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BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

REPORT
ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF
SCARBOROUGH

DURING THE YEAR 1897,

BY

HERBERT LITTLEJOHN,

M.B., D.P.H., F.R.C.S., Ed.,


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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Health Office,

Scarborough,

February 3rd, 1898.

To the Town Council of the Borough of Scarborough.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Third Annual Report upon the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Borough, and in doing so I take this opportunity of again thanking you for your courtesy and consideration during the past year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HERBERT LITTLEJOHN

1847
The first of the year
was a very dry one
and the crops were
very poor. The
winter was also
very dry and the
crops were very
poor. The spring
was also very dry
and the crops were
very poor. The
summer was also
very dry and the
crops were very
poor. The autumn
was also very dry
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BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

REPORT.

POPULATION.—The estimated population for the year 1897 is 36,000, an increase of 300 over that of last year.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—Taking the area of the Borough as 2,292 acres, the proportion of persons to the acre as a whole is 15·7, while the relative proportion of persons to the acre in various sub-divisions of the Borough is estimated as follows:—

*TABLE I.

Ward.	Area in Acres.	Population.	Persons per Acre.
North-West	139	7989	57·47
North	193	4964	25·72
South	901	4407	4·89
East	97	6943	71·57
West	844	5373	6·36
Central	118	6324	53·59

* The larger portions of the South and West Wards are composed of arable or other land unbuilt upon.

MARRIAGES.—During the year 381 Marriages took place. The following Table shews the number of Marriages during the past eight years:—

1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
292	268	307	306	312	345	330	381

BIRTHS.—During the year 942 Births were registered, a decrease of 4 compared with last year. The Birth-rate was 26·1.

The following Table indicates the proportion of Male to Female Births, the number of illegitimate children born, as well as the distribution of the total Births throughout the various months of the year.

TABLE II.

1897.	Males.	Females	Total.	Illegitimate.		
				Males.	Females	Total.
January	37	33	70	1	4	5
February	30	25	55	3	3	6
March.....	41	39	80	7	2	9
April	41	43	84	3	3	6
May	53	35	88	10	4	14
June	43	47	90	6	7	13
July.....	43	45	88	5	3	8
August	41	45	86	3	5	8
September	36	33	69	4	1	5
October	41	34	75	5	2	7
November	37	38	75	7	1	8
December	42	40	82	2	5	7
Total.....	485	457	942	56	40	96

DEATHS.—624 Deaths were registered during the year, which, after deducting the deaths of 22 non-resident persons, represents an annual mortality of 16·72.

Table No. III. shews the number of deaths at the various age periods, distributed throughout the quarters of the year.

TABLE III.

Age Period.	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Total.
Under 1 day	4	7	7	2	20
1 day to 1 week	0	2	0	5	7
1 week to 1 month	2	2	4	6	14
1 month to 1 year	14	27	40	26	107
1—2 years	6	6	10	0	22
2—3 „	1	5	1	1	8
3—4 „	5	1	2	2	10
4—5 „	1	2	1	0	4
5—10 „	4	3	3	4	14
10—20 „	4	6	6	2	18
20—30 „	11	4	12	4	31
30—40 „	7	5	7	10	29
40—50 „	9	16	13	14	52
50—60 „	8	16	8	11	43
60—70 „	18	21	21	25	85
70—80 „	33	20	13	26	92
80—90 „	9	15	2	16	42
90—100 „	3	0	1	0	4
Total	139	158	151	154	602

Table No. IV. shewing total Births and Deaths, and Illegitimate Births and Deaths in the last 20 years.

TABLE IV.

	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
Births	914	975	1006	939	963	939	963	953	901	982	920	871	892	987	879	917	828	930	946	942
Illegitimate } mate }	86	77	73	74	80	65	66	65	83	72	78	70	73	77	78	94	68	63	64	96
Deaths.....	611	614	619	538	611	633	607	587	643	600	562	678	620	725	586	707	588	717	560	602
Illegitimate } mate }	36	29	37	21	26	31	37	16	34	35	21	27	20	26	29	39	26	32	17	30

The number of deaths registered in 1896 was 560, and the death-rate 15·6.

The increase in the number of deaths, and the consequent raising of the death-rate above that of last year is mainly to be accounted for by a greater mortality from Stomachic Diseases, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, Senility, and Influenza. Table No. V. enables a comparison to be drawn between this and previous years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Under the age of one year the mortality was 148, an increase of 23 as compared with last year.

The chief causes of death in this age period, as shewn in Table No. VII. were Diseases of the Digestive Organs (including Diarrhœa), Whooping Cough, Convulsions, and Premature Birth.

The Infantile Death-rate, viz.—the deaths under one year per 1,000 births—was 157·11, or 25 per 1,000 higher than last year.

Of the total deaths 30 were of illegitimate children, of which 27 or 90 per cent. were under the age of one year, and, as 96 illegitimate children were born, the Illegitimate Infantile Death-rate was 312·5 per 1,000.

Since my last Report, there has come into force an Act of Parliament, which, if rigidly carried out, will do much to reduce the mortality among young children.

This Act, entitled “The Infant Life Protection Act,” has for its object the Amending of the Law for the better Protection of Infant Life, and its more important provisions are as follows:—

Any person retaining or receiving for hire or reward in that behalf more than one infant under the age of five years, for the purpose of maintaining

such infants apart from their parents for a longer period than forty-eight hours, shall, within the said forty-eight hours, give notice thereof to the Local Authority.

The Local Authority may appoint Male or Female Inspectors to enforce this Act.

Any Inspector or person duly appointed or authorized in writing by or on behalf of the Local Authority, shall from time to time inspect any infants referred to in any notice given under this Act, in order to satisfy himself as to the proper maintenance of such infants, or to give any necessary advice or directions as to such maintenance.

Should any infant be kept in any house so unfit or so overcrowded as to endanger its health, or be retained by any person whose ignorance or negligence is such as to endanger its life, an order may be obtained from the Local Authority, authorizing its removal to the Workhouse or place of safety.

In the case of the death of any infant under this Act, it is made compulsory on the part of the person having the care of such infant to give notice to the Coroner, who shall, unless a proper medical certificate of death be produced, hold an inquest on the body.

In England, but outside the Metropolitan area, by the Local Authority is meant the Board of Guardians, whose duty it is to enforce the provisions of the Act.

VACCINATION STATISTICS.—During the year 1897 166 children were successfully vaccinated in the Scarborough Sub-District.

The Sub-District includes the Borough of Scarborough and the country to the north of it as far as Peak.

When it is considered that in 1896 and 1897 there were 946 and 942 births respectively, registered in the Borough alone, and that the average age for Vaccination is about the seventh month, the proportion of unvaccinated children must be very large.

Recent Vaccination alone is capable of preventing an attack of the disease, and with the universal use of pure Calf Lymph, there remains no reasonable grounds of objection for even the staunchest Anti-Vaccinationist.

