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MINISTRY OF HEALTH
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Borough of Scarborough.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health, Sanitary Condition, &c., of
the Borough of Scarborough
for the Year 1930,

BY

STANLEY FOX LINTON,

T.D., M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health. School Medical Officer.

Medical Superintendent of the Corporation Sanatorium and Smallpox Hospital.

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SCARBOROUGH:

G. R. MARSHALL & SON, 14, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

1931.





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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 Officer M. & C. W. Committee. Medical Superintendent Corporation Isolation and Small-pox Hospitals.	Whole.	Under P.H.A.	Assistant Tuberculosis Officer & 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 M. Poxon ...	Certified Midwife.	Health Visitor.	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.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
SCARBOROUGH.

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

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report upon the health of Scarborough during 1930. Although it contains less detail than the full Survey Report which was required by the Ministry for 1925, it gives more information on certain matters than has been given in the last four years.

POPULATION.

The Preliminary Report on the Census 1931 gives the population of Scarborough as 41,791. This figure has been used in calculating the various rates here given.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The births numbered 579, and the deaths 547. There was, therefore, a small natural increase in the population.

The death-rate was 13·1 per 1,000. This, it should be noted, is a "crude" rate; that is to say, it makes no allowance for the age and sex constitution of the Scarborough population, which is unfavourable in comparison with the "standard," because of the excessive number of elderly people it contains. The factor by which the Scarborough crude rate should be multiplied in order to make it comparable with other standardized death-rates is calculated by the Registrar-General to be 0·803. Multiplying the crude rate by this figure we get a standardized death-rate for Scarborough of 10·5. This matter is only mentioned to prevent mistaken conclusions being drawn from comparison of the Scarborough death-rate with the others given in the table on page 9.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate (*i.e.*, the number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 births) was 50, the lowest ever recorded for the Borough. For the group of smaller towns (which includes Scarborough) it was 55, and for the whole of England and Wales 60.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were no cases of Small-pox during the year, and none of the other notifiable infectious diseases shewed any tendency to become epidemic. An epidemic of Measles began at the end of 1930, and reached its peak during the early part of the present year. None of the other non-notifiable infectious diseases were unduly prevalent.

CONVERSIONS.

Ninety-four pail closets were converted into water closets, and 26 abolished during the year. The number remaining at the end of the year was about 450, of which about 225 are in condemned, or condemnable, premises or areas, and about 320 in premises which are not condemnable, a certain number of the latter having water closets also. Every effort is being made to rid the town as quickly as possible of these dangerous nuisances. Ten years ago there were nearly 1,700 of them; since then more than 1,200 have been converted or demolished.

MILK.

A considerable amount of poor milk continues to be sold in the town. Of 92 samples sent to the Borough Analyst, 22 were below the very moderate limit set by the Board of Agriculture, 13 of them being deficient in fat, 8 containing added water and 1 having both faults. Fat deficiency varied in amount from 1% to 34% and added water from 1% to 10%. The average content of milk is 3.7% of fat and 8.9% of other solids. The Scarborough figures last year were 3.36% and 8.86% respectively; The fat percentage figures for 1928 and 1929 were 3.49 and 3.46, so that there was a marked further deterioration in 1930. It is worthy of note that poor samples are most frequent in the July—September quarter, when the demand for cream is at its highest.

Legal proceedings were taken in 7 cases, and 4 convictions were obtained, the fines inflicted amounting to a total of £7 3s. od. The difficulty of obtaining convictions and deterrent penalties in these cases is insufficient ground for withholding prosecution if account is taken of the value of publicity, which enables the public to inflict its own punishment by taking its custom elsewhere.

With regard to cleanliness it is encouraging to find a further marked improvement. Of the samples of new milk examined 56% came up to Grade "A" standard, and only 6% were very dirty. In 1929 the corresponding figures were 43% and 32% respectively.

Forty-two samples of milk sold in the town were examined for tubercle bacilli; three (produced outside the Borough) were found to be infected.

HOUSING.

Seventy-nine new houses were built during the year, all by private enterprise and without State assistance under the Housing Acts.

The great difficulty with regard to housing is to provide alternative accommodation for people who live in houses which are unfit and cannot be made fit, at rents of three or four shillings a week.

I am glad to take this opportunity of thanking those ladies who, week after week, some of them for years, have given their time and service to the work of the Child Welfare Centres. The efficiency of that work owes a great deal to their help. Their names are: Mrs. F. Beecher, Mrs. Birdsall, Mrs. Harland, Miss Hoole, Miss M. A. McNab, Miss B. Newsome, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Sternberg, Miss Tapper, Miss Augusta Tindall, Miss B. Topham, Miss Turnbull, Miss E. Walker.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

S. FOX LINTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

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

June, 1931.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area, 2,727 statute acres.

Population : Census 1931, 41,791.

Rateable Value, £352,856. Product of Penny Rate, £1,397.

Live Births: Legitimate, 524; illegitimate, 55. Total, 579.

Birth-rate, 13·9.

Deaths, 547; Death-rate (Crude), 13·1

Number of women in consequence of child birth :

From sepsis	..	..	..	..	3
From other causes	..	..	..	..	1

Death-rate of infants under one year of age per

1,000 live births..	..	..	..	..	50
Number of pail closets converted or abolished	..	..	..	..	120
Number of new houses built	..	..	..	..	79
Hours of bright sunshine	..	..	..	..	1,340
Total rainfall, in inches	..	..	..	..	32·61

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 1931, 41,791.

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 £352,856, and the sum represented by a penny rate £1,397.

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 numbers of unemployed registered in the books of the Labour Exchange were 1857 males and 717 females on 15th December.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.
Live Births (legitimate)	524	257	267
„ (illegitimate)	55	26	29
Birth-rate 13.9.			
Still Births	22	9	13
Rate per 1,000 total births, 37.			

	Total.	M.	F.
Deaths†	547	271	276
Death-rate 13.1.*			

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, 26.

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

From Sepsis	3
„ other causes	1

Death-rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1000 live births:—

Legitimate, 53 ; Illegitimate, 18 ; Total, 50.

Deaths from measles (all ages)	3
„ „ whooping cough (all ages)	0
„ „ diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2

During the year 146 deaths of residents and non-residents occurred in public institutions in the Borough, representing 26 per cent. of the total number.

†The number of deaths occurring in the Borough was 567 ; from these must be deducted 63 deaths of non-residents, while 43 deaths of residents occurring elsewhere must be added.

*This is a crude rate, *i.e.*, it is not corrected for the age and sex constitution of the population ; such correction would give a much lower death-rate.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1930.

(Provisional figures. The Rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1930, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1929. 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.)

