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THE
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
Health of the County Borough and Port
of Grimsby,

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1920,

BY

W. BULMER SIMPSON, M.B., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE BOROUGH
AND PORT OF GRIMSBY.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN :

ALDERMAN M. ABRAHAMS, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

ALDERMAN TATE, J.P.

ALDERMEN :

BARRETT
HARRISON
JOHNSON

KNOTT
MOSS, T. C., J.P.
RIGGALL

SHEPHARD
SMETHURST, J.P.

COUNCILLORS :

BARKER
BEALES
BEESON
BEST
BLINDELL
CANNING
CHAPMAN
CURRY
COLBROOK
DAVIS
DOBBS

DOIG
EASON
FLETCHER, W. E.
FRANKLIN
HARRISON
HOGG
HUNT
KING
KITCHING
KIRBY
PETERS

PRIOR
ROBERTS
SMITH
STANLEY
STONE
TAYLOR, J.
THICKETT
WALFORD
WHITE
WILKINSON
WOMERSLEY

And the MAYOR and DEPUTY-MAYOR, *ex-officio*.

TOWN CLERK :

JOHN W. JACKSON, Esq.

BOROUGH ENGINEER :

H. G. WHYATT, M.I.C.E.

DEPUTY ENGINEER :

J. G. R. BAXTER.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

W. BULMER SIMPSON, M.B., D.P.H., Fell. Brit. Inst. Pub. Health, Fell. of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS :

AGNES L. STEWART, M.D., Brux., L.R.C.P. & S.

J. E. WILSON, M.D. (R.U.I.), D.P.H.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR :

HENRY F. MOODY, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.*

ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTORS :

JNO. G. WATSON, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.*

MATTHEW CHAPMAN, Mem. Royal San. Inst.*

J. J. TURNER, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

CHRIS. KING, Cert. Royal San. Inst.

HEALTH VISITORS :

FRANCES A. CHASE.

C. E. CHAPMAN.

A. B. PILKINGTON.

EVA SPROSTON.

OFFICE CLERKS :

H. T. HAY, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

T. E. DAVIDSON.

E. B. MASON.

PORT SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

PORT SANITARY INSPECTOR :

F. STOKES.

ASSISTANT PORT SANITARY INSPECTORS :

R. MADELEY, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.*

H. BRANT.

OFFICE CLERK :

G. H. CHEFFINGS.

*Also hold Certificate of Royal San. Institute as an Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

CORPORATION SANATORIUM.

MEDICAL OFFICER :

W. B. SIMPSON, M.B., D.P.H.

MATRON :

Miss E. D. BOWES.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your information, and that of the Ministry of Health, the Annual Report on the general condition of the health of the population of the area and of the various health services for which the Council are responsible under the Public Health Acts, the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, the Midwives Act, and other statutes and regulations through which the prevention of disease, the diminution of sickness, and the general physical welfare of the people are intended to be promoted.

It is satisfactory to note that in the year now under review there were no specially noteworthy features in connection with the vital statistics of the Borough, and generally speaking the health of the town was uniformly good during the whole of the year. The general death rate was slightly higher than in the year 1919, and the rate of infant mortality was also a little higher than the immediately preceding year, though still on a much lower scale than has been the rule in past years.

There was no marked prevalence of any of the ordinary zymotic diseases, though Diphtheria was rather more prevalent than of late.

Overcrowding in the town is very considerable, and it is a source of satisfaction from a health standpoint that new houses erected under the Housing Scheme of the Council will very shortly be ready for occupation.

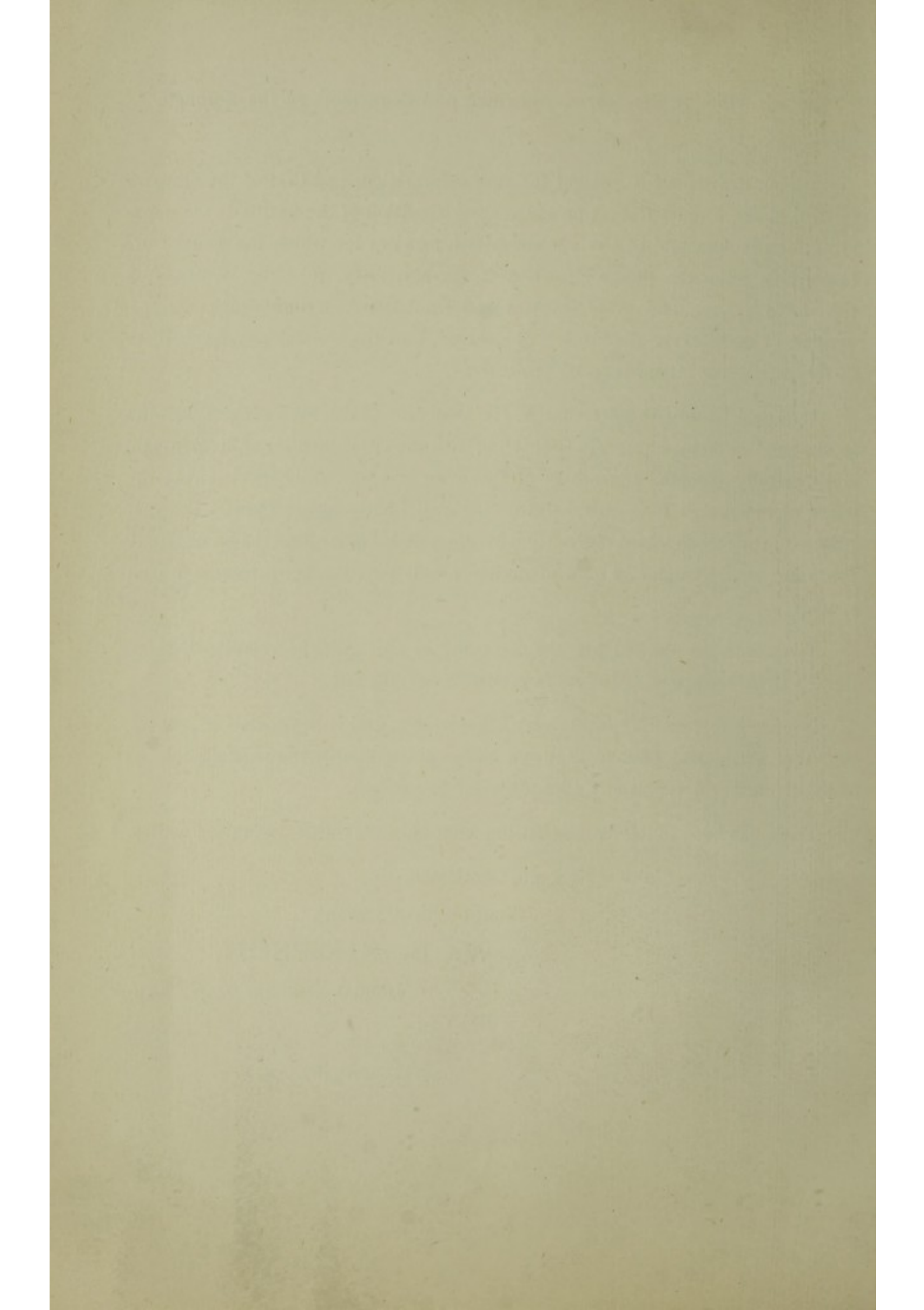
There has been much distress arising from unemployment during the winter.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. SIMPSON,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



Natural and Social Conditions
of the District.

Population.

The population of the Borough as enumerated at the Census in 1911 was 74,663. The number of inhabited houses was ascertained to be 16,462, giving an average number of persons per house of 4.53. At the previous census in 1901 the population was found to be 63,158, and an average number of persons per house of 4.56.

The area of the Borough, including the foreshore to the level of low water, is 3,260 acres, thus showing a density of population, or number of persons per acre of 25.13 on an estimated population of 81,953.

This latter is the number estimated by the Registrar General to be the population of the Borough at the middle of 1920. It is unfortunate that the taking of the 1921 census has been delayed, as otherwise we should shortly have been in possession of the preliminary details of the number of persons living in the Borough. It is anticipated that this will be found to be in excess of the estimate furnished by the Registrar General. The excess of births over deaths amounted during the past year to 1235, the number of births being rather more than double the deaths.

ESTIMATED POPULATION.

	Actual count at Census, April, 1901.		At June 30th each year.		Registrar- General's estimate at 30th June each year.
	Houses.	Population.	Actual No. of Houses.	Estimated Population.	
1901	13,841	63,138	13,911	63,434	63,430
	This equals 4.56 persons per house.				
1902			14,295	65,185	64,596
1903			14,501	66,124	65,772
1904			14,741	67,218	66,958
1905			14,987	68,340	68,153
1906			15,303	69,781	69,359
1907			15,527	70,803	70,574
1908			15,734	71,747	71,800
1909			15,967	72,810	73,040
1910			16,399	74,779	74,283
	Actual count at Census, April, 1911.				
	Houses.	Population.			
	16,462	74,663			
	No. of persons per house 4.53				
1911			16,523	74,849	74,950
1912			16,741	75,836	76,180
1913			17,003	77,023	77,420
1914			17,262	78,196	78,670
1915			17,525	79,388	72,130
1916			17,730	72,930	
1917			17,730	72,930	
1918			17,730	72,930	
1919			17,730	79,290	78,813
1920			17,790	81,950	81,950

POPULATION OF WARDS AT CENSUS, 1911, AND ESTIMATED POPULATION
AT JUNE 30th, 1920.

Locality	Humber	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Central	Hainton	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	Total
Population at Census, 1911	8688	8797	6605	6994	5518	4290	6469	6301	7192	6741	3641	3423	74,659
Additional .. At June 30th, 1911..	2	3	150	6	62	10	1	—	—	—	54	7	291
	8690	8800	6755	7000	5580	4300	6470	6300	7190	6740	3695	3430	74,950
Additional .. June 30th, 1912 ..	Nil	70	415	Nil	370	130	Nil	Nil	60	10	115	60	1,230
	8690	8870	7170	7000	5950	4430	6470	6300	7250	6750	3810	3490	76,180
Additional .. June 30th, 1913 ..	Nil	Nil	310	Nil	480	140	Nil	Nil	230	Nil	80	Nil	1,240
	8690	8870	7480	7000	6430	4570	6470	6300	7480	6750	3890	3490	77,420
Additional .. June 30th, 1914 ..	Nil	Nil	555	Nil	260	5	Nil	Nil	140	10	60	220	1,250
	8690	8870	8035	7000	6690	4575	6470	6300	7620	6760	3950	3710	78,670
June 30th, 1915 ..	7940	8010	7510	6320	6230	4185	5840	5700	6980	6105	3810	3500	72,130
June 30th, 1916 ..	6910	7630	7850	5370	6970	4740	6400	5930	6710	6390	4410	3620	72,930
June 30th, 1917 ..	6910	7630	7850	5370	6970	4740	6400	5930	6710	6390	4410	3620	72,930
June 30th, 1918 ..	6910	7630	7850	5370	6970	4740	6400	5930	6710	6390	4410	3620	72,930
June 30th, 1919 ..	7510	8300	8530	5830	7580	5150	6960	6450	7300	6950	4790	3940	79,290
June 30th, 1920 ..	7760	8580	8820	6030	7830	5320	7190	6670	7540	7190	4950	4070	81,950

Physical Features and General Character of the District.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

A general account under these headings was included in the report for 1919 (pp. 10 & 11).

There has been no material change in the social conditions or occupations of the inhabitants during the past year.

Summary of Vital Statistics, 1920.

Population of the Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81,950
Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,260
Density of Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·12
Total No. of Births	{		Males	..	1,204	{		2,383
	{		Females	..	1,179	{		
Birth Rate per thousand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29·07
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·40
96 Great Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·20
Total No. of Deaths	{		Males	..	621	{		1,148
	{		Females	..	527	{		
Death Rate per thousand	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total	14·00
" "	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nett	13·64
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·40
96 Great Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·50
146 Smaller Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·30
Zymotic Death Rate per thousand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·00
Phthisis death Rate per thousand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·04

INFANTILE MORTALITY :—

Total deaths of Infants under one year	..	..	..	..	..	..	216
Equal to a death rate per 1,000 births of	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
96 Great Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	85

Births.

The birth rate was uniformly high during the major portion of the year, and the number of births registered was 2,383, as compared with 1,772 in 1919, and 1,603 in 1918. The lowest number of births recorded in recent years was in 1917, when there were only 1,524. The birth rate per thousand of population in 1920 was 25·4.

The appended table gives the number of the births and the rate per thousand of population over a series of years ; and for comparison the birth rate for England and Wales generally.

An examination of the table shows that at all periods the birth rate in Grimsby exceeds that of the average over the country generally by about four per thousand.

Table showing the birth rate recorded in the Borough since 1890, along with the corresponding rate for England and Wales :—

Year.	Number of Births.	Rate.	Birth Rate. England & Wales.
1890	1824	35·16	
1891	1775	34·21	
1892	1891	35·72	
1893	1959	36·27	
1894	1865	33·90	
1895	1989	35·51	30·4
1896	1895	33·24	29·7
1897	1895	32·42	29·7
1898	1896	30·25	29·4
1899	1937	30·17	29·3
1900	2048	31·06	28·9
1901	2048	32·43	28·5
1902	1972	30·74	28·6
1903	1879	28·86	28·4
1904	1960	29·71	27·9
1905	1980	29·55	27·2
1906	2069	29·82	27·0
1907	2119	29·75	26·3
1908	2303	32·06	26·5
1909	2204	30·17	25·6
1910	2086	28·08	24·8
1911	2128	28·39	24·4
1912	2076	27·25	23·8
1913	2104	27·17	23·9
1914	2119	26·93	23·8
1915	1975	27·38	21·9
1916	1892	25·94	21·6
1917	1524	20·89	17·8
1918	1603	21·97	17·7
1919	1772	22·34	18·5
1920	2383	29·07	25·4

Illegitimate Births.

The number of children born out of wedlock during 1920 was 128, this being a percentage of the total births of 5·37.

In 1919 there were 115 illegitimate births with a percentage of 6·48.

The number of deaths of illegitimate infants was 17, equal to a percentage of 13·28 of the total illegitimate births.

Deaths : The Mortality Rate in 1920.

The total number of deaths registered in 1920 was 1,148. On an estimated population of 81,953 this number gives a crude death rate of 14·00.

Of the total number of deaths which occurred in the district 79 were those of non-residents. During the same period there were recorded the deaths of 49 Grimsby residents which occurred in various institutions situated outside the district.

After deducting from the total of deaths registered, those of non-residents, and adding thereto the deaths of Grimsby residents occurring outside the district the corrected total of deaths is 1,118, giving a corrected death rate of 13·64, as compared with 12·90 in 1919.

Ward Death Rates: The Mortality Statistics for various Districts in the Town.

A table is given showing the annual and quarterly death rates in the separate wards for the purpose of comparison.

The ward district having the lowest rate of all was the Weelsby ward, 6·76, while both the Wellow and the Clee wards were only very slightly higher (6·95 and 7·02).

The highest rate of mortality was in the Humber Ward (16·23), the next in order being the North-East, with a rate of 15·92.

These results are almost precisely the same as recorded in 1919.

Inquests.

It was found necessary to hold a Coroner's inquest to enquire into the circumstances attending the death of 98 persons during the year 1920. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned in 33 cases, while in 65 cases death was due to some form of violence.

The following statement gives the cause to which the deaths were attributed :

NATURAL CAUSES.		VIOLENT DEATHS.	
Heart Disease	.. 11	Accidents	.. .. 54
Respiratory Diseases	6	Suicides	.. .. 11
Convulsions	.. 2		
Various other causes	14		
	—		—
	33		65
	==		==

Annual Report, 1920.

Annual Report, 1920.										Zymotic Diseases.								All other Diseases.																				TOTAL.	ALL AGES TOTAL.						
LOCALITY.	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards.	Scarletina	Diphtheria & Croup	Typhoid Fever	Purpura Fever	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Bronchitis	Disease of the Heart and Blood Vessels	Disease of the Brain and Spinal Cord	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	Tuberculosis Meningitis	Other Tuberculosis Diseases	Brucella	Rosolia	Paratyphoid	Furunculosis (all other forms)	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	Infarction	Convulsions	Genital Debility and Premature Births	Accidents & Diseases of Parturition.	Cancer	Appendicitis and Typhitis	Gribsch of Liver	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	Stomachic			Violent Deaths	Suicides	Other Defined Diseases			
Humber Ward	126	30	12	17	3	7	15	26	16	Under 5	3				8	3	2				1	1	1	1	8	11	5		1	7			5			3	3	2	1	7	50	126			
										5 upwards								3	12	5	11			1	8		4	1	1							3	3	2	1	7	67				
Wellington Ward	117	33	8	9	8	5	15	16	23	Under 5					7	2	2				3	1			7	6	1			14			11	1		1	7	3	1	5	7	50	117		
										5 upwards	1	1						1	12	4	10				6	1	1		1												7	67			
Coe Ward	62	16	4		3	6	11	9	13	Under 5						1	2				5	4	4	2	1	2		5			8			2			1	2	3	1	9	20	62		
										5 upwards			1						5	4	4	2	1	2		5		5					8				1	2	3	1	9	42			
North-East Ward	96	23	5	1	3	7	16	21	20	Under 5					3	3					2				5	3	1				8			9						1	3		3	29	96
										5 upwards							1	1	14	6	6				8	1	5	2	2								1	3	5	2	1	67			
Wentley Ward	53	10	1	1	1	5	4	13	18	Under 5														1	3		1		2	4			5				2	5	2		5	12	53		
										5 upwards									6	4	3			1	4	1	2	1					5				2	5	2		5	41			
Wallow Ward	37	2	1	1	2	1	6	9	15	Under 5	1					1														2												4	37		
										5 upwards							1	5	3	2	1	1	1	4	1	2											2	3		3	33				
Central Ward	82	27	6	3	3	4	6	16	17	Under 5					3	2	3				2		1		5	2	1	1		3	7										6	36	82		
										5 upwards								1	9	2	3	1			8	2	1	2					8				1	3	1		4	46			
Hairston Ward	63	7		1	1	3	7	16	28	Under 5							1	2						1		1				2											1	8	63		
										5 upwards									13	5	6			2	2								9				4	4	3		7	55			
Alexandra Ward	82	20	5	4	1	7	14	18	13	Under 5					1	1	1				1		2		5	2	1			3	12											29	82		
										5 upwards									11	3	3	1	2	1	1		1	1					14					1	6	2	6	53			
Victoria Ward	87	23	4	6	5	7	11	13	18	Under 5					4	3					1				3		1		2	11											1	6	33	87	
										5 upwards							1		11	10	8			1	5		2	3					3					3	1		6	54			
South West Ward	43	10	1	1	2	5	7	11	6	Under 5							1	2							1	1		1		1	6											12	43		
										5 upwards					1				1	5	3	7	1	2			1		2				5						1		2	31			
South Ward	37	4	1	3	1	4	5	4	15	Under 5							1				1		1				1	1		2	1											8	37		
										5 upwards		1							5	2	3	1	1	2				1					7						2	2		2	29		
General District Hospital	83	4	4	5	9	10	24	19	8	Under 5	1										1																					13	83		
										5 upwards			1						1	1			1	5		2		1					9	5			1	15	2	26	70				
Corporation Isolation Hospital	Nil									Under 5																																	Nil		
										5 upwards																																			
Workhouse	180	7		2	3	5	9	48	106	Under 5							1					1		1							2	3									1	9	180		
										5 upwards								1	28	30	15		2	11	2	4	2						8				1	18	2	17	171				
Total under 5	322	216	52	54						Under 5	5				29	10	21		10	5	6	5	36	31	12	4		16	86										11	35	322				
Total 5 upwards	826				45	76	150	239	316	5 upwards	1	1	3	1		2	9	137	82	81	8	17	61	8	39	10	13									17	85	43	11	100	826	1148			
Total at all ages	1148									At all ages	6	1	3	30	10	23	9	137	92	86	14	22	97	39	42	14	13	16	86	100	6					17	85	54	11	135	1148				
Deaths occurring within, but not belonging to the District	79	3	2	3	5	9	8	25	24	Under 5	1										1								1	1								2	2		8	79			
										5 upwards									5	9	2		3			1							10	3			15	13	10	71					

Year	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
1920	155	117	62	106	52	37	22	68	22	27	28	27	26	27	19	27	19	17	12	8
1919	130	38	19	23	10	2	7	7	20	28	22	27	20	28	11	13	11	12	10	8
1918	17	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1917	3	8	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1916	7	5	0	7	2	1	3	3	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1915	12	15	11	16	4	0	5	5	11	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
1914	20	16	9	21	18	0	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
1913	23	23	1	20	19	15	17	28	18	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
1912	117	38	19	23	10	2	7	7	20	28	22	27	20	28	11	13	11	12	10	8
1911	155	117	62	106	52	37	22	68	22	27	28	27	26	27	19	27	19	17	12	8

Table 2.—The Annual and Quarterly Death Rates in each Ward.

