

**[Report 1923] / Medical Officer of Health, Scarborough Borough.**

**Contributors**

Scarborough (England). Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1923

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Borough of



Scarborough.

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health, Sanitary Condition, &c.,

OF THE

BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH,

For the Year 1923,

BY

STANLEY FOX LINTON,

M.D., M.Sc., D.P.H., F.R.Met. Soc.,

Medical Officer of Health.

School Medical Officer.

Medical Superintendent of the Corporation  
Sanatorium and Small Pox Hospital.

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HEALTH OFFICE,

KING STREET, SCARBOROUGH,

*April, 1924.*

*To the Mayor and Town Council of the Borough of Scarborough.*

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1923.

It is an Ordinary Report—*i.e.*, it is simple and abbreviated in character as compared with the full and detailed Reports known as Survey Reports, which are required at intervals of not more than 5 years.

The following matters referred to in the body of the Report may be more particularly mentioned here :—

POPULATION.

My estimate of the population of the Borough at the middle of 1921 was 42,000. Since that date 95 new houses have been completed and occupied. Allowing four persons to each of these houses, and adding the figure so obtained to the 1921 population as estimated, we get a total of 42,380, and this has been taken as the population for the year 1923.

Mortality and Birth Statistics based on this figure will, of course, differ greatly from those given by the Registrar General, who estimates our population to be 37,970. For example, the death rate given in this Report is 12.2; according to the Registrar General, it should be 13.8. This is an unsatisfactory state of affairs, and the only way to remedy it is, as I suggested last year, to take a modified census limited to the number and the sex and age constitution of the population as soon as can conveniently be done.

BIRTH-RATE.

It will be noticed that our Birth-Rate is very low in comparison with the rates for England and Wales and for the group of smaller towns, which are themselves the lowest recorded except during the war year, 1917-1919. The figures are respectively 15.5, 19.7 and 19.8. If the birth-rate were calculated upon the number of women of child-bearing age, this disparity would doubtless be considerably less.

DEATH-RATE.

The Death-Rate from all causes in Scarborough was 12.2 per 1,000 living. In England and Wales it was 11.6, and in the group of 157 smaller towns of population 20,000 to 50,000 it was 10.6, these two figures being the lowest hitherto recorded. Our death-rate, it will be seen, is higher than



either. If allowance were made for the somewhat unfavourable sex and age constitution of our population, our true death-rate would not compare to such disadvantage with the death-rates for the country as a whole, and for other small towns. But apart from any such allowance, it cannot be doubted that the unsanitary areas in the Town are the main factor in keeping our death-rate above the level found in other towns of the same size.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality, though not the lowest recorded, was not much above it, and compares well with the figures for the country as a whole and for the group of smaller towns, which are themselves the lowest rates hitherto recorded. The diarrhoea death-rate under two years old per 1,000 births is also low in Scarborough. The figures are as follows:—

	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.	Diarrhoea Deaths under 2 years per 1,000 births.
England and Wales ... ..	69	7.7
157 Smaller Towns ... ..	69	6.4
Scarborough ... ..	68	6.0

This improving state of affairs should be recognised as being mainly due to all the good work done in recent years by the Health Visitors and the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. When it is remembered that a fall in mortality represents a much greater diminution of the amount of infantile sickness and suffering, and resulting permanent physical injury, it will be realised that the return is out of all proportion to the expenditure involved.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

The death-rates from Tuberculosis (all forms) and from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were the lowest recorded for the Town, and fully discount the previous year's comparatively high figures.

#### CANCER.

The mortality from Cancer throughout the country has increased, and is increasing. During the ten years 1851-60 it was 317 per million living; during the ten years 1911-20 it was 1,115. In 1911 it was 992; in 1922, 1,229. In Scarborough the Cancer death-rate is high, but does not seem to be increasing. In 1911 and 1912 it was 1.5 and 1.7 per 1,000 respectively; in the last five years it has been as follows:—1919, 1.6; 1920, 1.5; 1921, 1.7; 1922, 1.4; 1923, 1.8. Cancer occurs chiefly in later adult life and old age. The population of Scarborough contains an unduly large proportion of old people, and also of females (among whom mortality from Cancer is higher than among males), and it is to these facts that our relatively high mortality from malignant disease must be ascribed.





## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

With respect to notifiable diseases, the year was a very favourable one. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified was 56, 36 less than the average for the previous five years, and 35 less than the average since 1890.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified was 26, exactly the same number as in 1922, and representing a very great decline from the epidemic figures of the preceding few years.

It is interesting to compare the sickness rates from these two diseases in Scarborough and in the country as a whole. The figures are as follows:—

## CASES NOTIFIED PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION, 1923.

	England & Wales.	Scarborough.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	22.3	14.7
Diphtheria ... ..	10.4	6.8

It will be seen that the incidence of these two diseases in Scarborough was about two-thirds of the figures for the rest of the country.

## DISTRICT NURSING.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the District Nurses nursed 588 patients in their homes, to whom they paid 19,357 visits. Taking the work for which the Corporation makes grants of £30 per annum for Nursing and £200 per annum for Midwives, we get the following figures:—

Patients nursed, 46; visits paid, 1,978 (= 3½d. per visit).

Confinements attended, 147; visits paid, 2,176 (= 27/- per Confinement).

## PRIVIES.

The number of conversions into water closets during the year was 175. This is a considerable improvement on recent years, but leaves still over 1,000 houses with privies only. To this number must be added an unknown number existing on premises which have also water closets.

## HOUSING.

Since the war 96 houses have been built—1 in 1920, 42 in 1921, 11 in 1922, and 42 in 1923. At this rate the need, so far from being met, has been gaining upon us. There is now in prospect an accelerated housing programme. During the year an Improvement Scheme was made and sanctioned by the Ministry of Health in respect of the East Mount area.