In several towns in Yorkshire and Durham cases of Small Pox have occurred and in my opinion too great care cannot be exercised in first preventing if possible the importation of infection, and second in taking such measures as will lead to the early detection of a case and its prompt isolation.

So far as the Sanitary Department is concerned, every precaution is being taken, and should a case unfortunately occur, the means for effectually dealing with it are ready to hand.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Of the notifiable Zymotic Diseases, 234 cases, comprising 202 of Scarlet Fever, 23 of Enteric

Fever, 1 of Typhus Fever, 6 of Diphtheria, and 2 of Puerperal Fever, were notified during the year, with a mortality of 11, while Whooping Cough and Diarrhœa, to which compulsory notification does not apply, were responsible for 17 and 23 deaths respectively.

TABLE V.

Year.	Birth-rate per 1000.		Natural Increase.	Zymotic death-rate per 1000.		Zymotic disease rate per 1000, Scarborough.	General death-rate per 1000.	
	Scarbro'.	England and Wales.		Scarbro'.	England and Wales.		Scarbro'.	England and Wales.
1875	28.16	35.4	218	2.4	3.4	..	19.51	22.7
1876	30.09	36.3	348	1.3	3.1	..	16.28	20.9
1877	30.59	36.0	294	1.9	2.7	..	18.95	20.3
1878	32.23	35.6	303	2.2	3.4	..	20.24	21.6
1879	33.50	34.7	361	1.2	1.9	..	20.17	20.7
1880	23.87	34.2	387	2.1	3.3	..	20.06	20.5
1881	30.33	33.9	401	0.8	2.3	..	16.34	18.9
1882	35.22	33.8	352	1.6	2.7	..	18.22	19.6
1883	29.19	33.5	306	1.3	2.3	..	18.84	19.5
1884	29.40	33.6	357	1.8	2.8	..	17.31	19.5
1885	29.77	32.9	366	0.7	2.2	..	16.67	19.0
1886	26.53	32.8	258	1.4	2.4	..	18.40	19.3
1887	26.97	31.9	332	0.8	2.4	..	16.64	18.8
1888	26.24	31.2	358	0.6	1.8	..	15.66	17.8
1889	24.39	31.1	193	2.4	2.2	..	18.26	17.9
1890	24.53	30.2	272	0.9	2.1	3.5	16.44	19.1
1891	26.08	31.4	162	1.2	1.9	3.05	20.17	22.5
1892	25.5	30.5	293	0.9	1.9	5.1	16.5	19.0
1893	26.5	30.8	210	2.2	2.47	7.3	19.9	19.2
1894	24.08	29.6	250	0.9	1.76	6.2	16.4	16.6
1895	26.34	..	213	2.29	2.14	5.1	20.3	18.7
1896	26.5	20.7	386	1.09	2.18	3.6	15.6	17.1
1897	26.1	29.7	340	1.41	2.15	6.5	16.72	17.4

The total Zymotic mortality was thus 51, representing a *Zymotic death-rate* of 1.41 per 1,000 of the population.

A heavier mortality from Whooping Cough and Diarrhœa is responsible for a rise of .3 in the death-rate of this, compared with that of the previous year.

TABLE VI.—SHEWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES.

DISEASE.	Ward.	N.W.	N.	C.	E.	W.	S.	Total.
Bronchitis		9	7	1	10	5	..	32
Pneumonia		5	5	8	2	5	4	29
Phthisis		7	7	6	6	6	3	35
Other Tubercular Diseases		7	3	2	2	2	3	19
Cancer		10	6	9	3	3	5	36
Rheumatism		2	..	1	..	1	..	4
Old Age.....		9	8	10	9	3	3	42
Influenza		2	1	2	1	1	2	9
Enteric Fever		2	..	..	1	1	..	4
Scarlet Fever		4	..	..	1	1	..	6
Puerperal Fever	1	..	1
Whooping Cough.....		5	1	2	4	4	1	17
Diarrhoea		3	4	5	7	4	..	23
All other causes		98	38	64	60	63	22	345
Total Deaths.....		163	80	110	106	100	43	602
Ward Death-rate		20·4	16·1	17·3	15·2	18·6	9·7	

SCARLET FEVER.—202 cases of this disease were notified, as compared with 86 in the previous year.

It is difficult to fix upon any one reason for this considerable increase, but there can be little doubt that carelessness on the part of parents and the introduction of infection from outside have played their part.

PERIOD OF PREVALENCE.—As will be seen from Table No. VIII. during the first five months of the year the town was comparatively free; but that in June the number of notifications rose to nearly double that of any previous month, and the cases continued increasing until in September the maximum of 42 was reached, from which the number of notifications rapidly fell to 9 cases, reported in the last month of the year.

TABLE VII.—DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards	Total.
Convulsions	20	3	..	..	..	..	23
Apoplexy .....	..	..	..	..	20	18	38
Epilepsy .....	..	..	1	..	3	1	5
Paralysis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation and Disease of the Brain	5	1	..	2	7	11	26
Effects of Drink .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bronchitis	6	11	..	..	4	11	32
Phthisis	1	..	3	4	26	1	35
Other Tubercular Diseases	3	2	6	2	5	1	19
Pneumonia	4	5	..	1	13	6	29
Asthma .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	1	2	..	..	..	1	4
Disease of the Heart ..	..	..	1	1	28	39	69
Do. Stomach ..	17	2	..	2	2	..	23
Do. Liver ..	..	..	..	1	5	2	8
Do. Bowels ..	3	2	..	..	4	3	12
Do. Kidneys ..	..	2	1	1	16	5	25
Do. Bladder ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Do. Womb ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cancer .....	..	..	..	..	21	15	36
Rheumatism	1	..	1	..	..	2	4
Mesenteric Disease, Atrophy, &c.	14	..	..	..	1	..	15
Old Age .....	..	..	..	..	1	41	42
Premature Birth	27	..	..	..	..	..	27
Child Birth .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Inquest .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injuries	1	..	1	..	..	1	3
Syphilis	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Other Diseases	13	3	4	1	18	13	52
Uncertified .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .....	..	..	..	..	4	5	9
Small-Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina	1	1	1	1	2	..	6
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Membranous Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ..	..	..	2	1	1	..	4
Continued Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	8	8	1	..	..	..	17
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ..	20	3	..	..	..	..	23
Total Deaths.....	149	46	22	17	189	179	602

TYPE OF THE DISEASE AND MORTALITY.—The disease was of a mild type, as is evidenced by the fact that out of the total cases only 6, or 3 per cent., proved fatal.

CAUSES OF INCREASED PREVALENCE. — As previously mentioned, a want of care on the part of parents and others in charge of children, the fact that cases are imported into the Borough from outside, and those seasonal influences which undoubtedly produce a tendency in the disease to increase in the last six months of the year.

How the carelessness and utter want of consideration for others, on the part of parents, is to be overcome it is difficult to see.

In so many of the cases the symptoms are so ill-defined, even the rash being slight and evanescent, that the mother is almost justified in describing it as a "feverish cold with a heat rash."

