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Borough of Bridlington.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1910,

BY

ALFRED KAYE JARRATT,

M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., etc.,

Medical Officer of Health for the Borough,

INCLUDING THE

Annual Report of the Inspector of Nuisances,

BY

JOSEPH S. GRUNWELL, R.S.I.,

Inspector of Nuisances.

BRIDLINGTON :

A. J. BROWN, 5, KING STREET.

1911.

The Sanitary Committee,

1910-11.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR SAMUEL DYER.

Members :

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR J. V. MAINPRIZE, J.P.)

ALDERMAN JOHN BENNETT.

ALDERMAN L. MAINPRIZE, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. T. HILL.

COUNCILLOR W. E. NIGHTINGALE.

COUNCILLOR MARMADUKE PRICKETT, M.D.

COUNCILLOR GEORGE RENNARD.

Medical Officer of Health :

ALFRED KAYE JARRATT, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P. & S., etc.

Town Clerk :

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

Borough Surveyor :

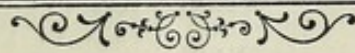
E. R. MATTHEWS, A.M.I.C.E.

Inspector of Nuisances :

JOSEPH S. GRUNWELL, R.S.I.



Public Health Report, 1910.



GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my first Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1910.

During the year your Committee has sustained two great losses. I refer to the death of the late Alderman Sawdon, who, as your Chairman, always showed great ability and courtesy when presiding over the meetings of this Committee. The second loss was caused by the death of the late Dr. Forrest, who succumbed through being too anxious to relieve the ailments of others when he himself was seriously ill.

Although this Report only relates to matters that have arisen since my appointment in June, you will find that the Statistics are complete and cover the whole year.

For the prosperity of the town, two of the most important essentials are—firstly, a clean Bill of Health ; and, secondly, to make our sea-front and streets as beautiful and attractive as possible.

I believe there is a great future for Bridlington, for what "inlander" can resist the natural attractions of our lovely bay and headland. Some of the so-called Avenues would be much improved by the planting of trees.

During the year several cases of Overcrowding have been reported, and remedied as far as possible. The difficulty is caused by the inadequate number of working-men's houses in the district.

Not very long ago several houses in Marine Drive were flooded, owing to insufficient or faulty system of drainage in that locality. As this may prove a source of danger in the future, it is to be hoped that something will be done to remedy this defect.

The completion of the St. John Street Widening will be welcome to all the inhabitants of the Borough, but particularly to those of the Old Town Ward.

There are a few private streets and back lanes that require attention, such as Medina Avenue on the north side, and the road at the back of Horsforth Avenue.

Now that the Council has provided a "stand" for the sale of fish, it is to be hoped that the visitors and residents will be spared the annoyance caused by offensive smells from the fish-carts, that have stood all along some of the main streets during the season.

TABLE OF HOUSES.

WARD.	1910.		1909.		1908.		1907.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.
BRIDLINGTON ...	1270	29	1257	20	1265	20	1255	23
QUAY	1361	51	1362	39	1350	44	1352	33
HILDERTHORPE	1191	38	1175	25	1119	59	1129	45
Totals...	3822	118	3794	84	3734	123	3736	101

It will be noticed from the above Table that we have an increase of 28 in the number of occupied houses as compared with the previous year. The Borough Surveyor (Mr. E. R. Matthews. A.M.I.C.E.), reports :—"The following is the list of plans passed for the various Wards of the Borough—

OLD TOWN 21 Houses ... 4 other Buildings ... 2 Alterations
 QUAY 29 Houses ... 7 other Buildings ... 10 Alterations
 HILDERTHORPE... 62 Houses ... 8 other Buildings .. 10 Alterations."

POPULATION.

I estimate the population of the whole Borough to the middle of the year at 15,695—Bridlington Ward, 5495 ; Quay Ward, 5400 ; Hilderthorpe, 4800. I daresay these numbers will not agree with the Census of 1911, but I may point out that many people close their houses for the winter months, and will not be here when the Census is taken.

MARRIAGES.

There were 121 marriages during the year as compared with 102 last year, giving a rate of 15·41 persons married per 1000 of the population. The rates in 1909, 1908, and 1907 were 13·09, 14·02, and 14·8 respectively.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.

