

[Report 1907] / Medical Officer of Health, Bridlington U.D.C. Borough.

Contributors

Bridlington (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1907

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/b6ppu9dn>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1907,

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health for the Borough.

BRIDLINGTON :

CHARLES FORSTER & Co., PRINTERS, "GAZETTE" OFFICE.

1908.

The Sanitary Committee,

1907-8.

Chairman :

Councillor T. D. FENBY.

Members :

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

Alderman JOHN BENNETT,

„ L. MAINPRIZE, J.P.,

Councillor JOHN T. HILL,

„ F. W. LENDIS,

„ M. PRICKETT, M.D.

„ 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.



ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1907.

BRIDLINGTON,

FEBRUARY, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Borough of Bridlington for the year 1907.

During the year that is past the residents of the Borough have been unrelaxing in their endeavours to maintain the reputation of Bridlington as a health-resort. On the New Spa an up-to-date theatre has been built and opened for public performances; on the outskirts of the town a new Golf Course of eighteen holes has been laid out and has proved a great attraction to lovers of the game; the entertainments on the Prince's Parade have been as bright and varied as usual; and the general sanitary condition of the town has been carefully attended to. But these well-intentioned efforts to promote the success of the season have been largely frustrated by the wet weather in the early months of the summer. While the crowded state of the town in the month of August may have deluded us into the belief that after all the number of our visitors was not far short of record, I find as a matter of fact that 2,000 fewer ordinary passengers and 10,000 fewer excursionists were brought to the town by rail than in the previous year. The genial weather of September may have prolonged the sojourn of some of our later visitors and recompensed us in some degree for the unfavourable conditions which prevailed in June and July, but the smaller lodging-house keepers are inclined to regard the past season as a bad one.

If, however, the increase in our material prosperity has not been quite satisfactory we may, on the other hand, congratulate

ourselves that we have suffered no serious loss on the score of ill-health. Influenza, it is true, attacked a good many of the inhabitants in the beginning of the year and its effects were greatly aggravated by the severe wintry weather. In the spring, too, we had a wide-spread outbreak of Measles, but it fortunately came to an end before the schools were closed and could hardly be held accountable for any appreciable diminution in the number of visitors. No other infectious disease during the year assumed anything like epidemic proportions.

Appended will be found a Meteorological Report prepared by Mr. S. R. Crofts from his own observations. A noticeable feature in this Report is that we had more hours of sunshine in March than in any succeeding month till September, and while May and June were unusually wet, the total rainfall for the year was less than for 1906.

The water supply has been well maintained despite the fact that the old machinery at the Waterworks continues to be used. From the minutes of the Waterworks Committee, I find that 173,599,000 gallons of water were pumped and distributed to the town. This gives a daily allowance of 31.4 gallons per head of the population.

Dr. E. P. Manby, a Local Government Board inspector, paid us a visit in the autumn for the purpose of Port Inspection, more especially with regard to our provision for dealing with infected or suspected vessels and with patients suffering with infectious diseases arriving at this port. The various suggestions which he made have received our attention.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, came before us for consideration, but its adoption was deemed unnecessary in this district.

Table of Houses.

WARD.	1907.		1906.		1905.		1904.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.
BRIDLINGTON ...	1255	23	1242	32	1215	43	1200	31
QUAY	1352	33	1314	69	1273	102	1272	94
HILDERTHORPE	1129	45	1056	106	1050	98	1016	100
Totals...	3736	101	3612	207	3538	243	3488	225

This table indicates a continuous increase in the number of occupied houses in each of the Wards during the last four years, and a very considerable decrease in the number of unoccupied houses since last year.

During the year, plans were passed for 23 new houses and 4 shops, 28 alterations and additions to existing premises and 15 other buildings and certificates of completion for 30 new buildings were granted.

Population.

I estimate the population of the whole district to the middle of the year at 15,130 distributed amongst the Wards as follows:—Bridlington Ward, 5,333; Quay Ward, 5,408; Hilderthorpe Ward, 4,389.

Marriages.

There were 112 marriages during the year, giving a rate of 14.8 persons married to 1,000 living. In 1906, 1905 and 1904 respectively the rates were 13.5, 13.4 and 14.7.

Births and Birth-Rates.