Some good at all events might be accomplished by Health Lectures being made more popular, and the lecturer devoting more time to refuting the common fallacies connected with infection, and at the same time urging upon his audience the enormous importance to themselves and others of, in all cases, having a medical opinion.

I am convinced that, however useful they may be under certain circumstances, works on Household Medicine have in this particular much to answer for, and that their use in the first instance frequently renders futile the efforts of the Medical Attendant, as well as those of the officials to whom the care of the public health is entrusted.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.—Every case was visited, and the usual enquiries made, in order to ascertain whether any relation existed between such case and

the milk supply, school attendance, or a previous case. In no case was the milk supply the apparent cause of infection, but in many, attendance at a school in which cases had occurred, and contact with persons suffering from the disease, were proved only too clearly to be accountable for the attack.

Isolation in Hospital being by far the most satisfactory precaution, as many cases as could be persuaded were removed, and in all, out of the total 202 cases notified, 123, or nearly 70 per cent., were treated in the Sanatorium. This percentage, looking to the nature of our accommodation, I consider highly satisfactory.

Where isolation was refused, disinfectants and printed instructions as to the Hygienic care of the case were supplied gratuitously, and as far as was possible a supervision was exercised over the movements of the occupants of the infected house

The number of individual houses attacked was 148, and the following Tables indicate the distribution of the total cases throughout those houses, and the nature of their accommodation.

SCARLET FEVER.

No. of Cases in a House.	No. of Instances.	No. of Cases.
1 in a house.....	111	111
2 " 	21	42
3 " 	15	45
4 " 	1	4
5 " .....	..	..
6 " .....	..	..
Total.....	148	202

SCARLET FEVER.

Nature of Accommodation.	No. of Instances.	No. of Cases.	No. of Cases Removed.
1 Room .....	..	..	..
2 " .....	..	..	..
3 "	13	17	13
4 "	21	32	23
5 "	114	153	87
	148	202	123

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Two cases were notified, and of these one proved fatal.

DIPHThERIA.—Six cases were notified, as compared with eight last year, and reference to Table No. IX. will indicate the Wards in which they occurred.

TABLE VIII.

SHewing THE NUMBER AND NATURE OF THE CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH MONTH.

DISEASE.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Total.
Scarlet Fever ..	2	4	8	7	9	17	18	27	42	35	24	9	202
Enteric Fever ..	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	5	4	3	1	23
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria ....	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Total.....	7	5	12	9	11	17	18	30	47	39	27	12	234

Of the various houses in which cases occurred, in four of them defects were discovered, which probably accounted for the disease.

Of the six cases notified, three were removed into the Sanatorium. All the cases made a satisfactory recovery.

TABLE IX.

SHEWING THE NUMBER AND NATURE OF THE CASES NOTIFIED FROM
EACH WARD OF THE BOROUGH.

DISEASE.	N.W.	N.	C.	E.	W.	S.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	54	14	26	37	51	20	202
Enteric Fever	9	1	4	4	4	1	23
Typhus Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria	2	1	3	..	..	..	6
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Total.....	67	16	33	41	56	21	234

Nothing is so difficult as the certain diagnosis of Diphtheria without a Bacteriological Examination, and I trust that in the new Infectious Hospital, accommodation and the necessary apparatus will be provided for this purpose.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Twenty-three cases of this disease were notified, as compared with 42 in the previous year. Of this number, however, two were traceable to infection caught elsewhere, thus reducing the number of those contracted in Scarborough to twenty-one.

Table No. IXA. indicates the relation of this disease, as well as that of Diphtheria, to the various Wards during the past eight years, while Table No. VIII. shews its distribution throughout the months of the year.

Of the several houses in which cases occurred, in 13 instances were defects discovered, which might have given rise to the disease.

In 10 instances only privies existed, in five there was both privy and water-closet accommodation, while in two a water-closet alone was present.

TABLE IXA.—SHEWING TYPHOID FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA IN UNDER-MENTIONED YEARS DISTRIBUTED IN WARDS.

Ward.	N.W.		N.		C.		E.		W.		S.		Total.	
	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria
1890	6	3	9	10	4	11	16	..	1	1	4	2	40	27
1891	12	14	9	3	16	2	2	2	2	1	..	2	41	24
1892	12	4	4	..	6	2	..	4	2	2	1	1	25	13
1893	4	4	11	7	4	6	4	2	12	1	9	1	44	21
1894	10	2	10	6	13	1	16	1	10	2	5	3	64	15
1895	35	4	17	2	19	2	17	1	14	3	7	..	109	12
1896	10	3	6	1	9	2	3	..	4	2	2	..	34	8
1897	9	2	1	1	4	3	4	..	4	..	1	—	23	6

Of the total 23 cases, four proved fatal, giving a case mortality of 17·3 per cent. and one of 0·1 per 1,000 of the population.

Of the total cases only three were removed to Hospital.

MEASLES.—Not being a notifiable disease, I have no accurate knowledge of the extent to which Measles were present; but the fact that no deaths were even indirectly attributed to its influence, indicates pretty clearly that if it did exist, it was of a very mild type, and was certainly not so widely spread as was the case last year.

In my last Report I discussed the question of notification of this disease, and, while I have no intention of again doing so, I would point out that the question still remains one of importance, especially to Scarborough, and one, therefore, worthy of your serious consideration.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Seventeen deaths from this disease were registered during the year, or more than double the number recorded last year.

As is the case with Measles, notification does not apply to Whooping Cough, but I have, however, had during the year ample evidence of the fact that this disease has been very prevalent.

The increase, therefore, in the number of deaths is easily accounted for, more especially as its fatal effect on young children is so well known. Indeed, of the total 17 deaths, all with one exception, occurred in children under the age of five years.

There is nothing I should more like to impress upon parents than the necessity for guarding their children from cold, and of preventing them from attending school, or mixing with other children, while they are suffering from this disease.

It is comparatively rare for a child to succumb to Whooping Cough pure and simple, but nothing is more common than for a child, during the long period of what appears to be convalescence, to contract acute Bronchitis or Inflammation of the Lungs, which may quickly prove fatal.

DIARRHŒA.—This disease accounted for 23 deaths, as compared with 12 in the previous year.

TABLE X.—SHEWING THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE DEATHS FROM DIARRHŒA IN THE UNDERMENTIONED YEARS.

Year.	Ward.	N.W.	N.	C.	E.	W.	S.	Total.
1892		2	..	4	1	1	..	8
1893		14	5	4	10	15	3	51
1894		3	1	1	..	1	2	8
1895		14	12	4	7	16	..	53
1896		1	1	1	3	6	..	12
1897		3	4	5	7	4	..	23
Total.....		37	23	19	28	43	5	155

Of the total deaths, 20 occurred in children under the age of one year, while of those, 14 were less than six months old.

The following Table indicates the Ward distribution of the deaths from Diarrhœa during the past six years.