Repairs were carried out in 565 houses in consequence of informal action by the Inspector, or under the Public Health and Rent Restrictions Acts,



I cannot close these remarks without referring to a change in the staff which took place at the end of the year. On Dec. 31st, after 40 years' faithful and invaluable service to the town, Mr. James Bastiman retired from the position of Chief Sanitary Inspector with, it may truly be said, the affectionate good wishes of all who knew him. His retirement was made possible by the provisions of the recently-adopted Local Government Officers' Superannuation Act, meagre though they are as applied to so old a servant.

Mr. Bastiman was succeeded by Mr. G. J. Gregory, who has been Senior Assistant Sanitary Inspector for 20 years.

It is a pleasure once more to acknowledge the good and conscientious work done during the year by the staffs of the Health Office and of the Sanatorium.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

S. FOX LINTON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

# ANNUAL REPORT.

### 1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Land and Inland Water), Acres	...	...	...	...	2,727
Population (1923)	...	...	...	...	42,380
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	8,577
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921)	...	...	...	...	8,689
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£283,860
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£1,044

	1922.	1923.
Birth-rate	15.3	15.5
Death-rate (crude)	12.5	12.2
Tuberculosis (all forms) Death-rate	1.5	0.8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate	1.2	0.5
Other Respiratory Diseases Death-rate	1.8	1.7
Cancer Death-rate	1.4	1.8
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 Births)	62	68
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years) Death-rate per 1,000 Births	4.7	6.0



# BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1923.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1923, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1922. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the group of towns).

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.	
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under Two years.	Total Deaths under One year.	Causes of Death Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales .....	19.7	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.44	7.7	69	92.0	6.9	1.1
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London .....	20.4	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.40	9.9	72	92.2	7.2	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921) Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000 .....	19.8	10.6	0.01	—	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.38	6.4	69	92.6	6.4	1.3
London .....	20.2	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.45	10.2	60	90.8	9.1	0.1
Scarborough .....	15.5	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.28	0.33	6.0	68	90.1	9.9	0.0

In the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1921 the question of population was referred to in the following terms:—

“ There are no means by which the present population of the town can be accurately estimated. The 1921 Census figure, 46,192, is obviously too high, while the Registrar General's estimate, 37,530, is as obviously too low. The old figure for the average number of persons per inhabited house is no longer of any use owing to the crowding resulting from the shortage of houses, and to the conversion of a considerable number of houses into flats. But taking this figure (4.06), and multiplying the number of inhabited houses (9,544) by it, one gets a population of 38,748. The actual population must be a good deal more than this, and, on the other hand, must be a good deal less than the Census figure of 46,192, which, of course, included a considerable number of visitors. If one takes a round figure about mid-way between these two—namely, 42,000—one is probably not far from the mark, and this appears to be the best that can be done.”

Since the date of the 1921 Census 95 new houses have been completed and occupied in the Borough. Allowing four persons to each of these houses, and adding the figure so obtained to the 1921 population as estimated, we get a total of 42,380; this figure has been taken as the population of the Borough in 1923.

Mortality and Birth statistics based on this figure will, of course, differ greatly from those of the Registrar General, who estimates the population of the town at 37,970. For example, the death-rate given in this Report is 12.2; according to the Registrar General it should be 13.8. This is an unsatisfactory state of affairs, and the only way to remedy it is, as suggested in last year's Report, to take a modified census limited to the number and the sex and age constitution of the population as soon as can conveniently be done.

## 2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total.	M.	F.	Birth-rate.
Births (legitimate)	...	616	314	302	15.5
(illegitimate)	...	42	22	20	

				Death-rate.
Deaths	...	516*	—	12.2

Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth:—

From Sepsis	...	1
From other causes	...	0

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births:—

Legitimate 65, illegitimate 119; total 68.



Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	3
„ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	2
„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) ... ..	4

\* The total number of Deaths occurring in the Borough was 549. From this must be deducted 57 deaths of non-residents, while 24 deaths of residents occurring elsewhere must be added to it.

#### BIRTHS IN QUARTERS FOR 1923.

First ... ..	103	91	194	6	7	13
Second ... ..	95	88	183	4	8	12
Third ... ..	80	79	159	10	3	13
Fourth ... ..	58	64	122	2	2	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	336	322	658	22	20	42

#### WARD DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BIRTHS.

Town.	N.W.	N.	C.	E.	W.	S.
658	158	106	90	121	120	63

## CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1923.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.			REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES. CIVILIANS ONLY.	
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria .....	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Influenza .....	12	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	6	...	8	4	8	4
Encephalitis lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system...	23	...	...	1	...	4	9	8	1	4	13	10	14	14
Other tuberculous diseases .....	12	...	1	2	3	2	2	2	...	8	4	8	4	8
Cancer, malignant disease...	75	...	...	...	...	...	5	36	34	9	29	46	31	46
Rheumatic fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes .....	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	...	6	2	6	2
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c. ....	62	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	48	7	34	28	22	20
Heart disease .....	73	...	1	...	...	...	9	22	41	6	34	39	35	44
Arterio-sclerosis .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	8	9	21	17
Bronchitis .....	43	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	35	11	17	26	17	20
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	30	3	1	2	...	1	11	6	6	6	17	13	15	14
Other respiratory diseases .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	6
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years) .....	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	1
Appendicitis and typhlitis .....	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	3	...	3
Cirrhosis of liver .....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	2	5	2	5
Acute and chronic nephritis .....	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	6	3	9	2	8
Puerperal sepsis .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Other accidents and diseases of preg- nancy and parturition .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Congenital debility and malforma- tion, premature birth .....	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	16	7	11
Suicide .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	1
Other deaths from violence .....	12	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	6	6	6	6	7	6
Other defined diseases .....	86	7	...	1	...	3	5	21	49	23	42	44	44	42
Causes ill-defined or unknown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Causes (included above)—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polioencephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals .....	516	45	5	12	6	14	48	130	256	100	241	275	246	277



# INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1923.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes { Certified .....	20	1	2	1	24	8	7	3	3	45
{ Uncertified ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Diphtheria and Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions .....	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	6
Laryngitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
Diarrhoea .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Syphilis .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
Rickets .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, Overlying .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations .....	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth .....	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	16
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .....	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
Other causes .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Totals .....	20	1	2	1	24	8	7	3	3	45

## AGE INCIDENCE OF RESIDENTS' DEATHS.

Quarter.	All Ages.		Under 1 year.		1 to 5 years.		5 to 15 years.		15 to 25 years.		25 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.		Over 65 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First.....	62	71	14	10	2	1	3	2	...	1	5	10	9	16	29	31
Second ..	65	71	2	6	7	2	...	...	1	1	3	8	21	15	31	39
Third .....	56	62	4	1	1	...	...	1	4	2	6	7	12	18	29	33
Fourth.....	58	71	2	6	1	2	...	...	4	1	5	4	21	18	25	39
Total .....	241	275	22	23	11	6	3	3	9	5	19	29	63	67	114	142
	516		45		17		6		14		48		130		256	

## WARD DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTS' DEATHS.

Age Period.	Town.	N.W.	N.	C.	E.	W.	S.
Under 1 year .....	45	10	4	10	8	9	4
1 to 5 years ..	17	2	5	2	5	3	...
5 to 15 years .....	6	...	1	...	4	...	1
15 to 25 years .....	14	3	2	3	4	1	1
25 to 45 years .....	48	10	9	10	10	6	3
45 to 65 years .....	130	28	18	22	25	27	10
Over 65 years .....	256	53	59	31	28	46	39
All ages.....	516	106	98	78	84	92	58

## DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

During the year 100 deaths of residents and non-residents occurred in Public Institutions in the Borough, representing 18 per cent. of the total number.

## INQUESTS.

The Borough Coroner held 63 Inquests during the year—12 on visitors

Age at Death.				Causes of Death.			
Under 1 year	...	...	6	Accident	...	...	14
1 and under 5 years	...	...	1	Suicide	...	...	5
5 .. .. 15 ..	...	...	1	Heart Disease and Heart			
15 .. .. 25 ..	...	...	3	Failure	...	...	26
25 .. .. 65 ..	...	...	25	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	8
65 years and upwards	...	...	27	Other Causes	...	...	10
			63				63



The following were the certified causes of the 6 infantile deaths:—

1. Accidentally suffocated in consequence of deceased vomiting while lying on his back.
2. Convulsions.
3. Convulsions due to Teething.
4. Convulsions due to Teething and Whooping Cough.
5. Convulsions due possibly to want of attention (not amounting to criminal negligence) at Birth.
- 6.—Exhaustion resulting from Whooping Cough.

#### MARRIAGES.

The number of Marriages in Scarborough during the year was 309, equivalent to a rate of 14.6 persons married per 1,000 of the population at all ages.

The rate for England and Wales was 15.2.

## 3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE.	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small-pox .....	...	...	...
Diphtheria .....	26	20	2
Scarlet Fever .....	56	34	...
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) .....	4	2	...
Puerperal Fever.....	5	...	1
Pneumonia .....	30	...	30
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	1	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	1	...	...
Erysipelas .. .....	9	...	...

## TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE-PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	2
5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
10	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
15	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	...
20	3	5	...	1	...	2	...	1
25	6	3	...	...	4	1	1	...
35	3	4	2	1	1	3	...	1
45	5	2	1	...	5	2	...	1
55	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
65	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	22	17	8	3	13	10	4	8

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
9	9	0	9	0	0	0



No case of Smallpox was notified in the Borough during the year. This is a circumstance upon which a holiday resort may with particular reason congratulate itself, in view of the long-continued prevalence of the disease in certain parts of the country. While no case was notified, it appears, nevertheless, that in July a boy from an infected district in the Midlands developed the disease while on a holiday in Scarborough, but was not discovered to be suffering from it until his return home, the eruption having then been on him for three or four days. All known contacts with this boy were kept under daily observation so long as they remained in Scarborough until all possibility of their having contracted Smallpox from him was past. All but one of those who remained in the town for as long as the incubation period (as well as many of those who left it) were vaccinated by the Medical Officer of Health. No secondary case came to light.

The Vaccination Officer's figures for 1923 are as follows:—

Births.	Died.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Exempted.	Removals.
706	48	156	1	494	7

Successful Vaccinations are 20 per cent. and exemptions 70 per cent. of the whole.

#### 4.—CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

The death-rates from Tuberculosis (all forms) and from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were the lowest recorded for the town, and fully discount the previous year's comparatively high figures.

The mortality from Cancer throughout the country has increased, and is increasing. During the ten years, 1851-60, it was 317 per million living; during the ten years, 1911-20, it was 1,115. In 1911 it was 992; in 1922, 1,229. In Scarborough the Cancer death-rate is high, but does not seem to be increasing. In 1911 and 1912 it was 1.5 and 1.7 per 1,000 respectively. In the last five years it has been as follows:—1919, 1.6; 1920, 1.5; 1921, 1.7; 1922, 1.4; 1923, 1.8. Cancer occurs chiefly in later adult life and old age. The population of Scarborough contains an unduly large proportion of old people and also of females (among whom mortality from Cancer is higher than among males), and it is to these facts that our relatively high mortality from malignant disease must be ascribed.



With respect to notifiable diseases, the year was a very favourable one. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified was 56, 36 less than the average for the previous five years and 35 less than the average since 1890.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified was 26, exactly the same number as in 1922, and representing a very great decline from the epidemic figures of the preceding few years. The case rates of certain infectious diseases in England and Wales, and in Scarborough per 1,000 living, are shown in the following table :—

	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.
England & Wales	0.6	22.3	10.4	0.8	0.6	3.2
Scarborough .....	0.0	14.7	6.8	0.9	1.2	2.1

The measures required to lower the Enteric Fever and Puerperal Fever rates are, in the first case, the abolition of privies, and in the second the provision of better housing and better midwifery.

