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Borough of Scarborough.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH, SANITARY CONDITION, &c.,
OF THE
BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH
FOR THE YEAR 1927.

By

STANLEY FOX LINTON,

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

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
Medical Superintendent of the Corporation Sanatorium and Smallpox Hospital.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
SCARBOROUGH.

MR. MAYOR, MRS. WHITFIELD, AND GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for 1927: it is an "ordinary" Report, and therefore less detailed than the "survey" Report for 1925.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The births numbered 577 and the deaths 613. Instead, therefore, of a natural increase in the population, there was a natural decrease—a new portent if we leave out of account the war years, 1916-1919.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rates (*i.e.*, the number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 births) was 61, the lowest yet recorded with one exception—60, in 1924. The corresponding figure for the group of 155 small towns, of which Scarborough is one, was 68.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Smallpox was introduced into the town three times during the year. The first time only one case occurred, the second time three cases, while the third outbreak numbered seventeen cases up to the end of the year, and was then still in progress. It was stamped out during the early part of the present year.

CONVERSIONS.

The number of pail closets converted into water closets during the year was 80. A list of pail closets compiled by the Cleansing Department during the early part of the present year shows that there are 807 of them. It is estimated that about one-third of this number are on condemned or condemnable property, and two-thirds on property which is not otherwise unfit for human habitation. The sooner the town can be rid of these dangerous nuisances the better.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

I urge the Council to find some way of putting an end to the smoke nuisance caused by the Corporation Electricity Works. The difficulty which has arisen is surely not insuperable. Scarborough rightly prides itself upon its merits as a health resort, and yet in this one respect is doing its best to deprive its people of the health-giving ultra violet radiation of sun and sky. There are other offenders who need attention, but nothing can be done so long as the much greater offence of the Corporation continues.

BYE-LAWS *re* SLAUGHTERING.

Among matters for satisfaction I am glad to record the adoption of new Bye-laws with respect to slaughter houses, including Clause 9B of the Model Bye-laws, which forbids the slaughter of any animal without previous stunning by means of a mechanically-operated instrument—a great and humane advance upon the old methods.

MILK.

It is satisfactory also to note that milk sellers are co-operating with the Health Department in taking the steps necessary to improve the cleanliness of the milk sold in the town.

Seventy samples were examined as to the number and nature of the germs they contained. Twenty-three of them, that is one-third, came up to Grade A standard, and were classed as clean. The remaining two-thirds (47 in number) were classed as dirty, 12 of them being very dirty from a bacteriological point of view. Each result is brought to the notice of the seller concerned, and I anticipate that this procedure will lead to steady improvement.

Twenty-one samples of milk produced in the Borough were examined for, and found to be free from, tubercle bacilli.

MATERNITY BEDS.

Another satisfactory development is the increased use which has been made of the maternity bed subsidised by the Corporation at the Dybdale Nursing Home, in consequence of which the consent of the Ministry of Health has been asked, and obtained, to the subsidising of additional beds in the Home.

HOUSING.

The number of new houses built during the year was much greater than in 1926. The figures are as follows:—

Number of new houses built—	1926.	1927.
(a) Total, including those under (b) ...	139	239.
(b) With State assistance :		
(i) By the Corporation ...	59	124.
(ii) By others ...	34	34.

Unfortunately, the rents of these new houses are far beyond the means of those who most urgently need them, namely, the dwellers in the slums of the East and Central Wards. The difficulty of re-housing these poor people stands in the way of slum clearance and demolition of unfit houses. The solution of this most urgent problem would perhaps do as much to improve the public health as most of our other efforts to that end put together.

The Cross Street and Dumble Street area, officially represented in January, 1924, as an unhealthy area, has not yet been dealt with, but the Council has recently reaffirmed its resolution to proceed with an improvement scheme.

The only change in the Staff during the year was caused by the death on 10th July, 1927, of Mr. B. A. Burrell, F.I.C., of Leeds, Public Analyst for the Borough since 1919. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. H. T. Lea, F.I.C., of Halifax.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

S. FOX LINTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Scarborough.*



BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORT.

I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres), including land and inland water, 2,727 statute acres.

Population: Census 1921, 46,179; estimated 1927, 44,960.

For the purposes of the Annual Report for 1926 the population of the Borough in that year was estimated to be 44,360. During 1927 there was a net increase of 226 in the number of houses in the town. If we take the number of inhabitants of these additional houses to be 904, and two-thirds of this number to represent new residents, we get an addition of 600 to the population, making a total of 44,960. This figure has been adopted as the estimated population of the Borough in 1927.

Vital statistics based upon this figure will, of course, differ greatly from those of the Registrar-General, who estimates the population of the town to be 39,390. For example, the death rate given in this Report is 13.6; according to the Registrar-General it should be 15.6.

The number of INHABITED HOUSES (1921) was 8,577.

The number of FAMILIES or separate occupiers (1921) was 8,689.

The RATEABLE VALUE of the town is £311,493, and the sum represented by a penny rate £1,201.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, Etc.

The town's chief sources of prosperity are:—

- (1) Catering for visitors during the season, which lasts from Whitsuntide to the latter part of September, and also during the shorter holiday seasons at Easter and Christmas. Anything that interferes with the free advent of visitors during those periods inevitably has an injurious effect upon the welfare of the town and of its inhabitants.
- (2) The Fishing Industry. The average numbers of vessels fishing out of Scarborough are 20 trawlers and 10 drifters.

Scarborough is also an important market and shopping centre for a large surrounding area.

The public health of the town is not appreciably affected by any particular occupation followed by the inhabitants.

The maximum number of unemployed registered in the books of the Labour Exchange were 1,080 males on the 19th December, and 402 females on 21st November.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.
Births (legitimate)	540	293	247
„ (illegitimate)	37	18	19
Total ...	577	311	266
Birth rate, 12.8 per 1,000 living.			
Deaths†	613	281	332
Death rate, 13.6 per 1,000 living.			
„ „ (standardised), 10.9.			
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—			
From Sepsis			0
„ other causes			4
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 births :—			
Legitimate, 56; illegitimate, 135; total, 61.			
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)			3
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)			8

† The number of deaths occurring in the Borough was 630; from these must be deducted 51 deaths of non-residents, while 34 deaths of residents occurring elsewhere must be added.

During the year 150 deaths of residents and non-residents occurred in public institutions in the Borough, representing 24 per cent of the total number.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1927.

(Provisional figures. The rates have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1927. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns. As the registration of stillbirths did not come into operation until 1st July, 1927, no stillbirths are included.)

	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).	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales	16.7	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.07	0.57	0.51	6.3	69	91.7	6.6	0.7*	1.0
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	17.1	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.10	0.08	0.49	0.46	8.3	71	91.9	6.6	0.9*	0.6
155 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000)	16.4	11.3	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.05	0.58	0.41	5.0	68	92.7	5.8	0.3*	1.2
London	16.1	11.9	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.12	0.09	0.39	0.51	7.5	59	90.3	7.9	1.8*	0.0
Scarborough...	12.8	13.6	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.09	0.87	0.53	13.9	61	91.0	8.9	0.1*	0.0

* The Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926, which came into operation on the 1st May, 1927, provided for the registration of deaths on a Certificate of the Coroner after P.M. without inquest. These percentages relate therefore to 8 months of the year only.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1927.