In my last Report I mentioned what, in my opinion, were the chief factors in the causation of this disease, and so far as I have been able to ascertain, the same conditions exist and have exerted their influence during the past year. Of the total deaths, 18 occurred in children under the age of one year.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

PHTHISIS.—There were five fewer deaths attributed to this disease than in 1896, when 40 were recorded. Indeed, on no occasion during the last 20 years has the Phthisis death-rate been so low.

That Phthisis or Consumption is infectious is beyond dispute, whether that infection comes from another Phthisical patient, or be transmitted through the media of infected milk or meat, and I hold that it is the duty of every Medical Officer to seize any meat dangerously affected with Tuberculosis, as well as to afford facilities for the disinfection of any room or articles of clothing, etc., which may have been used by a person suffering from this disease.

My opinion of the danger of consuming Tuberculous meat is probably known in Scarborough; but I take this opportunity of urging upon the Council the necessity of making the public aware that, where a case of Phthisis may at the time exist, or where a person may have died from the disease, the room and the bedding, etc., will be disinfected free of charge, just as is the case in other infectious diseases.

BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, ETC.—There were 13 fewer deaths from these diseases than were recorded in the previous year.

Reference to Table No. XI. will enable a comparison to be made between this and previous years, so far as these particular diseases are concerned, and it will be noticed, that on no occasion during the past 20 years have Respiratory diseases (exclusive of Phthisis) caused so few deaths.

A gradual reduction in the death-rate from Respiratory diseases is to any community of great importance, but to Scarborough—a health and pleasure resort—it is of vital importance.

In fact, I believe that I am right in saying that a health and pleasure resort with constant high Zymotic and Respiratory death-rates, notwithstanding all its scenic and other attractions, must inevitably, and perhaps permanently, suffer in popularity.

It is, therefore, necessary that care be taken to render the conditions under which we live as antagonistic as possible to these diseases.

The popular idea is that such diseases as Phthisis, Pneumonia, and Bronchitis are the result simply of "cold." That may no doubt be the exciting cause, but the real, the predisposing cause, is any condition which, acting upon the system, so lowers its vitality as to make it possible for cold to take effect.

Such conditions are want of light and ventilation, dampness of soil, both within and without dwellings, imperfect sewerage and drainage, and any nuisance which pollutes the air or soil.

I do not profess to have mentioned all the preventible causes of Respiratory diseases, but the

few I have mentioned are those which, in my opinion, should receive the serious consideration of the Council.

SANATORIUM.

During the year 129 patients were admitted to the Sanatorium, or 61 more than in 1896, when 68 received treatment.

The following Table indicates the nature of the disease, and the ages of the patients who were admitted.

TABLE XI.—ADMISSIONS TO SANATORIUM.

Disease.	Under 5 years.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and upwards.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	23	78	12	8	2	123
Enteric Fever . . . . .	..	1	2	..	..	3
Diphtheria . . . . .	..	3	..	..	..	3
Total	23	82	14	8	2	129

Looking to the uninviting character of the present buildings, it is satisfactory to note the large percentage of Scarlet Fever cases which accepted treatment, and I may say that, apart from my own efforts, and those of my staff who have so ably assisted me, much of the credit for this is due to the high class of nurses employed, and to the skill and kindness with which they have performed their duties.

The small number of cases of Enteric Fever admitted, is accounted for by the fact that, Scarlet Fever being the prevalent disease, and the one more difficult to treat with safety in a private house, I deemed it the better policy to reserve the greater portion of the accommodation for that disease,

leaving the Enteric cases to be cared for at their homes.

Of the total cases admitted, two of Scarlet Fever terminated fatally.

NEW INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

According to the instructions of the Sanitary Committee, the Borough Engineer and I prepared plans of an Isolation Hospital, on the lines of a special report submitted to the Committee in the previous year.

It was considered advisable, however, that, prior to any definite consideration of them, they should be submitted to the Local Government Board, in order that any serious objection to the rough plans might be met, before any detail work was expended on them.

This was done, and at the Conference the officials of the Board pointed out certain arrangements which, in their opinion, were defective and likely to interfere with the efficiency of the Hospital.

I am aware that the Borough Engineer has in hand plans giving effect to the recommendations of the Board, and which in many ways are superior to those first substituted.

Intimately associated with the consideration of a new general Infectious Hospital, is the question of acquiring a site for a Small-pox Hospital.

At the present time, Scarborough possesses an excellent Hospital for this disease, but situated on the ground upon which it is intended to erect the general Infectious Hospital.

As it is not contemplated, nor, indeed, in my opinion, advisable to have both on the same site, I submit that the necessity for acquiring land for the purpose I have mentioned is an urgent one.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

These, both Public and Private, have been systematically inspected, and, on the whole, were found to be kept as free from nuisance as their situation and construction rendered possible.

My opinion, however, as to the desirability of the gradual removal of the Private Slaughter-houses remains unaltered.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

So far as this important branch of sanitation was concerned the past year has been an eventful one.

For two years the Corporation had contracted for the removal of the whole of the refuse of the Borough.

The refuse was, by the terms of the contract, deposited at a siding on the Scarborough and Whitby Railway, in the Falsgrave district of the Borough.

From thence the greater part was conveyed by the contractor by rail to a depot at Peak, while the smaller and more valuable portion was, as far as was possible and the season permitted, distributed to the farmers in the surrounding country.

In the early part of 1897 complaints were made as to the nuisance arising from the heap at Peak, and in August an injunction was granted prohibiting, after the expiry of three months from the date of trial, any further deposit on that site.

It was evident that some other method of disposal would ultimately have to be resorted to, and the Corporation, very rightly I think, determined upon the erection of a Refuse Destructor.

TYPE OF DESTROYER.

Numerous visits were paid by a Sub-Committee, which was accompanied by the Borough Engineer and myself, to the more modern Destroyers at that time in use, and as a result a Report was submitted and ultimately adopted, recommending the erection of a Horsfall Destroyer of eight cells.

The peculiarity of Scarborough refuse, containing as it does a large proportion of excrementitious matter, rendered the choice of a Destroyer a somewhat difficult one, but I am convinced that the type selected, in connection with which are a new and special method of charging the cells, and an improved dust chamber will, with careful management, give the best results.

SITE FOR THE DESTROYER.

This is a question the decision of which is beset with more difficulties than was that of the type of Destroyer.

These difficulties may be divided into two classes—Economic and Sanitary.

With the economic, relating as they do more to the financial bearings of the question, I am not called upon to deal.

SANITARY.—These are few in number, but in my opinion of great importance.

That a Destroyer, which is to consume Scarborough refuse, or indeed any house refuse, should be placed as far away as is reasonably possible from inhabited dwelling-houses, is an axiom the truth of which no sanitarian will deny.

What a reasonable distance is, must of course be determined by various circumstances, such as the lie of the ground and its surroundings, the number and nature of the existing population, as well as of that which, in the future, is likely to exist in the immediate neighbourhood.