The births registered in the Borough for 1907 numbered 286 of which 160 were male and 126 female. This gives a birth-rate of 18.9 per 1,000 living; which is only a fraction more than that of last year, and 3.62 per 1,000 less than the average for the preceding ten years.

The rates in the various Wards were as follows:—Bridlington 24.5, Quay 11.6, Hilderthorpe 20.9.

The number of illegitimate births was 20, or 7 per cent. of the total.

Deaths and Death-Rates.

The deaths numbered 192, giving a death-rate for the whole district of 12.7 per 1,000 living, against 13.4 in 1906, 15.09 in 1905, and 15.07 in 1904. This is again the lowest death-rate recorded for the district.

The rates for the various Wards were as follows:—Bridlington 12.6, Quay 13.31, Hilderthorpe 12.07. There were

39 deaths of children under one year of age, giving a proportion of 136.36 to each 1,000 registered births.

The deaths among illegitimate children under one year, were 6, giving an infantile mortality of 300 per 1,000 registered illegitimate births.

Vital Statistics (1906).

	ANNUAL RATES per 1,000 living.			Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births.
	Births.	Deaths. from all Causes.	Deaths from Seven Chief Epidemic Diseases.	
England and Wales ...	26.3	15.0	1.26	118
76 great towns	27.0	15.4	1.54	127
142 smaller towns	25.7	14.5	1.29	122
England and Wales, less the 218 towns	25.6	14.7	0.91	106
Borough of Bridlington ...	18.9	12.7	0.72	136.3

Two striking features present themselves in the above Table, viz., the low birth-rate and the high rate of infantile mortality for this district, as compared with those for the country generally. As to the low birth-rate, I pointed out in my last Annual Report that it is dependent on the fact of the comparatively small proportion of married women of child-bearing age resident in the Borough. With regard to the infantile mortality, it may be pointed out that this rate shows considerable fluctuation from year to year. Thus, while in 1906 the rate of 109.5 was considerably lower than that of the whole country, in 1907 the rate of 136 was considerably higher than that of the whole country, and this is the more remarkable as the number of deaths from Diarrhoeal Diseases was much smaller in the latter year than in the former. The question, then, naturally arises, "What are the causes of this large infantile mortality?" and the answer will be found in referring to the Table of Infantile Mortality appended. It will there be seen that the causes are miscellaneous, but the two which account for the largest number of deaths are Wasting Diseases and Bronchitis. These causes figure prominently in the Infantile Mortality Table in most years, but are rather more than usually evident in the year now under review. It appears then, that out of the 39 infantile deaths, 14 were due either to premature birth or to congenital debility or marasmus. While marasmus may be induced after birth by causes which are largely preventible, such as improper feeding and impure air, the greater number of

these 14 deaths are the result of ante-natal influences. The age and constitution of the mother, the lack of sufficient support, whether the result of poverty or of the neglect of the woman herself to prepare proper food, intemperance, want of rest—all these influence the development of the offspring in the period prior to birth, and we find that many of these weakly infants weigh no more than 2 or 3 lbs. when born and survive their change of environment only a few hours. As to the deaths from Bronchitis, it is always convenient to charge these to our cold damp English climate, but I am inclined to think that this disease in infants is more often the result of the debilitating effects of overclothing or the over-heated atmosphere of small, stuffy apartments. Such conditions induce a hypersensitiveness to changes of temperature and lower the resisting powers of the organism to the invasion of disease. While I have taken the opportunity on one or two occasions during the past year to draw your attention to the existence of several houses in the district where the conditions are most unfavourable for the rearing of young children, yet a general review of these 39 infantile deaths impels me to the conclusion that only a small proportion of them are directly due to deficiencies in housing accommodation. Ignorance, neglect, and sometimes poverty are responsible for a large number. Illegitimate children are seldom nourished on breast milk and, as I have pointed out, the infantile death-rate amongst illegitimate children is much larger than amongst the legitimate. But even amongst married women of the working classes, women, too, who are not obliged to go out to earn their own living, I find a certain number who absolutely refuse to suckle their infants even in the face of the assurance that it is better both for themselves and for the little ones. Such conduct is most unnatural and cannot be too strongly deprecated by all right-minded people. But apart from these instances of children being wilfully deprived of their natural nourishment, there are a great number of women who are physically unable to suckle their offspring. They have either no milk at all, or the supply is insufficient for the needs of the child. This failure of the function of lactation seems to be on the increase and is regarded as an evidence of degeneration of race. While I am hardly prepared from my own experience to endorse the statement that "less than three out of every twelve mothers are capable of suckling to the full term of weaning," yet I meet so frequently with instances of this failure of a natural function that I think the whole question merits the closest scientific investigation.