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.		
	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 years and upwards.					
										M.	F.	M.	F.	
Enteric Fever	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	3
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1
Diphtheria	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Influenza	39	2	...	1	...	1	7	7	21	23	16	6	24	18
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2
Meningococcal meningitis...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	31	...	...	...	...	3	15	11	2	17	14	8	19	15
Other tuberculous diseases...	9	2	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	6	3	4	6	3
Cancer, malignant disease...	78	...	...	...	...	...	7	24	47	29	49	18	29	50
Rheumatic fever.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	1
Diabetes	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	1	6	2	1	6
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c....	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	41	21	27	12	20	27
Heart disease	125	...	...	...	1	3	6	24	91	48	77	17	47	74
Arterio-sclerosis	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	32	20	20	8	16	20
Bronchitis	20	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	14	9	11	6	7	14
Pneumonia (all forms)	31	2	1	1	2	...	2	11	12	17	14	12	17	12
Other respiratory diseases...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	3	4	...	3	4
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	4	1	3	4	1
Diarrhœa, &c (under 2 years)	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	4	4
Appendicitis and typhlitis...	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	6	...	3
Cirrhosis of liver.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	3	1	3	3
Acute and chronic nephritis	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	6	6	10	...	6	9
Puerperal sepsis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents & diseases of pregnancy & parturition	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Congenital debility and mal- formation, premature birth	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	5	5
Suicide.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	2	...	3	2
Other deaths from violence	19	...	...	...	2	5	1	5	6	13	6	10	11	5
Other defined diseases	81	8	2	...	2	3	9	17	40	39	42	27	46	44
Causes ill-defined or un- known .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	613	35	5	5	13	19	64	147	325	281	332	150	281	333

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1927.

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	7	5	4	1	17	6	4	3	5	35
{ Uncertified ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Chicken-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Diarrhoea.....	1	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Enteritis .....	..	1	...	..	1	2	1	1	...	5
Gastritis .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Rickets.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, Overlying .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	1
Premature Birth.....	3	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5
Atrophy, Debility and										
Marasmus	1	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	4
Other causes	1	1	4	...	6	2	...	1	1	10
Totals.....	7	5	4	1	17	6	4	3	5	35

AGE INCIDENCE OF RESIDENTS' DEATHS, 1927.

Quarter.	All Ages		Under 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 14 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 44 years		45 to 64 years		Over 65 years	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First	86	113	6	5	3	1	1	1	2	4	9	12	16	14	49	76
Second	66	74	3	3	2	-	2	2	4	3	5	6	15	19	35	41
Third	66	76	10	4	-	2	3	-	1	1	9	11	22	20	21	38
Fourth	63	69	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	6	6	17	24	31	34
TOTAL	281	332	21	14	6	4	9	4	10	9	29	35	70	77	136	189
	613		35		10		13		19		64		147		325	

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTS' DEATHS.

Age Period	Town	N.W.	N.	C.	E.	W.	S.
Under 1 year	35	3	6	4	13	9	0
1 to 4 years	10	1	2	1	4	2	0
5 to 14 years	13	1	6	2	2	1	1
15 to 24 years	19	5	2	3	2	5	2
25 to 44 years	64	14	7	11	11	16	5
45 to 64 years	147	36	23	22	15	40	12
65 years and over ...	325	79	44	47	41	63	51
All Ages	613	139	89	90	88	136	71

INQUESTS.

The Borough Coroner held inquests during the year on 54 deaths, including 9 deaths of visitors. Ages and causes of death were as follows :

Age at death.	Cause of death.
Under 1 year —	Accident 15
1 to 4 years —	Suicide 6
5 to 14 years 3	Heart disease and heart failure 20
15 to 24 years 3	Cerebral Hæmorrhage 5
25 to 65 years 27	Other causes 8
65 years and over 21	
	—
	54
	—

MARRIAGES.

The number of Marriages in the Borough during the year was 328, 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 15.7.

II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

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

A (1).—FEVER: The Corporation isolation hospital is situated in Newby Lane just 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 (10 beds), diphtheria (14 beds), and observation (2 beds). There is also the building referred to under B (1).

The number of admissions during the year was 86, including 5 for tuberculosis. Details are given in the following table:—

Disease.	Number of Patients admitted.	Deaths.	Percentage Case Mortality.	Average stay in days.
Scarlet Fever	19*	...	...	37
Diphtheria	46	3	6	30
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	65
Measles	2	...	...	15
Chickenpox	1	...	...	23
Mumps	1	...	...	11
Chorea	1	...	...	49
Admitted as Scarlet Fever:—				
Tonsillitis	1	...	...	10
Septic Rash	1	1†	...	6
Erythema	1	...	...	36
No Disease... ..	1	...	...	3
Admitted as Diphtheria:				
Tonsillitis	4	...	...	11
Naso-pharyngeal Catarrh...	1	...	...	10
Total	81	...	...	30
Tuberculosis	5	...	...	71

* Including one case from outside the borough.

† Removed to General Hospital and died there.

(2).—SMALLPOX: The Scarborough smallpox hospital is situated 1½ miles north of the town outside the borough boundary. It consists of two wood-lined, corrugated iron buildings, on brick foundations. The larger building contains two wards of six beds each, with staff accommodation, and in the smaller there are two wards of two beds each.

It will be seen from the following table that 21 cases of smallpox occurred in the borough, of which 20 were removed to the smallpox hospital, and that 1 case was removed to hospital from a Territorial camp outside the borough. Not counting the latter, the disease was introduced into the town on three separate occasions during the year:—

- (1) Case 1, a resident, was infected in the West Riding, and fell sick after returning home. No further cases followed.
- (2) Cases 2 and 3 were employed in a café, and were probably infected by a visitor during the Whitsuntide week-end, 4th-6th June. Case 3 infected case 4 (her husband), and there the outbreak ended.
- (3) This outbreak began in one of the poorest parts of the town, an elderly man and two of his children (cases 5, 6 and 7) being affected. They were possibly infected by some visitor to the market, the only place frequented by all three of them. This outbreak was still in progress at the end of the year.

Case No.	Sex.	Age.	Vaccinal Condition.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of	
					Onset.	Rash.
1	F.	19	Unvaccinated.	18th January.	8th Jan.	12th Jan.
2	F.	46	Vaccinated in infancy.	28th June.	17th June.	20th June.
3	F.	25	Unvaccinated.	28th June.	?	21st June.
4	M.	26	Unvaccinated.	18th July.	?	15th July.
5	M.	56	Vaccinated in infancy.	28th October.	15th Oct.	19th Oct.
6	F.	15	Unvaccinated.	28th October.	19th Oct.	? Oct.
7	M.	12	Unvaccinated.	28th October.	20th Oct.	24th Oct.
8	M.	26	Unvaccinated.	5th November.	1st Nov.	3rd Nov.
9	F.	13	Unvaccinated.	12th November.	5th Nov.	11th Nov.
10	M.	11	Unvaccinated.	14th November.	6th Nov.	13th Nov.
11	M.	12	Unvaccinated.	14th November.	8th Nov.	14th Nov.
12	M.	12	Unvaccinated.	14th November.	9th Nov.	14th Nov.
13	F.	12	Unvaccinated.	17th November.	9th Nov.	14th Nov.
14	M.	11	Unvaccinated.	21st November.	16th Nov.	20th Nov.
15	M.	13	Unvaccinated.	30th November.	21st Nov.	28th Nov.
16	F.	48	Vaccinated in infancy.	8th December.	2nd Dec.	7th Dec.
17	M.	7	Unvaccinated.	Not removed.	? Nov.	9th Nov.
18	F.	13	Unvaccinated.	12th December.	26th Nov.	4th Dec.
19	M.	25	Vaccinated in infancy.	15th December.	6th Dec.	10th Dec.
20	M.	15	Unvaccinated.	16th December.	8th Dec.	15th Dec.
21	M.	23	Unvaccinated.	28th December.	22nd Dec.	23rd Dec.

B (1).—TUBERCULOSIS: A wood-lined corrugated iron pavilion at the Scarborough isolation hospital is used in the summer months for early cases of tuberculosis, chiefly women and children.

For admissions during the year, see above under A (1).

(2) MATERNITY: A bed for cases recommended from the maternity and child welfare clinic is subsidised by the Corporation at the Dybdale nursing home, Avenue Victoria, at a cost of £5 per annum, and £4 4s. per week when occupied.

Forty-five patients made use of the bed during the year, the periods of occupation totalling 104 weeks. In consequence of this increased use of the bed, the consent of the Ministry of Health has been asked, and obtained, to the subsidising of additional beds in the home.

