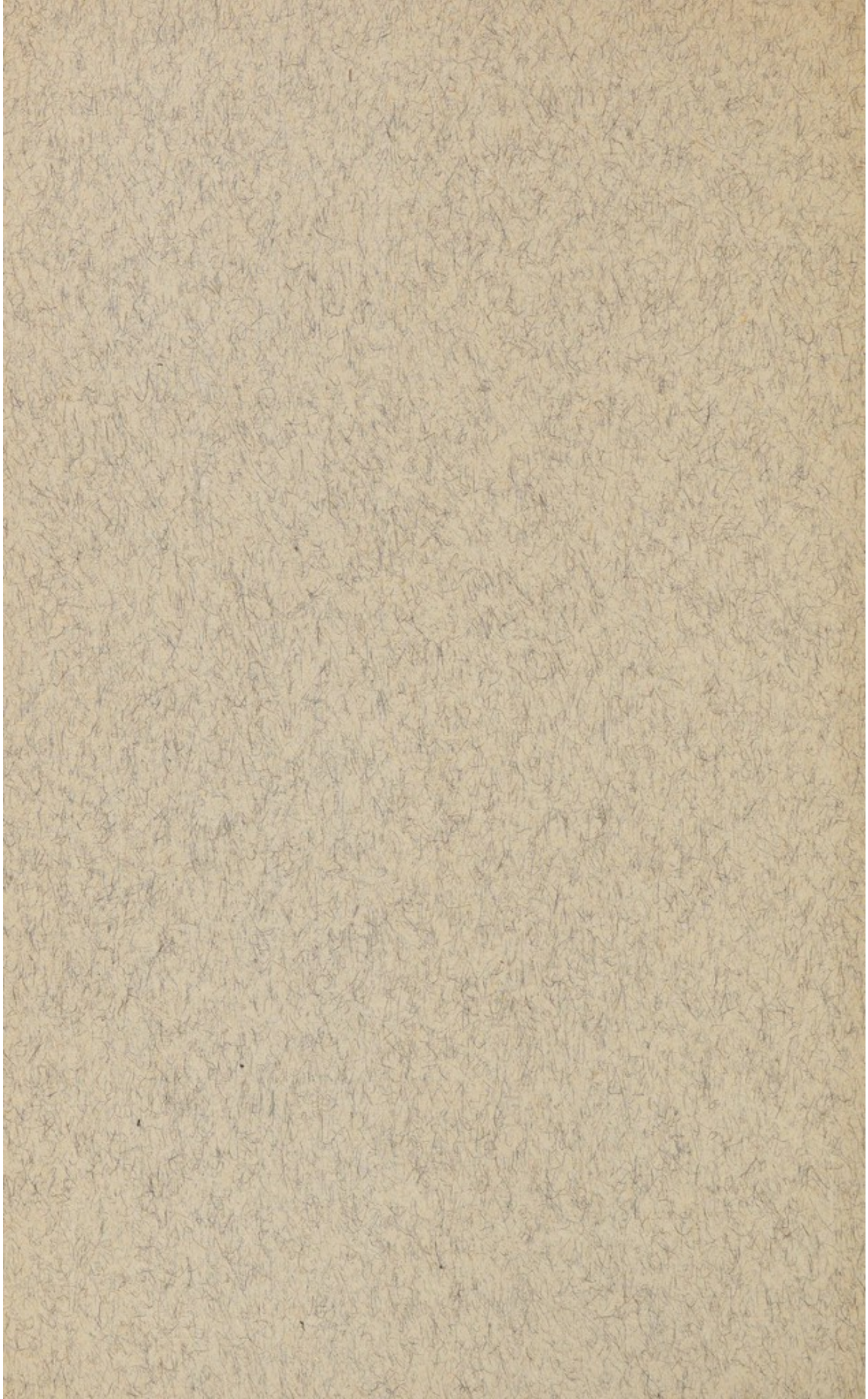
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1925.

SELBY
FOSTERS PRINTERIES, STATIONERS, &c.

1926



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DISTRICT COUNCIL



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GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

DURING THE YEAR, 1925.

CHARLES PRUST, Esq.,

(Chairman of the Council) *Ex-officio*.

W. F. LEE, Esq. (Chairman).

SANITARY INSPECTOR :

ROBERT PENTY, C.R., San. I.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

W. BERTRAM HILL, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health for the combined Public Health District of Selby Urban and Selby, Goole, Tadcaster and Riccall Rural Districts, Medical Superintendent of the Selby Joint Isolation Hospital, the Tadcaster Isolation Hospital, and the Tadcaster, Pontefract and Hemsworth Joint Small-Pox Hospital.