Causes of Death.

In reviewing the principal causes of death, it will be

noted with satisfaction that only 17 resulted from Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases as compared with 27 in the preceding year. Cancer, too, was less prevalent, having caused only 10 deaths, as compared with 15 in 1906. Diseases of the Heart and Diseases of the Respiratory Organs were answerable each for 26 deaths. Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord had a fatal termination in 16 cases, and 21 were due to Senile Decay. Influenza is certified as the cause of 8 deaths, Measles of 6, Whooping-Cough 2 and Diphtheria 2. Accidents caused 3 deaths and there was 1 Suicide. The number of Inquests was 13.

Yearly Mortality from certain Diseases since 1895.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	
CANCER	10	13	12	12	10	16	18	15	7	20	15	10	
TUBERCULOSIS	19	11	18	29	33	16	21	25	26	20	27	17	
INFLUENZA	3	2	8	5	15	4	5	4	8	9	2	8	
BRONCHITIS	}	25	24	38	25	21	27	31	11	26	27	18	21
PNEUMONIA													
PLEURISY													

Infectious Diseases.

During the months of May, June and July we had an outbreak of Measles affecting all the three Wards of the Borough. At the commencement, the cases were mostly confined to children attending the Hilderthorpe elementary school, but very soon the disease spread to the Quay Wesleyan Schools, then to the Central and National Schools. With the view of keeping it in check as far as possible, all the children in each house where a case occurred were excluded from school till all risk of conveying infection was over. The schools were not closed till the holidays at the end of July and I do not think that much good would have been effected by closing them any earlier.

Scarlet Fever cases of an exceedingly mild and uncomplicated type kept cropping up throughout the year. There were 18 cases in all and 12 of these were taken to the Sanatorium, while the remainder were isolated at home. These 18 cases were pretty equally distributed throughout all three localities and very little connection could be traced between them except as in one or two instances where several members of a family developed the disease about the same time. This disease has long been held to be most infectious during the desquamation stage, but many medical men are beginning to be very sceptical as to the infection being conveyed in the dead skin and it is worth noting that in the

early summer a girl was found to have been attending school for three days with her hands peeling after Scarlet Fever, but none of her schoolfellows contracted the disease. It need hardly be mentioned that as soon as this case was discovered the class-rooms were thoroughly disinfected. Every house in which a patient was isolated or from which a patient had been removed was likewise thoroughly stoved.

There were 12 cases of Diphtheria during the year, mostly of a mild type, but in every instance the same precautions were carried out with regard to disinfection.

The County Council's arrangement with the Yorkshire College for Bacteriological Examinations has been largely taken advantage of, the number of investigations made being as follows :—
Diphtheria 62, Phthisis 6, Enteric Fever 4.

Vaccination Statistics, 1896—1906.

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.
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
1905	352	262	1	24	1	1	25	23	15	11.3
1906	353	261	1	22	—	2	15	39	12	7.6

The above Table relates to Vaccination in the Bridlington Registration Sub-District.

The Borough Sanatorium.

The past year has been a very uneventful one in the history of this institution. Only 17 cases in all were isolated here, viz., 12 of Scarlet Fever, 3 of Diphtheria, and 2 cases under observation, each for a very short time. The hospital was closed

from January 9th to February 28th, from May 7th to May 16th, and from December 14th to the end of the year—11 weeks out of the year. There were no deaths and all the cases isolated made a very satisfactory recovery.

Under the able management of the Matron (Miss Page), the work of the hospital was carried on smoothly and satisfactorily. Early in the year, Nurse Rowe resigned to go abroad, but her place was soon filled by Nurse Anthony, who has discharged her duties in a very conscientious manner.

The Lloyd Hospital.

The Committee of this institution report that its usefulness has been fully maintained through the past year, and that the benefit derived by the patients continues to be much valued and especially by the poorer classes of the Borough and District.