The births registered in the whole district numbered 260 as against 299 in the previous year.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
BRIDLINGTON WARD.....	58	63	121
QUAY WARD	29	27	56
HILDERTHORPE	42	41	83
	129	131	260

This gives a birth-rate of 16·56 for the whole district ; 22·02 for Bridlington ; 10·37 for the Quay ; and 17·29 for Hilderthorpe. The corresponding percentages for the previous years were 25·78, 11·93, and 20.

The number of illegitimates was 16, as against 23 for the year 1909.

When we compare the birth-rate of the district with that of England and Wales we find it low, especially that of the Quay. This is probably accounted for by the fact that many elderly unmarried people come there for the purpose of establishing boarding and lodging houses.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted in this district.

The District Nurses continue to do the very useful work among the poor which they have done for several years. This being the case, the question of having Health Visitors has not arisen.

VITAL STATISTICS (1910).

	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	26·5	14·7	1·29	121
76 great towns	27·0	14·9	1·59	128
142 smaller towns	26·0	14·0	1·26	124
England and Wales, less the 218 towns	26·2	14·7	0·99	110
Borough of Bridlington ...	16·56	14·27	0·57	115·38

Whilst the birth-rate has increased in England and Wales, it will be noticed that the infant mortality has also increased.

It will be noted from the annexed Table that our own birth-rate decreases, and that the infant mortality is below the average for the past 10 years.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.

During the year there were 224 deaths of "residents," giving a death-rate of 14·27 per 1000 living. The rates for 1909, 1908, and 1907 were 10·8, 14·02, and 12·7 respectively. The rates for the Wards were :—Bridlington, 20·20 ; Quay, 11·10 ; Hilderthorpe, 11·04.

There were 30 deaths of children under one year of age, which is equal to an infantile mortality of 115·38 per 1000 registered births.

Causes of Death at all Ages.

The principal causes of death were :—Heart Disease 28, as against 25 in 1909 ; Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases 23

against 13 ; Cancer 18, same as last year ; Diseases of Respiratory Organs 25 against 20 ; Senile Decay 25 against 20. There were 3 deaths from Accidents. Coroner's Inquests 16.

Yearly Mortality from certain Diseases since 1899.

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Cancer	12	10	16	18	15	7	20	15	10	26	18	18
Tuberculosis	29	33	16	21	25	26	20	27	17	20	13	23
Influenza	5	15	4	5	4	8	9	2	8	6	2	6
Bronchitis	25	21	27	31	11	26	27	18	21	25	17	22
Pneumonia												
Pleurisy												

Infectious Diseases.

During the year there have been 39 notifications sent in, as compared with 72 the previous year.

Several of the above cases notified were visitors, who were infected before coming to Bridlington. This danger we have to guard against at all times, especially in the season.

In October, a case of Diphtheria occurred among the members of a family residing in a travelling caravan whilst in Hull. The case was removed to the Hull Sanatorium, and the caravan came on to Bridlington. On arriving here another child was taken ill, and a medical man called in. The latter notified me that it was Diphtheria. I visited the caravan, and on examining the residents discovered another child, who was running about outside, also suffering from the same disease, although not showing any signs of feeling ill. The two were at once removed to the Sanatorium, and the caravan disinfected. As this happened just before the "fair" began, a serious source of infection was, fortunately, discovered and removed. I think the law should make it compulsory for the owners of any travelling caravan to report to the Sanitary Authorities of each town where they make a stay, the fact that they have recently had an Infectious Disease among them.

There were no cases of Enteric Fever, and as there have been only 4 during the last three years, I do not think the residents or visitors have any cause to show anxiety concerning the purity of the water. Of the four cases two were visitors, and brought the disease with them.

The water was analysed in August, 1910, and reported upon as follows :—" Bacilli and stropococci absent. The results show the water to be of satisfactory bacterial purity."

Vaccination Statistics, 1899—1909.

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.
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
1907	353	207	3	27	6	6	14	66	28	11
1908	296	117	2	21	—	1	13	125	17	10.1
1909	342	110	1	30	—	—	14	164	23	8.76

The only comment that I need make about the above Table is that the number of conscientious objectors is largely on the increase.