The above are the points which would guide me in forming an opinion of any site for such a purpose, and in Scarborough, where even sentiment must be considered, I would rather err in the direction of advocating a site too far away from, than too near, any considerable population.

While the establishment of a Refuse Destructor is, under any circumstances necessary, it does not strike at the root of the question, and is, in my opinion, only to be considered as a partial remedy.

The only complete and lasting remedy is the removal of Privies.

I shall shortly present a Report on this subject, but I take this opportunity of expressing the opinion that the time has arrived for the Council to seriously consider the advisability of carrying out such a scheme for the conversion of Privies, as has met with so much success in other towns.

CONDITION OF THE HARBOUR.

In the Inspector's Report will be noticed some remarks upon the condition of the Harbour.

As I have already reported in similar terms, I need only endorse the opinion of the Inspector, and express the hope that some energetic steps will be taken to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance.

INSPECTION OF NEW BUILDINGS.

During the year under review 144 New Buildings were inspected, and in seven of them defects were discovered.

In 37 instances only Privies existed, in 24 there was both Privy and Water-closet accommodation, while in 83 only Water-closets were provided.

The total number of Privies added during the year was 61, as compared with 115 in the previous twelve months.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST
FOR THE YEAR 1897.

During the year 26 samples were taken by the Inspector.

In no case was it necessary to take legal proceedings, although in some instances, notably in the case of Milk, the quality was by no means of the best.

The following Table indicates the nature of the article analysed, and the result of the analysis.

Nature of Article.	No. of Samples.	Result of Analysis.	
		Pure.	Adulterated.
Milk	16	16	..
Butter	2	2	..
Coffee	2	2	..
Gin	3	3	..
Whiskey	2	2	..
Brandy	1	1	..

The water supply has been regularly examined, and the following results prove that its high state of purity has been fully maintained.

					Grains per Gal.
Total Solid Residue .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16.30
Chlorine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1.8
					Parts per Million.
Free Ammonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	.048
Albuminoid Ammonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	.03
					Degrees Clark.
Temporary Hardness .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10.2
Permanent Hardness .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1.5
Total Hardness .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11.7

HERBERT LITTLEJOHN,

M.B., C.M., D.H.H., F.R.C.S., Edin.,

PUBLIC ANALYST.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

(MR. J. BASTIMAN, Assoc. San. Inst.)

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my fourteenth Annual Report for the year ending the 31st December, 1897.

The inspection of the Borough has been systematically carried out during the year, and every means taken to keep it in good sanitary condition, and wherever nuisances were found to exist, notices were served upon the responsible parties to abate the same; a constant supervision being required to certain portions of the town, well known to you.

During the year under notice seven hundred and eleven Notices were served to abate one thousand three hundred and eight nuisances, and improving the sanitary condition of dwelling-houses generally. Of this number two hundred and seventy-five were of a preliminary character, two hundred and fifty-two legal, and one hundred and eighty-four under the house-to-house inspection.

In fourteen instances it was found necessary to institute summary proceedings against persons for not complying with notices served upon them under the Public Health Acts, and the Scarborough Improvement Act, relating to nuisances, also for carrying into effect certain sanitary measures under the Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order, also for transgressions under the Food and Drugs Act, and the Bye-laws of the Borough. (See tabulated forms for particulars.)

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

During the year under review two representations have been made to the Local Authority of houses unfit for human habitation, representing five insanitary houses. Of this number one was closed as unfit, the remainder being dealt with by Notice Form "A" under the fourth Schedule of the Act to make the premises fit for human habitation.

UN SOUND MEAT, FISH, FRUIT, &c.

During the year twenty-eight seizures of unsound food were made, which comprised 6,572 lbs. of beef, mutton, and pork, 48 lbs. of bacon, 101 lbs. of fish, 6,485 lbs. of fruit, and 3,390 lbs. of vegetables.

In twelve instances the articles seized were destroyed by consent of the owners. Two persons were summoned before the justices, both of whom were convicted, and punished by nominal fines.

TABLE I.
LIST OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

Nature of Nuisance.	Ordinary Notices.			House-to-house Notices.			Grand Total.
	No. of Nuisances abated.	No. on Books.	Total.	No. of Nuisances abated.	No. on Books.	Total.	
Foul and defective water-closets ...	62	7	69	12	10	22	91
Soil-pipes defective ...	24	...	24	7	3	10	34
„ not ventilated ...	24	1	25	3	4	7	32
„ inadequately and im- properly ventilated ...	19	5	24	7	6	13	37
„ inside houses ...	10	2	12	...	...	...	12
Defective water-closet cisterns ...	15	...	15	...	1	1	16
„ yard and house drains ...	224	9	233	50	14	64	297
„ cellar drains ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7
Choked drains ...	65	...	65	...	...	...	65
Untrapped drains ...	24	...	24	3	...	3	27
Defective eave-spouts and fall-spouts	32	3	35	4	3	7	42
„ slopstone and waste-pipes	26	...	26	7	...	7	33
„ gullies ...	54	1	55	11	2	13	68
„ Urinals ...	3	1	4	...	...	...	4
Slopstone and other wastes con- nected to drain ...	16	1	17	1	1	2	19
Fall-spouts connected to drain ...	36	1	37	1	4	5	42
Defective privies ...	163	17	180	15	36	51	231
„ manure pits ...	4	1	5	...	...	...	5
„ ashpits ...	14	1	15	1	2	3	18
Inadequate privy accommodation...	3	...	3	1	...	1	4
Defective roofs and floors ...	15	6	21	...	...	...	21
„ yards and passage pave- ments ...	58	10	68	15	22	37	105
„ soft-water cisterns ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
Want of urinal ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
„ manure pit ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
„ ashpit ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses in a dirty state ...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9
Drain with opening inside bake- houses ...	14	3	17	...	1	1	18
Want of drain and ventilation to cow-sheds ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Overcrowding ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
Smoke nuisance ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Privies converted into water-closets	6	...	6	12	...	12	18
Sundries ...	6	2	8	...	...	...	8
Defective traps ...	29	4	30	4	1	5	35
Total... ..	966	78	1044	154	110	264	1308

N.B.—Upon recommendation, 31 intercepting chambers have been constructed along the line of drainage, between the houses and the sewers.

In carrying into effect the Public Health Act as regards seizure and condemnation of unsound food, no less than 17 magistrates' orders were made to condemn the articles seized.

The total number of carcasses seized were twelve, and of this number eight were affected with Tuberculosis, two with Inflammation, one with Swine Fever, and one decomposition, the result of being badly packed in muggy weather. There were also several other small pieces of minor importance.

FISH MARKET.

The periodical inspection of the Fish Market has again received the same attention as in former years, and every means taken, as far as possible, to keep the premises in a cleanly state. During the past year quite a new industry has arisen, in the shape of pickling herrings in barrels on the quay, slipways, and every available place, and then shipping them off to Scotland and other places, to be again re-shipped to foreign countries, necessitating the employment of a large number of persons. Chiefly women are engaged in preparing the herrings and in packing.

