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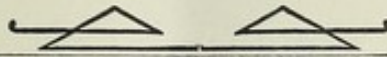
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BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

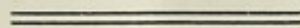
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1905,

BY

ALFRED FORREST, M.A., M.B., C.M.,

Medical Officer of Health for the Borough.



BRIDLINGTON: R. BROWN, PRINTER, 5, KING STREET.

1906.

The Sanitary Committee.

Chairman :

THE MAYOR (Alderman JOHN SAWDON, J.P., C.C.), Chairman.

Members :

Alderman JOHN BENNETT,

„ L. MAINPRIZE,

Councillor T. D. FENBY,

„ JOHN T. HILL,

„ T. A. JACKSON,

„ F. W. LENDIS,

„ GEORGE RENNARD.

Medical Officer of Health :

ALFRED FORREST, M.A., M.B., C.M.

Town Clerk :

A. E. MATTHEWMAN, B.A., LL.B.

Borough Surveyor :

ERNEST R. MATTHEWS, A.M.I.C.E.

Inspector of Nuisances :

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, A.R.S.I.



REPORT, 1905.



BRIDLINGTON,

February, 1906.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my first Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Bridlington for the year 1905. Though my term of office dates only from July 1st, the various statistical tables included in this report cover the whole year.

Bridlington is essentially a health and pleasure resort. The ideas of health and pleasure are so intimately associated that no place can establish a claim to be a health resort which is not at the same time equipped with agreeable attractions either natural or artificial. Pure air, wholesome water, and perfect sanitation may do much to restore the physical energies, but they lose half their value unless combined with pleasurable surroundings in which the mental activities have free and healthy exercise. Bridlington derives its double claim primarily from the spacious waters of its Bay, which not only afford perennial delight to visitors and residents alike, but perform the beneficial functions of swallowing up its sewage and purifying and tempering its atmosphere. Its facilities for boating and bathing are also potent attractions, whether regarded from the point of view of the seeker after

health or after pleasure, and merit, therefore, a passing notice in reviewing the physical aspect of the district. But any detailed allusion to such features as commend it solely to those in search of enjoyment is quite outside the scope of this Report.

The town itself is situated practically on the level, but immediately beyond the limits of the houses the land rises by a very gentle slope towards the North and West, but at no point within the district is any great elevation attained. The porous nature of the sub-soil lends itself to effective drainage, and deep down in the crevices of the chalk there is an ample supply of exceptionally pure water.

While Bridlington thus enjoys various natural advantages in respect of climate and situation, the occupations of the inhabitants, and the general sanitary conditions of the town, are equally favourable to the maintenance of the public health. None of the trades carried on belong to the category of unhealthy or dangerous occupations, unless we except the fishing industry in which there is always an element of danger, but even in this case the danger is minimised by the somewhat restricted limits within which the local fishermen ply their calling.

POPULATION.

I estimate the population of the whole district for the year at 14,776, distributed amongst the three Wards or "Localities" as follows:—Bridlington Ward, 5,200; Quay Ward, 5,219; Hilderthorpe Ward, 4,357.

TABLE OF HOUSES.

WARD.	1905.		1904.		1903.		1902.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.
BRIDLINGTON ...	1215	43	1200	31	1153	52	1170	35
QUAY	1273	102	1272	94	1263	82	1256	12
HILDERTHORPE	1050	98	1016	100	1053	60	1045	50
Totals...	3538	243	3488	225	3469	194	3471	97