CHAPTER I.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

SITUATION.—The Urban District of Selby is situated entirely within the Southern portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire, some fourteen miles South of the City of York, its Eastern boundary throughout being formed by the River Ouse.

In extent it covers an area of 3,454 acres, and contains a present estimated population of 10,300, which is increasing; and it has a gross rateable value of £45,214.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The entire District is low-lying and flat, being in fact a part of the Great Vale of York; and its average altitude is but 18 feet above the level of the sea.

It is wholly Urban in character, except at its Western extremity, where it includes a considerable acreage of agricultural land, a large portion of which is owned by the West Riding County Council and is let off in small holdings. The Eastern and definitely Urban part of the District includes the market town of Selby, a town of high antiquity and more widely famed for its historic Minster, originally the Church of a Benedictine Monastery founded by the Conqueror in 1069, and at a later period, after the dissolution of the Monastery, made parochial; and it is around this noble Abbey Church that the ancient part of Selby is built. Like many another ancient town it is characterised by old and time-worn buildings, narrow streets and squalid courts in which overcrowding is largely prevalent and which can in no degree be said to comply with the requirements of modern Sanitary Science.

In recent years the town has extended westward, and in this area the streets and houses are of a more modern type.

The District is drained by the River Ouse and by the Selby Dam, the latter running along the Northern side of the town and discharging its waters into the Ouse.

GEOLOGY.—The District lies on the New Red Sandstone, superimposed by a bed of blue clay some forty feet in thickness. Along its Eastern side there is a considerable layer of "warp," deposited by the tidal waters of the Ouse in the gradual change that has taken place in the course of the river during past generations.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.—Situated on the Western bank of the Ouse, the largest navigable and tidal river in Yorkshire, Selby possesses many important advantages from an industrial point of view. The excellent water way of the Ouse affords easy and direct access to the port of Goole and to the more important city and port of Hull; and by means of the Selby Canal, which connects the Ouse with the navigable and tidal River Aire, the town is placed in direct communication with the large industrial areas of the West Riding and the important coalfields in the Southern and Western parts of the County.

It is also served by the North Eastern and Great Northern Railways, and their connections, and is thus brought into direct relations with all parts of the country ; and from being in the past a marketing centre for the population in the surrounding agricultural districts, containing but few manufactures, and those more particularly connected with agriculture, Selby is now rapidly developing into a busy industrial community.

The principal industries already in existence in the town and its immediate neighbourhood are—Shipbuilding, Dye Works, Oil and Cake Mills, Flour Mills, Malt Kilns.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,454
Population (1925)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,300
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£45,214
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£175

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

					1924.		1925.
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	19.2	...	19.7
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	9.9	...	13.2
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	...	...	.19	...	.97
Phthisis Death Rate	...	...	...	...	.58	...	1.06
Respiratory Death Rate	...	...	...	...	1.25	...	1.4
Cancer Death Rate	...	...	...	...	1.94	...	1.4
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births)	...	...	...	...	60.60	...	68.9
Births—Legitimate...	...	Total.	...	...	Male.	...	Female.
Illegitimate	...	199	...	...	104	...	95
	...	4	...	...	2	...	2
Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth	...	...	...	...	From Sepsis	...	nil.
	...	...	...	...	Other Causes	...	nil.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—

		Legitimate.	...	Illegitimate.	...	Total.
		14	...	nil.	...	14
Deaths from	Measles	...	...	...	...	4
„	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	3
„	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	—
„	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—
„	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	3

Birth Rate for England and Wales	...	...	18.3	per	1,000
Birth Rate for the Smaller Towns	...	...	18.3	,,	,,
Death Rate for England and Wales	...	...	12.2	,,	,,
Death Rate for the Smaller Towns	...	...	11.2	,,	,,
Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales	75 per 1,000 births.				
Infantile Mortality Rate for the Smaller Towns	74 per 1,000 births.				

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population (1921 Census)	...	...	...	...	...	9,984
Population (1925)	...	...	...	...	...	10,300

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.

203 births—106 males and 97 females were registered, furnishing a birth rate of 19.7 per 1,000 population, being .5 in excess of the rate for the previous year.

The rate for England and Wales is 18.3 per 1,000 population.

4 births were illegitimate.

Average Birth-Rate for the years 1920-1924—23.1 per 1,000.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.

136 (nett) deaths—64 males and 72 females were registered, furnishing a death rate of 13.2 per 1,000 population, being 3.3 per 1,000 in excess of the rate for the previous year.

The rate for England and Wales is 12.2 per 1,000 population.