LOCALITIES.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter	Annual.
Humber Ward	23.19	13.53	12.88	15.54	16.23
Wellington Ward	20.51	13.98	7.92	12.12	13.63
Clee Ward	7.70	7.70	5.89	6.80	7.02
North-East Ward	22.55	14.59	11.94	14.59	15.92
Weelsby Ward	6.13	5.61	6.13	9.19	6.76
Wellow Ward	11.27	5.26	3.00	8.27	6.95
Central Ward	9.45	12.79	10.57	12.79	11.40
Hainton Ward	8.99	9.59	10.19	8.99	9.44
Alexandra Ward	14.85	12.73	6.89	9.01	10.87
Victoria Ward	17.24	11.26	12.23	7.78	12.10
South-West Ward	9.69	7.27	8.08	9.69	8.68
South Ward	10.81	7.86	5.89	11.79	9.09

Annual Death Rate in the various Districts over a series of years.

	H.	Welln.	Clee.	N.E.	Weels.	Wellow.	Gen.	Hain.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	S.
1907	17.80	16.60	9.38	17.24	9.40	12.18	16.70	10.18	14.90	16.25	13.20	8.70
1908	15.69	13.65	10.14	15.06	8.73	10.30	15.01	9.61	2.81	13.17	9.55	9.01
1909	14.30	16.33	9.83	15.00	8.52	8.64	9.97	10.32	8.39	14.10	10.59	7.45
1910	18.88	14.15	9.34	15.30	6.93	10.86	11.05	9.62	10.56	13.55	13.07	8.57
1911	12.31	13.52	9.91	15.85	7.34	10.69	16.22	10.95	10.84	16.61	15.96	9.91
1912	11.39	11.49	8.78	12.28	9.07	7.90	14.06	7.93	8.13	13.18	9.18	9.71
1913	13.00	12.73	7.48	14.42	4.82	6.56	12.05	11.74	10.69	12.59	12.33	7.44
1914	16.45	14.20	8.83	13.85	8.22	8.52	15.30	12.06	13.12	14.47	11.39	7.54
1915	13.47	16.85	8.65	19.46	11.55	11.23	16.09	11.40	12.17	15.88	14.17	10.85
1916	14.32	14.67	8.02	14.71	7.17	13.92	15.78	11.97	12.74	13.77	13.37	11.60
1917	11.72	10.86	8.40	13.59	7.31	13.08	12.18	9.94	10.58	12.36	7.93	8.83
1918	16.20	19.65	14.26	16.94	10.91	19.66	16.40	17.36	15.35	14.08	14.73	11.60
1919	15.17	10.96	7.62	13.72	6.86	9.90	9.91	12.86	10.00	11.79	8.14	8.88
1920	16.23	13.63	7.02	15.92	6.76	6.95	11.40	9.44	10.87	12.10	8.68	9.09

Table 4. Vital Statistics of Separate Localities from 1907 to 1920 inclusive.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	HUMBER.			WELLINGTON.			CLEE.			NORTH-EAST.			WEELSBY.			WELLOW.		
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.
1907	7140	122	44	7490	124	54	5220	49	20	6320	109	26	5370	51	14	4760	58	11
1908	7390	116	44	7980	109	44	4930	50	23	6570	99	32	5380	47	14	4850	50	12
1909	6990	100	35	7470	122	49	5490	54	18	6600	99	33	5980	51	12	4860	42	7
1910	6990	132	52	7490	106	38	5990	56	22	6600	101	24	6200	43	10	4880	53	11
1911	8690	107	39	8800	119	46	6755	67	27	7000	111	37	5580	41	15	4300	46	14
1912	8690	99	30	8870	102	35	7170	63	18	7000	86	29	5950	54	12	4430	35	4
1913	8690	113	34	8870	113	37	7480	56	14	7000	101	25	6430	31	4	4570	30	5
1914	8690	143	53	8870	126	32	8035	71	26	7000	97	24	6690	55	13	4575	39	6
1915	7940	107	25	8010	135	35	7510	65	11	6320	123	22	6230	72	14	4185	47	7
1916	6910	99	19	7630	112	30	7850	63	15	5370	79	14	6970	59	6	4740	66	7
1917	6910	81	25	7630	83	21	7850	66	15	5370	73	12	6970	51	1	4740	62	6
1918	6910	113	14	7630	150	35	7850	112	17	5370	91	11	6970	76	8	4740	93	10
1919	7510	114	23	8300	91	25	8530	65	11	5830	80	12	7580	52	3	5150	51	2
1920	7760	126	30	8580	117	33	8820	62	16	6030	96	23	7830	53	10	5320	37	2

Table 4. Vital Statistics of Separate Localities from 1907 to 1920 inclusive (continued).

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	CENTRAL.		HAINTON.		ALEXANDRA.		VICTORIA.		SOUTH-WEST.			SOUTH.						
1907	7100	119	49	7070	72	15	6890	103	26	6890	111	33	3180	42	14	3790	33	10
1908	7260	109	44	6970	67	11	7100	91	38	6680	88	25	3140	30	7	3550	32	7
1909	7420	74	24	7170	74	14	6910	58	18	7230	102	32	3210	34	7	3710	28	4
1910	7420	82	27	7170	69	11	6910	73	20	7230	98	24	3670	48	17	3730	32	5
1911	6470	105	35	6300	69	9	7190	78	27	6740	112	37	3695	59	27	3430	34	7
1912	6470	91	25	6300	50	6	7250	59	16	6750	89	24	3810	35	12	3490	34	3
1913	6470	78	32	6300	74	9	7480	80	18	6750	85	28	3890	48	14	3490	26	7
1914	6470	99	28	6300	76	16	7620	100	33	6760	100	26	3950	45	13	3710	28	2
1915	5840	94	20	5700	65	8	6980	85	21	6105	97	24	3810	54	10	3500	38	7
1916	6400	101	22	5930	71	12	6710	85	14	6390	88	22	4410	59	17	3620	42	3
1917	6400	78	16	5930	59	12	6710	71	17	6390	79	12	4410	35	15	3620	32	1
1918	6400	105	25	5930	103	20	6710	103	28	6390	90	14	4410	65	18	3620	42	4
1919	6960	69	13	6450	83	12	7300	73	14	6950	82	15	4790	40	7	3940	35	3
1920	7190	82	27	6670	63	7	7540	82	20	7190	87	23	4950	43	10	4070	37	4

Seasonal Mortality.

The death rate in the separate quarters of the year.

There was not in 1920 the same degree of seasonal variation as occurred in 1919, when a heavy mortality was experienced in the Spring quarter (January—March) owing to prevalence of the third wave of the Influenza epidemic.

The following table shows the number of births and of deaths recorded in each quarter of the year, together with the respective rates in each quarter :—

SEASONAL MORTALITY.

THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES DURING THE SEPARATE QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.

	Births.	Rates.	Deaths.	Rates.
Spring Quarter ..	658	32·11	358	17·47
Summer Quarter	636	31·04	266	12·98
Autumn Quarter..	573	27·96	242	11·81
Winter Quarter ..	516	25·18	282	13·76
Annual ..	2383	29·07	1148	14·00

Old Age Death Rate.

Deaths of persons who have attained the age of three score years and ten are included under this head.

In 1920, 226 persons died at ages varying from 70 to 98 years. The numbers at various age periods were as follows :—

Between 70 and 75 years	..	..	..	..	88
„ 75 and 80	„	..	..	..	60
„ 80 and 85	„	..	..	..	46
„ 85 and 90	„	..	..	..	25

Also 1 at 91, 2 at 92, 2 at 93, 1 at 96, and 1 at 98 years of age.

The rate per thousand of population therefore was 2·75, and the percentage of the total deaths was 19·77, as compared with 2·92 per thousand in 1919, and 22·20 per cent. of the total deaths.

General Causes of Death.

I.—DISEASES OF THE HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS.

Locality.....	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent.	Halnt.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	D.H.	Wkhonse	Total
Deaths under 5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 upwards	12	12	5	14	6	5	9	13	11	11	5	5	1	28	137
Total	12	12	5	14	6	5	9	13	11	11	5	5	1	28	137
Rate per 1,000 ..	1.54	1.39	.56	2.32	.76	.93	1.23	1.94	1.45	1.52	1.01	1.22	—	—	1.67

19

II.—DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD.

Locality.....	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent.	Halnt.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	D.H.	Wkhonse	Total
Deaths under 5 ..	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	10
5 upwards.....	5	4	4	6	4	3	2	5	3	10	3	2	1	30	82
Total	6	7	4	6	4	3	4	5	4	11	3	3	2	30	92
Rate per 1,000....	.77	.81	.66	.76	.51	.56	.55	.74	.53	1.52	.60	.73	—	—	1.12

III.—PHTHISIS (PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS).

Locality.....	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent.	Haibt.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	D.H.	Wkhouse	Total
Deaths under 5 ..	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
5 upwards.....	11	10	4	6	3	2	3	6	3	8	7	3	—	15	81
Total	12	11	4	8	3	2	3	6	3	8	7	3	—	16	86
Rate per 1,000....	1.54	1.28	.45	1.32	.38	.37	.41	.89	.39	1.11	1.41	.73	—	—	1.04

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Locality.....	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent.	Haibt.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	D.H.	Wkhouse	Total
Deaths under 5....	24	14	6	9	4	—	9	1	8	4	2	2	—	—	83
5 upwards.....	13	8	7	16	7	7	13	4	3	7	1	2	2	19	109
Total	37	22	13	25	11	7	22	5	11	11	3	4	2	19	192
Rate per 1,000....	4.76	2.56	1.47	4.14	1.40	1.31	3.05	.74	1.45	1.52	.60	.98	—	—	2.34

Cancer Deaths.

The following table shows the number of deaths from Cancer, with the rate per thousand of population over a series of years.

It will be observed that the total number of deaths from this disease is higher than in any previous year, though, in consequence of the increase of population, the rate per thousand is not higher than in 1918.

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.	Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.
1897	28	·47	1912	68	·89
1898	22	·35	1913	89	1·14
1899	22	·34	1914	98	1·24
1900	40	·60	1915	84	1·16
1901	46	·72	1916	83	1·13
1902	44	·68	1917	64	·87
1903	40	·61	1918	90	1·23
1904	47	·71	1919	82	1·03
1905	33	·49	1920	100	1·22
1906	45	·64			
1907	60	·84			
1908	57	·79			
1909	69	1·05			
1910	57	·76			
1911	54	·72			

Quinquen.
Av. '49.

Quinquen.
Av. '63.

Quinquen.
Av. '83.

Quinquen.
Av 1·11.

Infant Mortality.

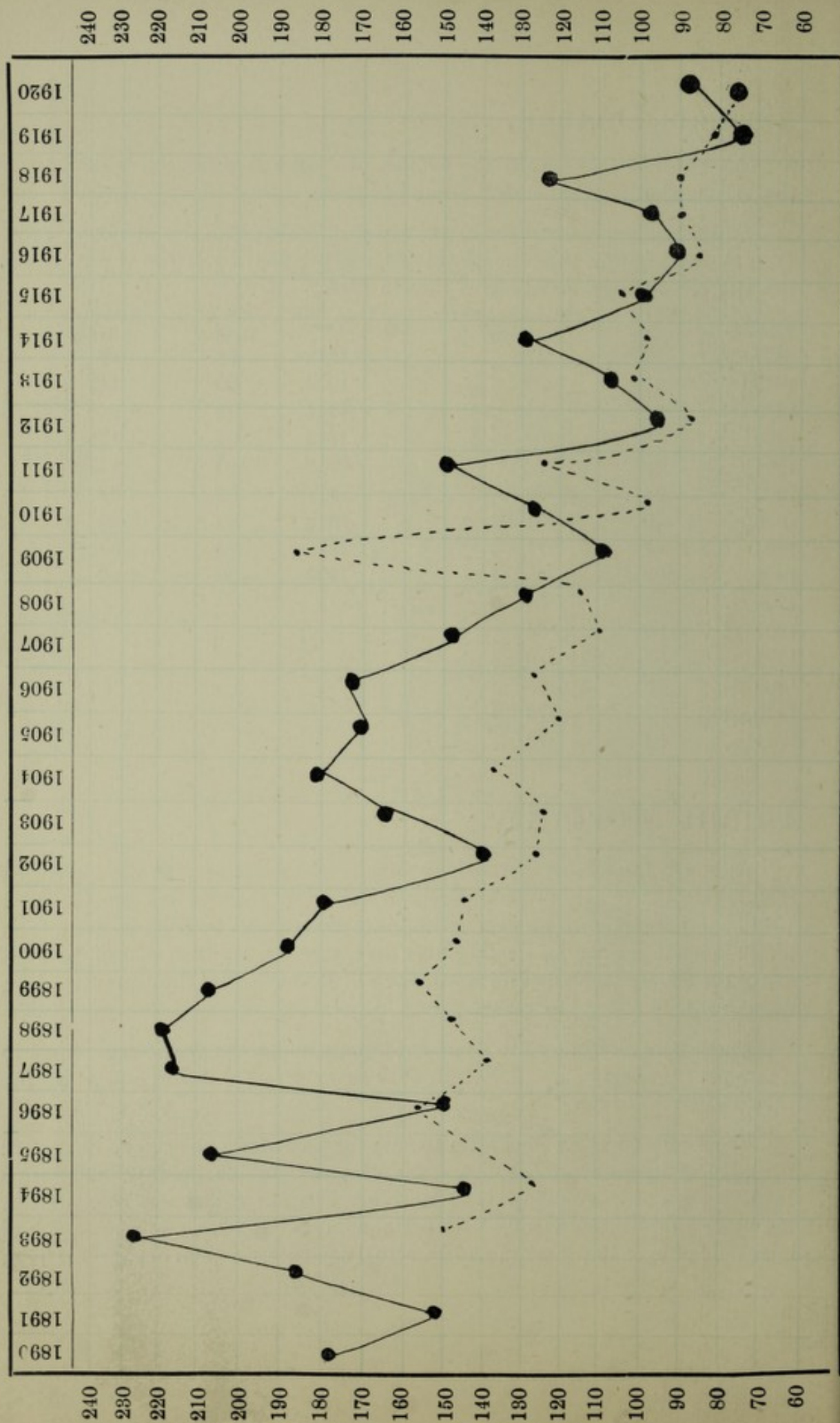
Although the rate of mortality in infants under one year of age was higher than in the immediately preceding year, it was lower than in any previous year with that exception. The year 1919 was a record one as regards the rate of infant mortality, when for the first time the rate was lower than that of the average of the 96 large towns. In 1920 it was a little in excess of the aggregate of the large towns.

There were altogether 216 deaths of infants under one year of age, equal to a rate per thousand births of 90. In 1919 there were 143 deaths and a rate per thousand births of 80.

The annexed chart illustrates in diagrammatic form the steady downward tendency of infant mortality during the 25 years. In the quinquennial period 1895-99 the yearly average rate of mortality over the period was 205, while in the years 1915-19 the average rate per annum was 103·2, showing a saving of infant life of over 10 per cent., and an actual saving per annum of over 200 lives.

CHART showing the DECLINE IN THE RATE OF INFANT MORTALITY during the past twenty years.

The dotted line shows the corresponding rate for England and Wales.



Infantile Mortality over a series of years.

The following table gives the rate of mortality of infants under one year of age per thousand births, and the corresponding rate for each year in England and Wales collectively:—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Rate per 1000 Births, England and Wales	Rate per 1000 of Population.
1890	337	185	159	6.51
1891	285	160		5.49
1892	368	194		7.09
1893	454	231		8.40
1894	286	153		5.20
		Quinquennial Average 184	137	
1895	422	212	161	7.53
1896	293	154	148	5.14
1897	420	221	156	7.18
1898	419	223	161	6.75
1899	417	215	163	6.49
		Average 205		
1900	395	193	154	6.00
1901	379	185	151	6.00
1902	284	144	133	4.42
1903	321	170	132	4.93
1904	367	189	146	5.56
		Average 176		
1905	348	175	128	5.19
1906	366	176	133	5.27
1907	325	153	118	4.56
1908	314	136	121	4.37
1909	264	119	190	3.61
		Average 152		
1910	275	131	106	3.70
1911	328	154	130	4.37
1912	217	104	95	2.84
1913	240	114	109	3.09
1914	278	131	105	3.54
		Average 127		
1915	210	106	110	2.91
1916	189	99	91	2.59
1917	158	103	97	2.16
1918	207	129	97	2.83
1919	143	80	89	1.83
		Average 103		
1920	216	90	80	2.63

Infant Mortality in Wards, 1920.

Wards.....	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weeks.	Wellow	Cent.	Hain.	Alex.	Viet.	S.W.	South	Total.
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.													
Diphtheria and Croup.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.													
Diarrhoea	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	11
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4
WASTING DISEASES.													
Atrophy	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	4	24
Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	3	—	12
Marasmus	2	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	11
Premature Birth	3	11	4	5	2	1	4	1	3	4	—	—	38
Congenital Defects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TUBERCULAR DISEASES.													
Tubercular Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tubercular Peritonitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	14
Bronchitis	5	6	2	4	2	—	4	—	3	—	1	4	26
Broncho-Pneumonia	7	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	16
Pneumonia	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
Meningitis (not Tubercular)	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
Other defined Diseases	5	7	1	3	1	—	6	1	—	5	2	2	33
Total.....	31	33	15	22	10	2	27	7	20	23	13	13	216

Sanitary Circumstances of the
District.

Water Supply.

This is in the hands of a private Company, who furnish the town with an ample supply of pure water, of a bright, clear, limpid character, and of a low bacterial content. Being a chalk water it is very hard, this being its chief drawback, both from the domestic standpoint and also commercially.

Sample analyses of the water both chemical and bacteriological were given in last year's report (p. 20 and 21). The water has been analysed every three months during the year, and has maintained its purity standard.

Only a very small number of houses in the borough are now supplied with pumps.

Rivers and Streams.

With the exception of the River Freshney, which enters the town to discharge into the Dock, there are no rivers or streams in the area.

The smaller "drains" carrying fresh water from the country districts are all culverted in when they enter the town.

An account of the sewerage system of the Borough (supplied by the Borough Engineer) was included in the 1919 report (p. 21).

Closet Accommodation.

There still remain in the Borough two methods of sewage disposal—water carriage, and what is known locally as the "privy box" method.

The arrangement of the latter system consists of an ordinary privy seat—a horizontal board with suitable aperture—with a rectangular box placed underneath to receive the excremental matter.

The box, which is about 2 ft. 2 in. long by 1 ft. 2 in. deep, and 1 ft. 2 in. across, fits loosely in the space under the seat (known as the box-hole), and if the box is not carefully replaced after emptying (or at times even if it is) faecal matter and urine are liable to be projected outside the box and thus foul the floor and sides of the box-hole or chamber.

The floor of the box-hole is usually made of loose bricks or sometimes there is no proper floor at all for the box. The walls and floor of the chamber in course of time become fouled with urine and faecal matter, and the privy stinks horribly. The box, too, is made of rough wood, and before it has been in use very long the wood becomes soaked with urine, and faecal matter cakes on the exterior and interior of the box, thus adding to the offensiveness of the privy. These privy boxes are a source of danger to the health of the community, and especially in the case of infants and young children.

Summer diarrhoea is more prevalent in towns where this (the conservancy, system is in vogue. During the fly season this system is especially dangerous, as the privies are situated, in some cases, within a few feet of the pantry, and if milk is not very carefully protected it is easy to realize how readily milk and other foods may become contaminated.

Some thousands of privy boxes (about 5,846) have already been converted by the owners to water carriage.

Between 1908 and 1916 privy boxes to the number of 5,767 were converted to water carriage. From the latter date to 1920 only 79 were so converted. There remain approximately 3150 boxes, and it is in the interest of public health that these should be similarly dealt with.

Some owners in the town, notwithstanding the sustained pressure put upon them to move in the matter, have steadily declined to do anything. It appears now that we have come to an end of our powers in the matter of persuading owners voluntarily to put their property into a sanitary condition, as the remaining privy boxes are on the property of owners who have all along refused to do any conversions and it seems decidedly unfair that the remainder should have to be done at the expense of the town, which in effect would mean that those owners who have converted their property to water carriage would have to pay their share of the cost of putting in order the property of owners who have persistently declined to do anything. The proposal of the Council to seek further statutory power to compel the conversion of existing unsatisfactory closet accommodation into water closets is very essential if the town is to be brought into a thoroughly satisfactory sanitary condition.

The present system of excrement disposal by means of privy boxes is the system originally provided in connection with the property on which they now exist.

Scavenging.

The work of cleansing is under the direction and control of the Borough Engineer, and is carried out by the Council's own workmen. There is a special Committee to deal with all matters connected with the work of scavenging and cleansing, and the department has recently been thoroughly overhauled and placed on a more satisfactory basis by the appointment of a cleansing Superintendent, who will personally supervise the work of the department.

Motor Traction has also been introduced for the first time with a view to economy and efficiency in carrying on the work.

Privy boxes are scavenged weekly (by night only) the nightsoil being removed in carts to a depot where it is transferred to railway trucks and conveyed into the country for manuring the land.

In privy box houses the box serves for the reception of both nightsoil and ordinary household refuse. In houses having w.c.'s a portable dustbin is supplied by the owner for receiving the household refuse. There are now no open ashpits or privy middens in existence in the town. After the contents of the privy box have been removed the interior of the box is sprinkled with disinfectant powder.

Ashbins are cleared weekly, each bin being removed from the yard and emptied directly into a cart. The system is by no means perfect, as the bins get damaged, the lid no longer fits properly, and flies are able to gain access to the contents.