The Borough Sanatorium.

During the past year 24 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted—Scarlet Fever 18 and Diphtheria 6. This compares favourably with the previous year, when we had Scarlet Fever 12, Diphtheria 33, and Enteric 2.

There have been no deaths in this Institution for two years.

The praises of the majority of the parents of those discharged is sufficient proof of the satisfactory and efficient capabilities of the Matron and Nurses under her.

The question of admitting patients from the Bridlington Rural District once more came up for consideration, and was rejected as unfeasible. It is quite unnecessary to repeat the reasons for this refusal, for they were explicitly stated in last year's Report.

The Lloyd Hospital.

The 42nd Annual Report of the above Institution gives the following details :—

Number of In-patients	204
Number of Out-patients	155
Visits to Hospital for Advice and Medicine ...	1628
Number of Operations performed	80

Great praise is due to the Matron (Miss Houghton) and the Staff of Nurses for the cheerful and able manner in which they perform their various duties. The only unfavourable comments one hears are from people who have not been in the Hospital. Their views would, no doubt, very soon be altered by a short stay in the Institution.

The St. Anne's Convalescent Home.

Dr. J. Jordan Coleman, the Medical Officer of this Institution, reports as follows :—

“The total number of admissions during the past season (1910) was 1393, being 26 above the total of the previous season.

The Phthysical cases were—Men, 42 ; Women, 35 ; total, 77.

MEN.		WOMEN.	
Gained Weight	37	Gained Weight	32
(average gain 7lbs. 11oz.)		(average gain 6lbs. 8½oz.)	
Lost Weight	1	Lost Weight	3
(average loss 3lbs.)		(average loss 2½lbs.)	
Stationary	4		

Of the remaining 1316, a goodly number were the subjects of chronic diseases rather than convalescents, but in almost every case marked improvement resulted from their stay in the Home.”

Medical Inspection of School Children.

I began the above work in September, and up to the end of the year 339 children were examined at the various schools. When there was suspicion of infectious disease at the house of any child attending school I visited the home. In this way I discovered a case of scarlet fever that was being treated by the parents as measles. What the consequences might have been is quite obvious.

SANITATION.

Although Mr. J. S. Grunwell has not held the appointment of Sanitary Inspector very long, his Report will show that he has carried out his duties in a very satisfactory manner.

As in the past, houses, where there have been infectious cases, have been thoroughly disinfected.

Before concluding my Report, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee for their kind consideration and courtesy during the time I have acted as Medical Officer of Health.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. KAYE JARRATT,

Medical Officer of Health.

TO THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION
OF THE BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON.

Borough of Bridlington.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
TOWN HALL,

January, 1911.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I wish to submit the Annual Report of the work done in the Sanitary Department, with regard to the Abatement of Nuisances, and the Sanitary Improvement of the Town generally.

As you are aware, I commenced my duties here on the 18th of July last, and owing to the lack of data am unable to give a full account of the work carried out by my predecessor, especially in connection with the work of House Inspection. It is unfortunate that such should be the case, especially during the present year, when so many changes have taken place around you. To those not acquainted with the facts, and comparing this Report with those of previous years, it would appear that there had been a slackness in the Department, but such has not been the case.

Correspondence and Appointments.

Number of Letters and Preliminary Notices sent	202
Number of Notices	27
Number of Appointments kept... ..	56

The requirements of the various notices have been carried out, with the exception of a few that were issued at the latter part of the year.

House Inspection.

One hundred and thirty-seven houses have been inspected during the year, and 140 nuisances have been found connected therewith. Of the houses inspected 22 were owing to infectious disease, 6 for over-

crowding, 3 for complaints, and 106 for other causes. No systematic house-to-house inspection has been carried out, and no records have been kept of the houses that have been inspected.

The following is a Report that was presented to the Sanitary Committee at their August meeting, signed by the Medical Officer and myself :—

“ Westgate Cottages.