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
																		RANGE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS				RANGE PER 1,000 TOTAL DEATHS
England and Wales	16.3	0.69	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.55	6.0	6.0	96.4	6.9	1.7	1.0	
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	16.6	0.71	11.5	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.50	8.3	6.4	90.6	6.6	2.3	0.5	
159* Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000)	16.2	0.69	10.5	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.43	4.4	5.5	91.8	5.9	1.2	1.1	
London	15.7	0.56	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.55	9.9	5.9	88.3	7.4	4.3	0.0	
Scarborough	13.9	0.53	13.1	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.05	0.36	3.4	5.0	89.8	8.5	1.7	0.0	

*By the creation of Llwehwr U.D. on the 1st April, 1930, and the extension of Sale U.D. on the 1st October, 1930, the number of Smaller Towns was increased to 159.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1930.

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 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	2	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	5	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..
Influenza	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	37	..	..	..	1	8	15	12	1	16	21	..	7	..	15	19	..
Other tuberculous diseases	7	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	1	3	4	..	4	..	3	6	..
Cancer, malignant disease	74	..	..	1	1	..	6	27	39	34	40	..	25	37	40	..	..
Rheumatic fever	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Diabetes	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	6	..	3	1	5	..	..
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	40	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	29	19	21	..	10	17	23	..	..
Heart disease	115	..	..	..	2	4	28	81	59	56	23	..	23	65	63	..	..
Arterio-sclerosis	56	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	51	23	33	..	6	14	22	..	..
Bronchitis	27	1	2	..	1	..	..	2	21	13	14	..	7	14	13	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	26	2	1	2	2	1	1	6	11	17	9	..	7	17	10	..	..
Other respiratory diseases	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	..
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..
Appendicitis and typhlitis	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	2	..	..
Cirrhosis of liver	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	3	3	..	1	3	2	..	..
Acute and chronic nephritis	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	7	8	8	..	4	10	8	..	..
Puerperal sepsis	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	3	8	4	..	..
Suicide	6	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	4	2	..	..	..	4	2	..	..
Other deaths from violence	9	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	3	8	1	..	10	8	2	..	..
Other defined diseases	82	8	..	..	3	2	6	17	46	39	43	..	26	46	49	..	..
Causes ill-defined or unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	547	28	3	10	15	20	45	125	301	271	276	..	146	276	281	..	..

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1930.
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	8	1	2	1	12	6	1	5	4	28
{ Uncertified.....
Enteric Fever
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)
Convulsions	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	3
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	2
Diarrhoea	1	2	3
Enteritis
Gastritis	1	...	...	1
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation, Overlying
Injury at Birth	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformations... ..	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	4
Premature Birth	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	7
Other causes	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3
Totals	8	1	2	1	12	6	1	5	4	28

AGE INCIDENCE OF RESIDENTS' DEATHS, 1930.

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 ...	64	88	3	5	1	...	3	1	...	3	5	11	16	17	36	51
Second ...	74	74	5	...	2	...	2	1	4	...	5	6	12	18	44	49
Third ...	54	48	4	4	2	1	1	2	4	2	3	3	18	10	22	26
Fourth ...	79	66	7	...	5	2	4	1	5	2	7	5	14	20	37	36
Total ...	271	276	19	9	10	3	10	5	13	7	20	25	60	65	139	162
	547		28		13		15		20		45		125		301	

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTS' DEATHS.

Age Period.	Town.	N.W.	N.	C.	E.	W.	S.
Under 1 year ...	28	5	4	4	3	12	...
1 to 4 years ...	13	1	4	2	2	4	...
5 to 14 years ...	15	1	1	3	4	4	2
15 to 24 years ...	20	5	5	3	4	1	2
25 to 44 years ...	45	9	9	7	7	9	4
45 to 64 years ...	125	28	26	20	13	20	18
65 years and over ...	301	76	49	31	34	68	43
All Ages ...	547	125	98	70	67	118	69

INQUESTS.

The borough coroner held inquests during the year on 48 deaths, including 13 deaths of visitors. Ages and causes of death were as follow:—

Age at death.	Cause of death.
Under 1 year	Accident 15
1 to 4 years	Suicide 6
5 to 14 years	Heart Disease and
15 to 24 years	Heart Failure 16
25 to 64 years	Cerebral Hæmorrhage 2
65 years and over	Other Causes 9
	—
	48
	—
	48
	—

Ten deaths were certified by the Coroner after post mortem examination without inquest, the causes being heart disease (3 cases), cerebral hæmorrhage (3 cases), and others (4 cases).

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages in the Borough during the year was 314, equivalent to a rate of 15.0 persons married per 1000 of the population of all ages. The rate for England and Wales was 15.8.

2—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 (14 beds) diphtheria (10 beds) and observation (2 beds). There is also the building referred to under B (1).

The number of admissions during the year was 210, including 16 for tuberculosis. Details are given in the following table:—

Disease.	Number of Patients admitted.	Deaths.	Percentage case mortality.	Average stay in days.
Scarlet Fever	112	..	0.0	37
Diphtheria... ..	61†	6	10.0	38
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	56
Measles	6	..	..	16
German Measles	2	..	..	12
Whooping Cough	1	..	..	4
Admitted as Diphtheria—				
No Disease	5	..	..	11
Tonsillitis	4	..	..	6
Puerperal Fever	1	1	..	4
With Infant	1	..	..	5
Total	194	..	..	35
Tuberculosis	16	..	..	53

† Including one unnotified case and two from outside the Borough.

(2) Smallpox.—The Scarborough Smallpox Hospital is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

No cases of Smallpox were admitted to the Hospital during 1930.

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 children of pre-tuberculous type.

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

(2) Maternity.—Five beds for cases recommended from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic are subsidised by the Corporation at Dybdale Nursing Home, Avenue Victoria, at a cost of £5 per annum, and £4 4s. od. per bed per week when occupied.

Fifty patients were admitted during the year, the periods of occupation adding up to 107 weeks.

The Home was closed twice during the year, once in February and once in November, on each occasion because of the occurrence of a case of puerperal sepsis. Both patients, I regret to say, died. No further cases followed either of them, and the Home was re-opened in due course after disinfection. During the periods of closure the Stamford House Nursing Home helped us out by admitting our patients. Two babies died, the causes being "injuries to cranium following instrumentation," and "congenital heart disease." One baby was still-born. Two babies were put on bottle feeding. Medical help was called in once—for breach presentation.

(3) Children.—The only hospital provision for children is a ward in the Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.

The Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, is available for orthopædic cases. Nine Scarborough children were admitted to this Hospital during the year, one of them sent by the Education Committee, four by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and four (suffering from Tuberculosis) by the North Riding County Council. Details regarding the cases are as follow:—

Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Period in Hospital (in months).	Sent by.	Result.
M.	9	Coxa vara.	12	Scarborough Corporation Education Committee.	Cured.
F.	3	Congenital dislocation of hip joint.	5	Scarborough Corporation M. & C. W. Committee.	Cured, except for slight limp.
M.	10 months.	Spina bifida.	2	„	Improved.
F.	10 months.	Club feet.	9	„	Greatly improved.
F.	3	Conjenital dislocation of hip joint.	1 week.	„	(Re-admission for plaster in 2nd position.)
M.	3	Tuberculosis of spine	Still in Hospital.	N.R. County Council.	..
F.	5	Tuberculosis of knee	5	„	Greatly improved.
M.	5	? Tuberculosis of elbow.	$\frac{1}{2}$	„	Diagnosis not confirmed.
F.	1	Tuberculosis of spine.	Still in Hospital.	„	..

(4) Other.—The Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary, Friar's Entry, a voluntary general hospital, serves the town and a large surrounding district. It provides beds for medical, surgical and ophthalmic cases, and has X-ray, dental, ophthalmic, massage and ultra violet ray departments, as well as a pathological department situated outside the Hospital. The Hospital contains 70 beds.

The number of in-patients admitted during 1930 was 1,065, and the daily average number of occupied beds 63·7. The latter figure has risen to 65 this year, and for May was actually 68·5. That the Hospital is not large enough has been plain for some years, and a project for building a larger one has gradually taken shape. About £50,000 has so far been raised, and a suitable site on the outskirts of the town has been obtained. The Board hope to be in a position to begin building before very long.

The Hospital provides accommodation for the following public services:--

NORTH RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL—Venereal Diseases Clinic.
Tuberculosis Dispensary.

VOLUNTARY (C.O.S.W.)—Orthopædic Clinic.

The Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics of the Corporation send many children to the Hospital out-patient department for treatment, including a considerable number for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. The Hospital keeps a roster of the latter, and deals with a few of them every week.

The Public Assistance Infirmary in Dean Road continues to accommodate the same classes of patients as it did before the Local Government Act, 1929, came into force, including tuberculous patients, maternity patients, mental patients, patients suffering from chronic disease, and aged and infirm persons.

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 child-birth.

The following are the figures for the year:—

	Girls.	Infants.
In the Home 1st January, 1930 ..	8	7
Admitted during 1930.. ..	46	22
In the Home 31st December, 1930 ..	11	6

Of the mothers admitted, 10 entered the Home before and 22 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.

CLINICS 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. General Treatment Room. Dental Room.	Scarborough Corporation.
Tuberculosis Dispensary ...	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.	Rooms in Out-patients' Department.	Yorkshire North Riding County Council.
Venereal Diseases Clinic ...	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.	Rooms in Out-patients' Department.	Yorkshire North Riding County Council.
Orthopædic Clinic ...	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.	Rooms in Out-patients' Department.	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.
Artificial Light Clinic ...	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.	Room in Out-patients' Department.	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.

The year's figures summarising the Maternity and Child Welfare work are as follows:

Number of Infant and Child Welfare Clinics held	149
Number of first attendances of infants	456
Total attendances of infants and young children	7806
Average number of attendances per clinic	52
Number of separate ante-natal clinics (6 months)	49
Number of first attendances at ante-natal clinic	154
Total number of attendances at ante-natal clinic	709
Health Visiting—	
Number of first visits to infants under 1 year	528
Total number of visits to infants under 1 year	1916
Number of visits to children 1 to 5 years	2776
Total visits to children's homes	4692
Visits to expectant mothers	134
Minor ailments treated at clinic	870

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General.

(b) For Measles, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Tuberculosis.

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	883
Visits paid	16,953
Patients Nursed. Visits Paid.	
(b) Tuberculosis	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6
Totals	23
	830

The Superintendent of the District Nursing Association is informed at once of each case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum; 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. Nineteen trained midwives practised in the town during the year, of whom 10 were general-trained State-registered nurses. There is also one untrained midwife on the roll who does not practice.

The number of confinements attended in 1930 by the D.N.A. Midwives was 172, and the number of visits paid to them was 4,554.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The Scarborough Corporation is a Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives' Act by delegation of powers from the County Council. The registration and supervision of Maternity and Nursing Homes remains, however, in the hands of the County Council.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The investigation of maternal deaths is undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health in association with the practitioner (if any) who conducted the labour.

Investigation of cases of Puerperal Fever is also undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health. Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health, Scarborough, consultant services are available by arrangement with the Honorary Surgeons of the Hospital, and nursing services are provided by the Scarborough District Nursing Association. No arrangements for the Hospital treatment of Puerperal Fever have so far been made.

A stock of sterilized maternity outfits is maintained in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department for issue on payment. Each outfit consists of a bag containing 9 large and 9 medium sanitary pads, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cotton wool, and a supply of gauze. The charge is 3/-. of which 1/- is refunded on return of the bag.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

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

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 Acts 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 carcasses.
- Sec. 33. Byelaws 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 slaughterhouse.
 Sec. 39. Remedy for filthy premises.
 Sec. 40. Cleansing of children and their clothing.

* Amended by Provisional Order, 1927.

† Amended by Provisional Order, 1930, so as to include premises where ice cream is made.

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, 50.

Byelaws 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) Slaughterhouses.
- (6) Removal of House Refuse.

The Ministry of Health's model Bye-laws with respect to slaughter-houses were adopted in 1927. 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.

3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The water supply of Scarborough is obtained from the Corallian limestones and grit, tapped at Irton by two wells with bore-holes, 428 and 430 feet deep respectively, at Cayton Bay by a spring, and at Osgodby by a well 127 feet deep.

Irton provides the bulk of the supply, Cayton being a useful addition. Osgodby is very little used.

Throughout the year bacteriological examinations of the water from each source were made by me. The results are shown briefly in the following table:—

	Number of Tests.	Colony Counts.		B. coli.	Streptococci.	Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes.
		Agar (48 hours). 37° C.	Gelatine (3 days). 22° C.			
Osgodby Well ...	4	24-152	72-226	Found in 20-100 c.c.	Found in 20-100 c.c.	Not found in 250 c.c.
Cayton Bay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irton (unfiltered)	12	76-163	112-226	Found in 10-50 c.c.	Found in 20-50 c.c., once in 1 c.c.	Not found in 250 c.c.
Irton (precipitated and filtered) ...	12	18-64	51-131	Not found in 100 c.c.	Not found in 100 c.c.	Not found in 250 c.c.
Osgodby Reservoir	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spring Hill Reservoir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Mount Reservoir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
River Derwent, Swallow Hole...	1	1840	Innumerable	Found in 1 c.c.	Found in 1 c.c.	Not found in 250 c.c.

It will be seen that the Irton water after precipitation and filtration is a pure and safe water.

The Cayton Bay spring provides a very pure water indeed.