16 persons died in institutions in the district, being 11 per cent. of the total nett deaths.

Average death rate for the years 1920-1924—10.8 per 1,000 population.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE.

There were 11 deaths due to tuberculous disease of the Respiratory System compared with 6 for last year.

The rate is 1.06 per 1,000 population, compared with .58 for last year.

Average rate for the years 1920-1924—.71 per 1,000.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

The rate is .97 per 1,000 as compared with .19 per 1,000 for last year.

Average rate for the years 1920-1924—.30 per 1,000.

RESPIRATORY DEATH RATE.

i.e., Deaths due to Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc.

The rate is 1.4 per 1,000.

Rate for 1924 1.25 per 1,000.

Average rate for the years 1920-1924—1.41 per 1,000.

CANCER DEATH RATE.

The rate is 1.4 per 1,000 population.

Rate for 1924 is 1.94 per 1,000 population.

Average rate for the years 1920-1924—1.34 per 1,000 population

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

i.e., Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.

The rate is 68.9 per 1,000 births and is 8.3 per 1,000 in excess of the rate for the previous year.

The rate for England and Wales is 75 per 1,000 births.

Average rate for the years 1920-1924—64.18 per 1,000 births.

Table IV shows the age distribution and causes of these infant deaths.

STILL BIRTHS.

There were 5 still births during the year.

MARRIAGES.

Number of Marriages in the Selby Union during the year 1925 :—

Selby Urban District	...	...	94	
Selby Rural District	...	...	22	
Riccall Rural District	...	...	37	Total 153.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN SELBY URBAN DISTRICT.

	Male.	Female.
ALL CAUSES	64	72
Enteric Fever	—	—
Small Pox	—	—
Measles	2	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	3
Diphtheria	1	2
Influenza	2	2
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	7	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	5	10
Rheumatic Fever	—	—
Diabetes	1	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	5	4
Heart Disease	6	11
Arterio-Sclerosis	—	—
Bronchitis	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	9	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	2	—
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	—	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	4	—
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	3	3
Suicide	—	1
Other Deaths from violence	3	2
Other defined Diseases	11	20
Causes ill-defined or un-known	—	—
Special Causes (included above) :—		
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year Total	8	6
Illegitimate	—	—
TOTAL BIRTHS	106	97
Legitimate	104	95
Illegitimate	2	2
POPULATION	...	10,300

TABLE IV.

SELBY URBAN DISTRICT
INFANTILE MORTALITY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.			Under 1 week	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
All Causes { Certified ... Uncertified...												
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	...	2	5	...	13

Nett Births in the year { Legitimate, 199
Illegitimate, 4

Nett Deaths in the year { Legitimate Infants, 14
Illegitimate Infants, Nil.

CHAPTER II.

General Provision of Health Services in the Urban District.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

(a) A whole time Medical Officer who is appointed by the Joint Committee of the Selby Combined Sanitary District.

(b) One Sanitary Inspector, who holds the qualifying certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

THE SELBY URBAN AND RURAL JOINT
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

ACCOMMODATION : 23 Beds (2 Pavilions and 3 Single Bed Wards).

POPULATION SERVED : 16,500 (statutory). Patients are also received from the Riccall Rural District (population 5,330).

STAFF.—Matron, Assistant Nurse, Caretakers, 2 Maids.

PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR.

From	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric.	Measles.	Non- Infectious.	Total.
Selby Urban ...	7	3	—	1	3	14
Selby Rural ...	—	—	2	—	—	2
Riccall Rural ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...						17

Deaths.—Two, due to Diphtheria.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

THE PONTEFRACT, TADCASTER, HEMSWORTH AND SELBY
JOINT HOSPITAL.

SITUATION.—Sherburn-in-Elmet (8 miles distant from Selby).

ACCOMMODATION.—Up to the middle of the year this consisted of 14 beds in two large and six single bed Wards. In August a re-adjustment of the constituent authorities was effected, the Wetherby Rural District Council leaving and the Hemsworth Joint Hospital Board joining the Combination. In order to provide the additional accommodation for the increase in population to be served by the Hospital (Hemsworth having a population of 50,000 and Wetherby 14,600), the Hospital is being enlarged by the addition of 10 beds, and the work is now in progress.

On an estimate of one bed per 5,000 population, this should suffice under ordinary circumstances for approximately 120,000 population. The capacity allowed per bed is 144 sq. ft. and 12 ft. between beds.

STAFF (permanent).—The Medical Officer of Health.
Caretakers.—Man and wife.

PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR.