Number of In-patients	200
Number of Out-patients	218
Number of Visits to the Hospital for Medicine and Advice	1939
Number of Operations performed	66

The St. Anne's Convalescent Home.

Dr. Wetwan reports as follows:—"The total admissions during the season of 1907 were 32 below those of 1906, and 11 less than in 1905. They were divided as follows:—

Men, 395; Women, 587; Children, 155.

Their diseases were or had been the customary ones aggravated in many by bad home surroundings and insufficient food and clothing. There was, as is the too frequent case, a greater proportion of chronic disease amongst them than ought to be in a convalescent home—nevertheless I am glad to say that most did well.

Of the 71 Consumptives, 54 improved considerably, showing an increase in weight, averaging in men $6\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., and in women $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., many of course being much over the average; 10 lost weight and 7 remained stationary.

Two inmates died in the House, one from advanced Valvular Heart Disease, and the other from General Tuberculosis."

Sanitation.

This matter has been very fully dealt with in Inspector Worthington's exhaustive report, which follows. Along with him,

I have made a systematic inspection of the yards and most of the smaller houses in the Old Town, and have submitted various reports thereupon. Recognising as I do that a responsible committee is seldom inclined to heroic measures in matters where the private interests of ratepayers are concerned, I have observed such moderation in my suggestions as seemed consistent with the public welfare, yet a Sanitary Authority cannot be too frequently reminded that the health of a community as of an individual is its most valuable asset and every measure which makes for the maintenance of the health of any part of the community is of advantage to the whole. In many of these dilapidated houses, delicate persons and especially children are placed at serious disadvantage and when to the defect of their hygienic surroundings are added the ignorance of their nurses and the disabilities of poverty, their chances of recovering health are still further impaired.

In concluding this Report, I desire to express my thanks to the Chairmen (past and present) and the Members of the Sanitary Committee for their kindness and courtesy and for the attention they have given to such recommendations as I have laid before them.

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.

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

GENTLEMEN,—

Allow me to submit to you my fourth Annual Report, showing as it does, some of the work which has been carried out in the Sanitary Department of your Corporation during the year 1907.

Although much of the work of the Sanitary Department can be noted, yet much time cannot be accounted for, such as the time spent in fulfilling appointments with builders and owners of property where nuisances exist, consultations with the enquiring public, journeys to properties with reported nuisances, but where no such nuisance exists, and also to properties to inspect "private nuisances" over which the Sanitary Inspector has no control, and although these, along with others, form part either directly or indirectly of his work, yet they are things that are sometimes overlooked by those interested in the welfare of Sanitation.

It must, however, be noticed that when the property owner has been met at his property, where nuisances exist, it has been to point out the nuisances and make suggestions as to the best and cheapest way to carry out the work, remembering, of course, that he has the account to pay, also the builder or plumber, who has the work to do, the tenant for whom the work is done, and the Council whom I serve and who demands duty done, must be considered.

Many letters or notices which would otherwise have been sent, have been unnecessary, for often the work has been in the builders' hands before notice could have been served.

All the open yards in the Borough and some of the property found therein have been visited with a view to their condemnation, but as yet no property has been closed or demolished, although there is a likelihood that in the near future some dilapidated property in the northerly end of the town will undergo great changes.

There are still a great number of pail closets against the external wall of kitchens, back kitchens, sculleries and larders, many of which are objectionable, not to mention their offensive-

ness, but as Section 39, Sub-Section 4 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, gives power to local authorities to have water closets provided in lieu of pail closets, I hope the day is not far distant when all pail closets will be abolished.

A number of cases of reported overcrowding have been investigated during the year, but only in one case was over-crowding found to exist. This was done innocently and with a charitable object, viz. :—That of keeping children during the sickness of their mother. In many of the reported cases of overcrowding, I found that had overcrowding really existed, a great difficulty would have been met with owing to the occupiers not being in a position to meet the consequent increased expenditure incurred by their removal to larger houses.

Much of the work for which notices have been served, has been carried out, the remaining portion being about to be done during the next few weeks.

