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THE  
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health of the County Borough and  
Port of Grimsby,

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1923,

BY

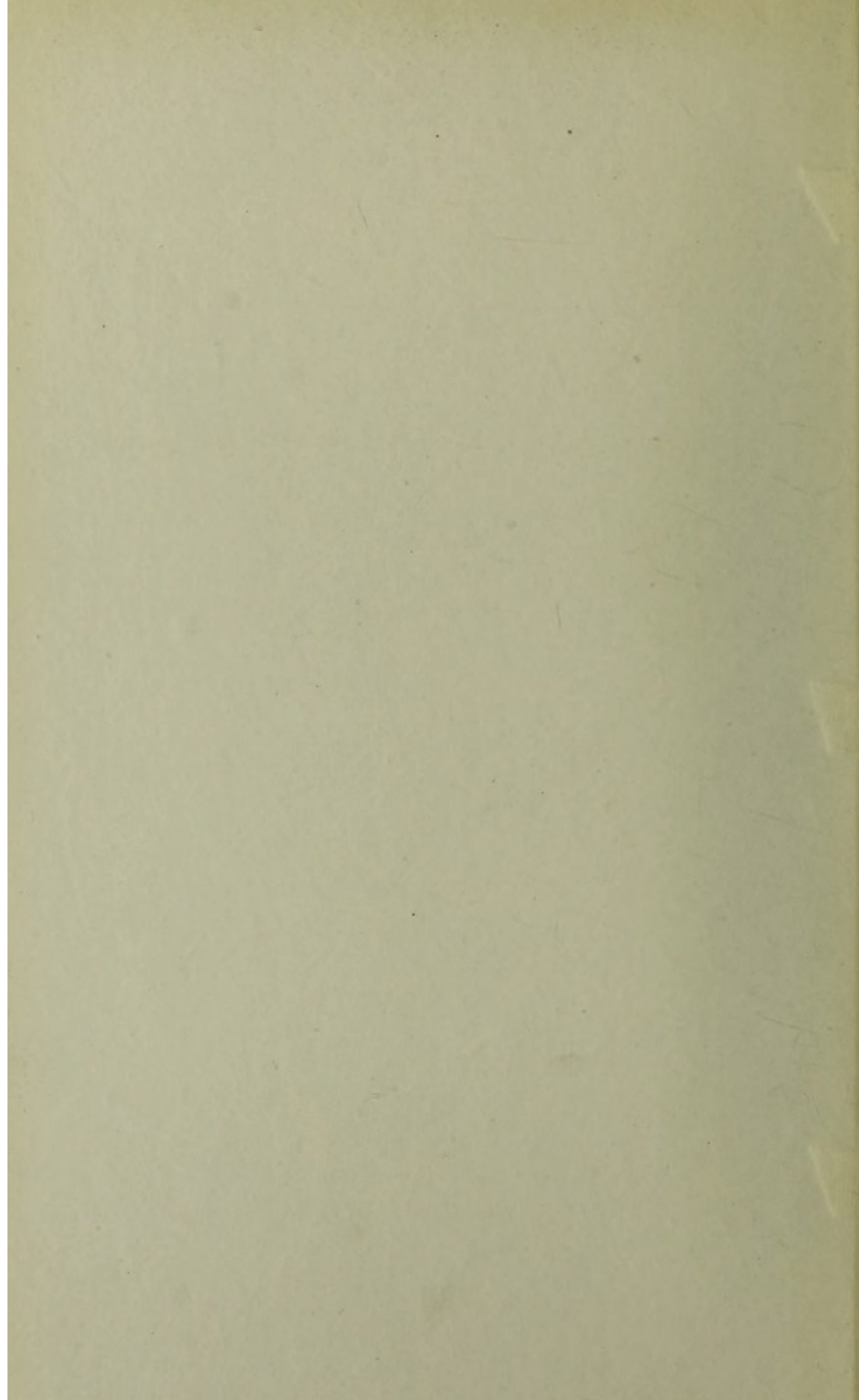
B. C. STEVENS, M.D., F.R.C.S., (Edin.), D.P.H. (Oxon).

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

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# HEALTH COMMITTEE.

---

CHAIRMAN :—ALDERMAN TATE, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :—COUNCILLOR CURRY, J.P.

## SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

### *Chairman.*

Tuberculosis .. .. .	Alderman TATE, J.P.
Offensive Trades .. .. .	Councillor HUNT.
Hospitals and Midwives .. .. .	Alderman TATE, J.P.
Drains and Sewers .. .. .	Alderman TATE, J.P.
Cleansing .. .. .	Alderman TATE, J.P.
Town Planning .. .. .	Alderman MOSS, J.P.
Dwelling houses .. .. .	Alderman TATE, J.P.
Venereal Diseases .. .. .	Alderman TATE, J.P.
Rats and Mice.. .. .	Alderman TATE, J.P.
Port Sanitary .. .. .	Councillor ROBERTS.
Public Buildings .. .. .	Alderman TATE, J.P.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Maternity and Child Welfare—Councillor THORNTON.  
(with 11 co-opted lady members).

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## SPECIAL ACTS AND BYELAWS.

Grimsby Corporation Act, 1921.

Grimsby Extension and Improvement Act, 1889.

Order declaring Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., and X. of P.H.A.A.A., 1907, to be in force.

Grimsby Port Sanitary Authority Regulations.

Byelaw in pursuance of Section 23 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.

Byelaws *re* New Streets and Buildings, 1892.

Byelaws *re* Houses-let-in-Lodgings, 1903.

Byelaws *re* Common Lodginghouses, 1892.

Byelaws *re* Slaughterhouses, 1892.

Byelaws *re* Offensive Trades, 1892.

Byelaws *re* Public Bathing, 1892.