One patient only was admitted—a woman aged 62, sent in from the Hemsworth Rural District. The case was definitely one of discrete Small-pox.

VACCINATION REGULATIONS, 1917.

No action was taken under these Regulations during the year.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

(Chemical and Bacteriological).

All bacteriological work is carried out in the Laboratory provided by the West Riding County Council, and Chemical work by the Public Analyst.

MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION DURING THE YEAR.

Ringworm.	Widal.	Sputum.	Diphtheria.	Urine.	Water.	Milk.						
11	...	17	...	14	...	21	...	7	...	2	...	1

DISINFECTION.

Houses, 48. Schools, 6. Bedding, 9. Bedding Destroyed, 2.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For Infectious Cases :—By the Joint Isolation Hospital Board.

(b) For Accident :—None.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN

is supplied to the Medical Practitioners by the Urban Council. and is kept in stock by a local Druggist.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS & INSTITUTIONS,
CLINICS AND DISPENSARIES.

(1) Infant Welfare Centre and School Clinic. By the W.R.C.C.

HOSPITALS (GENERAL).

VOLUNTARY.—9 Beds, 2 Cots.

POOR LAW.—42 Beds.

The voluntary Hospital accommodation is totally inadequate for the needs of the District, and an attempt is being made to raise the necessary funds towards the erection of a Voluntary Hospital of 20 beds, 16 for general accommodation and 4 for the accommodation of private patients.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

(1) General Nursing in the Home is carried out by a Nurse employed by a Voluntary Nursing Association in the town.

(2) Health Visiting is performed by a Health Visitor supplied by the County Council, who is in charge of the Infant Welfare Centre, and also has under her charge the home visiting both in the Selby Urban and a portion of Selby Rural District.

MIDWIVES.

There is only one Certified Midwife practising in the town and immediate district, and she is employed by a firm of general practitioners.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL AND ADOPTIVE ACTS,
BYE-LAWS, ETC.

ACTS	...	...	Selby Urban District Council Act, 1904.					
			Public Health Acts, 1890, Pts. iii. and iv.					
			Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.					
			Public Health Act, 1907, Secs. 86 and 51.					
BYELAWS	...	...	New Streets and Buildings, 1913. These					
			are at present under review.					
			Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	1887
			Nuisances	...	...	...	...	1893
			Offensive Trades (including Fish Frying					
			and Gut Scraping)	...	...	...	...	1920
			Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	1921
REGULATIONS	...	...	Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	1901

Under the Milk and Dairies Act (Consolidated), 1915, the Urban Council has authorised the Medical Officer of Health to employ the services of a Veterinary Surgeon wherever it may be considered advisable.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925.—The Urban Council has decided to adopt the following sections of this Act, and they will come into force on the 27th April, 1926 :—

Sections 13-19, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 50.

Application is also being made to the Ministry of Health for permission to adopt Sections 21, 22.

CHAPTER III. Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Supply is derived from two tubed wells in the new Red Sandstone outcrop at Brayton, in the Selby Rural District, two and a half miles from the centre of the town. The water is of exceptional organic purity, and has a total hardness of 16° (Clark).

The water is pumped to a storage reservoir of 850,000 gallons capacity, and the supply of water is continuous. There is, in addition, a reserve storage of 150,000 gallons at the old water works in the town.

The water is laid on to all the more modern houses, but several of the older Courts are supplied from standpipes.

There are several private bore wells in the town, the water from which is mainly used for trade purposes.

In addition to supplying the needs of the Urban District, the Water Works also provide water for the surrounding Rural Districts 4 villages in the Selby Rural and two villages in the Riccall Rural District.

Rainfall for the year 1925, 25.09 ins.

EXTENSION OF WATER MAINS.—An additional 350 yds. of main have been laid down during the past 5 years.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

SEWER EXTENSIONS.—839 yards of sewer have been laid down during the period 1921–1925.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.—Sewage is discharged without preliminary treatment directly into the River Ouse at four separate outfalls, at one of which pumping is necessary during high tides.

SCAVENGING.—Scavenging is carried out by the Council's own staff, and ash bins and box closets are emptied weekly. Privies are emptied at intervals not exceeding six weeks. Refuse is tipped on the site of a disused brickyard in Bondgate, and is systematically covered with a layer of soil.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—The number of privies and box closets has greatly diminished, and since 1904 the Urban District Council's Act has prohibited their erection. During the period 1921–1925, 42 conversions to water closets have been effected. The following table will illustrate the manner in which this necessary work has been carried out :—

	1914.	1921.	1925.
Privies	46	31	40*
Box Closets	30	26	18
Water Closets	1,581	1,759	1,801
Trough Closets... ..	7	7	6
W.C.'s flushed direct from mains	55	44	43

* The increase represented by this figure is accounted for by the fact that in 1922 a detailed survey was undertaken of these conveniences and previously undiscovered privies had to be added to the original figures.