This bed meets a real need arising chiefly from the housing shortage and from the bad housing conditions in part of the town. Living perforce in lodgings or in insanitary dwellings, many mothers-to-be cannot obtain the privacy and healthy surroundings which are almost their first need, and which this provision assures them. In cases of abnormal or difficult labour the bed has been a godsend.

(3) CHILDREN: The only hospital provision for children is a ward in the Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary. The Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, is available for orthopaedic cases. Six children, four boys and two girls, were sent to this hospital during

the year, four by the Education Committee, one by the Guardians, and one by the County Council.

(4) OTHER: The Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary, a voluntary hospital, serves the town and a large surrounding district.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS. ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE BOROUGH.

The S. Mary's Rescue Home, 21, Albemarle Crescent, provides accommodation for unmarried mothers and their infants before and after the birth of the child.

The following are the figures for the year:—

	Girls.	Infants.
In the Home 1st January, 1927 ...	5	4
Admitted during 1927 ...	28	12
In the Home 31st December, 1927 ...	10	4

Of the 28 mothers admitted, 7 entered the Home before, and 21 after, the birth of their babies.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) For infectious cases: A motor ambulance is provided by the Corporation.
- (b) For non-infectious and accident cases: A motor ambulance is provided by the Corporation, and is in charge of the police.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

	Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	Corporation Premises, King Street, and 9, Seamer Road.	Room for Consultations, etc. Waiting Room. Room for Sale of Food	Scarborough Corporation.
School Clinics	Corporation Premises, King Street.	Waiting Room. Gen. Treatment Room Dental Room.	Scarborough Corporation.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.	Two Rooms in Out-patients' Department.	Yorks. North Riding County Council.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.	Rooms in Out-patients' Department.	Yorks. North Riding County Council.

The year's figures summarising the maternity and child welfare work are as follows:—

Number of infant and child welfare clinics held ...	145
Number of first attendances of infants ...	364
Total attendances of infants and young children ...	5814

Average number of attendances per clinic	41
Number of separate ante-natal clinics (6 months) ...	25
Number of first attendances at ante-natal clinic ...	56
Total number of attendances at ante-natal clinic ...	258

HEALTH VISITING.

Number of first visits to infants under 1 year	366
Total number of visits to infants under 1 year	2298
Number of visits to children 1 to 5 years	1059
Total visits to children's homes	3357
Number of expectant mothers on books	56
Visits to expectant mothers	137
Minor ailments treated at clinic	1009

The following pamphlet has been written by Dr. Roxburgh and printed for the information of mothers attending the ante-natal clinic.

HINTS FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

THIS PAPER IS WRITTEN TO BE A GUIDE DURING PREGNANCY, AND NOT TO TAKE THE PLACE OF TREATMENT BY YOUR OWN DOCTOR WHEN THIS IS NECESSARY.

SECURE HEALTH AND SAFETY FOR YOURSELF AND YOUR BABY.—While child-bearing is a natural function and, in the majority of cases, has no ill-effects on the mother, in a certain number of cases something goes wrong, and this may result in ill-health or even death of the mother and baby. In the great majority of cases these dire results *can be prevented* by care of the mother during pregnancy.

ENGAGE YOUR DOCTOR OR NURSE EARLY, and carefully follow out any instructions given. Read and carry out the rules given below.

FOOD should contain white meat, fish, eggs, butter, salads, green vegetables, fresh fruit, milk, porridge and wholemeal bread. Many of these are rich in vitamins and are advantageous to the baby as well as to the mother. Red meat should be restricted in the latter half of pregnancy.

FLUIDS, the best of which is plain water, should be taken in abundance. Barley water, home-made lemonade, etc., may be substituted for plain water, but no alcohol should be taken unless ordered by a doctor.

EXERCISE.—Take as much exercise in the fresh air as you possibly can short of fatigue. At the same time it is necessary for you to have sufficient rest and sleep. During the last few months of pregnancy try to rest a little each afternoon.

CLEAN THE TEETH REGULARLY.—Decayed teeth contain millions of germs, and this may be one of the causes of puerperal fever. Teeth can be filled or extracted with perfect safety during pregnancy.

HINTS FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS—*Continued.*

AVOID CONSTIPATION.—Constipation is one of the common evils, and may have far-reaching results. The bowels should be freely opened every day. Constipation may be prevented by proper exercise, diet, and abundance of fluids, but if this is not enough try a teaspoonful of liquid cascara or other aperient to which you are accustomed. Castor oil acts quickly, and may be occasionally required, but should not be used constantly, as it tends to constipate.

KIDNEY DISEASE.—This is a serious and sometimes fatal disease *which can be prevented*. Avoid constipation, take plenty of fluids and diet similar to that prescribed above. A specimen of urine should be sent to the doctor or nurse once a month for the first six months, and thereafter once a fortnight.

EXAMINATION.—Every expectant mother should be examined before her confinement. While periodic examinations at stated intervals are by far the best, this may not be possible, but you should be examined *at least* once in the last two months. In this way it can be ascertained whether the birth canal is large enough and whether the baby is in the correct position.

Symptoms slight at first often indicate serious trouble. A list of the Danger Signals is given below, and if any of these is noticed *consult your Doctor at once*.

DANGER SIGNALS.—Red discharge or bleeding; persistent headache; swelling of face, hands or feet; scanty urine; dimness of sight; fainting turns; giddiness; severe vomiting.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Name	Qualifications.	Office held.	Whole or part time.	Contributions to Salary under P.H. Acts or from Exchequer	Other Public Offices held.
S. Fox Linton ...	M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health. School Medical Officer. Medical Superintendent Corporation Isolation and Small-pox Hospitals.	Whole.	Under P.H.A.	Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and School Medical Inspector, Yorks. N.R. County Council.
Anne M. Roxburgh	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Inspector.	Part (half)	From Exchequer.	Asst. School Medical Inspector, Yorks. N.R. County Council.
G. J. Gregory ...	Cert. R.S.I.	Chief Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	Under P.H.A.	None.
R. Stephenson ...	Cert. R.S.I.	Assistant Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	No.	None.
G. Trinder ...	Cert. R.S.I.	Assistant Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	No.	None.
Miss J. Foster ...	...	Clerk.	Whole.	No.	None.
C. Anthony ...	...	Ambulance Driver.	Whole.	No.	None.
Miss Isabel Beeforth	Certified Midwife. State Registered Nurse.	Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives.	Whole.	From Exchequer.	None.
Miss E. Chambers...	...	Assistant Health Visitor.	Part.	From Exchequer.	Asst. School Nurse.
Mrs. E. Crosby ...	State Registered Nurse (General and Fever)	Matron, Sanatorium.	Whole.	No.	None.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General.

(b) For measles, ophthalmia neonatorum, tuberculosis, and influenza 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	691
Visits paid	14321
	Patients nursed.
(b) Tuberculosis	24
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3
Post-operation cases of tonsils and adenoids	108
Totals	135
	Visits paid.
	1250
	104
	251
	1605

The superintendent of the District Nursing Association is informed at once of each case of ophthalmia neonatorum or influenza pneumonia, and of selected cases of tuberculosis notified to the health department; a nurse then visits, and if necessary takes on the case for nursing.

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 20 trained and one untrained midwife practising in the town during the year. The latter came off the roll during the year. Of the former, all but two are State-registered general-trained nurses.

The number of confinements attended in 1927 by the D.N.A. Midwives was 139, and the number of visits paid to them was 3,195.

CHEMICAL WORK.

Chemical analyses of water, food and drugs are carried out by the public analyst of the Borough, Mr. Henry T. Lea, F.I.C., of Halifax.

No chemical analysis of the water supply was made during 1927. Information regarding the results of food and drugs analysis will be found in the report of the sanitary inspector.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The following is the list of Local acts and adoptive acts in force in this district:—

LOCAL ACTS.