“ As requested by you at the last Committee Meeting, the Medical Officer and myself examined the houses known as Westgate Cottages. The following are the particulars—

“ Dwelling-house No. 1 consists of one living-room and one bedroom. There are six persons sleep in the one bedroom—man, wife, and four children. The ages of the four children are 15, 13, 7, and 4 years. The cubic capacity of the bedroom is 1026 feet; this works out at 228 cubic feet per adult occupying the room, instead of the minimum of 300 cubic feet (children under 14 years of age are counted as half). There is only air-space for $3\frac{1}{2}$ adults, and as $4\frac{1}{2}$ are sleeping in the room, it is undoubtedly overcrowded.

“ Dwelling-house No. 2 consists of two bedrooms, one living-room, and scullery. There are ten persons using the bedrooms—man, wife, sister, and seven children, whose ages are 15, 14, 13, 8, 7, 6, and $\frac{9}{12}$ years respectively. The cubic capacity of the two rooms is 1317 feet, which works out at 175 cubic feet per adult. The house is overcrowded, and at the time we visited it was in a very dirty condition.

“ Dwelling-house No 3 comprises one bedroom and one living-room. The bedroom has a cubic capacity of 651 feet, and seven persons sleep therein—man, wife, and five children. The ages of the children are 6, 5, 4, 2, and $\frac{1}{12}$ years, which works out at 145 cubic feet per adult. This house is overcrowded, but very clean.

“ Dwelling-house No. 4 consists of three bedrooms and one attic, living-room, and scullery. Man, wife, and four children reside therein. There is sufficient air-space if the bedrooms are made fit to sleep in. The roof is in a dilapidated condition, and requires repairing.

“ We would suggest that the occupiers of the houses that are overcrowded be given two months' notice to abate the nuisance, and that the owner of the house occupied by No. 4 be given twenty-one days' notice to put the house into a habitable condition.”

Tabulated Statement of Nuisances.

Houses	Insufficiently Lighted	4
„	Damp and Dilapidated	9
„	Dirty.....	9
„	Overcrowded.....	8
„	with Drains Blocked	30
„	„ „ Defective.....	44
„	„ Defective Sink Wastes (untrapped, etc.) ..	35
„	„ Defective Closet Accommodation	23
„	„ „ „ Pails.....	133
„	„ Insufficient Closet Accommodation	19
„	„ Dilapidated, or Absence of, Ashes Bins ...	64
„	„ Defective Fallpipes.....	38
„	„ Soilpipes Insufficiently Ventilated	13
„	„ Dilapidated Yards	8
„	„ other Nuisances	45
„	Keeping Animals so as to be a Nuisance	4
		486
Other Outside Nuisances		19
Dirty Cowsheds... ..		3
Dirty Slaughterhouses		2
Dirty Bakehouses		1
Offensive Accumulations		10
		521
Total Nuisances.....		

During the year 1910, 7 Pail Closets were converted into Water Closets
 Do. 1909, 7 do. do. do.
 Do. 1908, 18 do. do. do.

The Council do not permit the erection of Sanitary Conveniences other than Water Closets in new buildings.

There are about 80 per cent. of the houses in the Borough that have one or more Water Closets.

The total number of Water Closets are	3250
Do. do. Receptacles for Ashes.....	4431
Do. do. Dry Closets (portable receptacles)	2431
Do. do. Houses in the Borough	3939

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

There are 28 cowkeepers, and 6 purveyors of milk (who are not cowkeepers) within your district, all of whom are registered. Seventy-two visits have been paid during the year, and with three exceptions

they were found to be in a clean condition. Taking the Cowsheds as a whole they are in a fair structural condition, although there are two or three in which the cubic space is not all that could be desired. Every endeavour is being made in trying to get a clean milk supplied to the public, and I venture to think that the time is not far distant when the cowkeeper will be compelled to provide overalls for the milkers, and also a sufficient supply of soap, water, and towels, in order to wash their hands before milking; and it will also become compulsory to groom the cows before milking.

Milk Samples.

Thirteen samples of milk have been obtained for the purpose of analysis, and the Public Analyst reported that twelve of these samples were genuine and of good quality, and one sample--although genuine--was of poor quality.

Factories and Workshops

(including Laundries and Bakehouses).

At the end of the year there were 133 Factories and Workshops on the register. These have been visited at regular intervals, and with regard to general cleanliness have been satisfactory.