The above Table shows that while there were more empty houses than ever last year, there was also a very considerable increase in the number of occupied houses. Trade generally has not been brisk, but there is evidence of considerable activity on the part of the Corporation in the alterations effected in various districts of the town. The Electricity Works have been completed, and the streets lighted by the new method. The Extension of the Parade and completion of the Sea Defence are now accomplished facts. The construction of so much masonry along the sea-front entirely destroys the picturesqueness of the foreshore, but is absolutely necessary on such a coast as ours as a safeguard against the encroachments of the sea. The ugliness of the huge brick wall which backs the Extension of the Parade will be somewhat modified by the erection of the new Pavilion and Café, but the introduction of more foliage would be a welcome relief to the eye. While large sums of money have been freely expended on the Parade and its extension, very little really effective work has yet been done to improve the aspect of the town in the immediate vicinity. In sea-side places a broad open space between the houses or shops and the sea greatly enhances the appearance of the sea-front, which is naturally the quarter to which all visitors first resort, but here, within a stone's-throw of the water, we have in Garrison Street the narrowest thoroughfare in the whole of the Quay, dangerous to pedestrians at all times, but especially so during the busy summer months, and shut out from the sight of the sea by the Victoria Rooms. Were these Rooms with the adjoining buildings removed, and a broad open space continuous with that at the top of the Pier steps left free to the public, and provided with seats, the advantage to the town would be well worth the cost, while the danger would be almost entirely removed. Such a vantage point is all the more necessary as Bridlington is so conspicuously lacking in sea-frontage. Prince Street would have commanded a magnificent view of the coast down to Withernsea had the Britannia and other hotels not been deliberately planned to exclude it; Queen Street and Bridge Street have similarly been converted into back streets; Pembroke Terrace is specially favoured up till the present, but doubtless some architectural monstrosity in the shape of a chapel or other building will sooner or later be erected in front of it. The general satisfaction expressed with all the work undertaken in recent years in the direction of the widening of thoroughfares is surely sufficiently encouraging to induce the Corporation to take the much-needed improvement of Garrison Street into serious consideration. The narrow thoroughfares which may have sufficed for the requirements of the town a century ago are no longer adequate to the increase in vehicular traffic. The very sight of a motor car threading its way along the unwidened portion of St. John Street, or negotiating the narrow pass between Queen Street and Manor Street, is a trial to the nerves of some people; and the number of huge motor cars that pay us a flying visit in the summer-time, when our streets are busiest, is increasing year by year.

The opening of the High School for Girls is a noteworthy event of the past year, and I am pleased to observe that in this institution due attention is being given to the physical needs of the scholars. The daily processional walk is no longer regarded as adequate recreation for growing girls, and propriety and decorum are not found to be incompatible with vigorous exercise.

The newly-awakened interest in physical culture amongst our young people is another notable feature, and one which merits recognition and support from those in authority in the town. Under a judicious instructor material improvement may reasonably be expected in the health and physique of all who are willing to sacrifice a portion of their leisure to so laudable an end.

During the spring and summer months we had a prolonged period of very dry weather, which was favourable to the town in so far as it brought an increased number of visitors. It is satisfactory to note that while during this time many of the country districts around were in grievous straits for want of water, the Bridlington supply was never cut short for a single day. 160,000,000 gallons were pumped and distributed to the town during the year, that quantity giving a daily allowance of 29·6 gallons per head of the population.

The Borough is now equipped with a set of meteorological instruments, which are under the care of Mr. S. R. Crofts, and kept at the Corporation Nurseries. Mr. Crofts has taken much interest in the work of making and recording observations, but as the Observatory has only been established since the 1st of August, complete readings for the year are not obtainable. The following report for the five months between that date and the 31st of December will be of interest so far as it goes :—

Mean maximum Shade Temperature	...	...	53·40
Mean minimum Shade Temperature	...	...	41·89
Total Rainfall in inches	...	...	12·26
Total Sunshine recorded	...	...	580hr. 55min.
Daily average of Sunshine	...	3hr. 46min.	19·87sec.
The highest reading of Maximum Thermometer was 72° on August 4th.			
The lowest reading of Minimum Thermometer was 26° on November 19th.			
The greatest Rainfall in one day was ·61 of an inch on November 28th.			