The Osgodby water is not often used; when it is used it is chlorinated to obviate any risk there might be.

SWIMMING BATHS.

The only swimming bath in the town is the fresh water bath in the Aquarium (owned by the Corporation). The water is warmed to about 70° F.

Bacteriological examinations of the water in this bath were made in August, 1929, and in May, 1930, with the following results:—

	August, 1929.	7th May, 1930.	12th May, 1930.
Number of organisms in 1 c.c. growing on agar in 48 hours at 37° C	3000-5000	20,000	11,000-14,000
Bacillus coli.... ..	Present in 1 c.c.	Present in 10 c.c.	Present in 1 c.c.
Streptococci	Present in 1 c.c.	Present in 10 c.c.	Present in 10 c.c.
Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes	Present in 250 c.c.	Present in 250 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.

These figures indicate gross pollution.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The necessary work is now being carried out to stop the drainage pollution of Wheatcroft Beck.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Ninety-four pail closets were converted into water-closets, and 26 abolished during the year. The number remaining at the end of the year was about 450, of which about 220 are on condemned or condemnable premises, and about 230 on premises which are not condemnable, about 70 of the latter having water-closets also. Every effort is being made to rid the town as quickly as possible of these dangerous nuisances. Ten years ago there were nearly 1,700; since then about 1,200 have been converted or demolished.

SCAVENGING.

Seven 2-ton S.D. Freighters and a varying number (7-11) of horsed carts are in use for the collection of house and other refuse. Collection is made once weekly from private houses, and two and three times a week from hotels, boarding houses, etc., between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. The refuse is tipped on Corporation land on the Southern outskirts of the town.

Fish refuse is collected daily between 5 and 8 a.m. from 1st April to 30th September, 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.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Health Committee subscribes for 1,000 copies of "Better Health," the monthly journal published by the Central Council for Health Education of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

These are distributed mainly to teachers and senior children in the schools, and also in the school clinic, in the maternity and child welfare clinics, to boy scouts and girl guides, to boys' clubs, to St. John Ambulance Association and British Red Cross Society detachments, and to the Scarborough Hospital.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting my seventh Annual Report detailing the work performed by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year ended 31st December, 1930.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Inspections of houses and premises (general)	3192
" made under the Housing Acts, 1925-1930	38
Re-inspections and re-visits	2658
Complaints investigated	387
Inspections of Factories	23
" Workshops	424
" Homeworkers premises	14
" Bakehouses	84
" fish curing houses	21
" fish and chip shops	62
" premises where potted and preserved meat is prepared	80
" restaurant kitchens	17
" slaughterhouses	415
" shipping	42
" tents and vans	17
" made under the Public Health (Meat Regulations)	94

Inspections of premises where ice cream is made or stored	73
" offensive trade premises	22
" dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	255
" common lodging houses	168
" market and fish pier	94
" made of premises on application for certificates under the Rent Restriction Act, 1920-1923	3
Enquiries made re cases of infectious diseases	210
Smoke tests applied to house drains	131
Smoke observations	6
Inspections made under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919 ..	220

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal Notices (Nuisances)	507
" " Scarborough Improvement Act, 1889 (Sec. 121), yard and passage pavements	231
" " Housing Acts	19
" " Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	14
Statutory Notices, Public Health Act, 1875 (Sec. 94)	162
" " Scarborough Improvement Act, 1889 (yard and passage pavements).. .. .	125
" " Public Health Act, 1875 (Sec. 36)	9
" " Nuisance Byelaws (want of sufficient manure pit)..	1
" " Slaughterhouse bye-laws (limewashing) ..	6
" " Common Lodging House bye-laws (cleansing and limewashing)	2
" " Repair Order (Sec 3, Housing Act, 1925) ..	25
" " Repair Orders (Sec. 17, Housing Act, 1930) ..	21
" " Closing Orders, 1925 Act	11
	<hr/>
	1133

Eighty notices were outstanding on the books of the department at the end of the year.

144 letters were written in relation to various matters principally arising out of the service of notices.

CONVERSION OF PAIL CLOSETS.

94 pail closets were converted into water-closets and 26 were abolished during the year.

RENT RESTRICTION ACT, 1920-1923.

Three applications were received from occupiers of dwelling-houses, and three certificates were granted.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are three Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, all being situated in the East Ward, and providing accommodation for 117 persons. 168 visits of inspection were made during the year, and in two instances it was found necessary to serve Notices for the cleansing and limewashing of these premises, which were complied with.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are seven offensive trade businesses established within the Borough, as compared with six in the previous year, permission in writing having been given by the Local Authority for the establishment of an additional tripe-boiling establishment in Wrea Lane. The various trades and situation of the premises are as follow:—

Messrs. Lord Bros.	31, Albion Street.	Tripe Dressers.
A. Denton.	32, Cross Street.	„
Messrs. Mitchell.	27, Durham Street.	„
J. H. Mitchell.	Wrea Lane.	„
S. Richardson	Hope Street.	Fat Extractor.
Messrs. T. Newham & Sons.	1a, Cross Street.	Tallow Chandler.
Continental Casing Co.	Slaughterhouse Yard, Wrea Lane.	Gut Scraper.

Twenty-two visits of inspection were made during the year; all were found to be kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

FISH CURING HOUSES.

There were only 4 fish curing houses in operation during the year as compared with 9 in operation during the previous year. Work carried on was of a very brief duration. In addition, 3 firms engaged in pickling and barrelling herrings. Thirty-one visits of inspection were made, and in all instances were found in a satisfactory state, no complaints were received as to nuisances arising therefrom.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of bakehouses in use within the Borough at the end of the year was 50, and comprises the following:—

Factory bakehouses..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Retail bakehouses ..	..	..	..	..	..	33
						—
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	50
						—

There were six underground bakehouses in use at the end of the year. Eighty-four inspections were made, and all were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition, except in three instances. Two bakehouses were found in a dirty state, and one bakehouse, in addition to being in a dirty state, was also deficient in ventilation and in a generally dilapidated condition. Notices were served in each instance, and in the two former cases the cleansing and limewashing was carried out, and in the latter case the premises were vacated and the business removed to more satisfactory premises.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	23	...	...
Workshops... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	529	6	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	146	6	...
Total	698	12	...

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*				
Want of cleanliness	6	6	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	..	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	..
Other Nuisances	6	6	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
{ Unsuitable or defective	1	1	...	...
{ Not separate for sexes... ..	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (Sec. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	..
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)	2	2	...	...
Total	15	15	...	...

