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CITY OF  YORK.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1908.

BY
Edmund M. Smith, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,
*Medical Officer of Health, and
Chief Medical Inspector to the Education Committee.*



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CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER, 1907, TO NOVEMBER, 1908.

The Right Hon. The Lord Mayor (Ald. Sir Joseph Sykes Rymer).

Alderman Border, *Chairman*,

Alderman Pearson, *Vice-Chairman*.

Ald. Carter.	Counr. Inglis.
Counr. Fowler-Jones.	„ Hogge.
„ Robinson.	„ J. E. Wilkinson.
„ Hibbett.	„ Bailey.
„ J. Birch.	„ O. Rowntree.
„ W. Birch.	„ Fenwick.
„ Mawson.	

THE FEVER HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER, 1907, TO NOVEMBER, 1908.

The Chairman.	Counr. Bailey.
Vice-Chairman.	„ J. Birch.
Ald. Carter.	„ W. Birch.
Counr. Hibbett.	„ Inglis.
„ Fowler-Jones.	„ O. Rowntree.
„ Robinson.	„ Fenwick.

PUBLIC BATHS SUB-COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER, 1907, TO NOVEMBER, 1908.

The Chairman.	Counr. W. Birch.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Mawson.
Counr. F. Jones.	„ Inglis.
„ Robinson.	„ Hogge.
„ J. E. Wilkinson.	„ Rowntree.
„ J. Birch.	„ Bailey.

MIDWIVES ACT SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Chairman.	Counr. Robinson.
Vice-Chairman	„ Hogge.
Counr. Fowler-Jones.	

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

DURING THE YEAR, 1908.

—————:O:—————

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Medical Inspector of Schools—

Edmund M. Smith, M.D., C.M., Edin., D.P.H., Camb.

Chief Inspector of Nuisances—

*A. E. Drummond, Cert. R. San. Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector.

Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances—

	*E. Ridsdale.	} Certif. Royal San. Institute.
	*J. C. Dawes.	
	R. Hagyard.	
(Fever & Disinfecting)—	A. Longstaff	
Senior Clerk—	E. Richardson.	
Junior Clerk—	H. Barrett.	

*Also hold the Meat Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Health Visitors & School Nurses—	{	Nurse R. Elmhirst (C.M.B., Nursing and R. San. Inst. Certificates).
		„ Boston (Nursing Certificate).
		„ Simpson (C.M.B. and Nursing Certificates).

Matron of Fever Hospital—Miss Knight.

Public Analyst— { The late J. Baynes, F.I.C., Hull (deceased August 9th, 1908).
John Evans, F.I.C., Sheffield (appointed October 5th, 1908).

Meat and Cattle Inspector—W. Fawdington, M.R.C.V.S.

Canal Boats Inspector—Thomas Leetham.

Town Clerk—Henry Craven.

Consulting City Surveyor—Alfred Creer, A.M.I.C.E.

City Surveyor—F. W. Spurr.

City Treasurer—J. W. Davison.

Assistant Medical Inspector of Schools—

E. S. Galbraith, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H.

HEALTH OFFICE, GUILDHALL,
YORK, MAY, 1909.

*To The Right Hon. The Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and
Councillors of the City of York.*

MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health of the City and its Sanitary Conditions, and on the work of the Health Department, during the year 1908. This constitutes my eleventh Annual Report.

It is very satisfactory to be able to announce that the death-rate for the City for the year (viz. 12·9) was the lowest on record, the lowest previous figure being 13·7 in 1906; the infant mortality rate was also the lowest on record, viz., 104 per 1,000 births.

On the other hand, the birth-rate has fallen from an average of 32·6 during the decade 1881—1890, to 28·7 in the decade 1897—1906, and 25·5 in the year 1908, which is the lowest birth-rate on record for the City of York. (See further notes in the Report).

Graphic charts concerning the mortality statistics will be found in the Report.

During the year my principal work was the organization of the Medical Inspection of the children in the Elementary Schools under the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act of 1907. (See special section of this Report).

Though full of detail, this Report cannot possibly do more than mention the hundreds of minor matters which have been dealt with during the year, and the thousands of notices and messages of advice or warning which have been served from the Health Department—all of vital importance to the sum total of public health.

My most cordial thanks are due to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and members of the Health Committee for their support, to my colleagues in office and in my profession, to Teachers of Schools, and to the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the other members of my staff, for their earnest co-operation in the work of my department.

I am,

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,

EDMUND M. SMITH,
Medical Officer of Health.

CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1908.

Area in acres, 3,730.

Number of inhabited houses, census 1901, 16,550.

Population, County Borough census 1901, 77,914.

Do. at middle of 1908, 85,861. (Registrar-General's estimate).

Proportion of persons per acre, 21·7. }
Do. do. per house, 4·707. } census 1901.

Birth-rate, 25·5 per 1,000 living.

Nett general death-rate, 12·9 per 1,000 living. }
Infantile mortality, 104 per 1,000 births. } lowest on record.

Mortality of children under the }
age of five, } 4·0 per 1,000 living at all ages.

Total Zymotic mortality,	1·14	„	„
Diarrhœa death-rate,	0·49	„	„
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia,	1·86	„	„
Phthisis death-rate,	0·87	„	„
Total Tuberculosis death-rate,	1·21	„	„
Cancer death-rate,	0·90	„	„
Epidemic Influenza death-rate,	0·24	„	„

ANNUAL REPORT, 1908.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the *Population of the City at the end of June, 1908* (based upon the rate of increase during the previous decade, 1891—1901) was 85,861, as compared with 84,730 for 1907, an increase of 1,131.

The natural increase of population—*i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths was 1,084, as compared with 905 in 1907.

As there is reason to believe that the population of the City is not increasing since the Census of 1901 at the same rate as during the decade 1891—1901, and that therefore the Registrar-General's estimate of the population may prove to be excessive, and so be too favourable to our death-rates, I have each year made various calculations with the object of discovering how far the official estimate may be considered reliable. We know that there has been extensive emigration from the City to other districts during the last five years. One method of checking the Registrar-General's estimate of population is by basing an estimate upon the approximate total number of inhabited houses. Another consists in the simple calculation of the Natural Increase of the Population (*i.e.*, by excess of births over deaths).

The results of these calculations are set forth in the following Table A, and a study of that table goes to show that the Registrar-General's estimate of the population at the middle of the year 1908 is not much if at all in excess. The lower death-rates of recent years appear to have compensated for the emigration to some extent.

At the Census, April 1901, there were 404 uninhabited houses in the City; that was at a time when this extensive emigration had not commenced.

On March 31st, 1908, the Assistant Overseers' returns showed that there were 711 uninhabited houses, an increase upon the Census year of 307. The total number of dwelling-houses in the City was about 18,630.

307 extra empty houses would appear to represent a loss of between 1,200 and 1,400 persons (at 4 or 4·7 persons per house).

This involves an increase in the death-rate of about 0·2 per 1,000 persons living.

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Excess of Births over Deaths, since 1891.

Year.			Total Births.			Total (nett.) Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1891	...	...	2013	...	...	1595	418
1892	...	...	2165	...	...	1423	742
1893	...	...	2014	...	...	1385	629
1894	...	...	2177	...	...	1231	946
1895	...	...	2218	...	...	1372	846
1896	...	...	2209	...	...	1295	914
1897	...	...	2269	...	...	1358	911
1898	...	...	2243	...	...	1386	857
1899	...	...	2301	...	...	1265	1036
1900	...	...	2256	...	...	1568	688
1901	...	...	2361	...	...	1294	1067
1902	...	...	2339	...	...	1215	1124
1903	...	...	2337	...	...	1304	1033
1904	...	...	2288	...	...	1316	972
1905	...	...	2298	...	...	1170	1128
1906	...	...	2216	...	...	1143	1073
1907	...	...	2181	...	...	1276	905
1908	...	...	2192	...	...	1108	1084

The natural increase of population in Sanitary Sub-districts of the City in 1908 was as follows:—

Bootham District	...	...	...	222
Micklegate District	...	...	...	378
Walmgate District	...	...	...	484

The low figure for Bootham District is due to the low birth-rate of that District; the higher birth-rate of Walmgate District compensates for its higher death-rate.

Total number of new houses completed in the City of York since 1900:—

Year.			West side of City.		East side of City.		
			Total, whole City.	Micklegate Sanitary Sub-district.		Bootham Sanitary Sub-district.	Walmgate Sanitary Sub-district.
1901	...	440	...	222	...	133	85
1902	...	351	...	132	...	106	113
1903	...	328	...	134	...	80	114
1904	...	240	...	142	...	47	51
1905	...	147	...	65	...	47	35
1906	...	129	...	50	...	40	39
1907	...	105	...	51	...	9	45
		1740		796		462	482
1908	...	84	...	61	...	10	13

The extreme difficulty of making a correct estimate under such circumstances as now prevail in York is a strong argument in favour of a quinquennial census.

The populations of the Sub-districts since last census have been extremely difficult to estimate owing to emigration and to different rates of house building in the districts.

TABLE A.

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF THE CITY
AND OF THE SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS, 1908.

The following calculations are of some value:—

				Bootham District.		Micklegate District.		Walmgate District.		Whole City.
Population, Census 1901	...			21,193	...	25,741	...	30,980	...	77,914
Do. do. 1891	...			16,583	...	22,072	...	29,186	...	67,841
Average number of persons per house, 1901, Census				4.74	...	4.55	...	4.81	...	4.71
Estimated number of inhabi- ted houses at June 30th, 1908	...	...	...	4,833	...	6,294	...	6,796	...	17,923
(a) Estimated Population, 1908, (June 30th), calcu- lated at intercensal rate of increase (Registrar- General's method)	...			24,720	...	28,610	...	32,531	...	85,861
(b) *Population, June 30th, 1908, calculated at above named rates per house...				22,908	...	28,637	...	32,688	...	84,238
(c) Population, June 30th, 1908, estimated accord- ing to natural increase (excess of births over deaths)	...	...	...	22,730	...	28,520	...	34,243	...	85,493
(d) Average of above three estimates	...	...		23,452	...	28,589	...	33,154	...	85,197

The birth-rates and death-rates for 1908 given in this Report regarding the said Sub-Districts and the whole City, are calculated upon the official estimates in line (a).

*After allowing for the uninhabited houses, new houses built, and houses demolished since Census, 1901.

The Sanitary Sub-Districts correspond to the old Registration Sub-Districts:—

The Bootham District comprises Bootham Ward and greater part of Guildhall Ward.

The Micklegate District comprises Micklegate and Castlegate Wards.

The Walmgate District comprises Walmgate, Monk, and part of Guildhall Wards, and is the largest and most congested of the three.

The birth-rate in Bootham District has fallen from 27 in 1900 to 18 in 1908; therefore, the estimates for Bootham in lines (b) and (c) are probably nearer the truth than that in line (a), whereas as in Walmgate District the birth-rate practically remains steady, it is probable that the estimate for that District in line (c) is more truthful than that in (a) or (b) and that the population per house has also increased in that District.

TABLE B. CITY OF YORK, 1891—1908. (Revised in 1905).

YEAR.	A. Population as estimated by Registrar-General's method (<i>i.e.</i> , according to rate of increase during decade 1881—1891.)	B. Population as estimated according to excess of Births over Deaths Year by Year (natural increase)	C. Population as estimated according to annual rate of increase between 1891 and 1901, as revealed by Census of 1901.	E. Revised Birth-rate, based upon the figures in Column C.	G. Revised Death-rate, based upon the figures in Column C.
1891 (Census) (before Extension).	67,004	67,004	*67,841	30.0	23.8
1892	67,807	67,691	68,848	31.9	20.9
1893 (Extended City).	69,388	69,388	69,388	29.0	19.9
1894	70,053	70,175	70,395	30.8	17.4
1895	70,723	71,071	71,402	31.0	19.2
1896	71,400	71,951	72,500	30.4	17.8
1897	72,083	72,863	73,604	30.8	18.4
1898	72,774	73,747	74,708	30.0	18.5
1899	73,474	74,762	75,812	30.3	16.6
1900	74,177	75,547	76,916	29.3	20.3
1901 (Census)	77,914	76,461	78,044	30.2	16.5
1902	—	(After 79,201 Census)	79,114	29.5	15.3
1903	—	80,441	80,186	29.1	16.2
1904	—	81,402	81,268	28.2	16.2
1905	—	82,383	82,362	27.9	14.2
1906	—	83,567	83,467	26.5	13.7
1907	—	84,542	84,730	25.7	15.0
1908	—	85,493	85,861	25.5	12.9

Average Birth-rate during ten years 1898—1907 inclusive = 28.7.
Average Death-rate ditto = 16.2.

The difference between the figures stated in Columns B and C from 1893 to 1901 may be said to indicate the amount of immigration then going on.
* Population of City as afterwards extended in 1893.

THE BIRTH-RATE.

The total number of births, notified to me by the Sub-Registrars during the 53 weeks ending Saturday, January 2nd, 1909, was 2,192.

The total number of births registered in 1907 was 2,181.

The birth-rate in 1908 was 25·5 per 1,000 living (the lowest on record).

The average birth-rate for the 76 Great Towns for the same period was 27·0, and for England and Wales 26·5, which was 2·3 lower than the average for previous 10 years.

The average birth-rate for York for the ten years, 1898—1907, was 28·7. The birth-rate in York is declining as rapidly as in the remainder of the Kingdom. These birth-rates do not include the increasing number of still-births, which ought also to be registered.

The births in 1908 were registered as follows:—

				Sanitary Sub-Districts.			
				Whole City.	Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.
First quarter of year ...				528	106	184	238
Second „ „ ...				606	139	208	259
Third „ „ ...				525	111	169	245
Fourth „ „ ...				533	111	183	239
				2,192	467	744	981
Males ...	...	1,126		Registered as Legitimate			... 2,094
Females ...	...	1,066		Registered as Illegitimate			... 98
				2,192			
							2,192

Illegitimate Births:

The total number of births registered as illegitimate in 1908 (viz., 98), was equal to 4·5 per cent. of total births, as compared with 5·2 per cent. in 1907.

Of the total of 98 illegitimate births, 30 of the mothers resided in Bootham District, 39 in Micklegate, and 29 in Walmgate District. Of the Bootham District total, 9 births occurred in the Union Workhouse, 1 having no other address, and 6 having come in from rural districts. A total of 19 births occurred in the Workhouse, 13 of which were illegitimate.

The following are the birth-rates for the three Sanitary Sub-Districts, calculated upon the estimated populations of those Districts for 1908:—

Whole City.	Bootham District	18'9
—	Micklegate do.	26'0
25'5	Walmgate do.	30'1

The Registrar-General last year said that:—"There are sufficient grounds for stating that during the past thirty-seven years approximately 19 per cent. of the decline in the birth-rate is due to the decrease in the proportion of married women in the female population of conceptive ages, and over 5 per cent. is due to the decrease of illegitimacy. With regard to the remaining 76 per cent. of the decrease, although some of the reduced fertility may be ascribed to changes in the age constitution of married women, there can be little doubt that much of it is due to deliberate restriction of child-bearing."

The Marriage Rate:—

I am indebted to the Superintendent Registrar for the following data regarding the number of marriages solemnised in the City:—

Year.	Total number of Marriages in York.	Marriage-rate per 1,000 of population in York.	Marriage-rate per 1,000 of population in England & Wales
1900	588	15'2	16'0
1901	617	15'8	15'9
1902	608	15'3	15'8
1903	626	15'6	15'7
1904	587	14'4	15'2
1905	719	17'4	15'2
1906	668	16'0	15'6
1907	676	15'9	15'8
1908	654	15'2	—

Infantile Vaccination:—

I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the following information. (The figures for 1908 are not yet available)

The total number of children successfully vaccinated in 1907 was 1,774 (total births 2,181); vaccination was postponed in 13 cases; 3 children were declared insusceptible; there were 99 certificates of "conscientious objection"; 181 died unvaccinated; 105 have left the City, or remain unvaccinated."

During the year 26 persons were re-vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator.

THE DEATH-RATE.

The gross total number of deaths registered within the City of York during the 53 weeks ending 2nd January, 1909, was 1,134, giving a death-rate of 13·2 per 1,000 living.

If the deaths of 52 persons not belonging to the City ("Non-residents") be deducted, and those of 26 citizens ("Residents") who died outside the City be added (as required by the Local Government Board), *the nett total number of deaths was 1,108, giving a nett "recorded*" death-rate of 12·9 per 1,000 living or a "corrected*" death-rate of 13·28.*

This was the lowest death-rate for the City of York on record.

The average death-rate for the 76 Great Towns in 1908 was 15·8; for England and Wales 14·7.

The average death-rate in York for the preceding ten years, 1898—1907, was 16·2.

The gross totals and death-rates, and the nett totals and death-rates, in previous years, are set forth in the annexed L.G.B. Table 1 (Columns 7 and 8, 12 and 13).

The deaths in 1908 were registered during the four quarters of the year as follows:—

				Sanitary Sub-Districts.			
				Whole City.	Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate. District.
First quarter	...	...	...	343	79	99	165
Second	„	...	...	238	48	97	93
Third	„	...	...	251	52	79	120
Fourth	„	...	...	276	66	91	119
				1,108	245	366	497

The deaths of males numbered 597, of females 511.

The distribution of the deaths of York Citizens, according to Sanitary Sub-districts and age periods, was as follows;—

AGE-PERIODS.		SANITARY SUB-DISTRICT.						Whole City. Totals.
		Bootham.		Micklegate.		Walmgate.		
0— 1	...	37	...	83	...	107	...	227
1— 5	...	15	...	38	...	66	...	119
5—15	...	13	...	21	...	19	...	53
15—25	...	11	...	12	...	23	...	46
25—65	...	77	...	99	...	158	...	334
65 and over	...	92	...	113	...	124	...	329
Totals	...	245	...	366	...	497	...	1,108

See also the L.G.B. Tables II. and IV. for further details.

* For explanations of these terms "recorded" and "corrected," see notes to table H.

Of the deaths in Walmgate district, 27 were of persons connected with the regiments stationed in the Barracks in that district.

Of the deaths in Bootham district, 21 occurred in the York Union Workhouse and had no other residence. The death-rate of that district, if those deaths be deducted, was 9·3 per 1,000 in the district (minus the population of the Workhouse).

Only one death, a woman in Micklegate District, aged 59, 0·1 per cent., was registered as uncertified (*i.e.*, uncertified by medical attendant or by coroner), as compared with a percentage as high as 4 and 5 in other great towns. York always stands very satisfactorily in this respect, to the credit of our citizens and our sub-registrars.

The following are the comparative general death-rates in each of the Sanitary Sub-districts of the City during the year 1908, calculated upon the estimated populations of those districts for the year:—

Whole City 12'9	{	Bootham district	...	9'9
		Micklegate	„	12'8
		Walmgate	„	15'2

Comparing the totals of 1908 with those of 1907, it will be observed that there was a *decrease* in 1908 in the deaths from the following causes:—

	Total deaths in 1907.	Total deaths in 1908.	Decrease in 1908.
Epidemic Influenza...	35	21	14
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Phthisis) ...	114	75	39
Cerebral Hæmorrhage (Apoplexy)...	70	53	17
Heart Disease	119	103	16
Bronchitis and Laryngitis ...	104	90	14
Pneumonia	103	70	33
Accident or Negligence	31	22	9
Whooping Cough	18	10	8
Premature Birth and other develop- mental causes	161	131	30

There was an increase in the deaths due to the following causes:—

	Total deaths in 1907.	Total deaths in 1908.	Increase in 1908.
Measles	21	27	6
Diarrhœa	36	42	6
Enteritis	9	18	9
Senile Decay	88	107	19

At two recent Sanitary Conferences I have introduced discussions on the need for the following amendments of the Acts relating to registration of births and deaths and to burials.

“That bodies should be buried without *full* medical certification as to cause of death is a very unsatisfactory state of things. The certification of the cause of death by medical practitioners is at present frequently unsatisfactory, being either incomplete, or, owing to the certificate not being a confidential document between the practitioner and the registrar, partially inaccurate, *e.g.*, deaths from alcoholism, venereal disease, &c. The present condition of things with regard to the burial of stillbirths is also most unsatisfactory, not only from a statistical point of view, but because there is a very large open door for criminal concealment of birth. By the system under which deaths are registered, a medical certificate as to the cause of death is not absolutely essential to the registration of a death, or the burial of a dead body, although the certificate is always asked for by the registrar.”

What is the remedy for these serious deficiencies in the present law?—

- (1.) “That the body of a person who was born, living or dead, after the seventh month of pregnancy, should not be buried except after registration of the certificate of a qualified medical man, or of a coroner, or of a public medical certifier (say, the local police surgeon). There would then be no “uncertified” *deaths, and all stillbirths would be registered, at any rate as deaths. Burials should only take place in public cemeteries or churchyards, and only on the certificate of a registrar.”
- (2.) “All medical certificates of the cause of death for the purpose of registration should be paid for by the national

* The percentage of the “uncertified deaths” (of the total deaths in England and Wales) has declined from 4·85 in 1878 to 1·53 in 1906 and 1·40 in 1907, and yet there were no fewer than 8,114 uncertified deaths in England and Wales in 1906, and 40·5 per cent. of those were of children under the age of one year. Of the latter, 70 per cent. were under the age of three months, and 22 per cent. of these (as compared with 40 per cent. in previous years) were not referred to the coroner. The chief stated causes of “uncertified” deaths are as follows:—premature birth, congenital defects, convulsions and dentition, atrophy and debility, diarrhoeal diseases, tubercular diseases, measles, apoplexy, heart diseases and other diseases of the circulatory system, bronchitis, pneumonia, and old age

exchequer, and delivered or posted to the registrar by the practitioner *direct and under sealed cover*. The law could then insist upon the cause of death being stated completely and with the utmost accuracy, and there should be only one legal form of certificate, the use of which should be compulsory. Furthermore, the law could insist that the certificate should state that the practitioner had seen the body after death, or that he had verified the death on the signed testimony of at least two witnesses at death."

- (3) "That the certificate for burial given by the registrars of deaths be retained by the official of the cemetery and returned to the registrars of deaths after the interment."

The abolition of "uncertified deaths" would help to put a stop to the practice of unregistered medical practitioners, to the neglect of sick children and aged persons, to carelessness during pregnancy, and to the appalling death-rate of illegitimate children.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons considered and reported upon the subject on the above lines so long ago as 1893, and the Physical Deterioration Committee made important recommendations in 1904. And yet nothing has been done until this year (1909), when a private Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons embodying most of the recommendations of the Select Committee and of the above-mentioned amendments, "in order to guard against crime and premature burial." In the interests of the correct certification and classification of deaths, and of the public welfare, it is sincerely to be hoped that this Bill will pass into law during the present Session. The Select Committee reported in 1893 that they were "much impressed with the serious possibilities implied in a system which permits death and burial to take place without the production of satisfactory medical evidence of the cause of death. It is a most important duty of society to guard its members against foul play, and it appears to your Committee that, as far as may be, it should be made impossible for any person to disappear from his place in the community without any satisfactory evidence being obtained of the cause of his disappearance."

**Deaths of York Residents (total 171) occurring in the
Public Institutions within the City during the year 1908:—**

	Total Deaths	Previous residence or home address.			
		Sanitary Sub-districts:—			Union Workhouse. No other address known.
		Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.	
York Union Workhouse..	123	9	30	63	21
Bootham Park (formerly called York Lunatic Hospital)	2	—	2	—	—
York County Hospital (General Infirmary)...	46	12	11	23	—
The Retreat (Asylum) ...	0	—	—	—	—

In the statistical tables, the above deaths are allocated to the Sanitary Sub-districts in which the deceased resided.

Deaths of "Non-Residents" i.e., persons coming into the district and dying in Public Institutions, &c. :—

At the Union Workhouse... ..	14
At Bootham Park (Asylum)	7
At the Retreat (Asylum)	4
At the County Hospital	16
At other Hospitals and Asylums... ..	6
	<hr/>
	47
By sudden death of visitors from other districts in private houses or in street	4
In the river Ouse	1
	<hr/>
	52
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THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLES.

In the accompanying tables deaths occurring in the Public Institutions are allotted to the Sanitary Sub-Districts, or other localities, according to the addresses of the deceased.

It will be observed that deaths of "Non-residents" are excluded from certain calculations, and deaths of "Residents" are included, according to the instructions of the Local Government Board. The Board defines "Non-residents" as persons brought into the district on account of illness and dying there; and "Residents" as persons who have been taken out of the district on account of illness and have died elsewhere.

Deaths of "Residents," *i.e.*, persons going out of the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and who died in Public Institutions, &c., elsewhere:—

Where died.	Total	From :—		
		Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.
In York Corporation Fever Hospital	7	3	4	—
In York City Asylum, Water Fulford	14	3	4	4
(from York Workhouse—no other residence known, 3)				
In Leeds Infirmary	4	—	3	1
In the Workhouse, Barnard Castle ...	1	1	—	—
Total	26			

TABLE C.
COMPARATIVE MORTALITY DURING LAST
DECENNIUM.

The following Table shows the Principal Causes of Death in the City for the past ten years.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.									
	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Summer Diarrhœa...	147	158	102	19	45	136	71	79	36	42
Other Principal Zymotic Diseases ...	44	139	51	80	111	97	40	66	60	56
Epidemic Influenza ...	13	35	11	15	11	7	21	10	35	21
Tuberculosis (including Phthisis) ...	162	156	147	150	133	149	136	128	146	104
Infantile Developmental causes (Premature Birth and Debility), under five years of age ...	104	138	166	127	167	169	153	123	133	112
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	188	242	151	187	204	163	161	143	207	160
Cancer ...	68	70	60	71	68	64	63	73	77	77
Organic Diseases of Heart	130	134	124	112	110	114	100	104	119	103
Senile Decay ...	90	85	78	97	92	100	95	102	88	107
Cerebral Hæmorrhage (Apoplexy) ...	66	64	77	76	62	67	65	50	70	53
Diseases of Brain and Nervous System ...	—	54	51	33	36	32	34	38	55	46
Bright's Disease ...	34	23	38	31	21	32	29	34	31	33
Violence (Accidents, Suicide and Homicide) ...	33	47	44	35	34	36	45	35	42	31

CITY OF YORK.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DIST.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of "Non-residents" registered in Public Inst., etc., in the Dist.	Deaths of "Residents" registered in Public Inst., etc., beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO DISTRICT.	
				UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	74,708	2,243	30.0	394	175.6	1,407	19.3	180	21	No records.	1,386	18.5
1899	75,812	2,301	30.3	359	156.0	1,308	17.2	215	43	10	1,265	16.6
1900	76,916	2,256	29.3	477	211.4	1,613	20.9	185	55		1,568	20.3
1901	78,044	2,361	30.2	355	150.3	1,331	17.0	219	45	8	1,294	16.5
1902	79,114	2,339	29.5	265	113.2	1,257	15.8	206	58	16	1,215	15.3
1903	80,186	2,337	29.1	359	153.6	1,339	16.7	210	53	18	1,304	16.2
1904	81,268	2,288	28.2	388	170.0	1,345	16.5	237	59	30	1,316	16.2
1905	82,362	2,298	27.9	299	130.0	1,212	14.7	220	56	14	1,170	14.2
1906	83,467	2,216	26.5	275	124.0	1,164	13.9	219	55	34	1,143	13.7
1907	84,730	2,181	25.7	271	124.0	1,296	15.3	250	56	36	1,276	15.0
Averages for years 1898-1907	79,661	2,282	28.7	344	150.8	1,327	16.7	214	50	16	1,294	16.2
1908	85,861	2,192	25.5	227	104.0	1,134	13.2	223	52	26	1,108	12.9

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

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. 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. (For further details see text of this Report.)