Byelaws *re* W.c.'s under Section 157 P.H.A., 1875, and Section 23 P.H.A.A.A. 1890

Byelaws *re* Nuisances, 1892, 1898 and 1901.

Regulations *re* Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, 1907.



## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

B. C. STEVENS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Oxon).

### ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS :

JOHN W. INNES, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Aber.)

JANET W. HEPBURN, M.B., B.Ch., (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.)

### 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 (Tuberculosis).

C. E. CHAPMAN.

A. HOWARD.

EVA SPROSTON.

M. A. GREEN.

### OFFICE CLERKS :

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

T. E. DAVIDSON.

Miss E. B. MASON.

R. TULLOCH.

## PORT SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

ALIENS INSPECTORS :—DRS. STEVENS AND INNES.

### PORT SANITARY INSPECTOR :

F. STOKES.

### ASSISTANT PORT SANITARY INSPECTORS :

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

H. BRANT, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

### OFFICE CLERK :

G. H. CHEFFINGS.

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

V.D. MEDICAL OFFICER :—(Vacant).

BOROUGH ANALYST :—J. A. FOSTER, F.I.C. (Hull).



## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### SUB-DIVISIONS :—

General Sanitary Service (Borough).  
General Sanitary Service (Port).  
Isolation Hospitals (2).  
Tuberculosis Service.  
Maternity and Child Welfare Service.  
School Medical Service.  
Venereal Diseases Service.  
Police Medical Service.  
Aliens Inspection.  
Bacteriological Laboratory.  
Mental Deficiency Act.  
Blind Persons Act.  
Factory and Workshops Act.

### HOSPITALS SERVING THE DISTRICT :—

Grimsby and District General Hospital.  
Scarho Infirmary.  
Scarho Infectious Diseases Hospital.  
Laceby Small-pox Hospital.  
Laceby Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1923.

A special report on the Treatment of Advanced Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was submitted to the Health Committee in August last, and by November a small start (four beds) had been made at the Scartho Isolation Hospital. The sanction of the Ministry of Health is all that is required to go on with a larger scheme in an *ad hoc* building.

In September last two popular Cinema Lectures were given by Colonel Ellis concerning Venereal Diseases and were largely attended.

In December special information for the public on Cancer was promulgated by the local Press, and leaflets were also issued.

The conversion of box privies to water closets has gone on steadily throughout the year, and will be pursued to extinction.

Only about half of the infants in this district are being vaccinated. After warnings on the dangers of Small Pox had been posted throughout the district a good number of people got re-vaccinated.

The formation of an After-Care Committee for tuberculosis patients is being arranged. An arrangement has been made with the Borough Librarian whereby books coming from the homes of consumptives shall be disinfected before being returned to the Library.

A circular letter was sent to the bakers and confectioners of the Borough pointing out that Boric Acid in sponge cake is injurious to infants and invalids, and that the liquid whole egg used in the making of cakes should not contain more than one per cent. of Boric Acid; and further that liquid whole egg should not be used at all in the making of sponge fingers, sponge biscuits and small sponge cakes, as these are most likely to be used by infants and invalids. Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, the local authority may take proceedings in any case in which they consider that the amount of Boric Acid found in a sample of any cake is excessive.

To suppliers of Pasteurised Milk a circular was sent pointing out the objects of Pasteurising milk, the pitfalls to be avoided, and the advantages and disadvantages of the processes employed.

With the consent and approval of the Chairman and Committee of the Fisheries Institute it was agreed that the water of the public swimming bath should be kept in a wholesome condition by chlorination.



The fact that there were only four notifications of Enteric Fever with no deaths, and that the death rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis in children under two years of age is only equivalent to 8·3 per 1,000 births, shows that the gradual conversion of the conservancy system to the water carriage system of excreta is making itself felt beneficially. The Diarrhoea mortality rate is less than that for the 105 Great Towns, which is 9·9. It remains to be seen, however, how the figures will work out should we experience a hot dry summer when flies, dust, ice-cream and unsound fruit all play their parts.

There are facilities in the Borough for obtaining both Pasteurised and Grade A. milk, and the majority of hand fed babies consume dried milk, so that the danger of infected and dirty milk is somewhat lessened. With the present means at our disposal it would appear to be extremely difficult either to educate or compel the rural milkers to be reasonably clean or to keep their cows reasonably clean. A practical way would be for the Sanitary Inspector to spend several days at each dairy farm until he is satisfied that he has educated the farmer and his employees up to a decent standard of cleanliness in shippon, cattle, farm hands and utensils.

Dr. Innes has reported on the tuberculosis work of the Borough chiefly from a statistical point of view. He has done good work at both the Dispensary and the Sanatorium, and has maintained a high standard of efficiency and thoroughness.

Dr. Hepburn has contributed to the report on Child Welfare work. This is a very exacting and tedious branch of the Public Health service, but at the same time about the most important from a racial point of view. Here again the very best use has been made of the means and material at her disposal.

The Health Visitors have worked hard, and with tact, and no complaints of note have reached me from patients, doctors or nurses outside.

The Sanitary Staff has remained unchanged throughout the year, and the work done is quite satisfactory.