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

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.						Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (Sec. 110.)	Prosecutions (Sec. 109-110.)
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Outworkers.							
	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	Prosecutions.			
Wearing Apparel-making, &c., Cleaning and Washing...	4	2	4	4	11	11	21					
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 ...												
Total ...	4	2	4	4	11	11	21					

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (Sec. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	51
Milliners and Dressmakers	31
Tailors	21
Plumbers	22
Joiners	15
Boot Repairers	38
Upholsters and Cabinet Makers	17
Hosiery Knitters	1
Blacksmiths and Whitesmiths	9
Laundries	5
Picture Framers	3
Monumental Masons	4
Watch and Clock Repairers	1
Photographers	19
Boat Builders	1
Sail Maker... ..	1
Fish Curers ... ..	...
Motor and Cycle Repairers	14
Saddlers	2
Carriage Builders... ..	3
Miscellaneous	18
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	276

OTHER MATTERS.

PARTICULARS.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (Sec. 133, 1901) ...	...
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, { Notified by H.M.I.F. ...	2
But not under the Factory and Workshop Act { Report (of action taken) (Sec 5, 1901) { sent to H.M. Inspector ...	2
Other	11
Underground bakehouses (Sec. 101) in use at the end of year (including Factory bakehouses)	6

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Efforts were still continued during the year for the destruction of rats and mice. Premises liable to infestation were inspected, especially food stores, piggeries, allotment gardens, etc.

The Corporation Tip, Seamer Road, was on one or two occasions treated with Cyanogas, but still remains troublesome. Sewers are regularly baited by the sewer men under the direction of the Borough Engineer. In addition the Corporation still continue to pay threepence for the bodies of all rats destroyed within the Borough; 2,649 rats were received at the Corporation Yard during the year, and the amount paid out was £33 2s. 3d.

Four hundred baits were laid on the fish pier, and 150 baits were laid on the various trawlers. Great assistance has been rendered in this direction by Mr. Taylor, of the Harbour Commissioners' Staff.

Efforts made during Rat Week did not yield very great results. As in previous years posters were placarded in prominent places in the town calling attention to requirements of the Act. A special survey was made of allotments, piggeries and other places likely to be infected by rats, and the Corporation Tip, which has always been a source of trouble, was thoroughly treated with Cyanogas by means of a foot pump.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

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

Cowkeepers	9
Wholesale dealers	23
Retail purveyors who reside within the borough ..	131
Retail purveyors who retail within the borough but reside outside the borough	28
Total	<u>191</u>

38 retail purveyors who supply bottled milk only are included in the list of retail purveyors.

Number of registered dairies 82

255 visits of inspection were made during the year, and the following breaches of the Regulations were dealt with:—

Cowsheds not kept in a cleanly state	2
Dairies not kept in a cleanly state	1
Defective paving and channelling in cowsheds	2
Defective floor in dairy	1
Milk improperly stored	2
Dirty receptacles	1
Milk churns without suitable coverings	1
Names and addresses not inscribed on milk receptacles	2

Notices were served in each instance and were complied with. In the two instances where milk was found to be improperly stored new dairies were constructed.

SAMPLES OF MILK SECURED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL
AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Fifty samples were procured and submitted to the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology for examination. Of this number 44 samples were submitted both for bacteriological and biological examination. Twenty-eight samples were certified as being clean samples, and the remainder as not being clean, three being dirty samples. The Local Authorities in each instance where the milks were produced were communicated with. Of the 44 samples submitted for biological examination, three were found to be positive for Tubercle Bacilli.

MILK AND DAIRIES AMENDMENT ACT, 1922.

MILK SPECIAL DESIGNATION ORDER, 1923.

The number of licenses issued during the year to use the Special Designations was as follows :—

Certified	3
Grade A. Tuberculin Tested (bottling establishments) ..	1
Grade A. Tuberculin Tested	2
Grade A.	1
	—
	7
	—

27 samples of Certified Milk 4 samples of Grade A. Tuberculin Tested Milk and 1 sample of Grade A Milk were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination. All samples were certified to conform with the prescribed standard as required by the Order.

HOUSING ACTS, 1925 AND 1930.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Number of inspections made during the year	38
Number of informal notices served	19
Number of Repair Orders served (Sec. 3)	25
Number of Repair Orders served (Sec. 17) (1930 Act) ..	21
Number of dwelling houses rendered fit on service of informal notices	16
Number of Repair Orders (Sec. 3) complied with	20
Number of Repair Orders (Sec. 17) (1930 Act) complied with	5
Number of informal notices outstanding at end of year	3
Closing Orders served	11

Closing Orders were made with respect to 24, Castlegate; 1, 2 and 3, Peacock's Yard; 91, 91a, 91b, 91c Longwestgate; 22, Aurborough Street; caravan, (Seamer Road); and 1, Eldon's Court.

The work of reconditioning and repairing the following properties has been carried out by the owners on the service of informal notices in 1929 and completed in 1930 :—2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Castle Place; and 13, West Place.

Informal notices served during 1930 were complied with during the year by the owners of the following dwelling houses :—13, Prospect Road; 16, 17, 18a, 19, 23 and 24, St. Mary's Street; 2, 3 and 4, Anderson's Terrace.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

127 samples were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis during the year, as compared with 121 samples procured during the previous year. Seven samples included in the above total were procured by the assistance of the sampling officer of the North Riding County Council in following up cases of adulteration.

Nature of Sample.	No. Submitted for Analysis.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Milk	92	73	19
Cream	7	7	0
Butter	11	11	0
Condensed Milk	2	2	0
Pork Sausages	5	5	0
Jam	2	2	0
Tea	2	2	0
Green Peas	2	2	0
Coffee Extract	1	1	0
Vinegar	2	2	0
Scotch Whiskey	1	1	0
Total	127	108	19

Milk fat in the 7 samples of cream varied from 44.3% to 52.9%. One sample of jam was certified as containing colouring matter.

ACTION TAKEN.

Article.	Nature of adulteration.	Action taken.
Milk ..	4% of fat abstracted.	Letter sent by Town Clerk.
Milk ..	2% of added water.	Letter sent by Town Clerk.
Milk ..	21% of fat abstracted.	Penalty of £3 3s. od. imposed.
Milk ..	1% of added water.	No action.
Milk ..	4% of fat extracted.	No action.
Milk ..	6% of added water.	No action.
Milk ..	10% of added water.	Penalty of £2 os. od. imposed.
Milk ..	5% of added water and 12% of fat abstracted.	Penalty of £1 os. od. imposed. Samples procured on delivery to vendor of two previous samples.
Milk ..	Sample below the presumptive standard to an extent of 5% of added water.	Appeal to cow sample.
Milk ..	10% of fat abstracted.	Proceedings taken; case dismissed.
Milk ..	1% deficient in fat.	No action.