The following Nuisances were found in connection with the above :—

- 5 without sufficient Closet Accommodation
- 2 Overcrowded
- 2 Insufficiently Ventilated
- 2 Dirty Closets
- 2 Defective Drains
- 1 Defective Flushing Apparatus
- 1 Dirty Bakehouse

Seven of the above defects were notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

There were no Outworkers during the year.

LIST OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

Bakers	19
Dressmakers	17
Milliners.....	14
Boot and Shoe Repairers.....	11
Joiners	8
Tailors	7
Printers	5
Cabinet Makers.....	5
Laundries	5
Aerated Water Manufacturers.....	4

Blacksmiths	3
Saddlers	3
Garages	3
Beer Bottlers.....	3
Plumbers	2
Jewellers.....	2
Wheelwrights.....	2
Cycle Maker	1
Tin Plate Worker.....	1
Upholsterer	1
Carriage Builder ..	1
Sawyer	1
Sailmaker	1
Taxidermists	3
Engineer.....	1
Hay and Straw Dealer.....	1
Miller	1
Wood Turner.....	1
Manure Manufacturer	1
Tallow Maker	1
Electricity	1
Gas Maker.....	1
Bat Maker.....	1
Creamery	1
Firewood Cutter	1
<hr/>	
Total	133

Slaughter Houses.

Two hundred and ninety-two visits have been paid to the 20 Slaughterhouses that are within your area. The amount of time this work of inspection takes up is enormous, especially during the summer months. On two occasions I found Slaughterhouses in a dirty condition, and in several of them the cratches on which the sheep are stuck were in a dirty condition. After pointing this out to the occupiers I have found a great improvement has taken place. On three occasions the attention of the butchers had to be called to the accumulation of manure on the premises. One calf, one pig, and about four stones of diseased mutton had to be destroyed.

Public Markets and Food Inspection.

The Market is held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Seventy-five inspections have been made, also inspections of the fish carts that stand in the streets have been made. The new fish-stand recently erected on the South Side will supply a much needed convenience, and will be a great boon both to the fish hawkers and the residents

in that neighbourhood. Several complaints were received last summer with regard to hawkers standing at the bottom of Windsor Crescent.

The following articles were either seized or given up and destroyed :—

- 17 stone of Plaice.
- 2 stone of Dabs.
- 4 stone of Mergrams.
- 6 lbs. of Corned Beef.
- 4 lbs. of Calves' Tongue.
- 3 tins of Ox Tongue.
- 3 1-pint bottles of Peaches.
- 2 1lb. jars of Plums.
- 1 2lb. jar of Marmalade.
- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins of Lobster.
- 6 3lb. tins of Pine.
- 3 1lb. tins of Apricots
- 5 1lb. jars of Strawberry Jam.
- 2 1lb. tins of Tomatoes.
- 1 2lb. jar of Pears.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are four Common Lodging Houses on the register, which have been visited frequently. These houses are situated amongst the oldest houses in the town, and must of necessity often require repairing. On every occasion when I have visited, they have always been in a clean condition. The following is an extract of a Report that was presented to the Sanitary Committee in November last :—

“ During the past month I have examined the Common Lodging Houses within your district, and the following are among the defects that were found. Some of the rooms were found to be overcrowded, badly ventilated and lighted. The staircase in one of the houses is insufficiently lighted. There is no urinal accommodation, which necessitates an enormous amount of liquid matter being deposited in the closets, which are of the pail type. There is an insufficiency of washing accommodation for the lodgers, and one of the closets is in a dilapidated condition. In connection with the beds used by married couples, there is an absence of screens round them.”

This property is in the hands of a number of trustees, who are making arrangements to have the nuisances remedied.

Vans Used as Dwellings.

During the annual Fair, which was held in October, the Showmen's Dwelling Vans were visited daily—in all, 72 visits were put in.

All of them were found to be in a clean condition. These daily visits were necessitated, owing to two cases of Diphtheria breaking out in one of the Vans the day after they arrived into the town.

Ice Cream Vendors.

These places were visited regularly during the summer months, and credit is due to the persons who carry on the business, for with one exception they were all scrupulously clean, and owing to the structural condition of this place it was impossible to make it look clean. Since the end of the season, however, it has been re-drained and new floors put in, the yard has also been concreted, and other alterations made to the outbuildings, and is now in a good sanitary condition. On one occasion, a person was found selling ice-cream with no name on the cart.