In considering the general health of the district throughout the year, the most noticeable features are the great increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria and the corresponding decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, as compared with any other year since the

Notification Act was adopted. Reports from many other districts show that the prevalence of Diphtheria has been widespread throughout the year, probably in consequence of the deficient rainfall ; and it is desirable to impress this on the minds of those who are always ready to find in any increase of infectious diseases an excuse for cavilling at the local Sanitary Authority. While it is generally recognised that a person suffering from Diphtheria may readily infect those who come into contact with him, there is an impression amongst a large section of the public that offensive smells or defective drainage are alone sufficient to originate the disease. The following quotation should place this matter in its proper light :—“ Faulty sanitary surroundings (drainage and filth “ nuisances) tend to the production of diphtheria by engendering a “ morbid condition of the tonsils favourable to the growth of the “ diphtheria contagion *if implanted thereon.*” With a view to limiting as far as possible the spread of the disease, the first case of which appeared in the early months of the year, prompt isolation was carried out, and where that could not be effected in the house of the patient the case was at once removed to the Sanatorium. The benefit which the town derived this year from the possession of that institution is a matter worth pondering by those who look upon it only as a burden upon the ratepayers. An epidemic in the early summer would have been fatal to the success of the season, a misfortune which would have touched most of our pockets. I received letters from various intending visitors in inland towns enquiring as to the extent of the outbreak of Diphtheria here, and I was happily in a position to assure them that there was practically no danger, a statement which I was justified in making, as no single visitor out of the quarter of a million or more whom we accommodated contracted the disease in the town. But I should have had less confidence in making such an assertion had those cases, which we so effectually isolated in the Sanatorium, been allowed to remain at home, for the acute symptoms in many of those cases were so slight that it would have been impossible to secure isolation at home for a sufficiently long period, if indeed, at all. Several cases of Scarlet Fever occurred amongst visitors, the infection having been contracted before their arrival. In every one of the seven cases of Enteric Fever which occurred during the year the infection had been contracted outside the district.

Until some better method of disposing of our Night-soil than the present one of depositing it on the fields is agreed upon, it is desirable that steps be taken to mitigate the attendant nuisance as far as possible. The spectacle presented to the public gaze in Bempton Lane last year might well tempt the enemy to jeer. Hardly more than one hundred yards from your Hospital for the Isolation of Infectious Diseases a huge heap of very malodorous Night-soil was deposited close to the roadway, and the hedges all around were almost obscured by the scraps of filthy paper blown off from it. Comment on such a state of

affairs is unnecessary, especially as you yourselves were ready enough to admit the nuisance, and promised that no more Night-soil should be deposited in that particular spot. I would only recommend that in future no Night-soil be supplied to farmers to be stacked on the land until the spot selected for that purpose is approved by the Sanitary Authority, and further that all paper be collected and burned at once.

MARRIAGES.

There were only 99 marriages last year, giving a rate of 13·4 persons married to 1000 living. In 1904, 1903 and 1902 respectively the rates were 14·73, 13·79, and 17·92.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.

The births registered in the Borough for 1905 number 298, of which 153 were male and 145 female, and give a birth-rate for the whole district of 20·16 per 1000 living, the lowest on record for the last ten years, and 3·5 per 1000 less than the average for that period.

The rates in the various Wards were as follows:—Bridlington, 26·54 ; Quay, 13·6 ; Hilderthorpe, 20·4.

The number of illegitimate births was 25, or 8·4 per cent. of the total.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.

The deaths numbered 223, giving a death-rate for the district of 15·09, against 15·07 in 1904, 14·06 in 1903, and 15·07 in 1902.

The rates for the various Wards were as follows:—Bridlington, 19·8 ; Quay, 11·1 ; Hilderthorpe, 14·23.

There were 33 deaths of children under one year of age, giving a proportion of 110·74 to each 1000 registered births.

The following Table compares the Vital Statistics of the district with those of the country generally:—

VITAL STATISTICS (1905).

	ANNUAL RATES per 1000 living.			Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births.
	Births.	Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Seven Chief Epidemic Diseases.	
England and Wales	27·2	15·2	1·52	128
76 great towns	28·2	15·7	1·88	140
141 smaller towns	26·9	14·4	1·50	132
England and Wales, less the 217 towns	26·3	14·9	1·09	113
Borough of Bridlington ...	20·16	15·09	1·15	110·74

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of death are more fully specified in a Table devoted to that subject, but here more particular reference may be made to a few of the principal ones. The number due to Cancer is 20, which compares very unfavourably with the previous year's record of 7, and is, indeed, higher than that of any other year as far back as statistics are available. On the other hand the number caused by Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases is only 20, as compared with 26 last year. In the Zymotic class 17 deaths occurred, of which 7 were due to Diphtheria. Bronchitis carried off 17 people and Pneumonia 10, these being about the average numbers. Diseases of the Heart 17, and Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord 26. Senile Decay is certified as the cause of 34 deaths, a number which exceeds that of last year by 14. The number of Inquests was 8.