The Clerical Staff has managed to cope well with the work of the whole department, and has been conspicuously useful in statistical work.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obedient Servant,

B. C. STEVENS,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## STATISTICAL MEMORANDA, 1923.

							Registrar General's Figure	
Population of the Borough .. .. . 84,650								
Registrar General's Estimate for 1923-24 .. .. . 85,620								
Area in Acres .. .. . 3,260								
Density of Population per acre .. .. . 25·96								
Rateable Value of Borough .. .. . £346,972								
1d. Rate produces .. .. . £1,300								
Births	{	Total No. of Births	{	Males .. 1,025	}	.. .. 1,962	1,930	
		Females .. 937						
		Birth Rate per thousand .. .. . 23·17						22·9
		England and Wales .. .. . 19·7						
		105 Great Towns .. .. . 20·4						
157 Smaller Towns .. .. . 19·8								
Deaths	{	Total No. of Deaths	{	Males .. 495	}	Total	925	889
		Females .. 430	Nett	914				
		Death Rate per thousand .. .. .		Total	10·92	10·5		
			Nett	10·79				
		England and Wales .. .. . 11·6						
105 Great Towns .. .. . 11·6								
157 Smaller Towns .. .. . 10·6								
Zymotic Death Rate per thousand including Diarrhoea and Influenza .. .. . 46								
Diarrhoea and Enteritis Death Rate under 2 years per 1,000 births 8·3								
Tuberculosis (all forms) Death Rate per thousand .. .. . 1·24								
{	Total deaths of Infants under one year .. .. . 153					152		
	Equal to a death rate per 1,000 births of .. .. . 77·9					79		
	England and Wales .. .. . 69							
	105 Great Towns .. .. . 73							
	157 Smaller Towns .. .. . 68							

## POPULATION : THE GROWTH OF GRIMSBY.

		<i>No. of Houses.</i>
1871	26,502	4,453
1881	43,351	9,882
1891	57,000	10,631
1901	63,138	13,340
1911	74,659	16,516
1921	82,329	17,994
1922	83,600	18,072
1923	84,650	18,171

The amended figures from the Registrar General shew a population of 85,620, and it is on this basis that vital statistics for 1924 will be framed.

The natural increase of the population, or the excess of births over deaths for the year, is 1,048. (R.G. figure, 1041).

99 houses have been built during the year ; 1,000 houses are wanted.

According to the Census figures there are 1·13 rooms per head of the population, 1·08 families per dwelling, 5·23 rooms per house, and the average size of family is 4·27 persons per dwelling.

There are about 950 families in Grimsby without a separate house to live in.

## POPULATION OF WARDS AT CENSUS 1921 AND ESTIMATED

POPULATION AT JUNE 30th, 1922 and 1923.

Locality .....	Humber	Wln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wlw.	Cent.	Htn.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	Sth.	Total
At Census June 30th, 1921 .. ..	7810	8620	8860	6060	7860	5340	7220	6700	7570	7230	4970	4090	82,330
Population at June 30, 1922	7938	8760	9000	6150	7980	5420	7330	6800	7690	7340	5050	4150	83,600
Population at June 30, 1923	8750	9740	9700	5870	7130	4800	6800	6450	8560	6750	5030	5070	84,650



**BIRTHS.**

Year.	Number of Births.	Rate.	Birth Rate. England & Wales.
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
1921	2172	26·38	22·4
1922	2002	23·94	20·6
1923	1962	23·17	19·7

The birth rate is 0·77 per 1,000 lower than that of 1922.

**ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.**

The number of children born out of wedlock during 1923 was 103, being a percentage of 5·24 of the total births.

In 1922 there were 121 illegitimate births, giving a percentage of 6·04 of the births.

The number of illegitimate infant deaths was 12, equal to a percentage of 11·65 of the total illegitimate births, or 53·84 per cent. more than the rate of the legitimate infants.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY.**

Table of Causes of Deaths in Infants :—

Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tubercular Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Tubercular Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis (not Tubercular)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Broncho-Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
(Enteritis and Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Atrophy and Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

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153

50 per cent. of infantile deaths are due to Ante-natal causes.



### 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.
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
1920	216	90	80	2·63
1921	222	102	83	2·69
1922	187	93	77	2·26
1923	153	77·9	69	1·80

This is the lowest infant mortality rate ever recorded for the Borough.

### COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS WITH OTHER SEAPORTS.

			<i>Birth Rate.</i>	<i>Death Rate.</i>	<i>Infantile Mortality Rate.</i>
Barrow .. ..	..	..	17·9	10·2	90
Birkenhead ..	..	..	21·7	10·6	62
Bristol .. ..	..	..	19·5	11·2	61
Cardiff .. ..	..	..	23·1	11·9	72
Hartlepool, West	..	..	24·9	11·0	92
Hull .. ..	..	..	23·6	11·3	83
Portsmouth ..	..	..	21·3	10·7	52
Southampton ..	..	..	19·7	11·1	53
South Shields ..	..	..	25·6	13·4	95
Stockton-on-Tees	..	..	25·8	11·6	74
Sunderland ..	..	..	25·2	13·7	97
Swansea .. ..	..	..	21·2	11·4	77
Yarmouth .. ..	..	..	19·2	12·8	56
GRIMSBY .. ..	..	..	23·1	10·9	77

Five ports have a higher birth rate, and three only have a lower death rate, while five have a higher infantile mortality rate than Grimsby.

The year 1923 will stand out as a noteworthy one owing to two records having been established for the Borough, viz. :—

The lowest general death rate—10·92 per 1,000 population.

The lowest infantile mortality rate—77·9 per 1,000 births.

### OLD AGE DEATH RATE.

200 deaths occurred in persons 70 years of age and upwards.

The following are the ages :—

Between 70 and 75 years	..	..	73
„ 75 and 80 „	..	..	59
„ 80 and 85 „	..	..	40
„ 85 and 90 „	..	..	22

Also 2 at 91

„ 1 at 92

„ 1 at 93

„ 1 at 95

„ 1 at 98

### INQUESTS.

The Borough Coroner held 64 Inquests during the year.