Offensive Trades and Fried Fish Shops.

Everything has been found in a satisfactory condition in connection with the Offensive Trades carried on in the Borough, and no doubt this condition obtains also with regard to the Fried Fish Shops, owing to the Council's policy in having a daily collection of fish offal. This method is excellent, for if the people had to remove the offal themselves, they would allow it to accumulate on the premises, which would be a nuisance to the houses in the immediate vicinity of such shops, and when the offal was removed no doubt it would be deposited in some place where it would be a nuisance to the general public.

Smoke Observations.

Twenty-two observations have been taken during the year, and when an excess of smoke was being emitted, the occupiers of the premises were either written to or seen personally, which has resulted in far less smoke being emitted than heretofore.

Complaints have been made with regard to two Laundries, one Hydro, and two Bakehouses.

Port Inspection and Plague Contacts.

Several Steamships, Sailing Vessels, and Fishing Boats have been inspected both by the Medical Officer of Health and myself, and only one Fishing Boat was found to be in a dirty condition.

Six notifications have been received from the Hull and Goole Sanitary Authority (under the Cholera Regulations) of persons arriving at Hull from some foreign infected area, and whose ultimate destination was within the Borough of Bridlington. These persons were kept under observation for one week. If any illness occurs your Medical Officer of Health attends and examines the patients.

Infectious Disease and Disinfection.

Twenty-four cases of Infectious Disease have been removed to the Sanatorium, of which 18 were residents and 6 visitors. During the past year all the cases have been removed in the evenings, and the rooms have been disinfected as soon as possible after removal. When infectious cases are nursed at home periodical visits are paid, in order to see that the patient is being kept properly isolated, and that proper precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. When certified to be free from infection the rooms and clothes are disinfected. A report of every case is given to the Medical Officer of Health.

House Scavenging.

3762 loads of nightsoil and dry ashes, 448 loads of paper, 115 loads of fish refuse, and 119 loads of refuse from the screen chambers have been removed during the year. Total loads removed, 4444; total cost of removal, £1389 12s. 0d.; and the average cost per load works out at 6s. 3·05d.

The following figures give the separate cost of the various kinds of refuse removed :—

	£	s.	d.
Nightsoil and House Refuse	1176	6	6
Paper	140	1	0
Fish	35	19	9
Refuse from Screen Chambers	37	4	9
	<hr/>		
Total cost	£1389	12	0
	<hr/>		

The paper is taken to the Whitehill Depôt, where it is burnt. The ashes and nightsoil are tipped in fields outside the town, where it is spread and ploughed in as soon as possible. When it cannot be got rid of in this manner it is taken to the Whitehill Depôt, where the farmers cart it away as they require it. During the summer months many complaints were made, owing to the refuse being tipped in fields too near the road side, and no doubt these complaints were well founded. But when the new tip is opened I venture to think there will be less cause for complaint. With regard to the new tip I have calculated that the cost of the removal of refuse will be reduced something like £300 per year if all the refuse is deposited there.

The refuse is removed from every house weekly, and, where desired in summer, twice a week. This arrangement is taken advantage of by nearly every occupier in the Quay and Hilderthorpe Wards. The owners and occupiers of the houses should help the Sanitary Committee in their efforts in dealing with the refuse in summer months, and this

may be easily done by providing proper receptacles for the storage of the house refuse, when the old ones are worn out. When tea-chests and wooden boxes are used for the storage of house refuse, they soon become so saturated with filth that the smell from them is more offensive than the refuse itself, and owing to the boxes being without covers there is always a swarm of flies around them, which eventually get into the houses.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Members of the Sanitary Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, and other Officials for their courtesy and support in helping me to carry out my duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH S. GRUNWELL.

Sanitary Work Carried Out during 1910.