ASH BIN ACCOMMODATION.—During the past 5 years 40 houses have been supplied with moveable ash bins with covers. There are from 500—600 houses in the District now provided with these receptacles.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

At the end of this Chapter will be found a tabular statement supplied by the Sanitary Inspector as to the work carried out during the year.

REGULATED TRADES.

Factories	51
Workshops	50
Out-Workers (Tailoring)...	2

No statutory notices have been served under the Factory Act during the year, though 13 informal notices have been issued.

KNACKER'S YARD.

The licence for the one yard has been renewed during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Tripe Boiling	2 Businesses.
Fish Frying	10 „

During 1925 three persons carrying on the trade of tripe boiling ceased business, and their names were in consequence removed from the register. It was also discovered that the business of gut scraping was being carried on in unlicensed premises. The occupier subsequently applied to the Council for registration, but his application was refused, on the grounds of unsuitable locality.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are three Common Lodging-houses in the town, and the Inspector reports that the premises continue to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	62	...	...
Workshops (Workshop Laundries)	8	17	...
Work Places	...	...	...
	70	17	Nil

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Particulars.	Number of Defects			
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions
Nuisances under the P.H.A.	...	...	...	...
Want of Cleanliness	11	11	...	...
Want of Ventilation	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances—Drains defective	...	...	...	...
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient	1	1	...	...
{ Unsuitable	...	...	...	...
{ Not Separate	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.				
Illegal occupation of under ground	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses (s.101 s.s.97-100)	...	...	...	...
Other Offences	...	...	...	...
Sinks not Disconnected	...	...	...	...
	13	13	...	...

HOUSING.

During the period 1921-1925 one hundred houses have been built as follows :—

Built by the Urban Council	...	53	
Built by Private Enterprise	...	47	with subsidy 7
			without „ 40

The Urban Council has been energetically engaged with the erection of houses since the year 1911, and few authorities can show such enterprise in this direction.

The following table shows the progress made since the year 1911 :—

HOUSES BUILT UNDER THE H.W.C.A., 1890 (PART iii.)

Year.					Number of Houses built	
1911	...	...	...	...	8 (containing Baths)	
1912	...	...	...	...	15	„ „
1913	...	...	...	...	42	„ „
1914	...	...	...	...	39	„ „
1915	...	...	...	...	61	„ „
1916	...					
1917-1918...	...	...	...	...	23	„ „
Total				...	188	

HOUSES ERECTED UNDER H.W.C.A., 1919.

1920	...	...	...	...	...	40
1921	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total						53

The Urban Council owns several other houses, which are occupied in connection with their WaterWorks, Depot, Public Baths, &c., making in all a total of 250 houses. At the census (1921), the the number of structurally separate dwellings was returned as being 2,226, and it, therefore, follows that the Urban Council is the owner of no less than 11 per cent. of the houses in their District. This is probably a record in Municipal enterprise in housing.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.—Of the houses forming the Town 590 have two bedrooms, and 117 have one bedroom only. It may be said, therefor, that 707 houses have insufficient bedroom accommodation, so far as the ordinary-sized family is concerned, and although in the case of two-children families, the actual air space may be adequate, the separation of the sexes may be an impossibility.

Of the 590 houses containing two bedrooms the Urban Council own 18.

All the District Council's houses are of the non-parlour type with the exception of the 39 built in the year 1913.

HOUSES NOT REASONABLY FIT FOR OCCUPATION.—Closing Orders have been served in three instances only. With these exceptions, no action has been taken in the matter of unfit houses, of which there are in the town in round figures 80; and it does not seem reasonable to request the owners to undertake extensive alterations, with the knowledge that should the opportunity present itself, Closing Orders will be at once served upon them. Again, many of these unfit houses cannot be made reasonably fit owing to their position. To quote one instance, four houses are made unhealthy by reason of a high wall of some 18 ft. in height which fronts them at a distance of about 12 feet. Another, and apparently (for the present) an insurmountable difficulty presents itself in the question of the rents of these unhealthy dwellings. In practically all cases the rents are the lowest in the District, and the occupants are totally unable to pay the higher rents of the new houses.

It is generally said that as new houses are erected, a gradual move up in the housing scale will take place, but no material movement in this direction can take place at the present time, until there is a decided surplus of new houses, and this opinion would appear to be supported by the past housing history of the town. As shown above, the Urban Council has continued to build houses since the year 1911, but during the past fourteen years three unfit houses have been closed only.