Age.—Of the 223 deceased 50 were under the age of 5 years, 73 between 25 and 65 years, and 86 had attained to 65 and upwards. Of these last the maximum was 89, and the mean age 75, as compared with a maximum of 90 and a mean of 77·5 the previous year.

Yearly Mortality from certain Diseases since 1894.

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Cancer	5	10	10	13	12	12	10	16	18	15	7	20
Tuberculosis	17	11	19	11	18	29	33	16	21	25	26	20
Influenza	1	11	3	2	8	5	15	4	5	4	8	9
Bronchitis	} 28	} 17	} 25	} 24	} 38	} 25	} 21	} 27	} 31	} 11	} 26	} 27
Pneumonia												
Pleurisy												

Vaccination Statistics, 1894—1904.

Year.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Died Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed to Districts known.	Removed to Districts unknown.	Conscientious Objectors.	Unaccounted for.	Per cent. lost sight of or unaccounted for.
1894	309	192	—	32	2	4	10	—	67	24.9
1895	308	147	—	33	2	—	—	—	67	40.26
1896	327	212	2	42	1	2	11	—	57	20.7
1897	344	213	3	33	—	2	1	3	89	26.7
1898	348	222	7	52	1	3	7	3	51	16.6
1899	373	268	6	36	10	4	7	17	25	8.5
1900	363	263	1	41	1	1	17	23	33	9.09
1901	396	291	—	51	4	2	11	32	5	4.0
1902	382	313	2	32	3	1	11	18	2	3.4
1903	366	284	2	29	—	—	18	25	8	7.1
1904	382	269	6	34	—	—	17	45	11	7.3

The above Table relates to Vaccination in the Bridlington Registration Sub-District. The most interesting point about the year 1904 (the last for which complete returns are available) is that with the same number of births as in 1902 the cases of successful Vaccination were fewer by 44, while on the other hand there were 27 more conscientious objectors, and 20 more than in 1903. I regret that I am not in a position to tabulate the conscientious objections of these people. I have endeavoured to elicit them in private practice, but generally find that they resolve themselves into the formula "It seems such a shame." One thing is clear, that many of these conscientious objectors are quite ignorant of the true purpose of vaccination, believing it to be practised as a prophylactic against all infectious diseases, in which respect it signally fails. However tender such peoples' "consciences" may be, their "intellects" are not so easily reached. It is very greatly to be regretted that the security of the community against the ravages of small-pox should be jeopardised by a few individuals whose claim to an opinion on such an important matter rests upon such inadequate foundation.

The Lloyd Hospital.

The amount of useful work, both medical and surgical, done by this Institution continues to increase year by year. The following figures relate to the year ended June 30th, 1905 :—

Number of In-patients	...	...	...	...	220
Number of Out-patients	..	...	...	...	271
Number of Visits to the Hospital for Medicine and Advice	..	...	...	...	2504
Number of Operations performed	...	...	...	...	84

The kindness and courtesy of the staff not only merit but receive the greatest appreciation from all patients.

The St. Anne's Convalescent Home.

The number of patients admitted in 1905 was 1248, only 2 less than the previous year. These included 68 cases of Phthisis, 62 of which made satisfactory progress. The general cases were with few exceptions greatly benefited by their stay in the Home.

Three children who had developed Scarlet Fever were promptly removed to the Borough Sanatorium. The process of thorough disinfection necessitated by this occurrence, together with the subsequent complete overhaul of the drains, caused much interference with the regular working of the Institution.

The Borough Sanatorium.

During the year 45 cases of infectious disease have been isolated in the Institution, 33 being cases of Diphtheria, 8 of Scarlet Fever, 3 of Enteric Fever, and 1 of Erysipelas. There were 4 deaths from Diphtheria, but all the others were discharged cured, with the exception of one who was still in isolation at the end of the year. In addition to these cases one of the nurses engaged in the Hospital had the misfortune to contract Diphtheria herself, and was incapacitated for duty for a period of two months.