ACTION TAKEN—*continued.*

Article.	Nature of adulteration.	Action taken.
Milk ..	8% of fat abstracted.	Letter of caution sent by Town Clerk to vendor.
Milk ..	17% of fat abstracted.	Proceedings taken; case dismissed by magistrates.
Milk ..	34% of fat abstracted.	Proceedings taken; case dismissed by magistrates.
Milk ..	2% of fat abstracted.	No action.
Milk ..	17% of fat abstracted.	Informal sample.
Milk ..	16% of fat abstracted.	Penalty of £1 os. od. imposed.
Milk ..	7% deficient in fat.	Appeal to cow sample.
Milk ..	3% of added water.	Letter of caution sent by Town Clerk.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The number of slaughter-houses situated and in use within the Borough during the year was 22, as compared with 23 in the previous year. All the slaughter-houses, with one exception, are situated in the Market Hall Company's Yard, Wrea Lane, and comprise three large slaughter-houses, one for beasts, one for sheep, and one for pigs, used in common by a number of butchers at head rate charges. Eighteen private and separate slaughter-houses in the yard are let off to butchers for their own exclusive use. Only one registered slaughter-house now exists outside the Market Hall Company's Yard and is situated in Lownsborough Yard, Longwestgate; this is an old building and badly situated, a number of small houses being situated adjoining the slaughter-house. The remaining slaughter-house situated at the back of South Street has been discontinued, the owner having declared his intention in writing of not using it again for slaughtering.

415 visits of inspection were made either at the time of slaughtering or shortly after. The Cash Captive Bolt Pistol is the instrument employed in the stunning of animals, and continues to give satisfaction. In six instances Bye-law notices were served for cleansing and limewashing. The requirements of the slaughter-house Bye-laws provide for the cleansing and limewashing at least four times each year between the first and tenth days of March, June, September and December.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The approximate number of animals slaughtered within the Borough during the year was as follows:—

Beasts	3,800
Calves	529
Sheep and lambs	17,590
Pigs	3,420

Four butchers slaughter outside the Borough, and the animals are not included in the above totals.

The following articles of food have either been seized or surrendered by the owners for the purpose of destruction :—

Nature of food.	Weight.	
	st.	lbs.
14 carcasses of beef	545	2
13 forequarters of beef	118	9
Beef (parts)	13	7
8 sheep's carcasses	23	7
Mutton (parts)	4	13
1 pig's carcass	4	0
Pork (parts)	1	1
29 pig's heads and 31 sets of pig's offal	77	0
Beast offal	407	8
Sheep offal	3	2
Pig's offal	5	0
93 Beast livers	106	4
Veal	13	5
Bacon	0	5 14 oz.
Haddocks	16	5
Prawns	0	6
5 tins of corned beef	1	12 12 oz.
2 tins of ox tongue	0	7
2 tins of condensed milk.		
7 crates of lettuces (210 heads).		
285 eggs.		

48 Magistrates' Orders were obtained.

Evidence of Tuberculosis was found either in the carcasses or offals of 105 beasts, 5 calves and 37 pigs. Cows slaughtered and found to be affected with Tuberculosis are traced and the Authorities concerned are notified accordingly. All diseased carcasses and other unsound meat is removed to Newham's Tallow Works, Cross Street, and rendered down for commercial tallow, and all offals, etc., taken to the Corporation Tip in Seamer Road, covered with disinfectant and buried. A sum of £3 17s. od. was paid into the Corporation account, being the amount allowed by the tallow chandler for the carcasses, etc., received by him during the year.

SECTION 32, SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION ACT, 1925.

This section forbids the inflation or blowing of any carcasses of animals used for human food. One inflated carcass of a calf was sent in from outside the Borough and was rejected for sale within the Borough.

MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924.

SHOPS AND STORES.

144 visits of inspection were made to shops and stores where meat was kept or stored. In two instances Notices were served, one for a breach of the Regulations, a w.c. opening directly into a meat store, and in the other instance for dirty condition of premises. Both were complied with. No other breach of the Regulations was recorded.

FISH AND CHIP SHOPS.

Sixty-two inspections were made of fish and chip shops. Two were found in a dirty state; defective receptacles for refuse were found in one instance, and the paving of the yard was found in a bad state of repair in another instance. Particular attention was given to the condition of the utensils and materials used, which were found to be satisfactory in all respects.

SECTION 36 SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION ACT, 1925.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

Forty-six premises were registered for the preparation or manufacture of ice cream in accordance with the provisions of the above section.

Seventy-three visits of inspection were made, and four notices were served, in one instance for dirty state of floor, one for defective yard paving, and in the other two instances for accumulations. In all other instances the premises and businesses carried on therein were found in a satisfactory condition.

RESTAURANT KITCHENS.

All the restaurant kitchens were inspected and found to be generally in a satisfactory condition except in one instance where it was found necessary to serve a notice for an accumulation of refuse.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MARGARINE.

There are nine wholesale dealers in margarine registered with respect to eleven premises. All were inspected from time to time and found satisfactory.

SAMPLES OF WATER PROCURED.

Four samples of water were procured and submitted for bacteriological examination; one from Wheatcroft Beck, one from the Yachting Pool, Peasholme, one from the Bathing Pool on the South Sands, and one from the Aquarium Baths. The results of the examination will be found in the Medical Officer's Report.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

(IMPORTED GOODS) ORDERS NOS. 3, 4 AND 5.

240 visits of inspection were made to shops and stalls dealing with the various commodities enumerated in the above Orders. Leaflets were distributed amongst the dealers trading in such commodities. 84 cautions were given as to marking.

One sample of eggs suspected of being preserved was submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst, who certified that the sample was free from preservatives.

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	3	644	3		
Motor	1	7	...		
Sailing	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
Fishing	20	1400	...		
Total Foreign	24	2051	...	3	...
Coastwise {					
Steamers	85	17236	6		
Motor	1	14	...		
Sailing	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
Fishing	192	24090	33		
Total Coastwise	278	24090	...	39	...
Total Foreign and Coastwise	302	26141	...	42	...

VESSELS SUBJECTED TO MEASURES OF RAT DESTRUCTION.

No. of vessels fumigated by S.02.	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.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	16	35	...

10 black rats and 1 brown rat were destroyed on piers.
400 baits were laid on the piers and 150 baits were laid on ships.

One case of Diphtheria was removed from a Dutch fishing cruiser in the harbour to the Sanatorium, and the necessary disinfection was carried out; also one case of Measles was landed and removed to the Sanatorium.

PROCEEDINGS.

	Penalties.
	£ s d
For selling milk which had 10 % of fat abstracted ..	3 3 0
For selling milk containing 10 % of added water ..	2 0 0
For selling milk containing 5 % of added water and 12 % of fat abstracted	1 0 0
Nuisance arising from defective condition of pail closet	Case withdrawn on payment of costs, defendant having complied with notice prior to hearing of the case.
For selling milk which had 34 % of fat abstracted ..	Case dismissed.
For selling milk with 17 % of fat abstracted	Case dismissed.
For being in possession of, and having deposited 3 lbs. 14 ozs. of bacon which was unsound and unfit for the food of man	1 0 0
For selling milk which had 16 % of fat abstracted ..	1 0 0

DISINFECTION.