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

Suicides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Alcoholic Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Natural Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
								—
								64
								—



# Birth-Rate, Death-Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1923.

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

	Birth-rate per 1,000 total Population.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Deaths under 1 Year.	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
ENGLAND AND WALES...	19.7	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.44	7.7	69	92.0	6.9	1.1
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ... ..	20.4	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.40	9.9	72	92.2	7.2	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Population 20,000 -50,000) ... ..	19.8	10.6	0.01	—	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.38	6.4	69	92.6	6.1	1.3
London ... ..	20.2	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.45	10.2	60	90.8	9.1	0.1
<b>GRIMSBY</b> Population 84,650 (Mid. 1922)	<b>23.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>



**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**

				<i>Total Cases notified.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>
Small Pox	..	..	..	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	137	1
Diphtheria	..	..	..	81	2
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	4	—
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	1	—
Erysipelas	..	..	..	14	—
Influenza	..	..	..	(non-notifiable)	10
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	(non-notifiable)	15

The number of Small Pox contacts with addresses in Grimsby notified to us during 1923 from various ports was 3. There were also notified to us 1 Plague contact, 1 Cholera contact, and 1 Diphtheria contact.

These cases were followed up, and nothing eventful happened.

Regarding Influenza as I do, as the worst of our modern plagues, I am of opinion that the disease should be permanently added to the list of Notifiable Diseases, and that isolation should be offered to those who cannot be satisfactorily nursed and isolated at home.

If Influenza does not kill of itself it increases the number of deaths from respiratory affections, and there also follows in its wake an increase of obscure cerebral and spinal diseases in the shape of encephalitis and meningitis.

When Influenza is prevalent no ordinary cold should be neglected, the nose and throat should be irrigated by a non-irritating antiseptic, and an anti-catarrh medicine, such as ammoniated quinine, arsenic and belladonna prescribed. I believe that oranges are a most useful addition to the dietary in these epidemics.

After an outbreak of Influenza, cases of Meningitis appear, some like Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and some like Encephalitis Lethargica. These cases should be isolated and nursed as infectious diseases. Those with Cerebro-spinal fever symptoms may be due to the Pneumococcus or the Influenza Bacillus, and not necessarily to the Meningococcus. The cause of Encephalitis Lethargica seems yet to be discovered, and there is apparently no specific treatment for it.

**BACTERIOLOGY.**

The examinations carried out during the year are as follows:—

		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
For Diphtheria	.. ..	70	205	276
For Tuberculosis	.. ..	98	198	296
Other Examinations	.. ..	1	3	4
Enteric Fever	.. ..	—	2	2
Grand Total .. ..		578.		



Of these 578 examinations, all but 4 were made in the Council's Municipal Laboratory at the Public Health Office.

In 1922, 512 examinations were made, 501 at home and 11 away.

In 1921, 337 examinations were made, 179 at home and 158 away.

**CORPORATION HOSPITALS.**

## SCARTH'S ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

There are 8½ acres of ground fenced in and 3 acres adjacent to these, acquired for the purpose of building a hospital for advanced cases of tuberculosis, but at present the ground is under cultivation.

Pigs and poultry are kept and prove profitable.

The water supply is the same as that for the Borough.

The sewage is treated by pumping, disinfection by steam, broad irrigation, filtration and percolation into a stream.

The outdoor staff consists of Porter, relief Porter, 5 Gardeners, 1 odd man, 3 boilermen, working 8 hours each in the 24.

The domestic staff consists of cook, laundress, 2 housemaids, 3 wardmaids, kitchenmaid and laundrymaid.

The nursing staff consists of Matron, Sister, 3 Staff Nurses, 3 second-year and 3 first-year probationers.

The Wards admit Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and accommodation is provided for the admission of such special and non-notifiable infectious diseases as the Committee think advisable for the time being.

93 beds and 4 cots is the available accommodation.

A motor ambulance and a bedding van are kept in readiness at the Hospital.

There is also a Washington-Lyon disinfectant.

All wards and offices are lighted by electricity, and there is telephonic communication between the wards and the administrative block.

What was the old Observation Block is now used as a four bed ward for females suffering from advanced tuberculosis.

## WORK OF THE SCARTH0 ISOLATION HOSPITAL DURING 1923.

## SCARLET FEVER.

Number of cases carried over from 1922	..	..	..	12
--	----	----	----	----

Number of cases admitted during 1923 (including 13 outside cases) .. .. . 100



Sex	{	Males .. ..	48
	{	Females .. ..	52
Ages	{	Under 5 years	12
	{	5 to 15 years ..	76
	{	Over 15 years ..	12
Number of deaths .. ..			1
Average stay in Hospital .. ..			34 days
Poor Law cases .. ..			2
Other Institutions .. ..			1

The following complications of the disease were charted :—

Inflamed Salivary Gland .. .. .	1
Inflamed Neck Glands .. .. .	6
Enlarged Tonsils .. .. .	2
Rheumatism .. .. .	1
Albuminuria .. .. .	2
Ear Discharge .. .. .	6
External Eye Disease .. .. .	1
Adenoids .. .. .	3
Rickets .. .. .	1
Convulsions .. .. .	1
Chicken Pox .. .. .	2
Diphtheria .. .. .	2
Cellulitis .. .. .	1
Pediculosis .. .. .	3

It will be seen that school age is the prevailing age, and accounts for 76 per cent. of the admissions. The type of disease has been very mild, and doubtless many cases have been missed at first. There was one "return" case.

The only death was in an infant who died of convulsions within 24 hours of admission. The case mortality therefore is 1 per cent.

61 per cent. of the cases notified were removed to Hospital.

On January 1st, 1924, there remained in Hospital 9 cases of Scarlet Fever.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

Number of cases carried over from 1922 .. .. .	4
Number of cases admitted during 1923 (including 7 outside cases)	78

Sex	{	Males .. ..	29
		Females .. ..	49
Ages	{	Under 5 years ..	13
		5 to 15 years ..	50
		Over 15 years ..	15

Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Average stay in Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	21½ days	
Poor Law cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
"Carrier" cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

The following complications of the disease were charted:—

Serum Sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cardiac Weakness	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hæmorrhagic Case	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enlarged Glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enlarged Tonsils..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tracheotomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ear Discharge	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ringworm and other Skin Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stomatitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

There were 20 more females than males admitted. As in Scarlet Fever school age was the prevailing age of those affected, and accounts for 64 per cent. of the admissions.