Area of district in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) . . .	3,730.	Total population at all ages . . .	77,914	At Census of 1901.
		Number of inhabited houses . . .	16,550	
		Average number of persons per house . . .	4.71	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE II.
CITY OF YORK—VITAL STATISTICS OF SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS IN 1908 AND PREVIOUS YEARS. (REVISED 1908).

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. WHOLE CITY.				2. Bootham Sanitary Sub-district.				3. Micklegate Sanitary Sub-district.				4. Walmgate Sanitary Sub-district.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1898	74,708	2,243	1,386	394	19,890	517	380	61	24,690	713	349	103	30,431	1,013	657	230
1899	75,812	2,301	1,265	359	20,368	517	346	67	25,070	685	323	96	30,629	1,099	596	196
1900	76,916	2,256	1,568	477	20,838	568	361	96	25,450	753	476	143	30,827	935	731	238
1901	78,044	2,361	1,294	355	21,308	583	358	91	25,830	769	372	96	31,025	1,009	564	168
1902	79,114	2,339	1,215	265	21,750	572	299	58	26,180	790	398	82	31,223	977	518	125
1903	80,186	2,337	1,304	359	22,230	543	303	74	26,568	771	382	101	31,388	1,023	619	184
1904	81,268	2,288	1,316	388	22,700	526	290	82	27,000	818	428	118	31,570	944	598	188
1905	82,362	2,298	1,170	299	23,206	467	263	49	27,356	786	405	96	31,800	1,045	502	154
1906	83,467	2,216	1,143	275	23,700	440	272	57	27,760	761	381	83	32,000	1,015	490	135
1907	84,730	2,181	1,276	271	24,230	432	300	54	28,200	753	399	92	32,300	996	577	125
Averages of Years 1898-1907.	79,661	2,282	1,294	344	22,022	516	317	69	26,410	760	391	101	31,319	1,005	585	174
1908.	85,861	2,192	1,108	227	24,720	467	245	37	28,610	744	366	83	32,531	981	497	107

NOTE.—Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the districts are included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the districts excluded. (See note on Table I as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions whether within or without the districts, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

CITY OF YORK.

TABLE IV. (CORRESPONDING TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE IV.)

Causes of, and ages at, Death during the Year 1908.

(Shorter Schedule B of Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, extended.)

No.	Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole City, at subjoined ages, of Residents, whether occurring within or without the City.						
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 65 years.	65 & upwards.
1	Small-pox	nil	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Measles	27	6	18	3	...	...	...
3	Scarlet Fever	4	...	2	1	...	1	...
4	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	8	...	2	5	1	...	...
5	Whooping Cough	10	5	5	...	...	...	...
6	Enteric Fever	7	...	...	2	...	5	...
7	Zymotic Diarrhoea... .. (Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis)	42	35	7	...	...	...	...
8	Enteritis	18	12	4	...	...	1	1
9	Epidemic Influenza	21	...	1	...	...	7	13
10	Erysipelas	3	1	...	...	...	2	...
11	Puerperal Fever	4	...	...	...	1	3	...
12	Other Septic Diseases	17	1	4	4	2	3	3
13	Tuberculosis of Meninges...	14	3	8	2	...	1	...
14	Tuberculosis of Lungs ... 104	75	...	2	8	20	43	2
15	Other forms of Tuberculosis	15	2	3	6	...	4	...
16	Cancer	77	...	...	...	2	49	26
17	Premature Birth	43	43	...	...	...	...	...
18	Developmental Diseases ... 113	70	60	9	1	...	...	...
19	Infantile Convulsions	18	15	3	...	...	...	...
20	Croup (False, Laryngismus)	nil	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Old Age	107	...	...	...	...	2	105
22	Meningitis	18	6	5	3	1	3	...
23	Inflammation and Softening of Brain	11	...	...	...	1	3	7
24	Apoplexy (Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	53	...	...	...	...	16	37
25	Insanity	7	...	...	1	...	6	...
26	Spinal Cord, Diseases of	10	...	...	...	...	7	3
27	Organic Diseases of Heart and Syncope	103	...	1	4	3	51	44
28	Acute Bronchitis and Laryngitis 90	51	14	14	...	1	7	15
29	Chronic Bronchitis	39	...	1	...	1	12	25
30	Lobar (Croupous) and Lobular (Broncho-) Pneumonia ...	70	16	23	2	1	21	7
31	Diseases of Stomach	9	1	1	...	1	4	2
32	Obstruction of Intestines	7	...	1	...	...	5	1
33	Appendicitis	6	...	...	2	...	3	1
34	Peritonitis, general... ..	4	...	...	1	1	1	1
35	Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	33	1	1	...	1	21	9
36	Tumours and Other Affections of Female Genital Organs...	nil	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	8	...	...	...	1	7	...
38	Alcoholism	6	...	...	...	...	6	...
39	Accidents & Diseases of Parturition	6	...	...	...	...	6	...
40	Rheumatic Fever	5	...	...	4	...	1	...
41	Congenital Syphilis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
42	Diabetes Mellitus	14	...	...	...	1	5	8
43	Deaths by Accident or Negligence	22	5	2	2	3	5	5
44	Deaths by Suicide	9	...	...	...	1	5	3
45	Deaths from Ill-defined Causes ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
46	All other Causes	35	...	1	2	3	18	11
ALL CAUSES ...		1,108	227	119	53	46	334	329

CITY OF YORK.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

No.	Causes of Death.	Causes of Death distributed according to Sanitary Sub-Districts (Residents):—				Total Deaths (of Citizens and Non-Residents) in the Public Institutions in the City
		Whole City.	Bootham.	Mickle-gate.	Walm-gate.	
1	Small-pox	nil	...	...	...	...
2	Measles	27	1	10	16	1
3	Scarlet Fever	4	1	3	...	...
4	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	8	3	5	...	...
5	Whooping Cough	10	1	6	3	...
6	Enteric Fever	7	1	2	4	2
7	Zymotic Diarrhœa... .. (Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis)	42	7	6	29	...
8	Enteritis	18	4	9	5	1
9	Epidemic Influenza	21	11	5	5	6
10	Erysipelas	3	1	1	1	1
11	Puerperal Fever	4	1	2	1	1
12	Other Septic Diseases	17	2	6	9	11
13	Tuberculosis of Meninges... ..	14	2	3	9	...
14	Tuberculosis of Lungs	75	17	16	42	26
15	Other forms of Tuberculosis	15	3	5	7	3
16	Cancer	77	23	28	26	10
17	Premature Birth	43	8	16	19	1
18	Developmental Diseases	70	12	33	25	4
19	Infantile Convulsions	18	4	6	8	1
20	Croup (False, Laryngismus)	nil	...	...	...	...
21	Old Age	107	29	39	39	42
22	Meningitis	18	4	7	7	...
23	Inflammation and Softening of Brain	11	3	5	3	2
24	Apoplexy (Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	53	14	16	23	13
25	Insanity	7	2	1	4	4
26	Spinal Cord, Diseases of	10	3	4	3	1
27	Organic Diseases of Heart and Syncope... ..	103	27	27	49	21
28	Acute Bronchitis and Laryngitis	51	9	15	27	4
29	Chronic Bronchitis	39	8	13	18	4
30	Lobar (Croupous) and Lobular (Broncho-) Pneumonia	70	10	21	39	9
31	Diseases of Stomach	9	2	5	2	4
32	Obstruction of Intestines	7	2	2	3	6
33	Appendicitis	6	1	4	1	4
34	Peritonitis, general... ..	4	...	1	3	2
35	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	33	4	8	21	14
36	Tumours and other Affections of Female Genital Organs... ..	nil	...	...	...	...
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	8	1	2	5	2
38	Alcoholism	6	1	2	3	2
39	Accidents & Diseases of Parturition	6	2	1	3	1
40	Rheumatic Fever	5	...	3	2	1
41	Congenital Syphilis	1	1	...	...	2
42	Diabetes Mellitus	14	2	7	5	4
43	Deaths by Accident or Negligence	22	4	7	11	8
44	Deaths by Suicide	9	1	3	5	2
45	Deaths from Ill-defined Causes	1	...	...	1	...
46	All other Causes	35	13	11	11	3
ALL CAUSES		1,108	245	366	497	223

CITY OF YORK.

TABLE D. QUARTERLY DEATH-RATES FOR TEN YEARS, 1899—1908.

GENERAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 LIVING :—											DEATH-RATE DUE TO BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA, PER 1,000 LIVING :—										
Quarter of Year.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Quarter of Year.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
First ...	17'0	24'5	15'7	19'7	14'6	16'2	16'4	15'4	18'9	16'0	First ...	3'6	6'5	2'2	3'6	1'8	2'9	3'0	2'5	3'4	2'70
Second...	14'7	18'5	16'2	15'0	13'5	14'6	13'8	12'1	12'0	11'1	Second	2'2	3'4	2'0	2'1	1'8	2'3	1'8	1'4	2'0	1'30
Third ...	22'6	23'7	18'6	12'7	14'1	19'3	13'3	13'6	10'6	11'7	Third...	1'3	1'2	0'7	1'1	0'9	0'7	0'58	0'38	0'9	0'84
Fourth...	16'9	17'3	14'7	14'7	22'9	14'9	13'5	13'7	18'8	12'9	Fourth	3'1	3'6	2'8	2'5	5'6	2'1	2'4	2'5	3'4	2'70
Whole Year.	16'9	20'3	16'5	15'3	16'2	16'2	14'2	13'7	15'0	12'9	Whole Year.	2'5	3'2	1'9	2'3	2'5	2'0	1'95	1'71	2'44	1'86
ZYMOTIC OR EPIDEMIC DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 LIVING :—											INFANTILE MORTALITY (AGES 0—1 YEARS), PER 1,000 BIRTHS.										
First ...	0'3	2'4	0'46	2'18	0'40	0'88	0'83	1'45	0'62	1'54	First ...	84	164	99	136	116	129	102	119	112	102
Second...	0'16	2'0	0'56	1'11	0'35	1'10	0'58	1'01	0'28	0'47	Second	99	142	123	116	109	103	114	97	100	73
Third ...	8'3	8'5	5'6	0'96	2'40	7'36	3'52	3'55	0'56	1'22	Third...	377	361	256	119	177	311	194	161	79	120
Fourth...	1'4	2'3	1'1	1'13	4'65	2'16	0'49	0'96	3'0	1'40	Fourth	99	161	105	93	213	123	104	92	201	124
Whole Year.	2'6	3'8	1'96	1'25	1'94	2'87	1'34	1'73	1'13	1'14	Whole Year.	156	211	150	113	153	170	130	124	124	104

TABLE E.

ANNUAL BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES IN THE SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS OF
BOOTHAM (B), MICKLEGATE (M), AND WALMGATE (W).

Year.	Birth-rate per 1,000 living in each district.				Per 1,000 of estimated population in each district.								Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births (0—1 year).				
					General death-rate.				Death-rate of children under the age of five years.								
				Whole City.										Whole City.			
	B.	M.	W.		B.	M.	W.	B.	M.	W.	B.	M.	W.				
1900	27'3	29'6	30'3	29'3	16'4	18'4	24'3	20'3	5'6	7'4	11'3	8'6	169	189	254	211	
1901	27'4	29'8	32'5	30'2	16'8	14'4	18'2	16'5	5'6	4'8	7'2	6'0	156	124	166	150	
1902	26'3	30'2	31'3	29'5	14'1	15'4	16'7	15'3	3'9	5'0	6'1	5'0	101	103	127	113	
1903	24'4	29'0	32'5	29'1	13'6	14'3	19'0	16'2	4'5	5'6	9'7	6'8	136	131	179	153	
1904	23'1	30'3	29'8	28'2	12'8	15'8	18'9	16'2	4'7	6'5	8'4	6'5	156	144	199	170	
1905	20'1	28'7	32'8	27'9	11'3	14'8	15'8	14'2	2'7	5'4	6'2	4'7	105	122	147	130	
1906	18'5	27'4	31'5	26'5	11'4	13'7	15'2	13'7	3'4	4'3	6'2	4'8	129	109	133	124	
1907	17'8	26'7	30'8	25'7	12'4	14'1	18'0	15'0	3'5	4'2	6'3	4'8	125	122	125	124	
1908	18'9	26'0	30'1	25'5	9'9	12'8	15'2	12'9	2'1	4'2	5'3	4'0	80	112	109	104	
Average for the 9 Years.	22'6	28'6	31'3	27'9	13'2	14'8	18'0	15'6	4'0	5'3	7'4	5'7	129	128	160	142	

CITY OF YORK.

Area and Statistics of Sanitary Sub-Districts.

1908.

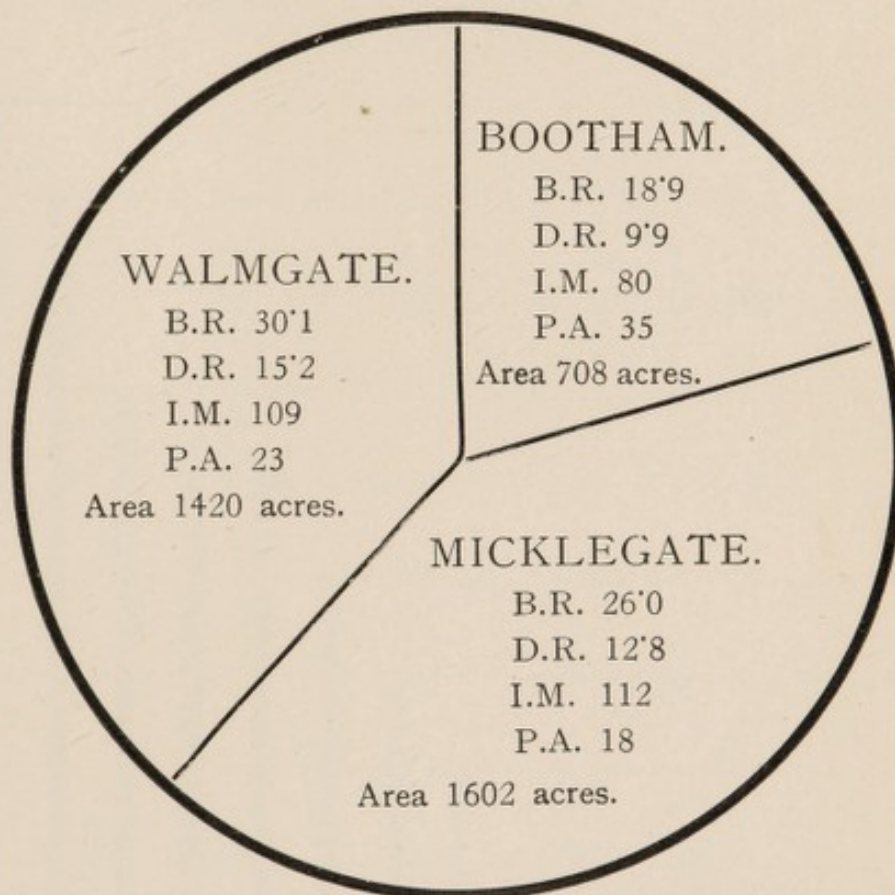


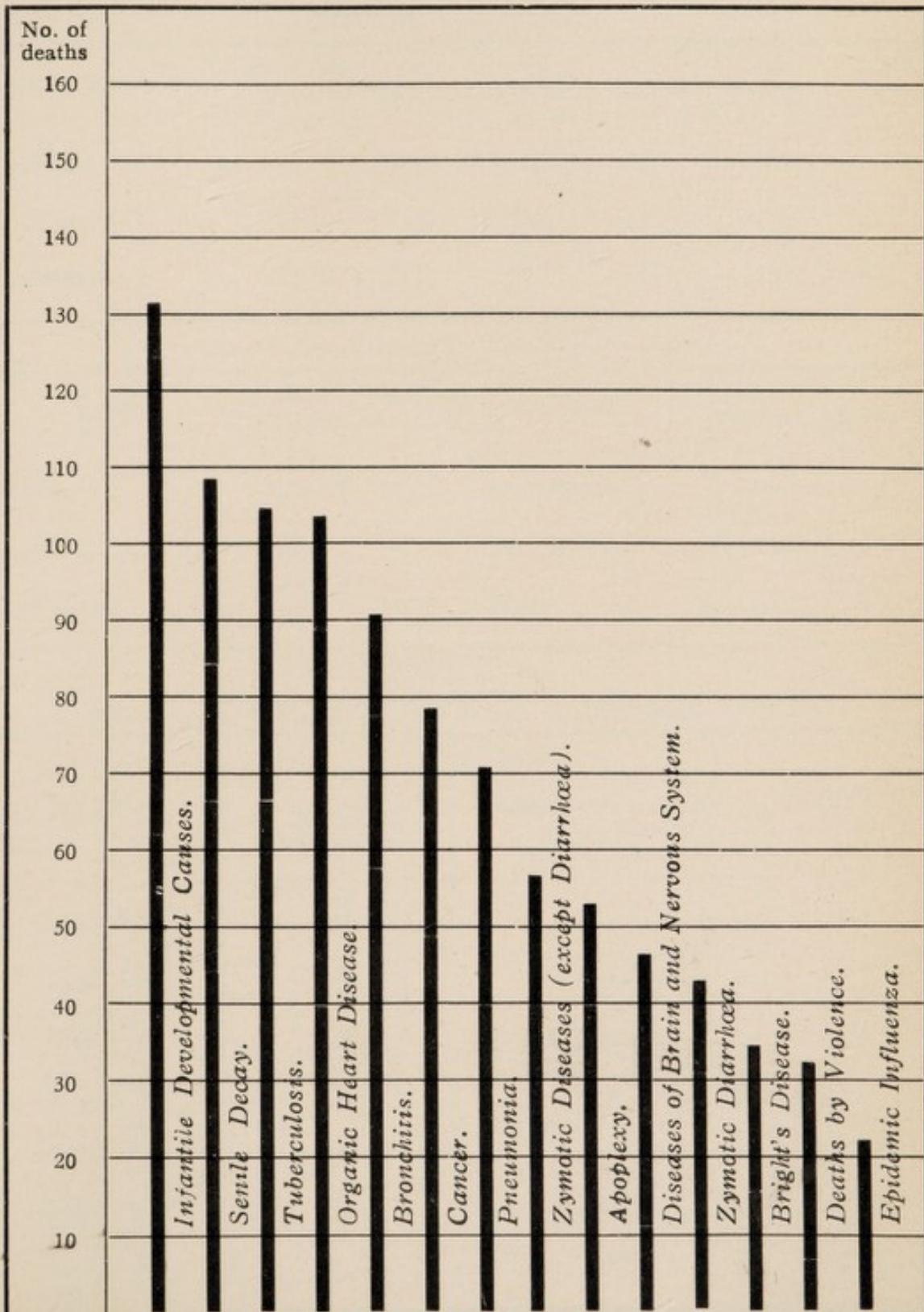
DIAGRAM SHEWING:—

B.R. = BIRTH-RATE
D.R. = DEATH-RATE } Per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
I.M. = INFANTILE MORTALITY = Deaths under one year per 1,000 births.
P.A. = ESTIMATED POPULATION PER ACRE IN 1908.

WHOLE CITY	{	BIRTH-RATE 25'5.
		DEATH-RATE 12'9.
		INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE 104.
		ESTIMATED POPULATION PER ACRE 23.

CITY OF YORK.

Comparative view of 14 of the principal causes of Death during the year 1908.





1908. TABLE F.

QUARTERLY DEATH-RATES IN THE SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS AND ANNUAL DEATH-RATES IN THE WARDS OF THE CITY, FROM ALL CAUSES AND AT ALL AGES, PER 1,000 OF THE ESTIMATED POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT OR WARD.

Quarterly Death-rates:—

Sanitary Sub-Districts.	Estimated Population	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Bootham	24,720	12'6	7'8	8'4	10'8	9'9
Micklegate	28,610	14'0	13'6	11'2	12'8	12'8
Walmgate	32,530	21'0	11'4	14'8	14'8	15'2

Annual Death-rates in the Wards, 1908:—

Ward.	Estimated Population	Annual Death-rate	Ward.	Estimated Population	Annual Death-rate
Bootham	18,300	10'0	Micklegate ..	17,900	12'1
Guildhall	6,200	18'7	Walmgate ...	18,300	16'5
Castlegate	12,400	12'0	Monk	12,700	11'0

TABLE G.

Annual Death-rate per 1,000 living in Decennial Periods:—

Decennial.	CITY OF YORK:—		England and Wales.
	Recorded or Crude Death-rate.	Death-rate corrected by exclusion of Non-Residents, etc.	
1841—50	24'0	Not so	22'0
1851—60	24'0	corrected	22'0
1861—70	24'0	at that time.	22'4
1871—80	21'6	20'2	21'3
1881—90	20'2	18'7	18'7
1891—1900	19'1	17'0	18'2
1901—08 (eight years)	15'4	15'0	15'6

TABLE H.

CITY OF YORK DEATH RATES PER 1,000 LIVING IN YEAR 1908,
as compared with those for England and Wales.

	Average for England and Wales.	Average of the 76 great towns, including York.	Average of the 142 smaller towns.	Rural England and Wales.	YORK.
Birth-rate	26·5	27·0	26·0	26·2	25·5
General death-rate ("corrected") ...	14·7	15·8	14·7	13·8	13·3
Infantile mortality (per 1,000 births)	121	128	124	110	104
Total epidemic diseases death-rate	1·29	1·59	1·26	0·99	1·14
Measles death-rate ...	0·22	0·31	0·20	0·13	0·31
Scarlet fever death rate	0·08	0·10	0·06	0·06	0·04
Diphtheria death-rate	0·15	0·16	0·15	0·15	0·09
Whooping cough death- rate	0·27	0·29	0·25	0·25	0·11
Typhoid fever death-rate	0·07	0·08	0·08	0·07	0·08
Diarrhœa death-rate ...	0·50	0·65	0·52	0·33	0·49
Small-pox death-rate...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00

Year 1908.		Standard death-rate.	Crude death-rate.	Corrected death-rate.
England and Wales...	...	18·19	14·7	14·7
76 Great Towns ... ..	...	17·13	14·9	15·8
City of York... ..	...	17·67	12·9	13·28

To compare the crude death-rate with that of other towns it is necessary to make allowance for the difference in age and sex constitution of the different towns. This is done by obtaining from the "Standard" death-rate of each town the "Factor for correction" and multiplying the crude death-rate by this Factor—the resulting figure is "the Corrected death-rate."

The "Standard" death-rate signifies the rate at all ages calculated on the hypothesis that the rates for each sex at each of twelve age-periods in each town were the same as in England and Wales during the ten years 1891—1900, the rates at all ages in England and Wales during that period having been 18·19 per 1,000.

The "Factor for correction" is obtained by dividing the "Standard" death-rate in England and Wales by the "Standard" death-rate in each town.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

DEATHS UNDER THE AGE OF TWELVE MONTHS.

The nett total number of deaths in 1908 was 227, or 104 per 1,000 births, (or 20·5 per cent. of the nett total number of deaths at all ages), as compared with 128 per 1,000, the average for the 76 Great Towns, and 121 for England and Wales—

i.e., about one-ninth of the children born in York did not survive the first year of life.

The York average for the ten years 1898—1907 was 150·8.

The deaths in 1908 occurred as follows:—

	Sanitary Sub-Districts,			Total.
	Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.	
First quarter of year ...	9	17	28	54
Second „ „ ...	8	22	14	44
Third „ „ ...	12	15	36	63
Fourth „ „ ...	8	29	29	66
	37	83	107	227

The rates per 1,000 births in the Sanitary Sub-Districts were as follows:—

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Bootham ...	84	57	108	72	80
Micklegate ...	92	106	88	159	112
Walmgate ...	117	54	146	121	109
Whole City ...	102	73	120	124	104

TABLE I.

Year.	YORK.				ENGLAND AND WALES.
	No. of deaths.	* Proportion per 1,000 births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	* Proportion per 1,000 births, after deducting the deaths due to Premature Birth.	Proportion per 1,000 births.
1898	394	175·6	28·4	154	161
1899	359	156·0	28·4	141	163
1900	477	211·4	30·4	191	154
1901	355	150·3	27·4	133	151
1902	265	113·2	21·8	99	133
1903	359	153·6	27·5	132	132
1904	388	170·0	29·3	149	146
1905	299	130·0	25·5	105	128
1906	275	124·0	24·0	100	133
1907	271	124·0	21·2	98	118
Average for 10 yrs. 1898—1907	344	150·8	26·3	130	141
1908	227	104·0	20·5	84	121

* * The difference between the figures in these two columns may be said to represent the pre-natal influences, which, in the present conditions of social life—of the labouring classes in particular—are not nearly so much under control as is possible with post-natal influences.

ANNUAL AVERAGE INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS,
during decennial and quinquennial periods.

	York.	England and Wales.	76 Great Towns.
Ten years, 1861—70 ...	157	154	—
„ „ 1871—80 ...	157	149	—
„ „ 1881—90 ...	154	142	—
„ „ 1891—1900 ...	167	153	—
Five „ 1901—05 ...	143	138	147
Three „ 1906—08 ...	117	124	133

See also Table E.

Our unavoidable Infantile Mortality should not be more than 70 per 1,000 births, or as has been said—“one half of our Infantile Mortality is preventible.” The mortality is only an index of the total amount of disease. For every death there are many cases of illness, of prolonged debility, and of permanent damage.

The following Tables numbered V, (Local Government Board's) set forth in detail the deaths of infants under the age of twelve months in York in 1908, classified according to the principal causes of death, and the ages at death, in weeks and months, and according to the Sanitary Sub-districts. It will be observed that the chief causes of Infantile Mortality during the year were as follows:—

*Developmental Causes ...	...	...	60	} 103
Premature Birth ...	...	...	43	
Diarrhœal Diseases ...	...	...	...	48
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	15
Pneumonia ...	...	...	16	} 30
Bronchitis and Laryngitis ...	...	...	14	
Measles and Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	11
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	5
Meningitis (non-tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	6

These causes are graphically displayed in Chart D.