- (1) The Scarborough Improvement Act, 1889.
- (2) The Scarborough Order, 1897.
- (3) The Scarborough Corporation Act, 1900.
- (4) The Scarborough Corporation Act, 1925.

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.

Under 4 (Part v.) powers have been obtained in connection with the following matters :—

Sec. 27.—Medical inspection of inmates of common lodging houses.

Sec. 28.—Prohibition of infected persons carrying on business.

Sec. 29.—Sanitary regulations for premises where food is deposited for sale.

Sec. 30.—Entry in premises used for storage of food.

Sec. 31.—Discovery of unsound food.

Sec. 32.—Prohibition of blowing or inflating carcases.

Sec. 33.—Bye-laws as to food.

Sec. 34.—For regulating manufacture and sale of ice cream.

Sec. 35.—Prohibition of sale of food, balloons, etc., by rag and bone dealers.

Sec. 36.—Registration of premises used for preparation of potted and preserved foods.

Sec. 38.—Provision of public slaughter-house.

Sec. 39.—Remedy for filthy premises.

Sec. 40.—Cleansing of children and their clothing.

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.

The Public Health Act, 1925, Sections 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50.

Bye-laws are in force in the borough with respect to the following matters :—

- (1) Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive matter or liquid.
- (2) Nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish, and for the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health.
- (3) New streets and buildings.
- (4) Common lodging houses.
- (5) Slaughter-houses.
- (6) Removal of house refuse.

During the year Section 32 of the Scarborough Corporation Act, 1925, was amended. The wording of the unamended section was as follows :—

“ It shall not be lawful to blow or inflate the carcase or any part
 “ of the carcase of any animal slaughtered within or brought into
 “ the borough, and any person so blowing or inflating any carcase
 “ or part of a carcase or exposing or depositing for sale within
 “ the borough a carcase so blown or inflated or any part thereof
 “ shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.”

This section was put into the Act because the provision of the Ministry of Health's Meat Regulations, 1924, forbidding the inflation of carcasses by the breath, but not forbidding it by mechanical means, was found unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it is impossible by inspection to say which method has been used in inflating a carcase. It was pointed out by the Scarborough Butchers' Association, after the Act came into force, that under Section 32 it was possible for a butcher outside the borough to send into the borough meat from carcasses inflated by pump provided he had not negotiated the sale within the borough—for example, in response to a telephone order from a customer—and that this was unfair.

The Corporation therefore asked the Minister of Health to make a Provisional Order amending the section so as to rule out this possibility. An Order was duly made and confirmed, and the section now runs as follows :—

“ It shall not be lawful to blow or inflate the carcase or any part
 “ of the carcase of any animal slaughtered within or brought into
 “ the borough, and any person so blowing or inflating any carcase
 “ or part of a carcase or selling or exposing or depositing for
 “ sale or delivering after sale within the borough a carcase so
 “ blown or inflated or any part thereof whether so blown or inflated
 “ within or without the borough shall be liable to a penalty not
 “ exceeding Five Pounds.”

The Ministry of Health's model bye-laws with respect to slaughter-houses were adopted, and came into force towards the end of the year. They include clause 9B which forbids the slaughter of any animal without previous stunning by means of a mechanically-operated instrument. There have been no difficulties in the working of this clause.

III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

A new well and bore hole have been constructed at Irton, and a new electric power pumping station, capable of supplying 2½ million gallons per day, is nearly completed. The existing filter house has been enlarged and a new reservoir at Spring Hill to hold 3,000,000 gallons has been completed and is now in use. A new 13-inch pumping main has been laid from Irton to Spring Hill.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

A stream at Wheatcroft, which forms part of the southern boundary of the borough, is open to pollution by drainage from some piggeries, etc. Measures for dealing with the nuisance which thus arises have been under consideration by the Corporation and the Scarborough Rural District Council for some years, but nothing has yet been done.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A number of small alterations have been made, and the sewers on the Northstead estate have been extended.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of pail closets converted into water closets during the year was 80. During the early part of 1928 the cleansing department compiled a list of pail closets in the town, which showed that there were 807 of them. About 100 are on premises in respect of which closing orders have been made, or in areas which have been represented under the housing acts as unhealthy by the medical officer of health. About 150 are on premises bad enough to be dealt with by closing orders or reconstruction schemes. The remaining 550 are on better premises, of which about 100 have water closets as well; deducting the latter, we have left 450, which is the approximate number of houses in the town which, not being in other respects unfit for human habitation, have pail closet accommodation only.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

TO THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,—

I have pleasure in submitting my fourth Annual Report detailing the work carried out by the Inspectors of the Health Department during the year ended 31st December, 1927.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Inspections of houses and premises (general)	2578
Inspections of houses (Housing Acts)	75
Re-inspections and re-visits	2530
Complaints investigated	353
Inspections made under the Factories and Workshops Act ...	381
Inspections made to homeworkers' premises	55
Inspections made to bakehouses	85
Inspections made to offensive trade premises	55
Inspections made to fried fish shops and fish curing houses ...	95
Inspections made to manufacturers and purveyors of ice cream	49
Inspections made under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919	64
Inspections made under the Rent Restriction Act (1920-1923)	5
Inspections made to tents, vans and sheds	6
Inspections made of shipping	44
Inspections made of school buildings	18
Inspections made of slaughter-houses	418
Inspections made under the Public Health Meat Regulations	79
Inspections to dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	181
Inspections to common lodging houses	124
Inspections to premises where potted or preserved meat, fish, and other foods are prepared (Scarborough Corporation Act, 1925)	39
Visits re enquiries into infectious diseases	199
Inspections of markets and fish piers	100
House drains tested or re-tested	201
<hr/>	
Total	7734
<hr/>	

SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED—*Continued.*

Offensive trade premises cleansed and limewashed	...	...	4
Dwelling houses cleansed and limewashed	...	...	7
Yards and stables cleansed and limewashed	...	...	7
Slaughter-houses cleansed and limewashed	...	...	2
Cowsheds cleansed and limewashed	...	...	5
Urinals cleansed and limewashed	...	...	1
Privies and water closets	...	...	12
Nuisance from the keeping of poultry abated	...	...	1
Nuisance from the keeping of dogs abated	...	...	1
Accumulation or deposit of manure, etc., removed	...	...	27
Rat-infested premises (actions taken for clearance)	...	...	15
Defective manure pits repaired	...	...	1
Pigs kept within 60 feet of dwelling houses—removed	...	...	3
Piggeries cleansed and limewashed	...	...	7
Piggeries drained and cesspools provided	...	...	2
Dirty bedding cleansed (common lodging houses)	...	...	2
Common lodging houses cleansed and limewashed	...	...	1
Fish curing houses cleansed and limewashed	...	...	2
Cellars cleansed and limewashed	...	...	1
Drain removed from food store	...	...	1
Yards repaved or asphalted	...	...	118
Passages repaved or asphalted	...	...	57
Offal tins provided (Meat Regulations)	...	...	1
Water laid on to w.c. (Sec. 45, Scarborough Improvement Act)	...	...	1
Filthy dwelling house cleansed and limewashed (Section 46, P.H.A., 1875)	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	9

372 nuisances were abated, also 81 yards and passages were repaved or asphalted on the service of informal notices.

63 notices that were outstanding at the end of 1926 on the books of the department were complied with in the early part of the year.

There were 46 outstanding notices at the end of this year.

DRAIN TESTING.

201 tests were applied to house drains; of this number 12 were found in a defective condition and were repaired or reconstructed after the service of notices.

80 pail closets were converted into water closets during the year, leaving about 800 pail closets still in use. Approximately 100 houses have pail closets in addition to water closets. Efforts are made as far as possible to eliminate this type of sanitary convenience.

RENT RESTRICTION ACT, 1920-1923.