Dwelling Houses Inspected	137
" " Disinfected or Cleansed.....	36
" " Found Overcrowded	8
" House Yards Paved	8
Number of Nuisances Found and Abated	521—453
Pail Closets converted to W.C.'s	7
Dilapidated, and Absence of, Ashes Bins.....	64
Defective House Drains.....	44
Drains Trapped or Disconnected	35
Drains Better Ventilated	13
Cesspools Removed	1
Nuisances from Animals Abated	4
Other Nuisances Abated	45
Water Supplies—All the Houses are connected to the Town's Water Mains.	
Dairies and Cowsheds—	
Number on the Register	34
Visits to Cowsheds and Dairies.....	72
Defects Found and Remedied	3
Slaughter Houses—	
Number on the Register	20
Visits to	292
Common Lodging Houses—	
Number on the Register	4
Visits to	35

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1910,

FOR THE BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON,

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

FACTORIES,

WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—Inspection.

Premises.	Number of	
	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	30	1
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)...	113	12
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).....	6	...
Total	149	13

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—		
Want of Cleanliness	2	2
Want of Ventilation	2	2
Overcrowding	2	2
Other Nuisances	3	3
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	5	5
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—		
Breach of special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	1	1
Total	15	15

3.—Registered Workshops.

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

Bakers	15
Dressmakers	17
Milliners.....	14
Tailors	7
Upholsterers	1
Taxidermists	3
	—
Total number of Workshops on Register	80

4.—Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)—

Notified by H.M. Inspector	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	1
Other	6
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
In use at the end of the year	1

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and previous Years.

YEAR.	BIRTHS.		Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
	Num-ber.	Rate.		Under 1 Year of 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 per 1000 Births registered.	Num-ber.	Rate.		
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	217	15.07
1903.	313	21.58	14500	43	137.38	212	14.62	204	14.06
1904.	312	21.28	14630	41	131.41	227	15.48	221	15.07
1905.	298	20.16	14776	33	110.74	232	15.7	223	15.09
1906.	283	18.77	15072	31	109.54	209	13.86	202	13.4
1907.	286	18.9	15130	39	136.36	193	12.75	192	12.7
1908.	241	15.9	15120	31	128.63	212	14.02	212	14.02
1909.	299	19.2	15578	29	97.00	172	11.04	169	10.8
Averages for Years 1900-1909.	298.1	20.5	14635	40	131.65	212	14.35	206	14.07
1910.	260	16.56	15695	30	115.38	228	14.53	224	14.27

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

Total population at all ages	12,473	} At Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses	2,922	
Average Number of persons per house	4.3	

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District: The Union Workhouse, Bridlington; The Lloyd Hospital, Bridlington.

Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District: The East Riding Asylum, Beverley.

TABLE II.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1910 and previous Years.

Names of Localities.	BRIDLINGTON.				QUAY.				HILDERTHORPE.			
	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.
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
1907	5333	131	67	14	5408	63	72	9	4389	92	53	16
1908	5370	122	100	16	5390	47	59	5	4360	72	53	10
1909	5430	140	71	16	5448	65	55	5	4700	94	43	8
Averages of Years 1900—1909	5130	140	88	20	5244	70	65	8	4272	87	52	11
1910	5495	121	111	14	5400	56	60	6	4800	83	53	10

TABLE III.

**Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the
Year 1910.**

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.	Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	9	4	...	5	4	...	2	6
Erysipelas	11	4	4	3	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	19	9	3	7	9	3	6	18
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	39	17	7	15	13	3	8	24

Isolation Hospital—The Borough Sanatorium, Bempton Lane.

Total Available Beds—16.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—3.

TABLE V.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.

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.
All Causes	Certified	9	..	1	1	11	2	1	2	2	3	..	4	2	..	2	1	30
	Uncertified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria: (including Membranous Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Diarrhoea, all forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting Diseases	Premature Birth	9	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Congenital Defects .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injury at Birth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases	Want of Breast-milk Starvation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Convulsions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	6
	Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
	Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Suffocation, overlaying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Other causes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		9	..	1	1	11	2	1	2	2	3	..	4	2	..	2	1	30

Population, estimated to middle of 1910, 15,695.

Births in the year { legitimate, 244. Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 29.
 { illegitimate, 16. { illegitimate infants, 1.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 224.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1910.