Age-period.	Total deaths.	Percentage of total infant deaths.		
In first week of life ...	61	26'8	} 129 deaths, or 57 per cent.; chief cause, immaturity. Chief causes, Diarrhœa and Atrophy Chief causes, Diarrhœa & Pneumonia	} Total deaths, 167, or 74 per cent.
In first month of life ...	87	38'3		
In second and third months	42	18'4		
In fourth, fifth, & sixth „	38	16'7		
In seventh to twelfth „	60	26'0		

* In Table IV. of this Report, this group of diseases comprises the deaths registered as due to “Injury at Birth,” “Debility at Birth,” “Atelectasis” (incomplete development of lungs), other Congenital Defects (malformed heart, harelip, cleft palate, malformed spine, Hydrocephalus, &c.), “want of breast-milk,” Atrophy, Debility, “Marasmus,” Dentition (teething), and Rickets.

Total deaths of infants in the Sanitary Sub-districts due to the following causes :—

	Bootham.	Mickle- gate.	Walm- gate.	Whole City.	
				Total deaths.	Percent- age of to- tal infant deaths.
Premature birth & other develop- mental causes... ..	18	44	41	103	45·4
Diarrhœal diseases	10	12	26	48	21·1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	2	13	15	30	13·2

It will be observed that, as in previous years, and as in the rest of the country, these percentages present appalling figures, which can only be reduced by steady and persistent education and sanitation.

It is satisfactory to record that there were no “uncertified” deaths in York in this age period during 1908, although, on the other hand, 16 infant deaths were submitted to Coroner’s inquest.

A comparison of the Table 5 of each year since that Table was first introduced in 1905 is here displayed for the first time; it may be possible to extend the details in future years. It is perhaps too soon to make grave deductions therefrom, but, in the meantime, the apparently increasing proportion of deaths occurring in the various age-periods under the age of six months, the continued maintenance of the high death-rates due to premature birth and other developmental causes, and to bronchitis and pneumonia, and the excessive infant mortality in the Walmgate Sanitary Sub-district in proportion to its population, must be regarded with concern, whilst, on the other hand, the decrease in the percentage of deaths due to diarrhœal diseases is more hopeful.

Although we may rightly congratulate ourselves upon the diminished infantile mortality-rate during the last four years, yet a careful consideration of our statistics, and of the underlying causes of infantile mortality mentioned on page 31, and of the knowledge which we have gained upon enquiries, shows that there is yet a very great deal of work to be done in order to maintain and increase this reduction. Some of that work appears to be almost of insurmountable difficulty *e.g.* the large percentages of deaths due to prematurity of birth and immaturity of development are largely due to the causes numbered 1 to 5,—especially to No. 4.

TABLE J. (a) CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Total deaths under one year of age.	Total deaths at ages :—					Total deaths due to :—			
		Under one week.	Under one month.	Under three months.	Under six months.	From seven to twelve months.	Premature birth and other developmental causes.	Diarrhoeal diseases.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Common infectious diseases.
1905	299	69	97	151	206	93	139	72	27	7
1906	275	58	90	141	194	81	118	65	29	14
1907	271	70	105	161	200	71	126	40	34	13
1908	227	61	87	129	167	60	103	48	30	11

(b) PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL INFANTILE DEATHS.

Year.	At ages :—					Due to following causes :—			
	Under one week.	Under one month.	Under three months.	Under six months.	From seven to twelve months.	Premature birth and other developmental causes.	Diarrhoeal diseases.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Common infectious diseases.
1905	23·0	32·0	50	70	30	46·5	24·0	9·0	2·4
1906	21·0	32·0	51	70	30	43·0	23·6	10·0	5·0
1907	25·6	38·7	59	74	26	46·5	14·8	12·5	4·9
1908	26·8	38·0	57	74	26	45·4	21·0	13·2	4·9

(c)

TOTAL DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR
OF AGE

in the Sanitary Sub-districts.

PERCENTAGES OF THE TOTAL
INFANT DEATHS OF THE CITY

occurring in Sanitary Sub-districts.

Year.	Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.	Whole City.	Year.	Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.
1905	49	96	154	299	1905	16	32	51
1906	57	83	135	275	1906	20	30	49
1907	54	92	125	271	1907	20	34	46
1908	37	83	107	227	1908	16	36	47

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE V.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR
OF AGE IN WHOLE CITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total deaths under one year.
I. Common Infectious Diseases.																	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	6
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
II. Diarrhœal Diseases																	
Diarrhœa, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	2	5	3	1	4	4	...	1	1	35
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	12
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
iii. Wasting Diseases.																	
Premature Birth ...	32	6	1	1	40	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Congenital Defects ...	4	3	1	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Injury at Birth ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Want of Breast Milk, (Starvation) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	13	1	3	2	19	6	3	...	3	2	5	2	3	1	1	1	46
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
v. Other Causes.																	
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	6
Convulsions ...	5	2	2	...	9	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	15
Bronchitis ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	12
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	3	...	16
Suffocation, overlying ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes ...	3	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	61	13	9	4	87	23	19	12	15	11	10	12	13	8	11	6	227

Population	...	Estimated to middle of 1908	...	85,861.
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Births in the year	Legitimate ...	2,094	Deaths in the year of	Legitimate Infants ...	191
	Illegitimate ...	98		Illegitimate Infants...	36

Deaths from all causes at all ages ... 1,108.

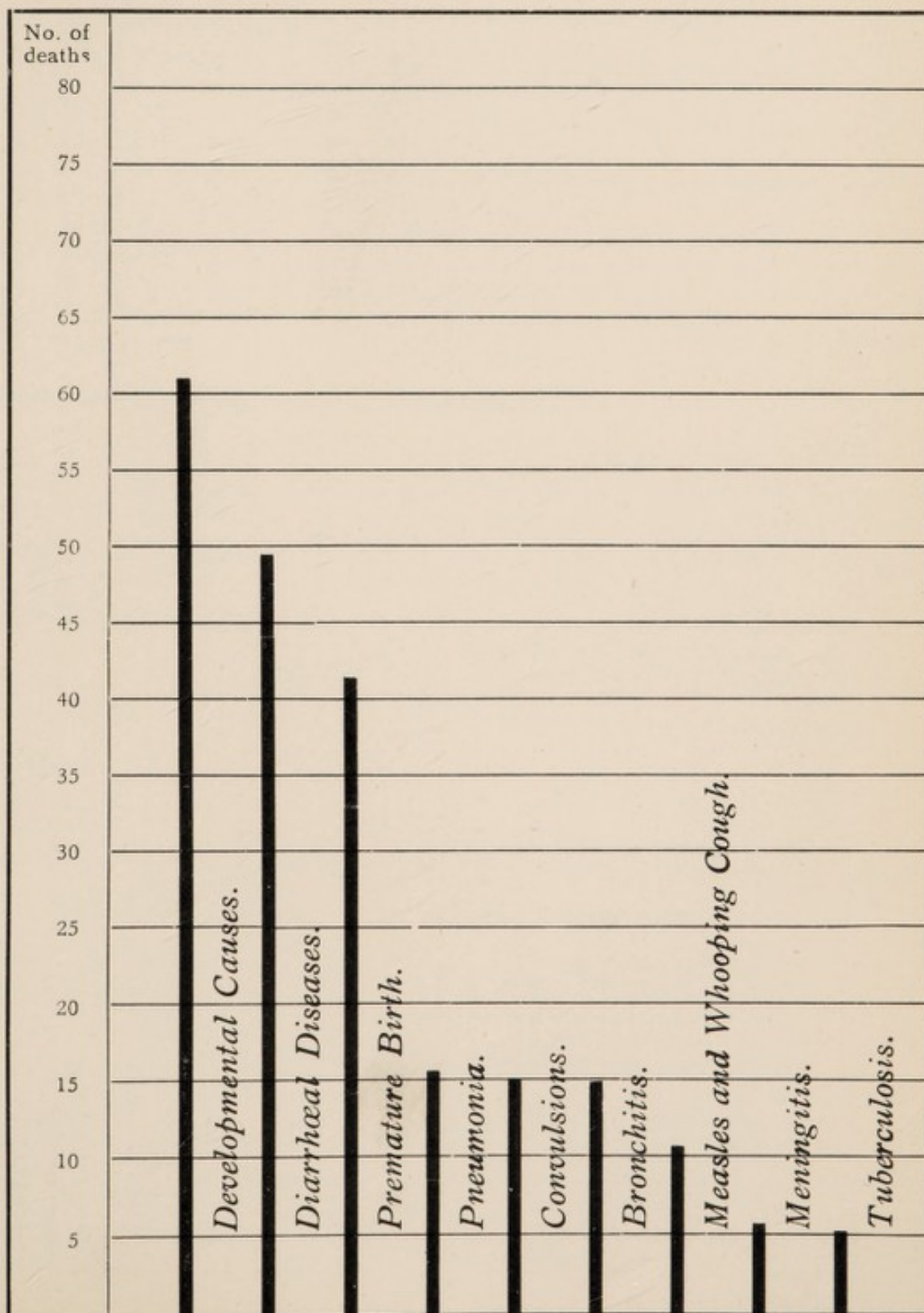
There were no "uncertified" deaths under one year of age.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE V.—(continued).
COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.
DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Bootham.				Micklegate.				Walmgate.				Whole City. Total deaths under one year.
	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Total under one year.	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Total under one year.	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Total under one year.	
I. Common Infectious Diseases.													
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	5	6
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	1	1	...	2	5
II. Diarrhœal Diseases													
Diarrhœa, all forms ...	4	1	2	7	2	1	2	5	8	8	7	23	35
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ...	3	...	...	3	2	2	2	6	...	2	1	3	12
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
III. Wasting Diseases.													
Premature Birth ...	8	...	...	8	16	...	...	16	19	...	...	19	43
Congenital Defects ...	2	...	1	3	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	3	10
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Want of Breast Milk, (Starvation) ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	5	...	1	6	12	3	6	21	11	2	6	19	46
IV. Tuberculous Diseases.													
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
V. Other Causes.													
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	6
Convulsions ...	...	4	...	4	4	1	...	5	1	3	2	6	15
Bronchitis ...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	3	7	12
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2
Pneumonia ...	...	...	1	1	...	3	5	8	1	1	5	7	16
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Other Causes ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	3	6
	28	3	6	37	51	13	19	83	50	22	35	107	227

CHART D.**CITY OF YORK.**

Comparative view of nine of the principal causes of Infantile Mortality (below one year of age) during the year 1908.





Underlying or predisposing causes of Infantile Mortality:—

1. Deficient nutrition and care of mother during pregnancy.
2. Early marriages, improvident marriages, unhealthy marriages.
3. Inherited constitutional conditions.
4. Damaging effects of use of drugs, &c., used by some in the endeavour to produce abortion.
5. Illegitimacy of birth.
6. Carelessness and ignorance as to the rearing of infants on the part of parents and untrained nurses.
7. Bottle-feeding—often with unsuitable or polluted foods.
8. Excessive feeding and drugging.
9. Positive neglect of children and of their ailments, and exposure to cold.
10. Poverty, starvation, or semi-starvation.
11. Alcoholism in one or both parents.
12. Insanitary housing conditions.
13. Overcrowding, per house and per acre.
14. Want of cleanliness in house, person, clothing and habits.
15. Employment of mothers outside home.

Deaths of Illegitimate Children:—

The total number of deaths of children under the age of twelve months registered as illegitimate in York, in 1908, was 27, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 275 per 1,000 of the illegitimate births, or 27·5 per cent., nearly three times as high as the mortality of legitimate infants—the usual story.

		Total Number of Deaths of Illegitimates.	Mortality per 1,000 of Illegitimate Births in that District.	Mortality per cent. of Illegitimate Births in that District.
Bootham	...	2	66	6·6
Micklegate	...	13	333	33·3
Walmgate	...	12	413	41·3

These deaths occurred at the following ages:—

Under one week	...	6	Three to six months	...	2
One to four weeks	...	5	Six to twelve months	...	7
One to three months	...	7			

And were certified as due to the following causes:—

Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...	10	Accident and Negligence	...	2
Diarrhœa	...	4	"Convulsions" (no other cause named)	...	1
Premature Birth	...	3	Congenital Defects	...	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	2	Improper Feeding	...	1
Bronchitis	...	2	Measles	...	1

National Measures adopted to reduce Infantile Mortality :—

In my last Annual Report I mentioned that the York Corporation had forwarded *resolutions to the Government* endorsing the resolutions of the Infantile Mortality Conference of 1906, urging :—

- (a) The inclusion of elementary hygiene and infant hygiene in the curriculum of the senior girls in Elementary Schools.
- (b) The earlier notification or registration of births.
- (c) The medical certification and registration of all stillbirths.
- (d) The extension of the existing legislation regarding the milk supply so as to cover dirty milk and *all* diseases of cows likely to affect their milk, and so as to prohibit the use of chemical preservatives in milk sold for human consumption.
- (e) The appointment of a departmental inquiry on the question of infant insurance.
- (f) The amendment of the legislation as to "baby farming."
- (g) "That all preparations offered or sold as food for infants should be certified by a Government analyst as non-injurious, and that each packet should contain its analysis."

Since then those resolutions have borne the following fruit :—

- (a) The subjects of elementary and domestic hygiene were included in the requirements of the Government Education Code issued in August, 1908, and are now included in the curriculum of the senior girls in the York Elementary Schools (but infant hygiene is not yet definitely taught as it ought to be);
- (b) The Notification of Births Act of 1907;
- (c) A Bill is now before Parliament amending the registration of deaths, and including the medical certification and registration of stillbirths;
- (d) A Pure-milk-supply Bill is promised during the Parliamentary Session of 1909;
- (e) and (f) The legislation *re* infant insurance and "baby farming" has been considerably amended by the great Children Act of 1908;
- (g) This resolution has not yet been acted upon by the Government.

Special Measures adopted in York :—

(1) **Stillbirths.**—In continuance of the arrangement made with the Registrar of the York Cemetery last year I have received from him weekly returns of the particulars concerning each stillborn sent to the cemetery for burial.

Particulars of 121 such burials were received from him during the year 1908, and when considered necessary some further enquiries were made concerning them. Of these, 77 were certified for burial by medical practitioners, 39 by registered and three by unregistered midwives, and two by the Coroner after inquest, one of which was a body found in the river Ouse and the other was born with neither doctor nor midwife present. In one case, certified for burial by a registered midwife who had not witnessed the actual birth, subsequent circumstances led the Coroner to obtain the exhumation of the body; post-mortem inquiry proved that the child had lived for a short time, and, upon the Coroner's report, the midwife was summoned before and censured by the Central Midwives' Board in London, "for her gross carelessness" in so certifying. Two of those certified for burial by registered midwives had not been notified to me by the midwives according to the rules of the Central Midwives' Board, and they were accordingly warned against further omissions of that duty.

(2) **The Notification of Births Act of 1907**, after the requisite public notices, and with the consent of the Local Government Board, was adopted by the York Corporation, and came into operation in the City on the 12th February, 1908. Notices of its adoption were sent to all the known medical practitioners, midwives, and nurses in the City, and were also published in the local press, and stamped postcards for the purpose of notification were sent to all the medical practitioners and registered midwives. The notices summarised the principal provisions of the Act as follows:—

- (1) In the case of every child born in an area in which this Act is adopted it shall be the duty of the *father of the child*, if he is actually residing in the house where the birth takes place at the time of its occurrence, and of any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after, the birth, to give notice in writing of the birth to the medical officer of health of the district in which the child is born, in manner provided by this section.
- (2) Notice under this section shall be given by posting a prepaid letter or post card addressed to the medical officer of health at his office or residence, giving the necessary information of the birth within *thirty-six hours after the birth*, or by delivering a written notice of the birth at the office or residence of the medical officer within the same time; and the local authority shall supply without charge addressed and stamped post cards containing the form of notice to any medical practitioner or midwife residing or practising in their area, who applies for the same.

- (3) Any person who fails to give notice of a birth in accordance with this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings: Provided that a person shall not be liable to a penalty under this provision if he satisfies the court that he had reasonable grounds to believe that notice had been duly given by some other person.
- (4) The notification required to be made under this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the requirements of any Act relating to the registration of births.
- (5) This section shall apply to any child which has issued forth from its mother after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, whether alive or dead.

Results of adoption of Notification of Births Act, 1907,

(came into force in York on 12th February, 1908).

From February 12th, 1908, to January 2nd, 1909 :—

Total births registered with the Sub-Registrars	...	...	...	1944
Ditto notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours, as required by the Act	...	...	1410	88'6 per cent. of total births registered.
Ditto notified after 36 hours after birth (without reminder)	...	...	313	
			<u>1723</u>	
Ditto <i>not</i> notified at all	...	...	221	(percentage 11'4).
Total births notified by general medical practitioners	...	...	337	
Ditto by registered ("certified") midwives	...	...	991	
Ditto by unregistered midwives or nurses	...	...	141	
Ditto by parents or occupiers of houses	...	...	<u>254</u>	
			<u>1723</u>	
Ditto (of the above 1723) as stillbirths	...	...	88	

As there is always a large proportion of the public who fail to become acquainted with a new Act of Parliament, even when its terms have been advertised in the local newspapers, I consider that the percentage of notifications received under the above Act was, for the first year very satisfactory.

Until the end of the year 1908, it was resolved to send a warning notice to those persons whom we found from the Registrar's returns had failed to notify. In January, 1909, the Health Committee resolved to send a final warning to the medical practitioners, midwives and nurses of the City, of which the following is an abstract:—

During the last twelve months, by public advertisements in the press and by circulars, etc., the Health Committee have done their utmost to make the provisions of this Act fully known to the public, and the result

has been remarkably good, but, notwithstanding, over eleven per cent. of births have not been notified according to the Act.

The purpose of the Act is to enable the Health Department to give useful advice and help, where necessary, to the mothers of the poorer classes, but the law makes no distinction between one class and another, and it is therefore obligatory upon *all* classes to observe this Act of Parliament.

The Health Committee, therefore, desire me to ask the medical practitioners and the nurses and midwives in the City to be kind enough, either to remind the relatives of their patients of this duty, or to perform the duty themselves upon the prepaid post cards—supplies of which can be obtained gratis from the Medical Officer of Health, at the Health Office, Guildhall—as it is the intention of the Health Committee in future, without further notice, to prosecute offenders; but they are reluctant to do so without full warning, and hence the present letter.

H. CRAVEN,

York, March, 1909.

Town Clerk.

(3) When the work of the Medical Inspection of School Children under the Act of 1907 came to be organised, it was resolved to appoint three combined Health Visitors and School Nurses, and to give them each one of the three Sanitary Sub-Districts of the City. Our first Health Visitor, Nurse Elmhirst, was appointed one of the three, and was withdrawn from the Nurses' Home so as to reside more conveniently in her district. Salaries: £75 per annum, plus £5 for outdoor nursing uniform. all equalised between Health and Education Committees.

The following are the duties of the Health Visitors:—

- (a) To advise mothers about the rearing and feeding of their infants.
- (b) To advise mothers *re* cleanliness and other points in domestic hygiene.
- (c) To enquire and advise *re* the occurrence of diarrhoea amongst young children.
- (d) To help in the supervision of the certified midwives.
- (e) To enquire into cases of stillbirth, as notified by midwives.
- (f) To investigate cases of phthisis amongst women and children.
- (g) And to investigate deaths of children under the age of two years, when desirable.

As it is essential that the Health Visitors should give sufficient time to their visits in order to establish friendly relationships with the people they visit, and to have helpful conversation with them, it is impossible to summarise this work fully by means of statistics, but, so far as statistics go, the following will be of interest:—

Summary of work performed by Health Visitor (Nurse Elmfirst) during the Half Year ending June 27th, 1908.

Houses Visited:—

First visits <i>re</i> Births	...	...	...	...	434
<i>Re</i> Infectious Diseases (Measles, Chickenpox, &c.)	...	...	...	...	154
<i>Re</i> Filthy Heads (as to cause and cure)	...	...	...	...	22
<i>Re</i> Phthisis cases (advice and help)	...	...	...	...	17
<i>Re</i> Midwives (investigation and advice)	...	...	...	...	26
<i>Re</i> Puerperal Fever cases (as to origin and prevention)	...	...	...	...	8
<i>Re</i> Stillbirths (to verify and advise)	...	...	...	...	6
<i>Re</i> Deaths under two years of age (as to causation)	...	...	...	...	40
Re-visits to Infants	...	...	...	...	524
<i>Re</i> Filthy Heads (supervised at home or school)	...	...	...	...	42
Housing Defects, &c., referred to Medical Officer of Health, and Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	...	14

Summary of work performed by Health Visitors and School Nurses during the second half of year 1908.

<i>Houses Visited:—</i>	Sanitary Sub-Districts:—			
	Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.	Total
	(Sept. to Jan. 2nd 1909.)	(July to Jan. 2nd, 09.)		
First visits <i>re</i> Births	105	186	231	522
<i>Re</i> Non-Notifiable Diseases notified by Teachers (Measles, &c.)	77	63	194	334
<i>Re</i> Infectious Diseases notified to M.O.H.	21	11	11	43
<i>Re</i> Filthy Heads (as to cause and cure)	4	2	18	24
<i>Re</i> Diarrhoea cases and Infantile deaths (as to causation)	16	13	30	59
<i>Re</i> Phthisis cases (advice and help)	2	0	11	13
<i>Re</i> Domestic cleanliness	2	0	2	4
<i>Re</i> Midwives (investigation & advice)	6	20	15	41
<i>Re</i> Stillbirths (to verify and advise)	4	0	3	7
<i>Re</i> School Children (Defects of Vision, etc.)	60	40	12	112
<i>Re</i> Other Matters	5	61	0	66
Re-visits to Infants	259	185	255	699
Re-visits <i>re</i> Infectious cases	4	13	6	23
Filthy Heads supervised at Home or School	206	253	24	483
Housing Defects, &c., referred to Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector...	8	5	12	25
At Schools, assisting Medical Inspector	days. 16½	days. 8	days. 22	days. 46½
In Office, special clerical work	12	11	12	35
Clinic work	2	2	2½	6½

The Nurses have found that at most of the homes their visits were expected, and almost invariably they have been received with kindness on the part of mothers, who were anxious to receive advice and help in the rearing of their infants. They report that the mothers have also been most willing to carry out any advice tending to the improved cleanliness of the home or of the children.

(4) Miss Hutchinson, Secretary of the York Health and Housing Reform Association, whose splendid work in this and other directions has been deservedly recognised by the Corporation and by the public, formed a band of voluntary lady workers to help in visiting and revisiting the poorer mothers who require more frequent help and encouragement than is possible for the official visitors, and your Medical Officer of Health was given the opportunity of addressing them at the beginning of their work, which work has proved most helpful and valuable.

(5) Many hundreds of our leaflets on "The Care and Feeding of Infants" have been distributed to mothers by the Health Visitors, by the midwives, and by Miss Hutchinson and her helpers.

(6) Miss Hutchinson also arranged numerous useful meetings of mothers, and I had the privilege of giving a lecturette on the prevention of Summer Diarrhœa at one of a series of such meetings which were held in a private garden during the summer. Such gatherings are admirably calculated to do much good in the salvation of infant life.

(7) The Second National Conference on Infantile Mortality was held in March, 1908, at Westminster. Alderman Border and I attended the Conference as delegates of the York Corporation, and our special report on the proceedings of the Conference was issued later on in the year.

The Conference chiefly discussed the detailed working of health visiting and other educational work, restaurants for poor mothers, maternity provident societies or "babies' welcomes," and the relation of the poor-law to the preservation of infant life. The necessity for the regulation and control of the manufacture and sale of food and drugs for infants was again strongly emphasised by the Conference, and it is devoutly to be hoped that the Government will do something in this direction before long.

Facts regarding the feeding and cleanliness of the infants visited, as observed after the sixth week after birth (September to December, 1908).

It is our rule not to make any notes in infant visiting, in the homes, of such a character as to give the people the idea that we are spies or detectives. The notes made in the homes are only such as may be necessary in order to secure needed help for the mother, but the following facts regarding the feeding and cleanliness of the infants visited have been compiled from notes made largely from memory, and are of considerable interest. They cover observations made only after the sixth week after birth, as we have previously found that for the first few weeks after birth the great majority of mothers carry out breast-feeding. It is not until after six or eight weeks that the evils of weaning and artificial feeding occur in York to any appreciable extent.

It will be observed from the following statement that, then, 73 per cent. of the children were being entirely breast-fed, and 24 per cent. wholly or partially bottle-fed. These particulars are not to be considered as of absolute value however, as this kind of work is, with us, still only in the initial stage. In future years we shall no doubt be able to give more interesting and, I hope, more satisfactory details.

TABLE K.

	Nurses.			Miss Hutchinson and other voluntary helpers.	Totals.
	Elmhirst.	Boston.	Simpson.		
Total births given to visit	138	155	171	145	609
Total children being breast-fed entirely	70	81	96	83	330
„ breast-fed plus bottle (cow's milk and water)	3	9	12	2	26
„ breast-fed plus tinned <i>whole</i> milk	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
„ breast-fed plus tinned <i>separated</i> milk	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
„ breast-fed plus spoon-food (starchy foods)	5	4	5	nil	14
„ bottle-fed (cow's milk and water) entirely	15	21	20	11	67
„ bottle-fed (tinned <i>whole</i> milk)	nil	nil	nil	3	3
„ bottle-fed (tinned <i>separated</i> milk)	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
„ bottle-fed (starchy foods)	3	6	3	nil	12

	Nurses.			Miss Hutchinson and other voluntary helpers.	Totals.
	Elmhirst.	Boston.	Simpson.		
Total babies in clean condition at visits	89	112	118	89	399
Total babies in dirty condition „	7	9	18	10	44
Total houses in clean condition „	76	112	108	90	386
Total houses in dirty condition „	20	9	28	9	66
Total babies ailing at time of visits	7	16	16	10	49
Births found to be "Still-births"	nil	4	3	2	9
Visits declined	nil	1	1	nil	2
Total deaths occurring amongst infants visited	4	7	8	3	22
Not visited (parents left City, &c.)... ..	7	4	3	2	16

Causes of death amongst infants visited as above:—

Premature Birth	4
Developmental Causes	8
Convulsions	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	3
Whooping Cough	1
Acute Bronchitis	3
Broncho-Pneumonia	2
	<u>22</u>

TABLE L.

Particulars noted during enquiries made about some of the deaths of children between the ages of one and twelve months; the following figures show the methods of feeding, the housing defects, &c., in connection with infants who died from the causes here stated:—

Method of Feeding.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Debility and Wasting.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Tuberculosis
Breast-fed entirely	3	0	6	1
Bottle-fed (with cow's milk and water)	18	1	5	2
Do. (with starchy foods) ...	16	2	1	2
Do. (with tinned milk)	3	1	0	1
Do. (with <i>long-tubed</i> bottle) ...	17	3	2	3
Partly breast-fed and partly bottle-fed...	5	0	0	0
Spoon-fed entirely	2	0	1	0
Illegitimate children	6	4	4	0
Mother employed in work away from home	7	2	3	1
House overcrowded	6	0	0	1
House dirty	5	1	2	0
Sanitary defects:—				
Houses back to back or damp	2	0	9	7
Houses with privy-middens	14	4	2	1
Houses with unpaved yards, or defective yard pavements	6	3	1	0
Houses with dirty or unventilated or insufficient pantry	17	2	4	2

The preponderance of deaths from Diarrhœa amongst the artificially-fed children will be observed, especially amongst those fed with the dangerous long-tube type of bottle.