The present destructor is now inadequate to deal with the large quantities of household refuse collected in the town, and much difficulty has been experienced in finding suitable "tips" for receiving the refuse. The Cleansing Committee, after thoroughly investigating the matter and visiting other towns, where such machinery was in operation, finally decided on the purchase of what are known as "pulverizers" for treating both nightsoil and household refuse. These machines are not yet installed, but the experience of other towns visited by the Committee was most favorable, and it is hoped they will prove equally successful here.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

This work is under the direction of Chief Sanitary Inspector, whose report on the work of inspection of dwellinghouses and other premises will be found at the end of this report, to which I would respectfully refer the members of the Council and the Ministry.

As required by the Ministry, the report will show, *inter alia*—

- (a) The number and nature of inspections made by him.
- (b) The number of notices served during the year, distinguishing statutory from informal notices.
- (c) The result of services of such notices.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

Particulars respecting these will also be found in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. The number of Common Lodging-houses in the Borough, also Bakehouses, Slaughterhouses and Offensive Trades premises is there given, together with an account of the number of inspections paid and the conditions found to prevail in making such visits of inspection.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year ending December 31st, 1920.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	25	Nil
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)—		
General	730	Nil
Bakehouses	436	Nil
Offensive Trades	623	Nil
Food Making-up Premises	210	Nil
	—	—
	2024	Nil
	—	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—

Particulars.	No. of Defects.	
(1)	Found.	Remedied
(2)	(3)	
Want of cleanliness	4	4
Other Nuisances	25	25
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	3	3
{ unsuitable or defective	13	13
{ not separate for sexes	6	6
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	1	1
	—	—
	52	52
	—	—

3. Home Work.

Nature of Work.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UN- WHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTION 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.					Prosecutions.					Instances served.			Instances.		
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.			Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.		Failing to send list.	Instances.			Orders made (S. 110).		
	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, &c. (2) cleaning & washing }	42	30	73	7	5	13										
Furniture and upholstery	4	4	6	..	..	..							
Nets other than wire nets	4	..	18	1	..	50										
Total	50	34	97	8	5	50										

4. Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s 131) at the end of the year.									Number.
Workshops (General)	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	645
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Food Making-up Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Total Number of Workshops on Register ..									838

5. Other Matters.

There are no underground bakehouses in the Borough.



FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The major portion of the milk consumed in the town is produced outside the area, and is delivered in the town by rail or by road. Samples are taken "at the place of delivery" by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is sampling officer under the Food and Drugs Act. Judging by the number of samples found to have had fat extracted or water added there is still a considerable amount of adulteration being systematically carried on by unscrupulous vendors.

Should a sample of milk which is being retailed in the town be found to be adulterated your officer endeavours by obtaining samples at the place of delivery to trace the adulteration back to its source.

A complete statement of all the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, and the prosecutions, with the result of such actions, will be found in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector attached hereto.

Milk and Cream Regulations.

No samples were taken under these Regulations during the year.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918.

It was not considered necessary to take advantage of the provisions of this Order. Your Child Welfare Committee, when the matter was brought to their notice, were of the opinion that the powers granted by the Maternity and Child Welfare Act were sufficient to deal with all cases brought to their notice.

Other Foods.

An account of the number of visits paid to slaughterhouses, bakehouses, Milk Shops, &c., is given in the report of the work of the Sanitary Inspector.

The disadvantages associated with a large number of slaughterhouses, as compared with a public Abattoir, have been frequently urged by me in previous reports, and need not be repeated here. Suffice to say that everyone who has given the matter serious consideration must agree that where slaughtering of animals is taking place at all times of day at a large number of different establishments, adequate supervision of the meat supply is practically impossible.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

I think it may be confidently asserted that these Acts are being administered with efficiency and due regard to the necessity of caution and wariness in the tracking of offenders.

The number of prosecutions will be found in the report of the Sampling Officer appended hereto.

Prevalence of and Control over
Infectious Disease.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

None of the ordinary infectious diseases were prevalent to any marked extent during the year, and no case of Small-pox was notified. As was foreshadowed in my report last year there was a slightly increased prevalence of Diphtheria. Apart from this the town was unusually free from the ordinary Zymotic diseases, both notifiable and non-notifiable.

Measles, which was removed from the list of notifiable diseases at the beginning of the year, continued to prevail during the early months of 1920, and then disappeared entirely during the later months.

Of the seven principal Zymotic diseases—Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever (including Relapsing and Continued Fever), Measles, Whooping Cough and Diarrhœa—there were 82 deaths in 1920, equal to a Zymotic diseases death rate of 1·00 per thousand of population. In 1919 the Zymotic diseases death rate was ·51, and in 1918 it was ·95.

Summary of Notifications received during the Year.

The following table shows the number of notifications of infectious disease received during the year, and for comparison the corresponding figures for the two preceding years :—

					1920	1919	1918
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	116	100	174
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	129	95	51
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	4	14	3
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	36	78	—
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	18	18	6
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	3	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	17	13	5
Anterior Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	1	—	—

There were no notifications of Small-pox, Cholera, Typhus Fever, Plague, Dysentery, or Trench Fever during the year 1920.

Scarlet Fever.

Of this disease there were 116 notifications in 1920. Scarlet Fever has been but very slightly prevalent for several years. It is true the number of notifications was somewhat in excess of the 1919 total, yet considerably below the number recorded in 1918. Most of the cases were of a mild character, and only one death occurred.

The rate of incidence per thousand of population was 1·29, as compared with 1·26 in 1919 and 2·24 in 1918.

There were no special features worthy of note in connection with any of the cases ; no marked excess of cases originated in any School, and it was not found necessary to close any particular school, or department of a School, during the year on account of the spread of disease by the scholars.

An outbreak occurred in one house in the Borough where a child arrived who had just been discharged from an Isolation Hospital in a distant town. It appeared probable that the infection was introduced by this child. The type of disease in this case was unusually severe, and the patient who was infected had a severe attack. A few missed cases were discovered, but these did not appear to have been the cause of any serious trouble by giving rise to other cases.

Hospital Treatment.

Of the 116 cases notified 80, equal to 68·96 per cent. of the whole, were removed to Hospital for treatment. There is ample accommodation for Scarlet Fever cases, and all those who were willing to go to Hospital were removed.

The following table shows the comparative prevalence of Scarlet Fever in the Borough over a series of years (since the compulsory notification of infectious diseases came into operation) ; as well as the distribution of the cases over the Ward districts during the past year.

INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS YEARS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	Estimated Population.	Total No. of cases Notified.	Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths Regd.	Mortality per 100 Cases Notified.	Mortality per 1,000 Population.	No. of cases treated in Sanatorium	Percentage removed to Sanatorium.
1890	57,000	407	7.10	13	3.19	.23	—	—
1891	51,876	198	3.81	5	2.51	.09	—	—
1892	52,935	190	3.58	2	1.05	.03	3	1.57
1893	54,000	306	5.66	4	1.37	.07	5	1.63
1894	55,000	203	3.69	8	3.94	.14	10	4.92
1895	56,000	148	2.64	3	2.03	.05	12	8.10
1896	57,000	146	2.38	6	4.11	.10	13	8.90
1897	58,450	135	2.30	3	2.22	.05	47	34.81
1898	62,000	160	2.58	4	2.50	.06	31	19.37
1899	64,190	149	2.32	2	1.34	.03	10	6.71
1900	65,760	102	1.55	—	—	—	16	15.68
1901	63,138	202	3.19	1	.49	.01	51	25.24
1902	64,140	708	11.03	10	1.41	.15	156	22.30
1903	65,100	354	5.43	9	2.54	.13	128	36.15
1904	65,950	110	1.66	3	2.80	.04	54	49.09
1905	67,000	96	.43	—	—	—	44	45.83
1906	69,360	226	3.25	1	.44	.01	111	49.11
1907	71,220	537	7.54	11	2.04	.15	344	64.05
1908	71,800	283	3.94	5	1.75	.06	153	54.06
1909	73,040	136	1.86	1	.73	.01	96	70.58
1910	74,280	176	2.36	—	—	—	109	61.93
1911	74,950	237	3.16	1	.42	.01	155	65.40
1912	76,180	190	2.49	5	2.63	.06	128	67.36
1913	77,420	171	2.20	—	—	—	125	73.09
1914	78,670	77	.97	1	1.29	.01	59	76.62
1915	72,130	143	1.98	3	2.09	.04	95	66.43
1916	72,930	149	2.04	1	.67	.01	112	75.16
1917	72,930	122	1.67	1	.81	.01	89	72.95
1918	72,930	164	2.24	1	.60	.01	129	78.65
1919	79,290	100	1.26	—	—	—	70	70.00
1920	81,950	116	1.29	—	—	—	80	68.96

Diphtheria.

This disease was more prevalent during the past year than for several years prior to that period. In all there were 129 cases, as compared with 95 in 1919, and only 51 in 1918. It is seven years since the number of cases notified in 1920 was exceeded, and there was a similar period of high incidence in the years 1906-8.

The cases were all of an apparently sporadic character, and there was not any marked incidence in connection with a particular School or department of a School for which school closure was indicated.

The rate of incidence per thousand of population was 1·57, as compared with 1·18 in 1919, and ·69 in 1918.

Hospital Treatment.

Of the 129 cases notified during the year 95, or 73·64 per cent., were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

On the whole the type of disease was more severe than that prevailing in recent years, and an unusually large number of the cases treated in Hospital developed paralysis.

The experience of the past year has confirmed most emphatically the opinion expressed in last year's report that "where skilled nursing is not available the best course to adopt is to have the case removed at once to Hospital for treatment."

Six deaths occurred from the disease, giving a case fatality of 4·65.

Tables are appended showing the rate of incidence of Diphtheria in the town over a series of years; as well as the comparative incidence of the disease in the various districts during the past year:—

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN VARIOUS YEARS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	Estimated Population.	Total No of Cases Notified	Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths Regd.	Mortality per 100 Cases Notified.	Mortality per 1,000 Population.	No. of Cases treated in Sanatorium	Percentage removed to Sanatorium
1890	51,000	7	—	13	—	·24	none	—
1891	51,876	10	—	5	—	·09	none	—
1892	52,935	5	—	3	—	·05	none	—
1893	54,000	121	2·24	29	23·96	·53	1	·82
1894	55,000	112	2·03	21	18·75	·38	2	1·78
1895	56,000	69	1·23	13	18·84	·23	2	2·89
1896	57,000	82	1·43	23	27·07	·40	1	1·21
1897	58,450	83	1·42	25	30·12	·42	12	14·45
1898	62,000	90	1·45	9	10·00	·14	—	—
1899	64,190	148	2·30	31	20·94	·48	3	2·02
1900	65,760	360	5·47	51	14·13	·77	76	21·11
1901	63,138	306	4·84	38	12·41	·60	97	31·69
1902	64,140	136	2·12	12	8·60	·18	30	22·00
1903	65,100	101	1·55	8	7·92	·12	28	27·72
1904	65,950	141	2·13	19	13·47	·28	51	36·60
1905	67,000	105	1·58	14	13·33	·20	33	32·07
1906	69,360	126	1·84	21	16·66	·25	47	37·60
1907	71,220	118	1·72	11	9·32	·22	60	50·84
1908	71,800	147	2·04	11	7·48	·15	62	42·17
1909	73,040	74	1·01	7	9·45	·09	31	41·89
1910	74,280	75	1·00	3	4·00	·04	41	54·66
1911	74,950	140	1·86	9	6·42	·12	71	50·71
1912	76,180	140	1·83	13	9·28	·17	104	74·28
1913	77,420	173	2·23	10	5·78	·12	111	64·16
1914	78,670	100	1·27	4	4·00	·05	76	76·00
1915	72,130	82	1·13	7	8·50	·09	51	62·19
1916	72,930	108	1·48	6	5·55	·08	63	58·33
1917	72,930	68	·93	4	5·88	·05	48	70·58
1918	72,930	51	·69	2	3·92	·02	33	64·70
1919	79,290	94	1·18	7	7·44	·08	68	72·34
1920	81,950	129	1·57	6	4·65	·07	95	73·64

DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Wards.....	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent.	Haint.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	Total
March	5	2	7	3	2	4	2	1	3	4	2	4	39
June	2	2	7	2	4	1	2	—	6	3	3	1	33
September	1	5	5	1	5	1	2	—	3	3	1	2	29
December	—	4	2	2	6	2	1	1	6	1	3	—	28
Total	8	13	21	8	17	8	7	2	18	11	9	7	129
Rate per 1,000	1.03	1.51	2.38	1.32	2.17	1.50	.97	.29	2.38	1.52	1.81	1.71	1.57

DEATHS.

Wards.....	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent	Haint.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	San.	D.H.	Total
March	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
December ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Total	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	12
Rate per 1,000	.38	.11	—	—	—	.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.14

Diphtheria Antitoxin Order, 1910.

Under the provisions of this Order Diphtheria Serum has been supplied for use by medical practitioners in cases where the parents are unable to afford the rather high cost of this potent remedy.

The object of the Order was to ensure that in no case, however poor the parents or relatives might be, should the patient be denied the benefits of the curative serum. It is advantageous, even where a case is intended to be moved to Hospital for treatment, that a preliminary injection of serum should be made at once, so that no time is lost while the necessary steps are being taken to have the case removed.

Early treatment is of first importance if the serum is to have a fair chance of success.

306,000 units of serum were supplied to medical men during the year 1920.

Enteric Fever.

Only four cases of this one time prevalent disease were notified during the year, and only 3 houses were involved in the four cases. In one case the infection was apparently contracted during a visit to another town, so that it may be said that Enteric Fever actually occurred in two houses only in the Borough during the year.

To thoroughly appreciate the enormous decline which has taken place in recent years in the incidence of this filth disease, it is only necessary to refer to the table of incidence over the 30 years which have elapsed since compulsory notification of infectious disease came into operation. It is unmistakable testimony to the improvements which have been effected in the sanitary administration of the town.

In one previous year only (1917) has so small a number of notifications been recorded.

The rate of incidence per thousand of population was .04, compared with .17 in 1919.

None of the four cases was removed to the Isolation Hospital; one case-terminated fatally.

The following tables show the enormous decline which has taken place in the prevalence of Enteric Fever in recent years, and also the different parts of the town in which the cases occurred during the past year.

INCIDENCE OF ENTERIC FEVER (INCLUDING RELAPSING AND
CONTINUED FEVER) IN VARIOUS YEARS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	Estimated Population.	Total No. of cases Notified.	Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths Regd.	Mortality per 100 cases Notified.	Mortality per 1,000 Population.	No. of Cases treated in Sanatorium	Percentage removed to Sanatorium
1890	51,000	205	3.6	31	15.17	.54	2	.97
1891	51,876	183	3.52	21	11.36	.40	—	—
1892	52,935	128	2.41	23	17.96	.41	—	—
1893	54,000	368	6.81	54	14.67	1.00	—	—
1894	55,000	141	2.56	26	18.43	.47	—	—
1895	56,000	204	3.64	21	10.29	.37	5	2.45
1896	57,000	129	2.26	15	11.62	.26	4	3.10
1897	58,450	131	2.24	11	8.39	.18	6	4.58
1898	62,000	301	4.85	24	7.97	.38	24	7.97
1899	64,190	305	4.75	28	9.18	.43	—	—
1900	65,760	181	2.75	14	7.73	.21	41	22.65
1901	63,138	360	5.70	37	10.27	.58	97	26.94
1902	64,140	410	6.39	29	7.07	.45	74	18.04
1903	65,100	245	3.76	20	8.16	.30	91	37.14
1904	65,950	121	1.83	13	10.74	.19	53	47.93
1905	67,000	119	1.77	12	10.08	.17	50	42.01
1906	69,360	101	1.45	10	9.90	.14	47	46.53
1907	71,220	123	1.72	16	13.00	.22	53	43.08
1908	71,800	124	1.72	14	11.29	.19	55	44.35
1909	73,040	151	2.14	21	13.90	.28	89	58.94
1910	74,280	105	1.41	19	18.09	.25	73	69.52
1911	74,950	79	1.05	19	24.05	.25	49	62.02
1912	76,180	18	.23	4	22.22	.05	9	50.00
1913	77,420	29	.37	7	24.13	.09	19	65.51
1914	78,670	19	.24	4	21.05	.05	15	78.94
1915	72,130	14	.19	2	14.28	.02	9	64.28
1916	72,930	9	.12	—	—	—	7	77.77
1917	72,930	4	.05	—	—	—	1	25.00
1918	72,930	6	.08	1	16.66	.01	3	50.00
1919	79,290	14	.17	—	—	—	5	35.71
1920	81,950	4	.04	1	.25	.01	—	—

ENTERIC FEVER NOTIFICATIONS.

Wards.....	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.B.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent.	Haint.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	Total
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Rate per 1,000	—	.23	—	—	.12	.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	.04

DEATHS.

[illegible]

Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, &c.) Regulations, 1918.

Under these regulations there were notified during the year 36 cases of Pneumonia. No notifications of Malaria or Dysentery were received during the same period.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, Acute Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

One case of the former was notified during the year, but no case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever occurred in the town in 1920.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No cases of this obscure Cerebral affection were notified in 1920.

Erysipelas.

Eighteen cases were notified during the past year, and there were no deaths, compared with 19 cases and no deaths in 1919.

Puerperal Fever.

Three notifications were received in 1920, and there were 3 deaths. In the preceding year no cases were notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Seventeen notifications of this serious eye affection of newly-born infants were received during the past year, compared with 13 in 1919, and 6 in 1918.

Small-Pox.

This disease fortunately was absent from the Borough during the past year. It is fortunate, because there is an ever-increasing number of inhabitants who are unprotected by vaccination against an attack of this loathsome disease, and should a case be introduced into the community it is impossible to say what serious consequences might arise. To illustrate this point the following tabular arrangement, giving the number of vaccinations and exemptions for the last 14 years is introduced. From this it will be seen what a large number of the population are to-day entirely unprotected by vaccination against an attack of Small-pox.

VACCINATION RETURNS: GRIMSBY UNION.

1907	Successful Vaccinations	..	..	..	..	2261
	Exemptions	..	..	..	..	264
1908	Successful Vaccinations	..	..	..	..	2230
	Exemptions	..	..	..	..	811
1909	Successful Vaccinations	..	..	..	..	2044
	Exemptions	..	..	..	..	992
1910	Successful Vaccinations	..	..	..	..	1589
	Exemptions	..	..	..	..	1228
1911	Successful Vaccinations	..	..	..	..	1485
	Exemptions	..	..	..	..	1316
1912	Successful Vaccinations	..	..	..	..	1312
	Exemptions	..	..	..	..	1495
1913	Successful Vaccinations	..	..	..	..	1280
	Exemptions	..	..	..	..	1551
1914	Successful Vaccinations	..	..	..	..	1083
	Exemptions	..	..	..	..	1572
1915	Successful Vaccinations	..	..	..	..	1160
	Exemptions	..	..	..	..	1525
1916	Successful Vaccinations	..	..	..	..	1026
	Exemptions	..	..	..	..	1471
1917	Successful Vaccinations	..	..	..	..	863
	Exemptions	..	..	..	..	1216
1918	Successful Vaccinations	..	..	..	..	855
	Exemptions	..	..	..	..	1260
1919	Successful Vaccinations	..	..	..	..	930
	Exemptions	..	..	..	..	1348
1920	Successful Vaccinations	..	..	..	..	1169
	Exemptions	..	..	..	..	2142

Public Health (Small-pox prevention)

Regulations, 1917.

No vaccinations, for the prevention of the spread of Small-pox were required to be undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health under the provisions of these Regulations.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles.

This infectious disease was withdrawn from the list of notifiable infectious diseases from the first day of January, 1920.

The disease was prevalent during the late autumn months of 1919, and continued to spread during the early months of 1920. During the later months of the year Measles was absent altogether from the town.

Whooping Cough.

There were 10 deaths from this disease during the year, equal to a death rate per thousand of the population of $\cdot 12$, as compared with 5 and a rate of $\cdot 06$ during 1919, and 13 with a rate of $\cdot 17$ in 1918.

Diarrhoea.

23 deaths occurred from Diarrhoeal diseases, equal to a death rate of $\cdot 28$ per thousand of the total population.

In the previous year there were 20 deaths, and 44 during 1918.

The ages at death were as follows :—

Under 1 year	..	..	..	18
1 and under 2 years	..	..	..	3
Between 45 and 65	..	..	..	1
And 1 over 65 years of age.				

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1912.

Under these Regulations 132 notifications were received during the year—
114 Pulmonary and 18 Non-pulmonary.

An analysis of the non-pulmonary notifications is as follows :—

Brain and Meninges	..	..	4
Bones and Joints	..	..	4
Glands	..	..	4
Peritoneum	..	..	6

Deaths from Tuberculosis were as follows :—

Pulmonary, 86 ; Non-Pulmonary, 36.—Total 122.

The death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per thousand of population was 1·48 and from the pulmonary form alone 1·04 per thousand. The corresponding figures in 1919 were 1·16 total death rate ; pulmonary alone ·93.