Various necessary additions have been made to the furnishing and equipment of the Hospital, and the establishment of telephonic communication with the town has been of the greatest service. The carriage-way has been brought round so as to pass close to the door of each of the Fever Blocks, thus enabling patients to be taken direct from the ambulance brougham into the Wards. During the dry season it was found necessary to clean out and deepen the well in the grounds, and since then an abundant supply of water has been obtained. The ambulance brougham has been lined with wood, and a stretcher fitted to enable patients to lie at full length during conveyance to the Hospital. The old method of disinfecting it by means of a sulphur candle was

found to be attended with certain drawbacks, in consequence of which a new Formalin Spray Disinfectant has been procured, which seems to be more satisfactory.

While we have never been hampered for want of accommodation, the nursing staff has not always been adequate to the amount of work required, and temporary assistance had to be obtained. The nursing staff consists of a head nurse and two probationers, while the Administration Block is under the care of a cook-housekeeper. In the month of February, the two nurses who were then in the Hospital resigned, and in April, Miss Mabel Garrod was appointed to the post of head nurse, and Miss Figgins and Miss White were engaged as probationers. Miss Garrod resigned her position at the end of October, and Miss Ross was then appointed, and commenced her duties on the 1st of December, a temporary nurse having filled the post during the month of November.

With so small a staff at our disposal it frequently becomes necessary when two or more diseases are isolated in the Hospital at one time, for one at least of the nurses to sleep in the Ward—a practice which is open to objection but cannot be avoided without engaging temporary assistance. Another practice equally objectionable is that of relegating to the probationers the duties of a wards-maid—duties which to some extent unfit them for the proper performance of their own. Were a wards-maid appointed, she would not only be able to discharge these duties herself, but might take the place of a nurse in the Wards at night at a time when no skilled nursing was required.

Any allusion to the subject of re-arranging the staff engenders so much friction and heat in the Sanitary Committee that I would willingly avoid it entirely, but the question has already been so much discussed both in Committee and in full Council, that I feel my duty compels me to state unequivocally the opinion I have formed after an intimate acquaintance with the working of the Institution since the beginning of last April. The matter has come up for consideration in consequence of the continual discord existing between the housekeeper and the head nurse for the time being. The causes and extent of such discord can only be fully appreciated by one who is thoroughly cognisant of all that is going on within the walls of the Hospital, but, briefly, it may be said that they are the almost inevitable consequence of the attempt to maintain a housekeeper and a head nurse on a footing of equal authority under one roof. The present arrangement is adhered to on the assumption that it is the most economical, but involving as it does a continual change of nurses, with the additional expenses attendant thereon, and the interference with the efficient working of the Hospital, the economy is not very apparent. On the other hand, a very competent person could be obtained to do the cooking and the general work

of the Administration Block at a salary little exceeding half of that you pay your cook-housekeeper, while the duties of keeping the accounts and superintending the general domestic arrangements could quite well be undertaken by the head nurse. In any case it is highly desirable that the person who has charge of the housekeeping should be thoroughly acquainted with the working and the requirements of an Infectious Hospital. Above all, considering that the Administration Block and the Wards are but complementary parts of one Institution, and that the work of the one is dependent to a great extent on the requirements of the other, it is necessary that amongst the resident staff there should be one head, and that more especially as the Medical Superintendent is not empowered with full control over both departments.

SANITATION.

A very complete report by Inspector Worthington of the work done in his department is annexed. I accompanied the Inspector in his systematic inspection of the cow-sheds in the district, and while I found some of them in a highly satisfactory condition, many of them on the other hand are very deficient in the matters of light and ventilation. These are points which, as they tend to affect the health of the cows and consequently the quality of the milk supplied to the public, might well receive greater attention in the future.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED FORREST,

Medical Officer of Health.

TO THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL
OF THE BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON.

Borough of Bridlington.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
TOWN HALL,

February 1st, 1906.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my second Annual Report of the work done by the Sanitary Department during the year ended December 31st, 1905.