The case mortality was 2·56 per cent., which is very low. One death was within 24 hours of admission. Tracheotomy was performed twice with one recovery. 83 per cent. of the cases notified were removed to Hospital.

Antitoxin is now given early in the majority of cases and often in doubtful cases, thus lessening the risks of death or tracheotomy.

On January 1st, 1924, there remained in Hospital two cases of Diphtheria.

#### ENTERIC FEVER.

Four cases only (3 males and 1 female) were admitted, including one outside case, with one death. Two of the cases were under 15 years of age, and two were over 15 years of age.

The case mortality was 25 per cent. The average stay in Hospital was 40 days. Complication charted—Delirium.

#### OTHER CASES ADMITTED DURING 1923.

- 1 Erythema sent in as Scarlet Fever—recovered.
- 1 Pneumonia sent in as Enteric Fever—recovered.
- 1 Influenza sent in as Enteric Fever—recovered.
- 1 Nephritis sent in as Cerebro-Spinal Fever (this case had Cancer of the tongue also)—improved.



- 1 Pneumonia—recovered.
- 5 Chicken Pox—recovered.
- 2 Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis—1 recovered, 1 died.
- 3 Mumps (Poor Law cases)—recovered.

Of 13 cases sent in as Diphtheria—

- 1 had Syphilis of the throat.
- 5 had Follicular Tonsillitis.
- 3 had Suppurative Tonsillitis.
- 3 had Septic Throats.
- 1 had doubtful Diphtheria.

Two cases of Scarlet Fever were sent in for "observation" only.

Five cases of advanced Pulmonary Tuberculosis in females were admitted.  
Four remained in Hospital on January 1st, 1924.

There was no infectious disease among the Staff

# PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1923, to the 31st December, 1923, in the County Borough of Grimsby.

	Notifications on Form A.												Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifications on Form C.	
	Number of Primary Notifications.												Number of Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications on Form B.	
	Total Notifications on Form A.												Total Notifications on Form B.				Total Notifications on Form C.	
	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 & up	Total Primary Notifications.	Undr 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
Age periods ...	—	—	2	5	15	9	19	16	11	5	2	84	—	—	—	—	21	43
Pulmonary Males ...	—	2	5	8	11	14	27	15	1	—	1	84	—	—	—	—	20	26
"    Females ...	1	2	3	4	3	4	—	1	1	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	2	10
Non-Pulmonary Males...	—	1	3	3	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	4
"    Females																		

Col. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22)

No cases were notified on Form "B" (*i.e.* cases found at School Inspections) as all suspicious cases are referred to the Tuberculosis Clinic for more detailed examination.

In addition to the numbers shown on Form C as being admitted to Sanatoria, 24 Pretuberculous and Observation cases were also admitted.

The total Primary Notifications on Form A for the year were 220, as compared with 109 for 1922. This large increase is due to the notification of old cases known to be tuberculous but not previously notified, and to the much more complete notification of new cases by General Practitioners. There is evidence of this in the returns of deaths from Tuberculosis during the year. In 1922 there were 110 deaths, of which 50 had not previously been notified as suffering from Tuberculosis. In 1923 there were 104 deaths, of which 25 had not been previously notified. (These latter are shown in the Supplemental Return which follows).



# SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 31st December, 1922, to the 29th December, 1923, OTHERWISE than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Age periods	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 and upw'ds	Total Cases.
Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	—	1	—	11
„ Females	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	8
Non-pulmonary Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
„ Females	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	4

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## ANALYSIS OF 32 NON-PULMONARY PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A

received during the year 1923.

Location of Disease.	Bones & Joints.	Peripheral Glands.	Meninges.	Abdomen (peritoneum, intestines, mesenteric glands).	Other Organs.	Total.
MALES ..	7	5	3	1	3	19
FEMALES ..	7	1	—	5	—	13

TABLE C.—DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN COUNTY BOROUGH OF GRIMSBY DURING THE YEAR 1923, SHOWN BY AGE, SEX, AND NATURE OF DISEASE.

Age periods		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	Over 60	Total
MALES	Pulmonary ..	—	—	—	1	4	4	5	9	17	5	3	48
	Non-Pulmonary ..	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	7
FEMALES	Pulmonary ..	1	1	1	1	5	9	3	11	3	2	3	40
	Non-Pulmonary ..	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	1	—	1	—	9
Total .. .. .												..	104

Of these 104 deaths 25, or 24 per cent. had not been previously notified as suffering from Tuberculosis, as against 45 per cent. in the previous year.



TABLE D.—RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF NEW CASES ATTENDING DISPENSARY  
DURING YEAR 1923. (Total 205).

	ADULTS.			CHILDREN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tubercular ..	47	37	84	14	12	26
Non-tubercular ..	14	9	23	10	6	16
Pre-tubercular ..	—	—	—	19	7	26
Cases for observation	2	12	14	5	6	11
Diagnosis Incomplete	1	3	4	1	—	1
						5
						205

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TABLE E.—OCCUPATION OF NEW CASES FOUND TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1923.  
(ADULTS ONLY).

Occupation	Labourer.	Beaman	Shipwright.	Fish Merchant.	Fish Buyer	Fish Worker	Capstan Driver	Porter	Filterer	Joiner	Painter	Tailor	Bootmaker	Clerk	Telegraph Wireman	Fireman	Engineer	Carriage Cleaner	None	Total
Males ..	22	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	47

Occupation	Housewife	Shop Assistant	Domestic Servant	Nurse	Laundry Worker	Clerk	Factory Worker	Printer's Assi-tant.	Hawker	None.	Total.
Females ..	19	6	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	37





TABLE H.—LOCATION OF THE DISEASE IN ALL NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS CASES  
ATTENDING THE DISPENSARY IN 1923.

