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THE GREAT YARMOUTH
URBAN AND PORT SANITARY
AUTHORITY.



THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health,
FOR 1907.

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TOWN HALL,
GREAT YARMOUTH.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health
Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

I submit my fifth Annual Report on the vital statistics and sanitary administration of the Borough and Port of Great Yarmouth.

The death-rate from all causes in 1907 was the lowest on record in Great Yarmouth, the fall in the death-rate being largely due to the diminution in the number of deaths from zymotic diseases.

The death-rate as calculated and corrected by the Registrar-General was 2.7 per thousand lower than the corrected death-rate for the 76 great towns, a saving of over one hundred and forty lives during the year. I invite your attention to my remarks on page 9 on the comparison of death-rates in different towns.

The death-rate among infants is also below the local average, but is still higher than it should be in a non-manufacturing town. The recently appointed health visitors will, I am sure, do what they can to diminish this mortality, but it is unreasonable to expect that the causes of excessive infantile mortality will be removed in one or two years.

The statistics relating to the prevalence of infectious disease are satisfactory, with the exception of the number of cases of Scarlet Fever. This disease was unusually prevalent last year, an experience shared by many other towns, notably London.

The Smallpox Hospital was not required during the year, but the Estcourt Road Hospital was fully occupied during the Autumn and Winter.

The work of the Sanitary Department was well maintained, and the systematic inspection of houses was continued and extended, principally in the more highly rated portions of the Borough.

Port sanitary work was increased during the fishing season owing to the prevalence of Typhoid Fever in Scotland, necessitating much extra inspection of fishing boats coming southward. Fortunately no cases of Typhoid Fever were discovered in the Port during the year.

The Parliamentary Session of 1907 was remarkable for the passing of no less than three important measures, directly directed to the improvement of the physical condition of the people.

The Public Health Amendment Act of 1907 codifies the special sections in Local Acts relating to public health which have been found useful in sanitary work. By this Act the expense of

obtaining special sanitary clauses in Local Acts is avoided, and sections suitable to local requirements can be adopted with a minimum of expense and trouble.

The Notification of Births Act, providing for the early notification of births and still-births, is another adoptive Act which will be most useful in a certain number of cases.

Section 13 of the Education Act of 1907 is part of a compulsory measure which imposes a new duty on Local Education Authorities, viz :—The provision of arrangements for the medical inspection of all children attending the Elementary Schools. The Board of Education has issued two very important memoranda on this Section which will have far reaching effects on the well-being of more than a ninth of the present population, and will in future years affect more than 90 per cent. of the total population.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. W. BEACH,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical Summary for the Year 1907.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres (excluding area covered by water)	...	...	...	3,566
Population estimated by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1907	...	...	...	52,879
Number of persons to the acre	...	...	...	14.8
Estimated number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	12,770
Assessable Value of District	...	...	...	£240,798
Product of a Penny General District Rate (3s. 10d. in the £)	...	...	...	£900
Product of a Penny in all other rates (3s. 2d. in the £)	...	...	...	£920
Total Revenue	...	...	...	£165,150
Net indebtedness	...	..	...	£392,056

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births registered during 1907 (decennial average for the years 1897-1906, 1438)	...	1,387
Birth Rate (decennial average 27.9)	...	26.3
Total number of Deaths registered during 1907 (including deaths of residents in the port)		797
Deaths of Non-Residents in Public Institutions		21
Net Deaths of Residents (decennial average 932)		776

Death Rate (decennial average 18.08)	...	14.67
Death Rate as calculated and corrected by the Registrar General (76 Great Towns of England, 16.34)	... ..	13.64
Deaths of Infants under one year (average 238)		181
Infantile Death Rate per thousand births registered (average 165)	... ..	130
Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases (average 2.7)	... ..	1.3

AREA OF THE BOROUGH.

The total area is 3,566 acres, the acreage of the different districts being:—

Northern Registration District	...	895
Southern Registration District	...	479
Gorleston and Southtown	...	2,148
Runham Vauxhall	... ..	44

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 52,879. The populations of the various districts being:—

Northern District	... ..	19,826
Southern District	... ..	15,340
Gorleston and Southtown	...	17,093
Runham Vauxhall	... ..	620

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year was 1387, producing a Birth Rate of only 26.3 per thousand of the estimated population. This rate is not only 1.6 lower than the local average for the past ten years, but is also 0.7 lower than the average for the 76 great towns. The Births assigned to the different districts were :—

Northern District	...	...	515
Southern District	...	...	419
Gorleston and Southtown		...	430
Runham Vauxhall	...	...	23

Seventy-three births were registered as illegitimate, and are included in the totals.

DEATHS.

The total number of Deaths registered in the Borough was 797, but of this number 21 were non-residents dying in Public Institutions. Deducting the 21 deaths of non-residents, the net total of deaths during 1907 was 776, producing a crude death rate of 14.67 per thousand of the estimated population.

Death Rate in
1907, compared
with rates for
previous years.

The Death Rate in 1907 was 3.4 per thousand below the local average for the previous ten years, being the lowest death rate on record in Great Yarmouth. The decreased death-rate is largely due to a diminution in the number of deaths from the zymotic diseases, excluding Whooping-cough from which there was a slightly increased mortality. The greatest reduction occurred in deaths from diarrhoeal diseases, owing to the unusually cold summer of 1907.

**Death Rate in
Great Yarmouth
compared with
rates in other
towns.**

The Annual Summary of the Registrar General for 1907 (pp. 8 and 9) shows that the "corrected death rate" for Great Yarmouth is 13.64, as compared to 16.34, the rate for the seventy-six great towns of England, the latter class comprising all towns with a population of more than 50,000 persons at the census of 1901. In the same summary the comparative mortality figure for Great Yarmouth is calculated as 909 as compared to 1089 for the 76 great towns. In other words, an inhabitant of Great Yarmouth had a ten per cent. better chance of living through the year than an inhabitant (of similar average age) of the 76 great towns.