Five applications were received by the Local Authority under the above Act, and three certificates were granted; in the other two instances the defects were of a trivial nature.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are three registered common lodging houses in the Borough as compared with two in 1926, the additional common lodging house—No. 4, Leading Post Street—being registered on the 25th August, 1927,

for the accommodation of 27 people. The total accommodation provided for in these houses is as follows:—

SITUATION.	KEEPER.	ACCOMMODATION.
No. 1, Dumble Street	Mrs. J. Smalley ...	27 persons.
Nos. 25 and 27, Dumble Street	Mr. F. Hopkins ..	63 persons.
No. 4, Leading Post Street ...	Mrs. Grace McCall	27 persons.

124 inspections were made during the year, and bye-law notices were served in three instances—in one case for cleansing and limewashing the premises, and in the other two instances for the dirty state of the bedding. In all other respects these houses were fairly well conducted. The returns made by the registered keepers show that 19,652 beds were occupied during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are six offensive trade businesses established within the Borough as compared with seven in the previous year, which comprise the following:

Tripe boilers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fat extractors	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tallow chandlers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gut scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
Total ...						6
						—

34 inspections were made of these premises during the year, and in two instances notices were served to remove offensive matter. These were complied with.

FISH CURING HOUSES.

There were 9 fish curing houses in operation during the herring season, the same number as last year. They were only in operation for a very brief period. 53 inspections were made, and in one instance a notice was served to cleanse and limewash the premises. In all other respects the businesses were well conducted, fish offal being frequently removed in accordance with the bye-laws.

MANUFACTURERS OF POTTED OR PRESERVED MEAT, FISH AND OTHER FOOD (SECTION 36, SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION ACT, 1925).

There were 39 premises on the register at the end of the year, as compared with 21 in the previous year. 39 inspections were made to these premises for the purpose of ascertaining as to the soundness of the materials employed and the cleanliness of the premises and utensils used. All were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of bakehouses in use within the Borough at the end of the year was 48, as compared with 38 the previous year. There were five underground bakehouses in use at the end of the year, four being factory bakehouses. In three instances notices were served to cleanse and limewash, and were complied with. One underground bakehouse was found to be illegally occupied during the year. The occupier was written to by the Town Clerk, and the use of the bakehouse was discontinued.

MANUFACTURE OF ICE CREAM.

There were 46 persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of ice cream within the Borough during the year, as compared with 37 in the previous year. 49 inspections were made, and in the majority of instances the commodity was found to have been made and sold under fairly satisfactory conditions.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories.....	1	0	...
Workshops	352	11	...
Workplaces	28	0	...
Total.....	381	11	...

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	2	2	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient .....	...	...	...	...
{ Unsuitable or defective... ..	1	1	...	...
{ Not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-houses (Sec. 101)	1	1	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)..	...	...	...	...
Total.....	12	12	...	...

HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS (SEC. 107).										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES (SEC. 108.)			OUTWORK IN INSPECTED PREMISES (SEC. 109-110).		
	Lists received from Employers					Prosecutions					Instances			Instances		
	Sending twice in the year		Sending once in the year			Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists		Failing to send lists			Prosecutions			Orders made (Sec. 110)		
	Outworkers		Lists			Outworkers		Outworkers			Instances			Instances		
	Con- trac- tors	Work- men	Con- trac- tors			Con- trac- tors	Work- men	Con- trac- tors			Prosecutions			Prosecutions (Sec. 109-110)		
Wearing Apparel-making, &c., Cleaning and Washing Household Linen... .. Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets... Curtains and Furniture Hangings Furniture and Upholstery Locks, Latches and Keys Umbrellas, &c. Artificial Flowers Nets, other than wire nets Tents Sacks Papers, &c., Boxes, Paper Bags Brush Making	16	8	21	7	7	7	7	7	7	7						
Total	16	8	21	7	7	7	7	7	7	7						

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (Sec. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	48
Laundries	6
Tailors, Dressmakers and Milliners	66
Boot Repairers and other workers in leather	41
Workers in tin, iron and lead	36
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	31
Offensive Trades	6
Fish-curing Houses	9
Monumental Masons and Slaters	5
Upholsterers	8
Motor and Cycle Repairers	11
Miscellaneous... ..	24
Total number of Workshops on Register	291

OTHER MATTERS.

Particulars.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (Sec. 133, 1901)	3
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector) as remediable under the Public Health Act) Notified by H.M.I.F.	...
But not under the Factory and Workshops Act (Report (of action taken) (Sec. 5, 1901) (sent to H.M. Inspector	...
Other ... ..	...
Underground bakehouses (Sec. 101) in use at the end of year (including Factory Bakehouses)	5 (including Factory bakehouses)

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

103 samples were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis during the year, as compared with 93 in the previous year.

Nature of Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
Milk	46	6	52
Cream	3	0	3
Preserved Cream	3	0	3
Butter	9	0	9
Cream Cheese	3	0	3
Condensed Milk	3	0	3
Cheshire Cheese	1	0	1
Pork Sausages	5	0	5
Beef Sausages	1	0	1
Dripping	1	0	1
Baking Powder	2	0	2
Wheat Flour	2	0	2
Jams	3	0	3
Lard	1	0	1
Marrowfat Peas (1 tin)... ..	1	0	1
Tomato Ketchup	1	0	1
Potted Shrimps	1	0	1
Potted Crab	1	0	1
Corned Beef	1	0	1
Ham and Chicken Paste	1	0	1
Pheasant Paste	1	0	1
Polony	1	0	1
Scotch Whiskey... ..	1	0	1
Jamaica Rum	1	0	1
Gin	1	0	1
Fish Colouring	2	0	2
Totals	96	6	102*

* One sample of milk was broken in transit to the Public Analyst.

The two samples of flour were certified by the Public Analyst to be bleached to a slight extent with peroxide of nitrogen.

Two samples of dyes used for the purpose of enhancing the colour of kippers were reported on by the Public Analyst as not containing any preservative, and not of the type of colouring matter prohibited for use under the Preservative Regulations.

One sample of milk contained 1.40 per cent. of added water; no action was taken in the matter. Of the remaining samples of new milk four contained 14.6 per cent., 6.40 per cent., 13.3 per cent. and 17.1 per cent. respectively of added water, and one 6.5 per cent. of added water, also being deficient in milk fat to the extent of 3 per cent. Proceedings were instituted in three instances, and a penalty of £1 and 10/6 costs was imposed, the Magistrates treating the three cases as one. These samples of milk were procured in the course of delivery by a farmer to a wholesale dealer, and were taken from five different churns of milk.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912-1917.

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1927.

1. Milk: and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	A.	B.
	Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	53	0
Cream	3	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.

(1) Correct statements made	...	...	3
(2) Statements incorrect	...	...	0
(3) Percentage of preservatives found in each sample	Percentage stated on statutory label		
0.25 per cent.	Not exceeding 0.4 per cent.		
0.16 per cent.	"	"	"
0.29 per cent.	"	"	"

- (b) Determination of milk fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(1) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	3
(2) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	0

- (c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the provisions in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed. In one instance the labelling was not in order, being labelled not exceeding 0.5 per cent. of boric acid. The vendor was cautioned by the Town Clerk.

3. Thickening substances—None.

4. Other observances—None.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The total number of cowkeepers and purveyors of milk on the register at the end of the year was 166, enumerated as follows:—

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	12
Wholesale dealers	...	...	...	...	28
Retail purveyors of milk who reside within the Borough	...	...	...	...	108
Retail purveyors of milk who retail within the Borough, but who reside outside	...	...	...	...	18
Total	...	...	...	...	166

Number of registered dairies, 81.

Of the 108 retail purveyors, 19 sell milk in properly sealed bottles as received from registered dairies.

Two cowkeepers discontinued business during the year.

181 visits of inspection were made to the cowsheds and dairies. Considerable improvement has been made in the majority of the cowsheds by increased light and ventilation being provided, and by repaving of stalls and floors.