The 36 non-pulmonary deaths comprised the following :—

Meninges	15	Hip-joint	2	Glands	1
Peritoneum	7	Spine	1	Knee	1
Miliary T.B.	7	Bones	1	Tb. Kidney	1

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 4th January, 1920, to the 1st January, 1921, in the County Borough of Grimsby.

Notifications on Form A.														Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifications on Form C.		
Age periods ...	Number of Primary Notifications.													Number of Primary Notifications.				Total Notifi- cations on Form B.	Poor Law Institu- tions.	Sana- toria.
	Total Notifi- cations on Form A.													Undr 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifi- cations			
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & upwd	Total Primary Notifi- cations								
Pulmonary Males ...	1	1	1	3	7	13	18	8	5	4	2	63	68	—	2	1	3	9	35	
“ Females ...	—	3	4	3	13	4	10	11	1	2	—	51	55	—	4	—	4	3	7	
Non-Pulmonary Males...	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	9	9	—	—	1	1	2	2	
“ Females	—	2	1	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	9	10	—	—	1	1	2	1	
Col. (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)

Table showing the death rate from Tubercular diseases during the last 28 years.

Year.	Tuberculosis (pulmonary).			Tuberculosis (all forms).		
	Grimsby. No. of deaths.	Rate per thousand of population.	England and Wales. Rate per thousand of population.	Grimsby. No. of deaths.	Rate per thousand of population.	England and Wales. Rate per thousand of population.
1893	54	1'00	1'46	88	1'44	2'14
1894	75	1'36	1'38	111	2'01	1'97
1895	71	1'26	1'39	106	1'89	2'06
1896	92	1'61	1'30	129	2'26	1'89
1897	80	1'36	1'33	120	2'20	1'92
1898	75	1'20	1'31	108	1'74	1'91
1899	65	1'01	1'33	112	1'74	1'90
1900	72	1'09	1'33	94	1'42	1'90
1901	85	1'34	1'26	111	1'75	1'80
1902	90	1'40	1'23	117	1'82	1'74
1903	63	'96	1'20	92	1'41	1'74
1904	57	'86	1'23	98	1'48	1'77
1905	89	1'32	1'14	125	1'86	1'63
1906	76	1'09	1'15	115	1'65	1'64
1907	77	1'08	1'14	110	1'54	1'60
1908	84	1'16	1'11	126	1'75	1'58
1909	76	1'04	1'09	109	1'49	1'53
1910	96	1'29	1'01	123	1'65	1'43
1911	70	'93	1'08	109	1'45	1'46
1912	55	'72	1'01	80	1'05	1'34
1913	59	'73	'98	92	1'18	1'35
1914	68	'86	1'02	96	1'22	1'36
1915	75	1'03	1'13	113	1'56	1'51
1916	87	1'19	1'15	130	1'78	1'52
1917	77	1'05	1'22	105	1'43	1'62
1918	88	1'20	1'32	115	1'57	1'69
1919	74	'93	'97	92	1'16	1'25
1920	86	1'04	—	122	1'48	—

Work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the Year.

The Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. Wilson) contributes the following report on the cases treated at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

During the year 1920 there has been a considerable increase in the work of this department—the number of persons attending having risen from 305 to 331. These persons have made 3,591 attendances, in comparison with 2,824 attendances during the year 1919. The age group classification of those attending will be found in the subjoined table :—

Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	Over 50	Total.
8	79	86	31	27	23	29	16	11	11	10	331

The monthly attendance was as follows :—

January	..	..	262	July	..	..	..	..	275
February	..	..	357	August	..	..	..	..	240
March	..	..	351	September	..	..	..	..	234
April	..	..	406	October	..	..	..	..	264
May	..	..	246	November	..	..	..	..	308
June	..	..	301	December	..	..	..	..	347
				Total	..	..	..	..	3591

The new cases presenting themselves during the year numbered 203, this number including 42 Contacts and 42 cases sent up by medical men for diagnosis :—

				New Cases for Treatment or Diagnosis.	Contacts.	Total.
Insured	Males	..	..	44	12	56
	Females	..	..	8	3	11
Non-insured	Males	..	..	42	12	54
	Females	..	..	67	15	82

Of the 42 contacts, the following table shews the result of examination :—

Tubercular.	Non T.B.	Doubtful—Remaining under observation.
12	17	13

Of the 42 cases sent up for diagnosis by outside medical men, 12 were found to be Tubercular and 30 non-Tubercular.

TREATMENT AFFORDED AT THE DISPENSARY.

This falls mainly under 4 headings :—

(a) Nutritional by means of Cod Liver Oil and Malt, Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Virol and Chymol. Each case requiring this form of treatment being studied in the light of digestive capacity.

(b) By Medicines—As indicated by the various symptoms presented by each individual case.

(c) By remedial exercises.—These are mainly indicated in non-pulmonary cases, where bones or joints have been affected.

(d) By inoculations of Tuberculin.

This form of treatment has been carried out in the case of :—

Men	8
Women	8
Children	27

The class of cases undergoing Tuberculin treatment were :—

Tubercular Glands	20
Tubercular disease of bones and joints	14
„ Skin affections	3
„ Eye conditions	4
„ disease of larynx	1
Empyema	1

Altogether 549 inoculations were given. This form of treatment has given particularly good results in cases of enlarged glands, and of phlyctenular ophthalmia.

PRE-TUBERCULAR DEBILITY.

Attention has previously been called to the large number of very delicate children attending the Dispensary, where the presence of certain symptoms indicates an early pre-disposition to Tuberculosis, but where one does not feel justified in saying that the disease is actually present in active form.

During 1920 94 cases might be classified under this group.

Such cases often live in ill-ventilated homes, and keep breaking down under ordinary school-life conditions.

It is for such cases that an open-air school where educational facilities could be provided under suitable hygienic conditions would prove useful.

In connection with the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary cases are regularly followed up by the Tuberculosis Nurse with a view to seeing that the instructions as regards care of the sputum, ventilation, &c., are being carried out. During the year 1920, 735 visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Nurse to homes where cases of Tuberculosis had been notified as well as in following up patients attending the Dispensary.

Sanatorium Provision.

The Laceby Small-pox Hospital has been available for the reception of 18 male patients during the whole of the year.

There were, on 1st January, 1920, 6 cases who had entered in 1919.

During the year 45 cases were admitted. There were thus 51 patients who received treatment during the year 1920. Thirty-eight cases were discharged during the year, and two died, leaving at 31st December, 1920, 11 cases in Hospital.

Of the 38 cases who were discharged during the year, the following table expresses the results of treatment:—

Much Improved and able to resume work.	Improved.	Stationary.	Worse.	Total.
12	18	4	4	38

The number of patient days in Laceby Hospital was 5,793, giving (for 51 patients) an average stay of 113.5 patient days.

OTHER SANATORIUM PROVISION.

During the year 1920, 21 patients were sent to other Sanatoria as below:—

	Withernsea San.	Grosvenor San.	Oak Bank San.	Wyton San.	Alton Cripples Home.
MALES—					
Adults	8	1	—	—	—
Children	—	—	—	—	—
FEMALES:—					
Adults	8	—	—	—	—
Children	1	..	1	1	1
	17	1	1	1	1

Fourteen of these were discharged during the year. Their progress under treatment is shewn as below:—

Much Improved and able to work.	Improved.	Worse.	Total.
6	5	3	14

Scheme for the Free Treatment of Venereal Diseases.

The Clinic established at the Grimsby and District Hospital, and opened for the free treatment of all forms of Venereal Disease on the 4th July, 1919, was continued during the past year on the same lines as described in my report for 1919. Owing to the resignation of Dr. Perry Walker in March of last year the Clinic has, since the month of April of last year, been under the sole charge of Dr. White, who continues to hold the position of Medical Officer to the Clinic. In addition to the Grimsby Clinic Dr. White attends two days each week at Lincoln for the purpose of conducting a Clinic there for patients residing in the City of Lincoln; the Grimsby Clinic being a joint one for the benefit of Grimsby residents and the surrounding area of the Lindsey County Council.

It has not so far been found possible to provide more suitable premises for carrying on the work of the Clinic. A project has been under consideration to erect a hut in the grounds of the Hospital. Failing other more suitable premises being forthcoming the erection of a hut (such as a disused Army hut) would provide accommodation far in advance of the present cramped premises, and would probably suffice to meet all necessary requirements for some years to come.

As evidence of the need of such a Clinic in Grimsby the following list of attendances during the past twelve months may be quoted:—

MONTH.	TOTAL ATTENDANCES.	NEW CASES.
January	397	82
February	447	71
March	540	59
April	271	22
May	253	28
June	328	28
July	288	32
August	263	36
September	279	40
October	295	38
November	353	49
December	146	17

Arrangements have been made for a daily irrigation clinic for males, but owing to the out-patient department being required for ordinary patients an irrigation clinic for females is only possible on three days a week. There is no doubt whatever that other premises for carrying on the work of the clinic are urgently needed.

There is no lack of readiness on the part of patients to avail themselves of the facilities provided, and I understand that the medical profession in the town are co-operating freely in the work of the Clinic. The Medical Officer, Dr. White, is most enthusiastic in his work, and the clinic must be regarded as a success, notwithstanding the cramped accommodation available.

Very few medical practitioners avail themselves of the facilities for diagnosis offered by the clinic, and only a small number obtain free salvarsan. About two dozen doses have been supplied from the clinic during the year.

Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

No prosecutions under this Act have as yet been undertaken. There seems to be an almost insuperable difficulty in getting witnesses to come forward to give evidence as to any infringements of the Act. This is hardly to be wondered at.

Maternity and Child
Welfare.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

A full account of the history of the Child Welfare movement since its commencement in Grimsby in 1909 to the present time, as well as a statement of the work of the department during the year 1919, were given in last year's report, and need not be repeated. (See pp. 78-95 Annual Report 1919.)

There have been no new developments in connection with the Child Welfare movement during the past twelve months.

The three Welfare Centres, Fellowship Hall, Adult School, Albert Street, and Municipal Hall, Burgess Street, have been well attended; so much so that the accommodation, especially at the Albert Street Centre, has been felt to be very inadequate; much overcrowding and consequent hindrance of the work has resulted. The Committee have made repeated attempts to obtain accommodation, more commodious and more suitable to the work, but so far these efforts have not been successful.

Negotiations and enquiries are still being carried on in the hope of meeting with more suitable premises.

Dr. Stewart is in charge of the work of the Centres, and attends the weekly session of each Centre, where her services are highly appreciated.

Although the rate of mortality in infants under one year of age during the past year was slightly in excess of that recorded in the previous year (to the extent of ten per thousand births) it was at the same time lower than in any previous year with the exception of 1919. In the section on Vital Statistics there is given a table showing the enormous decline which has taken place in the conditions of infant life, and incidentally the vastly improved chance of living that a baby has to-day than was the case twenty years ago, when more than double the number of infants born in Grimsby died before they reached the age of one year.

This, I think, may be taken as fairly conclusive evidence that the activities of the ladies who have worked so hard in the work of infant welfare, and the efforts of the Council and their officers generally, are now bearing fruit, and that the expenditure of money in this department is fully justified by results.

Notification of Births.

Of the 2,383 births registered with the Registrar only 1,894 were notified under the provisions of the Notification of Births Act, leaving 489 of which no intimation of the birth was received by the Medical Officer of Health. By arrangement with the Local Registrar of Births a weekly list of births registered but not notified is supplied by him, so that the Health Department may be informed early of all births taking place in the Borough.

Health Visitors.

The home visiting of houses where births have been notified forms an important feature of the Child Welfare movement. Much good can be done by a tactful talk with an interested mother, who is desirous of doing the best for her offspring.

There are only three Health Visitors doing child welfare work. This is considerably below the standard suggested by the Ministry (one Health Visitor to every 500 births), and as a result they are not able to keep in such close touch with the mothers as could be desired.

The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year is as follows :—

First visits to newly notified births	..	..	..	2211
Re-visits to infants under 1 year of age	..	..	..	4736
Visits to children under 5 years of age	..	..	..	1656
Ante-natal visits	..	..	..	232
Visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Measles, &c...				199
Visits to still-births	..	..	..	29

Midwifery Service.

Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1918.

The following is a list of Midwives who notified their intention to practice within the area of the Borough during 1920 :—

Name of each Midwife who gave notice of intention to practice during the year 1920. (Certificated † Uncertificated *)	Whether the Midwife practices independently (I), or is employed by a Nursing Association (N), or by a Hospital or Charity (H), or is paid or subsidised by Local Authority (LA),	No. of cases attended in 1920.	No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned.
1	2	3	4
† Clay, Eveline F. 	N	7	3
† Eames, Deborah 	H	1	—
† Owens, Florence 	I	92	4
† Weatherill, E. A. 	N	13	3
* Norrie, Annie 	I	28	—
† Dyer, Alberta 	N	27	5
† Green, Miriam A. 	I	1	—
† Stephen, Bridget 	I	59	2
† Butterfield, Minnie 	I	—	—
* Hewitt, Maria 	I	118	11
* Wells, Martha 	I	—	—
* Johnson, Martha 	I	40	1
* Peers, Emily 	I	82	1
* Robinson, Lois 	I	70	2
* Paddison, B. 	I	48	—
† Shaw, Rose A. 	N	29	1
† Bishop, Edith S. 	N	103	13
† Anderson, Emma 	N	92	6
* East, Annie 	I	92	2
† Williams, Edith M. 	H	22	—
* Gamble, Eliza 	I	1	—
* Guest, Annie 	I	128	—

Ante-Natal Work.

Under the supervision of Dr. Stewart an Ante-Natal Clinic is held each Friday afternoon, at the Municipal Hall, Burgess Street, to which any cases are referred from the Welfare Centres. The attendances of this Clinic have increased during the past year (the Clinic was first established in March, 1919), and it will increase in usefulness as time goes on, and the Clinic becomes more widely known, and its object appreciated by expectant mothers.

The total attendances at the Clinic during the year was 216; new cases seen 78.

Puerperal Fever.

Three cases of this disease were notified during the year, and each case proved fatal. In the previous year (1919) no cases whatever occurred in the Borough.

Still-births.

Under the provisions of the Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915, the notification of still-births is made compulsory throughout the country.

29 still-births were notified in 1920. The whole of these were visited by the Health Visitor.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Of this disease affecting the eyes of newly born infants, there were in 1920 seventeen notifications. As soon as a case is notified a visit is paid by the Health visitor. If the case appears to need nursing assistance an offer is made to send a Nurse to bathe the eyes of the infant twice a day and instruct the attendant how to look after the eyes. If the services of a Nurse are desired an order is then sent from the office requesting a nurse to be sent by the District Nursing Institute, with whom an arrangement has been made to supply nurses for this work, the cost being defrayed by the Council.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum is a serious eye affection, needing energetic treatment if the sight of the affected eye is to be preserved. The results as far as ascertained in the 17 cases notified is as follows:—

Recovered without permanent damage to eye	..	..	9
Speck on one or both eyes	..	..	3
Squint ..	..	..	1
Eye removed ..	..	..	1
Sight of one eye lost	..	..	1
Untraced	..	..	2

Epidemic Diarrhœa.

This disease in infants occurs during the late summer and early autumn months, chiefly in babies reared on the bottle. It is one of the most serious diseases which can attack a young child, and in infants under one year of age frequently proves fatal. It is a filth disease, and is largely associated with insanitary conditions about the dwelling. Among the causes fostering the development and spread of Summer Diarrhœa the conservancy system of excremental disposal (the privy box system as it exists in Grimsby) takes a first place. It is during the fly season that it chiefly prevails, and the contamination, either in the dwelling or during transit, of the child's milk, is the immediate cause of the disease.

It is probable, I think, that the increased use of dried milk (whatever may be the disadvantages attending its use as compared with fresh milk) has had an effect in diminishing the prevalence of summer diarrhœa in infants. The use

of dried milk has the great advantage that each feed can be prepared fresh, and there is therefore less opportunity for contamination by flies and for the growth of germs in the milk if this has already been contaminated in handling before delivery.

The obvious remedy for summer diarrhœa is to get rid of all the privy boxes and all other insanitary conditions from the dwellings, to use every possible care to avoid contamination of milk by flies and dust, and generally to exercise the most scrupulous care in the handling of the milk and the bottle, and other utensils required in the preparation of the child's food.

Epidemic Diarrhœa caused the death of 18 infants under one year of age, and 3 between one and two years. In 1919 there were 20 deaths, and in 1918, 44.

Hospital Treatment for Summer Diarrhœa.

As suggested by the then Local Government Board, an offer was made to admit cases of Diarrhœa to the Isolation Hospital, where the conditions were such that the child could not receive proper attention at home. The weather, which is a powerful factor in the spread of the disease, was not very conducive to its prevalence during the past year, and no applications for admission were received.

Measles

Was removed from the list of notifiable disease as from the first day of January, 1920. Visits to the number of 97 were paid to Measles cases, which came under notice from various sources. In only one case was a Nurse provided by the Authority to assist in nursing the patient.

Illegitimate Children.

Special attention is directed to these children by the Health Visitors. Free milk is supplied from the Centres where such is needed, and altogether every effort is made to assist in their up-bringing.

Apart from the Poor Law Institution there is no other provision made for the care of these unwanted, unwelcome arrivals.

Out of 128 illegitimate births 17 died under one year of age, while of 2,255 legitimate births only 199 died, or expressed in rates per thousand births, the legitimate died at the rate of 83 per thousand, and the illegitimate at the rate of 130 per thousand illegitimate births.

Maternity Home.

Arrangements have been made with the Management Committee of the Grimsby and District Hospital for the admission to that Institution of any difficult cases of labour requiring operative interference where the patients cannot be properly cared for in their own homes.

It has not been considered advisable, for various reasons, to proceed with any scheme for the establishment of a Maternity Home, for which undoubtedly there is a constantly felt need.

Home Helps.

Two Home Helps have been employed during the year. They have worked steadily since their appointment, and have done good work in a quiet way, and mothers have expressed their gratitude for the assistance rendered during a trying period.

Welfare Centres.

1. ALBERT STREET (ADULT SCHOOL).
2. WATKIN STREET (FELLOWSHIP HALL).
3. MUNICIPAL HALL (BURGESS STREET).

All the Centres (the two first mentioned being originally entirely voluntary) have now been incorporated in the general Municipal Scheme of Infant Welfare. They have carried on the work during the past year under the same conditions as obtained in 1919. Orders for free milk are supplied to applicants at the Centres and dried milk is distributed free in necessitous cases, or at cost price where the parents are able to afford payment for it.

The thanks of the Council are due to the ladies who so faithfully carry out the onerous and rather thankless task of assisting in the work of the Centres. There can, we think, be no doubt at all that the work of infant and child welfare and the teaching of mothercraft have assisted very materially in lowering the rate of infant mortality and giving every baby a better chance of living and developing into a sound and healthy member of society.

There has been a considerable amount of unemployment in the town, and it has, in consequence, been found necessary to utilize the powers granted by the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, and give assistance to nursing mothers in the form of fresh milk to enable them to feed the baby, and also to provide free fresh milk or dried milk for artificially reared infants.

The attendance at all the Centres has increased so greatly that it has been almost impossible to carry on any really useful systematic teaching in the form of set lectures, and only individual instruction has been given as occasion required.

Dr. Stewart contributes the following account of the work of the Centres :—

ALBERT STREET CENTRE (ADULT SCHOOL).

Lady Bennett, President ; Mrs. Collins, Secretary and Treasurer ; Helpers—Miss E. Bennett, Miss Thickett, Miss Dorothy Thickett, Mrs. Mason, Miss D. Mason, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Cattermole, Mrs S. Smethurst.

ATTENDANCES.

	M.	B.	C.	New cases.
	3670	3125	636	299
Average	73·4	62·5	12·72	

Total names on Register 428.

Deaths among the babies who attended numbered 2.

Disease—Cong. Syph. 1 made 2 visits.

Wasting & Debility 1 „ 5 „

THE CONSULTATIONS.

Undoubtedly most of the babies are brought for help with feeding and teething troubles, but almost every disease comes under our ken for diagnosis and help. A goodly number have been passed on to the venereal disease, and to the tuberculosis clinic, and more advised to seek help from their own medical attendant where diet fails to alleviate or cure the trouble. We give a very few drugs, and only in cases where advice cannot be got otherwise.

One of the greatest enemies we have to contend with is the dummy, spite of “ No Dummy League ” and much patient teaching. It is almost impossible to persuade the mothers to give up this soother.

Some of the older mothers, who have children in school, bring the babies for inspection, and in these cases generally only pay one or two visits.

The outstanding feature of the work, both at Albert Street and at the Municipal Hall, is its rapid increase in numbers—due partly to the sale of dried milk and to the great number of unemployed. The Centre meets weekly on Wednesday afternoons.

FELLOWSHIP HALL, WATKIN STREET.

Mrs. Thompson, President ; Mrs. Barker, Vice-President. Both these ladies have been ill, and so were unable to attend the Centre. Mrs. Henley also had to give up her sewing class because of her ill health, and Nurse Shaw her toddlers class because of illness in her home. The toddlers have now passed to the care of Mrs. Barker. Class teaching has had to be abandoned, partially because of these changes and illnesses.

Other helpers are Mrs. Emerson, Mrs. Gillett, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Prior and Nurse Anderson.

ATTENDANCES.