The "corrected" death-rate is obtained by multiplying the recorded death-rate by a figure which eliminates the error due to the unusually large number of aged persons who were found in Great Yarmouth at the last census. At that date the population of Great Yarmouth was found to contain more than ten per cent. of persons over 60 years of age, while the corresponding figure for the 76 great towns, taken as a whole, was only 6.2 per cent. In the natural course of events persons over 60 years of age are more likely to die than persons at younger ages, and the use of the Registrar-General's "figure of correction," which is scientifically based on actual figures, is essential, if different populations are to be compared as to their respective mortality.

**The Zymotic
Death Rate.**

Owing to the decreased death-rate from diarrhoea and measles, the zymotic death-rate is lower than the average, and the number of deaths from the notifiable zymotic diseases is again well below the average, being less than one-third of the mean for the previous ten years.

Ages at Death. Of the total number of deaths 67 per cent. occurred during infancy or old age, 3 per cent. occurred during the school age (5-15), and the remaining 30 per cent. during the fifty years of working life (15-65).

Adopting the figures of the Registrar-General as a means of comparing Great Yarmouth with the 76 towns in the matter of relative mortality at different ages, Great Yarmouth is fourth in the list for persons aged over 60 years, sixteenth for persons between the ages of 1 and 60, and forty-fourth for children under one year.

Infantile Mortality. One hundred and eighty-one children died before reaching the age of twelve months, equivalent to an infantile death-rate of 130 per thousand births registered during the year.

The infantile death-rate is 35 per thousand under the average for the past ten years, but it is still above the average for the 76 great towns.

Table V. on page 26 shows the certified causes of deaths among infants at various ages under twelve months.

Statistics similar to those contained in Table V. were not prepared for reports previous to 1906, so that no useful comparison can be made in the present report.

The most noticeable feature in the table is the very disproportionate number of infants dying at early ages—over a sixth of the total number of infant deaths occurred during the first week of separate existence, and more than a third during the first month. As to the causes of death, prematurity, congenital defects and debility accounted for nearly the whole of the deaths during the first week, and for a very considerable proportion of the deaths under one month. In other words the majority of the deaths under

one month were practically unavoidable after birth, the causes of death being in operation before the commencement of separate existence.

On the other hand, at all ages above one month the inevitable deaths were in much smaller proportion, and such (theoretically) avoidable causes of death as Diarrhœal Diseases (18 per cent.), Whooping Cough (9 per cent.), Suffocation in Bed and Rickets, account for nearly a third of the total mortality; respiratory diseases account for almost as many more deaths, leaving a proportion of considerably under one-third of the total mortality, which can fairly be ascribed to pre-natal conditions, such as Syphilis (4 per cent.) and Tubercle (7 per cent.).

These statistics show that the prospect of reducing infant mortality at ages under one month is not a very hopeful one, the causes being remote, but they also show that the causes of much of the mortality among the older infants can be avoided and should be removed.

The principal causes of the total infantile mortality stated in percentages are :—

From Wasting Diseases	...	44.2
„ Diarrhœal Diseases	...	12.1
„ Tuberculous Diseases	...	5.0
„ Respiratory Diseases	...	17.1
„ Convulsions	... ..	6.1
„ Overlaid	... ..	0.6
„ Syphilis	... ..	3.3
„ Whooping-cough	...	7.2
„ Meningitis	... ..	1.6
„ Rickets	... ..	0.6
„ Unclassified Diseases	...	2.2
		—
		100.0

Deaths in
Public Institutions. One hundred and fifty-three deaths
occurred in Public Institutions, distributed
as follows :—

Workhouse Infirmary	...	95
General Hospital	... ..	35
Isolation Hospital	... ..	10
Gorleston Cottage Hospital	...	2
Royal Naval Hospital	...	11

Excluding the deaths of 21 non-residents, the number of residents dying in Public Institutions was 132, an average number.

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.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
				Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.				No.	Rate.*
		No.	Rate.*	No.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	No.	Rate *				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1897	50,564	1487	29.40	274	184	966	19.1	120	17	949	18.76
1898	50,763	1412	27.85	306	216	1124	22.14	164	37	1087	21.41
1899	50,963	1479	29.02	251	169	981	19.24	173	72	909	17.83
1900	51,165	1396	27.28	277	198	1135	22.18	205	60	1075	21.01
1901	51,367	1469	28.60	244	165	950	17.9	194	18	932	18.10
1902	51,610	1406	27.24	204	145	893	17.3	185	41	852	16.50
1903	51,851	1426	27.5	173	121	960	18.51	244	36	924	17.82
1904	52,099	1453	27.9	240	165	927	17.6	169	40	887	17.02
1905	52,353	1437	27.4	185	128	845	16.1	165	43	802	15.3
1906	52,613	1422	27.0	230	161	936	17.7	165	33	903	17.1
Averages for Years 1897-1906.	51,534	1438	27.9	238	165	971	18.77	178	39	932	18.08
1907	52,879	1387	26.2	181	130	797	15.7	153	21	776	14.67

*Rates in columns 4, 8, and 12, calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in column 11 are the number in column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in column 10.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there.

The "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purpose of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	-	3566	
Total population at all ages	...	51,316	} At Census of 1901
Number of inhabited houses	...	11,821	
Average number of persons per house		4.3	

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1907 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Northern District.				Southern District.				Gorleston and Southtown.				Runham Vauxhall.			
	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.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1897	19,862	524	427	94	15,650	485	287	83	14,444	455	241	95	608	23	11	2
1898	19,857	516	505	115	15,619	420	335	84	14,678	458	270	103	609	18	14	4
1899	19,853	491	442	95	15,583	517	328	78	14,917	455	208	76	610	16	3	2
1900	19,848	486	523	121	15,550	442	298	79	15,156	444	245	74	611	24	9	3
1901	19,844	529	402	98	15,518	463	286	71	15,393	461	232	70	612	16	12	5
1902	19,839	506	359	72	15,491	431	253	63	15,677	451	236	68	613	18	4	1
1903	19,835	496	383	62	15,468	431	309	57	15,934	471	227	54	614	28	5	0
1904	19,830	556	366	86	15,435	409	240	71	16,219	466	272	78	615	22	9	5
1905	19,826	539	379	82	15,402	442	229	51	16,508	427	184	47	617	29	10	5
1906	19,824	517	399	91	15,372	407	251	62	16,799	474	239	72	618	24	14	5
Averages of Years, 1897-1906.	19,841	516	418	91	15,508	444	281	69	15,572	456	235	73	612	21	9	3.2
1907	19,826	515	351	59	15,340	419	206	60	17,093	430	210	58	620	23	9	4