283 Houses have been inspected, the defects found being as follows, viz. :—

Defective Pail and Water Closets	55
„ Water Closet Cisterns	23
„ Drains	47
Drains blocked up	63
Drains untrapped	2
„ with defective traps	5
„ not disconnected from sewer	3
Absence of drains	4
Soilpipes inside houses	11
„ insufficiently ventilated	21
Waste pipes untrapped and defective	21
„ connected to drain	5
Drospouts connected to drain	10
Drospout blocked	1
Disused rainwater cisterns	2
Insufficient Water Supply	5
Absence of Closet accommodation	3
Absence of, and defective Soil boxes and ashes bins	22
Dilapidated ashpits	3
Defective yard pavements	10
„ Urinals	2
Dirty houses and yards	6
Accumulations of Manure	5
Keeping of animals in houses, yards, &c.	6
Various Nuisances	5

Factories and Workshops Act.

31 Factories and 66 Workshops exist in the Borough and upon inspection were found with few exceptions to be free from nuisances. An overcrowded workroom was found in one instance and upon the owner being notified, the nuisance was remedied.

6 Outworkers were upon the register at the close of the year.

The following is a detailed list of the Factories and Workshops in the Borough :—

Bakers	18
Dressmakers	15
Milliners	12
Joiners	7
Tailors	5
Printers	4
Cabinet Makers	4
Blacksmiths	4
Laundries	3
Boot and Shoe repairers	3
Aerated Water Manufacturers	3
Saddlers	3
Cycle Makers	2
Tin-plate Workers	2
Wheelwrights	2
Plumbers	2
Upholsterer	1
Carriage Builder	1
Sawyer	1
Sail Maker	1
Jewellers	2
Engineer	1
Hay and Straw Dealer	1
	—
Total	97
	—

Laundries.

The Laundries having been inspected, were found in a satisfactory condition. They are included in the above list of Factories and Workshops.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

37 Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, are on the Register,

and having been visited, the majority were found satisfactory. In one instance, the occupier was asked to provide new or more suitable cowsheds, and this is being done.

Samples of Milk have been taken during the year, and on analysis no adulteration was found, but I would suggest that samples be taken for the purpose of bacteriological examination for I find that, in the supply of milk to some of the inhabitants of the town, there exists a black, gritty and muddy substance, probably caused by the farmers or their servants milking the cows with dirty hands, some of whom have been known to wet their hands with the milk to enable them—so it is said—to milk the cows more easily.

Common Lodging Houses.

We have 4 Common Lodging Houses in the district which have been kept in a fairly satisfactory condition. One of these lodging houses is only used in the summer time.

The owner of each of these houses is about to be supplied with a copy of the Bye-laws, which, with a copy of that part of the Bridlington Corporation Act, 1904, relating to Common Lodging Houses already delivered, their responsibility respecting the government of these houses will be clearly shown.

During the year, each of the rooms have been measured up, and the accommodation for the lodgers re-arranged.

Vans used as Dwellings.

The showmen's vans visiting the town have been inspected, and were found in a cleanly condition.

I notice that the water supply for the people inhabiting the Fair Ground has been anything but satisfactory, but I am given to understand that there will be no cause for complaint in the future.

Slaughter Houses.

Of the 19 Licensed or Registered Slaughter houses in the town, one was found in an unsatisfactory condition, but has since been made to harmonize with the Bye-laws and Public Health Acts. A fresh copy of the Bye-laws is about to be supplied to each occupier of a slaughter-house.

Public Markets and Food Inspection.

The Public Markets have been inspected during the year and the following have been destroyed, being unfit for human food :—

24 lbs. Black Currants,
3 large tins Pears,
28 lbs Icelandic Fish (Halibut).

Ice Cream Vendors.

No complaint can be made as to the condition in which the premises and also the utensils of the Ice Cream Vendors have been kept during the year.

Offensive Trades.

4 Premises are used for the carrying on of offensive trades. Each has been found to be kept in a cleanly and satisfactory condition.

Smoke Nusiances.

During the year there have been many complaints of the Smoke Nuisance on the South side of the town, and many hourly observations have been taken, but as proceedings can only be taken under the Public Health Act, which states that "Any chimney sending forth BLACK smoke in SUCH QUANTITY as to be a nuisance," and also, the absence of a bye-law, stating the "time limit," or the quantity of smoke that should be emitted, great difficulty has been experienced in abating the Nuisance.

Drainage.