All the above-mentioned defective yards, privy-middens, defective pantries, and cases of dampness were improved, upon sanitary notices, under the supervision of the Inspector of Nuisances, as far as possible. In a few cases drains were found blocked, and they were cleared by our orders. Notices to cleanse and limewash were enforced upon all the occupiers of the dirty houses, and notices to abate overcrowding were complied with in due course. In the cases of Diarrhœa, we made this year, for the first time, some investigations into the character of the milk-supply to each house affected, and improvement in the manner of storage and sale of the milk at several milkshops was thus obtained. In a few instances other previous illnesses appeared to have debilitated the child and laid the foundation of the fatal illness.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE YEARS.

The nett total number of deaths of children under the age of five years (0—5) was 346, or 31·2 per cent. of the nett total of deaths at all ages, or 4·0 per 1,000 living at all ages in the whole City.

Year.	Total deaths under five years.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Death-rate per 1,000 living at all ages.
1898	551	39·7	6·8
1899	477	37·7	5·8
1900	662	42·2	8·6
1901	470	36·3	6·0
1902	403	33·1	5·0
1903	553	42·4	6·8
1904	531	40·3	6·5
1905	393	33·6	4·7
1906	402	35·1	4·8
1907	407	32·0	4·8
Average for ten years, 1898—1907	484	37·2	5·9
1908	346	31·2	4·0

They occurred during the year as follows:—

First quarter	... 102, or 30·0	} per cent. of total deaths at all ages in that quarter.
Second „	... 60, or 25·2	
Third „	... 89, or 35·4	
Fourth „	... 95, or 34·4	

The deaths under the age of five years in 1908 were distributed as follows:—

Sanitary Sub-District.	Totals.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages in that district.	Death-rate per 1,000 living at all ages in that district.
Bootham	52	21	2·1
Micklegate	121	33	4·2
Walmgate	173	35	5·3

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Of the deaths under the age of five years, it will be observed that exactly 50 per cent. occurred in Walmgate Sanitary Sub-district, of which 60 per cent. occurred in the first quarter, owing to the prevalence of Measles; and 55 per cent. in the 3rd quarter, owing to Diarrhœal mortality.

These figures go to show that, although Walmgate district contributes the largest proportion of the birth-rate, there is very great need for the education of the large number of poor people in that district in the rearing and care of their children.

The general mortality in 1908 in three age-groups, in the three Sanitary Sub-Districts, was as follows:—

	Age 0—1.	Age 1—5.	At all ages over 5.	Totals.
Bootham District	37	15	193	245
Micklegate „	83	38	245	366
Walmgate „	107	66	324	497
TOTALS	227	119	762	1108

The chief causes of death amongst the 119 children between one and five years of age were as follows:—

Measles	18
Whooping Cough	5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	11
Developmental Diseases	9
Tuberculosis (Tubercular Meningitis, Tabes Mesenterica, &c.) ...	13
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	38
Meningitis (only cause named)	5

Inquests on deaths of young children:—

During the year 21 inquests were held on the deaths of children under the age of five years, ten of children belonging to Micklegate District, and eleven to Walmgate District, (none to Bootham District). The causes of death were registered as follows:

Under one year of age.	At ages one to five years.
Convulsions... .. 6	Pneumonia 1
Debility from Birth ... 2	Accidental Drowning ... 1
Accidents and Negligence... 2	Accidental Burns and Scalds 1
Premature Birth 1	Influenza 1
Suffocated in bed (overlaid) 2	Dentition 1
Measles 1	
Improper Feeding 1	
Found Drowned 1	
16	5

Deaths at advanced ages.	Sanitary Sub-Districts.			Totals.
	Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.	
At ages 65 to 75 years ...	47	67	59	173
At ages 75 to 85 years ...	40	36	53	129
At ages 85 years and over ...	6	11	10	27
TOTALS	93	114	122	329

329 = 29·7 per cent. of total deaths at all ages.

Chief causes of death:—Influenza, Cancer, Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Softening, Heart Disease, Bronchitis, and Senile Decay.

INFECTIOUS, ZYMOTIC, OR EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

DEATHS DUE TO THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S SEVEN PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES, VIZ:—SMALL-POX, MEASLES, SCARLATINA, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA, TYPHOID FEVER, AND SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

The total number of deaths from the seven principal Epidemic or Zymotic Diseases in the year 1908 was 98, equivalent to a death-rate of 1·14 per 1,000 living at all ages, as compared with 1·13 for 1907.

There were 42 deaths due to Zymotic Diarrhœa only, equivalent to a death-rate of 0·49 per 1,000 living at all ages. Of these 42 deaths 35 were of children under one year of age (as compared with 30 last year), which is equivalent to 16·0 per 1,000 births.

There were 56 deaths due to the Zymotic Diseases *exclusive* of Zymotic Diarrhœa, equivalent to 0·65 per 1,000 living at all ages.

TABLE M.

EPIDEMIC OR ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATES, 1898—1907, and 1908.

	Average Death-rate in York, 1898—1907.	Death-rate in York, 1908.	Average Death-rate in 76 Great Towns, 1908.
Small-pox	0·01	0·00	0·00
Measles	0·29	0·31	0·31
Scarlet Fever	0·12	0·04	0·10
Diphtheria	0·09	0·09	0·16
Whooping Cough	0·23	0·11	0·29
Typhoid Fever	0·20	0·08	0·08
Diarrhœa	1·16	0·49	0·65
Total Zymotic Diseases	2·11	1·14	1·59
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 Births)	151	104	128

From this table it will be seen that in 1908 the York death-rates for Epidemic Diseases were well below the City's averages for the preceding ten years, except that for Measles, which is rather higher.

The death-rates of the above diseases in York in 1908 were either much less than those for the 76 Great Towns or about the same.

The following are the figures for recent years :—

Year.	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.		Zymotic Diarrhoea only.	
	No. of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.	No. of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.
1898	190	2'54	120	1'66
1899	191	2'51	147	1'93
1900	297	3'86	158	2'05
1901	153	1'96	102	1'30
1902	99	1'25	19	0'24
1903	156	1'94	45	0'56
1904	233	2'87	136	1'67
1905	111	1'34	71	0'86
1906	145	1'73	79	0'94
1907	96	1'13	36	0'42
Averages, 1898—1907	167	2'11	101	1'16
1908	98	1'14	42	0'49

The distribution of the deaths due to the Epidemic or Zymotic diseases in 1908, in districts and in age-periods, will be found in the large Table IV, and in the section of the Report dealing with each of the diseases.

TABLE N.

The anomaly of certain Epidemic Diseases not being notifiable is well demonstrated by the following table :—

YORK. Year.	Notifiable Diseases.		Non-Notifiable Diseases.	
	Deaths due to Small-pox, Scarlatina, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever combined.	Deaths due to Erysipelas, and Puerperal Fever.	Deaths due to Measles and Whooping Cough	Deaths due to Zymotic Diarrhoea.
1898	28	4	42	120
1899	34	6	10	147
1900	52	11	87	158
1901	25	7	26	102
1902	26	6	54	19
1903	32	7	79	45
1904	60	2	37	136
1905	23	6	17	71
1906	34	7	32	79
1907	21	7	39	36
Totals ...	335	63	423	913
Average for ten years	33'5	6'3	42'3	91'3
1908	19	7	37	42

EPIDEMIC, SUMMER, OR ZYMOTIC DIARRHŒA.

(Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis).

The deaths due to this specific infective disease in 1908 were distributed as follows:—

Sanitary Sub-Districts.	Whole Year.	3rd Quarter of Year.		4th Quarter of Year.	
Bootham	7	2		4	
Micklegate	6	3		2	
Walmgate	29	12		13	
TOTAL, whole City...	42	17		19	

At Ages—	Whole Year.	3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.	
		August.	September.	October.	November.
0—1	35	6	8	13	2
1—5	7	1	2	3	1
All ages	42	17		19	

Diarrhoea Death-rates per 1,000 living at all ages in 1908:—

	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year
City of York	0·79	0·90	0·49
76 Great Towns	1·71	0·60	0·65
England and Wales	1·25	0·52	0·50

Owing to the continued close warm weather in the City and district during October, which lasted until the end of the month, the amount of the Diarrhœal mortality, it will be observed, was a little greater in the fourth than in the third quarter, whereas the usual event is that practically the whole of the Zymotic Diarrhœa of the year occurs in the third quarter.

In calculating the *Death-rate from Diarrhœa*, deaths certified under the following names are included:—

Diarrhœa, Choleraic Diarrhœa (Cholera Nostras), Intestinal Catarrh, Enteric Catarrh, Epidemic or Summer Diarrhœa, Gastro-Intestinal or Gastro-Enteric Catarrh, Dysentery or Dysenteric Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis, and also Gastric Catarrh, Gastro-Enteritis or Muco-Enteritis, *if of zymotic or epidemic character*.

Deaths due to "Diarrhœa" occurring in the course of well-defined diseases such as "Tuberculosis," "Cancer," &c., are not included in the Diarrhœa death-rate or under the heading of "Diarrhœa" at all.

The heading "Enteritis," in Table IV, comprises Non-Tubercular or Non-Malignant Ulceration of the Intestines, Non-Zymotic Enteritis, or Muco, or Gastro-Enteritis.

Three or more deaths occurred in Heslington Road District (three), Groves (four), Layerthorpe (four), Walmgate (thirteen), Hull Road (four), Leeman Road (three), and Central District (five).

The micro-organisms producing Summer Diarrhœa are usually most active in the heat of the third quarter of the year (July 1st to September 30th), and their activity is unmistakably associated with certain conditions, viz., a high temperature, a low rainfall, and a high temperature of the superficial soil. The numerous organisms in polluted soil and in dust and refuse are then easily detached, and carried by winds or by flies into milk and other moist food, where they multiply and produce the toxins or poisons which cause the specific and infective Enteritis, known as Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis, or Summer Diarrhœa. It is, therefore, a filth disease, and its prevalence is reduced by all measures tending to secure pure water, pure milk, pure food, a pure soil, and the prompt destruction of filth and flies. It is decidedly predisposed to by improper feeding, and a dirty sour feeding-bottle forms a fatally favourable nidus for the organisms of the disease to thrive in. The evidence as to the evil influence of the common house-fly as the carrier of filth and germ-life to milk and other food is becoming overwhelming.

During the year 1908, the maximum temperature of the air attained in York was 84° Fahrenheit, on July 2nd.

The temperature of the earth at 4-feet depth reached 56° Fahrenheit on July 24th, and was then maintained until September 3rd. It then fell to 54·5 during September, and continued above 54 until October 23rd, after which it declined steadily. The maximum attained was 57·5 on August 11th.

As will be observed from the following table, the summer was a very remarkable one for periods of high temperature, maintained even until October 4th. The rainfall in the months of July and September was also unusually high for those months, consequently the autumn was excessively humid, close, and foggy.

YEAR 1908.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.		Total rainfall in inches.
	Mean Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	
May	54'9	76	2 36
June	57'6	79	0'87
July	60'9	84	2'65
August	58'0	78	2 02
September	56'2	80	1'86
October	53'6	78	0'77

(For further Meteorological Data, see Tables at end of this Report).

Special advice on the Prevention of Summer Diarrhœa was issued to the public in leaflets and by advertisements in the public press, and disinfectants were given to poor patients

This very fatal disease should be added to the diseases compulsory notifiable by the medical practitioners and householders under the Infectious Diseases Notification Acts, as, upon receipt of notification, the advice in the leaflets could be emphasised and other help given by the Health Visitors, in the course of sympathetic visits, which would probably do much to reduce the mortality of the disease. This is a matter for further consideration at some early date.

TABLE P.

AVERAGE DEATH-RATES PER THOUSAND LIVING FROM ZYMOTIC DIARRHŒA DURING THE FOLLOWING DECENNIAL PERIODS:—

Years.	City of York.	76 Great Towns (including York*).	England and Wales.
1871—1880	1'23	...	0'94
1881—1890	1'08	...	0'68
1891—1900	1'14	...	0'71
1901—1908	0 81	0'82	0'61

* The Registrar-General's Decennial Reports do not appear to contain any statistics relating to Diarrhœa death-rates in the Great Towns prior to 1901.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES DURING PAST TEN YEARS.

MEASLES.				WHOOPING COUGH.		
Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1898	36	0'48	48	6	0'08	8
1899	7	0'09	9	3	0'03	3
1900	40	0'52	52	47	0'61	61
1901	10	0'12	12	16	0'20	20
1902	39	0'49	49	15	0'20	20
1903	43	0'53	53	36	0'45	45
1904	14	0'17	17	23	0'28	28
1905	11	0'13	13	6	0'07	7
1906	15	0'18	18	17	0'20	20
1907	21	0'24	24	18	0'21	21
Averages 1898—1907.	23	0'29	29	18	0'23	23
1908	27	0'31	31	10	0'11	11

Enquiries showed that one death certified as due to Acute Bronchitis and two due to Broncho-Pneumonia were really the sequelæ of Measles, although that fact had not been stated in the death-certificates, owing probably to the medical attendants not being called in until the occurrence of the sequelæ. One such death certified as due to Broncho-Pneumonia was the sequel of Whooping Cough.

Measles:—

The deaths *registered* as due to Measles in 1908 were distributed as follows:—

District.			Ages.			Quarters of the Year.	
Bootham ...	...	1	0—1	...	6	27	1st—24
Micklegate	...	10	1—2	...	10		2nd—2
Walmgate	...	16	2—3	...	4		3rd—1
Whole City	...	27	3—4	...	3		4th—0
			4—5	...	1		
			5—15	...	3		

The disease prevailed almost entirely in the months of January and February—the end of the outbreak of the Autumn of 1907. The last previous epidemic was in the Winter of 1905—6.

Whooping Cough :—

The deaths in 1908 occurred as follows :—

District.			Ages.			Quarters of the Year.	
Bootham ...	...	1	0—1	...	5	1st—	2
Micklegate ...	...	6	1—5	...	5	2nd—	0
Walmgate ...	...	3	5—15	...	0	3rd—	4
Whole City ...	...	10	All ages	...	10	4th—	4

It will be observed that the disease affected infants entirely.

The special leaflets of advice to parents were freely circulated in the affected districts and schools, and to the infected houses.

The following schools were closed during 1908 for Measles :

Micklegate Bar Infant School ... January 16th to February 17th.
 Priory Street Infant School ... ditto ditto
 English Martyrs' Infant School ... ditto ditto
 Shipton Street Council Infant School, February 6th to March 9th.

All the infants of an affected household were excluded from school during the illness of the sick ones because of their susceptibility, but those children of the household attending the upper departments who had had Measles recently or in previous years, were, under Regulation 8, permitted to attend school as usual, unless the Medical Attendant had advised the parents to the contrary. This course, which follows the example of some other towns, and which is based upon present knowledge of the media of infection of this disease, has the advantage of preserving the school attendance and educational opportunities of the older children, and it proved to be a safe and successful proceeding.

TABLE Q.

THE NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACTS, 1889 AND 1899.

CASES NOTIFIED TO THE SANITARY AUTHORITY IN EACH YEAR, 1898—1908.

DISEASE.	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Small-pox	4	2	....	1	3	27	15	1	....	....	....
Scarlet Fever ...	364	200	325	262	279	287	636	219	217	360	184
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup }	14	28	21	40	32	38	63	104	104	93	86
Typhoid Fever	132	134	244	121	56	52	100	70	79	39	50
Puerperal Fever ...	4	4	10	3	2	3	4	3	5	11	13
Erysipelas ....	....	....	42	44	64	36	48	68	3+	57	28

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE III.

CITY OF YORK.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH SANITARY SUB-DISTRICT.				NO OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITALS FROM EACH SANITARY SUB-DISTRICT.			
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.						Booth-am.	Mickle-gate.	Walm-gate.	Totals	Booth-am.	Mickle-gate.	Walm-gate.	Totals
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards								
Small-pox ...	nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	86	1	24	45	7	8	1	23	37	26	...	5	11	7	23
Erysipelas ...	28	...	1	2	4	17	4	5	12	11	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	184	6	40	106	20	12	...	67	79	38	...	56	40	24	120
Typhus Fever ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	50	...	4	13	17	16	...	9	16	25	...	...	8	4	17
(Typhoid) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reapsing Fever ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	13	...	...	...	4	9	...	1	7	5	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Consumption of Lungs) ...	40	...	1	4	2	33	...	4	11	25	...	...	...	...	...
(Voluntarily Notifiable)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	401	7	70	170	54	95	5	109	162	130	...	67	62	44	173

The York Corporation Isolation Hospital, and the Small-pox Hospital (The Bungalow are both situate in Flaxton Rural District).
The Workhouse is in Bootham District.

*These cases were received into York County Hospital (General Hospital).

SCARLATINA (SCARLET FEVER).

During the year 1908, 184 cases were notified, 120 (65 per cent.) of which were received into the Fever Hospital (see Table III).

There were only four deaths, giving a death-rate of 0·04 per 1,000 (4·0 per 100,000) living, as compared with the average 0·117 for the years 1898—1907, and 0·10 for the 76 Great Towns.

CITY OF YORK.—SCARLET FEVER.

Year.	Total cases Notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of Total cases removed to Hospital.
1898	364	4·8	8	0·107	10·7	2·2	133	36·5
1899	200	2·6	4	0·052	5·2	2·0	105	52·5
1900	325	4·2	8	0·104	10·4	2·46	167	51·3
1901	262	3·3	7	0·089	8·9	2·67	128	48·8
1902	279	3·5	6	0·075	7·5	2·1	137	49·1
1903	287	3·5	13	0·162	16·2	4·5	172	59·5
1904	636	7·8	31	0·380	38·0	4·9	296	46·5
1905	219	2·6	8	0·097	9·7	3·6	103	47·0
1906	217	2·6	7	0·080	8·0	3·2	122	56·0
1907	360	4·3	2	0·023	2·3	0·56	180	50·0
Averages, 10 yrs. 1898—1907.	314	3·92	9·4	0·117	11·7	2·8	154	49·7
1908	184	2·1	4	0·046	4·6	2·2	120	66·0

The occurrence of the notified cases was distributed through the year as follows :—

District.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Totals.
Bootham	17	10	24	16	67
Micklegate	29	17	9	24	79
Walmgate	12	19	0	7	38
Whole City	58	46	33	47	184

The districts of the city chiefly affected by the disease during the year were the Groves, Kitchener Street, Haxby Road, Bishopthorpe Road, South Bank, Scarcroft Road, Nunnery Lane, Holgate Road, Gillygate, and the Barracks. The City Schools chiefly affected were Park Grove, the Blind School, Scarcroft, and Haxby Road. No particular milk supply was concerned.

The disease was principally of mild type; at the Blind School there was an outbreak of extremely mild type in the late Autumn, some of the cases being very difficult to diagnose; I met the honorary Medical Officer of that Institution several times in consultation in reference to diagnosis.

In the Autumn also there was a very mild outbreak in the Scarcroft School, mixed department, which was very soon suppressed after the discovery of a boy freely peeling in class, and the elimination of several suspicious cases, which I kept under observation for a week or two.

The following *special measures of prevention* were carried out during the year, in addition to Hospital isolation:—

(1) Copies of the leaflets on the character and prevention of Scarlet Fever and on isolation and disinfection were issued to every affected household.

(2) Numerous school "suspects" were investigated.

(3) Intimations *re* infected books were sent to the Libraries. The books were disinfected or destroyed.

(4) Advice notes were sent to Head-Teachers of Schools and Superintendents of Sunday Schools and Bands of Hope.

(5) Thorough disinfection of affected houses and persons was strictly enforced.

(6) Convalescents were excluded from School attendance for at least another month after leaving Hospital or sick room, so as to secure their freedom from infection and their full restoration to health.

(7) And the parents were given a printed note of advice as to treatment of the child during convalescence.

Hospital Isolation of Scarlet Fever Cases:—

Fifty-six cases were received into the City Fever Hospital from Bootham Sanitary Sub-District, 40 from Micklegate District, and 24 from Walmgate District; Total 120.

Of these, five afterwards proved to be doubtful cases. They were isolated, kept under observation for three or four weeks, and then returned home after disinfectant baths &c.

The total number of probable "return" cases from the same households in the City was six, being 5 per cent. of total City cases received into Hospital; four of these cases occurred in two families. There were no known conditions in the primary cases when discharged to account for the "return" cases.

The 99 primary cases removed to Hospital were followed by 15 secondary cases in the same homes; these secondary cases were all removed to Hospital. Seven of them, however, were from one Institution, and were of extremely mild type, these 15 secondary cases are equivalent to 15 per cent. of total primary cases removed; excluding the Institution cases, the percentage was 8.

The 49 primary cases retained at home in the City gave rise to 10 secondary cases in the same homes, or 20 per cent. of the total primary cases retained at home.

Sixteen of the cases in Hospital were complicated by Otorrhœa (purulent discharge from ears), four by Rhinorrhœa (purulent discharge from the nose), one by Diphtheria, four by contagious diseases of the scalp, nine by Abscess, and one by Nephritis.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

During the year 1908, 86 cases were notified, and there were eight deaths, giving a death-rate of 0·09 per 1,000 living, and a case-mortality of 9·3 per cent.

CITY OF YORK.—DIPHTHERIA.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of Total cases removed to Hospital.
1898	14	0·18	2	0·026	2·6	14·3	1	7·0
1899	28	0·36	4	0·052	5·2	14·3	...	...
1900	19	0·24	6	0·078	7·8	31·6	...	...
1901	40	0·51	3	0·038	3·8	7·5	1	2·5
1902	32	0·40	7	0·090	9·0	22·0	3	10·0
1903	38	0·47	9	0·112	11·2	23·7	4	10·5
1904	63	0·77	14	0·172	17·2	22·2	2	3·1
1905	104	1·26	7	0·084	8·4	6·7	15	14·4
1906	104	1·24	13	0·155	15·5	12·5	29	28·0
1907	93	1·10	11	0·130	13·0	11·8	35	37·6
Averages, 10 years. 1898—1907	53·5	0·65	7·6	0·093	9·3	16·6	9·0	11·3
1908	86	1·00	8	0·093	9·3	9·3	23	26·7

The average death-rate for the 76 Great Towns in 1908 was 0·16.

The cases notified in 1908 were distributed as follows:—

Quarters of the Year.		Sanitary Sub-Districts.	Ages.	
1st Quarter ...	32 cases	Bootham ...	23 cases	0—1 ... 1
2nd „ ...	14 „	Micklegate... 37 „		1—5 ... 24
3rd „ ...	15 „	Walmgate ... 26 „		5—15 ... 45
4th „ ...	25 „			15—25 ... 7
				25—65 ... 8
				65 and over ... 1

23 of the cases were received into the City Fever Hospital. A nurse at the County Hospital was nursed there; the remaining 62 cases were treated at their homes. Two home cases proved doubtful as to being true Diphtheria, and two cases received into the City Fever Hospital proved to have Scarlet Fever. One case had Post-Scarlatinal Diphtheria. In another home case the true nature of the illness was not discovered until a swab was obtained after death; the parents had failed to realise its seriousness until too late.

In a group of six home cases the original case had been overlooked. At least four cases of the disease were imported into the City from other districts.

The cases retained at home gave rise to 12 secondary cases, whereas those removed to Hospital gave rise to only one.

One case was notified during the year as Membranous Croup and one as Diphtheria of the Larynx.

The 70 primary cases notified at all ages were distributed amongst the following streets or areas:—

Houses.		Houses.	
Bootham and Gillygate district ...	4	Bishophill district ...	2
Haxby Road district ...	3	Bishopthorpe Road and Scarcroft	
Huntington Road district ...	1	Road district ...	4
Groves and Monkgate district ...	11	Nunnery Lane district ...	2
Layerthorpe ... „ ...	2	Leeman Road „ ...	7
Heworth ... „ ...	5	Holgate Road „ ...	3
Walmgate ... „ ...	1	Lawrence Street and Hull Road	
Central ... „ ...	6	district ...	3
Clifton and Burton Lane „ ...	6	Ambrose Street district ...	2
South Bank Estate „ ...	7	Heslington Road „ ...	1

SCHOOL CASES:—

The Infant Schools affected numbered thirteen, only three schools having more than two cases in the year, viz., Scarcroft, Shipton Street, and Heworth.

The fourteen primary cases at ages 8 to 14 years were distributed amongst ten schools.

In December there was an alarming outbreak in both the Mixed and Infant Departments of Shipton Street School, but, with the help of the teachers and the district school nurse, it was speedily suppressed. Numerous throat swabs were obtained from the affected classes and bacteriologically examined, and several suspects were kept under observation until doubts were removed.

Adult Cases:—

Three of them were secondary cases, and at ten of the houses affected by adult cases there were sanitary defects; seven patients were housewives, two cocoa workers, two errand boys, two general servants, one hospital nurse, one publican, and three mechanics.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CASES AMONGST CHILDREN
AND ADULTS:—

				Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.	Hospital "Return" Cases.
Under eight years of age.	{	Attending City Public Infant Schools...	...	23	2	2
		Not attending School ...	...	18	5	1
				<hr/> 41	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 3
At ages 8—14.	{	Attending City Public Elementary				
		Schools (Upper Departments) ...	...	10	3	0
		Attending Private Schools ...	...	3	0	0
		Not attending School ...	...	1	0	0
				<hr/> 14	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 0
Over fourteen years of age ...			...	15	3	0
Full Totals ...				70	13	3

At the 70 separate houses in which cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year:—

There were foul midden-privies at 19 houses.

Defects of drainage at	23	„
Foul and defective sinks at	3	„
Defective yard pavements at	4	„
No proper ashbins at	6	„
Defective W.C's. at	1	„
Overcrowding of Occupants at	2	„

The Milk Supply of the cases was distributed amongst 53 milk-dealers.

The following measures of prevention were carried out during the year:—

1. Hospital isolation, where possible or where desired.
2. Thorough disinfection of infected houses.
3. Sanitary defects at affected houses were remedied.
4. Numerous "Swabs" from suspicious throats were examined for the *Bacillus* of Diphtheria, and in most of the cases swabs were examined two or more times for negative result before the patient returned to school, or work.
5. Cases of "sore-throat" were excluded from school attendance and investigated.
6. Seeing that the *Bacillus* lingers in the throat in some cases for several weeks after the symptoms of the disease have disappeared, children who had suffered from the disease were excluded from school for six or eight weeks after apparent cure, in order to ensure the safety of their return to school, and their complete restoration to health.
7. A leaflet of advice was sent to every house affected by Diphtheria or "Sore-throat."

ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

During the year 1908, 50 cases were notified as Enteric or Typhoid Fever. Of these, two afterwards proved doubtful cases.

Of the remaining cases, seven died—five at their own homes, one at the County Hospital, and one at the Fever Hospital.