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

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all Ages).				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in District
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 & upwards.	Northern.	Southern.	Gorleston and Southtown.	Ramham Vauxhall.	
Small Pox - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever - -	6	—	4	1	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	6
Whooping-cough -	21	13	6	2	—	—	—	12	7	2	—	—
Diphtheria & Mem- branous Croup -	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	2
Croup - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fever { Typhus -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Enteric -	5	—	1	—	1	3	—	2	2	1	—	2
{ Other continued -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza	12	—	—	—	—	2	10	7	3	2	—	4
Cholera - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa - - -	31	21	2	—	—	2	6	15	6	10	—	4
Enteritis - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever -	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Septic Diseases	23	2	—	2	1	8	10	10	6	6	1	9
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) -	42	1	—	1	4	29	7	21	12	8	1	14
Other Tubercular Diseases - - -	24	8	9	3	1	2	1	12	6	6	—	6
Cancer, Malignant Disease - - -	51	—	—	—	—	20	31	30	11	10	—	14
Bronchitis - - -	53	16	3	—	—	10	24	25	17	11	—	2
Pneumonia - - -	31	11	6	2	—	8	4	10	11	7	3	2
Pleurisy - - -	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	23	4	10	—	—	4	5	10	4	9	—	8
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	15	—	—	—	—	10	5	9	4	2	—	1
Venereal Diseases -	7	6	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	1	—	—
Premature Birth -	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	14	—	—
Diseases and Acci- dents of Parturi- tion - - -	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Heart Diseases -	75	—	—	3	4	38	30	29	19	27	—	8
Accidents - - -	24	1	4	5	2	10	2	7	8	9	—	12
Suicides - - -	9	—	—	—	1	8	—	7	1	1	—	2
Congenital Defects and Debility -	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	10	—	1
Diseases of Blood- vessels - - -	68	—	—	—	—	15	53	38	15	15	—	21
All other causes -	177	35	10	8	6	39	79	73	46	54	4	32
All causes -	776	181	61	28	20	216	270	351	206	210	9	153

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1907.

(As tabulated in Table III.)

THE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The Zymotic Death-rate amounts to 1.3 per thousand of the estimated population. This rate is less than half the local average for the last ten years, and is below the average for the 76 great towns.

The following table shows the mortality from the seven diseases from which the Zymotic Death-rate is calculated :—

A.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE DURING LIFE.

	Decennial Mean.				
	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1897-1906.
Measles	1	33	0	12	18.4
Whooping Cough	21	2	4	33	15.4
Diarrhœa	31	96	33	53	56.7

B.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES. (All known cases notified).

Small-pox	0	0	0	0	0.1
Scarlet Fever	6	4	1	3	6.8
Diphtheria	5	7	2	24	30.5
Typhoid & Continued Fever	5	7	6	4	13.7

DIARRHŒA.

The deaths certified as due to Diarrhœa, Zymotic Enteritis and other diarrhœal diseases amounted to 31, including 10 deaths occurring in children under one year, which were certified to be due to other forms of Enteritis.

Of the total number of persons who died of diarrhoeal diseases during the year, 21 were under one year, ten were between the ages of one year and five, two were between the ages of 25 and 65, and three were over 65 years of age.

In twenty cases enquiries were made as to the surroundings and circumstances of the infants who died from Diarrhœa or Enteritis with the following results:—

Age at death.—Under one month	...	2
One to three months	...	7
Three to six months	...	3
Six to nine months	...	5
Nine to twelve months	...	2
Over twelve months	...	1

Method of Feeding.	Under 6 months.	Over 6 months.
Breast Fed, solely	4	1
Breast and other food	—	1
Cow's milk, mainly	2	2
Condensed milk, mainly	4	1
Patent foods and mixed diet	2	3
	—	—
Totals	12	8

Sanitary Defects were found in 8 houses.

Position of Food Store.—With external ventilation 1, in living room or ventilated into living room 14, under staircase 5.

Water supply.—All from the Waterworks, with one exception.

Employment of Mothers.—A considerable number of the mothers of these children took in lodgers, but only three mothers had to leave their infants while they

went out to work. The cool rainy weather which prevailed during the summer months accounts for the diminished mortality from diarrhoeal diseases.

MEASLES.

Only one death was ascribed to this disease during the year, as compared to an average of 18.4 deaths during the previous ten years. This diminution in mortality was not unexpected, as the mortality in the previous year had been above the average, and the number of susceptible children in Great Yarmouth at the beginning of 1907 must have been very small.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were twenty-one deaths ascribed to this disease, nineteen deaths occurring in children under the age of five years, thirteen under the age of twelve months, and two under the age of three weeks.

DEATHS FROM THE NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The number of deaths from this group of diseases was one-third of the average for the previous ten years, the principal reduction being in the fatality from Diphtheria. For the eighth year in succession, no resident in the Borough died from Small-pox. The detailed statistics of the notifiable diseases are more fully considered on pages 21—25.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Tuberculous Diseases caused 66 deaths during the year, of these 42 were certified to be due to Tuberculosis of the Lungs.

In order to emphasise the importance of the age-distribution of the deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, a table has been prepared, as in the reports for 1904, 1905 and 1906, by means of which a comparison may be made

between the percentage of deaths due to Phthisis at different age periods and the percentage of the total deaths due to the notifiable diseases, which include Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Smallpox.

	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-65.	65 & over.	At all ages.
Deaths from Phthisis as a percentage of the total mortality from all causes at the same ages. }	0.5	0.0	3.5	20.0	13.4	2.6	5.4
Deaths from the noti- fiable diseases as a similar percentage }	0.0	14.9	7.1	5.0	1.9	0.0	2.0

Thirty-two deaths from Consumption occurred in private houses, only ten residents dying in public institutions. Disinfection was suggested in all cases where death occurred in a dwelling house, and the rooms, bedding and clothing were disinfected in 24 cases.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The number of deaths from Respiratory Diseases (excluding Phthisis) was about the average for the past ten years.