The drainage of the town is receiving more and more attention year by year, and rightly so, for the number of brick culverts, disused cesspools and cisterns that have been abolished have been many, but I would again point out the desirability of taking out drains and old culverts where under buildings, and causing them to be relaid, regardless of expense, outside the external wall of any and all such buildings.

Disinfection.

During the year, many rooms have been disinfected with a view not only to preventing the spread of, but stamping out, infectious disease. These have been fumigated either with sulphur

or Formaldehyde (gas and liquid spray) and the Clothing in some instances disinfected in the Thresh Patent Steam Disinfector at the Sanatorium.

We have also given out free of cost, disinfecting powder and liquid to those requiring same and being of a fairly good quality it has not only acted as a deodorant but as a true disinfectant

Port Inspection.

4 Sea-going Vessels and 42 fishing vessels have been inspected and found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Scavenging and Cleansing.

The collection of Nightsoil in this Borough is systematic, all the pails being collected weekly, and where necessary, bi-weekly, the ashpits, of which there are but few, are emptied monthly, and more often if necessary, and all are disinfected when emptied. This work is carried out by the Corporation's own workmen, and is done efficiently and well.

4,504 Loads of ashes, 217 loads of paper, &c., and 132 loads of fish refuse have been disposed of throughout the year.

The collection of Trade Refuse has up to the present time been successful, and although no charge has been made yet, I fear this question will sooner or later arise, because of the growing tendency some business people have of requiring daily attention, even if such attention is unnecessary.

The question of the collection of fish offal now seems to be fairly satisfactory, seeing that during the summer months, a special cart has collected it from each shop during the night, and in the winter months, during the daytime, the trouble only having arisen from those who occupy the Fish Stands.

In conclusion, allow me to express my indebtedness to His Worship the Mayor, the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee, the Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health, and the Surveyor and his staff for the hearty co-operation which I have received in carrying out the duties appertaining to this department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON,

Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Num-ber.	Rate.	Under 1 Year Age.		At all Ages.		Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Num-ber.	Rate.
				Num-ber.	Rate per 1000 Births registered	Num-ber.	Rate.				
1897	11251	278	24.7	43	154.6	197	17.5	25	...	192	17.06
1898	11680	286	24.48	43	153.4	242	20.71	20	...	238	20.30
1899	12512	314	25.09	38	121.0	203	16.22	21	...	201	16.06
1900	13685	296	21.63	51	152.1	224	16.36	23	...	216	15.78
1901	13438	332	24.7	52	156.62	220	16.41	18	...	211	15.75
1902	14397	321	22.9	50	155.76	221	15.35	16	3	217	15.07
1903	14500	313	21.58	43	137.38	212	14.62	17	1	204	14.06
1904	14660	312	21.28	41	131.41	227	15.48	22	4	221	15.07
1905	14776	298	20.16	33	110.74	232	15.7	37	1	223	15.09
1906	15072	283	18.77	31	109.54	209	13.86	20	1	202	13.4
Averages for years 1897-1906.	13597	303	22.52	42.5	138.25	218.7	16.22	21.9	...	212.5	15.76
1907	15130	286	18.9	39	136.36	193	12.75	15	4	192	12.7

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District :—The Union Workhouse, Bridlington; The Lloyd Hospital, Bridlington; The St. Anne's Convalescent Home, Bridlington. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District :—The East Riding Asylum, Beverley. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District :—The Retreat, York, (Private Asylum).

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.

TABLE II.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1907 and previous years.

Names of Localities.	BRIDLINGTON.				QUAY.				HILDERTHORPE.			
	Population Esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
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	5068	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
1905	5200	138	103	17	5219	71	59	6	4357	89	62	10
1906	5308	136	87	22	5383	64	67	5	4381	83	47	4
Averages of years 1897-1906.	4995	146	96	22	4995	77	68	10	3608	79	48	10
1907	5333	131	67	14	5408	63	72	9	4389	92	53	16

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

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
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	12	2	9	1	...	3	...
Erysipelas	4	2	...	2	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	18	5	8	5	5	7	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	36	9	18	9	5	10	...

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—

The Borough Sanatorium, Bridlington.

TABLE IV.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907.