Throughout the whole of the year the sanitary work of the Borough has been carefully attended to, and the method of work that has been adopted has done much to form a sound basis for the improvement of the Borough, and the work itself is a lasting testimony to this effect, for although it has been uphill work (probably owing to my predecessors working under various disadvantages) yet the progress that has been made during the year has been marked.

There have been 214 notices served for the abatement of nuisances, but as there are several nuisances often covered by one notice no idea can be gathered of the work done by the quantity of notices served, and especially when we remember that a large number of nuisances have also been abated through verbal intimations given, which, I find, in many instances has a greater effect than by notices served.

The nuisances left unabated at the close of the year 1904 have now ceased, the work having been carried out.

375 houses have been inspected, and the following is an analysis of some of the defects found :—

Damp Bedrooms, Cellars, &c.	5
Drains blocked	18
,, defective	42
,, untrapped	15
Defective traps	13
Absence of drainage	4
Waste pipes connected to drain	8
,, untrapped	27
,, too short	7
Drop-spouts blocked or broken.....	12
,, connected directly to drains.....	25
,, eaves-gutters defective	6
Soil-pipes unventilated	38
Defective water closets	32
,, closet cisterns	11
,, water supply to cisterns	1
,, lavatories	6
Dilapidated ashpits, closets, &c.	3
Defective soil-boxes and ash-bins.....	28
Absence of ,, ,,	19
Yards require re-flagging or concreting	7
Accumulations of manure, refuse, garbage, &c.	6
Offensive pigsties and swill accumulations	3
Dangerous, dilapidated, and disused wells and rainwater cisterns	11
Dirty houses, yards, &c.	7
Keeping of animals in houses, yards, &c.	9
Various nuisances	36

Factories and Workshops Acts.

The Factories and Workshops have been inspected—191 inspections having been made—and are found in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Two of the underground bakehouses mentioned in the last Annual Report have ceased to exist, whilst the third one has been so altered as to render it suitable for its business.

I find that a habit exists with a few of our bakers that of turning the bakehouse into a ground for clothes drying, and in one

instance using it for a wash-house. As this is neither commendable nor satisfactory, steps were immediately taken to have such a practice discontinued.

Laundries.

The Laundries have had attention, and everything seemed to be satisfactory.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

176 inspections have been made, and in two instances pigs were found to exist in the Cowsheds.

Three Cowsheds were found to be unregistered and unfit for use, and steps are being or have been taken for the compliance of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.

During the year the High Court decided the Milk Appeal case against the local magistrates' decision in 1904, thus rendering the duties of an Inspector of Nuisances more clear and satisfactory.

On the re-appearance of the milk-dealer before the magistrates a fine of 10/- and costs was imposed for the adulteration complained of.

Common Lodging Houses.

The Common Lodging Houses have been visited, and the Bridlington Corporation Act, 1904, having been put into force, has caused the registration of such houses to be made annually. Each Common Lodging House seems to be in a fairly satisfactory condition and well managed.

Vans used as Dwellings.

All Vans used as dwellings which have entered the town during the year have been inspected, and as temporary sanitary arrangements have been provided, a serious and abominable nuisance has been abated.

One of the Vans was in a dirty and insanitary state, but upon complaint being made the Van was cleansed and the nuisance therefore ceased to exist.

Slaughter-houses.

During the year the Slaughter-houses, which number 20, have been inspected, and found at all times to be kept in an efficient manner and in a cleanly state.

Public Markets and Food Inspection.

The Public Markets have been regularly and diligently inspected but no seizures were made.

There is, however, a mistaken idea prevalent that good and indifferent fruit can be deposited in the Market Place on market days, there to be sorted at the will of the stallholder, and should some such fruit be unfit for food the stallholder will render himself liable to have such fruit seized.

Ice Cream Vendors.

There are numerous Ice Cream Vendors whose places have from time to time been visited, and the utensils inspected, all having been found in a cleanly state.

Offensive Trades.

The Offensive Trades in the district have been inspected, and in each case found all that could be desired.

The fish-curing houses have also been visited, and found to be well ventilated and generally in a satisfactory state.

Smoke Nuisances.