Number of cases removed to Sanatorium	175
Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease ..	255
Number of rooms disinfected after Phthisis	32
Number of rooms disinfected after cases of Cancer ..	18
Number of houses disinfected for vermin	28

11 beds, also 14 articles of bedding, were destroyed on request, or by consent of, the owners.

GEO. J. GREGORY,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

4.—HOUSING.

(a) STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) ..	79
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—	
(i) By the Local Authority	0
(ii) By other Local Authorities	0
(iii) By other bodies or persons	0

1.—Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.	
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	769
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	38
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	11
(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 ..	134
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	66
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	25
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	20
(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	160
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	125
(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	11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	11
(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	1
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5

4.—Number of Houses owned by the Local Authority	666
including:—	
(1) Number built during the last two years	192
(2) Number held under	
(a) Part III. of the Housing Act, 1925.. .. .	535
(b) Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925	51
(c) Other powers	80

(b) HOUSING CONDITIONS.

1.—The general standard of housing in the town is for the most part good, except in the East Ward and in certain parts of the North and Central Wards, where there is a large proportion of old and poor houses. The defects found in these houses are:—bad repair, dampness and lack of light, ventilation, interior water supply and proper food store. They are also too crowded together.

2.—SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES.

- (a) The number of applications for houses on the register is 1,104, of which it is estimated that 800 can be taken as live ones. To meet this shortage the Council proposes to build 500 houses during the five years 1931-5.
- (b) There is no reason to think that important changes in population are occurring, or will occur, in the near future.
- (c) There are no special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses, except in the case of houses for the fishing folk, whose calling requires them to live in the East Ward near the harbour. There are very few sites in that neighbourhood.

3.—OVERCROWDING.

- (a) Some idea of how much overcrowding there is in the town may be formed from the following figures. Particulars as to the numbers of bedrooms and inmates were taken regarding 201 cases of infectious diseases notified during the year. In 28 of these houses (including 10 in the East, 7 in the Central, and 4 in the North Wards) there were more than 2 occupants per bedroom. The total figures are 114 adults and 83 children sleeping in 62 bedrooms.
- (b) The chief cause doubtless is the shortage of houses at low enough rents.
- (c) No special action was taken during the year to deal with overcrowding.

4.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (a) No special difficulties have been encountered in getting repairs done either under the Public Health Acts or under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925. In about a quarter of the cases the necessary work was done without the service of formal notices.
- (b) Programmes of repair are undertaken systematically street by street.
- (c) There are approximately 331 houses without internal water supply. The number of stand-pipes supplying these houses is 67.

- (d) All the houses in the town have their own private sanitary accommodation, generally within their own curtilage, in some cases in yards used in common. In a comparatively few cases it is a pail closet; in the great majority it is a water closet.

5.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

The principal unhealthy area in the town is the Cross Street and Duple Street area of about 5 acres. It is proposed to deal with this as a Clearance Area. There are certain other areas which will have to be dealt with later as unhealthy.

- (6) There are no bye-laws relating to houses, to houses let in lodgings, or to tents, vans, sheds, etc.
- (7) The chief difficulty in housing administration is to provide alternative accommodation for the very poor who live in unfit houses at rents of three or four shillings a week because they cannot pay more.

5.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

The average quality of the milk sold in the town continues to be poor. The average figures obtained in other places for the fat and non-fatty solids in milk are respectively 3.7% and 8.9%. The Scarborough average figures during the last three years have been (*):—

			Fat.			Non-fatty Solids.
1928	..	..	3.49%	..	..	8.81%
1929	..	..	3.46%	..	..	8.79%
1930	..	..	3.36%	..	..	8.85%

These figures shew that the milk sold in Scarborough is poor, especially in fat (cream) content, and that in the latter respect there was a marked further deterioration in 1930.

Of 92 samples sent to the Borough Analyst 22, i.e., 24%, were below the very moderate limit set by the Board of Agriculture. If we disregard follow-up samples which might be expected to be poor, we have left 66 samples of which 15, i.e., 23% were below the limit.

Of the 22 samples which fell below the limit, 14 were deficient in fat and 9 contained added water, 1 sample having both faults.

The fat deficiencies varied in amount from 1 to 34%; in the seven worst cases it was 21%, 12%, 10%, 17%, 34%, 17% and 16%. Added water varied in amount from 1 to 10%, being 5% or more in 4 cases; 5%, it may be remarked, represents 2 tablespoonfuls in a pint.

The 22 cases were dealt with as follows:—In 11 cases, for one reason or another, no action was taken, in 4 cases the Town Clerk sent warning letters to the offenders, and in 7 cases legal proceedings were taken, with the following results:—

*The figures for 1928 and 1929 are inclusive of follow-up samples; those for 1930 are not.

No. of Sample.	Analysis.		Result of proceedings.
24	Fat deficiency ..	21%	Fined £3 3s. od.
21 N.R.	Added water ..	10%	Fined £2.
22 N.R.	Fat deficiency ..	12%	
	and added water	5%	Fined £1.
40	Fat deficiency ..	10%	Case dismissed.
65	" ..	17%	" "
66	" ..	34%	" "
90	" ..	16%	Fined £1.

The last two samples were bought from the same dealer. With regard to sample 66 the magistrates were satisfied that the defendant had discharged the burden of proof resting upon him that the milk had not been tampered with. In the second case (sample 90) they did not accept his evidence to this effect. It is worthy of note that the highest proportion of adulterated samples is found during the 3rd quarter of the year, which includes the Scarborough season, when there is, no doubt, an increased demand for cream. The following figures show this point—follow-up samples are omitted:—

	No. of Samples.	Found not genuine.	
		Number.	Percentage.
1st Quarter	21	3	14%
2nd "	14	4	29%
3rd "	9	6	66%
4th "	18	2	11%

The Analysts certificate that a sample of milk contains less than 3% of fat or 8.5% of other solids, is evidence of adulteration in the absence of proof to the contrary. The burden of this proof rests upon the defendant, and it seems only fair that he should be required to discharge it. To relieve an offender of this burden by withholding prosecution is in a sense to deprive milk consumers of the protection of the law. It is difficult to get convictions and adequate penalties in these cases. But the value of a prosecution does not lie wholly in a conviction. It lies also in the salutary effect of the publicity attending the proceedings. Let the public know that a dealer sells poor milk and they can apply their own remedy by taking their custom elsewhere.

CLEANLINESS.