The death-rate from Typhoid Fever in 1908 was 0·08 per 1,000 living, or 14·0 per cent. of the nett total of cases.

The average death-rate for the ten years, 1898—1907, in York, was 0·19 per 1,000 living, and the average for the 76 Great Towns in 1908 was 0·08.

CITY OF YORK.—ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

Year.	Total Cases.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to County or Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospitals.
1898	132	1·7	17	0·22	22	12·8	48	36·3
1899	134	1·7	26	0·34	34	19·4	30	22·3
1900	244	3·2	38	0·49	49	15·5	74	30·3
1901	121	1·5	15	0·19	19	12·4	53	43·8
1902	56 nett	0·7	12	0·15	15	21·4	20	33·3
1903	47 nett	0·65	5	0·06	6	10·6	14	27·0
1904	89 nett	1·23	14	0·17	17	15·7	58	58·0
1905	63 nett	0·76	8	0·09	9	12·7	40	50·0
1906	75 nett	0·89	14	0·16	16	18·6	41	54·6
1907	30 nett	0·35	8	0·09	9	23·5	19	48·7
Averages 10 years, 1898—1907	99	1·26	15·7	0·196	19·6	16·2	40	40·4
1908	50 nett	0·58	7	0·08	8	14·0	27	54·0

During the first half of the year 1908 (January 1st to June 30th), thirteen positive cases occurred; during the second half of the year (July 1st to December 31st), 37 cases occurred.

The age-distribution of the positive cases was as follows:—

Age-Periods				Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.
Under 5 years of age	...	...		4	0	0·0
5—15	„	...	...	13	2	15·4
15—25	„	...	...	17	0	0·0
25—65	„	...	...	16	5	31·2

There were eight Secondary Cases.

At least three cases contracted the disease outside the City, having been resident or visiting elsewhere prior to the incubation period of the disease; one of them had been drinking unfiltered river water.

Full investigation was made in order to discover the possible origin of each case. The consumption of shell-fish and ice-creams was inquired into. Very few persons amongst the working-classes in York appear to consume shell-fish, and it is difficult to gain reliable information about the consumption of ice-cream by children at any particular time, but in two cases there was history of consumption of shell-fish, and in seven of ice-cream. Ice-cream makers and dealers were kept under supervision (See Report of the Inspector of Nuisances at end of this Report). The sale of ice-cream in public streets is an abomination, and should be abolished by Act of Parliament.

The milk-supply of the Typhoid cases was distributed amongst thirty Milk-dealers, and three houses used condensed milk.

The City water-supply was never under suspicion, but the rural districts surrounding the City are known to contain some polluted surface wells, and it is possible that cyclists and others visiting those districts occasionally become infected by drinking thereof.

The 47 cases which appear to have originated in York were distributed amongst 40 houses.

Of these 40 houses, eighteen possessed *Privy Middens* (most of which were abolished), and twenty-two possessed water-closets (eight of which had defective or blocked drainage).

At two of these houses there were "Duckett's," or waste-water-closets which had been so neglected, and had become so foul, as to justify their abolition in favour of "wash-down" water-closets.

Of course we do not now-a-days ascribe all cases of Typhoid Fever to defective drains or sewers, but there is no doubt that the foul air from such is capable of pre-disposing a person to fall a victim to typhoid germs conveyed by polluted soil, dust-polluted milk or ice-creams, sewage-polluted shell-fish, foul privy-middens, or the foul cylinders of waste-water-closets.

The following notes set forth the chief facts about the houses affected by bona-fide cases :—

BOOTHAM SANITARY SUB-DISTRICT.

Street.	Sanitary Convenience.	Chief Sanitary defects.	Works of improvement carried out.	Remarks about patients.
Marygate Estate :— (a) Earlsboro' Terr.	W.W.C.	Very foul duckett water-closet and defective drainage	Wash-down water-closet & re-drainage	Ate street ice-creams
(b) Hetherton St.	Privy	Foul privy-midden	In hand	
Bootham Square ...	W.C.	Defective drainage	Drainage re-constructed	
Burton Lane (three cases)	W.W.C.	House dirty, no ashbin	New ashbin and cleansing	
Abbey St., Clifton	W.W.C.	No proper ashbin	Ashbin provided	Ate street ice-creams
Compton St., „	W.C.	Adjacent foul privies	Abolition in hand	

MICKLEGATE SANITARY SUB-DISTRICT.

Railway Street ...	W.C.	nil	nil	Ate street ice-creams
Bishophill	Privy	Foul privy & yard	Water-closet, and yard concreted	
Bishophill	W.C.	No proper ashbin	Ashbin ordered	
South Bank	W.W.C.	nil	nil	
South Bank	Privy	Foul privy-midden	Water-closet provided	
Spencer Street ...	W.W.C.	nil	nil	Ate street ice-creams
Upper St. Paul's Terrace (4 houses, 5 cases)	Privies	Foul privy-middens	Water-closets and re-drainage.	
Poppleton Road ...	Privy	Foul privy-midden	Water-closet provided	
Leeman Road (3 cases at one house)	W.W.C.	Very foul waste water-closet	Wash-down water-closet	

WALMGATE SANITARY SUB-DISTRICT.

Street.	Sanitary Convenience.	Chief Sanitary defects.	Works of improvement carried out.	Remarks about patients.
Walmgate ...	W.C.	Drainage defective, no ashbin	Ashbin & re-drainage	
Britannia Yard, Walmgate ...	W.C.	nil	nil	
Long Close Lane ...	W.C.	Defective drainage and yard surface, no ashbin	Re-drainage, yard concreted, and ashbin provided	
Long Close Lane ...	W.C.	Filthy water-closets	W.C.'s cleansed by order	
St. George's Terr.	W.C.	Foul sink and fallspout	New sink, fallspout disconnected	
Paragon Street (3 houses, 5 cases)	Privies	Very foul privy-middens	Water-closets and re-drainage	
Lord Mayor's Walk	W.C.	Drainage defective, no ashbin	Re-drainage and ashbin provided	
Goodramgate ...	W.C.	nil	nil	
Groves Lane ...	W.W.C.	nil	nil	
Jackson Street ...	W.C.	Foul sink, choked drain, dilapidated floors	New sink & floors, &c.	
Brownlow Street ...	Privy	Foul privy	In abeyance	
Ancroft Street ...	W.C.	nil	nil	
Lastingham Terr....	W.W.C.	nil	nil	Ate street ice-creams
Fitzroy Terrace ...	Privy	Foul privy and defective fallspout	Water-closet and new fallspout	Ate mussels
Chaucer Street, Hull Road ...	Privy	Foul privy	Water-closet provided	Ate street ice-creams
Mill Lane, Heworth	W.C.	nil	nil	
Infantry Barracks	W.C.	nil	nil	
County Hospital ...	W.C.	nil	nil	
Portland Place, Layerthorpe (2 houses) ...	Privies	Foul privy-middens	Water-closets and re-drainage	Ate oysters
Hallfield Place ...	Privy	Foul privy and drainage	Water-closets and re-drainage	

Special Preventive Measures re Typhoid Fever:—

1.—Seventeen cases were removed to the Corporation Fever Hospital, and 10 were received into the County Hospital (General Infirmary). Relatives were now systematically admitted to see the patients in the Fever Hospital.

2.—The special pails for the collection and removal of the excreta of Typhoid cases, purchased in August, 1900, served 16 cases, and largely prevented, therefore, the specific pollution of 16 privies or house drains. The pails were sent out containing deodorant fluid; and the excretal contents were buried in pits away from houses.

3.—Foul and infected midden-privies were abolished, and all defects of drainage, yard pavements, sewer ventilators, street gullies, &c., were promptly remedied.

SMALL-POX.

No cases of Small-pox were reported in the City during the year, although there were six cases in the London district, 29 cases at or near our ports (mostly imported from various places abroad where the disease was prevalent) and four isolated cases in our provincial towns.

Three persons who had arrived from abroad in good health at English ports, per ships on which cases of Small-pox had occurred, and who had travelled on to York, were reported to me by the Port Sanitary Authorities, and were kept under observation by my staff until any possibility of their having contracted the disease was at an end.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Similar proceedings occurred in connection with five persons who came to this City, via Hull or Grimsby, from St. Petersburg, where, during the summer, there was a very serious outbreak of Asiatic Cholera. The vigilance of our Port Authorities, however, completely secured this country from invasion by this dreadful disease.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Under this general term or heading are included the following diseases :—Puerperal Pyæmia, Puerperal Septicæmia, Puerperal Sapræmia, Puerperal Pelvic Peritonitis, Puerperal Peri- or Endo-Metritis.

During the year 1908, 13 cases were notified, four of which were fatal. The increase in the number of notifications received during the past two years was probably the result of the doctors and midwives having been reminded by circular letter of their obligation to notify cases of this disease.

The midwives or nurses concerned had their clothing disinfected by steam or otherwise, and were ordered not to attend any other cases for 10 or 14 days ; in one case for a month. All the cases were fully investigated.

The figures regarding this disease for recent years are as follows :—

		Cases notified.		Deaths.			Cases notified.		Deaths.
Year 1900	10	7	Year 1905	...	...	3	3
„ 1901	3	4	„ 1906	...	...	5	4
„ 1902	2	1	„ 1907	...	...	11	3
„ 1903	3	2	„ 1908	...	...	13	4
„ 1904	4	0					

The prevention of this disease is likely to be more completely attained through the Midwives Act of 1902, now in operation (see section on Midwives Act).

ERYSIPELAS.

The figures regarding this disease for recent years are as follows :—

		Cases notified.		Deaths.			Cases notified.		Deaths.
Year 1900	42	4	Year 1904	...	...	48	2
„ 1901	44	3	„ 1905	...	...	68	3
„ 1902	64	5	„ 1906	...	...	34	3
„ 1903	36	5	„ 1907	...	...	57	4

In 1908, 28 cases (with 3 deaths) { 5 in Bootham district.
12 in Micklegate „
11 in Walmgate „

Simple measures of disinfection were carried out in each case, and in some of the cases dirty houses were ordered to be cleansed and limewashed.

OTHER SEPTIC DISEASES.

Under this heading are included:—Phagadœna, Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Infective Endocarditis, other allied diseases (Cancrum Oris, Noma, Stomatitis, Phlegmon, Carbuncle, Cellulitis, Gangrene).

In 1908 there were seventeen deaths, (six in Micklegate, nine in Walmgate, and two in Bootham District).

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.

During the first four or five months of the years 1907 and 1908, this mysterious, insidious, and infectious disease again swooped down upon the City and district, and caused a very large amount of sickness. So far, it has not yet come within the pale of notifiable and preventible diseases. Its fatalities in recent years

were as follows, but it is always also responsible for an increase of deaths from Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and Phthisis:—

Year 1900 ...	... 35 deaths.	Year 1905 ...	... 21 deaths.
„ 1901 ...	... 11 „	„ 1906 ...	... 10 „
„ 1902 ...	... 15 „	„ 1907 ...	... 35 „
„ 1903 ...	... 11 „	„ 1908 ...	... 21 „
„ 1904 ...	... 7 „		

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

(CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER, “SPOTTED FEVER.”)

The alarming prevalence of this strange and very fatal zymotic disease in Belfast, Glasgow, and other places in the winter of 1906—1907 died out, and little or nothing further was heard of the disease during 1908.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The encouraging campaign against Tuberculosis, promoted during the past few years, progresses favourably, with occasional checks by Influenza, as in 1907, which often promotes or concludes Tubercular disease.

Deaths due to Tuberculosis of Lungs.

(Phthisis Pulmonalis, or “Consumption” of the Lungs).

In 1908 there were 75 deaths due to Phthisis, equal to a death-rate of 0·87 per 1,000 living (87 per 100,000); or 6·8 per cent. of total deaths from all diseases.

They occurred during the year as follows:—

1st Quarter ...	25	3rd Quarter ...	20
2nd Quarter ...	17	4th Quarter ...	13

Forty-two deaths, or 56 per cent. of the total deaths from Phthisis, occurred in Walmgate Sanitary Sub-District; 17 occurred in Bootham District (including the Workhouse), and 16 in Micklegate District.

The City death-rates due to Phthisis, and all other forms of human tuberculosis, were much lower in 1908 than in any of the previous ten years.

The District death-rates from Phthisis per 1,000 living were as follows:—

Bootham District	... ..	0·68 (68 per 100,000).
Micklegate „	... ..	0·55 (55 per 100,000).
Walmgate „	... ..	1·28 (128 per 100,000).

The distribution of the cases in streets, courts, etc., is stated further on in this section of the report.

City of York—Phthisis.—1898—1908:—

Year.	Number of Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.		Percentage of Total Number of Deaths from all Diseases.	
1898	...	121	...	1'68	...	168	8'6
1899	...	103	...	1'40	...	140	7'8
1900	...	110	...	1'48	...	148	7'0
1901	...	109	...	1'39	...	139	8'4
1902	...	100	...	1'26	...	126	8'2
1903	...	98	...	1'22	...	122	7'5
1904	...	109	...	1'34	...	134	8'2
1905	...	93	...	1'12	...	112	7'9
1906	...	90	...	1'08	...	108	7'9
1907	...	114	...	1'34	...	134	8'9
Average of ten years } 1898—1907		105	...	1'33	...	133	8'0
1908	...	75	...	0'87	...	87	6'8

York—Deaths due to other forms of Tuberculosis:—

*TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS, TUBERCULAR ENTERITIS, TABES MESENTERICA, "ACUTE MILIARY," "GENERAL TUBERCULOSIS," TUBERCULOSIS OF JOINTS, SKIN, AND OTHER ORGANS.

Year.	Number of Deaths.		Per 1,000 living.	Per 100,000 living.		Tubercular Meningitis only; Number of Deaths.	
1898	...	45	...	0'61	...	61	—
1899	...	59	...	0'80	...	80	—
1900	...	46	...	0'62	...	62	20
1901	...	38	...	0'48	...	48	11
1902	...	50	...	0'63	...	63	29
1903	...	35	...	0'43	...	43	17
1904	...	40	...	0'49	...	49	15
1905	...	43	...	0'52	...	52	21
1906	...	38	...	0'45	...	45	17
1907	...	32	...	0'37	...	37	19
Average of ten years } 1898—1907		42'6	...	0'54	...	54	18'6
1908	...	29	...	0'34	...	34	14

*Tubercular Meningitis is tubercular disease of the membranes of the brain.

Tubercular Enteritis is tubercular inflammation of the intestine.

Tabes Mesenterica is tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands in the abdominal cavity.

The other terms relate to form and the distribution of tubercular disease.

Deaths due to all forms of Tuberculosis:—**In 1908:—**

	Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.	Totals.
Phthisis	17	16	42	75
Tubercular Meningitis ...	2	3	9	14
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	5	7	15
	22	24	58	104

Total Tuberculosis death-rate per 1,000 living in each district	0·89	0·84	1·78	1·21
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The total of 104 deaths was equivalent to a death-rate of 1·21 per 1,000 living (121 per 100,000), and constituted 9·4 per cent. of total deaths from all diseases.

Deaths in previous years:—

Year.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Total.	All forms of Tuberculosis.	
				Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1898 ...	121	45	166	2·29	229
1899 ...	103	59	162	2·20	220
1900 ...	110	46	156	2·10	210
1901 ...	109	38	147	1·88	188
1902 ...	100	50	150	1·88	188
1903 ...	98	35	133	1·65	165
1904 ...	109	40	149	1·83	183
1905 ...	93	43	136	1·65	165
1906 ...	90	38	128	1·53	153
1907 ...	114	32	146	1·72	172
Average of ten yrs. 1898—1907	105	42·6	147	1·87	187
1908 ...	75	29	104	1·21	121

TABLE R.

Average death-rates per 1,000 living during the following decennial periods:—

Years.	Tuberculosis of Lungs. (Phthisis.)		Other forms of Tubercular Disease.		All forms of Tuberculosis.	
	City of York.	England and Wales.	City of York.	England and Wales.	City of York.	England and Wales.
1871—1880 ...	2·13	2·13	0·62	0·63	2·75	2·76
1881—1890 ...	1·98	1·73	0·76	0·69	2·74	2·42
1891—1900 ...	1·56	1·39	0·65	0·61	2·21	2·01
1901—1907 ...	1·25	1·19	0·48	0·50	1·73	1·69

Voluntary Notification; and Investigations in Cases of Phthisis during the year 1908.

With the beginning of the year 1902 we commenced the system of voluntary notification of Phthisis-with-expectoration, and we also commenced to investigate cases notified only per the death-returns, where inquiry was not resented, which rarely happens.

The following table sets forth the totals of cases notified and investigated:—

Year.	Cases Notified. by Medical Practitioners during life.			Cases notified per death returns.		Total cases.	Total cases investigated, advised, and assisted.	
1902	...	66	...	51	...	117	...	115
1903	...	35	...	71	...	106	...	90
1904	...	77	...	66	...	143	...	132
1905	...	47	...	61	...	108	...	93
1906	...	50	...	63	...	113	...	98
1907	...	51	...	75	...	126	...	111
1908	...	40	...	54	...	94	...	83
Totals	...	366	...	441	...	807	...	722

Of the total of 94 cases which thus came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1908, 83 were more or less fully investigated; eleven were not investigated owing to the absence of informants, etc.; of the eleven not investigated, seven died in the Union Workhouse, and either had no settled home, or had given up keeping house.

Altogether 14 cases died in the Workhouse, in seven of which partial information was obtained. Four cases died in the County Hospital, and in each case the home circumstances were investigated.

Of the 40 cases notified, 10 died within the same year, and one has died in the early months of 1909.

Specimens of sputum were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli by the Medical Officer of Health in 32 cases, six with positive and twenty-six with negative results; and two positive examinations were intimated by the notifying practitioners.

List of streets in the City in which more than one case or death from Phthisis has occurred during the year 1908:—

	No. of cases or deaths.		No. of cases or deaths.
Albert Street ...	3	Navigation Road ...	3
Bedern ...	2	North Street ...	2
Fishergate ...	2	Princess Street ...	2
Groves Lane ...	2	St. Maurice's Road ...	2
Huntington Road ...	4	Tanner Street ...	3
Lawrence Street ...	2	Trinity Lane ...	3
March Street ...	2	Walmgate ...	4

The Data obtained upon making investigations of the cases in 1908, may be summarised as follows:—

Fourteen cases at least were probably influenced by the factor of heredity; in eighteen other cases, other members of the household (sisters, brothers, sons or daughters) had previously died of Phthisis; and in one case the husband had previously died of Phthisis.

In ten cases other persons had died in the same house as present victim; in six cases other members of the household were suffering from tubercular disease.

Thirty-five cases were sleeping in a separate bedroom; ten cases were sleeping in a separate bed in the same room as others; in twenty-four cases husband and wife (one being the invalid) were sleeping with each other; in five cases children were sleeping with the consumptive parent; two cases were sleeping with healthy brother or sister; seven consumptive children were sleeping with healthy parents; and two cases slept alone in the kitchen.

In ten houses there was decided overcrowding, which was forthwith dealt with by legal notice.

There were twenty cases in which the patient had resided in two or three different houses during the course of the disease (in one instance 5 houses); about 110 houses had thus become infected.

The milk supply was distributed amongst 50 cow-keepers and retail dealers.

Condition of the Inspected Houses:—

Four were decidedly dirty, eleven only moderately clean.

In five cases the bedding was dirty, and its cleansing was ordered; in one case the bedding was destroyed.

Seven houses were found to be more or less damp.

Twenty-six houses were ill-ventilated, thirteen of which were back-to-back houses; nine houses had bedroom windows fixed so as not to be capable of being opened top and bottom.

Seven houses were deficient in access of daylight.

At fourteen houses there were other gross sanitary defects—two foul midden-privies, one defective water-closet, three defective sinks, four defective kitchen floors or yard pavements. At four there were no proper ash or dust-bins. One house was dilapidated and insanitary.

At twenty-one houses, pet animals were kept; but none kept so as to be a nuisance.

These sanitary defects have all been corrected and proper ash-bins ordered where absent; fixed window sashes were ordered to be made capable of being opened.

On the whole, the general hygienic conditions amongst consumptives in York are improving.

The influence of unhealthy housing conditions in promoting tubercular disease is well illustrated by the following facts in the special report on the sanitary conditions of the Hungate district, which I issued in June, 1908.

	Number of inhabited houses or tenements per acre.	Number of Residents per acre.	Average General Death-Rate per 1,000 living in 10 years, 1898—1907.
Hungate Area... ..	50	204	28'9
Whole City	4'4	21	16'2

	Tuberculosis Death-rate.		
	Hungate Area.	Walmgate Sanitary Sub-District.	Whole City
Average rates for the ten years, 1898—1907	3'6	2'2	1'9

Direct Measures of Prevention:—

1. One of our leaflets on "The causes and prevention of Consumption" has been sent to every affected house.

2. A special note of advice as to cleaning, disinfecting, &c., has been sent to the householders in respect of each death.

3. Special advice has been given by the Medical Officer of Health or Inspectors during their visits, where it seemed necessary.

4. Thirty-six infected houses, with bedding and other unwashable goods, were disinfected by our men (by steam or by formalin spray or fumes), the householder doing the cleansing work; disinfection was refused in twelve cases and the householders did it themselves.

5. In a large number of cases the infected houses or rooms have been cleansed upon our instructions, or by our men—wall-papers stripped, ceilings and walls lime-washed, &c., and in some poor cases help has been given per gifts of lime-wash, &c.

6. In the case of dirty houses, cleansing has been procured by compulsory order (Notice to cleanse and limewash).

7. About six cases of phthisis in an early stage are admitted every year to the County Hospital; advanced cases are rarely admitted; about twenty cases per annum are admitted which already have extensive disease, and in which the chances of recovery are very doubtful. About ten early cases and about twenty advanced cases are admitted to the Union Workhouse per annum; the early cases rarely stay long enough to improve; the advanced cases receive such attention and comfort as they are unlikely to receive at home, and their isolation in the Workhouse does valuable work in preventing a great deal of home infection. A large number of cases of tuberculosis in different stages are also treated in the out-patients' departments of the County Hospital and the Dispensary, and at their homes by the latter Institution.

We have not interfered with the employment of any person, in that respect the patient and his co-residents have necessarily been left to the advice of the Medical Attendant.

TABLE S.

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS, 1902—1908.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES NOTIFIED, AND DEATHS, SINCE NOTIFICATION COMMENCED IN JANUARY, 1902.

Year.	Total cases notified, and deaths.	Males.	Females.	Age periods affected :—							Sanitary Sub-Districts :—		
				Under 5 years.	5-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65 and over.	Bootham.	Micklegate Walmgate.
1902	117	73	44	3	9	23	36	23	9	10	4	17	39
1903	106	59	47	5	10	18	30	22	10	8	3	22	29
1904	143	75	68	2	14	33	31	32	23	7	1	23	38
1905	108	62	46	6	4	20	31	28	10	8	1	22	37
1906	113	63	50	1	8	31	26	20	19	6	2	34	27
1907	126	72	54	3	8	25	25	30	23	10	2	22	39
1908	94	56	38	3	12	16	22	15	16	9	1	19	21
Totals	807	460	347	23	65	166	201	170	110	58	14	159	230
Percentage of total cases—(807)		57	43	2·8	8·0	20·6	24·9	21·0	13·6	7·2	1·7	28·5	19·7

Total at all ages 25·65 = 539.
Percentage = 66·7.

TABLE T.

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS, 1902—1908.

DATA *re* CASES INVESTIGATED.

Year.	Total cases in which parents or grand-parents had died of Phthisis.	Total cases in which other members of household had died of Phthisis.	Total cases in which other persons had died of Phthisis in same house, so far as known.	Total cases in which other members of household were also believed to be suffering from tubercular disease.	Total cases occupying a separate bedroom.	Total cases sleeping in same bed as other persons.	Total cases sleeping in separate bed in same bedroom as other persons.	Total cases in which there was decided overcrowding.	Total cases in which patient resided in two or more houses during phthisical illness.	Total houses more or less dirty.	Total houses damp.	Total houses ill-ventilated.	Total houses with ill-lighted.	Total houses with gross sanitary defects.	Houses declared unfit for habitation.	Total houses (with contents) infected by Corporation.	
1902	115	15	32	7	2	63	32	20	19	20	17	28	23	36	33	4	45
1903	90	21	23	6	8	38	35	20	18	27	19	6	20	26	29	—	45
1904	132	15	37	9	7	44	69	19	25	19	38	8	48	19	40	5	57
1905	93	17	22	3	2	34	46	8	12	34	18	4	19	2	40	3	62
1906	98	11	20	9	5	37	42	16	11	34	19	5	20	9	42	3	44
1907	111	20	27	9	4	46	51	9	6	27	17	5	9	23	14	1	80
1908	83	14	19	10	6	35	38	10	10	20	15	7	26	7	14	1	36
Totals	722	113	180	53	34	297	313	102	101	181	143	63	165	122	212	17	369
Percentage of Total Cases investigated.	15'6	24'9	7'3	4'7	41'1	43'3	14'1	14'0	25'0	19'8	8'7	22'8	16'9	29'3	2'3	51'1	

LIST OF STREETS AND COURTS IN THE CITY CONTAINING HOUSES IN WHICH TWO OR MORE CASES OR DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS HAVE OCCURRED SINCE VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION COMMENCED IN JANUARY, 1902.

Alne Terrace, Heslington Rd. (3 cases)	John Street, Heworth.
Apollo Street	King Street, Booth's Yard.
Bedern, Ebor Buildings (5 cases).	Long Close Lane, Wood's Yard.
Briggs Street, Haxby Road.	Layorthorpe (3 cases).
Cleveland Street.	March Street, Groves.
Caroline Street.	Newborough Street.
Cherry Street.	Newbiggin Street, Groves.
De Grey Street.	North Street (11 cases in whole street).
Dennis Street (11 cases in whole street).	Peasholme Green (3 cases).
Garden Street, Groves (7 cases in whole street).	Price Street, Lorriman's Buildings.
Groves Lane, Powell's Place.	Princess Street, Groves.
Hungate, Garden Place.	Scaife Street, Haxby Road.
" Wesley Place.	St Ann Street, Cemetery Road.
" Lower Wesley Place (4 cases)	Spen Lane (3 cases).
Hope Street, Allan's Yard (3 cases).	Swann Street, Nunnery Lane.
(11 cases in whole street).	Tanner Street.
Hanover Street, Leeman Road.	Tanner Row (2 houses).
James Street Hull Road.	Trinity Lane.
	Union Terrace.

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS, 1902—1908 (inclusive)

Occupations of cases investigated.