## 5.—SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

### PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

#### (a) General.

#### (b) For Measles, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Tuberculosis and Influenzal Pneumonia.

Nursing under both these heads is provided by the Scarborough District Nursing Association, to which in respect of (b) the Corporation contributes annually the sum of £30.

(a) Patients nursed	...	...	...	...	...	588
Visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	19,357
						Patients Nursed. Visits paid.
(b) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	14	...	1,433
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	9	...	228
Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	12	...	181
Measles	...	...	...	11	...	136
Totals	...	...	...	46	...	1,978



## MIDWIVES.

The District Nursing Association maintains two Midwives, and towards their cost receives from the Corporation the sum of £200 annually. Including these two, there were 9 trained and 3 untrained Midwives practising in the town during the year.

The number of Confinements attended in 1923 by the two D.N.A. Midwives was 147, and the number of visits paid to them 2,176.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

	SITUATION.	NATURE OF ACCOMMODATION.	BY WHOM PROVIDED.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres ...	Corporation Premises, King Street	Room for Consultations, &c. Waiting Room. Room for sale of Food ..	Scarborough Corporation
Day Nurseries ...	(1) Nursery School, Seamer Road ... (2) Nursery Class, Friarage School...	A large house and garden ... School Class Room	Privately Scarborough Corporation
School Clinics ...	Corporation Premises, King Street (Ground Floor) ...	Waiting Room. General Treatment Room. Dental Room ...	Scarborough Corporation
Tuberculosis Dispensary... ..	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary Out-Patient Department ...	Two Rooms in new Out-Patient Department ...	Yorks. N.R. County Council
Venereal Disease Clinics ... ..	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary Out-Patient Department ...	Rooms in new Out-Patient Department ...	Yorks. N.R. County Council

Regarding the use made of some of these services, the following figures may be given :—

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Number of Births ... ..	658
,,     ,,     notified ... ..	607
Percentage of Births notified ... ..	92%
Number of Visits to Infants ... ..	477
Total number of Visits to Infants and Children ... ..	1,881
Number of Visits as Infant Protection Visitor ... ..	63
Number of Attendances of Infants and Children at Infant Welfare Centres ... ..	3,498
Number of Cases treated at Centres for minor ailments ... ..	306



## TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Number of Patients attending ...	...	...	...	...	...	105
„ New Patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Total number of Attendances ...	...	...	...	...	...	694

## VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS.

Number of Patients attending ...	...	...	...	...	...	177
„ New Patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Total number of Attendances ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,128

## HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

- (1) Tuberculosis.—A Ward at the Scarborough Isolation Hospital is used for early cases of Tuberculosis, chiefly women and children.
- (2) Maternity.—A bed for cases recommended from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic is subsidised by the Corporation at Dybdale Nursing Home, Avenue Victoria, at a cost of £5 per annum, and £4 4s. per week when occupied.
- (3) Children.—Nil.
- (4) Fever.—The Corporation Isolation Hospital is situated in Newby Lane, outside the Borough. It consists of an administrative block, a laundry block containing disinfecting chambers, mortuary, etc., a porter's lodge and discharge rooms, and wards for Scarlet Fever (14 beds), Diphtheria (10 beds) and observation (2 beds.) There is also the building referred to under (1).
- (5) Smallpox.—The Scarborough Smallpox Hospital is situated about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of the town, outside the Borough boundary. It consists of two buildings, one containing wards for 12 beds, and the other accommodation for Staff and, if necessary, contacts.

The following figures show the extent to which the above Hospitals were used during the year :—

- (1) See below under (4).
- (2) The number of Patients who made use of the bed during 1923 was 4.
- (4) Isolation Hospital.

The total number of admissions was 78, including 14 for Tuberculosis. Details are given in the following Table.



Disease.	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage Case Mortality.	Average Stay in Days.
Scarlet Fever.....	37	1	2.7	42
Diphtheria .....	20	3	15	30
Enteric Fever.....	2	...	...	46
Measles .....	2	...	...	17
Tonsillitis .....	2	...	...	10
Bronchial Catarrh.....	1	...	...	8
Total.....	64			49
Tuberculosis .....	14*			97
Total.....	78			

\* Including 2 separate admissions of one patient.

Tracheotomy was performed on two children, aged 2 and 4 respectively, both of whom died.

Included in the above figures are 3 cases of Scarlet Fever admitted from outside the Borough.

(5) The Smallpox Hospital was not used during 1923.

(6) Other hospitals. The Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary serves the town and surrounding districts. It contains 70 beds, and is supported entirely by endowment funds and voluntary donations and subscriptions.

#### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE BOROUGH.

The St. Mary's Rescue Home, 21, Albemarle Crescent, provides accommodation for unmarried mothers and their infants before and after the birth of the child. The number of expectant and nursing mothers in residence during the year was 17. Two homeless children under 5 were also in residence.

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) For infectious cases: At present horse vehicles are provided by the Corporation, but it has been decided to replace them by a motor ambulance.
- (b) For non-infectious and accident cases: A motor ambulance is provided by the Corporation, and is in charge of the police.

## 6.—LABORATORY WORK.

The following examinations were carried out at the Health Office :—

	Pos.	Neg.	Total.
Throat and Nose Swabs for Diphtheria ... ..	33	250	283
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli ... ..	20	48	68
Blood for T.A.B. Agglutination ... ..	2	2	4
			<hr/>
		Total	355

## 7.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The following is a list of Local Acts and Adoptive Acts in force in the district :—

## LOCAL ACTS.

- (1) The Scarborough Improvement Act, 1889.
- (2) The Scarborough Order, 1897.
- (3) The Scarborough Corporation Act, 1900.

Under (1) the Corporation has power to require re-pavement of yards, etc., the ventilation of soilpipes, and the provision of proper water-closet flushing cisterns, and of water closets and urinals in Common Lodging Houses and Public Houses.

Under (2) powers similar to those under Section 36 of the Public Health Act are given.

Under (3) the Corporation can deal with a single private drain from two or more houses belonging to the same owner in the same way as if the houses belonged to different owners.

## ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 (Section 4).

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 46 of Part III., Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67 and 68 of Part IV., Sections 93, 94 and 95 of Part X., subject to the terms of the Order of the Local Government Board of the 8th April, 1911, and Sections 85 and 86 of Part VII.

## CONVERSION OF PRIVIES.

The number of privies converted into water closets during the year under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, was 175. At the 1921 census



the number of dwellings, including flats, hotels, institutions, etc., in the Borough was 10,004; adding to this the 95 houses since completed, we get a total of 10,099. Of these, about 8,848 have water closet accommodation, and the remainder—about 1,251 in number—privy accommodation only. A certain number of the latter are condemned houses, but even deducting these, there are still more than 1,000 uncondemned houses in the town having privy accommodation only. To these must be added an unknown number of privies existing on premises which have also water closets.

The presence in the town, particularly in the poorer part of the town, of this large number of privies, is a really great danger to the health of the people, and any effort would be worth making which would be likely to result in their abolition during the next three years.

## REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

TO THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Detailing the Work of the Sanitary Inspectors for the year 1923.

### COMPLAINTS, &c.

314 complaints were received relating to various nuisances, and received attention.

1,094 notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances during the year, as compared with 1,069 in 1922.

### LIST OF NUISANCES.

	Number.
Choked Drains ... ..	92
Defective Drains ... ..	18
„ W.C.'s ... ..	13
„ Privies ... ..	38
„ Urinals ... ..	1
Dirty W.C.'s (Workshops) ... ..	4
Privies for Conversion ... ..	190
Defective Ventilating Shaft to Soil Pipes ... ..	4
„ Slopstone and other Wastepipes ... ..	14
„ Slopstones ... ..	5
„ Eavespout and Fallspouts ... ..	74
„ House Roofs ... ..	59
„ Ashpits ... ..	131
„ House Floors ... ..	13

Dirty Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Want of Ventilation to Iron Gas Heaters (Workshops)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Yard Pavement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
„ Passage Pavement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
Smoke Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Animals so kept	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dampness in Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Accumulation of Manure and other Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Total								1,094

The following table shows the number of Notices served for the abatement of Nuisances during the ten years, 1914-1923.

Year.	No. of Notices.
1914	1,188
1915	673
1916	514
1917	526
1918	391
1919	875
1920	1,349
1921	1,337
1922	1,069
1923	1,094

#### SINGLE PRIVATE DRAINS.

There were four written complaints made to the Local Authority regarding nuisances arising from single private drains belonging to two or more owners, which required abatement under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 19 of the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890.

#### DRAIN TESTING.

300 smoke tests have been applied to house drains; of this number, 16, or 5.33 per cent., were found defective.

#### PRIVIES CONVERTED INTO WATER CLOSETS.

There were 175 privies converted into water closets during the year, as compared with 94 in the previous year.



## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 9 offensive trades businesses established within the Borough, enumerated as follows:—

Tripe Boilers	...	...	5
Tallow Melters	...	...	2
Fat Extractors	...	...	1
Gut Scraper	...	...	1
			—
Total	...		9

27 inspections were made. One notice was served for a defective yard pavement, and in three instances verbal notices were given to cleanse and limewash the premises. In each instance the notices given were, on subsequent re-inspections being made, found to have been complied with. The Factory Inspector was notified in one case where a young person was employed, and the Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act was not affixed.

## FISH CURING HOUSES.

There were 9 Fish Curing Houses in use during the year 1923. Weekly inspections were made, special attention being given to the frequent removal of gippings, also to the prevention of stoppage of drains. Verbal notice has been given in one instance to cleanse and limewash the water closets, and caution was administered in another instance as to allowing fish gippings to be thrown down the drains.

An unsuccessful herring season accounts for the small number of curing houses.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two Common Lodging Houses in the Borough—the same number as last year. Verbal notices were given with regard to the limewashing, etc., and one preliminary notice was served for a defective ashpit, and complied with in each instance. There were no females, and only one male child under the age of 10 years in one of the houses during the year. The summary for the year shows by the returns made that the number of lodgers sleeping at these houses to be 17,297. These figures represent the number of times the beds were occupied, and also includes a number of weekly lodgers.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 29 Slaughterhouses situated within the Borough. Of these, 24 belong to the Market Hall Company, and are situated in Wrea Lane. Three are used as public slaughterhouses—one for beasts, one for sheep, and one for pigs. The remaining 21 are let off to butchers privately. The other five

are situated in different parts of the town; two are not at present in use, one only is used for general slaughtering, and the other two for sheep and pigs. All have been well maintained; frequent inspections have been made, and no breach of the regulations have been observed.

#### UNSOUND FOOD.

There were 79 seizures of unsound food, compared with 81 in 1922. These comprised 513 stones 3 lbs. of beef, 11 stones 7 lbs. mutton, 39 stones 4 lbs. pork, 19 stones 13 lbs. of veal, 38 lbs. of corned beef, 6 lbs. of corned pork, and 61 tins of assorted fruit, milk, fish and soups.

The articles were seized on a Magistrates' Order in 37 instances, and in the remaining cases by consent of the owners.