OTHER IMPORTANT CAUSES OF DEATH.

Cancer caused 51 deaths, Heart Disease caused 75, Accidents caused 24, and 15 were certified to be due to Alcoholism or Cirrhosis of the Liver.

TABLE IV.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.						Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.						
	At Ages—Years.						Northern District.	Southern District.	Gorleston and Southtown.	Runham Vauxhall.	Port.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Gorleston and Southtown.	Runham Vauxhall.	Port.	Total Cases Removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.												65 and upwards.
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	74	—	12	48	10	4	24	13	36	1	—	15	6	23	1	—	45	—
Membranous Croup	35	—	—	4	5	23	17	12	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	277	3	51	185	28	10	60	31	185	—	1	46	19	133	—	1	199	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	37	—	3	9	14	10	19	10	7	1	—	10	7	5	—	—	22	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	426	3	66	246	57	50	122	67	233	3	1	71	32	161	1	1	266	—

NOTE.—The localities adopted for this table are the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

THE NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of notifications of infectious disease was under the average for the previous ten years.

The table on page 20 presents an analysis of all the notifications received during 1907, according to disease, age and locality, with the numbers removed to the Isolation Hospital.

In the table on pages 21 & 22 a comparison is made between the number of notifications in 1907 and in the previous ten years.

The following table shows the "attack" rate, or the number of cases notified, per 1,000 of the estimated population in Great Yarmouth, as compared to the average rate in 216 towns in England and Wales during 1906, according to the calculation of the Registrar-General :--

	Total Cases.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.
Great Yarmouth	7.9	—	5.1	1.40	0.68	0.02	0.66	0.06
216 Towns	6.1	0.01	3.57	1.36	0.43	0.01	0.71	0.07

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN 1907 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
1897	0	435	150	100	28	6	719
1898	0	178	289	167	42	1	677
1899	9	138	131	245	39	3	565
1900	0	42	130	203	37	4	416
1901	1	47	87	298	26	1	460

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN 1907 AND PREVIOUS YEARS—
(continued).

Year.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
1902	2	117	38	228	42	4	431
1903	0	408	28	320	92	4	852
1904	0	140	64	162	52	1	419
1905	0	114	38	33	36	3	224
1906	3	148	45	67	39	6	308
Average for ten years 1897-1907	1.5	176.7	100.0	182.3	43.3	3.3	507.1
1907	0	277	37	74	35	3	426

SMALLPOX.

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

Two hundred and seventy-seven cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1907, six cases ending fatally. The number of notifications is above the average for the past ten years, and considerably above the numbers for any year since 1903.

Nineteen cases were not notified until the disease had been present for more than a week, fourteen cases after two weeks, and seven cases after three weeks. Naturally the delay in notifying the existence of the disease led to further infection, but in several of these cases the earlier symptoms were so slight that the delay was to a certain extent excusable, and in some cases quite unavoidable.

In several cases children were found attending school while peeling after slight attacks of unrecognised scarlet

fever, and it is remarkable that the number of cases arising from this cause was not considerably larger than it actually was.

Three schools were closed for a time on account of infection among the scholars and the schools thoroughly disinfected, in each case with satisfactory results.

Seventy-two per cent. of the total number of cases notified were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

The monthly incidence of the disease is shown in the following table:—

Month.	Total Number.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Gorleston and Southtown.	No. of Removals to Hospital.
January	20	1	2	17	13
February	11	2	—	9	7
March	17	2	—	15	15
April	9	4	1	4	8
May	25	4	8	13	25
June	*15	4	—	10	14*
July	24	4	3	17	21
August	29	5	2	22	24
September	23	7	1	15	16
October	42	8	9	25	23
November	25	2	2	21	14
December	37	17	3	17	19
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	277	60	31	185	199
	—	—	—	—	—

*Including one patient removed from a vessel in the roads.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Thirty-seven cases of this disease were notified in 1907, less than half the average number for the previous ten years.

Two of the patients had contracted the disease outside the Borough, four patients were living in houses with defective drainage, and in twelve cases there was a definite history of the consumption of mussels.

The monthly incidence of the disease is shown in the following table :—

Month	Total Number.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Gorleston and Southtown.	Runham Vauxhall.	No. of Removals to Hospital.
January	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	3	3	—	—	—	—
March	10	4	4	2	—	6
April	13	9	1	3	—	9
May	2	1	1	—	—	2
June	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	3	—	2	—	1	1
September	1	1	—	—	—	—
October	4	1	1	2	—	4
November	1	—	1	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	37	19	10	7	1	22

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of notifications of cases of this disease was less than half the average for the previous ten years, the number of deaths being less than one-sixth of the average.

Nearly half the total number of cases occurred in the last two months of the year, more than half of these cases being due to infection introduced into the Borough from other districts.

The incidence of the disease is shown in the following table :—

Month.	Total for Month in 1907.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Gorleston and Southtown.	Runham Vauxhall.	No. of Removals to Hospital.
January	3	1	—	2	—	—
February	8	4	2	2	—	6
March	7	2	3	2	—	4
April	6	1	1	4	—	4
May	2	1	—	1	—	1
June	1	—	—	1	—	1
July	1	1	—	—	—	1
August	3	1	1	1	—	3
September	3	2	—	1	—	3
October	3	—	—	3	—	3
November	20	6	4	10	—	8
December	17	5	2	9	1	11
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	74	24	13	36	1	45
	—	—	—	—	—	—

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Three cases of this disease were notified, two cases ending fatally.

ERYSIPELAS.

Thirty-five cases of Erysipelas were notified, a little below the average number.