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints .. ..	5	3	4	6	18
2. Abdominal Tuberculosis (of peritoneum, in- testines, or mesenteric glands) .. ..	—	—	3	4	7
3. Tuberculosis of Peripheral Glands .. ..	2	—	10	9	21
4. „ of Skin .. ..	5	1	2	2	10
5. Tuberculosis of other organs .. ..	2	—	—	—	2
			Total ..		58

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TABLE I.—NUMBER OF NEW PATIENTS IN EACH OF THE THREE STAGES OF PULMONARY  
TUBERCULOSIS (TOTAL 88).

	Stage I.		Stage II.		Stage III.	
ADULTS	Males ..	20	14	7		
	Females ..	24	8	4		
CHILDREN	Males ..	3	—	1		
	Females ..	6	1	—		

### TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY REPORT.

During the year 444 patients attended the Dispensary, namely 152 adult Males, 96 adult Females, 110 Boys, and 86 Girls. Of these, 205 were new patients, the results of whose examinations are shown in Table D. 110 were diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis in some form, 25 were advised to attend for observation, and 26 received treatment as Pretuberculous or likely to develop Tuberculosis if neglected. Of the old cases (total 239), 146 had been diagnosed as Tuberculous (Table G). The remainder were observation and pretuberculous cases.

The monthly attendances during the year are shown in the following table :—

1923.			<i>Adults.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January	..	..	136	124	260
February	..	..	129	115	244
March	..	..	128	146	274
April	..	..	106	75	181
May	..	..	164	89	253
June	..	..	151	110	261
July	..	..	141	73	214
August	..	..	154	45	199
September	..	..	129	81	210
October	..	..	145	82	227
November	..	..	129	90	219
December	..	..	95	71	166
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			1607	1101	2708
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

HOME VISITS.—The Dispensary Nurse has paid 717 visits during the year.

### SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS.

During the year 296 specimens were examined, of which 103 were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. This branch of the work has increased considerably, and practitioners in the Borough avail themselves more of the opportunity provided of having specimens examined at the Laboratory of the Health Department. The figures for the last three years are given for comparison.

			<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1921	..	..	36	102	138
1922	..	..	46	174	220
1923	..	..	103	193	296



## SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

### LACEBY SANATORIUM.

Available beds for early cases of Tuberculosis number 20. Six of these are allotted to boys chiefly of school age, who are suspected of having pulmonary tuberculosis, and are there for observation.

Electric light has recently been installed, and structural improvements made in the Staff's quarters.

The nursing staff consists of the Matron (Miss Day) and three nurses.

The domestic staff consists of Cook, Laundress, Housemaid, Kitchenmaid and two Wardmaids.

The outdoor staff consists of Porter and Boiler Attendant, Gardener and Motor Driver.

The sewage is treated on the same lines as that at Scartho. The water supply is from a well, and is chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory.

The patients are provided with facilities for indoor and outdoor recreation.

No. of patients remaining in Sanatorium on January 1st 1923 .. 8

No. of patients admitted during 1923	Men	32	} .. 70
	Boys	38	

No. of patients discharged during 1923	Men	31	} .. 63
	Boys	32	

No. of patients dying in the Sanatorium .. .. Nil

No. of patients remaining in Sanatorium on January 1st, 1924 .. 15

Total number of patient days .. .. 6,715

Average duration of treatment .. .. 86.1 days

Average daily number of patients .. .. 18.4

No. of outside patients admitted .. .. 2

An analysis of the results of treatment is as follows :—

	Much Improved	Improved	No change	Worse	Died	Remaining under Treatment	TOTAL
Men .. ..	14	9	5	3	—	7	38
Boys .. ..	26	4	2	—	—	8	40

The Laceby Small Pox Hospital has not been required as such during 1923, no cases of Small Pox having been notified in the Borough.

### SCARTH O ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

In November, 1923, a block of four beds was opened for advanced female cases of Tuberculosis, and has been fully occupied since. Five cases were

admitted between November and December 31st. One was discharged and died at home, and four remained under treatment at the beginning of the year.

This is the only provision made so far for advanced cases, which is a most important part in any scheme for combating tuberculosis. Every advanced case left at home means, on an average, four new cases in the community, so that lack of provision for the segregation of advanced cases means a continuous crop of new cases requiring expensive Sanatorium treatment.

#### OUTSIDE SANATORIA.

Nine patients were under treatment at outside Sanatoria on 1st January, 1923; 36 were admitted during 1923; 31 were discharged, leaving 14 under treatment on 1st January, 1924. The cases treated at outside Sanatoria are Pulmonary cases in Women and Girls and Surgical cases.

The following table shows the numbers admitted to various outside Sanatoria during the year :—

		Sanatorium.	Under Treatment 1-1-23	Admitted 1923	Dis- charged	Remaining 1-1-24
FEMALES	Adults	Withernsea ..	4	—	4	—
		Wyton ..	—	1	1	—
		R.N. Hospital, Ventnor ..	—	1	—	1
		Westmorland ..	—	1	1	—
		Branston ..	—	15	12	3
	Children under 16	Withernsea ..	1	—	1	—
		Oak-Bank O.A. School ..	1	—	1	—
		Wyton ..	—	1	—	1
		Gringley ..	2	2	1	3
		Branston ..	—	6	4	2
MALES	Adults	R.S.B. Hospital, Margate	—	1	—	1
		*R.N. Hospital, Ventnor ..	—	1	1	—
		*E. Anglian, Nayland ..	—	1	—	1
		*W. Riding ..	—	1	1	—
		*W. Heath ..	—	1	1	—
		*Benenden ..	—	1	1	—
		*Wolsingham ..	—	1	1	—
	Children (under 16)	Gringley ..	1	2	1	2

\*Ministry of Pensions Cases for Treatment combined with Training.