THE FOLLOWING TABLE SUMMARISES THE SEIZURES OF UNSOUND FOOD DURING THE  
PAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	No. of Seizures.	Beef.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork.	Veal.	Tripe.	Rabbits.	Fish.	Fish.	Fruit.	Vegetables.	Condensed Milk.	Poultry.	Miscellaneous
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
1914	36	4571	95	875	...	3	55	...	73 lbs.	89	...	...	...	
1915	25	5067	968	388	..	...	...	...	5st. mussels.	...	36	...	...	20 st. flour.
1916	33	6923	177	34	279	..	...	48 bags whelks	85 st. whelks 9½ lb. prawns	85	...	...	...	15 st. wheat meal, 56 lbs creampowder.
1917	17	3138	17	60	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56 lbs. sugar. 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lbs. butter beans.
1918	46	5687	145	785	...	...	11	...	2½ boxes kippers, 270 lbs. 11 bags whelks	...	...	...	...	2½ lbs. bacon. 86 lbs. cheese.
1919	112	528 st. 10 lbs.	66 st. 10 lbs.	44 st. 8 lbs.	36 st. 121 lbs.	...	...	4 bags oysters	92 tins lobster. 16 boxes. herrings 14½ pairs kippers.	106 cases dates. 51 st. fruit. 60 lbs. currants.	15 hampers cauliflowers 12 st. horseradish	...	70 eggs.	Bacon, 116 st. 12 lbs. Corned beef, 361 lbs. Corned mutton, 61 lbs.
1920	98	479 st. 21 lbs.	206 st. 4 lbs.	...	...	Offal 21 st. 11 lbs.	...	...	125 st. 19 lbs. 3 boxes smoked haddocks.	19 st. 7 lbs. 14 tins fruit.	...	251 tins	...	362 st. Butter. 111 lbs. chee e. 340 lbs. oatmeal.
1921	70	394 st. 9 lbs. 26 tins corned beef.	24 st. 2 lbs.	...	17 st. 2 lbs. bacon.	...	7	...	...	32 st. pears. 5 lbs. bananas. 15 tins apricots.	112 st. 10 hampers cauliflowers 19 tins tomatoes.	70 tins.	...	2 cases chocolates. 2 tins pineapple. 3 tins figs. 5 tins tongue. 3 lbs. mixed fruit 24 lbs. corned
1922	81	452 st. 41 lbs.	21 st. 3 lbs.	64 st. 3 lbs. 30 lbs. Ham.	...	...	...	35 st. whelks	4 st. fish.	assorted tongue. fish, milk, and fruit. 55 tins	...	..	...	
1923	79	513 st. 3 lbs. of Beef 38 lbs of Corn'd Beef (8 tins)	11 st. 7 lbs.	39 st. 41 lbs. 1 tin (6 lbs.) corned pork	19 st. 13 lbs.	...	...	3 box's of kipp'rs	2 tins of salmon	107 cases of pears. 50 lbs. of tomatoes.	...	28 tins	...	13 tins soup 1 „ apples 6 „ peaches 1 „ apricots 5 „ pears 2 „ tomatoes 2 „ pine- apples 1 „ tongue



## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875-1899.

During the year 80 samples of food and drugs were submitted for analysis, being the same number as the previous year. Five samples were found to be adulterated. Proceedings were taken in two instances. In one case a sample of milk contained an excess of  $23\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of added water, and a fine of £1 10s. 6d. was imposed. In the other case there was an excess of water to the extent of 6.2 per cent., and a deficiency of milk fat to the extent of 7.2 per cent. In this case the defendant was ordered to pay the costs, 4/-. In two other cases one milk was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 3.4 per cent., and in the other case there was an excess of 10 per cent. of added water, and the sellers were cautioned by the Town Clerk. One sample of milk was broken in transit. One sample of butter contained an excess of water of nearly 1 per cent., one oil of almonds 0.6 per cent. of added water, and one preserved cream was wrongly labelled. In each instance the sellers, except in the case of the butter, were cautioned by the Town Clerk.

## SUMMARY OF ARTICLES PROCURED FOR ANALYSIS AND HOW DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR 1923.

Nature of Article.	No. of samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Convictions.	Dismissed on payment of costs.	No. of proceedings taken.	Penalties imposed.
Milk .....	43	38	5	1	1	2	In one case £1 10s. 6d. and the other case was dismissed on payment of costs, 4/-.
Cream .....	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Presvd. Cream .....	6	6	...	...	...	...	
Condensed Milk .....	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Butter .....	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Margarine .....	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Cream Cheese .....	4	4	...	...	...	...	In four instances the sellers were cautioned by the Town Clerk.
Sponge Cakes .....	5	5	...	...	...	...	
Oil of Almonds .....	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Coffee .....	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Cocoa .....	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Jam .....	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Lard .....	2	2	...	...	...	...	
	80	75	5	1	1	2	

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Workshops on the Register (Section 131) at the end of the year :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Tailors, Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	6



FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901—*continued.*

Bookmakers, Shoemakers, and other Workers in Leather	43
Workers in Tin, Iron and Lead ... ..	50
Offensive Trades and Fish Curing Houses ... ..	25
Miscellaneous ... ..	36
Total	328

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories.....	6	...	...
Workshops.....	391	22	...
Workplaces .....	85	6	...
Total.....	432	28	...

## DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories.	No. of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness .....	8	8	...	...
Want of Ventilation .....	..	...	...	...
Overcrowding .....	..	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floor .....	..	...	...	...
Other Nuisances.....	17	17	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient .....	3	In hand of Surveyor.	...	..
{ Unsuitable or defective...	2		...	...
{ Not separate for sexes ...	1		...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts.....				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (Sec. 101).....	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements (Sec. 97-100).....	...	...	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to out-work) .....	...	...	...	..
Total.....	31	28	...	...

## OTHER MATTERS.

PARTICULARS. *	No.
Matters notified to H. M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (Sec. 133, 1901) .....	16
<div> <div> Actions taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, But not under the Factory and Workshops Acts (Sec. 5, 1901). </div> <div> { Notified by H.M.I.F. .... Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..... } </div> </div>	2
Other .....	...
Underground bakehouses (Sec. 101) in use at end of year (including Factory Bakehouses) .....	6



## HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.						OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, (SEC. 108.)			OUTWORK IN INSPECTED PREMISES, (SEC. 109-110.)		
	Lists received from Employers.						Instances.			Instances.		
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Prosecutions.		Prosecutions.			Prosecutions.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made.	Prosecutions.
	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.						
Wearing Apparel-making, &c., Cleaning and Washing...	8	11	5	6								
Household Linen.....												
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets .....												
Curtains and Furniture Hangings .....												
Furniture and Upholstery .....												
Electro-Plate.....												
File Making .....												
Brass and Brass Articles .....												
Fur Pulling .....												
Cables and Chains .....												
Anchor and Grapnels.....												
Cart Gear .....												
Locks, Latches and Keys .....												
Umbrellas, &c.....												
Artificial Flowers .....												
Nets, other than wire nets .....												
Tents .....												
Sacks .....												
Racquet and Tennis Balls .....												
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags.. ..												
Brush Making .....												
Pea Picking .....												
Feather Sorting .....												
Carding, &c., of Buttons, etc. ....												
Stuffed Toys .....												
Basket Making .....												
Chocolates and Sweetmeats .....												
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christ- mas Stockings, &c. ....												
Textile Weaving ..												
Total.....	8	11	5	6								

## ICE CREAM SHOPS.

There were 48 premises in which the manufacture of ice cream was carried on in the Borough during the year; 63 inspections were made, with the following results:—

Inspections: 63.