Recommendations made from time to time were carried out in most cases. Spring Hill Farm has been undergoing reconstruction effecting considerable improvement. Notices were served in the following instances:

To show cause why the Local Authority should not remove from the register (Section 2) Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922	6
Notice of removal from register	6
For cleansing and limewashing (Milk and Dairies Order)	6
Milk improperly stored	1
Total	19

In the six instances where it was found necessary to remove the persons from the register, the businesses carried on, in addition to the sale of milk, were small general businesses selling every kind of goods—in one instance paraffin. In quite a number of other cases the sale of milk was discontinued when the unsuitability of the premises and business carried on were pointed out to the persons concerned.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the milk supply and its distribution should be carried out in a cleanly manner, and in the majority of instances dairymen have welcomed the suggestions made from time to time, and have endeavoured to carry them out. Frequent visits have been made to the railway station to ensure that the empty churns were properly cleansed before being returned to the various consignors, also for the procurement of samples for bacteriological examination. In the matter of distribution, although glass bottles have largely, if not entirely, superseded the old metal cans, the consumers, as well as the dairymen, leave much room for improvement; frequently one can observe bottles of milk left on the front door steps of houses quite unprotected from fouling by any stray dog passing along.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION ORDER), 1923.

There were only two applications received by the Local Authority for the use of the designation Grade A Tuberculin tested milk, one for a bottling establishment, and one for a shop. Both the applications were from one firm. Two samples were procured during the year, and both were found by the pathologist to meet the requirements of the Order.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Twenty-one samples were procured from the local supply at the cowsheds; these samples were taken directly after the cows had been milked

and were submitted to the pathologist for biological examination, and in each instance were certified to be negative for tubercle bacilli.

Seventy samples of milk were procured on delivery to the local dairy-men. In the majority of instances these samples were procured at the Railway Station on arrival of the trains conveying the milk, and were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The result of such examinations will be found in the Medical Officer's report. Reports were forwarded in each instance to the Medical Officers of Health of the district in which the milk was produced.

HOUSING ACT, 1925.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

75 inspections were made during the year.

Closing orders were served with respect to:—No. 11, Swanhill Road; No. 1, Anderson Terrace, Burr Bank; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Althorp's Yard, Eastsandgate; No. 8, Lime Kiln Hill; No. 113, William Street; No. 1, Wrea Lane Passage; No. 51, Quay Street; No. 16, Eastsandgate; No. 1, Fish Yard, St. Thomas Street; No. 30, Sandside; No. 1, Parkin's Lane, Sandside; and Nos. 1 and 2, Boyes' Yard, St. Mary's Street.

No. 1, Fish Yard has been demolished.

No. 11, Swanhill Road, also No. 1, Anderson's Terrace, have been reconditioned and made fit, and the Closing Orders determined.

No. 83, William Street, on which a repair order had been served, the owner declared his intention of closing the house.

The work of reconditioning or repairing the undermentioned properties is being carried out on the service of informal notices:—Nos. 19, 21, 23, 25 and 27, William Street; Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 and 33, Potter Lane; Nos. 16 and 16a, Castlegate; No. 9, St. Mary's Street; and No. 42, Trafalgar Street West.

Seven repair orders were served under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, in respect to the following properties:—

No. 57, William Street	...	...	Repairs carried out
No. 18, Castlegate	...	...	" " "
No. 18a, Castlegate	...	...	" " "
No. 20, Castlegate	...	...	" " "
No. 83, William Street	...	...	Owner declares his intention to close.

No. 8, Mill Yard, Seamer Road ...

No. 55, William Street ... Work in hands of builder.

Nos. 13, 15, 17 and 17a, St. Sepulchre Street; No. 3, St. Sepulchre Court; and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9, Globe Street are being held over for further consideration.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The number of slaughter-houses situated within the Borough at the end of the year was 23. 21 of these slaughter-houses are situated in the Market Hall Company's Yard, Wrea Lane; 17 being in private occupation and 4 used as public slaughter-houses. Of the remainder, one registered slaughterhouse, situated in Lownsborough Yard, is still in use, and the

other, a licensed slaughterhouse on the South Cliff, has not been in use for some time.

Reconstruction of most of the slaughter-houses in the older portion of the Market Hall Company's Yard has been carried out during the year, the whole of the cattle pens being removed from the inside of slaughter-houses, floors repaved, and the larger yard repaved or asphalted.

418 visits of inspection were made during the year. As slaughtering takes place every day, with the exception of Sundays, in the Market Hall Company's slaughterhouses, notice as to slaughter has not been required to be given. Visits are paid once or twice a day usually during the time of slaughtering. In the case of slaughtering outside these premises the usual notice is given.

Notices were given in two instances for cleansing and limewashing; in all other respects no breach of bye-laws was found to exist.

On 13th September, 1927, new bye-laws came into operation which, among other provisions, includes the use of a mechanically operated instrument suitable, and sufficient, for the purpose of effectually stunning all animals before slaughter. The type of instrument adopted has been the captive bolt pistol. These instruments have been provided by the R.S.P.C.A. at cost price.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The approximate number of animals slaughtered during the year were:—

Beasts	...	...	...	...	...	5,257
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	620
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	18,200
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	4,680

The following articles of food have either been seized, or given up by the owners, for the purpose of destruction as unfit for human food.

ARTICLES.						WEIGHT.	
						st.	lbs.
5	Beast's carcasses	...	...	...	...	193	10
1	Carcase of a calf	...	...	...	...	7	2
11	Sheep's carcasses	...	...	...	...	42	2
7	Pig's carcasses	...	...	...	...	36	6
85	Pig's heads, 82 sets of pig's offal	...	...	...	...	201	4
	Beef—9 forequarters	...	...	...	...	99	3
7	Beast's heads	...	...	...	...	14	8
	Mutton—parts	...	...	...	...	16	9
	Pork	...	...	...	...	20	9½
	Beast offal	...	...	...	...	273	5
376	Beast's livers	...	...	...	...	322	4
	Sheep's offal	...	...	...	...	22	11½
	Pig's offal	...	...	...	...	21	8
3	Tins of corned beef	...	...	...	...	1	4
	Fish (mixed)	...	...	...	...	170	0
12	Barrels of potatoes	...	...	...	...	62	0
1	Fowl	...	...	...	...	—	—
14	Rabbits	...	...	...	...	—	—

Of the total number of beasts and pigs inspected 51 beasts and 103 pigs were found to be affected with tuberculosis.

30 magistrate's orders were obtained. All condemned meat is removed to Newham's Tallow Works, Cross Street, and rendered down for commercial tallow, and all offal, after being covered with disinfectant, is taken to the Mere Tip, Seamer Road, and buried.

SECTION 32 OF THE SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION ACT, 1925.

No offences under this Section, which forbids the inflation of carcasses, were recorded during the year.

SHOPS AND STORES.

79 inspections were made during the year to shops and stores where meat was deposited or stored. In one instance a water closet was found to exist in a butcher's shop, and in another instance a water closet opened directly into a meat store. Notices were served in each case and were promptly complied with.

TRANSPORT AND HANDLING.

In two instances meat was conveyed through the streets without proper covering, both offences were committed by the same person on different dates. Letters were sent to the culprit by the Town Clerk.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Systematic efforts were continued during the year for the destruction of rats. Slaughterhouses, piggeries, stables, tips, fish houses, fish piers, etc., received special attention. Whilst it would be impossible to give anything near the total number of rats destroyed owing to the use of baits, the number definitely ascertained to be destroyed are:—

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	72
Received at Corporation Depot	...	...	...	...	...	2,189
Ships and piers	...	...	...	...	...	32
Total						2,293

2,189 bodies of rats were received at the Depot, Dean Road, the Corporation having decided in the previous year to pay threepence per head for all rats caught within the Borough and brought to the Depot.

The sewers were regularly baited under the direction of the Borough Engineer, and the tip in Seamer Road has been twice treated with Cyanogas. The number of rats at the Tip has been considerably reduced. In five instances informal notices were given to take up floors in dwelling houses, and to dig out rat runs and make good with cement concrete. In the majority of cases the use of the red squill biscuit has speedily effected the purpose.