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, whether 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	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Whooping-Cough ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Croup											
Typhus											
Fever Enteric											
Other continued											
Epidemic influenza	8	1	..	..	1	4	2	2	4	2	..
Cholera											
Plague	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	5	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	2	1	..
Enteritis											
Puerperal fever											
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other septic diseases ..	13	..	2	3	3	4	1	4	6	3	1
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	4	..	1	..	..	3	..	2	..	2	1
Other tubercular diseases	10	..	..	..	..	4	6	4	6	..	1
Cancer, malignant disease	15	8	3	..	..	..	4	6	1	8	..
Bronchitis	6	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	2	3	..
Pneumonia											
Pleurisy											
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	5	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	2	1	..
Alcoholism	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	3	..
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Venereal diseases	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Premature birth											
Diseases and accidents of parturition	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Heart diseases	26	..	..	..	2	13	11	9	13	4	3
Accidents	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	..
Suicides	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
All other causes	74	19	1	2	1	15	36	26	29	19	7
All Causes	192	39	13	7	10	56	67	67	72	53	15

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

FOR THE BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON,
on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1906, in
connection with,
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORK-
PLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

I.—Inspection.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	62	1	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	121	7	
Total	183	8	

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Overcrowding	1	1		
Other nuisances	2	2		
Insufficient Sanitary accommodation	4	4		
Unsuitable or defective Sanitary accommodation ...	1	1		
Total	8	8		

3.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (sec. 131) at the end of the year ... 66

4.—Other Matters.

Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year ... 1.

TABLE V.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Diphtheria Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diarrhoea, all forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting Diseases	(not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Catarrh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Premature Birth	2	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculous Diseases	Congenital Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	Marasmus	2	1	1	..	4	2	2	0	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	11
	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	(not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
	Bronchitis	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	8
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suffocation, overlaying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes		2	1	1	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
		6	2	4	1	13	3	5	1	3	1	1	3	3	..	3	3	39

Population, estimated to middle of 1907, 15,130.

Births in the year { legitimate..... 266.
{ illegitimate ... 20.

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 33.
{ illegitimate infants ... 6.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT ALL AGES, 192.

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months

Year	Weeks	Months	Deaths	Causes
1910	1	1	1	1
1910	2	2	2	2
1910	3	3	3	3
1910	4	4	4	4
1910	5	5	5	5
1910	6	6	6	6
1910	7	7	7	7
1910	8	8	8	8
1910	9	9	9	9
1910	10	10	10	10
1910	11	11	11	11
1910	12	12	12	12
1910	13	13	13	13
1910	14	14	14	14
1910	15	15	15	15
1910	16	16	16	16
1910	17	17	17	17
1910	18	18	18	18
1910	19	19	19	19
1910	20	20	20	20
1910	21	21	21	21
1910	22	22	22	22
1910	23	23	23	23
1910	24	24	24	24
1910	25	25	25	25
1910	26	26	26	26
1910	27	27	27	27
1910	28	28	28	28
1910	29	29	29	29
1910	30	30	30	30
1910	31	31	31	31
1910	32	32	32	32
1910	33	33	33	33
1910	34	34	34	34
1910	35	35	35	35
1910	36	36	36	36
1910	37	37	37	37
1910	38	38	38	38
1910	39	39	39	39
1910	40	40	40	40
1910	41	41	41	41
1910	42	42	42	42
1910	43	43	43	43
1910	44	44	44	44
1910	45	45	45	45
1910	46	46	46	46
1910	47	47	47	47
1910	48	48	48	48
1910	49	49	49	49
1910	50	50	50	50
1910	51	51	51	51
1910	52	52	52	52
1910	53	53	53	53
1910	54	54	54	54
1910	55	55	55	55
1910	56	56	56	56
1910	57	57	57	57
1910	58	58	58	58
1910	59	59	59	59
1910	60	60	60	60
1910	61	61	61	61
1910	62	62	62	62
1910	63	63	63	63
1910	64	64	64	64
1910	65	65	65	65
1910	66	66	66	66
1910	67	67	67	67
1910	68	68	68	68
1910	69	69	69	69
1910	70	70	70	70
1910	71	71	71	71
1910	72	72	72	72
1910	73	73	73	73
1910	74	74	74	74
1910	75	75	75	75
1910	76	76	76	76
1910	77	77	77	77
1910	78	78	78	78
1910	79	79	79	79
1910	80	80	80	80
1910	81	81	81	81
1910	82	82	82	82
1910	83	83	83	83
1910	84	84	84	84
1910	85	85	85	85
1910	86	86	86	86
1910	87	87	87	87
1910	88	88	88	88
1910	89	89	89	89
1910	90	90	90	90
1910	91	91	91	91
1910	92	92	92	92
1910	93	93	93	93
1910	94	94	94	94
1910	95	95	95	95
1910	96	96	96	96
1910	97	97	97	97
1910	98	98	98	98
1910	99	99	99	99
1910	100	100	100	100

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months

Weather Report for the Year 1907.