School Children	...	...	55	Mechanics, various	...	...	18
Children under school-age	...	...	20	Blacksmiths	...	...	11
Housewives	...	...	183	Other Metal Workers...	...	...	6
Female Domestic Servants	...	...	33	Plumbers and Whitesmiths	...	...	8
Laundresses	...	...	8	Flour Millers	...	...	8
Shop Girls	...	...	2	Grocers...	...	...	3
Male Domestic Servants	...	...	6	Poultry and Fish Dealers	...	...	3
Masons...	...	...	15	Butchers	...	...	2
Engine Drivers	...	...	8	Railway Guards	...	...	2
Coal-Dealers	...	...	2	Workers in refrigerator rooms	...	...	2
Chimney Sweeps	...	...	1	Musicians	...	...	2
Clerks	...	...	30	Soldiers...	...	...	18
Painters and Paperhangers	...	...	23	Porters and Messengers	...	...	11
Dressmakers	...	...	17	Cab Drivers	...	...	7
Printers	...	...	10	Hawkers	...	...	6
Glass-Blowers	...	...	8	Boatmen and Bargemen	...	...	5
Tailors	...	...	8	Coachmen and Grooms	...	...	5
Leather Workers	...	...	6	Gardeners	...	...	3
Publicans and Barmaids	...	...	6	Policemen	...	...	2
Sundry Shopkeepers	...	...	5	Commercial Travellers	...	...	2
Teachers	...	...	4	Farmers and Milkmen	...	...	2
Hairdressers	...	...	3	Nurses	...	...	3
Brush and Comb Makers	...	...	3	Asylum Attendants	...	...	2
Maltsters	...	...	2	Tramps...	...	...	8
Journalists	...	...	1	Outdoor labourers	...	...	90
Confectionery Workers	...	...	31	Not in occupations	...	...	29
Joiners	...	...	21				

The Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign:—

We have now arrived at a stage when there is need for revival and progress in the campaign for the eradication of phthisis, especially in the direction of (a) providing sanatoria in which a poor consumptive could have a few weeks' rest and learn methods of personal hygiene which would afterwards diminish his capacity for infecting the other occupants of his home; (b) isolation hospitals for those poor cases which are in such an advanced or dying stage as to be very infectious to their households; and (c) home supervision of cases under treatment at the charitable institutions.

When it is noted that Tuberculosis accounts for over ten per cent. of the total deaths from all diseases, and that there are always four or five times more victims than fatalities, it is hardly necessary to say that it is one of the greatest scourges which we have to combat. It is the one greatest cause of death, more than equal to the common infectious diseases all put together, and is no respecter of either age or persons; indeed it is a particularly deadly foe to young adult life, to parents, and to the bread-winners.

The recent developments of knowledge by which we know that the disease is due to a definite microbe, that it is therefore communicable, preventible, and curable, and that *as a disease*, it is not hereditary (although a *predisposition* to it may be undoubtedly inherited and is an important factor in the occurrence of the disease), make it incumbent upon us as sanitarians and humanitarians to do our utmost to exterminate this bitter foe. The progress of general sanitation in recent years has already led to a most encouraging diminution in the ravages of the disease, but there is a great deal of good work to be done in the reduction of this disease which still lies dormant, almost untouched, and which public opinion and action have not yet really faced. But the success of past years should stimulate greater and more special progress.

The anti-tuberculosis campaign, which was commenced so vigorously in 1898, appears to have flagged a good deal latterly, owing, perhaps, to the stupendous nature of some of the problems connected with the subject which have not yet been solved. The public have not yet completely abandoned the ancient, hopeless attitude towards the disease based upon the old doctrine of heredity, and have not yet sufficiently realised the preventible character of the disease, but much progress has already been accomplished in these directions.

The unsolved problems above-referred to are (a) the housing and (b) the poverty questions, which are inseparably associated with Tuberculosis; (c) the difficulty of obtaining a pure milk and meat supply owing to the large amount of bovine tuberculosis, (d) the provision of sanatoria for early cases of the disease amongst the poor, and (e) the provision of isolation hospitals for advanced incurable cases.

The want of proper feeding and the want of proper houses are among the principal factors in the dissemination of Phthisis.

"Out of 4,000 consumptive paupers in Liverpool, whose life history was most carefully inquired into, it was found that 60 per cent. became paupers because they were consumptive, and not consumptive because they were paupers. This surely means that by the prevention of consumption we should be to a large extent preventing poverty. Whilst it is not the duty of a Health Department to prevent poverty, there can be no question about it being the duty of a Health Department to prevent consumption."

Tuberculosis clings tenaciously to damp, dark, dilapidated, and ill-ventilated houses or workshops, and therefore it is highly necessary either to abolish such breeding places of infection, or to thoroughly disinfect, cleanse and improve those capable of improvement. We are pursuing this policy in York, although our progress is but slow.

It is also essential to do the utmost possible—as far as our present chaotic milk and meat laws will allow—to eradicate *bovine tuberculosis* and to prevent the consumption of tuberculous meat and milk. There is increasing evidence that the milk of tuberculous cattle is not only the source of tubercular disease in children, but also of a large proportion of adult cases of Phthisis. During the last two or three years we have in York increased our activity with regard to unhealthy cowsheds and tubercular cattle.

We require incessantly to persevere in the instruction of the public, and especially of those early victims of the disease who are able to continue their work and to mix amongst their fellows, in all knowledge of the prevention of Consumption and the other forms of Tuberculosis. The efforts of those able persons, who, in our own City and elsewhere, are endeavouring to instruct the poor as to cheap and nutritious dietaries, are much to be praised and encouraged.

Much more work of education and supervision and other assistance amongst consumptives could be carried out if human Tuberculosis, or Phthisis at least, were made compulsorily notifiable.

At the Public Health Congresses of the last few years, and in recent reports on the subject, there has been considerable unanimity as to the need for compulsory notification of Phthisis, and of, at least, the other infective forms of human tuberculosis, and as to the comparative failure of the voluntary system of notification (in regard to the number of notifications received) in most districts where it has been tried. But it has been demonstrated that the voluntary system has been attended with success sufficient to indicate the greater good which could be done if the compulsory system were in force.

The chief objections to compulsory notification are as follows :—

(a) "Tuberculosis being, in the majority of instances, a slow and chronic disease, it cannot be classed in the same category as the acute specific infectious diseases, such as Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, etc." Agreed, but, in public health practice to-day, we do not treat notified cases of Erysipelas and Puerperal Fever in the same manner as those of Small-pox, or cases of Enteric Fever like those of Diphtheria—we treat each of the diseases at present compulsorily notifiable in different ways, because they are not all infectious in the same manner, and they are not equally dangerous. And we should treat notified cases of Tuberculosis, even of infectious character, on distinctive and appropriate lines. We do so to-day, under the voluntary system, and I am not aware that any hardship has been inflicted under that system. The latter would be extended so that we should receive a larger number of notifications and thus have fuller knowledge of the existence of the disease in our midst, and we should be able to obtain compulsory disinfection in those numerous infected houses where at present we have no such desirable power. Compulsory notification of Tuberculosis would no more involve the removal of the patient to hospital than the present compulsory notification of a case of Scarlet Fever does.

The continuance of the employment of an infectious case of Tuberculosis is a question of some difficulty certainly, and would sometimes involve careful consideration, but, "in a large number of cases, with ordinary care, the consumptive is not a danger to

those around him," and the dangerous cases would have to be treated with leniency until helpful measures for the consumptive have attained the greater developments which must surely come into existence in this country in the course of another few years.

(b) Another objection is that the medical practitioners are strongly opposed to notifying tuberculous patients because confidential relations between medical man and patient would be broken or severely strained. (That is largely the reason why medical practitioners do not notify more cases under the voluntary system.) But they would not be strained if notification were legally compulsory; there would then be no voluntary breach of confidence, no more than there is to-day under the Infectious Diseases Notification Acts. Compulsory notification might be limited, at first at any rate, under a special Act, to those cases of Infectious Tuberculosis where the practitioner thinks that the sanitary authority could wisely help; "breach of confidence" would then be covered by the compulsory Act. Or, on the other hand, *all* cases of Tuberculosis, rich or poor, might be made compulsorily notifiable, for statistical purposes, and the practitioner could be allowed to say on his notification whether the help of the sanitary authority was desirable or was not desired, and action, or no action, by the sanitary authority would follow accordingly. As a matter of fact, I have found that better-class patients are always the most anxious for disinfection by the sanitary authority after cases of Phthisis, and, with them, there is really no other preventive work which cannot well be left to them and to their medical advisers. With the poorer classes, however, the sanitary authority can wisely renew calls of advice and inspection from time to time, and remedy overcrowding or other insanitary conditions as they occur.

We ought now to have powers (1) to prevent consumptive persons from working at a dairy farm or having anything whatever to do with the handling of meat, milk or other food; (2) to compel disinfection of houses after removal, recovery, or death; and (3) to separate children from consumptive adults.

DEATHS DUE TO BRONCHITIS, LARYNGITIS AND PNEUMONIA.

From Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and Pneumonia, in 1908, there were 160 deaths registered, or 1·86 per 1,000 living, or 14·4 per cent. of total deaths from all diseases.

Forty-eight deaths were due to Acute Bronchitis, 39 to Chronic Bronchitis, 25 to Lobar Pneumonia, 45 to Broncho- or Lobular Pneumonia, and three to Acute Laryngitis.

The figures for these diseases in previous years were as follows:—

In 1900, 242 deaths, or 3·2 per 1,000 living, or 15·4 per cent. of total deaths.			
In 1901, 151 deaths, or 1·9	ditto	or 11·6	ditto.
In 1902, 187 deaths, or 2·3	ditto	or 15·3	ditto.
In 1903, 204 deaths, or 2·5	ditto	or 15·6	ditto.
In 1904, 163 deaths, or 2·0	ditto	or 12·3	ditto.
In 1905, 161 deaths, or 1·95	ditto	or 13·7	ditto.
In 1906, 143 deaths, or 1·71	ditto	or 12·5	ditto.
In 1907, 207 deaths, or 2·44	ditto	or 16·2	ditto.
In 1908, 160 deaths, or 1·86	ditto	or 14·4	ditto.

The deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis in 1908 occurred as follows:—

First Quarter ...	57	Third Quarter ...	18
Second Quarter ...	28	Fourth Quarter ...	57

Their distribution in districts and in age-periods is shown in Table IV. In three deaths Measles was really the primary cause, and in one case Whooping-Cough.

DISEASES OF THE HEART.

The total number of deaths due to Diseases of the Heart was 103 (9·3 per cent. of total deaths from all causes), which is equivalent to a death-rate of 1·2 per 1,000 living. For the number of deaths in previous years see Table C, and for the distribution of the deaths in 1908, see Table IV.

The certification of the exact class of Heart Disease is so often stated in vague terms that classification is rendered very difficult. The certification in 1908 gives the following totals:—

Diseases of Aortic Valves ...	3	Myocarditis ...	1
Diseases of Mitral Valves ...	7	Congenital Disease... ..	1
"Syncope"	9	Angina Pectoris	3
Dilatation	3	Indefinitely certified as "Val-	
Fatty Degeneration ...	1	vular Disease"	5
Indefinitely certified as "Heart			
Disease" or "Cardiac Dis-		Total Deaths ...	103
ease"	70		

CANCER.

Under the title "Cancer" are comprised:—Deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, "Malignant Disease," Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous Tumour and Papilloma of Bladder, and Rodent Ulcer—different terms for, or different structural manifestations of the disease.

During the year 1908 there were 77 deaths from Cancer in the City, or 0·90 per 1,000 living. The figures for previous years are as follows:—

Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1899	68	0·89	89
1900	70	0·91	91
1901	60	0·76	76
1902	71	0·89	89
1903	68	0·84	84
1904	64	0·78	78
1905	63	0·76	76
1906	73	0·87	87
1907	77	0·90	90
1908	77	0·90	90
Averages, ten yrs. 1899—1908	69	0·85	85

In 1908, two of the deaths occurred between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, forty-nine between the ages of twenty-five and sixty-five, and twenty-six at ages over sixty-five.

Twenty-three occurred in Bootham Sanitary Sub-District (including the Workhouse); twenty-eight in Micklegate Sub-District; twenty-six in Walmgate Sub-District.

If women would but realise the possible gravity of abnormal discharges, and consult their medical attendant or specialist earlier, much of the deplorable mortality from Uterine Cancer could be saved. Efforts are being made to disseminate this knowledge by the Central Midwives' Board and others.

The following table differentiates the deaths, according to the certified primary seat of the disease, as accurately as

possible considering that the certification is sometimes vague or incomplete:—

CANCER, "MALIGNANT DISEASE,"					SARCOMA:—				
SCIRRHUS, OR CARCINOMA.					Eye	...	...	...	1
Throat	...	...	...	1	Jaw...	...	...	...	1
Œsophagus	...	...	...	2	Lungs	...	...	...	1
Neck	...	...	...	2	Pelvis	...	...	...	1
Tongue	...	...	...	1	Stomach	...	...	...	1
Female Breasts	...	...	...	6	Tibia	...	...	...	1
Lung	...	...	...	1	Vulva	...	...	...	1
Kidneys	...	...	...	2	Uterus	...	...	...	1
Liver	...	...	...	10	Organ not named	...	...	...	2
Omentum	...	...	...	1					<u>10</u>
Stomach and Pylorus	...	...	...	14	EPITHELIOMA:—				
Intestine (colon, cæcum, etc.)	...	...	...	2	Lip...	...	...	...	1
Uterus	...	...	...	13	Nose	...	...	...	1
Rectum	...	...	...	3	Jaw...	...	...	...	1
				<u>58</u>	Penis	...	...	...	1
Not definitely stated...				3	Vulva	...	...	...	1
					Uterus	...	...	...	<u>1</u>
									<u>6</u>

INQUESTS.

During the year 1908, eighty-three Inquests (over seven per cent. of total deaths) were held on deaths of York citizens, as compared with 104 Inquests (over eight per cent. of total deaths) in 1907. They are classified as follows:—

Deaths from Natural Causes:—

	Sanitary Sub-District.								Total.
	Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	0	...	0	...	1	1
Diphtheria...	1	...	0	...	0	1
Influenza	0	...	1	...	0	1
Puerperal Fever	0	...	1	...	0	1
Other Septic Diseases	0	...	1	...	1	2
Phthisis	0	...	0	...	1	1
Premature Birth	0	...	1	...	0	1
Infantile Debility & Atrophy	0	...	2	...	2	4
Infantile "Convulsions"	0	...	4	...	2	6
Improper Feeding	0	...	1	...	0	1
Senile Decay	1	...	2	...	1	4
Heart Disease	5	...	2	...	8	15
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	0	...	5	...	2	7
Disease of Kidneys	0	...	1	...	0	1
Alcoholism...	0	...	1	...	2	3
Insanity	0	...	0	...	1	1
Ruptured Aneurism	0	...	0	...	1	1
Intestinal Ulcer	0	...	0	...	1	1
	7	...	22	...	23	...	...	...	52

Deaths by Accident and Suicide:—

There were twenty-two deaths due to Accident and nine to Suicide, which may be scheduled as follows:—

ACCIDENTS:—

	Sanitary Sub-District.				Total.
	Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.		
Drowning	3	1	1		5
Falls	0	2	3		5
Burns and Scalds...	0	1	4		5
Suffocation...	0	1	0		1
Suffocation (overlaid)	0	0	1		1
Surgical Operation	0	1	0		1
Internal Injuries ...	1	0	1		2
Run over on Railway	0	1	0		1
Negligence at Birth	0	0	1		1
	4	7	11		22

SUICIDE:—

Cut Throat	0	0	1		1
Drowning	0	3	1		4
Hanging	0	0	2		2
Shooting	0	0	1		1
Poisoning	1	0	0		1
	1	3	5		9

THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The following cases of Infectious Disease were admitted into the Hospitals during the year 1908 (for further details of City cases, see L.G.B. Table III, and the sections of the Report relating to each disease):—

	Scarlet	Typhoid	Other	Totals.
	Fever.	Diphtheria.	Fever. Diseases.	
From the City	120	23	17	160
„ Flaxton Rural District	6	6	1	13
„ Escrick „	3	0	1	4
„ Other Districts ...	0	0	0	0
	129	29	19	177

Of the City cases, fifteen paid the full weekly charge of ten shillings for maintenance in Hospital, and were attended by their own medical attendants; fifty-two cases partially paid for maintenance; seventy-four were for various reasons received as free cases; seventeen were actual paupers.

Thanks to the generosity of many kind friends, the children isolated in Hospital at Christmas enjoyed a well-laden Christmas Tree, with numerous gifts and toys. During the year numerous other gifts of toys, books, pictures, etc., were received from patients' relatives and other friends.

Five of the cases of Scarlet Fever, one of the Diphtheria cases, and one of the Typhoids received proved to be doubtful cases.

There were six "return" cases of Scarlet Fever from the City, and one from Flaxton Rural District (= 4.0 per cent. of total cases treated in Hospital). There were three return cases of Diphtheria, all from the City (= 10 per cent. of total cases treated in Hospital).

DEATHS:—Of the 129 cases of Scarlet Fever treated in Hospital, three died (2.3 per cent.), all City cases (one complicated by Diphtheria, one by Pneumonia, and one by Meningitis).

There were two deaths in Hospital due to Typhoid Fever, both received from the City, one being an imported case.

Of the twenty-nine Diphtheria cases treated, three were fatal (10 per cent.), all City cases.

As indicating the varied character of the nursing work, it may be mentioned that the following *complications* occurred amongst the cases:—

<i>Amongst Scarlet Fever Cases:—</i>				Abscesses	9
"Inflammation" and discharge				<i>Amongst Diphtheria Cases:—</i>	
from ears (Otorrhœa) ...				Paralysis	1
Rhinorrhœa	4			Scarlet Fever	1
Bronchitis	1			<i>Amongst Typhoid Fever Cases:—</i>	
Ringworm	4			Pleurisy	1
"Inflammation of Kidneys"				Eczema	1
(Nephritis)	1			Abscesses	1
Diphtheria	1				

The cases of ringworm were imported into the Hospital by the victims.

The cost of board for patients and staff in Hospital varied from 4/6 to 6/5 per week, per head, during the year.

The Staff consisted of:—Matron, two Charge Nurses, and four Probationer Nurses; five Maids, (cook, housemaid, ward-maid, and two laundresses), and Porter.

Probationer Nurses are engaged for Fever training, for an inclusive term of two years' service—salary £15 to £18 a year, with indoor uniform. All the female members of the staff are provided with indoor uniform, in addition to salary. No outdoor uniform is provided or required. To these Probationers I gave the usual course of Demonstrations on Elementary Physiology and Fever Nursing, and afterwards I held examinations the results of which were quite satisfactory.

During the year no extra nurses were employed.

The Hospitals are under my administrative supervision, and I have much pleasure in expressing my appreciation of the devotion with which Dr. Angove attended the free cases and with which the Matron and her staff performed their work, which at times was arduous and exacting. During the year several letters of gratitude, and of appreciation of the beneficent work of the Hospital, were received from patients and their friends.

The interior of the administrative block at Yearsley Bridge was re-decorated, and the exterior painting of the whole of the buildings there was carried out during the year.

During the Autumn, the "Bungalow" (Small-pox Hospital), which in 1906 underwent complete renovation, was utilised as an overflow block for various cases. It was resolved to redrain the site.

The Muncaster House estate (10 acres), which was purchased in emergency by the Corporation in 1898 for fever hospital extensions, and afterwards found unsuitable for the purpose—together with 15 surplus acres of the Crown land site, purchased in 1901—was sold, in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board, as one estate, to a private purchaser, for £3,250. The house has been extremely useful during the last ten years as an overflow block to the Fever Hospital, and its sale will involve early additions to the Fever Hospital buildings.

At the Fever Hospital at Yearsley Bridge, additional accommodation is much required for Diphtheria cases and doubtful or complicated cases requiring separate isolation, and some extension of the house-block, laundry, &c., will also have to be arranged for at an early date. A new garden and greenhouse, and recreation grounds are now being planned.

PUBLIC BATHS.

St. George's Baths, the property of the Corporation, were taken over to be managed by the Corporation in 1901. They are under the control of the Health Committee and the City Surveyor. Scholars of the Elementary Schools are admitted free for learning swimming. 17,109 persons paid for the use of the first-class swimming and slipper baths during the year ending March 31st, 1909, and 11,724 the second-class baths. These totals do not include coupon, monthly and season ticket-holders. Total receipts £398. Important improvements are to be carried out in 1909.

The Yearsley open-air Swimming Baths received special attention in view of various pollutions (see Polluted Streams).

During the year Messrs Rowntree Ltd., commenced building a new open-air Bath at Yearsley Lock as a gift to the City.

GEOLOGY AND CLIMATE OF THE CITY.

The surface soil of York is very diversified in character. It is described as consisting of boulder clay, with strips of warp, river sand and gravels along the river, whilst here and there (*e.g.*, Bishopthorpe and Heslington) occur ridges of glacial gravel, or shallow basins or pockets of dark peaty soil, the remains probably of shallow meres and swamps which have dried up or have been artificially drained.

The City is situated in the centre of the Great Plain of York, and its level varies from 25 to 53 feet above ordnance datum.

The climate is rather enervating during Autumn; during Spring it is sometimes bleak, owing to the prevalence of east or north-east winds. A defect in the climate is the want of interchange of air between hill and dale, there being no hills of appreciable height nearer than twelve miles away.

But, on the whole, York is now a very healthy city, as witness its health statistics during recent years. Its mortality from rheumatic fever, pneumonia, phthisis, typhoid fever, and diarrhœa compares very favourably with most towns, especially those on a clay soil. It has a pure water-supply, and is immediately surrounded by open country with good, level roads, making walking, cycling and driving easy. The City also possesses its large strays and other "town lungs," and there is excellent boating on the broad and safe river Ouse. There are few towns with such hygienic advantages.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FIGURE:—After making approximate correction for differences of age and sex constitution, the same number of lives that in the year 1908 gave 1,000 deaths for England and Wales as a whole, gave 1,078 in the 76 Great Towns and only 886 in the City of York.

In this list of comparative mortality figures, York stands 12th in the order of merit of the 76 Great Towns, as compared with 33rd last year, and 15th the year before.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE CITY.

The water supply of the City still maintains its remarkable purity.

It is in the hands of a private Company—the York Waterworks Company. The water is drawn from the River Ouse at a point about a mile above the centre of the City. The Ouse is a free flowing river of great volume, with a water-shed area above York of about 1,200 square miles (including its tributaries the Swale, Ure, and Nidd). The sources of the river are in the mountainous and moorland districts of North-West Yorkshire. The water is free from lead-solvent properties. The water supply is practically unlimited, and the distribution to consumers is uninterrupted.

Great care is taken in the purification of the water at the Waterworks; the process consisting of (1) screening, (2) settlement in subsiding reservoirs, (3) rough filtration through Jewell filters containing 4 feet depth of quartz sand, (4) and then it is passed through the “slow” or “English” sand filter beds containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet depth of fine river sand.

By this process the river-water bacteria are reduced in number by 99 per cent. The number of colonies in the filtered water averages 15 to 20 colonies per cubic centimetre; water containing not more than 100 colonies per cubic centimetre is considered by expert water analysts as “very pure water.”

It is almost unnecessary, however, to say that it behoves both the Corporation and the Water Company to keep a close watch upon all sources of pollution above the Company's intake.

Water is supplied free of charge to the Corporation for flushing drains, watering streets, and other public purposes.

There are a few surface and deep wells still existent in the City. They are usually closed by the owners when found to be polluted.

POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

During the year considerable trouble has been caused by serious pollutions of the River Foss, Tang Hall Beck, and Holgate Beck, viz.:—

(1) The River Foss in the neighbourhood of Yearsley Bridge was repeatedly polluted during the summer through the surface-water drain from Messrs. Rowntree's Works. The pollutions were of various kinds, viz.:—

- (a) Excremental matter, from the improper connection of water-closets in the new buildings with the surface-water drain instead of with the sewer;
- (b) Waste oily matter from the engine-rooms;
- (c) A considerable amount of foul, rotting, vegetable debris, the exact origin of which could not be traced, but which accumulated in the culvert below the drain;
- (d) Coal-gas waste from their gas-works, which appeared to blacken (c).

Messrs. Rowntree took great trouble to discover the origin of these pollutions and to abate them, which, after some trouble, they ultimately succeeded in doing. Arrangements were made to take the coal-gas waste-water into the city sewer, by special agreement. These pollutions caused me and my staff a very considerable amount of time in repeated inspections and observations (nearly two hundred). The culverts were opened-up and thoroughly scraped and cleansed, and since then there have been no appreciable re-currences of these nuisances.

The surface of the Yearsley Bath and of the neighbouring portions of the stream was cleansed of oil and scum and dense superfluous weeds.

(2) The River Foss was also receiving the following pollutions from the Flaxton Rural District, viz.:—

- (a) Untreated sewage direct from several houses in Huntington village;
- (b) Untreated sewage from Barton's Cottages and—via the South Beck—from Wray's Cottages, Huntington Road, and from Mille Crux House, also from houses just beyond Yearsley Bridge.

Repeated applications have been made to the Flaxton Rural District Council during the last three years to abate these pollutions, but without real result.

The effluent from the sewage plant of New Earswick Village also passes into the River Foss, but recently there has been little fault to find with the character of that effluent.

(3) The Tang Hall Beck, which flows into the River Ouse at the Blue Bridge, New Walk, is grossly polluted by :—

- (a) Sewage from the new Whitby Avenue Estate, Stockton Lane, in the Flaxton Rural District.

On this estate there is a pseudo sewage-plant but it is of a most ineffective character.

- (b) Sewage from the mansion of "Burnholme."

Several representations have been made to the Flaxton Rural District Council about the pollutions of this Beck, but so far without real result.

- (c) Sewage from St. Cuthbert's Rectory in the City area; that has now been disconnected, the Rectory having been re-drained into the City sewer.

The pollution of the beck gave rise to public complaints of nuisance during the summers of 1907 and 1908 at Tang Hall Lane Bridge.

(4) The Holgate Beck was found to be polluted from three sources, viz. :—

- (a) The overflow from the water-logged sewage farm at Acomb, and from their imperfect septic tank.

Representation made to the Acomb Council resulted in some improvement of the conditions ;

- (b) Pollution from a mansion in the parish of Dringhouses, which did not drain into the excellent sewage works of Dringhouses Parish.

This matter is receiving the special attention of the Bishopthorpe Rural District Council.

- (c) After some troublesome enquiries, we found that several water-closets, urinals, and wash-hand basins, in connection with the Carriage Painting Shops of the North Eastern Railway Company, had been connected to the surface-water drain, which empties into the covered portion of Holgate Beck as it passes under the railway sidings, instead of into the City sewer.

Arrangements are now being made to divert this sewage into the city sewer, to protect the exposed mouth of the culvert near the river from high winds, and to ventilate the covered beck by special shafts placed here and there amongst the railway sidings. Recent inspections have shown that the condition of the beck, on the whole, has improved, the winter rains having cleared the beck of the nuisance which at various periods of the summer was considerable.

SMOKE NUISANCE

(POLLUTION OF THE AIR).