	M.	B.	C.
	3001	2273	1461
Av. Attend.	60·2	45·46	29·2

Names on Register 216.

This Centre, the second to be established as a voluntary centre, meets weekly on Tuesday afternoons. By arrangement with the Lindsey Authorities, babies from the adjacent area of Little Coates are admitted, and the Nurse from the Lindsey area attends and gives valuable aid in the work of the Centre.

MUNICIPAL HALL.

Ladies—Mrs. Eason, Mrs. Gee, Mrs. Rushworth, Mrs. Farrar and Miss Lamming.

This Centre has increased very much numerically, and is, at present, bigger week by week than the Fellowship Hall Centre.

	M.	B.	C.
	2474	2192	702
Av. attendance	49·28	43·84	14·04

Names on Register 281.

New Cases 254. 5 deaths.

One accidentally scalded, made 15 visits.

„ Status Lymph and Bronch, made 1 visit.

„ Acute Laryngitis, made 2 visits.

„ Bronchitis and Diarrhœa, made 2 visits.

„ Infantile Diarrhœa, made 17 visits.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

This is a slow work, but seems at last to be making a little headway. Most of the cases are sent by the midwives, many being primiparæ for measurement, some for ante-natal hæmorrhage, but most come for varicose veins, and the minor digestive ailments of pregnancy. The midwives too send the patients to this Clinic for the booking of Home Helps.

The Health Visitor for the district attends the respective centres and gives invaluable aid in carrying on the work. I should like here to add a word of appreciation of the work of the three Health Visitors during the past year, not only at the centres, but also in their routine visitation. They have taken an intelligent interest in their work, and have done good service to the mothers in the face of much discouragement.

Sanitary Administration.

A list of all the officials connected with the Health Department will be found on page 4.

Dr. Stewart is in charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare work, and also acts as Assistant School Medical Officer.

Dr. Stewart attends the Welfare Centres on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, and the Ante-Natal Clinic on Friday afternoon.

The work of the Tuberculosis Clinic is carried on by Dr. Wilson, there being four Clinics weekly. Dr. Wilson also attends the patients in the Laceby Sanatorium, and acts as Deputy Medical Officer.

Sputum is examined by him at the Laboratory in the Health Offices, of patients attending the Dispensary or in the Sanatorium. He also examines material sent by medical men in the town, and for the Ministry of Pensions, in the case of ex-service men.

Sanitary Inspectors.

In addition to the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Moody), who is also Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act, and Executive Rat Officer, there are four Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, all of whom are fully qualified officers, and are in possession of the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Three Health Visitors devote the whole of their time to Maternity and Child Welfare work, while the fourth is attached to the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and visits notified cases of Tuberculosis.

SCHOOL NURSES (3).

These are appointed by the Education Committee, and work under the direction of the Clerk to the Education Committee and the Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer.

Bacteriological and Chemical Analysis.

Mr. J. A. Foster, of Hull, is the Analyst appointed under the Food and Drugs Act. During the year 1920 234 samples of milk and other foods were submitted to him for analysis. An account of the samples submitted, and the result of the analysis will be found in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector herewith.

Mr. Foster also makes a quarterly analysis of the Town's water supply.

The Royal Institute of Public Health, Russell Square, London, make a Bacteriological examination of the town's water supply every three months, and they also, as well as Messrs. Evans Sons, Lescher and Webb, Liverpool (under the direction of Professor Annett), examine pathological material for the diagnosis of Diphtheria, Widal's reaction for Enteric Fever, spinal fluid for Meningococcus, etc.

The following examinations of Pathological Material were made during the year :—

	No. examined.	Positive.	Negative.
Swabs for Diphtheria	288	93	195
Blood for Widal's reaction	2	2	—
Spinal fluid for Meningococcus	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	291	95	196
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Sputum examinations for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli were made at the laboratory of the Health Department as follows :—

	No. examined.	Positive.	Negative.
From Medical Practitioners	86	16	70
From Dispensary	34	3	31
From Sanatorium	49	23	26
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	169	42	127
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE 1.—Vital Statistics of the whole District during 1920
and previous years.

NAME OF DISTRICT—GRIMSBY.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1910	74,280	..	2086	28'08	1065	14'33	38	27	275	131	1054	14'18
1911	74,950	..	2128	28'39	1109	14'79	61	44	328	154	1092	14'56
1912	76,180	..	2076	27'25	953	12'50	38	46	217	104	961	12'61
1913	77,420	..	2104	27'17	1035	13'36	51	55	240	114	1039	13'42
1914	78,670	..	2119	26'93	1167	14'83	63	49	278	131	1153	14'65
1915	72,130	..	1975	27'38	1179	16'34	86	66	210	106	1159	16'06
1916	72,930	..	1892	25'94	1101	15'09	105	48	189	99	1044	14'31
1917	72,930	..	1524	20'89	921	12'62	65	72	158	103	928	12'72
1918	72,930	..	1603	21'97	1340	18'37	102	85	207	129	1323	18'14
1919	79,290	..	1772	22'34	1045	13'17	72	50	143	80	1023	12'90
1920	81,950	..	2383	29'07	1148	14'00	79	49	216	90	1118	13'64

Area of District in acres
(land and inland
water) } 3,260

Total population at all ages .. 74,659
Total families or separate occupiers 16,457 } At Census of 1911

TABLE 2.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1920.

Name of District—Grimsby.

No. of Cases notified. At Ages—Years.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	129	..	19	77	19	14	..	..
Erysipelas	18	..	..	2	1	8	5	2
Scarlatina	116	1	25	68	16	5	1	..
Enteric Fever	4	..	1	1	..	2	..	..
Pneumonia	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	See Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	324	18	45	149	38	30	6	2

TABLE 2a.—Total Cases Notified in each Locality 1920.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	1 Hum.	2 Well.	3 Clee.	4 N.E.	5 Wlsby	6 W'low	7 Cent.	8 Hain.	9 Alex.	10 Vict.	11 S.W.	12 South.	Total.
Scarlatina	17	23	17	3	8	8	13	4	13	2	6	2	116
Diphtheria	8	13	21	8	17	8	7	2	18	11	9	7	129
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Erysipelas	1	5	2	4	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	18
Pneumonia	6	5	4	3	1	1	6	4	3	2	1	..	36
Puerperal Fever ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	2	2	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	17
Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	38	51	48	19	28	18	32	11	34	17	18	10	324

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—Name and Situation : The Sanatorium, Scartho.

Total available Beds—84.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—4.

TABLE 2b.—No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.

WARDS	1 Hum.	2 Well.	3 Clee	4 N.E.	5 Wlsby.	6 W'low.	7 Cent.	8 Hain.	9 Alex.	10 Vict.	11 S.W.	12 South	Outside District.	Total
Scarlatina ...	13	14	8	6	6	4	6	4	10	1	6	2	..	80
Diphtheria ..	2	9	14	9	11	6	4	2	15	10	9	4	..	95
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15	23	22	15	17	10	10	6	25	11	15	6	..	175

TABLE 3.—Deaths registered during the Calendar Year 1920, classified by age and cause.

NAME OF DISTRICT: GRIMSBY.

Causes of Death. I	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. II
	All Ages. 2	Under 1 year 3	1 and under 2. 4	2 and under 5. 5	5 and under 15. 6	15 and under 25. 7	25 and under 45. 8	45 and under 65. 9	65 and upwards 10	
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	30	5	13	11	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	10	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	6	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1
Influenza	13	..	..	..	2	2	1	4	4	1
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	86	1	2	2	6	23	33	13	6	16
Tuberculous Meningitis	14	1	..	5	6	1	1	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	22	1	2	2	4	7	4	2	..	9
Cancer, malignant disease	100	..	..	..	..	4	13	52	31	17
Rheumatic Fever	9	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	1	..
Meningitis	91	4	2	3	2	5	13	28	34	32
Organic Heart Disease	137	..	..	..	4	5	14	46	68	29
Bronchitis	97	26	4	6	1	1	4	18	37	11
Pneumonia (all forms)	42	4	4	3	3	3	10	11	4	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	14	4	..	..	..	2	2	3	3	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	23	18	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	6	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	5
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broncho-Pneumonia	39	16	11	5	1	..	1	3	2	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	17	..	..	..	1	1	5	7	3	2
Puerperal Fever	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	86	85	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	54	4	3	4	3	8	10	16	6	24
Suicide	11	..	..	..	1	..	5	5	..	2
Other Defined Diseases	136	33	2	1	..	10	29	30	31	46
Convulsions	16	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Senile Decay	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	48
Totals	1148	216	52	54	45	76	150	239	316	263

GRIMSBY BOROUGH.

TABLE 4.—Infant Mortality.

1920. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH. I	2 Under 1 week.	3 1-2 weeks.	4 2-3 weeks.	5 3-4 weeks.	6 Total under 4 weeks.	7 1-3 Months.	8 3-6 Months.	9 6-9 Months.	10 9-12 Months.	11 Total Deaths under 1 year.
ALL CAUSES										
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	I
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	..	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	I	..	..	..	I	..	I	I	I	4
Convulsions	4	2	..	..	6	5	2	..	I	14
Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	5	3	26
Broncho Pneumonia .. .. .	..	I	..	..	I	3	5	4	3	16
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	2	4
Respiratory	I	I	I	..	3	..	I	..	..	4
Diarrhoea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	4	..	11
Enteritis .. .. .	..	..	I	..	I	..	I	I	..	3
Gastritis .. .. .	..	I	..	..	I	..	I	I	I	4
Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths .. .. .	..	..	..	I	I	I	..	I	I	4
Suffocation, Overlying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	25	6	3	I	35	2	I	..	..	38
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	9	6	6	..	21	12	8	3	3	47
Other Causes	7	3	2	2	14	6	6	6	I	33
Totals	47	20	12	5	84	42	40	32	18	216

Hospital Accommodation.

The Scartho Isolation Hospital, situated about 3 miles from the town, on the South side, provides for the treatment of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever, ordinarily, and various other infections when necessity arises.

The available accommodation is as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	40 beds.
Diphtheria	..	..	..	12 „
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	24 „
Observation Block	..	..	..	4 „

The Enteric Fever Block, now so rarely needed, though a few years ago it was wont to be fully occupied during the Autumn months, was used during the latter part of the year for Diphtheria cases, of which there have been a rather unusual number, and for which the ordinary Diphtheria Wards were inadequate.

By arrangement with the neighbouring Authorities cases of infectious disease are admitted from the Urban District of Cleethorpes, and the Grimsby Rural District, and occasionally from other outside Authorities.

Scartho Sanatorium.

WORK OF THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR.

There has been at no time any great pressure on the resources of the Hospital during the past year.

More cases of Diphtheria were admitted than has been the case for some years past. The disease too was of a more severe type than has prevailed in recent years, and an unusually large proportion of the cases developed paralysis. Scarlet Fever, on the other hand, was only slightly prevalent, and the admissions were relatively few in number.

A tabular statement is appended showing the number of cases of each disease admitted during each month of the year.

On the 1st January, 1920, there were in the Hospital altogether 25 patients ; 230 were admitted during the year ; 223 were discharged convalescent, and 7 died, leaving under treatment on December 31st, 25 patients (11 Scarlet Fever, 13 Diphtheria, and one other case).

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease was not prevalent to any serious extent during the year, and only 96 cases were admitted. Only one death occurred (an adult), equal to a case fatality of 1·04 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases admitted in 1920 was 122, as compared with 89 in 1919. There were six deaths, equal to a case fatality of 4·91, as compared with 5·61 per cent. in 1919.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Only one case was admitted during the year (from an outside district), and this patient made a good recovery.

OTHER CAUSES.

Of the 11 admissions during the year 6 were cases of Mumps (from the Poor Law Institution), two were ordinary Measles, one was German Measles, and the remaining two Tonsillitis and Rheumatism. All the cases made good recoveries, and were discharged convalescent.

ITEMS.

The average daily number of patients in Hospital was	..	25·7	
The highest number on any one day was (on Nov. 6th)	..	42	
The lowest number on any one day was (Sept. 12th)	..	15	
The total number of days spent by patients in the Hospital			
(patient days) was	.. .. .	9154	
This being an average number of days per patient of	..	39·80	
Scarlet Fever cases averaged	.. .. .	41·41 days each	
Diphtheria cases averaged	.. .. .	36·21	„ „
“ Other cases ” averaged	.. .. .	20·82	„ „
The Enteric Fever case was in Hospital	.. .. .	68 days	

SCARTH SANATORIUM.

Table of Admissions and Discharges for Year ending December 31st, 1920.

	ADMITTED.					DISCHARGED.					DIED.				
	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Others.	Total	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric.	Others.	Total	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric.	Others.	Total
JANUARY. ..	6	14	..	1	21	5	9	..	1	15	1	1	..	..	2
FEBRUARY ..	6	8	..	..	14	9	12	..	..	21	..	1	..	..	1
MARCH	13	6	..	..	19	9	8	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	9	15	1	..	25	5	8	..	..	13	...	..	..	..	..
MAY	6	8	..	1	15	12	14	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE	6	12	..	..	18	7	11	1	1	20	..	..	..	..	..
JULY	13	5	..	1	19	8	8	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
AUGUST	5	10	..	3	18	11	8	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..
SEPTEMBER	7	15	..	2	24	9	10	..	4	23	..	1	..	..	1
OCTOBER ..	11	16	..	1	28	3	10	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	..
NOVEMBER	7	9	..	..	16	8	4	..	1	13	..	2	..	..	2
DECEMBER...	7	4	..	2	13	10	14	..	1	25	..	1	..	..	1
TOTAL	96	122	1	11	230	96	116	1	10	223	1	6	..	..	7

Laceby Small-pox Hospital.

There have been no cases of Small-pox in the town for several years past, and in consequence this Hospital has not been in use. It is situated some 5 miles from Grimsby, in the vicinity of, but at a suitable distance from the village of Laceby. Owing to the great shortage of beds in Sanatoria over the Country generally, the Laceby Small-pox Hospital was, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, adapted for use as a temporary Sanatorium for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, chiefly for ex-service men. It was opened for this purpose after some structural alterations in July, 1919. There is accommodation normally for 24 Small-pox patients. Provision is however made for only 18 cases of Tuberculosis.

It is, of course, understood that should a case of Small-pox be introduced into the town the whole of the Tuberculosis patients would have to be removed, as there is no other provision in the district for Small-pox cases.

Provision for Hospital and "Observation" Cases of Tuberculosis.

The projected pavilions to be erected at the Scartho Sanatorium have not so far materialized, but progress has been made so far that at the time of writing this report instructions have been given by the Council for the issue of tenders for the erection of the buildings in accordance with plans already approved by the Ministry of Health.

It is intended to erect on a plot of land, 5 acres in extent, and adjacent to the present Isolation Hospital, two pavilions capable of accommodating 24 patients—12 male and 12 female, each pavilion being divided into one eight bed ward, one two bed ward, and two single bed wards.

This institution when completed should prove ample for present needs, and for some years to come, as regards the less hopeful cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and for the keeping under observation cases which it is not thought advisable to send direct to a distant Sanatorium.

Other Public Services Correlated with the work of the Local Authority.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Adviser to the Insurance Committee, on matters relating to Tuberculosis, and he attends the monthly meetings of that Committee, reporting on applications for Sanatorium benefit under the provisions of the Insurance Acts and advises the Committee on the most appropriate form of treatment.

The Insurance Committee pays an agreed sum towards the cost of maintenance of the Tuberculosis Dispensary in return for the services of the officers of that Institution, in the examination, treatment and general supervision of Tuberculosis cases in insured workers.

These arrangements, of course, come to an end on the 1st May, 1921, when the duty of providing Sanatorium treatment for insured and non-insured persons is placed on the Local Authority.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS—THE GRIMSBY AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

This is the only institution of its kind in the town. It serves a wide area of the surrounding country, including Cleethorpes, Immingham, and a large number of villages in the neighbourhood of Grimsby. It is entirely voluntary, and has House Surgeon and a voluntary staff of medical men practising in the town. An agreement has been entered into with the Management Committee to admit to the Institution complicated Maternity cases requiring operative interference.

School children suffering from enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids are also treated at the Hospital on terms agreed upon between the Management Committee and the Education Authority.

LOCAL WAR PENSIONS COMMITTEE.

The Council acceded to the request of the Ministry of Pensions that the services of the officials of the Health Department should be available in dealing with cases of Tuberculosis occurring in ex-service men.

Sputum is likewise examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, and a report furnished to the Medical Board by the Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. Wilson).

NURSING INSTITUTION.

As stated elsewhere the services of the members of the staff of this excellent institution have been secured (by arrangement with the Management Committee) by the Council for nursing in their own homes cases of Measles, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Whooping Cough (with complications), and Summer Diarrhoea.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Cases of apparent neglect of children, discovered by the Health Visitors in the course of their visitations are referred to the Society for investigation, and good results usually follow a visit from Inspector Francis, whose services in such matters are highly appreciated. Much useful work is done, and good results obtained without resort to Police Court proceedings.

Housing.

I.—(1) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

There are 17,778 houses in the district, and of this number fully 75 per cent. are of the artizan class.

2. (a) EXTENT OF SHORTAGE AND EXCESS OF HOUSES.

There is, at the present time, a very decided shortage of houses in the district. A recent survey of the town (August, 1920) showed the number of houses required to make up the deficiency was just over 2,000.

If, however, we add this number to the total number of existing houses, and allocate the same number of persons per house as at the Census of 1911, we arrive at the population of nearly 90,000.

(b) MEASURES TAKEN, OR CONTEMPLATED, TO MEET ANY SHORTAGE.

Under the Housing Scheme adopted by the Council and approved by the Ministry a site has been procured sufficient to erect nearly one thousand houses in addition to the site in Armstrong Street on which 32 houses have already been erected, and are now in occupation.

(3) INFORMATION AS TO ANY IMPORTANT CHANGES IN POPULATION DURING THE YEAR OR ANTICIPATED IN THE FUTURE.

There have been no extraordinary changes in the population of the district during the year, and none is, to my knowledge, anticipated in the near future.

II.—OVERCROWDING.

(1) EXTENT.—There is, of course, a considerable amount of overcrowding in the town. The actual extent of it cannot be expressed in figures. In the recent survey 2,430 houses, originally intended for one family, were without any special adaption, being occupied by two or more families. It does not, however, follow that all these houses were seriously overcrowded. At all times a considerable number of houses are occupied by two families, either let off as furnished apartments or it may be a single room is let off unfurnished to another occupier. From choice, too, sometimes a married son or daughter is in joint occupation.

(2) CAUSES OF OVERCROWDING.

The present condition of overcrowding in the town is, of course, the direct result of the shortage of houses caused by the almost complete cessation of building operations during the war period. During the four years 1911-14, 959 houses were erected and during the following 4 years 1915-18 only 178 were built, and from February 5th, 1917 to March 31st, 1920, one house only was certified for occupation.

There is little cause for wonder therefore that at the present time there should be a considerable amount of leeway to make up in the provision of houses.

(3) MEASURES TAKEN OR CONTEMPLATED FOR DEALING WITH OVERCROWDING.

The erection of houses is being pushed forward as quickly as the conditions of labour will permit.

In the absence of a sufficient number of houses there is little that can be done towards relieving the overcrowding, except to get as many houses built as are needed, and as quickly as possible.

(4) PRINCIPAL CASES OF OVERCROWDING DURING THE YEAR AND ACTION TAKEN.

Such cases of serious overcrowding as have been brought to the notice of the department during the year have been dealt with on general lines, and efforts made to induce some of the occupants to seek other accommodation.

III.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

1. (a) GENERAL STANDARD OF HOUSING IN THE DISTRICT.

The general standard of housing in Grimsby is decidedly good. There are certainly a few houses in the town which fall below the standard at which it is desirable to aim, but, having regard to the present deficiency of house accommodation, there are no houses in the Borough which in my opinion should be condemned as utterly unfit for human habitation.

Considering the size and extent of the town there are relatively only a small number of "not through" houses. Approximately 334 are of this type.

The bulk of the houses have quite a large open space at the back, allowing free access of air and light.

When housing conditions are more normal some improvement in existing housing conditions can be effected by the demolition of houses which shut out light and air from terrace houses in yards, and by the removal of others which in themselves are below the standard at which it is desirable to aim.

1. (b) GENERAL CHARACTER OF DEFECTS FOUND TO EXIST IN UNFIT HOUSES.

A general statement of the defects found to exist in house property in the district will be found in the record of sanitary work by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. These consist largely of leaky roofs and spouting, defective yard paving, defective privies and ashbins. W.c.'s out of order for various reasons also figure largely in the returns. A number of houses have also been reported having dangerous staircases without any handrail. These are being dealt with at the present time.

(1) (c) HOW FAR DEFECTS ARE DUE TO LACK OF PROPER MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION BY OWNERS.

On the whole I should be inclined to attribute the defects found to exist in house property more to the difficulty of getting small repairs carried out than to lack of proper management and supervision by owners. It needs to be borne in mind too that some tenants are extremely careless in their handling of other people's property and the houses they occupy, and there is a very natural dis-

inclination on the part of owners to do repairs required as a result of neglect or wilful damage on the part of such tenants.

(2). GENERAL ACTION TAKEN AS REGARDS UNFIT HOUSES UNDER :—

(a) The Public Health Acts.

(b) The Housing Acts.