HOUSING DEFICIENCY.—There is a serious shortage of houses to accommodate people other than those living in "unhealthy" areas. Young married couples are compelled to live with parents, whilst others obtain accommodation by renting single rooms. Such a state of affairs is detrimental to health and mental well-being, and forms the most pressing public health problem of the District. The solution of this problem rests with the Local Health Authority, who, it is submitted, have up to the present exercised a wise discretion in the matter. It is to be hoped that the other partners engaged in the solution of the housing problem will tender all the available help in any further enterprise which the Council may undertake.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE URBAN DISTRICT.

Up to and including a Rental of £26 p.a.	Above a Rental of £26 p.a.	Total.
2,890	130	3,020

Section I. of the Housing Act, 1925, reads as follows :—

“ In any contract for letting for habitation a dwelling-house at a rent not exceeding :—

(a) in the case of a house situate in the administrative County of London, forty pounds ;

(b) in the case of a house situate elsewhere, twenty-six pounds ; there shall, notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary, be implied a condition that the house is at the commencement of the tenancy, and an undertaking that the house will be kept by the landlord during the tenancy in all respects fit for human habitation”

HOUSING CONSOLIDATED REGULATIONS, 1925.—Section 29 of these Regulations reads as follows :—

“ Records of the inspection of houses made under and for the purposes of Section 8 of the Act shall be prepared under the direction and supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and shall be kept by the Officer of the Local Authority making the inspection”

The Card Index System has been adopted for recording the results of the inspections, and the cards are filed in the Council's offices.

Section 28 of the above Regulations states :—

“ The inspection under and for the purposes of Section 8 of the Act shall be made by the Medical Officer of Health or by an officer designated by the Local Authority, but acting under his direction and supervision, and the officer making inspection of any house shall examine the state of the house in relation to the following matters, namely :—

(i.) The arrangements for preventing the contamination of the water supply.

(ii.) Closet accommodation.

(iii.) Drainage.

(iv.) The condition of the house in regard to light, the free circulation of the air, dampness and cleanliness.

(v.) The paving, drainage and sanitary condition of any yard or out-houses belonging to or occupied with the house.

(vi.) The arrangements for the deposit of refuse and ashes.

(vii.) The existence of any room which would, by virtue of sub-section (i.) of Section 18 of the Act be a house so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

(viii.) Any defects in other matters which may tend to render the house dangerous or injurious to the health of an inhabitant.

From the table given above it will be seen that the Council is responsible for the systematic inspection of some 2,890 houses.

From the Sanitary Inspector's table at the end of this chapter it will be seen that 338 houses were systematically inspected during the year.

TOWN PLANNING.

A Town Planning Scheme has been adopted in conjunction with the Selby Rural District Council, which includes the Town of Selby and portion of the Rural parishes of Barlow, Brayton and Thorpe. The preparation of the necessary plans is now proceeding.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)).	...	...	9
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts	...	...	7
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	Nil
(ii) By other bodies or persons	7 (Subsidy), 2 (Non-Subsidy).		

1. UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.—INSPECTION.

(1)—Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	501
(2)—Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	338
(3)—Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	Nil
(4)—Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	90

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers...	...	90
--	-----	----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By Owners	...	...	
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	...	...	
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	

C.—Proceedings under Section 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made...	...	...	
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	Nil

CHAPTER IV.

Inspection and Supervision of the Food Supply.

MILK SUPPLY.

1—Number of Cowkeepers	...	...	11
2—Cowkeepers, also Milk Sellers	...	...	7
3—Milk Retailers, (1) with premises	...	...	15
(2) without premises...			3
4—Number of Cowsheds	...	...	11
5—Approximate number of Cows...	...	...	68
6—Number of Wholesale Producers	...	...	5
7—Register No. 1 (Entries)	...	...	23
8—Register No. 2 (Entries)	...	...	6

Considerable improvement has been effected in the condition of the premises upon which milk is being produced. In the case of those Retailers, who are not Cowkeepers, the Council has insisted upon a special room being set aside for the storage of the milk and milk vessels, or the erection of a special building adjacent to the Vendor's premises.

During the past few years many improvements have been obtained in the lighting, ventilation and drainage of the Cowsheds.

A great deal, however, remains to be done if the milk supply of the town is to be only reasonably clean and pure. It is a difficult matter to persuade the average Cowkeeper that if he is to supply clean milk, he must groom the cattle, wear clean clothes, sterilize his milk vessels and milk with clean hands. The whole question of clean milk is entirely a question of cleanly methods.