As will be seen from the Annual Report of the Inspector of Nuisances at the end of this volume, this form of public nuisance still demands considerable attention. Whilst it is not such a big matter as in the great manufacturing towns, yet it is a serious thing in our ancient City, because of the susceptibility of the Minster and other limestone buildings to the subtle damaging effects of smoke. Steady improvement in the diminution of factory-smoke production is undoubtedly being obtained, although there is reason to believe that the stokers of one or two firms elude the observations of the smoke inspectors by allowing dense smoke to escape from their chimneys *during the night*. There is also considerable room for improvement on the part of the railway locomotives, especially those passing under Bootham. Their smoke production is often excessive and unreasonable. What is greatly wanted in this matter is a higher public conscience; it is difficult otherwise to obtain improvement, as repeated prosecutions are burdensome and sufficiently heavy penalties appear to be impracticable.

FOOD (AND MILK) SUPPLY.

During the last few years increasing attention has been given to securing the purity of our milk supply, and rapid improvement is being achieved, although there is still much left to be desired. A close watch upon our general food supply is also being maintained. Our Chief Sanitary Inspector and Assistants are particularly zealous in this matter.

Particular attention was also paid to the examination of milk for chemical preservatives. It was satisfactory to discover that the samples examined did not contain any such artificial means of counteracting unclean or careless milking.

The following Table V shows that, owing to the persistent watch kept upon the chemical quality of the milk-supply, the dealers are learning that it does not pay to adulterate. Increasing attention is also being given by the Chief Inspector and myself to the cleanliness and bacteriological purity of the supply. Numerous such tests have been made during the year and appropriate action has followed in every case. Further efforts will be made during the year 1909.

TABLE V.
 SAMPLES OF MILK PROCURED BY THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES
 FOR ANALYSIS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Year.	Total Samples obtained.	Total Samples Genuine.	Total Samples Adulterated.	Total Persons Warned.	Total Persons Prosecuted.
1901	50	50	...	...	...
1902	48	47	1	1	...
1903	67	65	2	...	1
1904	73	73	...	...	...
1905	61	57	4	2	1
1906	60	58	2	1	1
1907	69	68	1	...	...
1908	41	41	0	...	...
Totals for 8 years.	469	459	10	4	3

During the year the Tuberculosis question has been much discussed, but, as has been well said, the fact still remains undisputed that "the chief source of tuberculosis in cattle is the insufficiently cleansed, insufficiently ventilated, and insufficiently lighted cowshed. Where dirt and dust and cobwebs are insufficiently removed, and where the free access of sunlight and fresh air is shut out, as is so generally the case even in fine new cowsheds of modern construction, there tuberculosis thrives, and sooner or later the susceptible bovine succumbs to that insidious disease. Another source consists in the retention of an animal with tuberculosis of the lungs in the same shed or field with the healthy stock. A very little knowledge teaches that such an animal should be immediately isolated, and slaughtered too, if the veterinary surgeon finds the disease to be advanced. That tuberculosis can be communicated from man to cattle and from cattle to man is now a practical certainty—indeed it is now the belief that tuberculosis of the lungs, as well as of the intestines, in human beings, may be contracted from the milk of cattle suffering from tuberculosis, whether of udder or lungs does not much matter, for, as we now know from the last Report of the Tuberculosis Commission, a beast easily coughs or defecates tubercular matter into the milk pail, either direct, or by infecting the dust of its hide or of the cowshed, and of the presence of the dust of the hide or of the shed in milk there is only too often naked-eye evidence. Bovine tuberculosis is preventible and *can*

be stamped out by the farmer if he will but learn, and take and follow advice. But he is very slow to learn and still slower to profit by new knowledge."

For further very interesting particulars *re* milk and general food-supply see the Annual Report of the Inspector of Nuisances at the end of this volume.

THE DISPOSAL OF EXCREMENT AND REFUSE.

The scavenging and sewerage of the City are under the control of the City Surveyor, and to him I am indebted for some of the following facts:—

The methods in vogue in the City consist of:—

- (1) About 4,800 midden-privies the contents of which are removed systematically about once a month by and at the cost of the Corporation. The manure is sold to farmers, part being forwarded from the City by rail.

The midden-privies are still diminishing in number, as many of them are found to be nuisances or insufficient.

- (2) About 10,700 wash-down waterclosets and 2,000 waste water-closets. The provision of the latter is now discouraged, however, as in so many cases they prove to be nuisances, for want of cleansing, or through blockage from the deposit of improper substances; indeed several such have had to be substituted by wash-down closets during the year.
- (3) Very few pail or tub closets remain.
- (4) About 12,000 ashtubs and galvanised iron receptacles (or ashbins), in use at houses where there are water-closets and no midden-privies. The contents are collected by the scavengers twice a week and destroyed in a Manlove and Alliot's Refuse Destructor of six cells, which consumes about 47 tons of refuse per day and produces about sixteen tons of clinker per day. The heat generated works the day-load at the Electric Light and Power Station of the Corporation.

Measures are being taken, under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, to secure the provision of proper iron ashbins, with covers, in lieu of wooden boxes, old tins, and other leaky and lidless receptacles.

The iron ashbins provided by owners of dwellings are frequently of insufficient size, and occupiers should be prohibited by bye-law from overloading them. The provision of one of the several types of fixed ashbins now on the market—capable of being emptied only by the refuse-collectors, and not capable of being kicked over and rummaged by tramps and dogs, or of being stolen by the occupier when removing—is a matter calling for serious consideration in the near future.

The Staff of the Health Department now consists of:—

The Medical Officer of Health.

Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

Two Assistant District Inspectors of Nuisances (one of whom was appointed under the York Corporation Act, 1902, to act as Inspector of Nuisances, in the absence of the Chief Inspector);

One Assistant Inspector of Nuisances (specially for drainage work); One Assistant Inspector (Infectious Diseases and Disinfection work); Two Clerks.

Disinfecting Attendant; Ambulance Driver; Drain-testing Assistant.

Also:—

Cattle and Meat Inspector (part time), and Public Analyst.

On the 9th August last the decease of Mr. James Baynes, F.I.C., of Hull, who had been the Public Analyst for the City of York for 28 years, occurred. Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., of Sheffield, was appointed his successor out of twenty-nine applicants.

Laboratory Work.

During the year the following work was done in the Medical Officer of Health's Laboratory, with assistance:—

Samples of Sewage and effluents analysed	...	...	...	39
Samples of Beck Waters analysed	...	...	...	44
Samples of Tap and Well Waters analysed	...	...	...	14
Specimens of Sputum examined for Tubercle Baccilli (6 with positive, 26 with negative results)	...	...	...	32
376 Throat and Nose Swabs were examined for Diphtheria Baccilli:—				
109 were for diagnostic purposes (positive results 34, negative 75);				
267 were from Convalescents, with a view to their safe discharge from hospital or home isolation, 116 positive and 151 negative);				
15 Specimens of Blood were submitted to Widal's test, (results—positive 10, negative 5)				
Other Specimens examined	...	...	...	6

ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS, 1890—1903.

UNHEALTHY HOUSES DEALT WITH UNDER THE ACTS DURING THE YEAR, 1908.

Locality.	Number of dwellings.	Chief defects.	Chief works of improvement carried out.
Allan's Buildings, Hope Street.	6	Damp, dilapidated, and ill-ventilated.	Improvement works still in hand.
Dowell's Buildings, Swann Street.	7	Damp, defective floors and yards; ill-ventilated.	Damp-proof courses inserted, yard and floors relaid; ventilation improved.
9, 11, and 13 Trinity Lane.	3	Very old, damp, dilapidated, ill-lighted and ventilated.	Demolished by Corporation, by agreement with owner.
6 Albion Street ...	1	Dark, damp, dilapidated.	Demolished by agreement with owner.
Steward's Buildings, Fitzroy Terrace, Heslington Road.	7	Damp, dilapidated, defective floors and yard pavement, foul privy-middens.	Damp-proof course inserted in walls, water-closets substituted for privy-middens, drainage reconstructed, floors relaid with cement, yard concreted, windows, etc., repaired.
Coffee Yard, Stonegate.	1	Damp, dark, and dilapidated.	Closed voluntarily by owner.
Peasholme Green	6	Damp, dilapidated floors and walls, unpaved yard, insufficient water-closets	Damp-proof courses inserted in walls, floors and yard concreted, water-closets provided, thorough repairs.
Stonebow Lane, Hungate.	8	Damp, dilapidated, ill-lighted, ill-ventilated, insufficient water-closets.	Damp-proof courses inserted in walls, one house demolished, new yards provided, light and ventilation improved, new water-closets provided, thorough repairs.
Cattle Market ...	1	Very damp.	Closed as a dwellinghouse.
Total...	40		

In all the above houses the damp-proof courses inserted consisted of blue bricks or slates laid in cement, and inserted completely through the wall. Windows were also made to open at both top and bottom.

In June, 1908, my special "Report upon the sanitary conditions of the Hungate District" was printed and issued to the Members of the Corporation, and its suggested scheme of steady, continuous improvement, under Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890, was adopted. A Special Sub-Committee of the Health Committee was appointed to deal with the Report in detail; this Sub-Committee has visited the district on several occasions, and proceedings concerning some of the unhealthy blocks of houses are now in progress.

The following Corporation works of the year were all in favour of the increased healthiness and comfort of the housing of the working-classes :—

The excellent construction of main-road-surfaces of tar-macadam, with consequent considerable diminution of clouds of unhealthy dust ;

The substitution of tar-macadam or creosoted wood for cobbled road-surfaces ;

The reconstruction of some of the old sewers ;

The decision to expedite the paving of all unpaved back roads as rapidly as possible ;

The connection of Caroline Street with Price Street.

In a few houses improved accommodation for storage of food was obtained.

From the Annual Report of the Building Inspectors we learn that during the year 1908 the following small *New Houses* were built in the City :—

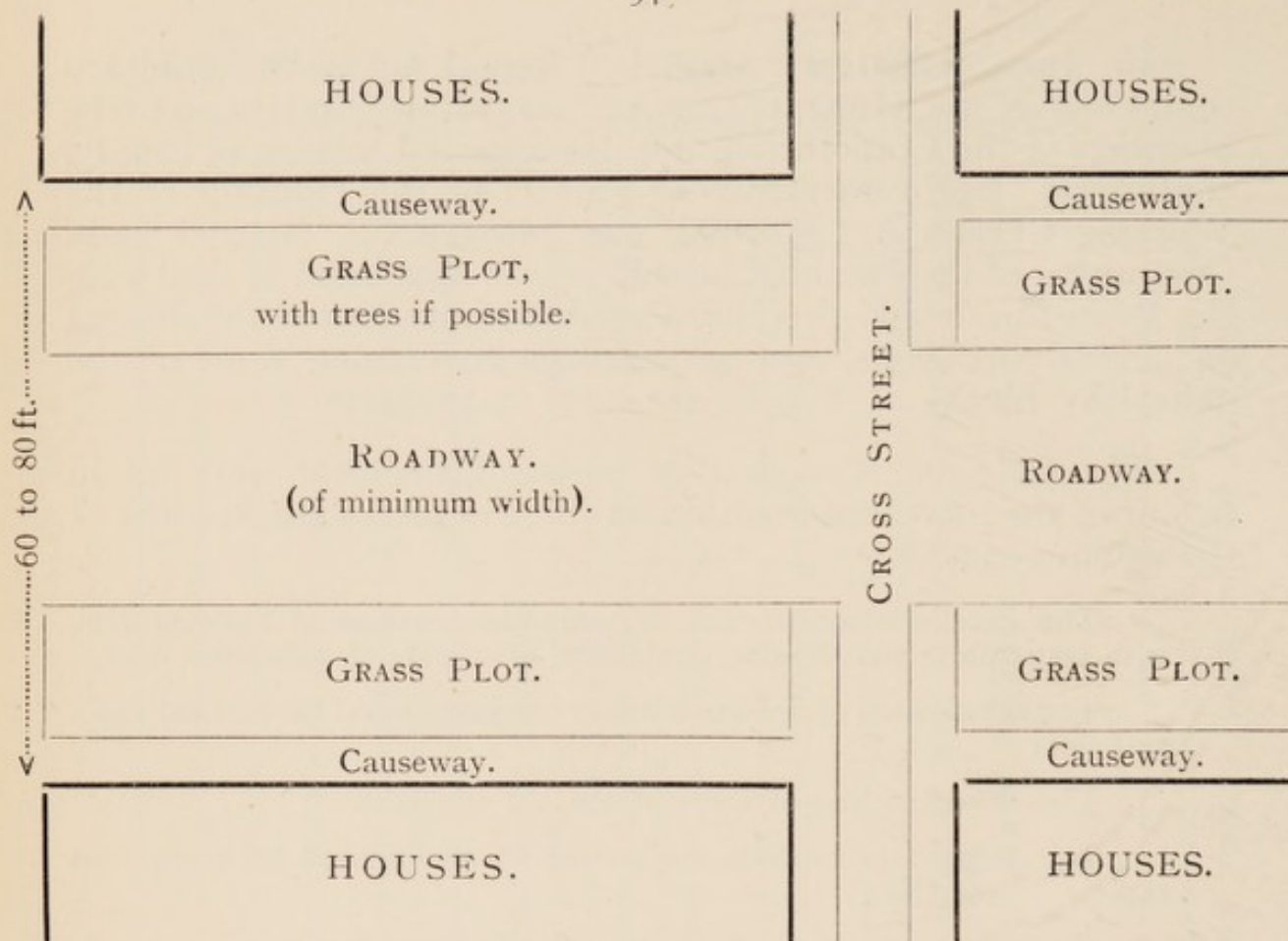
Probable rentals.		East side of River.		West side of River.		Totals.	
£13 or under	...	5	...	21	...	26	} Total 77.
£14 to £18	...	11	...	33	...	44	
£18 to £25	...	6	...	1	...	7	

No new privy-middens or waste water-closets were erected during the year.

Future housing improvements urgently required in the City :—

(1) Streets of working-class houses should not be built in long monotonous rows, but in shorter lengths and with variations in architectural character of frontage.

(2) Such streets should be made wider, and they could be made healthier and more æsthetic at the same time, with little additional cost, upon such a plan as the following :—



Such a plan would increase the interval between the fronts of the houses, without adding to the cost of the construction and maintenance of the roadway, which need be made only of sufficient width for the passing of vehicles going in opposite directions. What a contrast in lightness and healthfulness such streets would be to the long, dreary, narrow streets in the Leeman Road and South Bank districts, which bid fair to become slums of the future. If preferred the grass plots could be added to the houses as front gardens, but, planned as shown above, they could easily be absorbed, should it be necessary at any time to widen the actual roadway, without appearing to rob the houses of their gardens; in working-class houses the gardens are probably better placed at the back.

Such improvements could surely be obtained in future by agreement with builders or owners, as in Belfast and other towns. Otherwise special powers should be obtained. It will be objected that this plan involves increased cost in land and in greater length of house drainage. This may be so but the fact still remains that even moderate housing reform calls for fewer houses per acre and for wider streets—better lighted, of more cheerful and æsthetic aspect, and of broken length, *i.e.*, with frequent cross streets so as to permit of cross ventilation.

(3) There should be no cobble-pavements; they are filth-absorbing abominations and the subsoil becomes dangerous to the adjacent dwellings. I hope we shall soon see all such pavements in our city substituted by more impervious material.

(4) New working-class houses should have more frontage than those recently erected, in order that they may obtain maximum access of light and air to all the rooms.

(5) Better lighted and ventilated pantry accomodation is very desirable in these days when we are realising the vital importance of pure food.

(6) No staircase should be without a window capable of being opened for ventilation.

(7) Kitchens or wash-houses should be provided with boilers ("coppers") capable of destroying the steam produced.

(8) In all districts of working-class houses, enclosed playgrounds for children should be planned and provided. The public street obviously is neither a safe nor a healthy playground. The efforts of those who have organised the supervision of such playgrounds as exist is much to be commended.

(9) House-dust should not be swept into the street, and the shaking of mats, &c. into the public street, and the dropping of orange and banana skins on public causeways, should be strictly prohibited by bye-law.

(10) Mud and dog-refuse should be frequently removed from our public causeways.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF THE CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(For complete report see Annual Report of Education Committee for 1908)

In 1906 my experience of the diseases and physical defects of children led me to attempt some systematic procedure in the direction of the prevention and amelioration of these conditions amongst the children attending the Public Elementary Schools in our City, and, with the help of a voluntary Pupil-Assistant (Dr. Lewis Williams) I voluntarily undertook a commencement of the work.

"Regulations regarding Contagious or Communicable Diseases and the General Health of the Children in the York Public Elementary Schools" were compiled and were designed so as to give the maximum amount of help to the Teachers, whilst, at the same time, endeavouring to secure sufficient minimum periods of exclusion from School of children affected with infectious or contagious diseases. On the whole the Regulations have worked very well, although the attention paid to them by the Teachers has varied considerably, but as time has passed on their value has been more fully apprehended and misunderstandings have been cleared up, so that now the Regulations may be considered to be an established and workable institution.

Reports on the work thus carried out between September, 1906, and January, 1908, were embodied in my Annual Health Reports for 1906 and 1907. During that period we dealt with 2,460 cases of contagious disease in the Schools, and Dr. Williams discovered at least 715 children who were in some way physically or educationally defective, and advised the parents to obtain proper medical treatment. The valuable work which Dr. Williams performed ultimately received some recognition from the Corporation, and it was with general regret that he left in April, 1908, for an excellent appointment of a similar kind at Bradford.

The Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, Section 13 (b), legalised and greatly expanded this work.

At the request of the Education Authority, your Medical Officer of Health submitted a scheme in March, 1908, for carrying out the above enactment in accordance with the suggestions of the Board of Education, as set forth in their explanatory circular. After its prolonged consideration by the Education and Health Committees, the following appointments were made:—

- (a) The Medical Officer of Health as Superintendent of the work, or Chief Medical Inspector.
- (b) A whole-time Assistant Medical Inspector.
- (c) Three District Health Visitors and School Nurses, whose services and salaries are equalised between the two Committees.

The cost of the work is borne by the Education Committee and all the clerical work is carried out in their offices.

The first Assistant Medical Inspector appointed (viz. Dr. E. S. Galbraith) and the School Nurses commenced their duties on

Taking the whole of the Schools together, 20·6 per cent. of the children had a parent or guardian present, but in some of the Schools the percentage was as high as 54 and 56.

In every case of disease or defect the parents were advised personally or by letter to obtain qualified medical treatment. Every effort has been, and is being, made to stimulate and encourage parents to be true to their responsibilities in regard to obtaining proper medical advice and treatment, and to devote more attention to the general health and hygiene of their children. Nothing has been done to diminish parental responsibility, or to encroach upon the sphere of the general medical practitioners. Care Committees, to be appointed by the School Managers or by the Education Committee, to stimulate and help parents to obtain proper treatment, have been suggested. The idea is a good one, and worthy of further consideration in the near future.

Of the advice notes sent to parents *re* defective vision or teeth, 91 had been attended to up to January 31st, 1909, and 227 not attended to.

Arrangements to secure the treatment of defects of vision, teeth, hearing, &c., and the separate teaching of mental defectives and stammerers are to receive special attention in the near future.

The Control of Infectious Diseases in the Schools:—

The cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria have been dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health according to the Public Health Acts, in the usual manner.

In the other cases (Measles, Whooping-cough, etc.), the School Nurses have called at most of the homes affected, and, where necessary, have advised the parents or guardians to obtain proper medical attendance and to maintain isolation, but they have not carried out anything in the nature of treatment. If they find that the suspicion of disease has been unfounded, they advise the Head Teachers to re-admit the child to School.

Copies of leaflets of advice as to isolation and prevention, as issued by the Health Committee for some years past, have been distributed at homes affected by Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, "Sore Throat," Measles, and Whooping Cough.

Three hundred and seventy-six specimens of mucus (swabs) from the throat or nose of suspected or convalescent cases of Diphtheria or "Sore Throat" have been examined by your Medical Inspectors before re-admission of the affected children to School.

Cases which have not been under the supervision of qualified medical practitioners have been examined and certified before re-admission to School.

The Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers have been informed and advised as to the character of the illness of absentees or suspects, and the date when fit to return to School.

Cases requiring special cleansing or disinfection have been referred to the Sanitary Department.

Parents of all cases of verminous scalp or body have been compelled to effect the complete cure thereof.

Ninety-two cases of Ringworm amongst the poor have been treated at the Ringworm Clinic, which Dr. Williams commenced, and which, as now carried on by the Assistant Medical Inspector and School Nurses, has been sanctioned by the Board of Education. (Total microscopical examinations of hairs thereat, 74).

The School Nurses have proved to be of great service in assisting at the inspections, in visiting the homes, advising and encouraging the parents, and in the clinic and special examinations; and the Teachers, Attendance Officers, and School Managers have been most helpful.

The complete Report concludes with recommendations regarding the improved lighting of some of the Schools and classrooms in relation to defective vision, the cleansing and disinfection of Schools, and the arrangements of cloakrooms and lavatories.

TABLE W.

CASES OF DISEASE NOTIFIED TO THE MEDICAL OFFICERS BY HEAD TEACHERS OF SCHOOLS (UNDER "THE REGULATIONS REGARDING CONTAGIOUS DISEASES,") DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Disease or Condition.	Absentees notified by Head-Teachers.		Suspects sent home from School by Head-Teachers.		Totals.
	Upper Schools.	Infant Schools.	Upper Schools.	Infant Schools.	
Scarlet Fever	15	5	2	3	25
Diphtheria	7	4	1	—	12
"Sore-throat"	21	9	9	5	44
Mumps	15	13	3	2	33
Measles	130	531	13	46	720
Whooping Cough	9	34	—	7	50
Chicken-pox	20	58	7	12	97
Influenza or "Cold"	7	6	—	—	13
"Sore-eyes," or Ophthalmia	14	9	3	3	29
Ringworm	61	49	17	9	136
"Sore-head," or "Dirty-head" (Impetigo, Eczema, or Headlice)	139	35	39	21	234
Miscellaneous	44	13	6	2	65
Typhoid Fever	3	—	0	—	3
Totals	485	766	100	110	1461

Total cases notified before before Summer holidays:—
Measles, 632 (Infants 490); Whooping Cough, 14; Influenza, 13;
Chicken-pox, 68; Ophthalmia, 3.

Schools chiefly affected by Measles—Scarcroft, St. Clement's,
St. Lawrence's, English Martyrs', Shipton Street and St. Wil-
frid's Infant Schools, and Clifton Girls' School.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MIDWIVES ACT (1902), DURING THE YEAR 1908.

On April 1st, 1905, the last date for enrolment of all midwives then practising, the "certified" midwives residing in the City of York numbered 68, (27 of whom were certificated after training and 41 were untrained).

During the year 1908, five midwives have left the City, five have retired, and five have been added to the roll. On December 31st, 1908, there were 33 certified midwives actually practising in the City (24 having sent notice of intention to practise), of whom nine have been trained, and possess the London Obstetrical Society's, C.M.B., or other training certificate, and 24 have not been trained; 26 are married and keep house for their husbands; six are widows; one is a spinster; fourteen wear a nurse's outdoor uniform; two cannot write; four work almost entirely as nurses under the supervision of medical practitioners; eight are of the age of 60 years or more.

There were also twenty certified midwives not practising as such, of whom seven possess the London Obstetrical Society's or other training certificate, six possess the Central Midwives Board's new certificate (by training and by examination), and seven are untrained; twelve are working as general, medical, surgical, or monthly nurses, in Institutions or otherwise; six are wholly engaged in housekeeping; and two are working as Health Visitors to the York Corporation.

There is now, therefore, a total of 53 certified midwives on the roll, residing in or working in the City.

During the year 1908:—

Fifty stillbirths were notified by midwives to me; in addition two stillbirths had been buried on midwives' certificates, but had not been notified to me (these midwives were thereupon duly warned). The Notification of Births Act, 1907, appears to have stimulated these notifications by Midwives.

Twenty-six notifications of midwives having had to send for medical help were received (per Rule No. 19 (b));

No cases of Puerperal Fever were notified by midwives (per Rule No. 18), although eleven cases notified by doctors involved registered midwives.

During the year the apparatus and case books of each of the 33 certified midwives, who were practising as midwives in the City, were inspected under my supervision, on two or more occasions, with the result that three midwives received warning as to their future conduct. Five were reported to the Central Midwives' Board for inability to comply with the Rules, or on account of advanced age, in the latter part of 1907, and during 1908 these midwives resigned at the request of the C.M.B.

Our health visitors have assisted in this work of inspection and have tried to improve the untrained midwives in various ways, *e.g.*, teaching them how to use the clinical thermometer, &c.

I interviewed all the midwives who had cases of Puerperal Septicæmia, gave them instructions and advice, suspended them from practice for a few days, and meanwhile secured their disinfection before going on with their work, including steam disinfection of their clothing.

The importance of inspection of midwives is evident from the fact that over five hundred cases were attended by the registered City midwives during the first half of the year 1908.

During the year copies of the leaflet on "Cancer of the Womb," issued by the Central Midwives Board, were sent to all the registered midwives and known monthly nurses in the City for their instruction and guidance.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

During the year 1908, 561 workshops were on the register, and the names of 102 out-workers (or home-workers) were received.

On the whole the workshops, retail bakehouses, etc., were found to be in a satisfactory condition. No legal proceedings had to be instituted.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year 1908 under the Act:—

Total number of Workshops on the Register, 561, including :—

Retail Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	61
Laundries	...	...	...	...	7
"Workplaces"...	...	...	...	...	21
Number of Domestic Factories	...	...	...	...	0
Number of lists of Outworkers received, representing 30 Employers and 102 Outworkers, 96 of whom are engaged in making wearing apparel, and six in furni- ture and upholstery work	...	...	...	...	52
Notices of Occupation of Workshops received	...	...	...	...	30

WORKSHOPS AND DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS :—

Number inspected	...	...	...	...	173
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	301
Notices served under Public Health Acts <i>re</i> Sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	13
Number of notices to cleanse and limewash...	...	...	...	...	38
Number of notices to abate over-crowding	...	...	...	...	1
Number of notices to provide means of ventilation (Sec. 7)	...	...	...	...	2
Number of notices <i>re</i> wet floors (Sec. 8)	...	...	...	...	1
Legal proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	0

RETAIL BAKEHOUSES (61 in number) :—

Number inspected	...	...	...	...	50
Notice served as to water-closets	...	...	...	...	1
Notice served as to water-cisterns	...	...	...	...	0
Notices to remove drain openings	...	...	...	...	0
Notices served to limewash	...	...	...	...	5
Number of Bakehouses dealt with as sanitarily unfit (underground bakehouses)	...	...	...	...	0
Legal proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	0
Number where sanitary arrangements improved	...	...	...	...	1

WORKPLACES (Restaurant Kitchens, Stables, &c.) :—

Number inspected	...	...	...	...	27
Notices or other action taken	...	...	...	...	1

SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN WORKSHOPS :—

Closets were insufficient or unsuitable or defective at	...	...	...	...	7
There were no closets separate for the sexes at	...	...	...	...	0
These were dealt with under Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, which was adopted by York Corporation, April 4th, 1892.					