LATITUDE 54° 5' N.

LONGITUDE 0° 12' W.

The Observations are taken each day at 9 a.m., and Local Mean Time is employed. The Rain Gauge is 5 inches in diameter and one foot above the ground. Its rim is 59 feet above Mean Sea Level, and rain that falls in quantity equal to or exceeding .01 is carefully measured.

MONTH.	Average Reading of Barometer.	Average Temperature of the air.	Average Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Average Maximum Temperature.	Average Minimum Temperature.	Average Sunshine per day.		Average Rainfall per day.	Total Amount of Sunshine.	Total Amount of Rainfall in Inches.
						H.	M.	SECS.	M	M
January ..	29.96	39.25	37.58	42.12	29.38	2	36	36.77	80	1.07
February ..	29.64	35.39	33.82	43.39	29.64	3	20	21.42	93	1.77
March ...	29.86	41.93	38.32	50.64	31.9	6	28	23.22	200	1.20
April	29.59	45.56	41.2	49.43	36.7	5	41	0	170	1.53
May	29.67	50.00	46.61	54.45	41.25	5	22	54.19	166	3.29
June	29.62	52.73	50.73	55.6	45.56	5	9	0	154	2.2d
July	29.89	57.00	52.90	61.32	46.32	5	34	13.22	172	0.62
August ...	29.77	57.87	57.06	63.58	47.16	5	31	45.45	171	2.13
September.	30.08	55.76	53.1	61.43	42.8	6	52	20	206	0.60
October ..	29.59	49.80	48.48	55.45	61.41	3	31	56.12	109	5.09
November	29.81	42.8	41.23	48.6	36.7	2	42	20	81	2.10
December	29.62	38.96	37.51	42.22	33.12	0	42	54.19	22	3.27
For the Year	29.75	47.19	45.02	53.09	38.27	4	27	46.29	16	24.88

The Highest Reading of the Barometer was 30.51, on January 23rd. The Lowest Reading of the Barometer was 28.80 on December 14th. The Highest Readings of the Maximum Thermometer was 72. on July 27th and August 4th. The Lowest Reading of the Minimum Thermometer was 15. (17 degrees of frost), on January 25th. The Greatest Rainfall was 0.83, on May 31st. The Greatest Amount of Sunshine recorded was 12 hours 45 minutes, on April 24th. S. R. CROFTS, A.R.H.S., Town's Gardener. Corporation Nurseries.

Direction of wind at Bridlington during the year 1907.

Observations taken daily at 9 a.m.

1907.	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	NWW	NWNW	No of Observations.
January	..	I	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	18	I	3	31
February	..	..	I	I	..	..	I	I	..	I	3	2	3	3	I	28
March	..	..	I	..	..	..	2	I	I	I	4	2	11	5	..	31
April	I	..	2	2	6	I	6	..	..	I	I	I	6	..	3	30
May	2	2	I	I	2	..	7	I	..	2	2	..	6	..	..	31
June	..	..	3	..	..	..	I	..	2	..	5	2	11	..	6	30
July	2	5	I	2	..	I	2	..	..	..	3	..	11	..	3	31
August	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	6	I	17	..	5	31
September	I	2	2	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	11	..	3	30
October	2	I	2	..	2	..	3	I	..	2	10	I	5	2	..	31
November	3	..	6	..	..	..	5	I	..	..	7	..	3	..	4	30
December	2	..	..	..	6	..	2	2	2	..	10	..	7	..	2	31
Totals	13	11	27	6	20	5	32	3	6	5	55	14	109	11	45	365

S. R. CROFTS, A.R.H.S.

Corporation Nurseries.

January 1st, 1908.