Complaints have been made of the Smoke Nuisance from the chimneys of the Electricity and Water Works, and at the Electricity Works alterations are about to be made which will minimise or prevent the emission of black smoke, much to the relief of the inhabitants residing around.

Drain Testing.

Many Drains have been tested throughout the year, many of which have been found faulty, but have been remedied upon the owners being notified of same.

During the year we have adopted the system of granting certificates to occupiers of sanitary houses after a minute inspection, and it is hoped that visitors to, and inhabitants of, the Borough will avail themselves of the Council's reasonable offer to inspect any premises, for which a small charge is made.

I regret that I have not as yet been successful in convincing the Council of the serious danger of allowing disused drains to remain under buildings, and I hope that in the near future they will see the importance of having every disused drain entirely removed.

Disinfection.

All the Notifiable Infectious Cases reported have been visited, when instructions have been given for the proper isolation of the patient (if at home), and after recovery (or if removed to Sanatorium, after removal) the house or portion of house has been fumigated.

Should any sanitary defects be found at the house where a case of infectious disease is notified to exist, steps are taken to have such defects remedied.

The Cab in which cases of Infectious Disease are removed has been considerably improved, and can now be used for bad cases where a stretcher is required for the patients, upon which they can lie.

After each case is removed the cab is disinfected by spraying with formic aldehyde, which has hitherto proved satisfactory.

Port Inspection.

I have inspected 2 sea-going Vessels and 98 Fishing Vessels, and I find them with two exceptions in a fairly clean and healthy condition.

Scavenging and Cleansing.

During the year 3683 loads of nightsoil and house and trade refuse, which average over 70 loads per week, have been removed and deposited chiefly upon the fields of the local farmers for manure. The paper refuse has been destroyed by burning.

I regret that the practice still exists of depositing fish offal over the North and South Pier Walls on to the sands and into the sea, especially when we remember that a receptacle for fish offal has been provided, which now stands at the Portland Place Depôt and which is emptied at least once each day.

In conclusion, allow me to thank the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, and the Surveyor and his Staff for their unabated kindness and assistance, thus enabling me to carry out my duties more efficiently.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON,

Inspector of Nuisances.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1905 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	BIRTHS.		Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
	Num-ber.	Rate.		Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		Num-ber.	Rate.
				Num-ber.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Num-ber.	Rate.		
1895.	244	24.58	9925	49	204.9	174	17.53	172	17.31
1896.	273	26.6	10259	29	109.8	172	16.73	165	16.8
1897.	278	24.7	11251	43	154.6	197	17.5	192	17.06
1898.	286	24.48	11680	43	153.4	242	20.71	238	20.30
1899.	314	25.09	12512	38	121.0	203	16.22	201	16.06
1900.	296	21.63	13685	51	152.1	224	16.36	216	15.78
1901.	332	24.7	13438	52	156.62	220	16.41	211	15.75
1902.	321	22.9	14397	50	155.76	221	15.35	207	15.07
1903.	313	21.58	14500	43	137.38	212	14.62	204	14.06
1904.	312	21.28	14660	41	131.41	227	15.48	221	15.07
Averages for Years 1895-1904.	297	23.75	12630	44	147.7	209	16.69	203.7	16.26
1905.	298	20.16	14776	33	110.74	232	15.7	223	15.09

Area of District in acres exclusive of area covered by water) 2,700

Total population at all ages 12,473
 Number of inhabited houses 2,922
 Average number of persons per house 4.3

} At Census of 1901.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District: Union Workhouse, Lloyd Hospital, St. Anne's Convalescent Home, Borough Sanatorium.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District: East Riding Asylum, Beverley; The Royal Infirmary, Hull.

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1905 and previous years.