## RESULTS OF TREATMENT AT OUTSIDE SANATORIA.

			Much Improved	Improved	No change	Worse	Died	Remaining under Treatment
FEMALES.								
Adults	..	..	10	3	5	—	—	4
Children (under 16)	..	..	5	1	1	—	—	6
MALES.								
Adults	..	..	1	1	2	1	—	2
Children (under 16)	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	2

Table showing the Death Rate from Tubercular Diseases during the last 12 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.
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	·88	122	1·48	1·02
1921	87	1·05	·88	121	1·46	1·12
1922	89	1·06	—	117	1·39	—
1923	82	·96	—	102	1·24	—



(COPY OF SPECIAL REPORT).

## THE TREATMENT OF ADVANCED AND ACUTE CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Provision should be made for cases whose home conditions are unsuitable for nursing and isolation, for ex-service men, and for those who would not in an ordinary way be chargeable to the Guardians of the Poor.

Tuberculosis is said to run in families, but this is only because of infection in the house by the acute or advanced case. I am convinced that the home, and not the workshop, is the chief source of the disease.

Tuberculosis in this Borough, judging from the number of notifications, deaths and dispensary attendances over a period of four years, is stationary, but is capable of being lessened. Our provision for early cases and surgical cases in children is fairly good, but needs extending, while our provision for advanced and acute cases (with the exception of the Infirmary) is negligible. The building of a Hospital on the ground you possess adjoining the Isolation Hospital at Scartho may still be too expensive an undertaking, and probably sanction from the Ministry of Health would be difficult to obtain, but I would suggest that use be made of existing buildings, both at the Scartho and Laceby Hospitals of the Corporation. There is a ward at Laceby which will accommodate six men, and another at Scartho which would take four women. This accommodation would go a long way towards meeting the needs of the district, and would be a distinct advance towards the completion of our tuberculosis scheme. It should, however, be considered as only a temporary arrangement pending the erection of an "*ad hoc*" building.

The Lindsey County Council have no provision for advanced cases, and would only be too glad to pay us 50/- per week for any beds we might have available after providing for our own needs.

An increased number of patients at LACEBY would reduce the establishment charges (which are heavy at present) per capita, while staff charges would be increased £200 per annum. Assuming that £2 10s. per week each would cover the cost of the six extra patients, or £780 per annum, of which £390 is recoverable as grant, the maintenance of these patients should not exceed a farthing rate. The initial expenses towards furnishing and alteration would not be less than £100.

At SCARTH the staff would only be increased by one staff nurse at £60 per annum. The four patients would cost not more than £2 per week each, or £416 a year, of which £208 would be recoverable as grant, leaving about £250 to be found from the rates, or one-fourth of a penny, with about £20 for initial expenses in furnishings. The whole scheme should not cost the rates more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound, and might reasonably be tried as a tentative measure for one



year, subject to the approval of the Ministry, and pending their decision on an "*ad hoc*" building; I should estimate the latter to cost £3,000.

The present available accommodation at the SCARTHO ROAD INSTITUTION varies from 28 in the summer months to 18 in the winter months.

The housing conditions of some of the advanced cases are set out below, and are those found by the nurse on her visit after notification. The wonder is how any of the contacts escape infection. If a patient can be suitably isolated and nursed at home it is the best place for him, but no one can admit that the places mentioned in this list are suitable for the nursing and isolation of advanced and acute consumption.

G.M.—Hope Street. 4 rooms, two families, 10 inmates.

L.P.—Railway Street. 4 rooms, two families, 12 inmates.

M.B.—Stanley Street. 6 rooms, two families, 7 inmates.

E.S.—Chapman Street. 6 rooms, two families, 6 inmates; all using same living room.

E.W.—Chapman Street. 6 rooms, 9 inmates. Patient in room with three others.

A.B.—Eastgate Terrace. 4 rooms, two families, 6 inmates.

L.C.—Wellington Street. 4 rooms, 8 inmates.

F.C.—Haycroft Avenue. 3 rooms, 5 inmates, all sleep in one room.

J.H.—Albert Street. 2 rooms, 5 inmates.

5 other cases are known to have crowds of Tubercle Bacilli in their sputum, and 5 others were sharing a bed.

#### TO SUMMARISE :—

- (1) Advanced and acute cases of Tuberculosis require skilled nursing and attendance.
- (2) These are the cases which spread infection in the home.
- (3) Isolation is a very important health measure, and will benefit the community in the long run.
- (4) The larger the number of Tuberculosis patients in an Institution, the less the maintenance charges per capita, and the greater the grant.
- (5) County cases can be admitted at 50/- per week, if beds are available, and no local cases happen to be waiting.
- (6) Patients are within reasonable distance of their homes.
- (7) The removal of the helpless invalid relieves the family of the burden and expense of nursing and increasing poverty, gives the sanitary



Authority better facilities for thorough disinfection and cleansing, and gives the family a fighting chance against becoming infected themselves.

- (8) Hospital treatment ensures the patient being clean, comfortable and well fed during the remaining few months he may have to live, and will allow him all the freedom and comfort, consistent with proper control and management.
- (9) As a temporary expedient, by making use of existing accommodation and staff, it should not increase the rates more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound.
- (10) It is a proposition which will appeal to all the Medical Practitioners of the Borough, and one which will enlist their hearty co-operation.
- (11) The present conditions of overcrowding and unemployment add considerably to the urgency of some such scheme as I have endeavoured to delineate.
- (12) There are on an average 80 deaths per annum from pulmonary tuberculosis, of whom 10 die in districts outside, and 30 in Institutions, leaving 40 to die in their homes, often under conditions of overcrowding and general misery.