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.
All Causes.	Certified ...	...	33	9	16	7	65	29	13	11	11	17	6	3	8	4	9	5	181
	Uncertified ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chicken-pox ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria : Croup	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Whooping Cough	...	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	13
	Diarrhoea, all forms	...	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	10
	Enteritis (not tuberculous)	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	8
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Premature Birth	...	20	3	5	2	30	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects	...	1	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Injury at Birth	...	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Want of Breast-milk	...	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Atrophy, Debility	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Marasmus	...	10	3	3	3	19	7	2	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	34
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
	Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Syphilis	...	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
(not Tuberculous)	Rickets	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Meningitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3
	Convulsions	...	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	11
	Bronchitis	...	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	1	2	4	—	1	—	—	2	2	17
	Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	13
Other Causes	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Suffocation, overlying	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Other Causes	...	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
			33	9	16	7	65	29	13	11	11	17	6	3	8	4	9	5	181

District of Great Yarmouth. Population estimated to middle of 1907, 52,879.

Births in the year } Legitimate, 1314. Deaths in the year } Legitimate Infants, 167
 } Illegitimate, 73. } Illegitimate Infants, 14
 Deaths from All Causes at All Ages 776.

The Isolation Hospitals.

The Gorleston Isolation Hospital was not opened during the year, as it is reserved for the isolation of cases of smallpox.

The Estcourt Road Hospital afforded accommodation to 69 per cent. of the total number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever which were notified during the year.

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS AND DISCHARGES AT THE ESTCOURT ROAD HOSPITAL.

	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Totals.
Remaining on				
January 1st, 1907	20	7	—	27
Admitted during 1907	199	22	47	268
Died in Hospital	6	2	2	10
Discharged	181	27	30	238
Remaining on				
December 31st, 1907	32	—	15	47

ADMISSIONS INTO THE ESCOURT ROAD HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH OF 1907.

	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Totals.
January ..	14	—	—	14
February ..	7	—	6	13
March ..	15	6	4	25
April ..	8	9	4	21
May ..	25	2	1	28
June ..	14	—	—	14
July ..	20	—	2	22
August ..	23	1	4	28
September ..	13	—	3	16
October ..	27	4	3	34
November ..	14	—	8	22
December ..	19	—	12	31
	—	—	—	—
Totals	199	22	47	268

The average period of detention in Hospital for each case completed during the year was :—

For Scarlet Fever	..	57.4 days
For Diphtheria	..	35.5 days
For Typhoid Fever	..	58.4 days

The number of patients removed to the Hospital in proportion to the number of notified cases of the different infectious diseases was :—

For Scarlet Fever	..	72 per cent.
For Diphtheria	..	61 per cent.
For Typhoid Fever	..	59 per cent.

DISINFECTION.

The following articles were passed through the steam disinfectant at the Hospital :—

Beds	235	Counterpanes	348
Pillows	729	Mattresses	201
Bolsters	242	Clothing	2063
Slips	704	Carpets	35
Sheets	546	Rugs	98
Hangings	27	Cushions	4
Blankets	881	Various	551
		Total	6664

473 Rooms were disinfected with formalin vapour.

THE MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

Over 500 bacteriological examinations were carried out in the laboratory in 1907. The principal use of the bacteriological examinations was in connection with cases of Diphtheria, the results of investigations for diphtheria bacilli being as follows :—

	In cases of Diphtheria.	In "contacts" of Diphtheria Patients.	In Scarlet Fever Patients.	Totals.
Bacilli found	128	7	2	137
Bacilli not found	362	76	3	441
Totals	490	83	5	578

The assistance obtained from bacteriological examination in cases of diphtheria is most valuable, as by this means it is possible to recognise cases which would otherwise be missed owing to their extreme mildness, and it is also possible to discover those patients who remain in an infectious condition for long periods after the cessation of all visible signs of the disease.

No patients who were admitted into the Isolation Hospital were discharged from isolation until they had been examined three times with negative results, and the great majority of the patients, who were treated in their own homes, were examined in a similar manner.

The long continuance of the infection of diphtheria in some cases was well shown in two patients last year, who carried virulent diphtheria germs in their throats for several months after complete convalescence from the disease.

MIDWIVES' ACT, 1902.

Only five midwives were registered under this Act out of the comparatively large number of women who practise as such in the Borough.

At present registration is entirely voluntary, but after the year 1910 registration will be compulsory for all who wish to practise as midwives, so that there will be considerable difficulty in arranging for the attendance of those women who are not attended by medical practitioners, unless more trained midwives take up the work in Great Yarmouth.

During the year 224 confinements were attended by registered midwives, the labours resulting in 217 living children, 12 still-births, and one maternal death.

Sanitary Administration during 1907.

The Report of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Hassall), shows the number of inspections made by himself and the District Inspectors, with the results of the inspections and the measures adopted for the remedy of the defects discovered.

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

In addition to the premises inspected on account of special complaints by the occupiers and others interested, 914 houses were inspected in the course of the systematic house-to-house visitation, which has now been in progress for some years. Many serious and entirely unsuspected defects were discovered and remedied as a result of this inspection.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.

One dwelling was reported under these Acts during 1907, and was afterwards closed voluntarily by the owner without legal proceedings.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

One hundred and ten samples were sent to the Public Analyst during the year. Of this number, 72 were samples of milk, 8 were samples of butter, and 30 were samples of various foods.

Eighteen of the samples of milk were certified to be other than pure milk, 10 being impoverished by the addition of water or by the abstraction of a portion of the natural cream, eight samples being adulterated by the addition of Boric Acid or Formalin.

Eleven vendors of impoverished milk were prosecuted, nine were convicted, the fines inflicted varying from 5s. to £2. Three vendors of samples of milk containing

Formalin were fined £20 and costs in each case. It is to be hoped that these fines will discourage the use of this pernicious preservative. *ive*

The following table shows the number of samples obtained and submitted for examination, with the results of analysis :—

Article.	No. of Samples submitted to the Analyst.		Result of Analysis.	
			Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	..	72	54	18
Butter	..	8	8	0
Demerara Sugar		2	2	0
Ice Cream	..	4	4	0
Vinegar	..	4	2	2
Lard	..	4	4	0
Potted Meats	..	6	6	0
Margarine	..	2	0	2
Cheese	..	4	4	0
Cayenne Pepper		2	2	0
Bread	..	2	2	0
		—	—	—
Totals	110		88	22
		—	—	—

The details of the adulteration found in the samples of milk, with the results of magisterial or other proceedings, are as follow :—

ADULTERATION.	PROCEEDINGS.
1. 5 per cent. added water	Cautioned by letter from Town Clerk.
2. 12 per cent. added water	Fined £1 and costs.
3. Skim milk with 19 per cent. added water	Fined 5s. inclusive of costs.
4. 11 per cent entirely deprived of fat	Case dismissed.
5. 3 per cent. added water	None
6. Contained $6\frac{1}{2}$ grains Boric Acid per Imperial pint	Cautioned by letter from Town Clerk.
7. Contained 6 per cent. added water and 2.62 grains Boric Acid per Imperial pint	Fined £2 and £1 17s. 6d. costs.