Names of Localities.	BRIDLINGTON.				QUAY.				HILBERTHORPE.			
	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.
1895	3812	121	76	23	6113	123	96	27	*	*	*	*
1896	4400	155	79	21	5859	118	86	5	*	*	*	*
1897	4682	154	102	25	4443	72	65	9	2126	52	25	9
1898	4766	135	110	18	4640	90	85	14	2274	61	43	11
1899	5336	168	100	21	4768	87	65	13	2408	59	36	4
1900	4888	136	105	26	4955	83	68	13	3842	77	43	12
1901	4688	154	99	27	5000	97	69	15	3750	81	43	10
1902	5058	164	90	25	5099	75	64	11	4240	82	63	14
1903	4880	141	76	19	5203	63	62	7	4417	109	66	17
1904	5135	141	88	19	5240	74	79	10	4285	97	54	12
Averages of Years 1895-1904	4764.5	147	92.5	22.4	5132	88.2	74	12.4	3417.7	77	46.6	11
1905	5200	138	103	17	5219	71	58	6	4357	89	62	10

* Previous to 1897 the district was divided into two localities only.

+ Average for 8 years.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1905.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT, AT ALL AGES.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.		
		Bridlington.	Quay.	Hilderthorpe	Bridlington.	Quay.	Hilderthorpe.
Small-pox	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	52	10	27	15	7	14	12
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	16	8	3	5	...	1	...
Scarlet Fever	13	...	9	4	...	6	2
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	7	2	...	5	...	...	3
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	90	21	40	29	7	21	17

Isolation Hospital—The Borough of Bridlington Sanatorium.

TABLE IV.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1905.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of Residents whether occurring in or beyond the District.						Deaths at all Ages of Residents belonging to localities, wheth'r occurring in or beyond the District.			Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Public Institutions in the District.	
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Bridlington.	Quay.		Hilderthorpe.
Small-pox											
Measles											
Scarlet fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Whooping-cough	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup	7	2	2	3	...	...	...	3	1	3	4
Croup	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus											
{ Enteric	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
{ Other continued											
Epidemic influenza	9	...	...	...	...	3	6	2	5	2	...
Cholera											
Plague											
Diarrhœa	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Enteritis	6	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	...	1
Puerperal fever											
Erysipelas											
Other septic diseases											
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	13	...	...	...	2	11	...	4	6	3	2
Other tubercular diseases	7	2	2	...	1	2	...	7	...	...	2
Cancer, malignant disease	20	...	...	...	...	7	13	7	7	6	3
Bronchitis	17	2	4	...	...	2	9	8	4	5	1
Pneumonia	10	1	2	...	2	4	1	5	2	3	2
Pleurisy											
Other diseases of respiratory organs	9	1	1	...	1	3	3	4	4	1	2
Alcoholism	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	1	...
Cirrhosis of liver											
Venereal diseases											
Premature birth	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition											
Heart diseases	17	1	...	...	...	8	8	8	5	4	3
Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
All other causes	89	14	2	1	2	27	43	43	20	26	17
All causes	223	33	17	6	8	73	86	103	58	62	38

TABLE V.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

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.	
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox																		
	Chicken-pox																		
	Measles																		
	Scarlet Fever																		
	Diphtheria Croup										1							1	2
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Whooping Cough												1						1
	Diarrhoea, all forms												1	1		1			4
	Enteritis																	1	1
	(not Tuberculous)																		
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh							1		1									2
Wasting Diseases	Premature Birth	3				3													3
	Congenital Defects	1				1													1
	Injury at Birth																		
	Want of Breast-milk																		
Tuberculous Diseases	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	1	1		3	1	2	1			1			1				9
	Tuberculous Meningitis											1		1					2
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica																		
	Other Tuberculous Diseases																1		1
	Erysipelas																		
	Syphilis																		
	Rickets																		
	Meningitis																		
	(not Tuberculous)																		
	Convulsions	1				1												1	2
Bronchitis													1			1		2	
Laryngitis																			
Pneumonia																	1	1	
Suffocation, overlaying																			
Other causes	2				2														2
		8	1	1		10	2	2	2		1	3	3	1	2	1	6		33

Population, estimated to middle of 1905, 14,776.

Births in the year { legitimate, 273.
 { illegitimate, 25.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 223.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1905,

FOR THE BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON,

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES,
AND HOMEWORK.

1.—Inspection.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	6		
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	185	4	
Total	191	4	

2.—Defects Found—None.

3.—Other Matters.

	Class.	No.
Underground Bakehouses (Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, sec. 101) :—		
Certificates granted during the year		1
In use at the end of the year		1
Workshops on the Register (sec. 131) at the end of the year ...		61