To extend this industry two things are required, namely, more space and accommodation for packing and pickling; also Latrine conveniences provided by the Harbour Commissioners and the Local Authority conjointly.

The amount of money realized from the letting of Fish Stalls on the South Forethore slipway during seventeen weeks of the season was £36 3s. 6d.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are thirteen Common Lodging-houses in the Borough. They are all inspected once a week as a rule, sometimes more frequently.

Whenever suspicion exists, either from the weekly returns or otherwise, that the houses and premises are not kept in conformity with the Bye-laws for regulating the same, casual visitations are made both by day and night.

The result of such inspections by night, revealed breaches of unlawfully overcrowding, also causing or suffering more than one adult person to occupy any bed in a sleeping apartment, by persons of the male sex above the age of ten years, to be occupied at any one time by more than one such person. One Lodging-house keeper was summarily proceeded against on both charges; on each charge the offender was punished by nominal fines.

I herewith append a weekly return received during the year under notice.

TABLE II.

Week ending.					Males	Females.	Total.	Children
1897.								
January	2	(proportion of)	...	...	199	40	239	10
"	9	...	...	...	585	81	666	27
"	16	...	...	...	640	78	718	21
"	23	...	...	...	683	86	769	42
"	30	...	...	...	740	90	830	42
Feb.	6	...	...	...	721	83	804	42
"	13	...	...	...	671	92	763	27
"	20	...	...	...	713	98	811	21
"	27	...	...	...	679	82	761	21
March	6	...	...	...	721	96	817	28
"	13	...	...	...	753	104	857	25
"	20	...	...	...	799	122	921	28
"	27	...	...	...	794	114	908	24
April	3	...	...	...	692	94	786	21
"	10	...	...	...	823	100	923	19
"	17	...	...	...	847	107	954	18
"	24	...	...	...	846	112	958	32
May	1	...	...	...	815	107	922	33
"	8	...	...	...	866	101	977	27
"	15	...	...	...	875	111	986	22
"	22	...	...	...	874	120	994	31
"	29	...	...	...	883	119	1002	31
June	5	...	...	...	936	128	1064	31
"	12	...	...	...	1054	138	1192	27
"	19	...	...	...	1140	138	1278	45
"	26	...	...	...	1111	151	1262	30
July	3	...	...	...	1159	140	1299	33
"	10	...	...	...	1164	102	1266	27
"	17	...	...	...	1246	96	1342	35
"	24	...	...	...	1327	122	1449	35
"	31	...	...	...	1382	128	1510	28
August	7	...	...	...	1620	134	1754	26
"	14	...	...	...	1742	138	1880	26
"	21	...	...	...	1700	126	1826	55
"	28	...	...	...	1599	148	1747	17
Sept.	4	...	...	...	1637	162	1799	36
"	11	...	...	...	1511	146	1657	45
"	18	...	...	...	1482	121	1603	39
"	25	...	...	...	1335	123	1458	29
October	2	...	...	...	1238	128	1366	23
"	9	...	...	...	1066	129	1195	19
"	16	...	...	...	999	131	1140	31
"	23	...	...	...	940	127	1067	31
"	30	...	...	...	879	116	995	28
Nov.	6	...	...	...	941	96	1037	36
"	13	...	...	...	947	121	1068	39
"	20	...	...	...	886	106	992	28
"	27	...	...	...	896	98	994	20
Dec.	4	...	...	...	853	88	941	14
"	11	...	...	...	868	74	942	19
"	18	...	...	...	832	66	898	21
"	25	...	...	...	901	79	980	21
Jan.	1	(1898)	...	...	834	81	915	19
Total					52454	5818	58272	1505

THE HARBOUR.

There is also another matter which I feel bound to allude to, and that is the unsatisfactory condition of the Harbour. Complaints have been made in previous years of offensive odours arising therefrom; but much more so during the past year. These complaints have always been received during the herring season, when there are a large number of fishing boats landing their catches of fish at the Piers for sale. A large amount of fish is spilled overboard during the process of landing, and quantities of fish are thrown overboard whenever there is glut in the market, notwithstanding the vigilance of the officials of the Harbour Commissioners to prevent the same.

In addition thereto, there are other causes tending to contribute to the nuisance by the deposits of excrementitious matter. The excessive number of strange fishermen, hailing from various parts of the country, visiting the port, the Lavatory accommodation provided being utterly inadequate for the number of human beings, thereby fouling the Harbour to such a degree as to be almost unbearable to the sensitive organs of persons employed about the Fish Piers, and the adjoining occupants of houses in the vicinity of Sandside.

Representations, I believe, have been made on several occasions to the Commissioners of the state of the premises in question, and has resulted in the employment of three men and a small boat or hopper in clearing a small amount of filth from the bottom of the Harbour at low tide, when the weather was at all suitable for work being carried on. But I consider what has been done is totally inadequate, and an unsatisfactory state of things.

What is required is for the matter to be taken in earnest, namely, the employment of a sufficient number of men and a dredger, so as to have the Harbour cleansed before the next herring season is upon us. Also suitable and efficient Lavatory accommodation provided.

The last-named matter, I am happy to say, is under consideration by the Local Authorities.

BAKEHOUSES.

The workshops or premises in which this trade is carried on have all been inspected during the year by the Medical Officer and myself. In consequence of alterations being made in the existing law under the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1878-1895, many improvements have been effected by removing drains outside the premises, or in other instances, the total obliteration of the same. The trapping of fall-spouts at the foot from roofs of flat tops and for improving the means of ventilation. Also the lime-washing and cleansing of the premises generally. In seven

instances letters threatening proceedings were sent to compel the owners and occupiers to put the premises into a sanitary condition, in accordance with the Act. But I am happy to state that in no case was it found necessary to have recourse to the arm of the law. (For particulars as to number, &c., see Factory and Workshops Report.)

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are thirteen premises in the Borough in which offensive trades are carried on. They are all kept under strict surveillance, to keep them as far as possible in a perfect state of cleanliness. Only once or twice has there been any complaint made during the year of the emission of any offensive odour arising from the same, which received prompt attention, and was remedied by seeing the parties responsible for conducting the business aright.

The premises which come under the category of offensive trades carried on in the Borough may be enumerated as follows:—

Bone Boiler	1
Fellmonger	1
Tallow Melters	2
Tripe Boilers	8
Gut Scraper	1
	<u>13</u>

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are eleven private Slaughter-houses situate in the Borough, and in all but two instances were established prior to the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858.

In three instances during the year diseased meat has been found therein, in one instance the Inspector being sent for to inspect the same. Nevertheless, I consider on the whole they have been well conducted.

In addition to the above named, there is also a Public Abattoir, or Slaughter-house, belonging to the Market Hall Company, fitted up with all the most modern appliances for the slaughtering of animals. Adjacent thereto are suitable fasting houses; also nineteen private lock-up Slaughter-houses, let off to butchers in the town, which are all supervised by the officers of the Local Authority under Bye-laws made for regulating the same. As a rule these are well conducted.