ADULTERATION.

- 8 Contained $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains Boric Acid per Imperial pint and Formaldehyde
9. 31 per cent. added water, and Formaldehyde
10. $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added water
11. $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. added water
12. Contained 3.75 grains Boric Acid per Imperial pint
13. 56 per cent. entirely devoid of fat, also the sample contained Formaldehyde
14. Contained 1 grain Boric Acid per Imperial pint
15. Contained 3.25 grains Boric Acid per Imperial pint
16. $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. added water
17. $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added water
18. 4 per cent. added water

PROCEEDINGS.

- Fined £20 and £1 15s. 6d. costs.
- Fined £20 and £1 17s. 6d. costs.
- Case withdrawn.
- Fined 10s. and £1 15s. 6d. costs.
- Cautioned by letter from Town Clerk.
- Fined £20 and £1 17s. 6d. costs.
- Cautioned by letter from Town Clerk.
- Cautioned by letter from Town Clerk.
- Fined £2 and 15s. 6d. costs.
- Fined £2 and £1 18s. 6d. costs.
- Cautioned by letter from Town Clerk.

OTHER ARTICLES ADULTERATED.

MARGARINE—

19. Contained 30 grains Boric Acid per lb. None.
20. Contained 30 grains Boric Acid and 32 grains Farina (starchy matter) per lb. None.

MALT VINEGAR—

21. 3.3 per cent. Acetic Acid Cautioned by letter from Town Clerk.
22. 3.54 per cent. Acetic Acid Cautioned by letter from Town Clerk.

UN SOUND FOOD SEIZED IN 1907.

Ten cases (one ton) of Norway Herrings.

Twenty Haddocks.

Five Pigs, which had been suffocated, (total weight 560 lbs.)

Eight pounds of Plums.

Nine pounds of Bullaces.

Two Turkeys and six sets of Giblets, weighing in all 35 lbs.

The Fish Inspector seized over three hundred tons of Fish at the Wharf during the year. The fish were destroyed after being formally surrendered by the owners. The particulars of the seizures are as follows:—

Date.	Description.	Estimated weight.		
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
March 9	100 boxes Norway herring	10	0	0
„ 11	50 do. do. ..	5	0	0
Sept. 11	55 do. smoked haddocks		7	0
„ 28	3 swills herrings ..		6	0
Oct. 8	500 mackerel ..		3	0
„ 11	4 swills herring ..		8	0
„ 14	1 swill mackerel ..		2	2
„ 22	308 swills herring (8 parcels)	30	16	0
„ 23	970 do. do. (10 parcels)	97	0	0
„ 24	1208 do. do. (17 parcels)	120	16	0
„ 25	14 do. do. ..	1	8	0
„ 26	172 do. do. (3 parcels)	17	4	0
„ 28	19 cran herring ..	2	17	0
„ 29	88 swills do. ..	8	16	0
„ 30	49 do. do. ..	4	18	0
„ 31	6 do. do. ..		12	0
Nov. 2	5 do. do. ..		10	0
„ 8	14 do. do. ..	1	8	0
„ 12	45 do. do. ..	4	10	0
„ 14	100 do. do. (7 parcels)..	10	0	0
„ 14	92 do. do. (3 parcels)..	9	4	0
Total		326	5	2

In October an enormous number of herrings were caught and brought into the Haven, but, owing to delay in disposal, many of the herrings were unsaleable, and were seized by the Inspector on the Fish Wharf and Quays.

On October 22nd, the amount of fish seized was so great that manure merchants and farmers were unable to clear all the fish even as manure. In order to get rid of the fish a hopper barge was chartered, and over one hundred and twenty tons of fish were taken out of the haven and dumped at sea. On the same occasion the Surveyor's Department supplied 40 carts and gangs of men to assist in clearing the wharf.

In addition to the fish cleared from the wharf, over seven hundred and fifty tons of herring, which had been brought into Port, were taken out to sea again and thrown overboard by the fishermen themselves, as they would have been unsaleable when landed at the wharf, so that the total loss of herring during the three days ending October 24th cannot have been far short of one thousand tons, or considerably over eight million herrings.

The total amount of herrings landed during 1907 and the previous two years was:—

1907	..	51,700 Lasts
1906	..	34,534 „
1905	..	38,324 „

Report on Sanitary Work.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Thirteenth Annual Report of the work carried out in the above department during the year 1907. Particulars as to the nature and number of nuisances reported to the Health Committee, and dealt with by Statutory notices, also works of a similar nature, but dealt with by Preliminary notices.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL HASSALL.

TABLE A.

	Number of Visits.
Special inspections and investigations of complaints	2901
House to house inspections	914
Visits in connection with infectious diseases	512
Re-inspections to ascertain the progress of Sanitary notices	6389
Bakehouse inspections	351
Common lodging-house inspections (day-time)	179
„ „ „ (night-time)	120
Slaughter-house and knackers' yards inspections	244
Offensive trades and marine stores ...	173
Factories, workshops and work-places inspected	469
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops ...	383
Total ...	12,635

	Number.
Samples of well-water submitted for analysis	6
Samples of Food, etc. ...	110
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease ...	473
Houses, schools and workshops at which the smoke, water or chemical tests have been applied to the drains ...	271
Prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ...	9
Smoke observations taken ...	4

TABLE B.