The Corner Cafe was also found to have become infested after the Season had ceased, rats having found their way in under the floors. Cyanogas in this case was employed with satisfactory results.

INSPECTION OF SHIPPING.

Number.				Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		No. reported defective.	No. of Orders issued.
					By the M.O.H.	By the Sanitary Inspector.		
Foreign	Steamers	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Motor	...	1	77	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	2	392	2	2	...	...
	Fishing	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign				469	...	2	...	...
Coastwise	Steamers	...	93	19187	...	7	...	...
	Motor	...	1	20	...	0	...	...
	Sailing	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Fishing	...	35	...	...	35	...	...
Total Coastwise				...	...	42	...	...
Total Foreign and Coastwise				132	...	44	...	...

VESSELS SUBJECTED TO MEASURES OF RAT DESTRUCTION.

No. of vessels fumigated by S. oz.	No. of rats killed.	No. of vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	No. of rats killed.	No. of vessels which trapping, poisoning, etc., employed.	No. of rats killed.	Remarks.
0	0	0	0	8	8	—

PROCEEDINGS.

Penalties imposed.

£ s. d.

Unlawfully using for the purpose of habitation, or the adaption or alteration thereof, premises, the plans of which had only been approved by the Scarborough Corporation as business premises (Section 117, Scarborough Improvement Act, 1889) 5 0 0

For failing to pave or asphalt a yard or court (Scarborough Improvement Act, 1889) 1 0 0

DISINFECTION.

Number of cases removed to sanatorium	...	...	...	86
Number of rooms disinfected after infectious diseases	...	...	...	4,024
Number of rooms disinfected after phthisis	...	...	...	15
Number of rooms disinfected after cancer	...	...	...	32
Number of rooms disinfected for vermin	...	...	...	7
Total				4,078

4,078 articles of bedding and personal clothing were removed to the Sanatorium for steam disinfection, and returned.

GEO. J. GREGORY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

The position in Scarborough with regard to smoke prevention is very unsatisfactory, because the Corporation itself is by far the worst offender. The continuous pollution of the atmosphere caused by the dense black smoke which pours for hours daily from the chimney of the Corporation electricity works cannot be too strongly condemned. The complaints which are received at the health office about it are more than justified.

The matter was reported to the Public Health Committee on 28th June, 1927, and it was resolved: "That the Electricity Committee be asked to abate the nuisance referred to in such report." A further report was made to the Public Health Committee on 26th July, 1927, when it was resolved: "That the sanitary inspector be instructed to report further thereon to this Committee at the end of September, 1927." A further report was duly made to the Public Health Committee on 27th September, 1927, when it was resolved: "That the further consideration of this matter be deferred *sine die*."

The nuisance is to-day worse than ever. There are other offenders who need attention, but nothing can be done so long as the much greater offence of the Corporation continues.

SCAVENGING.

One electric 3 ton vehicle and two 2 ton S.D. freighters are in use for the collection of house and other refuse. These have replaced about half of the horsed carts, of which a varying number (8-16) are still being used. Collections are made once weekly from private houses, and two or three times a week from hotels, boarding houses, etc., the hours being from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

About one-fifth part of the collected refuse is reduced to powder in a pulveriser and sold as manure. The remainder is disposed of by tipping on Corporation land in the southern outskirts of the town. The method of tipping, and, in consequence, the condition of the tip, have been greatly improved since my last report was written.

Fish refuse is collected daily between 5 and 8 a.m. from April 1st to September 30th, and between 5 and 9 a.m. during the rest of the year. It is sent away by sea or rail to be used as manure.

Street gullies are regularly cleaned and flushed by a Yorkshire steam gully emptier, which sucks out the contents, solid and liquid, and then flushes and seals the trap. This is a far more efficient and sanitary procedure than the old manual labour method. The vacuum chamber holds the contents of 6 gullies, and the machine deals with 40 to 50 gullies per day.

IV.—HOUSING.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1927.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) ...	239
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—	
(i) By the Local Authority	124
(ii) By other bodies or persons	34

1.—Unfit dwelling-houses.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	500
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	75
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	29
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	148

2.—Remedy of defects without service of the formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	68
--	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	4
(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	1

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	135
--	-----

HOUSING STATISTICS—*Continued.*

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	106
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	0
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	18
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	18
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	2
(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	2

V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

Speaking generally, the milk sold in the town is of good quality, though there is room for improvement in regard to its cleanliness.

Fifty-two samples were submitted to the borough analyst, who reported 46 of them to be genuine and 6 adulterated. Five of the latter were taken on one day from 5 churns consigned to a local wholesale dealer by a farmer outside the borough. Water had been added to all of them in amount varying from 6.4 per cent. to 17.1 per cent., and from the milk in one churn 3 per cent. of its fat had been removed. The quantities of milk contained in the 5 churns were recorded, and a simple calculation showed that rather more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water had been added. By the sale of this water at 1/- per gallon the farmer made 6/6 on that day. He was summoned, convicted and fined by the magistrates £1 and 10/6 costs. There is no knowing how long this had been going on, but if it was for more than five days, the farmer paid his fine out of his profits and pocketed the balance whatever that was.

Seventy samples of milk sold in the town were submitted to the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health, Scarborough, for examination of their bacterial contents. As a standard with which to compare the results we may take the standard laid down for "Grade A" milk, which must not contain more than 200,000 germs in a cubic centimetre, and must not contain bacillus coli (a manure derived germ) in 1/100 cubic centimetre.

A few of the samples attained the higher standard required for "Certified" milk, viz.—50,000 germs per c.c., and absence of bacillus coli from 1/10 c.c. But taking the "Grade A" standard, which any clean producer ought to have no difficulty in attaining, it was found that 23 samples (33 per cent.) did in fact reach this standard, and 47 (67 per cent.) did not.

Of those which did not, 12 (17 per cent. of the total number) were bacterially very dirty, i.e., contained more than 500,000 germs per c.c.,

or large numbers of manure derived germs, or both, and 35 (50 per cent. of the total number), though not classed as very dirty, failed in one way or other to come up to "Grade A" standard.

The fact that one-third of the samples examined reached the standard of purity laid down for "Grade A" milk shows that the ordinary producer can, if he will, produce clean milk. He can do it without undertaking costly alterations of his premises. All he has to do is to put himself to the trouble of organising cleanly methods and insisting upon their scrupulous observance by his workers. These methods are described in the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, particularly in Section 23. It is to be hoped that increasing attention will be paid to them by cow-keepers. The public could do much to bring about improvement by refusing to be supplied with milk which contains any sediment or does not keep properly.

Twenty-one samples of milk produced in the borough, and two of "Grade A" (tuberculin tested) milk produced elsewhere, were submitted to the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health for examination for tubercle bacilli by inoculation. All were found to be free from tubercle bacilli.

(b) MEAT, ETC.

Reference to action taken with regard to meat and other food, including inspection of slaughter-houses, meat, shops, stalls and vehicles, and places where food is prepared will be found in the report of the sanitary inspector (pages 32—34).

(c) ADULTERATION, ETC.

Reference to action taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, the Milk and Cream Regulations, the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, will be found in the report of the sanitary inspector (page 29).

VI.—PREFERENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the numbers of notifications of the different infectious diseases received, and the case rates for some of them per 1,000 living in respect of Scarborough and of England and Wales.

DISEASE.	Cases notified.	Total Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Case rate per 1,000 living.	
				Scarborough	England and Wales.
Small-pox	21	..	20	0.47	0.37
Scarlet Fever	31	..	18	0.69	2.15
Diphtheria	54	4	46	1.20	1.32
Enteric Fever	6	2	2	0.13	0.90
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	0.00	0.51
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	...	...	0.04	1.40
Erysipelas	14	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (Primary)	79	31	...	1.76	1.72
„ (Influenzal) ..	35			0.78	
Meningococcal Meningitis	2	2	...	...	...
Epidemic Encephalitis	5	2	...	...	...
Malaria	3	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	112	...	1	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	8	...	...	0.18	1.60

Since the close of the year, as cases of smallpox continued to occur, and there appeared to be some danger of the outbreak getting out of hand, the following poster was displayed in the town:—

BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.
VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

INFORMATION AND ADVICE.