Notices served: One for sanitary defects, and two for removal of offensive matter.

Verbal Notices given: 11 (want of cleaning).

On re-inspection being made, the necessary work in each instance was found to have been carried out.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 12 cowkeepers on the Register, as compared with 11 last year; also 9 wholesale dealers and 109 purveyors of milk on the Register.

All the cowsheds were inspected and found to be in a satisfactory condition. The milkshops were also inspected, special attention being given to the storage and cleanliness of the milk vessels. Verbal notices were given in a number of cases as to keeping the milk properly covered.

## RENT RESTRICTION ACT, 1920-1923.

14 Applications were made under the above Act, and 14 certificates were granted after inspection had been made of the premises.

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

24 complaints were received, and 225 baits supplied to the complainants of premises enumerated as follows:—

Business Premises	...	...	...	9
Private Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	14
Stables	...	...	...	1
			Total ...	<u>24</u>

## DISINFECTION.

Cases removed to Sanatorium 61

## DISINFECTED.

Rooms	...	...	...	199
Beds	...	...	...	170
Pillows and Bolsters	...	...	...	320
Blankets	...	...	...	352
Sheets	...	...	...	184
Counterpanes	...	...	...	74



DISINFECTED—*continued*.

Rugs and Quilts	...	...	59
Carpets and Curtains	...	...	47
Towels	...	...	108
Eiderdowns	...	...	30
Personal Clothing	...	...	459
Sundries	...	...	280

## ARTICLES DESTROYED.

Beds	...	...	3
Pillows and Bolsters	...	...	6
Sheets	...	...	4
Blankets	...	...	2

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912-1917.  
REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1923.

## 1. Milk ; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

Milk	...	42	...	0
Cream	...	2	...	0

## 2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain whether the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(i) Correct statements made	...	...	6
(ii) Statements incorrect	...	...	0
(iii) Percentage of preserva-			

tives found in each sample.	Percentage stated on statutory label.	
0.17 per cent.	Not exceeding 0.4 per cent.	
0.40 " "	" "	0.5 " "
0.37 " "	" "	0.4 " "
0.40 " "	" "	0.4 " "
0.40 " "	" "	0.4 " "
0.25 " "	" "	0.4 " "

(b) Determination made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream :

(i) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	6
(ii) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	0
Total			6

- (c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (i) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed. In one instance the limit stated on the label was 0.5 per cent. of boric acid, instead of 0.4 per cent.

3. Thickening substances : None.

C. J. GREGORY,  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## 8.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

### A.—WHOLE-TIME OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer

S. FOX LINTON, M.D., M.Sc., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Inspector

C. J. W. TATHAM, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector ... .. JAMES BASTIMAN, CERTIF. R.S.I.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors ... .. G. J. GREGORY, CERTIF. R.S.I.

R. STEPHENSON, CERTIF. R.S.I.

Clerk ... .. JOHN YEWDALL

Health Visitor MISS E. SWALLOW, CERTIF. R.S.I., CERTIFIED MIDWIFE

„ „ (half-time) ... .. MISS E. CHAMBERS

Towards the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector contributions are received from the Exchequer.

## 9.—HOUSING.

In 1919, at the request of the Ministry of Health, a detailed survey of the housing needs of the Borough was carried out by the Medical Officer of Health. A summary of that survey was printed in the Annual Report for 1919. In Section II. the immediate housing needs of the town were estimated to be 350 houses; this figure, be it noted, did not allow for persons to be displaced by the clearance of unhealthy areas, for whom it was calculated a further 632 houses would be required *pari passu* with the clearance of these areas.

Towards the 350 houses estimated to be needed, 95 have so far been provided—1 in 1920, 42 in 1921, 11 in 1922, and 42 in 1923. At this rate, not only is the need not being met, but it must actually be gaining upon us. Requests are constantly being made for permission to occupy houses which have been condemned and closed as unfit for human habitation. At the present



moment many such houses are actually occupied. There can be no question as to the harmful effect upon the public health caused by the housing conditions which prevail in the older parts of the town. Comparative figures for the different Wards were given in the Annual Report for 1913 to illustrate this effect. These figures have lost none of their significance to-day.

#### HOUSING STATISTICS FOR 1923.

Number of houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	42
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme	0

#### 1.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	698
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	74
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	583

#### 2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	228
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#### 3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	0

## B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. | 355 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—   |     |
| (a) By owners ... ..  | 325 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..  | 8   |

## C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &amp;c., Act, 1909.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..   | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..   | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... .. | 0 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..  | 0 |
| (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..   | 5 |

In addition to the above, certificates under the Rent Restriction Act were given in respect of 14 houses, in all of which the defects were subsequently remedied.



# BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

## BOROUGH METEOROLOGIST'S ANNUAL METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1923.

MONTH.	Total Rainfall (inches).	No. of Rainy Days.	Greatest Fall in any one day (inches)	Total Sunshine (hours).	Average Sunshine per Day (hours).	Length "X" (see below).	Average Inches. Barometer.	Average Temperature.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Maximum (in Screen).	Minimum (in Screen).	Maximum (Solar in open) (Solar Radiation).	Minimum (on Grass) (Terrestrial Radiation).	Earth Temperature (3 feet).	Mean Temperature.	Daily Variation (degrees) of Temperature.	Average Daily Cloud (Tenths).	Average Wind Force.	Prevailing Winds.	Departure of Wet Bulb (degrees).	Force of Elastic Vapour (Millibars).	Percentage of Saturation Air.
January .....	1.40	16	0.32	68.1	2.2	7.90	30.222	...	42.6	40.3	48	38	63	...	41.6	42.5	10	5	2	N.W.	2.3	8.1	84
February .....	2.78	21	0.33	41.1	1.4	9.64	29.489	...	41.4	39.8	44	38	63	...	42.3	41.0	6	7	6	S.E.	1.6	7.8	88
March .....	1.00	12	0.18	101.3	3.2	11.77	30.007	...	44.4	42.1	48	40	83	...	42.8	44.0	8	6	3	E.	2.3	8.4	80
April .....	0.95	14	0.40	155.8	5.2	13.98	29.805	...	45.6	42.0	50	40	99	...	45.9	44.5	9	6	3	S.E.	3.6	8.0	77
May .....	2.86	17	0.66	163.2	5.2	14.03	29.886	...	50.3	45.5	55	43	108	...	49.6	49.6	12	6	2	N.W.	4.8	8.9	70
June .....	0.52	7	0.16	152.9	5.1	15.94	30.052	...	56.4	51.4	60	49	112	...	52.4	52.4	11	7	3	N.W.	5.0	10.8	70
July .....	2.41	12	0.71	176.5	5.7	16.54	29.914	...	61.4	56.2	69	56	118	...	58.7	58.7	13	6	2	W.	5.2	15.9	80
August .....	3.01	15	0.83	180.7	6.0	14.82	29.794	...	61.3	57.7	67	53	116	...	59.4	59.4	14	7	2	S.W.	3.6	14.7	80
September .....	1.85	13	0.80	163.9	5.5	12.69	29.757	...	56.8	54.1	63	49	106	...	56.0	56.0	14	5	1	N.W. & SW	2.7	13.0	83
October .....	1.22	15	0.27	102.0	3.3	10.50	29.526	...	51.0	48.7	56	44	89	...	52.0	52.0	12	5	2	N.W. & SW	2.3	10.7	82
November .....	3.36	20	0.11	65.6	2.2	8.49	29.619	...	40.6	38.8	45	36	64	...	45.6	45.6	9	6	2	N.E.	1.8	7.5	85
December .....	2.76	18	0.58	40.0	1.3	7.34	29.850	...	39.1	37.8	43	35	54	31	40.7	40.7	7	7	2	N.W. & SW	1.3	7.3	88
Total for Year .....	24.12	180	...	1411.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Average for Year .....	2.01	15	...	176.6	3.9	...	29.835	...	49.2	46.2	51.5	43.0	90	...	48.1	47.2	10	6	2	N.W.	3.0	10.0	80
Average for 35 Yrs.	25.86	190	...	1463.3	4.0	12.23	...	...	...	...	53.6	42.5	...	...	48.1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average for 1922 ...	24.57	178	...	1346.9	3.7	...	29.930	...	49.1	46.6	53.4	43.0	86	...	47.4	48.0	10	5	2	N.W.	3.5	10.5	79



Scarborough is situated on the coast of Yorkshire in longitude 0.24 deg. W. and latitude 54.17 deg. N. The old town and harbour nestle on the south side of the Castle Hill and on the isthmus which joins this to the mainland. The modern town lies a 100—200 feet above the level of the sea. On its landward side, from north by west round to south-east, the town is sheltered by masses of high land, culminating in a long range of hills in the form of a horseshoe, with its ends at Flamborough Head and the north cheek of Robin Hood's Bay. This ridge consists of the North York Moors to the north, the Hambleton Hills and Howardian Hills to the west, and the Yorkshire Wolds to the south. It has a sweep of about 100 miles, and is continuous except where the gorge of the river Derwent pierces its south-western portion. The protection from cold land winds which it affords to Scarborough, lying midway between its two ends, has a noticeable effect, in combination with the steadying action of the sea, upon the climate of the town and its surrounding districts, raising the mean annual temperature and, at the same time, reducing the seasonal and diurnal ranges of temperature.

#### OBSERVER'S NOTES.

SUNSHINE.—The sunshine normals for 35 years refer to the duration of bright sunshine as by the Campbell-Stokes recorder. In most favourable circumstances sunshine can be recorded when the sun is 3 deg. above the horizon—i.e., 20 minutes after sunrise, or 20 minutes before sunset; but this implies a very clear atmosphere. In general, for half-an-hour at either end of a fine day there is no trace of a burn on the sunshine card, so that the effective length of the "possible" duration of "bright sunshine" is normally about an hour less than the "length of day" given in the above table. The "length of day" has been computed in the above table in accordance with the principle that the duration of "the day" is as beginning and ending when the centre of the sun is apparently on the horizon, due allowance being made for refraction. In estimating "the possible" with which the duration has been compared, the correction for refraction is ignored, and the time when the upper edge of the sun has passed the horizon was utilised. The new "length of day" averages 12.2 hours, whereas the old "possible" averaged 12.1 hours. It will be noticed in the table that Scarborough has nearly the average amount of sunshine last year. The sunshine recorder is situated on the top of the Fire Station Tower.

RAINFALL.—A 5-in. Gauge is used, the rim of which is 13-in. off the ground. It is situated about 50 feet from the Town Hall on the south side of that building.

GRASS THERMOMETER.—It will be noted that a very valuable instrument (minimum thermometer on grass) has recently been installed; no average is given, but during the course of the year the monthly and annual averages will be ascertained of any past years during the period taken by the late Mr. Larkin.

D. QUAlFE,

January, 1924.

Meteorological Observer.



The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the Mayor of the City of New York for the year 1898. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their surnames. The names are: [illegible text]

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