During the year the following works have been carried out under Statutory and Preliminary notices :—

	Number.
Privies replaced with water closets ...	185
New drains laid ...	134
Drains cleared and repaired ...	295
Pan-container closets abolished ...	13
Pedestal closets provided ...	104
Earthenware gully-traps fixed ...	409
Flushing cisterns fixed to closets ...	56
Filthy houses cleansed and limewashed ...	31
Offensive accumulations removed ...	67
Nuisances from overcrowding abated ...	10
Animals and poultry removed ...	25
Water closets repaired ...	101
New sinks erected ...	169
Drains intercepted from sewers... ..	140
Rainwater cisterns abolished ...	44
Sink waste pipes disconnected ..	68
Yards and passages concreted ...	253
Drains ventilated ...	195
Spouting and fall pipes provided ...	146
Cowsheds and slaughter-houses limewashed	18
Bakehouses limewashed ...	52
Houses provided with Company's water	26

Dead wells and cesspools closed	...	5
Polluted wells closed	...	23
Houses made fit for human habitation	...	3
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains		119
Dilapidations made good	...	69
New urinals provided	...	12
Under floor spaces ventilated	...	39
Dust bins provided	...	83
Dykes cleansed	...	3
Manure bins provided	...	2
Miscellaneous items	...	83

DRAIN TESTING.

During the year 422 complaints have been received from householders and others, respecting the condition of the drains and sanitary fittings of houses, and other premises; an examination of the sanitary arrangements was made in every instance, and if necessary the smoke test was applied to the drains. This resulted in the detection of 48 defective drains, also many other nuisances. The necessary notices were served in the usual course, and in every instance the terms of the notices were complied with. The drains were also tested at all houses where cases of Typhoid Fever, Puerperal Fever or Diphtheria had occurred.

The total number of drain tests made during the year was 271, and the number of defects found was 93. Particulars as to the nature of these defects are given in the following table :—

TABLE C.

Showing the localities of sewer gas escapes discovered by drain testing.

		Number.
Into Breakfast rooms	...	7
„ Kitchens and sculleries	...	9
„ Bedrooms	...	10

				Numbers.
Into Lobbies and other parts of houses	...	...	...	10
„ Internal w.c's.	...	...	...	6
„ External w.c's.	...	...	...	24
„ Yards and passages	...	...	...	61
„ Adjoining houses	...	...	...	2
From defective soil pipes	...	...	...	7
„ defective vent shafts	...	...	...	3
„ heads and joints of rainwater pipes	...	...	...	4
„ around yard gullies:	...	...	...	8
„ defective drain connections	...	...	...	41
„ defective w.c. connections	...	...	...	18
„ defective interceptors	...	...	...	7
„ sink wastes, etc., connected direct	...	...	...	5

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTION.

Premises.		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	...	18	2	—
Workshops (including workshop, laundries and fish curers)		111	18	—
Work-places (including fish-yards)		148	5	—
Home-workers' premises		192	6	—
		—	—	—
Totals	...	469	31	Nil.
		—	—	—

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.		
Want of cleanliness	...	4	4	—
Want of ventilation	...	1	1	—
Want of drainage of floors	...	2	2	—
Defective drains	...	3	3	—
Offensive accumulation on premises	...	3	3	—
No water supply provided	...	1	1	—

Particulars.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.		
	Found.	Remedied.	Number of Prosecutions.
Structural dilapidations ...	1	1	—
Sanitary Accommodation {	Insufficient	5	—
	Unsuitable or defective	10	—
	Not separate for sexes	1	—
	—	—	—
Totals	31	29	Nil.
	—	—	—

HOME WORK.

List of out-workers received twice in the year	...	46
List of out-workers received once in the year	...	5
Total number of out-workers on lists	...	207

Nuisances were found to exist on out-workers premises in 18 instances, and in each case the nuisance was abated.

NATURE AND NUMBER OF REGISTERED AND
UNREGISTERED FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES
VISITED DURING THE YEAR.

(excluding Out-workers' premises).

Nature.	Number of Visits.	
Shoemakers	16
Tinsmiths	3
Dressmakers	12
Net chambers	13
Confectioners	2
Boat-builders	2
Millwrights	1
Bakehouses	1
Blacksmiths	2
Tailors	24
Drapers	1

Nature.		Number of Visits.
Corkcutters	...	3
Carpenters	...	3
Engineers	...	8
Printers	...	6
Baking Powder Manufacturers	...	2
Fish-houses and yards	...	151
Mineral Water Works	...	5
Cycle Engineers	...	5
Saddlers	...	1
Foundries	...	4
Milliners	...	3
Basket-maker	...	1
Oilcloth Manufacturers	...	2
Rope-walk	...	3
Picture Framers	...	3
		<hr/>
Total	...	277
		<hr/>

NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS, ETC., ON THE REGISTER
AT THE END OF THE YEAR, 1907.

Nature.		Number.
Bakehouses	...	101
Baking Powder Makers	...	3
Bedding Manufacturers	...	2
Boat-builders	...	7
Bottling Store	...	1
Blacksmiths	...	12
Builders	...	2
Basket-makers	...	4
Bone-boilers	...	1
Carpenters and Joiners	...	23
Confectioners	...	8
Coopers	...	4
Engineers	...	6
Ice Manufactory	...	1

Nature.			Number.
Printing Works	...	...	1
Carriage Builders	...	...	2
Cabinet Makers	...	...	5
Cycle Engineers	...	...	6
Cork-cutters	...	...	2
Dressmakers	...	...	45
Fish-curers	...	...	60
Foundries	...	...	2
Hairdressers	...	...	2
Lock and Tinsmiths	...	...	10
Laundries	...	...	1
Milliners	...	...	12
Marine Stores	...	...	8
Netting Chambers	...	...	28
Outfitters	...	...	2
Oilskin Manufacturers	...	...	4
Picture Framers	...	...	3
Plumbers and Painters	...	...	5
Ropemakers	...	...	1
Scalemakers	...	...	1
Sailmakers	...	...	2
Tailors ...	...	...	32
Tripe-dressers	...	...	1
Whitesmiths	...	...	2
Woodturners	...	...	1
Wheelwrights	...	...	4
Shoemakers	...	...	59
Upholsterers	...	...	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	85
Hide, Skin and Fat Merchants	...	...	1
Saddlers	...	...	3
Millwrights	...	...	1
Total			567

Port Sanitary Work.