An outbreak of SMALLPOX has been in progress in the town since the middle of October.

Cases are still occurring and you may be exposed to infection at any moment unknown to yourself, in which case if you have not been successfully vaccinated within the last few years you run the risk of catching the disease.

In its present form the illness is trifling in itself, but it involves going to hospital for the infectious period of three or four weeks, which is much more inconvenient than being vaccinated.

VACCINATION, IF DONE IN TIME, AND IF IT TAKES, WILL WITH ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY PREVENT YOU FROM CATCHING SMALLPOX.

(" In Time " means within two days after exposure to infection.)

Notice is hereby given that any person desirous of being vaccinated or re-vaccinated may be vaccinated free of charge by applying to the Public Vaccinator:—

DR. N. WALSH,
26, Barwick Street, Scarborough,
at 9 a.m. daily, excepting Sunday.

Attention is drawn to the fact that Chickenpox, as well as Smallpox, must now be reported to the Medical Officer of Health. Concealment of either disease is a serious and punishable offence.

S. FOX LINTON, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Office,
Scarborough.

Diphtheria antitoxin is kept at the Health Office and supplied to medical practitioners on request.

The following are the arrangements for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens.

Examination of diphtheria swabs, of sputum for tubercle bacilli, of hair for ringworm in school children, and the Widal test for typhoid fever are carried out by the medical officer of health. All other examinations, including cultural tests for typhoid bacilli, meningococci, etc., bacteriological examination of water, etc., are performed at the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health.

The work done during the year is shown in the following table:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE M.O.H.

Specimen	Examination Required	Positive	Negative	TOTAL
Throat and Nose Swabs	Diphtheria bacilli	88	747	835
Hair	Ringworm spores	51	54	105
Blood	Typhoid Fever (Widal test)...	2	2	4
Sputum	Tubercle bacilli	43	177	220
TOTALS		184	980	1,084

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT FOR THE CORPORATION AT THE NORTH RIDING LABORATORY OF PATHOLOGY AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Specimen	Examination Required	Positive	Negative	TOTAL
Blood	Complete count, etc.	—	—	1
Milk	Biological for tubercle bacilli	—	23	23
Milk	Organisms and gross dirt	—	—	70
Urine	Enteric Fever	—	16	16
Faeces	Enteric Fever	—	19	19
Water	Bacteriological content	—	—	38
Water	Origin of sewage derived pollution... ..	—	—	7
*Throat and Nose Swabs	Diphtheria bacilli	16	173	189
Pus Swabs	Gonococci	—	2	2
Hair	Ringworm spores	10	3	13
TOTALS		26	236	378

Blood serum slopes media	For routine examination of throat and nose swabs for presence of diphtheria bacilli ..	6 gross supplied.
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* These swabs were taken from classes in two schools where there appeared to be class infection.

Facilities for isolation of infectious cases and for disinfection of infective material are provided at the Scarborough sanatorium.

No use has yet been made of the Schick and Dick tests in diphtheria and scarlet fever respectively, nor of the new methods of immunization against these diseases.

One primary vaccination and three re-vaccinations were performed during the year by the medical officer of health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

The vaccination officer has kindly given me the following figures for the year :—

Births.	Died.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Exempted.
643	32	139	2	470

Successful vaccinations are 22 per cent. and exemptions 73 per cent. of the total number of births.

Non-notifiable acute infectious diseases are reported from the schools by the head teachers, and the medical officer of health is thus kept informed of the total numbers occurring.

The cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings is carried out at the workhouse on request.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1927.

Particulars of some of these are set out in the following Table:—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.													Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.													
															Total.													
	0	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	0			1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	Total.	
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	3	5	...	3	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	4	16	6	4	1	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	1	...	3	5	3	24	8	4	3	1	1	...	54	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Pneumonia—																												
Primary .....	...	1	3	3	3	11	3	4	10	3	18	13	79	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	11	12	31		
Influenzal .....	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	6	3	5	9	35	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	2	10	19	
Meningococcal																												
Meningitis...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	
Epidemic																												
Encephalitis...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3

The ages of some of the cases are not known.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
3	3	...	3	...	...	...

TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of new cases and of deaths during 1927 are given in the following table:—

	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...
10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	3	2	1	...	1	1	...	...
20	2	3	2	1	...	1	...	...
25	4	7	3	1	2	6	1	2
35	2	5	...	...	6	1	...	...
45	4	2	...	...	4	3	1	...
55	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	1
65	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
	21	23	11	4	17	14	6	3

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

So far there has been no occasion to take any action under these regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

No action has been taken under this section.

VII.—METEOROLOGY.

OBSERVER'S NOTES.

SUNSHINE.—The sunshine normals for 35 years refer to the duration of bright sunshine as shewn by the Campbell-Stokes recorder. In most favourable circumstances, sunshine can be recorded when the sun is 3 degrees 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.” The sunshine recorder is situated on the top of the Fire Station tower.

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

VISIBILITY.—The increasing importance of these observations, undertaken at the request of the Air Ministry, will be realised in these days of aviation.

A. E. PICKUP,

Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

MONTH	Hottest Day. Solar maximum	Average Barometer	Mean Temperature	Lowest Minimum	Highest Maximum	Wind Force	Wind (Prevailing)	No. of Rainy Days	Most Rain one day	Total Rain	Most Sunshine one day	Average per day	Total Sunshine	Maximum (Average)	Minimum (Average)
JANUARY ...	73	29.655	40	30	54	2	S.S.W.	23	0.29	1.87	4.6	0.95	29.4	45	36
FEBRUARY ...	91	30.026	42	26	57	2	W.	14	0.32	1.15	7.4	2.23	62.6	47	30
MARCH ...	106	29.665	46	35	63	2	S.	18	0.14	0.97	9.0	3.37	104.5	51	40
APRIL ...	127	29.874	46	30	66	2	W.	17	0.54	2.20	10.1	5.20	156.3	53	39
MAY ...	117	30.070	49	35	65	2	N.W.	13	0.26	0.94	13.5	5.20	161.1	55	43
JUNE ...	99	29.872	54	41	70	2	N.W.	18	0.56	3.25	12.4	6.47	194.0	60	46
JULY ...	127	29.903	59	47	72	2	N.	14	0.58	2.36	14.9	3.73	115.7	63	56
AUGUST ...	126	29.833	60	48	72	2	S.W.	18	1.78	5.24	12.6	4.35	134.7	66	53
SEPTEMBER ...	115	29.743	55	42	71	2	N.W.	21	0.66	3.73	11.4	3.38	104.9	61	49
OCTOBER ...	106	29.992	51	36	65	2	N.W.	19	0.29	1.99	10.0	3.38	104.8	57	46
NOVEMBER ...	84	29.940	44	32	63	2	N.W.	19	0.60	4.46	5.1	1.95	58.5	49	39
DECEMBER ...	65	29.983	38	28	48	2	S.E.	19	0.41	2.13	5.6	0.63	19.4	41	35
TOTAL FOR YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	30.29	...	...	1245.9	...	...
MONTHLY AVERAGE ...	...	29.880	49	...	...	2	...	17.8	...	2.52	...	3.38	103.8	53.7	43.2
TOTAL FOR 1916 ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	24.39	...	...	1412.1	...	...
MONTHLY AVERAGE	29.884	50	2	...	16.5	...	2.03	...	3.58	117.7	56	44
AVERAGE FOR 35 YEARS	48.1	190	...	25.77	...	3.85	1405.0	53.6	42.5

A. E. PICKUP, OBSERVER.

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