MILK AND DAIRIES CONSOLIDATION ACT.—This Act, which became law on 1st September, 1925, provides *inter alia* for the :—

- (a) The examination of Cattle in Dairies.
- (b) The examination of Milk Samples.
- (c) The labelling of cases and receptacles with the Vendor's name and address.

The terms of the Act have been fully explained to the Council by the Medical Officer of Health, and the Council has sanctioned the employment by the Medical Officer of a Veterinary Surgeon to examine the cattle in the various dairies. Instructions have also been given for the bacteriological examination of samples of milk for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus. It is hoped that by the end of the coming year good progress will have been made towards the detection of milk which is likely to give rise to tuberculous disease.

MEAT INSPECTION. SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

	1920.	January, 1925.	December, 1925.
Registered ...	13	13	13
Licensed ...	2	3	3
Butchers' Shops	19	with open windows	2
		with glass windows	17

Structural improvements have been obtained in several of the slaughter-houses during the year.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.—These Regulations came into force on 1st January, 1925.

- (1) The systematic inspection of animals at the time of slaughter.
- (2) The control of stalls from which meat is sold.
- (2) The condition under which meat is handled and transported.
- (4) The marking of meat after competent inspection.

The Regulations have been fully explained to the Council by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the past year 690 visits have been paid to Slaughter-houses at the time of slaughter, and the following number of carcasses examined :—

Cattle	450
Sheep	50
Pigs	190

One carcase of Ox Beef was condemned owing to tuberculous disease.

BAKE HOUSES.

There are six Bakehouses (Retail) in the town, and these are generally well kept.

Three notices for cleansing were served during the year.

OTHER FOODS.

It is one of the duties of the Sanitary Inspector "from time to time and forthwith upon complaint to visit and inspect the shops and places kept or used for the preparation or sale of any article of food to which the provisions of the statutes and regulations in that behalf apply and examine any article of food therein, and take such proceedings as may be necessary."

In the ordinary routine of inspection all places where food is stored are inspected.

Amount and character of other Foods

condemned Tomatoes 28lbs.

SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the year ending 31st December, 1925.

SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

Plans of new dwelling-houses approved	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ „ other buildings approved	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ alterations and additions approved	...	...	...	...	...	9
New dwelling-houses completed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other buildings completed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Alterations and additions completed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Contraventions of byelaws found	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ remedied	...	...	...	...	...	2

SEWER EXTENSIONS, ETC.—

Green Lane, Size 9ins., Yds. 210, M.H.'s 3.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &C., ACT, AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

	H.T.P.A. 1909-1919	P.H.A. 1875
Houses inspected	338	163
Houses considered to be unfit?	—	—
Houses with various defects	68	—
Reports made to the Council	10	—
Statutory notices served	—	5
„ „ complied with	—	5
Closing orders made	—	—
Houses repaired after making closing orders	—	—
Houses closed	—	—
Houses closed voluntarily	—	—
Demolition orders made	—	—
Houses demolished	—	—
„ „ voluntarily	—	—
Informal notices served by Inspector	70	—
„ „ „ „ „ complied with	70	—
Legal proceedings taken	—	—
Houses repaired after Inspector's notice	70	—
Other repairs	40	—
Total number of nuisances abated...	—	170
Nuisances in hand at close of year	—	—
Houses provided with spouts and fall pipes	60	—
„ „ „ improved light and ventilation	4	—
„ „ „ „ water supply	—	10
„ re-drained	—	—
House drains disconnected	—	5
Inspection chambers put in	20	—
Vent shafts put up	9	—
Blocked drains cleansed	—	160
Houses connected to sewers	9	—
Cesspools abandoned	—	—
Wells cleaned out	—	—
„ closed	1	—
„ sunk	—	—
Pumps provided	—	—
„ repaired	—	—
Old privies and ashpits removed	5	—
New privies and ashpits built	—	—
Privies converted to W.C.'s	5	—
Ash bins provided	—	40
Cases of overcrowding abated	—	3
Water samples analysed	—	2
Back yards cleansed...	—	14
Manure heaps removed	—	30
Other nuisances abated	—	40

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No. of notified cases inquired into	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
„ „ houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
„ „ schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ houses where bedding steam disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ „ „ „ „ destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cowsheds provided with new floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ more cubic space	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ more light and ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ re-drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ built new	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690
Slaughter houses provided with new floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ more light and ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ cemented walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ re-drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ „ built new	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Butchers' shops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Workshops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cleansing notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ „ complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Other contraventions found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ cleansing notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ „ complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ other contraventions found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Contraventions found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

CANAL BOATS ACT.