Fifty samples of new milk sold in the town were submitted to the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health, Scarborough, for examination of their bacterial content. 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. Taking this standard, which any clean producer ought to have no difficulty in attaining, it was found that 28 samples (56 per cent.) did in fact reach it, and 22 (44 per cent.) did not.

Of those which did not, 3 (6 per cent. of the total number) were bacterially very dirty, i.e., contained more than 500,000 germs, per c.c. or a large number of manure derived germs, or both, and 19 (38 per cent. of the total) though not classed as very dirty, failed in one way or other to come up to "Grade A" standard.

The following table shews how these figures compare with those for previous years:—

	Number of samples examined.	Numbers up to Grade A. standard.	Number below Grade A. standard but not very dirty.	Number very dirty.
1927 ..	70	23 (33%)	35 (50%)	12 (17%)
1928 ..	40	14 (35%)	22 (55%)	4 (10%)
1929 ..	68	29 (43%)	17 (25%)	22 (32%)
1930 ..	50	28 (56%)	19 (38%)	3 (6%)

Of the three very dirty samples, one was produced within, and two outside, the Borough.

Twenty-seven samples of "Certified milk," 4 of "Grade A." (Tuberculin Tested) milk, and 1 of "Grade A." milk were also examined and found to be up to the required standards.

The fact that more than half 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 cowkeepers. 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 samples of milk produced in the Borough, and 22 produced outside were biologically examined for tubercle bacilli. None of the former and three of the latter contained tubercle bacilli. In each case the diseased animal was traced and slaughtered.

(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 31, 32).

(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 (pages 30, 31, and 32.)

(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical analyses are carried out by the Borough Analyst, Mr. Henry T. Lea, F.I.C., of Halifax (see page 42). Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health. None were required during 1930 other than the routine examinations of milk for tubercle bacilli and for numbers of bacteria (see page 42).

VI.—PREVENTION 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	
				Scar- borough.	England and Wales.
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	0.00	0.29
Scarlet Fever... ..	135	...	109	3.23	2.76
Diphtheria	63	5	58	1.51	1.84
Enteric Fever... ..	3	...	1	0.07	0.07
Puerperal Fever	3	3	1	0.07	0.06
" Pyrexia	12	...	...	0.29	0.14
Erysipelas	14	...	...	0.34	0.45
Pneumonia (Primary)	45	26	...	...	...
" (Influenzal) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Encephalitis	2	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	111	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	...	...	...	...

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 shewn in the following table :—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE M.O.H. DURING 1930

Specimen.	Examination required.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Throat and nose swabs	Diphtheria bacilli	125	1171	1296
Hairs	Ringworm	5	18	23
Blood	B. Typhosus, Paratyphosus & B. Abortus	1	2	3
Urine	Acetone, etc.	1	...	1
Faeces	Occult Blood & Microscopical	1	...	1
TOTALS ...		133	1191	1324

EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT FOR THE CORPORATION OF SCARBOROUGH AT THE
NORTH RIDING LABORATORY OF PATHOLOGY AND PUBLIC HEALTH
DURING 1930.

Specimen.	Examination required.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Milk	Biological for tubercle	2	39	41
Milk	Bacteriological ... ..	...	...	47
Faeces	Enterica ... ..	...	15	15
Urine	Enterica ... ..	...	14	14
Water	Bacteriological ... ..	...	...	36
Flock	Total Chlorides ... ..	...	...	3
Blood	Culture ... ..	...	2	2
Hairs	Ringworm	1	1	2
Swabs	Virulence Test	2	6	8
Swabs, Throat and Nose	Diphtheria bacilli	35	372	407
Swabs	Bacteriological ... ..	...	...	3
TOTALS ... ..		...	...	578

9 Gross Serum Slopes also supplied.

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

Births.	Died unvaccinated	Successfully vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Exempted.	Removals and Postponements.
649	33	128	4	478	6

Successful vaccinations are 20 per cent. and exemptions 74 per cent. of the total number of births.

Non-notifiable 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.

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.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed during the year by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1927.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1930.

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.																									
Scarlet Fever ..	..	2	3	7	5	53	26	16	17	4	2	..	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	..	2	3	6	5	28	10	3	2	2	2	..	63	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia—																										
Primary ..	6	2	3	1	3	9	4	1	4	2	5	5	45	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	6	9	26
Influenzal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Encephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*The ages of some of these cases are not known.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital				
5	5	...	5	...	...	...

TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of new cases and of deaths during 1930 are given in the following table:—

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
5	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1
10	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
15	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
20	5	6	...	...	4	4	...	...
25	...	4	...	...	3	3	...	...
35	4	3	...	1	4	5	...	...
45	2	4	1	...	3	7	1	1
55	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
65	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
°Adult	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	23	7	4	16	21	3	4

°Age unknown.

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.

7.—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° 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, YEAR 1930.

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 Sunshine per day.	Total Sunshine	Average Maximum.	Average Minimum.
January	98	29.676	42.0	32	56	3	S.W.	18	0.62	2.99	5.8	1.79	55.5	46.8	37.2
February	97	30.070	39.0	31	46	3	N.	14	0.50	1.53	5.7	0.98	27.5	42.0	36.0
March	108	29.830	42.4	24	60	2	W.N.W	14	0.45	2.29	9.7	3.33	103.3	47.9	37.0
April	114	29.822	45.5	37	61	3	S.E.	22	0.40	2.82	8.9	2.48	74.3	50.0	41.1
May	98	29.950	50.2	36	70	2	N.W.	15	0.24	1.07	14.3	4.65	144.0	56.2	44.3
June	121	29.996	58.5	47	75	2	S.W.	15	0.56	1.59	15.3	7.17	215.2	65.0	52.0
July	125	29.792	59.3	47	75	2	N.W.	18	1.59	5.03	14.3	5.35	166.0	65.5	53.2
August	128	29.831	60.8	48	80	2	S.W.	19	0.59	3.07	13.4	6.86	212.7	67.9	53.7
September	121	29.915	56.6	45	69	3	W.	19	0.67	3.59	10.8	3.20	96.1	61.5	51.7
October	105	29.760	51.2	36	69	2	S.W.	14	0.30	1.47	9.8	4.24	131.4	57.2	45.2
November	84	29.796	44.2	30	59	2	N.W.	17	0.86	4.43	7.6	2.60	77.9	49.2	39.2
December	72	29.843	42.0	29	52	2	W.	13	0.53	2.13	5.6	1.18	36.5	47.9	36.1
Total for the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	..	32.61	..	..	1340.4	..	..
Monthly Average	..	29.857	49.3	..	..	..	..	16.6	..	2.717	..	..	111.7	54.8	43.9
Average 35 Years 1881-1915	..	..	48.1	..	..	..	..	190	..	25.77	..	3.85	1405.0	53.6	42.5

A. E. PICKUP,
Observer.