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	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Scarlet fever											
Whooping-cough	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Diphtheria (including membranous croup											
Croup											
Fever { Typhus											
Enteric											
Other continued											
Epidemic influenza	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	1	...	...
Cholera											
Plague											
Diarrhœa	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Enteritis											
Gastritis											
Puerperal fever											
Erysipelas											
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	19	1	1	...	4	12	1	9	4	6	...
Other tubercular diseases	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	2	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease	18	...	...	...	...	12	6	7	7	4	4
Bronchitis	15	3	2	...	...	1	9	10	2	3	2
Pneumonia	7	2	2	...	...	3	...	5	...	2	1
Pleurisy											
Other diseases of respiratory organs	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...
Alcoholism											
Cirrhosis of liver)	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...
Venereal diseases											
Premature birth	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	1
Diseases and accidents of parturition											
Heart diseases	27	...	...	...	2	6	19	13	11	3	2
Accidents	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2
Septic Disease	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	3
All other causes	101	11	3	3	...	35	49	52	26	23	15
All causes	224	30	10	5	6	81	92	111	60	53	31

WEATHER REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1910.

Latitude 54° 5" N. Longitude 0° 12" W.

The observations are taken each day at 9 a.m.

The Rain Gauge is 5 inches in diameter and 1 foot above the ground. Its rim is 60 feet above Mean Sea Level, and all 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.		H.	M.	
January ...	29.720	35.64	34.48	42.03	29.54	1	57	0.09	60	35	2.81
February ...	29.534	38.60	37.07	45.39	32.38	2	44	0.07	76	50	2.21
March ...	30.130	42.25	39.54	48.35	33.32	4	20	0.02	134	40	0.92
April ...	29.830	45.36	41.86	50.60	34.06	4	11	0.05	125	30	1.73
May ...	29.908	50.80	47.48	55.51	41.74	6	23	0.08	198	5	2.53
June ...	29.916	56.96	53.03	61.66	48.86	6	11	0.04	185	30	1.23
July ...	29.875	56.67	53.58	60.74	50.67	4	15	0.06	132	5	1.97
August ...	29.877	59.35	56.58	64.67	52.83	5	17	0.09	164	5	2.82
September...	30.262	55.23	51.60	59.40	47.93	4	17	0.02	128	35	0.70
October ...	30.087	52.29	49.38	56.32	47.29	3	20	0.09	103	20	2.80
November...	29.567	37.16	35.4	44.06	30.63	2	47	0.14	84	45	4.24
December ...	29.652	42.16	40.67	46.64	39.48	0	59	0.07	30	30	2.47
For the Year	29.946	47.70	45.05	52.94	40.71	3	54	0.07	1424	30	26.43

The Highest Reading of the Barometer was 30.718, on January 6th. The Lowest Reading of the Barometer was 28.676, on November 7th. The Highest Reading of the Maximum Thermometer was 74°, August 17th. The Lowest Reading of the Minimum Thermometer was 10°, (22 degrees of frost), on January 27th. The Greatest Rainfall was 0.90in., on November 27th. The Greatest Amount of Sunshine recorded was 14 hours, on May 22nd. Rain fell on 201 days, to the total depth of 26.43 inches, a decrease of 6.35 inches compared with 1909.

S. R. CROFTS, A.R.H.S., Corporation Nurseries.

DIRECTION OF WIND AT BRIDLINGTON DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Observations taken Daily at 9.0 a.m.

MONTH.	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	No. of Observations.
January ...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	16	1	2	1	3	2	31
February ...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	16	1	...	...	2	...	28
March ...	3	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	2	11	...	2	...	6	...	31
April ...	...	1	6	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	13	...	...	1	3	...	30
May ...	3	...	9	1	3	...	3	...	1	...	8	2	...	...	1	...	31
June ...	...	2	7	2	1	...	5	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	2	2	30
July ...	..	5	4	2	2	...	3	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	4	3	31
August ...	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	...	4	10	3	1	...	...	...	31
September ...	3	2	5	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	9	2	30
October ...	...	2	1	1	3	7	2	2	...	1	8	1	1	...	1	1	31
November ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	11	...	1	4	7	2	30
December ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	8	2	1	1	10	2	1	1	1	...	31
Totals ..	12	20	35	10	14	12	37	8	5	15	120	11	8	7	39	12	365

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