Canal boats inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Contraventions found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

(Signed) ROBERT PENTY.

CHAPTER V.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Disease.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Seventeen cases of Pulmonary and 8 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year. Of the 25 cases, 13 were notified on Form B and 12 were reported by general Medical practitioners.

Eight cases were removed to Sanatorium.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924, the following Return was made up to 31st December, 1925 :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register	52	31	12	7

There were, therefore, known to be in the Urban District at the close of the year 102 cases of Tuberculosis—63 males and 38 females.

The average number of cases of Tuberculosis notified for the year 1920—1924 is :—Pulmonary cases 17, and Non-Pulmonary 4.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.—The object of these Regulations is to prevent, so far as possible, any person who is aware that he is suffering from Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract from entering upon or continuing in any employment or occupation in connection with a dairy which would involve the milking of cows, the treatment of milk or the handling of vessels used for containing milk.

No action has been called for under these regulations during the year.

Three deaths from Tuberculosis were registered, being cases which had not been previously notified.

GENERAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

It will be seen from Table II. that 18 notifications were received during the year.

Eleven cases were removed to Hospital.

Incidence of the Principal Infectious Diseases for the year 1920—1924 :—

	Diphtheria	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric.	Polio- myelitis.	Cerebro- Spinal Meningitis.
1920 ... 23	...	1	38	1	—	—
1921 ... 8	...	1	12	—	—	—
1922 ... 3	...	1	14	1	1	—
1923 ... 3	...	3	44	—	—	—
1924 ... 3	...	1	15	2	—	—
1925 ... 4	...	4	9	—	—	1

PUBLIC HEALTH (PNEUMONIA) REGULATION, 1919.

PRIMARY PNEUMONIA.—10 notifications were received.

TABLE II.
SELBY URBAN DISTRICT
NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified									Total Cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages	At Ages---Years								
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	4	
Erysipelas... ..	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	
Scarlet Fever	9	...	...	7	1	1	...	...	7	
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Opthalmia Neonotorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	17	...	1	3	4	4	5	...	...	
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	8	1	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Pneumonia	10	...	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	
Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trench Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals	53	1	3	22	9	10	8	...	11	

TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1925

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0			1				1	
1	1		1					
5	2		1	2				
10	1			1				
15		2	1	1		1		
20	1	1						
25		1						1
35	1	2			4	1		
45	2	1				2		1
55	1	1			1			
65 upwards					1			
	9	8	4	4	6	4	1	2

SCHOOL CLOSURES FOR EPIDEMIC DISEASE.

Selby Council Infants	...	Feb. 5th—20th	...	Measles.
Selby Abbey Junior Mixed				
and Infants	...	Feb. 16th—20th	...	Influenzal colds.
St. Mary's Infants	...	Feb. 23rd—27th	...	"
Selby Temporary Council				
Infants	...	Feb. 23rd—27th	...	"
Selby Council Infants	...	Feb. 23rd—27th	...	"
Selby Abbey Junior	...	Feb. 23rd—27th	...	"
" Mixed	...	"	...	"
" Infants	...	"	...	"
Selby Abbey Junior Mixed				
and Infants	...	April 6th—9th	...	"
Selby Temporary Council				
Infants	...	"	...	"
Selby Roman Catholic				
Infants	...	"	...	"

VACCINATION STATE OF THE SELBY UNION.

From 1st January, 1924—31st December, 1924.

Registration District.	Births Registered.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Deaths Removals Insusceptible.	Conscientious Objectors.
SELBY	262	170	16	76 = 29%
CARLTON	50	36	3	10 = 20%
RICCALL	109	68	3	36 = 33%
	421	275	22	122 = 28%

CASE RATE PER 1,000 LIVING OF ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	England and Wales.	Selby Urban District.
Scarlet Fever	2·36	·87
Diphtheria	1·23	·38
Puerperal Fever	·06	—
Erysipelas	·39	·38
Enteric Fever	·07	—

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles and Whooping Cough were prevalent during the first quarter of the year, resulting in four deaths, one to Measles and 3 to Whooping Cough.

Influenza was also epidemic during the latter portion of January and during February. The Infant Departments of all the Schools were particularly affected. The character of the disease was milder than has been experienced during the past few years.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE.

In the year 1923 a Voluntary Committee was formed to render assistance to persons suffering from Tuberculosis, who are unable to provide themselves with the necessities for admission to Sanatorium. The Committee works in collaboration with the District Tuberculosis Officer of the District. The Medical Officer of Health acts as Treasurer to the Committee.