No action has been taken during the year in regard to unfit houses under the Housing and Town Planning Acts.

All general nuisances and defects in house property have been dealt with under the Public Health Acts.

(3). DIFFICULTIES IN REMEDYING UNFITNESS, SPECIAL MEASURES TAKEN, OR SUGGESTED, INCLUDING, FOR EXAMPLE, ANY SPECIAL ACTION TAKEN TO SECURE IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY BY OWNERS ; THE GRADUAL CARRYING OUT OF REPAIRS ACCORDING TO AGREED ARRANGEMENT ; OR ANY SPECIAL METHOD OF DEALING WITH UNFIT BACK-TO-BACK HOUSES OR OTHER TYPES.

The difficulties met with in inducing owners to carry out repairs are due very largely to their excessive cost, the result of the high wages paid to skilled artizans. There is also a good deal of difficulty in getting tradesmen to execute this class of work at all. No special action has been taken during the year in the way of securing improved management of property. Defects as they are found to exist are notified to owners informally in the first instance, and in the more serious cases, where no attention is paid to the matter, formal notice to remedy a defect is ordered by the authority.

A good deal of the arrears of the more serious repairs to house property has been overtaken during the year, though there is still a disinclination on the part of owners to undertake small repairs.

Under existing conditions of shortage of houses it has not been considered advisable to still further increase overcrowding by reducing the number of tenements.

(4) CONDITIONS, AS FAR AS THEY AFFECT HOUSING, AS REGARD WATER SUPPLY, CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, AND REFUSE DISPOSAL, TOGETHER WITH MEASURES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR IN THESE MATTERS.

These matters have been referred to in the Section dealing with " Sanitary circumstances of the district."

Water supply is ample and good. There are still some 3,000 Box Closets in the town, and it is most desirable that power should be obtained to compel those owners who have hitherto refused to convert their property to water carriage to have this done.

The matter of refuse disposal has already been fully dealt with under the section on that subject.

IV.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

No complaints have been received or representations made to the Authority during the year under Part I. or Part II. of the Housing Act of 1890.

There are no districts in the town which could be scheduled as "unhealthy areas."

(V.) BYE-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, AND TO TENTS, VANS, SHEDS. &c.

(1) As to the working of existing bye-laws.

(2) As to need for new bye-laws or revision of existing bye-laws.

As stated in last year's report, the question of Bye-law revision generally has been under discussion, but under pressure of other work the matter has had to be postponed for the time being.

Housing Conditions.

STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

1.—GENERAL.

(1)	Estimated Population	..	..	..	..	..	81'953
(2)	General death-rate..	..	..	..	..	..	13'64
(3)	Death rate from Tuberculosis	All forms	..	..	..	..	1'48
		Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	1'04
(4)	Infantile Mortality	..	..	..	..	..	90
(5)	Number of dwellinghouses of all classes	..	..	..	..	..	17'778
(6)	Number of working-class dwellinghouses	..	..	..	..	..	15'694
(7)	Number of new working-class houses erected	..	..	..	..	..	26

2.—UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	750
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	..	..	..	..	None
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	None
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	542

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	..	450
--	----	-----

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

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

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| | None |
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | See B (1) |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit— | } See B (2) |
| (a) By Owners | |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | |
| (3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close | None |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 542 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied— | |
| (a) By Owners | 450 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | None |

C.—Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1908

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders | } None. |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | |
| (3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwellinghouses having been rendered fit | |
| (4) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | |
| (5) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | |

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a) Part I. and (b) Part II. of the Act of 1890 :—

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (1) Name of Area | } None |
| (2) Acreage | |
| (3) Number of working-class houses in area | |
| (4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced | |
| 4.—Number of houses not complying with the building byelaws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 | } |
| 5.—Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer | |

GREAT GRIMSBY

PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

REPORT for Year ended December 31st, 1920.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

SIR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your information, in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, the Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the area and the steps taken to prevent the introduction of infectious disease into the Country.

Article XIX. (13) of the General Order of the Local Government Board dated December 21st, 1910, under the head of "Duties of Medical Officers of Health," states:—"He shall as soon as practicable after the 31st of December in each year make an Annual Report to the Port Sanitary Authority up to the end of December. This report, in addition to any other information which he may consider desirable, or be required by Us to give, shall comprise:—

- (a) Tabular statements (as far as he may have been able to obtain the information) as to the sickness and mortality on shipboard within the district, classified in accordance to diseases, ages, and vessels.
- (b) A summary of the action taken by him during the year for preventing the spread of disease.
- (c) An account of the proceedings in which he has taken part or advised under the Acts, Orders, and Regulations relating to matters of Public Health and the examination of foods in force within the district.
- (d) An account of the work performed by the Inspector of Nuisances during the year, including the statement supplied in pursuance of Article XX. (12) of the Order.

I have to report that no outbreak of serious infectious disease occurred within the area of the Port Sanitary Authority during the year 1920.

Altogether 47 cases of illness occurring on 45 vessels were investigated during the year. One case of Measles was removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital of the Urban Sanitary Authority.

There is ample provision in the Hospitals of the Urban Sanitary Authority for any cases of Infectious Disease which may arrive in the district of the Port Sanitary Authority.

There were no arrivals at the Port during the year of any vessel from a port infected or suspected of being infected, with Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague. No "infected" or "suspected" vessel arrived at the Port.

Rat Destruction.

In the report of the Sanitary Inspector for the Port will be found an account of the measures taken for dealing with the rat nuisance. Rats to the number of 5,738 are known to have been destroyed during the year.

In addition to the shipping of the Port, there is attached to the duties of the Port Sanitary Inspector the supervision of the whole of the Dock area, including workshops, trade premises, fish curing houses, etc.

An account of the inspection work done in the district by your Sanitary Inspectors is appended, together with a list of the arrival of vessels at the Port and the number inspected.

The work of reconstruction of the Pontoon (or fish market) is proceeding, when completed it will be a valuable improvement on the existing conditions.

Unsound Food and Foreign Meat Regulations.

A report is appended of the amount and description of food stuffs condemned or forfeited during the past year.

Dr. Yett, of the Ministry of Health, made an inspection of the Port area in July of last year and reported his findings personally to a special meeting of the Council on the 3rd December, 1920.

I am, Sir and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. SIMPSON,

PORT MEDICAL OFFICER.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT SANITARY DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR.

Description of Vessels.		Number.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		Numbers reported to be defective.	Number of orders issued.
				By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Inspector of Nuisances.		
Foreign—	Steamers ..	1798	470,630	97	900	229	102
	Sailing ..	45	12,751	14	35	19	14
	Fishing ..	797	98,826	33	232	124	102
Total Foreign ..		3040	582,207	144	1167	372	218
Coastwise	Steamers—	*128	*30,309	16	150	20	13
	Sailing ..	*28	*6,889	5	87	5	1
	Fishing ..	Not Available	Not Available	25	1227	771	353
Total Coastwise		156	37,298	46	1464	796	367
Canal Boats		—	—	Nil	241	129	59
Total Foreign & Coastwise		3196	619,505	190	2872	1297	644

Names of Vessels arriving in the Port Sanitary District.		Names of Vessels subjected to measures of Rat Destruction.			Method Employed.	Number of Rats killed.
Plague Infected.	Plague Suspected.	Plague Infected.	Plague Suspected	Other Vessels.		
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Excludes Vessels under 100 Tons Register.

Routine Inspection of Vessels arriving at the Port.

FOREIGN—	British Steam Ships	..	..	..	..	..	351
	„ Sailing „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Foreign Steam Ships	..	..	..	..	..	549
	„ Sailing „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	27
	Steam Fishing Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	232
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	1167
COASTWISE—	British Steam Ships	..	..	..	..	..	134
	„ Sailing „	..	..	..	..	..	80
	Foreign Steam Ships	..	..	..	..	..	16
	„ Sailing „	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Steam Fishing Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	1227
	Canal Boats .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	241
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	1705
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	1167
	Coastwise	..	..	..	..	..	1705
	Extra Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	793
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	3665

The Nationalities of the vessels were as follows :—

British	..	..	..	..	..	..	2273
Dutch..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
Norwegian	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
Swedish	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
Danish	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
French	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Finnish	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
German	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Belgian	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
American	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Greek	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Esthonian	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	2872

STRUCTURAL DEFECTS.

							<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Remedied.</i>
No ventilation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7
Defective Ventilators..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	20
„ Port Lights .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	29
„ W.c. pans .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	15
„ Stoves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	41
„ Stove pipes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	27
„ Port Light glasses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	23
Leaky overhead decks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	89
Defective Water tanks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	14
„ Deck Lights .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	22
Leaky Bunks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
Leaks aft of cabin .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8
Defective Fresh Water Pumps	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
„ Soil-pipe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Insufficient Light .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Leak at stern-post, causing cabin to be wet	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
Defective chain lead causing forecandle to be wet	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Broken forecandle door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
							<hr/> 444	<hr/> 308
							<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

DIRTY FOOD AND OTHER LOCKERS.

On 299 vessels the food or other lockers in the Crew's accommodation were found in a dirty condition. On notice being served to those in charge of the vessels to cleanse the lockers, on re-inspection, this was found to have been done.

DIRTY WATER CASKS AND TANKS.

On 28 vessels the tanks or casks used for the storage of drinking water were found in a dirty condition. Orders were given for the cleansing of same, and in all cases the work was carried out to the satisfaction of your Inspector.

FOUL AND DIRTY FOREPEAKS.

On 3 vessels the forepeaks situate under the crew's forecastles were found in a foul and dirty condition, causing a nuisance to exist. Orders were given for the cleansing and disinfection of the same, and in all cases this was done.

DIRTY BEDDING.

On a number of vessels the bedding in the forecastles was found in a filthy condition. The attention of the Master was called to their condition by your Inspector, and on his orders they were burnt in the ships furnaces and new beds supplied to the crew. In all 279 beds were so treated.

WATER BOATS.

The water boats used for the supplying of drinking water to the vessels in the Dock are regularly inspected, and have at all times been found clean and in a sanitary condition.

DIRTY GALLEYS.

On 43 vessels the ships galleys were found in a dirty condition, together with the cooking utensils. On notice from your Inspector to the Masters of the vessels the matter was at once remedied.

CHOKED AND DIRTY WATER CLOSETS.

On 138 vessels the deck or cabin w.c.'s were found in a choked or dirty condition. Orders were given for the cleansing and disinfection of same. This in all cases on re-inspection was found to have been carried out.

DIRTY FORECASTLES.

The forecastles or deck-houses on 160 British and 110 Foreign vessels were found in a dirty condition. Orders were given for the cleansing of same, and in each case they were either cleansed, painted or limewashed.

They were of the following Nationalities :—

British	..	..	..	..	160
Swedish	..	..	..	..	24
Norwegian	..	..	..	..	24
Dutch	..	..	..	..	36
French	..	..	..	..	13
Danish	..	..	..	..	5
German	..	..	..	..	3
Finnish	..	..	..	..	2
Belgian	..	..	..	..	1
Greek	..	..	..	..	1
Icelandic	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..					<u>270</u>

INSPECTION OF FISHING VESSELS.

1,459 vessels were inspected during the year, and the following dealt with :—

Dirty forecastles	..	..	..	..	270
Dirty beds destroyed	..	..	..	..	279
Dirty food lockers	..	..	..	..	199
Dirty bunks	..	..	..	..	222
Dirty and choked w.c.'s	..	..	..	..	138
Dirty seat lockers	..	..	..	..	88

Dirty beds	49
Dirty galleys	43
Dirty water tanks	28
Dirty cabins	17
Dirty forecastle floors	11
Dirty cooking utensils	10
Dirty potato lockers	3
Dirty fore peaks	3
Dirty seat locker tops	5
Dirty forecastle steerage	3
Dirty transom lockers	4
Dirty cabin tops !	2
Choked scupper pipes	7
Verminous vessels	8
Stagnant water in after dill under cabin floor	1
Stagnant water in seat lockers	2
Stagnant water in forecastle steerage	1
Standing water in fore peak	1
Dark forecastles	1
Total	1395

CANAL BOATS ACT.

The following is the report of the Official Inspector under the Acts (Mr. F. Stokes) :—

Under the above Act 241 Inspections were made. No infectious disease occurred on any of the Canal Boats during the year, and no proceedings were taken either against Masters or Owners.

Infringements of the Act dealt with were as follows :—

Without registration marks and numbers	23
Registration marks and numbers indistinct	19
Certificates not identifying Owners with boats	13
Masters without registration certificates	30
Cabins painted out	19
Cabins require painting	2
Unregistered boats	6
Incorrect registration numbers	5
Dilapidated forecastles	5
Without proper water vessels	4
Cabins not in a cleanly condition	8
Broken ventilators	4
Cabins dilapidated	2
New registration certificates required	2

Registration certificate indistinct	..	..	..	1
Broken and dirty water cask	..	..	..	1
Defective stove	..	..	..	1
No cover to water cask	..	..	..	1
Forecastles need painting	..	..	..	1
Dirty bunk	..	..	..	1
Cabin not in a habitable condition	..	..	..	1
Leaky overhead deck	..	..	..	1
Verminous cabin	..	..	..	1
Cabins overcrowded	..	..	..	2
Separation of the Sexes (number of cases)	..	..	..	4
Total	..	..	..	157

Unsound Food and Foreign Meat Regulations.

Quantities and Descriptions of Food Seized and Condemned as Unfit for Human Food, Year ending December 31st, 1920.

Date. 1920.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Article.	Weight.			Why condemned.	Whether seized or Forfeited.	How disposed of
				T.	C.	Q.	Lbs		
Jan. 5th	Storebelt	Esbjerg	12 boxes Codlings	—	9	—	—	Forfeited	Sent to Manure Works
" 19th	"	"	1 box Plaice	—	—	3	—	"	"
" 19th	"	"	7 boxes Sprats	—	5	1	—	"	"
" 19th	"	"	10 boxes Haddocks	—	7	2	—	"	"
" 26th	Expres	"	8 boxes Sprats	—	5	—	—	"	"
Feb. 5th	"	"	8 boxes Dabs	—	6	—	—	"	"
" 23rd	Storebelt	"	11 boxes Herrings	—	5	2	—	"	"
" 24th	"	"	3 boxes Herrings	—	1	3	14	"	"
March 1st	Expres	"	6 boxes Codlings	—	4	2	—	"	"
" 1st	"	"	1 box Flounders	—	—	3	—	"	"
" 30th	"	"	10 boxes Herrings	—	8	3	—	"	"
" 30th	"	"	3 boxes Mixed Fish	—	2	1	—	"	"
May 12th	Frejr	"	6 cases Cheese	—	3	3	5	Seized	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructeur
July 1st	Staveley	Rotterdam	18 baskets Blk Currants	—	4	2	—	Forfeited	" Manure Works
" 5th	Frejr	Esbjerg	71 boxes Plaice	2	13	1	—	"	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructeur by order of J.P.
" 5th	Lutterworth	Rotterdam	59 svs. Blk. Currants	—	14	3	—	Unsound Decomposed Unsound	"
" 7th	"	"	100 ½ bushels B. Currants	2	10	—	—	"	"
" 12th	"	"	918 chips Strawberries	2	17	1	14	Forfeited	"
" 12th	"	"	10 bskts. Gooseberries	—	2	2	—	"	"
" 12th	"	"	144 Bskts. B. Currants	1	16	—	—	"	"
" 13th	Expres	Esbjerg	17 cases Haddocks	—	10	2	14	Decomposed Unsound	Sent to Manure Works
" 14th	Lutterworth	Rotterdam	36 bskts. of Gooseberries	—	9	—	—	"	Sent to Destructeur
" 22nd	"	"	43 Half bshls. Pears	1	1	2	—	"	Sent to Manure Works
" 22nd	"	"	8 baskets Shrimps	—	6	—	—	Forfeited	"
" 26th	Lutterworth	"	159 Half bshls B. Currants	—	7	2	18	"	Sent to Destructeur
Aug. 3rd	"	"	12 baskets Shrimps	—	9	—	—	Forfeited	"
" 8th	Expres	Esbjerg	8 boxes Plaice	—	6	—	—	"	Sent to Manure Works
" 8th	"	"	13 cases Dabs	—	16	1	—	Decomposed	"
" 8th	"	"	4 cases Haddocks	—	5	—	—	"	"
" 9th	Lutterworth	Rotterdam	12 baskets Shrimps	—	9	—	—	"	"
" 23rd	Marylebone	Hamburg	5 Sqrs. Pears	—	1	—	—	"	"
" 24th	Union	Esbjerg	38 boxes Plaice	1	8	2	—	Unsound Decomposed	Sent to Destructeur
" 25th	"	"	3 boxes Haddocks	—	2	1	—	"	Sent to Manure Works
Oct. 4th	Expres	"	2 boxes Plaice	—	1	—	14	"	"
" 4th	"	"	1 box Skate	—	—	3	—	"	"
" 4th	"	"	2 boxes Roker	—	1	—	—	"	"
" 4th	"	"	14 boxes Dabs	—	5	1	—	"	"
" 4th	"	"	1 box Cod	—	—	3	—	"	"
Nov. 20th	Nottingham	Rotterdam	40 boxes Smelts	—	—	—	—	"	"
Dec. 31st	"	"	13 boxes Smelts	—	—	—	—	"	"

Date. 1920.	Ex-RAIL.	Where from.	Nature of Article.	Weight.			Why condemned.	Whether seized or Forfeited.	How disposed of.
				T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.		
Jan. 15th		Newcastle	1 box Danish Plaice	—	—	3	—	Decomposed	Sent to Manure Works
" 19th		Billinggate	56 boxes Codling	2	2	—	—	"	"
" 19th		Billinggate	335 Boxes Codling	12	11	1	—	"	"
" 19th		Billinggate	1 box Plaice	—	—	3	—	"	"
" 20th		Billinggate	60 barrels Herrings	3	15	—	—	"	"
" 20th		Oban	4 barrels Herrings	—	5	—	—	"	"
" 20th		Mallaig	6 barrels Mackerel	—	7	—	—	"	"
" 20th		"	7 boxes Mackerel	—	7	2	—	"	"
" 20th		Bradford	1 box Haddocks	—	1	1	—	"	"
" 20th		Billinggate	2 boxes Danish Roes	—	—	3	14	"	"
" 23rd		Wick	11 boxes Mackerel	—	11	—	—	"	"
" 26th		Stornoway	64 barrels Mackerel	4	—	—	—	"	"
" 26th		"	16 barrels Herrings	1	—	—	—	"	"
" 26th		Mallaig	2 barrels Mackerel	—	3	—	14	"	"
" 28th		"	1 box Kippers	—	—	—	14	"	"
" 28th		"	3 boxes Plaice	—	2	1	—	"	"
Feb. 4th		"	1 box Dabs	—	3	—	—	"	"
" 4th		"	10 boxes Codling	—	7	2	—	"	"
" 4th		"	3 boxes Plaice	—	2	1	—	"	"
" 4th		"	25 boxes Danish Codling	—	18	3	—	"	"
" 29th		Harwich	12 casks Herrings	1	14	—	—	"	"
Mch. 20th		Newhaven	18 casks Herrings	1	16	—	—	"	"
" 22nd		"	23 boxes Herrings	1	3	—	—	"	"
" 22nd		"	6 baskets Shrimps	1	4	2	—	"	"
April 19th		Folkestone	11 boxes Mackerel	—	11	—	—	"	"
May 17th		Beltinor	2 baskets Shrimps	—	1	2	—	Heated	"
" 17th		Harwich	18 boxes Mackerel	—	18	—	—	Decomposed	"
" 24th		Lowestoft	1 box Lobsters(57)	—	—	—	—	"	"
" 27th		Kantra	1 kit Prawns	—	1	1	14	"	"
" 27th		Maryport	4 baskets Shrimps	—	3	—	—	"	"
" 31st		Harwich	5 crates Cheese	—	2	—	20	"	"
" 31st		Newcastle	12 baskets Shrimps	—	9	—	—	"	"
June 6th		Harwich	3 baskets Shrimps	—	2	1	—	Heated	Sent to Destructor
" 1st		Hull	1 Crate Cheese	—	2	2	—	Unsound	Sent to Manure Works
" 2nd		Newcastle	3 baskets Shrimps	—	—	1	—	Heated	"
" 2nd		Harwich	Frozen Salmon (10)	—	2	1	24	Heated	Sent to Destructor
" 3rd		Liverpool	1 barrel Crabs (60)	—	—	—	—	Decomposed	Sent to Manure Works
" 8th		Crail		—	—	—	—	"	"

Date. 1920.	EX-RAIL.	Where from.	Nature of Article.	Weight.			Why condemned.	Whether seized or Forfeited.	How disposed of
				T.	C.	Q.	Lbs		
June 29th		Barra	1 box Lobsters (80)	—	—	—	—	Decomposed	Sent to Manure Works
" 30th		Harwich	4 baskets Shrimps	—	3	—	—	"	"
July 2nd		"	2 baskets Shrimps	—	1	2	—	Heated	"
" 3rd		"	2 baskets Shrimps	—	2	1	—	"	"
" 7th		Glasgow	1 box Herrings	—	1	—	—	Decomposed	"
" 8th		Wick	8 boxes Mackerel	—	8	—	—	"	"
" 8th		Parkstone	1 basket Shrimps	—	—	3	—	Heated	"
" 8th		Maryport	1 Kit Prawns	—	1	—	—	Decomposed	"
" 10th		Dunbar	1 kit Crabs (80)	—	—	—	—	"	"
" 14th		Harwich	1 basket Shrimps	—	—	3	—	Heated	"
" 19th		Annan	1 bag Shrimps	—	1	—	14	"	"
Aug. 6th		Harwich	4 baskets Shrimps	—	—	—	—	"	"
" 9th		Aulicba	Lobsters (26)	—	—	—	—	"	"
" 11th		Harwich	3 baskets Shrimps	—	2	1	—	Decomposed	"
" 17th		Kings Lynn	3 bags Prawns	—	3	—	—	Heated	"
" 17th		Kings Lynn	3 baskets Shrimps	—	2	1	11	Decomposed	"
" 18th		Harwich	7 baskets Shrimps	—	5	1	—	Decomposed	"
" 30th		Achgarve	Lobsters (17)	—	—	—	—	"	"
Sept. 4th		Aberdeen	2 boxes Mackerel	—	2	—	—	"	"
" 7th		Liverpool	Frozen Salmon (10)	—	—	1	13	"	"
" 7th		Harwich	2 baskets Shrimps	—	1	2	—	"	"
Oct. 4th		Kings Lynn	3 bags Prawns	—	3	—	—	"	"
" 5th		Harwich	3 baskets Shrimps	—	2	1	—	"	"
" 9th		Maryport	2 kits Prawns	—	2	—	—	"	"
" 9th		Harwich	2 baskets Shrimps	—	1	2	—	"	"
Nov. 20th		"	200 boxes Smelts	—	—	—	—	"	"
Dec. 4th		Lowestoft	40 boxes Bloaters	—	5	—	—	"	"
July 12th	MISCELLANEOUS	Ex Butter Store	68 lbs. Butter scrapings	—	—	—	—	Disposed of for purposes other than human food	"
Aug. 23rd	"	"	24 "	—	—	—	—	"	"
Oct 7th	"	"	48 "	—	—	—	—	"	"
Nov. 16th	"	"	12 "	—	—	—	—	"	"

FISH MARKET. FISH DESTROYED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD.