FISH-CURING HOUSES.

The twenty-one Fish-curing houses situate in the Borough have again had the usual attention paid by frequent visitations during the year, especially in the autumn during the herring season. Fewer complaints have been made than in former years of any nuisance arising from this particular branch of business, and I am happy to say that no proceedings of a summary nature have had to be instituted.

TABLE III.
INSPECTIONS UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

List of Trades.	No. of Premises.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Workers Employed.		Total.	Condition of Work Rooms.						Closet Accommodation			Sanitary condition of premises.		
			Male.	Female.		Light.	Ventilation.		Cleanliness.		W.C.	Privy.	If separate for both sex.	Defective W.C.'s	List of Out-workers supplied	Good.	Bad.
							Good.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.							
Bakers and Confectioners... Underground Bakehouses 12 Partly underground Bake- houses 5.	52	64	117	1	118	...	33	31	50	14	17	12	Yes.	1	...	19	33
Dressmakers and Milliners	14	16	...	71	71	...	15	1	14	2	8	1	...	3	...	11	3
Tailors.....	7	7	46	2	48	...	6	1	6	1	5	3	...	...	1	6	1
Laundries	21	41	3	156	159	...	37	4	41	...	1	18	...	...	...	18	3
Domestic Laundries (30) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.....	10	13	20	17	37	...	12	1	13	...	6	3	...	...	...	7	3
Total	104	141	186	247	433	...	103	38	124	17	37	37	...	4	1	61	43

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS, 1878-1895.

The inspection and administration of these Acts, in carrying into effect the responsibilities thrown upon the Sanitary Authority, have received a full share of the time allotted to the officers of the Health Department, a brief summary of which I herewith append.

The number of complaints received and registered during the year was two hundred and thirty-one. Two hundred and seventy-six letters have been written on the business of the Department. Also ninety-nine sanitary certificates have been granted to Lodging-houses, after examination and the usual tests applied to the drainage, &c., certifying them to be in a sanitary condition, so far as could be ascertained by the application of smoke and chemical tests.

DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS ORDER OF 1895.

Number of Cow-keepers on the Register.....	51
Do. Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk	182
Do. Cow-keepers registered during the year	3
Do. Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk registered during the year	18
Do. Cow-keepers cancelled during the year	1
Do. Purveyors of Milk cancelled during the year	2

JAMES BASTIMAN,

*Assoc. San. Inst.**February, 1898.*

TABLE IV.
SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF BAD MEAT AND OTHER UNSOUND
ARTICLES OF FOOD SEIZED AND DESTROYED DURING
THE YEAR 1897.

Class of Food.	No. of Seizures.	Weight in lbs.	No of persons summoned.	No. of convictions.	Penalties imposed.
Beef, Mutton, and Pork	16	6586	1	1	Fined 10s., including costs
Bacon	1	48	..	...
Fish.....	3	101	1	1	Fined £2 and £3 13s. costs
Fruit	6	6485	...	...
Vegetables	2	3390	...	...
Total.....	28	16610	2	2	£6 3 0

TABLE V.
LIST OF CASES IN WHICH IT WAS FOUND NECESSARY TO
ADOPT MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Particulars of information or complaint to Justices.	No. of Cases.	How disposed of.	Penalties imposed.
			£ s. d.
Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health	7	Four were fined 1s. and 6s. 6d. costs. The owners promising to carry out the work. Three magistrates' orders were made to abate in 7 days, and to pay costs, £1 6s. 6d.	2 14 6
Exposing for sale or being in possession of diseased or unsound food	2	One fined £2 and £3 13s. costs, and one fined 10s., including costs.	6 3 0
Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order	1	One fined 10s. and 9s. costs.	0 19 0
Food and Drugs Act	1	One fined £1 including costs.	1 0 0
Breach of Bye-laws for regulating Common Lodging-houses	2	Two fined 10s. and 8s. costs.	0 18 0
Borough Bye-laws	3	One fined £2 including costs. One fined 10s. and 6s. costs. One fined 10s. including costs.	3 6 0
Total.....	16		15 0 6

TABLE VI.
SHOWING THE VARIOUS ACTS UNDER WHICH PROCEEDINGS
WERE TAKEN AND THE RESULT OF SUCH PROCEEDINGS.

Act or Bye-law under which proceedings were taken.	No. of Cases.	Con- victions.	Dis- charged.	Nuisances abated or summonses withdrawn on payment of costs.
Public Health Act	7	7		
Scarboro' Improvement Act	2	2		
Borough Bye-laws	3	3		
Food and Drugs Act	1	1		
Dairies, Cow-Shed and Milk-Shops Order	1	1		
Common Lodging-houses ...	2	2		
Total.....	16	16		

TABLE VII.

SHOWING NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT WITH THE RESULTS.

Description of Sample.	No. of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Prosecutions.	Result.
Milk	16	1 very poor quality.
Butter	2				
Gin	3				
Whiskey	2				
Brandy	1				
Coffee	2				
Total.....	26				

One person was summarily proceeded against for refusing to sell the Inspector one pint of Milk on demand, for the purpose of analysis, which resulted in a fine of £1, including costs.

Also two persons were found to be carrying on the business of Milk-sellers without being registered. They were both cautioned, and afterwards placed upon the register for the sale of Milk.

NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED INTO SANATORIUM, ALSO NUMBER OF HOUSES, BEDDING, AND CLOTHING, ETC., DISINFECTED.

Number of cases removed to Sanatorium	139
„ rooms disinfected by the Inspector	206
„ articles burnt to prevent contagion	9
„ beds disinfected	114
„ mattresses and palliasses disinfected	42
„ pillows and bolsters disinfected	438
„ blankets disinfected	490
„ sheets disinfected	222
„ rugs disinfected	26
„ curtains disinfected	26
„ carpets disinfected	109
„ counterpanes disinfected	158
„ personal clothing disinfected	130
„ cushions	47
„ sundry articles disinfected	420
Total	2576