HOMEWORK (Section 107 to 115) :—

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	130
Number of outworkers' premises inspected	...	...	...	...	108
Number found unwholesome and occupiers ordered to cleanse	...	...	...	...	14
Work stopped because of the prevalence of infectious disease, vide Section 110	...	...	...	...	1
Names of outworkers, with places of employment, forwarded to the Clerks of Councils in whose districts their places of employment were situated	...	...	...	...	3
Number of employers failing to send in lists	...	...	...	...	3

Two sanitary defects were reported to the York Sanitary Authority by H.M. Inspector of Factories during 1908, being dressmakers' workshops which required limewashing.

Six infringements of the Act were reported by me to H.M. Inspector of Factories, under Section 133.

Full details of the Workshops and of our Inspections were placed upon record, in accordance with the Act.

WORKSHOPS ON THE REGISTER AT THE END OF 1908.

Bakehouses, Retail	61	Masons	3
Blacksmiths	5	Mackintosh Making	2
Bottling	5	Needlework	4
Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing	56	Paperbag Making	1
Brickmaking	6	Painters... ..	2
Brushmaking	2	Plumbing	18
Bookbinding	2	Picture Framing	2
Basket Making... ..	2	Piano Repairer... ..	1
Boat Builder and Repairer ...	1	Polishing	2
Clog Maker	1	Printing... ..	2
Chemists	2	Photography	3
Chocolate Maker	1	Rag and Paper Sorting ...	1
Cabinet Makers	14	Restaurants	12
Curriers	3	Rope Making	4
Coach Builders... ..	8	Saddlers... ..	13
Cork Cutter	1	Stable Yards	2
Carver and Gilder	1	Sculptor... ..	1
Cycle Making and Repairing...	7	Shoeing Smiths... ..	6
Corset Making	1	Shirt Making	4
Chicory Drying	1	Stocking Knitters	4
Clock Making	1	Sugar Boiling	1
Dressmaking	78	Strap Maker	1
Dyeing	1	Ticket Writer	1
Dry Salters	2	Tailoring	75
Engraver	1	Taxidermist	1
Fellmonger	1	Toy Repairing... ..	1
Furrier	1	Tinsmiths	13
Gas Fitter	1	Umbrella Making	1
Hearthrug Making	1	Upholsterers	3
Jam Making	1	Whitesmiths	12
Joiners	29	Weighing Machine Maker ...	1
Laundries	8	Watch Makers... ..	14
Mantle Making... ..	2	Wire Workers... ..	2
Milliners	33	Wheelwrights	6
Mattress Making	1		
Malting	1		
		Total	561

Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1907, eleven institutions were visited to ascertain whether any manual labour was carried on, such as laundry work, or the making or adapting for sale of articles not intended for the use of the inmates, and in four of these institutions it was found that the following work was being carried on:—

The Penitentiary, Bishophill ...	...	Laundry work.
The York Girls' Industrial School ...	...	Laundry work.
The York Boys' Industrial School ...	...	Wood Turning, and Firewood Making.
The School for the Blind, Exhibition Square ...	...	Basket, Brush, and Mat Making.

These four premises were duly notified to His Majesty's Chief Inspector of Factories for this district.

EDMUND M. SMITH,
Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES FOR THE YEAR 1908.

I have the honour to submit for your information a statement of Sanitary work carried out under my supervision for the abatement of Nuisances, etc., during the year 1908. This constitutes my sixth Annual Report.

In the period named 6,977 houses and other premises have been inspected, 1,273 of which were found to require sanitary improvement.

1,974 notices have been served on owners and occupiers to execute various sanitary works to remedy the defects found on the said premises.

It will be seen by the tabular statement:—

That during the year 289 privies have been converted into water-closets and the ashpits in connection therewith abolished.

It will be seen by this report that a considerable amount of work has been carried out by owners of property *without notice* from this Department.

A large number of cases of overcrowding have been investigated during the year, and 45 notices have been served upon the occupiers of the dwelling-houses to abate the same.

Great difficulty has been experienced with respect to the abatement of overcrowding, owing to the occupiers being out of work, and not in a position to meet the increased expenditure necessary to their removal to larger houses.

During the year, 16 houses have been provided with a proper supply of water.

Five additional water-closets have been provided to houses where there was an insufficient number for the proper accommodation of the inmates.

Sixty houses were reported to the Health Committee as being without sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation.

Common Lodging-Houses:—

The powers for the re-registration of these houses, under Section 80 of the York Corporation Act, 1902, enable the Sanitary Authority to effect improvements before certifying the houses as fit *to be used* as Common Lodging-Houses, and the provisions of the Act have been enforced. This Section requires that applications for the renewal must be received before the 31st of December each year.

There are 20 Common Lodging-Houses in the City. The houses registered contain 91 rooms for sleeping purposes, and afford accomodation for 341 lodgers nightly.

Twenty applications were received from the keepers for the re-registering of the houses in their occupation, and the applications were granted.

179 inspections have been made.

During our inspections in the winter months it was found that the bed clothing was insufficient at several of these houses, and at my request additional clothing was provided.

Many old straw mattresses were removed to the Destructor and replaced by new ones.

Large cards calling attention to the possibility of spreading Consumption amongst the lodgers by spitting on the floors were provided and fixed in the day rooms at each of the houses.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Applications were received from the landlords of eight houses to register them under the provisions of the bye-laws relating to "Houses let in lodgings." The applications were granted provided that certain structural alterations regarding drainage, ventilation, and closet-accomodation were carried out.

One registered house was sold, and the new owner applied for registration, which was granted to him.

There are 24 houses on the register.

Seventy-one visits of inspection have been made.

All the houses and bedding have been kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. Many of these rooms are let furnished to married couples at a rental of 4/- per week.

Slaughter-Houses :—

There are 76 Private Slaughter-Houses in the City. 1,249 visits of inspection have been made, and 325 notices to limewash were complied with.

During the year the condition of one has been improved ; the floor has been laid with cement concrete and the drain opening removed outside.

I have frequently had occasion to call the attention of several of the occupiers to the want of cleanliness caused by the splashing of the walls with blood, but with this exception the slaughter-houses have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

One application was made by Frederick Thompson, Nun-nery Lane, to re-occupy as a Slaughter-House premises situate in the Yorkshire Hussar Inn Yard, North Street, and a licence was again granted for one year.

Three notifications were received of change of occupier.

An application was received on behalf of Mrs. Annie Bridge, of Little Hallfield Road, for the renewal of the licence of the Knacker's Yard adjoining her house. The Committee granted the application for the licence for one year, a fee of 10/- to be paid per annum.

Offensive Trades :—

Number on Register :—				15				
Tripe Boilers ...	...	...	...	4	Tanner ...	...	...	1
Gut Scrapers ...	...	...	...	2	Leather Dressers ...	...	...	3
Fat Melters ...	...	...	...	2				—
Fellmongers ...	...	...	...	3				15
								—

Ninety-six inspections have been made in connection with the above premises, and we have found them in a satisfactory condition.

Thirty-two notices to limewash were served upon the occupiers.

Fried Fish Shops :—

During the year visits have been made to most of the fried fish shops in the City, and with few exceptions, they were found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

In five cases it was found that there were insufficient means of carrying off the effluvia arising from the process of cooking, and improvements were effected.

In two cases dirty premises were cleansed after notice was given.

For the first time a register was commenced and twenty premises were registered.

Cowsheds :—

There are 78 Cowsheds in the City and 53 Cow-keepers.

During the year three persons have given up keeping cows.

In four sheds overcrowding has been abated ;

466 visits of inspection have been made ;

156 notices to limewash have been complied with.

Two new Cowsheds have been built.

Three insanitary Cowsheds have been discontinued.

There are kept in the 78 Cowsheds about 490 cows. On many occasions the attention of the milkers has been called to their dirty hands when milking, and a general improvement has taken place as a result. Also improvements have been made in the cleanliness of the animals and the sheds.

Many of the visits of inspection have been made along with Mr. William Fawdington, M.R.C.V.S., who examined the cows kept therein, and endeavours have been made to improve the cowsheds and the cleanliness of the milk supply. Two new cowsheds have been constructed to take the place of three insanitary sheds.

Milkshops :—

During the year we commenced to systematically inspect these premises again. In many instances we found that milk was kept in open stoneware bowls and tins on the counters of small general provision shops, amongst such articles as herrings, onions, pickles, paraffin, &c. Where such conditions existed the attention of the purveyor was called by notice to the matter, and he was requested to either discontinue selling milk, or to discontinue keeping any such articles as mentioned in the same place as the milk, and in future to store the milk in proper covered enamelled containers.

Several samples of milk were obtained and submitted to the Medical Officer of Health for bacteriological examination.

A systematic inspection of such premises is being continued.

Ice-Cream Dealers :—

There are 23 premises registered in which Ice-Cream is manufactured or stored. During the year three persons have discontinued making or selling Ice-cream.

Forty-two visits of inspection were made.

The whole of the premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

Smoke Nuisance :—

In all, 43 observations were taken, and in 21 of them black smoke was emitted in such quantities as to be a nuisance ; three of the occupiers of the premises were cautioned, and statutory

notices were served upon four others. In the majority of cases where black smoke was emitted, visits were made to the works immediately after the observations, and the stokers were cautioned as to the mode of firing, with the result that no further nuisance was observed.

The following were the chimneys of which observations were taken :—

Name and Address of Firm :—

Messrs. Henry Leetham & Sons, Limited, Hungate Flour Mills.
 Messrs. C. D. Mills, Ltd. Skeldergate.
 The Yorkshire Laundries, Ltd., Peasholme Green.
 Messrs. Duce & Sons, Navigation Road.
 North Eastern Railway Co's Laundry, Heworth Green.
 Messrs. J. J. Hunt, Ltd., Aldwark.
 York Union Workhouse Laundry, Huntington Road.
 Messrs. Wray & Sons' (Traction Engine), Huntington Road.
 York Corporation Electricity Works, Foss Islands Road.

On account of complaints that the smoke emitted from Messrs. Wray & Sons' Traction Engine was a nuisance, several observations were made, and I found that black smoke was emitted as it proceeded along the streets. The Health Committee instructed me to serve notice for the abatement of the nuisance. Immediately after the service of the notice considerable improvement followed.

My attention was called to the insanitary condition of the "Tip" at the bottom end of James Street, and upon inspection I found that it was unenclosed and all kinds of offensive refuse were being deposited thereon. No attempt was being made to cover up the refuse. Its condition was reported to the Health Committee, and referred to the City Engineer for him to interview the owners of the land, and, as a result, the whole of the tip was enclosed, and offensive refuse prohibited from being tipped thereon. No further complaints have been received.

General Notices in default :—

Owing to the failure of the owners to comply with the notices served upon them to effect sanitary improvements, the undermentioned works were carried out by the Corporation under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the costs recovered from the owners :—

Number of houses provided with a sufficient drain	3
Number of houses provided with a sufficient water-closet	2
Number of houses provided with ashbins	2
Number of houses provided with a sufficient supply of water...	0

The attention of the City Surveyor has been called to the following defects:—

The condition of back roads	17
Nuisances arising from sewers	11
Choked street gullies	6
Offensive smells from sewer ventilators	9
Nuisances from night-soil, refuse, etc.	5
Miscellaneous	31
Total ...	79

Thirty-nine houses have been reported to the City Surveyor with regard to the question of water-supply.

Sanitary Work carried out during the Year 1908:—

Number of inspections made	6,977
Number of re-inspections made	4,078
Number of premises which required sanitary improvement	1,273
Number of notices served	1,974
Number of letters sent	522
Number of complaints received	345

Description of Work carried out.

	Under Notice.	Without Notice.
PRIVIES:—		
Converted into Water-closets	242	47
Repaired	0	3
Limewashed	0	0
Additional provided	0	0
Abolished	0	0
ASHPITS:—		
Abolished	157	2
Floors laid with cement concrete	1	0
Portable receptacles provided	309	59
Re-constructed	0	0
DRAINS:—		
New drains constructed	372	160
Re-constructed	246	57
Disconnected from sewer	280	106
Ventilated	270	103
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected... ..	51	7
Drains under house abolished	79	8
Stoneware syphon traps fixed	1	0
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	201	18
Bath and Lavatory waste pipes ventilated	9	2
Cleansed or repaired	105	8
Urinals improved	3	2
Additional gullies fixed in yards	1	2
Cesspits abolished	4	3
Inspection chambers built	250	93

In connection with the work of the re-construction of drains in the City, 1,346 smoke-tests have been made.

WATER-CLOSETS:—

	Under Notice.	Without Notice.
Provided with a sufficient supply of water ...	259	63
Limewashed or cleansed ...	94	2
Additional provided ...	3	2
"Wash-down" Water-closets provided in lieu of "Old Pan" apparatus ...	1	0
"Wash-down" Water-closets provided in lieu of "Waste water" closets ...	3	3
Repaired ...	43	19
Re-constructed ...	11	4
Soil pipes repaired or renewed ...	19	19
New Flush pipes fixed ...	256	63
Light and ventilation provided or improved ...	1	2
Abolished ...	1	0
New Cisterns fixed ...	256	63

HOUSES:—

Cleansed and limewashed ...	189	0
Unfit for habitation: closed or demolished ...	10	0
" " improved ...	44	0
Roofs, &c., repaired ...	99	0
Water spouts fixed or repaired ...	142	5
Down spouts disconnected from drain ...	176	47
Overcrowding abated ...	45	0
New sinks fixed ...	134	16
Accumulations of refuse removed ...	48	0
Nuisances abated, arising from the keeping of swine and other animals ...	42	3
Pavements of yards repaired ...	124	50
Yards repaved with cement concrete ...	151	51
Yards repaved with asphalt ...	39	2
Without sufficient sanitary accommodation ...	60	0
Supplied with a sufficient supply of water ...	16	0
Means of ventilation improved ...	20	1
Miscellaneous works not classified above ...	98	0

COWSHEDS (78):—

	Under Notice.
Visits of inspection made ...	466
Limewashed ...	156
Closed or discontinued as such since January 1st, 1908 ...	3
Improved:—drains inside abolished, light and ventilation ...	1
Overcrowding abated ...	4
New sheds constructed ...	2

SLAUGHTER HOUSES (76):—

Visits of inspection made ...	1249
Limewashed, cleansed ...	325
Repaired ...	1
Floors repaired or laid with cement concrete ...	1
Walls rendered with cement ...	0
Light and ventilation improved ...	0
Drains inside abolished ...	1
Receptacles provided ...	0
Closed or discontinued as such since January 1st, 1908 ...	1
Number of notifications as to change of occupier ...	3

COMMON LODGING HOUSES (20):— Under Notice

Visits of inspection made	179
Limewashed	40
Improvements:—bedding renewed, &c.	8
Closed or discontinued	0

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS (19):—

Visits of inspection made	71
Number limewashed	38
Improvements:—bedding renewed, &c.	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:—

Patients removed to Hospitals in ambulance	189
Rooms disinfected	576
Articles disinfected by steam disinfectors... ..	8,252
Library books disinfected	54
Number of houses inspected, and reports made to the Medical Officer of Health, where cases of infectious disease have occurred (including Phthisis)... ..	457
Notifications of infectious disease sent to the Head Teachers of Schools	416
Notifications sent to the Secretary of the Education Committee	300

OFFENSIVE TRADES:—

Visits of inspection... ..	96
Number of notices to limewash	32
Improvements:—provision of receptacles, &c.	1

Smoke Observations.

Number of Chimneys of which observations were taken ...	9
Number of observations	43
Number of observations in which black smoke was emitted in such quantity as to be a nuisance	21
Number of occupiers cautioned	3
Number of notices served to abate nuisance	4

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

During the year, 85 samples of Food and Drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 84 samples genuine, and one adulterated (i.e. 0·85 per cent of adulteration), viz. :—

Sample of Malt Vinegar

Consisted of:—

Acetic Acid	3'87
Extractives	1'32
Water	94'81

100'00

The vendor was cautioned by the Town Clerk by order of the Health Committee.

Description of Samples.	Number of Samples	Procured by Agent.	Informal Samples.
New Milk	41	0	0
Butter	21	20	20
Lard	5	5	5
Cream	1	1	1
Honey	1	1	1
Margarine	4	4	4
Cheese	2	1	1
White Pepper	2	2	2
Malt Vinegar	1	0	0
Compound Liquorice Powder	1	1	1
Raspberry Jam	1	1	1
Blackcurrant Jam	1	1	1
Camphorated Oil	2	2	2
Ground Ginger	1	1	1
Baking Powder	1	1	1
TOTALS	85	41	41

Butter and Margarine Act, 1907.

Early in the year the Town Clerk reported upon the provisions of the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1908. The Act provided for the registration of Butter and Butter blending Factories, and also the registration of consignments of milk-blended Butter; it also provides against employing, as a butter factory, premises which form part of or communicate otherwise than by a public street with any other premises required to be registered under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. I received instructions to take the necessary steps for the registration of such premises as Factories under the Act. Enquiries were made and only the following premises were found to come under the provisions of the said Act.

Occupier.	Situation of Premises.	Work carried on.
Mr. Robert Holmes ...	Lady Peckitt's Yard ...	Butter Making

Surrenders, Seizures, &c., of Meat and other Foods.

Nature of Offence, &c.	Action taken.
Carcase of beast which died during transit to York Auction Mart.	Seized and magistrates order obtained for destruction. No proceedings taken.
Four carcases of beasts affected with Tuberculosis.	Surrendered by owners.
Carcase of beast found strangled.	Surrendered by owners.
Carcase of a pig affected with Dropsy.	Seized and magistrates order obtained for destruction. Owner was cautioned by order of the Health Committee.

Nature of Offence, &c.	Action Taken.
Carcase of a pig which had died at York Auction Mart.	Surrendered by owner and destroyed.
55 stones 9lbs of black currants unfit for human food ; part of a consignment of thirty tons.	Surrendered by owners and destroyed.
Two ox tongues found on a butcher's stall in York Market.	Seized and destroyed. Owner cautioned by order of the Health Committee.
Carcase of a pig unsound.	Surrendered by owner and destroyed.
Carcase of a cow affected with Tuberculosis.	Surrendered by owner and destroyed.
Carcase of a heifer affected with Tuberculosis.	Surrendered by owner and destroyed.
Sample of Malt Vinegar obtained for analysis. (See Food and Drugs).	The vendor was cautioned by Town Clerk by order of the Health Committee.

CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Voluntary SURRENDERS of diseased carcasses by Butchers to Corporation Inspector.		SEIZURES (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcasses by Corporation Inspector.	
	Tuberculosis.	All diseases (including Tuberculosis).	Tuberculosis.	All diseases (including Tuberculosis).
1901	0	0	1	2
1902	0	0	1	1
1903	0	0	0	1
1904	2	3	1	2
1905	1	1	2	7
1906	3	6	2	24
1907	3	3	0	8
1908	6	9	0	1
Totals for 8 years }	15	22	7	46

Filthy Bedding.

Under the provisions of Section 56 of the York Corporation Act, 1902, I reported to the Health Committee that the bedding in a certain house was in such a filthy and unwholesome condition as to endanger the health of the persons using it. The Committee gave me authority to remove and destroy it, and to provide new bedding at their cost.

In conclusion, I have again great pleasure in recording the hearty co-operation I have received at all times from every member of the staff of the Health Department.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. DRUMMOND,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Naburn Locks, York,

12th January, 1909.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877-1884.

To the Health Committee of the City of York.

Gentlemen,

I reside at Naburn Locks, and inspect the boats at Naburn Locks, for which I receive a salary of Ten Pounds per year. I am also Inspector for the Rural Districts of Flaxton, Bishopthorpe and Escrick, for which I receive a salary of Two Pounds per year, so that my jurisdiction extends from the River Wharfe to below the River Nidd, a distance of 16 miles.

During the year ending December 31st, 1908, I have inspected 241 boats. Upon these boats I found 472 men, 56 women, and 32 children. I found the cabins clean and in good condition, with the exception of six boats, which required repairing and painting, which was done after notice had been sent to the owners. I have not met with or heard of any cases of illness upon any of the boats. I have not been refused admittance to any of the boats. The highest number of boats on the Register was 236. Out of this number, 41 have been broken up, 17 re-registered with other authorities, 11 withdrawn, leaving 167 on the Register. During the past year one boat has been registered with this Authority. Mr. Owen Llewellyn, H.M. Inspector of Canal Boats, visited York and inspected the books on October 1st, 1908.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. LEETHAM, *Inspector.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR 1908.

METEOROLOGICAL STATION, YORK.—THE MUSEUM.

Longitude 1° 5' W., Latitude 53° 57' N. Height above Mean Sea Level 56 ft. Gravity Correction + '024 in.

1908.	Barometer.		Air Temperature.										Humidity.			Earth Temperature Average.		
	Mean Pressure at 32° Fahrenheit		9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Means of		Minimum and Maximum Combined.	Absolute Minimum and Maximum.			9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	At 1 ft.	At 4 ft.		
	ins.	At M.S. Level.				ins.	At Station Level.		Min.	Max.	Day.						Max.	Day.
Jan.	30.106	29.994	35.6	36.9	36.3	31.7	42.2	37.0	22°	4th	56°	93	92	93	36.7	40.8		
Feb.	29.994	29.936	40.2	40.5	40.4	35.9	47.2	41.6	29°	2nd	54°	88	85	87	38.3	40.2		
Mar.	29.811	29.753	38.3	38.6	38.5	33.6	45.9	39.8	23°	21st	56°	84	87	86	38.0	40.3		
April	29.973	29.915	43.2	41.9	42.6	36.8	49.8	43.3	23°	24th	60°	81	85	83	43.2	42.8		
May	29.964	29.906	55.4	52.4	53.9	46.4	63.3	54.9	39°	22, 23	76°	78	83	81	50.9	47.1		
June	30.089	30.031	58.8	55.4	57.1	48.7	66.4	57.6	40°	22nd	79°	72	81	77	56.5	52.1		
July	29.987	29.929	61.6	59.0	60.3	52.9	68.9	60.9	45°	8th	84°	74	81	78	59.8	55.4		
Aug.	29.956	29.898	59.0	55.9	57.5	50.0	65.9	58.0	40°	12th	78°	77	84	81	58.7	56.8		
Sep.	29.921	29.863	56.3	54.7	55.5	48.4	63.9	56.2	36°	12th	80°	83	86	85	55.4	55.0		
Oct.	30.149	30.091	51.8	52.4	52.1	46.7	60.5	53.6	30°	25th	78°	92	94	93	54.2	54.5		
Nov.	30.006	29.948	43.7	44.4	44.1	39.2	50.6	44.9	26°	8th	57°	88	91	90	46.8	50.2		
Dec.	29.857	29.799	37.4	38.6	38.0	33.9	42.5	38.2	13°	30th	50°	96	96	96	41.5	45.6		
Year	29.984	29.926	48.4	47.6	48.0	42.0	55.6	48.8	13°	Dec. 30th	84°	84.0	87.0	86.9	48.4	48.4		

Heights above Ground :—Barometer, 3 feet; Thermometers, 4 feet; Rain-gauge, 1 foot.

1908.	Amount of Cloud.			Rainfall.		Weather, No. of Days of								Wind, No. of Observations of												
	9 a. M.	9 p. M.	Mean.	Total.	Max.	Day.	ins.	ins.	Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder Storm.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Fog.	Gale.	Strong (wind +7)	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.
Jan.	7.0	5.5	6.3	1.20	.40	8th	18	4	0	0	7	14	8	1	5	6	0	4	2	24	4	15	5	2		
Feb.	6.4	5.8	6.1	1.69	.44	16th	17	4	0	0	3	9	3	1	7	7	0	0	0	9	7	27	8	0		
Mar.	5.8	6.3	6.1	2.86	.60	25th	21	6	1	0	5	12	2	0	7	11	7	6	6	17	4	4	7	0		
April	7.2	6.6	6.9	2.00	.33	30th	20	9	2	0	0	13	0	0	2	23	7	5	5	7	1	7	5	0		
May	6.7	6.1	6.4	2.36	.48	6th	13	0	1	4	2	7	0	0	0	2	4	8	3	13	12	17	2	1		
June	6.0	4.0	5.0	0.87	.39	16th	8	0	0	3	5	5	1	0	2	8	11	4	5	7	7	13	4	1		
July	6.3	5.8	6.1	2.65	.90	8th	14	0	0	3	4	8	0	0	2	7	6	4	2	11	9	16	7	0		
Aug.	6.7	4.8	5.8	2.02	.49	20th	16	0	1	3	4	10	0	0	8	12	1	4	2	4	9	24	6	0		
Sept.	6.2	5.5	5.9	1.86	.46	18, 22	16	0	0	1	5	11	1	0	6	9	2	1	5	25	6	8	3	1		
Oct.	7.0	5.6	6.3	0.77	.22	27th	17	0	0	0	5	12	7	0	0	5	2	11	12	28	2	2	0	0		
Nov.	6.2	7.2	6.7	1.62	.36	13th	13	0	0	0	4	13	3	0	3	4	1	3	8	22	6	7	5	4		
Dec.	7.2	7.5	7.4	1.87	.52	10th	27	2	0	0	5	16	11	0	1	0	2	0	4	40	3	4	3	6		
Year	6.6	5.9	6.3	21.77	.90	8th	200	25	5	14	49	130	36	2	43	94	43	50	54	207	70	144	55	15		

SUNSHINE VALUES.

Month.	Total Hours of Sunshine.		Percentage of possible total hours of Sunshine.	
	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.
January ...	43	21	18	21
February ...	70	29	25	29
March ...	101	43	28	43
April ...	113	33	27	33
May...	152	23	31	23
June ...	200	27	40	27
July...	169	28	33	28
August ...	165	33	36	33
September ...	119	42	32	42
October ...	85	24	26	24
November ...	39	21	16	21
December ...	3	7	1	7
Year	1259	28		29

BAROMETER AT 32° AND M.S.L.

1908.	Highest Barometer.	Lowest Barometer
January ...	30.564 20th, 9 p.m.	29.037 8th, 9 a.m.
February ...	30.682 6th, 9 p.m.	29.002 28th, 9 p.m.
March ...	30.277 14th, 9 p.m.	29.009 9th, 9 p.m.
April ..	30.495 7th, 9 a.m.	29.425 24th, 9 a.m.
May...	30.581 28th, 9 a.m.	29.281 6th, 9 a.m.
June ...	30.472 27th, 9 a.m.	29.483 13th, 9 p.m.
July...	30.466 29th, 9 a.m.	29.273 17th, 9 a.m.
August ...	30.398 2nd, 9 p.m.	29.213 31st, 9 p.m.
September ...	30.215 5th, 9 a.m.	29.087 1st, 9 a.m.
October ...	30.563 22nd, 9 a.m.	29.853 10th, 9 a.m.
November ...	30.445 30th, 9 p.m.	29.181 22nd, 9 p.m.
December ...	30.426 1st, 9 a.m.	28.671 10th, 9 p.m.
Year	30.682 Feb. 6th, 9 p.m.	28.671 Dec. 10th, 9 p.m.

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