The limits of the Port of Great Yarmouth are as follows :—

- (1.) The whole of the Littoral, extending from the north, from the Flood Gate at the northern boundary of the Parish of Winterton, to the south at League hole in the Parish of Corton.
- (2.) The River Yare from its mouth to Breydon Water.
- (3.) Breydon Water.
- (4.) The River Yare from its junction with Breydon water at the south-western extremity to a straight line drawn from the southern extremity of the common boundary of the Parish of Reedham, and the detached part of the Parish of Moulton at right angles to the adjacent bank of the River, and continued thence across the River to the opposite bank.
- (5.) The River Bure from Breydon Water to a straight line drawn across the River opposite a point where the common boundary of the Parishes of Great Yarmouth and Caister-next-Yarmouth meet on the east bank of the River.
- (6.) The River Waveney from Breydon Water southward to a straight line drawn across the River at the termination of the common boundary of the Parishes of Burgh Castle and Belton.

Together with all the waters within such limits.

The Collector of Customs kindly supplies the following information as to the traffic of the Port :—

**Return of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels arriving at this Port
during the Year 1907.**

Number of Ships.				Aggregate Tonnage.				Number of Seamen.*	
FOREIGN.		COASTING.		FOREIGN.		COASTING.		British	Foreign
Sail.	Steam	Sail.	Steam	Sail.	Steam	Sail.	Steam		
241	248	391	1051	28771	62609	32561	104453	6644	2700

*Estimate only.

The Sanitary Administration of the Port of Great Yarmouth is carried out by the Health Committee of the Corporation, with the assistance of the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough, and a Special Sanitary Inspector who devotes the greater part of his time to this work, although he is also Inspector of Fish at the Fish-wharf, and Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts.

It is, of course, impossible for the single inspector to board all vessels immediately after arrival, but with the information derived from the Custom Authorities, Coast-guard and the Pilots, the present system works well in practice.

Deaths in the Port. Nine deaths were registered in the Port during the year. Five of this number were non-residents, and the remainder were residents whose deaths are included in the statistics for the Borough. An inquest was held on every death registered during the year, the causes of death being returned as due to drowning in eight cases, heart disease in the remaining case.

Sickness in Feb. 2nd.—Dutch steamship "Beta."
 connection with A sailor from this ship was removed
 the Port. to the General Hospital, suffering from
 Asthmatic Bronchitis.

June 27th.—H.M.S. "Africa," of the Channel Fleet.
 An A.B. was removed from this ship to the Isolation
 Hospital, suffering from Scarlet Fever. His kit was
 brought ashore for disinfection, and fumigation on board
 was carried out under the direction of the Fleet
 Surgeon.

July 12th.—British steamship "Magda." Enquiries
re Enteric Fever. Case taken ashore at Gravesend. All
 well on arrival in this port.

August 16th.—Lugger "Oregon," L.T. 321. Skipper
 died at sea. At the subsequent inquest a verdict of
 "Natural causes" was given.

August 24th.—Steam trawler "Sturgeon," B.N. 17.
 The mate was brought into port suffering from an internal
 injury, and was treated by his private medical attendant.

October 28th.—Steam drifter "Fern," Y.H. 763. A
 fireman was found to be suffering from Quinsy.

November 12th.—Lugger "Boy Arthur," Y.H. 241.
 This vessel was disinfected owing to the discovery of a
 case of Diphtheria.

November 27th.—Steam drifter "Lowestoft," H. 492.
 This vessel was disinfected owing to the occurrence of a
 case of scarlet fever.

Inspections made
in 1907.

The number of vessels inspected on
entering the port was as follows :—

				Number inspected.	Number re- ported to be defective.	Number of Orders issued
FOREIGN—						
Steamers	...	...		162	14	10
Sailing	...	...		107	5	5
Fishing	...	...		9	1	1
Total from Foreign Ports			...	278	20	16
COASTWISE—						
Steamers	...	...		167	6	5
Sailing	...	...		24	4	4
Fishing	...	...		78	8	8
Total from Coast Ports			...	269	18	17

These vessels were of the following nationalities :—

British	..	..	294
Norwegian		..	89
Swedish	..	..	61
German	..	..	38
Dutch	..	..	19
Russian	..	..	16
Danish	..	..	20
French	..	..	3
Belgian	..	..	5
Italian	..	..	2

The following list shows the nature of the defects
reported in the previous table :—

Dirty forecastles	..	..	19
Forecastles to re-paint or limewash			3
Defects in sanitary arrangements	..		5

Defects in ventilation	..	3
Filthy w.c.'s	..	4
Foul ship's holds	..	3
Suspicious drinking water (2 tanks)		1

These defects necessitated re-inspection in most cases.

Special enquiries In consequence of the existence of an
 re epidemic of this disease at a Scottish
Typhoid Fever. fishing port, every fishing vessel, upon
 arrival in Yarmouth for the autumn fishing, was visited
 to see that the members of the crews were all well. In
 several instances fresh water was supplied, to take the
 place of water drawn from doubtful sources. Considering
 the close relationship between Great Yarmouth and the
 infected port, it is somewhat remarkable that no cases
 of Typhoid Fever were discovered in the harbour during
 the year under report.

BILGE PUMPING ON FISHING VESSELS.—Three
 vessels were reported for this offence, explanations were
 forthcoming from the owners and skippers, and
 prosecutions were not deemed necessary.

Work under the Canal Boats Acts.

During the year, 47 boats under these Acts were inspected by the Inspector (Mr. Wharfe), all being reported perfectly satisfactory as regards cleanliness and sanitary arrangements.

The only infringements of the Acts were of a technical character, one vessel not being duly marked with its registration number and the name of the Registration Authority. These matters were remedied by the owners when their attention was called to them.

The total number of vessels registered under the Acts still remains 57, but many vessels which might be registered under the Canal Boats Acts are registered by the Board of Trade, no further registration under the Canal Boats Acts being necessary.

No cases of sickness occurred on vessels registered under these Acts.

The sanitary condition of our local river craft is well maintained, and is very creditable to the men working in them.