Cat Fish	7195 stones	Tusks	80 stones
Haddocks	3933 „	Sprats	82 „
Codling	5001 „	Whiting	80 „
Mackerel	2111 „	Gurnets	72 „
Herrings	1377 „	Prawns	83 „
Plaice	1018 „	Lemon Soles	54 „
Cod	900 „	Bloaters	40 „
Coal Fish	809 „	Monk	24 „
Roker	620 „	Mixed Fish	18 „
Shrimps	603 „	Flounders	6 „
Skate	339 „	Kippers	1 „
Roes	247 „	Smelts	253 boxes
Pickled Herrings	232 „	Crabs	180 in No.
Dabs	302 „	Lobsters	160 „
Ling	180 „	Fresh Salmon	20 „
Salt Fish	101 „		
Halibut	110 „		

Cases of Sickness occurring on board Vessels entering the Docks during the year 1920.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Action taken.
1920. January 1st ..	S.T. Lord Stanhope	British ..	North Sea ..	Epilepsy ..	On arrival of the vessel, the 3rd Hand was reported ill, he was found to be suffering from Epilepsy, he was sent to the District Hospital.
January 10th ..	S.T. Ribble	British ..	North Sea ..	Inflammation of .. the Kidneys	On arrival of the vessel, the Trimmer was reported ill, he was sent to his home and medical treatment recommended.
January 10th ..	S.T. Ribble	British ..	North Sea ..	Colic ..	On arrival of the vessel, the Mate was reported ill, he was sent to his home and medical treatment recommended.
January 11th ..	R.F.A. Fortol	British ..	Immingham to .. Copenhagen	Measles ..	On arrival of the vessel an Able Seaman was reported ill, he was seen by the Surgeon and Agent, and sent to the Sanatorium. Fore-castle and bedding disinfected.
January 15th ..	S.T. Edward VII.	British ..	North Sea ..	Epilepsy ..	On arrival of the vessel, the 3rd Hand was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and sent to his home.
January 15th ..	S.T. Equator	British ..	North Sea ..	Rheumatism ..	On arrival of the vessel, the 3rd Hand was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and sent to his home.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness	Action taken.
January 18th ..	S.T. Ampulla ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Rheumatism ..	On arrival of the vessel, the 1st Engineer was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and sent to his home.
January 18th ..	S.T. Ampulla ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Catarrh ..	On arrival of the vessel, the 2nd Engineer was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and sent to his home.
February 5th ..	S.T. Ada ..	German ..	North Sea ..	Influenza ..	On arrival of the vessel, the Mate was reported ill, he was treated by a private practitioner, and remained on board.
February 11th ..	S.T. Deansyde ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Quinsy ..	On arrival of the vessel the 3rd Hand was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and sent to his home.
February 28th ..	S.T. Johanna Henrietta ..	Dutch ..	North Sea ..	Lumbago ..	On arrival of the vessel, the Deck Hand was reported ill, he was treated by a private practitioner, and remained on board.
March 13th ..	S.T. Neil Smith ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Palpitation ..	On arrival of the vessel the trimmer was reported ill, he was sent home and medical treatment recommended.
March 24th ..	S.T. Ensign ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Scabies ..	On arrival of the vessel, the Mate was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, and certified as stated. His bed was burned and the fore-castle disinfectant.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness	Action taken.
April 16th ..	S.T. Aralia ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Dyspepsia ..	On arrival of the vessel the Deck Hand was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and sent to his home.
April 19th ..	S.T. Othello ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Rheumatism ..	On arrival of the vessel the Second Engineer was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and sent to his home.
April 19th ..	S.T. Abronia ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Gastric Catarrh ..	On arrival of the vessel the Second Engineer was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and sent to his home.
April 25th ..	S.T. Rinto ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Rheumatism ..	On arrival of the vessel the Deck Hand was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and sent to his home.
April 25th ..	S.T. Coronatia ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Inflammation of the Kidneys ..	On arrival of the vessel the Deck Hand was reported ill, he was sent to his home, and medical treatment recommended.
April 29th ..	S.T. Elk ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Epilepsy ..	On arrival of the vessel the Third Hand was reported ill, he was sent to his home and Medical treatment recommended.
May 14th ..	S.T. Jasper ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Appendicitis ..	On arrival of the vessel, the Deck Hand was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health and sent to the District Hospital.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Nationality	Where from.	Nature of Sickness	Action taken.
May 27th	S.T. Samara	British	North Sea	Paralysis	On arrival of the vessel, the Deck Hand was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health and sent to the District Hospital.
June 5th	S.T. Bellerophon	British	North Sea	Stroke	On arrival of the vessel, the Steward was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health and sent to the District Hospital.
June 12th	S.T. Amenity	British	North Sea	Rheumatism	On arrival of the vessel, the Deck Hand was reported ill, he was sent to his home and medical treatment recommended.
July 12th	S.T. Rhone	British	North Sea	Influenza	On arrival of the vessel the Deck Hand was reported ill, he was found to be suffering from influenza and sent to his home.
July 14th	S.T. Derika V.	Dutch	Ymuiden	Colic	On arrival of the vessel, the Deck Hand was reported ill, he was seen by a private practitioner and remained on board.
July 26th	S.T. Topaz	British	North Sea	Lumbago	On arrival of the vessel, the Deck Hand was reported ill, he was sent to his home and medical treatment recommended.
July 28th	S.S. Oresund	Swedish	Skellefte	Barber's Rash	On arrival of the vessel the Fireman was reported ill, he was seen by a Medical Practitioner and remained on board.
July 30th	S.T. Algoma	British	North Sea	Blood Poisoning	On arrival of the vessel, the Deck Hand was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, and sent to the District Hospital for treatment.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Action taken.
August 14th ..	S.T. Othello ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Influenza ..	On arrival of the vessel, the Deck Hand was reported ill, he was sent to his home and Medical treatment recommended.
August 31st ..	S.T. Edinboro Castle ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Quinsy ..	On arrival of the vessel, the Deck Hand was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, sent to his home, and medical treatment recommended.
September 7th	S.T. Harlech Castle ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Ptomaine Poisoning ..	On arrival of the vessel, the Trimmer was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health and allowed to proceed to his home.
September 11th	S.T. Erinsyde ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Influenza ..	On arrival of the vessel, the Second Engineer was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and sent to his home.
September 29th	S.T. Carronsyde ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Colic ..	On arrival of the vessel, the Second Engineer was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health and sent to his home.
October 11th ..	S.T. Aldersyde ..	British ..	North Sea ..	After effects of Malaria ..	On arrival of the vessel, the Deck Hand was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health and allowed to proceed to his home.
October 15th ..	S.T. Capricornus ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Tonsillitis ..	On arrival of the vessel, the Deck Hand was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health and allowed to proceed to his home.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness	Action taken.
November 4th ..	S.T. Janus	British ..	North Sea	Heart Disease ..	On arrival of the vessel, the Master reported that the Deck Hand had died during the voyage, the body was removed to the Mortuary for Inquest, the verdict—Death from natural causes.
November 8th ..	S.S. Aries	Swedish ..	Sundsvaal	Pneumonia ..	On arrival of the vessel, the Chief Engineer was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, remained on board and medical attention recommended.
November 12th	S.T. Conqueror	British ..	North Sea	Quinsy ..	On arrival of the vessel the Second Hand was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, sent to his home, and Medical treatment recommended.
November 28th	S.T. Mons	British ..	North Sea	Rheumatism ..	On arrival of the vessel the Second Hand was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, and sent to his home.
December 7th ..	S.S. Terneskjaer	Norwegian ..	Christiansand	Neurasthenia ..	On arrival of the vessel the Master reported one of the Seamen ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, certified as stated, and remained on board.
December 13th	S.T. Yulan	British ..	North Sea	Influenza	On arrival of the vessel the Steward was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health, sent to his home.
December 13th	S.T. Cambrian	British ..	North Sea	Erythematous Eruption ..	On arrival of the vessel the Cook was reported ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health and sent to his home.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness	Action taken.
December 13th	S.T. Fern Dea	British	North Sea	Blood Poisoning ..	On arrival of the vessel, the Deck Hand was reported ill, he was sent to his home and Medical treatment recommended.
December 23rd	S.S. Sydney Lasry	French	Ferrol, Spain	Tonsillar Abscess	On arrival of the vessel the Master reported the Boatswain ill, he was seen by the Medical Officer of Health and remained on board.
December 25th	S.T. Caspian	British	North Sea	Bronchial Pneumonia	On arrival of the vessel, the Master was reported ill, he was seen by a Medical Practitioner and sent to his home.
December 31st	S.T. Hondo	British	North Sea	Gastric Enteritis ..	On arrival of the vessel, the Second Engineer was reported ill, he was seen by a Medical Practitioner and sent to his home.



INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

A number of nuisances and cause of complaint were dealt with, including the following :—

Accumulations of refuse removed	..	..	..	..	..	180
Choked gullies cleared	..	..	..	..	..	30
Fish Merchants stands on Market cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	62
Fish Merchants Ice bins cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	17
Choked drains	..	..	..	..	..	11
New gully covers replacing missing ones	..	..	..	..	..	11
Privy cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Private w.c. fixed at Nica Club	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lavatory Waste pipe repaired	..	..	..	..	..	2
Repairs to service pipes on West side of Royal Dock	..	..	..	..	..	2
Provision of Privy accommodation (4 seater) ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Provision of privy accommodation (single seater)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Defective flush tanks to closets repaired	..	..	..	..	..	3
Choked drain to trough closet cleared	..	..	..	..	..	1
Six seater box privy converted to water carriage system	..	..	..	..	..	1
Two seater box privy converted to water carriage system	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dirty outer yards cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	3
New gullies replacing broken ones	..	..	..	..	..	4
Broken lavatory waste pipe repaired	..	..	..	..	..	2
Choked lavatory waste pipe cleared	..	..	..	..	..	1
Choked downspouts cleared	..	..	..	..	..	7
Broken downspouts repaired	..	..	..	..	..	6
Choked eave-spouts cleared	..	..	..	..	..	7
New eave-spouts	..	..	..	..	..	2
New downspouts	..	..	..	..	..	2
Broken eave-spouts repaired	..	..	..	..	..	8
Soil-pipes re-caulked	..	..	..	..	..	3
Choked soil-pipes cleared	..	..	..	..	..	1
Foul Urinal cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	2
Choked w.c.'s cleared	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dirty w.c.'s cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	3
Flush tank to w.c. repaired	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inspection Chamber cover renewed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Screening to w.c. repaired	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dirty stores cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dirty stairway and passages limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	5
Drain relaid and cemented	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dilapidated roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dirty cellars cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	2
Windows repaired	..	..	..	..	..	9

Concrete floors laid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Doors repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Water laid on and automatic flush fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New w.c. pan fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
New ball tap to w.c. fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
								<hr/> 416

A large number of deposits of offensive rubbish were dealt with during the year. It is seldom possible to find the person who deposits the rubbish, but the Officials of the G.C. Railway Co. always clear it away when requested.

The public urinals and waterclosets are regularly inspected. Any found out of order or requiring attention are seen to by the Officials of the G.C. Railway Co. when requested.

YACHT POND.

The Yacht Pond, Alexandra Dock, is regularly inspected. A serious nuisance occurred here in April, due to a large quantity of fish offal being deposited during the labour unrest. On advice to the Port Master and Engineer, the water was chlorinated and a system devised of diluting the water in the Pond and increasing the flow at the high tides. This has had the effect of keeping a constant flow of water through the Pond. Arrangements are now made to collect all offal during the cleansing operations and send it to the Manure Works.

OFFAL BARRELS.

Several times during the year I have had to complain of the dirty condition of the barrels used for the fish offal on the Docks. The attention of the Firms responsible has been drawn to their condition, and in all cases an immediate cleansing of the barrels has been the result.

OFFAL WHARVES.

These are regularly inspected. Several nuisances have been dealt with during the year.

LIVER BARRELS.

The landing of offensive liver barrels on the Pontoon still continues, and at times causes a serious nuisance. The time has long since arrived when this matter should be dealt with in such a way as to prevent them being landed on the Pontoon or near the Fish Market. I have tried many times to get the G.C. Rly. Co. to forbid them being landed as stated; they have promised to look into the matter, but so far without result. No amount of care can prevent a barrel bursting occasionally or being broken open by accident. When this occurs a serious nuisance is caused, and a most offensive smell hangs about the Fish Market for the remainder of the day. This is due mostly to the absorbent nature of the flooring of the Pontoon—(wood)—a most unsuitable material for a Fish Market. I have for several years suggested that they should be landed on a specially prepared landing either direct from the vessel or from a lighter. A start has now been made to re-construct a portion of the Fish Market in ferro-concrete.

FISH MEAL AND OIL BOILING WORKS, RIBY STREET.

Regular inspections are made of these works. Complaints have been less numerous during the year. There have been several complaints which were caused by minor defects, and were remedied.

NUISANCE FROM IMPORTED RAGS.

A quantity of filthy rags were deposited in the Transit Shed from a French Steamer. The Medical Officer was called in and certified them to be a nuisance. On notice being served on the Brokers, they communicated with the Consignee who requested immediate delivery, no similar consignments have since been received.

WORKSHOPS.

Number of inspections 648.

Premises limewashed out	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Deposits of refuse cleared	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Choked drains cleared	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Broken windows repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Choked downspouts cleared	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Choked gullies cleared	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Dirty rooms cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Dirty passages and stairs cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dirty w.c. pans cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Defective flush tanks to w.c. repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Broken soil-pipes repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Screening fixed between workshop and w.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Screening made tight	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
New downspouts fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Eave-spouts cleared	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Staircases cleaned and limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dirty w.c.'s	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Defective roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
W.c. seats repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lavatory waste pipes repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Broken downspouts repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Provision of w.c. accommodation with drains and flush to same	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Broken gullies and brickwork round same repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Intervening spaces between workshops and w.c.'s ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Choked drain cleared and inspection chamber built	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Workshop measured up	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Workshop painted out	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Choked urinals	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dilapidated workshop	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Choked w.c.'s cleared	1
New w.c. pan replacing broken one	1
Defective stove pipe repaired	1
Defective fanlight repaired	1
Provision of urinal accommodation	1
New cover to inspection chamber and brickwork repaired	1
New lavatory basin replacing broken one	1
New connection made to w.c.	1
New w.c. with flush and drains to same	1
New eave-spout fixed	1
Door fixed to intervening space	1
Closet ventilated.	1
Joint between service pipe and w.c. pan repaired	1
W.c. ball valve repaired	1
Glazed stone ware urinal replacing foul iron one	1
Privy dismantled and w.c. substituted	1
Doors repaired	1
Stairway repaired	1
Total	273

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Ironwork scraped and tarred in urinals	10
Choked w.c. cleared	2
Defective flush tank repaired	3
Defective spray repaired	3
Choked drains cleared	3
Trough closets cleansed	2
New grid provided to gully	1
Privy for use of transport men cleansed	1
Old privy on East side of Doyal Dock dismantled	1
Broken soil-pipe repaired	1
Floor relaid	1
New gully fixed	1
Total	29

FISH HOUSES.

Number in district 27 ; inspections 563.

Choked drains cleared	12
Copies of Byelaws supplied	10
Intervening ventilating space built between w.c. and Fish House	3
Broken downspouts repaired	9

Broken soil-pipes repaired	2
Flush tank to w.c. repaired	4
Dirty w.c.'s cleansed	6
Houses measured up	7
Accumulations of offal removed	9
Choked gullies cleared	4
Floors relaid	2
Windows repaired	5
New w.c. pans replacing broken ones	4
New gullies replacing defective ones	8
Choked w.c.'s cleared	3
Choked eave-spouts cleared and repaired	4
Premises limewashed and cleansed	6
Doors to intervening spaces repaired	2
Sanitary gullies replacing catchpits	3
Leaky service pipes to w.c. pipes repaired	2
W.c. ball valve repaired	1
Entrance to Fish-house levelled up and concreted	2
Accumulation of stable manure removed	1
Dirty Mess room and passage cleansed	1
Approach to Fish-house concreted	1
Disused soil-pipe disconnected from drain	1
Roofs repaired	1
Broken seat cover repaired	1
Outer yard levelled up	1
Defective floors repaired	1
Yards repaired	1
Additional ventilation provided	1
Screening to w.c. repaired	1
Dirty w.c. pan cleansed	1
Dirty outer yard cleansed	1
Floor repaired	1
Sanitary gully replacing a brick cesspool	1
New sanitary gully with connections and drain to same to replace a brick cesspool	1
Total	124

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Particular attention has been paid under the above Act.

On Steamships, Trawlers, and in the District, under the above heading, 367 letters and informal notices were served on the Masters or Occupiers of premises. Although it is impossible to obtain the actual number of rats destroyed, the

following figures may be of interest, being records kept and verified for the year. 5,738 have been destroyed.

A great amount of work has been done in the removal of harbours, filling in cellars and concreting, plating of doors, taking up boarded floors and substituting concrete. The result of efforts made to reduce these pests is very gratifying, and it is very obvious that the rat population on the Dock area is very much decreased. All harbours are carefully recorded, and any places where it is impossible to prevent harbour is kept under observation and periodically dealt with.

The methods employed for the destruction are—Traps, poison, and Sulphur Fumigation.

Figures enumerated for Months ending :—

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
80	78	110	133	191	51	1,034	362	978	1,287	817	617
Total								5,738			

INSANITARY AND DILAPIDATED REFUSE BINS ON THE DOCKS.

The refuse bins on the Docks were found to be in a dilapidated and insanitary condition, due to their being constructed of old sleepers, and the bottoms being of soft earth. They are in their present condition a nuisance, a harbour for rats and a breeding ground for flies. Dr. Yetts, on his visit here in July, called the attention of the Portmaster to them, who promised attention, the Portmaster has since been written by your Inspector, requesting him to re-construct the bins of some impervious material, and provide proper lids and coverings. The matter has been under consideration by the Port Sanitary Sub-Committee with a view to improvements being effected.

PROVISION OF SANITARY CONVENIENCES FOR MALES ON THE FISH DOCKS

Due to the insufficient number of water closets for the use of men employed on and about the Fish Docks, the Portmaster was written and requested to provide more sanitary conveniences; it was pointed out to him that there are, generally, about four to five thousand men employed in various capacities with only one 8 seater w.c. for all this number. This could not be considered sufficient accommodation. A reply was received stating the matter should have their early attention.

I have reason to believe that more accommodation will be provided in the near future on the New Fish Market, or closely adjoining.

PROVISION OF SANITARY CONVENIENCES FOR FEMALES ON THE FISH DOCKS.

It was found that there were no sanitary conveniences for a number of females employed on the Docks. The owners and occupiers of all buildings where females were employed were written and requested to make the necessary provision, in most cases this has been done. In some buildings it was found impossible to fix a convenience, due to the construction, or size, of the building. Where this was found to be the case, the employer was allowed by arrangement with others who could fix, or had a convenience, for their female clerks to use the same.

29 new w.c.'s were fixed. In only one case was it found necessary for a letter to be sent by the Town Clerk on the instruction of the Authority.