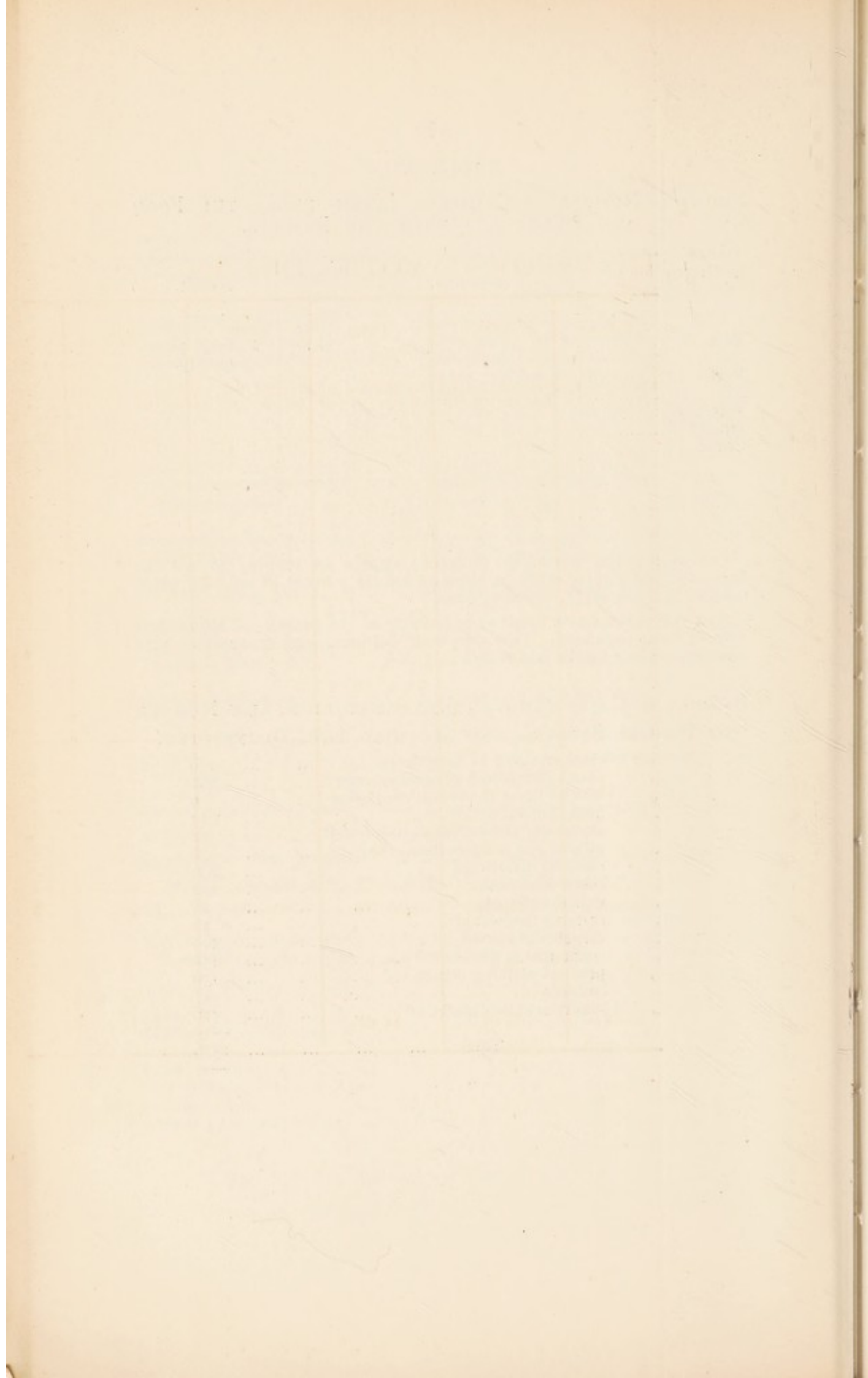


TABLE XI.—DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

NAME OF DISEASE.	1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.	
	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.	1st half of year.	2nd half of year.		
BRONCHITIS ..	31	30	31	20	31	19	32	37	32	27	20	28	38	28	50	29	59	27	51	20	30	23	26	28	48	34	15	22	15	26	35	12	37	19	22	24	17	15
PHTHISIS ..	21	15	27	13	18	34	29	35	23	32	24	30	40	41	28	33	23	23	23	21	28	33	27	26	28	19	25	26	31	24	47	26	27	23	20	20	21	14
PNEUMONIA ..	14	22	18	18	27	6	14	18	11	15	21	19	15	16	28	12	23	12	9	12	9	17	13	22	24	7	27	22	9	13	10	10	17	11	22	8	19	10
ASTHMA ..	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
LARYNGITIS ..	2	1	3	3	4	1	2	2	2	4	7	4	3	2	5	1	2	-	2	3	6	1	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	1
PLEURISY ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	7	3	2	-	1	1	5	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Total of each 1/2-year	71	69	81	55	80	60	79	93	89	79	73	73	98	88	113	77	88	64	83	57	74	86	68	77	110	66	69	71	57	66	100	53	83	55	65	53	60	40
Mean Temperature for each period ...	42°.1	48°.7	45°.2	51°.2	43°.3	51°.0	46°.6	50°.8	44°.9	51°.1	46°.1	51°.6	44°.8	49°.2	42°.3	51°.0	43°.7	48°.9	42°.26	49°.12	44°.46	48°.72	45°.3	50°.1	42°.9	50°.0	43°.01	47°.8	45°.8	51°.4	45°.5	50°.8	45°.6	51°.8	45°.0	50°.3	43°.7	51°.6
Rainfall for each period	13.85	14.35	10.92	21.63	16.64	23.96	13.85	17.91	11.51	16.88	9.91	11.43	11.9	13.16	14.06	15.68	8.65	13.36	11.26	17.98	11.49	17.24	11.69	13.20	9.02	18.33	13.3	14.3	8.88	13.26	12.61	16.41	12.91	17.45	6.75	15.74	12.30	12.88

(A)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1897, in the Scarborough Urban Sanitary District, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shewn as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																					
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
								Smallpox.	Scarletina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Borough of Scarborough	550	144	44	21	15	166	160	Under 5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	16	23	..	1	24	..	..	1	119	188
Workhouse	29	1	..	..	..	11	17	5 upwards	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	31	61	9	2	220	362
General Hospital	20	3	2	1	1	11	2	5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	7	..	..	16	28
Infectious Hospital	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	12	15
Sea Bathing Infirmary	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5 upwards	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hydropathic .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	602	148	47	22	17	189	179	Under 5	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	16	23	..	1	26	..	..	1	123	195
								5 upwards	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	34	35	69	9	2	248	407

The subjoined accounts have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto								Under 5																						
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	22	2	2	1	2	10	5	5 upwards													1			3	2	4	1	1	3	4

(B)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1897, in the Scarborough Urban Sanitary District, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, Public Institutions being shewn as separate localities.	Population at all ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.											Number of such Cases Removed from their Homes in the several Localities for treatment in Isolation Hospital.										
	Census, 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1897.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal	Cholera.	Erysipelas.
					Fever.											Fever.										
Borough of Scarborough	33,776	36,000	942	Under 5	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwards	..	159	6	..	1	22	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Workhouse				Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Hospital.....				Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwards	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	33,776	36,000	942	Under 5	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwards	..	161	6	..	1	23	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District—Yes. Since when?—Jan. 1st, 1890. Besides the above-mentioned Diseases, insert in the columns with blank headings the names of any that are notifiable in the District, and fill the columns accordingly. State here the name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick of the District. Mark (H) the Locality in which such Hospital is situated; and if not within the District, state where it is situated—General Infectious Hospital in the Borough. Small-pox Hospital in Parish of Throxenby, one mile out of the Borough.