Statement showing the Total Quantity and Value of Wet Fish and Shell Fish landed at Grimsby during each of the Years 1911-1920.

QUANTITY.

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wet Fish	3,803,000	3,515,000	3,584,616	2,985,315	1,572,332	1,384,997	1,229,502	1,317,544	2,641,635	3,605,030
Shell Fish :—										
Crabs and Lobsters	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	300,000	Number. 305,320
Other Shell Fish ..	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	6,784	Cwts. 2,613
									Oysters :—	Number. 1,400

VALUE.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wet Fish	2,660,000	2,836,000	3,136,082	2,765,691	2,536,343	2,619,993	3,470,824	5,632,832	6,789,933	7,054,044
Shell Fish :—										
Crabs and Lobsters									6,747	5,765
Other Shell Fish ..	3,000	6,000	8,822	7,581	9,961	5,239	9,465	7,809	8,842	3,482
Total Value	2,663,000	2,842,000	3,144,904	2,773,272	2,546,304	2,625,232	3,480,289	5,640,641	6,805,522	7,063,291

Per Board of Agriculture and Fisheries
(Statistical Branch, 26th January, 1921).

Grimsby Urban Sanitary Authority

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

184 VICTORIA STREET, 1921.

Report of the Borough Sanitary Inspector for 1920.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my 33rd Annual Report upon the operations of this branch of the Public Health Department.

DRAINAGE.

New gullies fixed	9	New waste pipes fixed	1
New drains laid	78	Defective waste pipes repaired ..	4
Defective drains relaid	3	Downspouts repaired	15
Drains and w.c.'s cleared	775	Drains smoke-tested	13
New gully covers provided	19	W.c.'s replacing privies	79
Defective w.c.'s repaired	92	Additional w.c.'s	1
New w.c. fittings fixed . . .	13	Cellars drained of water .. .	1
New inspection chambers built ..	5	Cellars filled up	1
Waste pipes disconnected	1		

ROUTINE WORK, GENERAL NUISANCES, &c.

Letters and Notices dispatched . . .	5995	Yard pavings relaid	94
Eavespouts renewed or repaired ..	56	House roofs repaired	61
Smoke nuisances abated	6	House floors repaired	40
Dirty houses cleansed	8	New portable ashbins provided .	506
Overcrowding dealt with (cases) ..	4	New privy boxes supplied	99
Pigs within limit of dwelling re- moved (lots)	1	Very dirty yards cleansed	8
Privies repaired	22	Very dirty fowl runs cleansed ...	4
House firegrates repaired	13	Fowls removed from premises altogether (lots)	6
Window sash cords renewed	36	New washing coppers fixed or repaired	16
Additional ventilation to hollow floors provided	9	General nuisances abated	71
Back passages paving relaid	16		

INSPECTION OF LICENSED AND OTHER PREMISES.

Slaughterhouses	1135	Nuisances including reinspections	6393
Common Lodginghouses	234	House to house inspection and	
Bakehouses	436	re-inspections	1970
Workshops	730	Special inspections <i>re</i> Housing	
Factories	25	survey including re-inspection	16126
Cowsheds	22	Special inspections <i>re</i> ashbins ...	644
Milkshops	47	„ „ caravans ..	31
General offensive trades	306	Visits and re-visits <i>re</i> Infectious	
Fish Curing Premises	317	Diseases	778
Food making-up Premises	210	Rooms and vehicles.....	428
Fish frying premises	78		

COMMON LODGINGHOUSES IN THE BOROUGH.

Their number and location (with one exception) is as last year, viz., 9 (one in Railway Street fell out of use), the houses generally have been found to be kept well up to the Regulations, an occasional caution to a keeper when necessary has the desired effect. The work of the year is summarised as follows:—

Dirty beds cleansed (lots)	21	New beds provided	53
Floors cleansed on notice	8	Drains cleared	1
Signs repainted	4	Byelaws supplied.....	9
New bins provided	2	Rooms colourwashed out	10

A new bath and bath house was built and equipped at one Common Lodging-house.

House shortage continues to affect so large a number of premises which for this reason become more or less overcrowded. “Houses let in Lodgings” being so numerous that it is not possible to inspect them as such, only by persistently keeping an oversight upon houses in certain localities can we keep them from becoming insanitary; our work is more of an educative character in this detail, not always successful. “It may be,” but it is the only thing to do in the circumstances, as the number of new houses (now in course of erection) increases so will the one family per house increase, and it will then be possible to again classify and control that class of the population who always “live in lodgings.”

BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the Register is less by 14 than in 1919, the present total being 80.

Of these 4 were cleansed (on notice to the occupier), 1 new drain was laid, 1 new outside gully fixed, 2 ovens repaired, 1 outer yard repaired, 2 new gully covers provided, one downspout repaired.

All these places are periodically limewashed and cleaned during the year, but little interference has been necessary, the occupiers are supplied with copies of the Regulations, with which compliance is made. One new bakery (in Oxford Street) was opened.

WORKSHOPS ACTS.

51 Forms 35 were received from the Factory Inspector, intimating the opening of workshops connected with the trade of dressmakers, milliners, tailors, coopers, and several others, whilst Forms 144 related to 1 dirty workshop, 1 w.c. opening direct into workshop, 1 workshop without sanitary accommodation, 2 w.c.'s insufficiently ventilated, 8 without ventilated spaces at all, 7 places where only 1 w.c. for both sexes, 7 dirty workshops, and 5 unscreened w.c.'s, all these matters received attention promptly.

TOWN WATER SUPPLY.

Samples have been sent as usual (quarterly), and the results (always satisfactory) reported to the Health Committee.

TABLE SHEWING THE QUANTITY OF MEAT, FRUIT, FISH, &c., CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR.

Supplementary to that shown on "Slaughterhouse Report."

2 bags of Whelks	84 lbs. of Corned Beef
2 barrels of Sprats	36 barrels of Cherries
12½ tons of Potatoes	7 squares of Plums
2,934 tins of Milk, Fruit, etc.	27 barrels of Pears
2 boxes of Dates	1 cwt. of Plums
45 lbs. of Mackerel	2 bags of Chestnuts

1 seizure of unsound Mutton was reported to the Committee, who ordered proceedings, and Defendant was fined £5 5s., including costs.

Under D.O.R.A. "Food Control Orders" 4 Defendants were fined (a sum totalling £14 15s.) for obtaining home killed meat illicitly.

COWSHEDS.

These are the same in number and location as in 1919, each place conforms to the Byelaws as to air space per cow, they are kept clean, and care is taken to prevent contamination of the milk; there has not been one occasion throughout the year to interfere with the management of these places (11 in number).

FISH FRYERS.

These have been periodically inspected. On 3 occasions it was necessary to insist on cleaning up the frying pans and utensils. Generally this branch of food provision is carried on very satisfactorily, each place has a suitable hood and fume pipe to carry off the vapour, reducing to a minimum the smell of the frying process, most of them are models of cleanliness, it is only the 2 or 3 whose standard is a low one who need gingering up occasionally.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

Systematic work in this connection (hung up by the war) was only seriously recommenced on September of 1920, so that the report shows only 4 months of work; it should be noted, however, that although the figure under the "outstanding" column is high, it does not indicate that the required work is still "outstanding," as but very little so remains, and this refers only to the least important items it is to be taken as the position "at the end of the year."

PARTICULARS.

<i>Nature of defects.</i>	<i>Defects found.</i>	<i>Defects remedied.</i>	<i>Outstanding Dec. 31/20.</i>
Defective downspouts	58	7	51
Downspouts direct on sewer	8	—	8
Choked drains and w.c.'s	8	6	2
Defective W.c.'s	111	49	62
„ waste pipes	5	—	5
„ drain vents	4	—	4
„ gullies	10	1	9
„ roofs	130	46	84
„ eavespouts	65	27	38
„ yard paving	111	43	68
„ passage paving	2	1	1
Dirty w.c.'s	77	30	47
„ houses	11	2	9
„ yards	4	—	4
„ Fowl runs	3	—	3
Leaky privy boxes	25	8	17
Defective privies	49	15	34
„ room floors	50	18	32
„ Ashbins	222	125	97
General defects	328	157	171
	<hr/> 1281	<hr/> 535	<hr/> 746
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

BOX PRIVIES.

As in 1919, I have again to report that progress in this important matter is very slow, despite the fact that every endeavour has been made to get owners to make the change.

I have to record only 79 conversions during 1920, and that there still remains some 3,150 box privies in the Borough. It is very essential in the interest of the health of the tenants that many of these privies should be converted into water closets without delay, but we have not been able, owing to the difficulties well known to the Council, to get the work of conversion carried out by the owners.

From my conversations with tenants, I am of opinion that many of them would gladly pay extra rent for the convenience and cleanliness afforded by a water closet. The provisions in the Parliamentary Bill of the Corporation are very necessary to meet the difficulties which the Health Committee are experiencing in securing the conversions.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The Sub-Committee were called on 2 occasions during the year, and authority was given to again inform the public of their responsibilities under the Act by large posters on the hoardings in the town; this was done, all the Cinemas assisted nightly to this end for one week, 2d. per rat was paid from January 1st to March 6th, when payment ceased; within this period 1,690 rats were brought in.

I am of the opinion that the general public fail to apprehend that they have responsibilities at all, either they do not or will not take any real trouble in the matter generally. Rats will not go where there is no food, and I have made it my business repeatedly to explain this, and try to teach them that to put food scraps into open dustbins, or throw it upon open spaces, gardens, &c., is to invite an infestation of their premises, and so they just get a trap, or a bit of poison, and so evade the real purpose and intention of the Act, of course they are "doing something," and that is all that can be said, meanwhile, efforts to exterminate vermin are (with certain people) being made, the matter is kept more than less before the general public by the medium indicated. At the moment (now May, 1920), 10,000 circulars are in course of distribution to houses by street row, and through the Press they are kept informed; to actually get 15,000 rats per annum for a small fee "per rat" must surely be a better way than strewing poison baits wholesale, with its attendant risks once or twice a year, at heavy cost. We know the results by the former method, we do NOT know by the latter, it can only be guessed at or presumed, and after all the whole object is the reduction of the rat population, by whatever means it may be attained.

TABLE GIVING DESCRIPTION AND TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES UNDER THE FOODS AND DRUGS ACTS, SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST DURING 1920.

Description of Sample.	No. of Samples.	Results of Analysis.	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Butter	5	4	1
Milk	229	181	48
Total number of samples taken under the Acts during the year	..	..	234
„ trial samples (all kinds)	..	..	28
„ official samples (all kinds)	..	..	206
„ official adulterated samples (all kinds)	..	..	49
„ persons convicted	..	..	6
„ cases dismissed	..	..	7
„ persons warned for added water or fat deficiencies	..	..	15
Total amount of Fines including costs—£140 1s. 6d.			

RESULT OF ANALYSIS, NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS AND DECISION OF COURT THEREON DURING 1920.

(1) Article.	(2) Sample No.	(3) Analyst's Return.	(4) Action Taken.
(O) Milk	7	Deficient in Milk Fat 13·3%	See Nos. 23, 44, 45, 46 & 47.
(O) „	23	Deficient in Milk Fat 9·3% and contains 0·5% added water	Process was issued, but as cows were milked at owner's request—last four numbers—case was withdrawn by consent of Stipendiary Magistrate.
(O) „	44	Deficient in Milk Fat 4·66%	
(O) „	45	Deficient in Milk Fat 1·66%	
(O) „	46	Deficient in Milk Fat 11·66%	
(O) „	47	Deficient in Milk Fat 3·66%	
(T) Milk	21	Deficient in Milk Fat 33·0% and contains 42·3% added water	Shop sample.
(O) „	22	Deficient in Milk Fat 23·3% and contains 37·9% added water	Supply to shop No. 21. Case dismissed.
(O) Milk	24	Deficient in Milk Fat 11·3% and contains 43·4% added water	Fined £20.
(O) „	25	Deficient in Milk Fat 26·7% and contains 38·5% added water	Second sample of shop supply obtained on a Sunday morning. Case dismissed.
(O) „	27	Deficient in Milk Fat 33·3% and contains 48·7% added water	Fined £10.
(O) „	28	Deficient in Milk Fat 41·3% and contains 52·4% added water	Fined £20.
(O) „	29	Deficient in Milk Fat 19·6% and contains 48·9% added water	Fined £10.
(O) „	30	Deficient in Milk Fat 22·7% and contains 42·0% added water	Fined £10.
(O)	31	Deficient in Milk Fat 8·7% and contains 40·0% added water	Fined £10.
(O) „	32	Deficient in Milk Fat 39·0% and contains 41·4% added water	Fined £10.
			Nos. 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 & 32 were the farmer's supply to Nos. 22 & 25, the aggregate fines in the seven cases being £90, £5 costs.
(O) Milk	26	Deficient in Milk Fat 5·7% and contains 5·3% added water	Fined £3/3 and costs 10/6.
(O) „	36	Adulterated with dirt, 6 parts dirt per 100,000 parts of milk	No conviction. To pay costs £3/15/6. Nos. 36 & 38 was the supply to No. 26, and

(1) Article	(2) Sample No.	(3) Analyst's Return.	(4) Action Taken.
(O) Milk	38	Contains 2.2% added water	looking for added water from the farmer's dirt was found in excess of the limit.
(T) „	42	Contains 8.2% added water	Official sample bought in County area ; vendor fined by County Bench. Vendor brought this milk to me (he sells in Grimsby) when sampled, said he was innocent. A sample (in Grimsby of his) wholesale supply proved to be genuine.
(O) Milk	81	Deficient in Milk Fat 6.6%	Former vendor cautioned.
(O) „	85	Deficient in Milk Fat 18.7%	Visited farm, saw cows milked
(O) „	93	„ „ 25.6%	the mixed milk from eight
(O) „	94	„ „ 29.6%	cows showing a fat deficiency of 11.7% cases.
(O) „	95	„ „ 22.3%	Dismissed on "Hunt v. Richardson."
(O) Milk	97	Deficient in Milk Fat 11.7%	Farmer (vendor cautioned.
(O) „	98	„ „ 11.3%	„ „
(O) „	106	„ „ 17.6%	„ „
(O) „	107	„ „ 5.0%	„ „
(T) Butter	72	Contains 3.9 % excess water and Boric Acid under 0.4%	Analyst said "too small excess to sustain prosecution."
(O) Milk	147	Deficient in Milk Fat 5.3%	Farmer vendor warned by order of Committee.
(O) „	168	Added water 10.2%	Summons returnable for Oct. 27th, 1920. Will be reported upon in December quarter's statement.
(T) „	119	Deficient in Milk Fat 16.7%	Vendors warned by order of Committee, and to be kept under observation.
(O) Milk	157	1.5% added water	Defendant to pay costs only
(O) „	168	10.2% added water	viz., 5s. 6d.
(O) „	177	3.0% added water	

(1) Artic'e.	(2) Sample No.	(3) Analyst's Return.	(4) Action Taken. Fine and Costs.
(T) Milk	178	4.1% added water	Defendant fined £5 7s. inclusive of costs.
(O) „	179	4.1% added water	
(O) „	180	1.6% added water	
(O) „	198	3.76% added water	
(T) „	181	43.3% deficient in milk Fat and contains 6.4% added water	
(T) „	192	16.6% deficient in Milk Fat and contains 6.4% added water	Nos. 181 and 192 were shop samples, leading me to Nos. 220 and 221 (supply to shopkeeper), thence to farmer supplying retailer to shop.
(O) „	194	2.3% added water	The farmer was fined £32, and the cases against supply to shop were dismissed.
(O) „	220	14.1% „ „	
(O) „	221	13.9% „ „	
(O) „	222	12.1% „ „	
(O) „	223	8.47% „ „	
(O) „	224	5.0% „ „	
(T) „	228	3.0% „ „	Brought to me by a purchaser who complained about it.
Butter	200	This is a "melted down" or renovated butter	

(O) Denotes Official Sample.

(T) Denotes Trial Sample.

No proceedings were taken other than under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

These have received the requisite attention as required and directed by the Medical Officer of Health.

May I, in conclusion, again thank the Members of the Council and Committee for their unvarying kindness and consideration with the numerous reports presented to them.

Again, too, my thanks are due for active and loyal co-operation by the in and outdoor Staff of the Department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY F. MOODY,

Borough Sanitary Inspector.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GRIMSBY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

184 VICTORIA STREET,

14TH MARCH, 1921.

ANNUAL REPORT

RE

Slaughterhouses and Offensive Trades Premises, 1920.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Slaughterhouses and Offensive Trades
Sub-Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg respectfully to submit for your information my report as follows :—

SUMMARY.

No. of Slaughterhouses on the Register	..	..	..	..	43
No. of inspections of Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	1135
Copies of new Byelaw cards supplied	..	..	..	..	5
Outer yard repaired	..	..	..	..	1
Outer doors repaired	..	..	..	..	2
Signs repainted	..	..	..	..	3
Drains cleared	..	..	..	..	8
New gully covers provided	..	..	..	..	4
Offal removed (on notice)	..	..	..	..	6
New drains laid	..	..	..	..	2
New pining folds built	..	..	..	..	5
New concrete floors laid	..	..	..	..	2
New concrete yards laid	..	..	..	..	4
Manure bins and walls repaired	..	..	..	..	3
Roof repaired	..	..	..	..	1
Places cleansed (on notice)	..	..	..	..	5

Two adapted slaughterhouses were licensed during the year, viz., top of Willingham Street, licensee Mr. Penrose, a very good and up-to-date place, well managed ; and behind 36 Convamore Road, licensee Mr. Gott, also a good place.

Four slaughterhouses fell out of use during the year, viz., in Catherine Street, Sixhills Street, Heneage Road and Holles Street.

Two transfers were allowed, viz., to Mr. Troop (behind 40 Convamore Road), and to Mr. Hancock (behind 27 Buller Street).

From the small number of reported nuisances the Committee will deduce that occupiers generally are desirous of conforming to the Byelaws as regards cleanliness. It has seldom been necessary to complain of carelessness, and even then, where such has arisen it is usually found to be some neglect on the part of an employee. A timely hint always secures the requisite attention.

There are 41 applications to hand for the renewal of Licences. Two have not re-applied, possibly they have overlooked their application cards. Will the Committee authorise the re-issue of those already to hand, excepting the one for the back of 121 Duncombe Street? This place is used exclusively for slaughtering horses for export, the licence being allowed during the period of control and granted by the Food Control Authorities. The licence is at present held by Mr. C. K. Jackson, who never uses the place but sub-lets it to the user, Mr. Smith. The open yard, pining folds, and manure pit need considerable repair, which the owner's trustees will not do and they have given Mr. Jackson notice to terminate his tenancy.

The list of meat food reported and forfeited is as follows :—

43 whole Beast Carcases and their offal.

8 „ Calf Carcases.

15 „ Sheep Carcases.

6 „ Lamb Carcases.

3 fore-quarters of Beef (377 lbs.).

1 fore-quarter Colonial Beef.

52 lbs. Frozen Beef.

12 Beast Livers.

8 Sets Beast Offal.

6 whole Pigs and their Offal.

2 Sets Pig Offal.

30 lbs. Beast Kidneys.

1 hind quarter bruised Mutton.

86 Rabbits.

526½ lbs. of various kinds of Meat cut up in joints.

The quantity of meat voluntarily reported is, as was expected, considerably less than during the previous year. This is the result of decontrol. When that took effect (in July 1919) we reverted to the old method, viz., regular killing in all the private slaughterhouses. Where, under control, all the meat was in maybe half-a-dozen places only, we now have it in 43. The difficulty of inspecting all the meat is obvious, indeed, it is impossible. Many of the butchers do, as is well known to the Committee from my previous reports, voluntarily report abnormal conditions, post-slaughter, but to secure efficient inspection the Public Abbatoir is the only method. The strongest argument in its favour is the noticeable absence to a marked extent of emergency killed meat since decontrol. Where does it go

to, or did we get it all during control? But that is nine months since, and we seldom see or hear of a screw animal. Happily there are powers in the Corporation Bill which will in some measure deal with it.

OFFENSIVE TRADES PREMISES, INCLUDING FISH CURING HOUSES.

To this class of place 623 inspections were made. Matters needing attention numbered 18.

The undermentioned places were visited by the Sub-Committee:—

1. In Ropery Street.—Proposal to establish Fish Meal making. Application granted.
2. In Julian Street.—Proposed fat boiling works. Application granted.
3. Behind 130 Victor Street.—Proposed new fish-house. Owners to submit amended plans on lines suggested by Committee.
4. Behind 130 Victor Street.—Proposed smoking and curing of fish in small shed. Not allowed.
5. Ladysmith Road.—Proposal to extend business to include fish smoking. Application granted.
6. In Railway Street.—Three fish curing houses were opened without leave of the Sanitary Authority. Leave was granted subject to heightening of smoke flues and an ultimate road behind premises for loading and unloading.
7. An application to establish a fish curing business behind 16 Stirling Street was not allowed.

Throughout the year the offensive trades premises generally, considering the nature of the business, have been conducted with a due regard to the Byelaws and Regulations.

On the few occasions when manure works smells have been apparent over the town from premises outside the Borough I have had no difficulty in locating them, and have warned those responsible for the nuisance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY F. MOODY,

Borough Sanitary Inspector.