B. C. STEVENS,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

(COPY OF SPECIAL REPORT).

## **TUBERCULOSIS. THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECT.**

Tuberculosis accounts for 25 per cent. of the total yearly deaths in this country. No disease produces more pauperism and unemployment, and as the majority of cases are in the best working periods of their lives, the loss to the state in terms of work is enormous. When the bread winner is no longer able to work destitution follows quickly, and the vicious circle of disease and poverty is soon established. Apart from a purely eugenic point of view the poverty question alone is one cogent reason why consumptives should not marry.

Next in order to ex-service men, tuberculosis patients should have preference in getting more sanitary houses. In any housing scheme certain houses should be specially built to suit the requirements of the consumptive, such as verandah facing south, casement windows, etc. It seems essential that a good representative Care Committee, with funds at its disposal, should be established with the following objects in view, viz. :—

- (1) To find suitable work.
- (2) To provide help in the home.
- (3) To provide beds and bedding.



- (4) To provide extra nourishment.
- (5) To pay moving expenses to better houses.
- (6) To combat the employer's and fellow workmen's fear that the case is infectious if reasonable care is taken.

When a patient leaves a Sanatorium he will—

- (a) Return to his own employment and keep well, or
- (b) Break down and become destitute, or
- (c) Change his own work for something more suitable and do well, or
- (d) Try fresh work and afterwards advert to his former occupation, or
- (e) Do nothing as long as he can draw sick pay.

There are a few farm colonies for a small percentage of men, but beyond affording healthy work while training, the patient's prospects from a remunerative point of view are poor. In a large community the establishment of a tuberculosis employment bureau might be useful, and this should be in touch with the Labour Exchange, various employers of labour, Registry offices and the Public Health Department. Corporations might materially assist their rate-payers by employing some of them who are consumptives in the parks and other open places. The larger communities should also carefully go into the "pros and cons" of establishing a "village settlement" within their boundaries, where consumptives and their families could be housed, employed, given recreation and generally catered for, and determine whether such a colony, after the initial expenses of the lay-out, could not be made self-supporting. Much of the work like the laying out and draining of such an estate could be done by consumptives under a skilled foreman.

After farming and gardening there are other suitable occupations in civil life, such as :—

Driving	Messengers	Park Keepers and Attendants
Motoring	Postmen (not sorters)	Canvassing
Tram-conducting	Lamplighters	Newspaper selling
Window cleaning		

Other things being equal, the consumptive should be placed for certain work according to whether he has expectoration, and, if so, whether it contains tubercle bacilli or not, and again even if tubercle bacilli are present, and he is carefully trained and conscientiously uses his flask, he can be no danger to his fellow workmen. More consumption is spread in the bedroom than in the workshop.

The fight against consumption is still in its infancy, though much good has already been done, but the campaign must not be left to Public Health Authorities alone. Every influential society whose basis is humanity, no matter what else it boasts in, creed or politics, must take its share in the fight. Begin with



education of the public by propaganda work, continue by securing decent houses for everyone, finish by securing efficient means of curing the disease when detected, and finding suitable work for every patient who has undergone treatment and is considered fit for work. In order to prevent undue misery and more consumption the dependents must be provided for while the bread winner is away, and also when he returns and cannot earn enough to support them or himself at first.

This critical period of his wage earning capacity should be subsidised by the State, so that his health may not deteriorate through lack of sustenance and decent housing.

WITH REGARD TO EX-SERVICE MEN :—The United Services Fund helps men and their families in cases which are not attributable to or aggravated by war service.

FOR PENSIONERS :—There is a working arrangement between the Pensions Committee and the Labour Bureau. They are also assisted through the Kings' Roll Committee.

When the Tuberculosis Officer hears of the pending discharge of an ex-service man from a Sanatorium he should report to the Area Officer of the Ministry of Pensions, as follows :—

- (1) The date of the man's discharge.
- (2) His home conditions ; whether satisfactory or not.
- (3) What occupation the patient is best suited for.

I think that a Representative Care Committee should comprise :—

The Tuberculosis Sub-Committee.

A member of a Friendly Society.

A member of the Local Insurance Committee.

A member of the Ratepayers Association.

A member of the Guardians.

A member of the District Nursing Committee.

A Free Church Minister.

A Church of England Clergyman.

A Secretary and an Almoner.

The Committee, I suggest, should meet monthly at the Tuberculosis Dispensary or adjacent room, and should see cases and hear reports there from the Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse, and recommend for each special case the ways and means of assistance.



One of the chief aims of a Care Committee should be to help the patient to help himself, rather than allow him to be dependent on others. Caution is necessary therefore in giving financial assistance unless to tide the patient over a short period.

Another point for Care Committees is to see that men leaving treatment and training centres are encouraged to earn a livelihood at their new trade rather than go back to the old one, which may be quite unsuitable.

B. C. STEVENS,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

### CANCER.

It will be observed that the total number of deaths from this disease is higher than in any previous year.

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.	Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.
1912	68	·89	1917	64	·87
1913	89	1·14	1918	90	1·23
1914	98	1·24	1919	82	1·03
1915	84	1·16	1920	100	1·22
1916	83	1·13	1921	106	1·28
			1922	109	1·30
			1923	120	1·41

Quinquen.  
Av. 1·11

Quinquen.  
Av. 1·12.

The following special information on Cancer was issued to the public through the local Press :—

### CANCER.

The attention of the Health Committee has been drawn to the increasing number of deaths from Cancer both in this Borough and throughout the country generally.

In 1921 in England and Wales there were 46,022 deaths attributed to Cancer, or 1·21 out of every 1,000 persons died of Cancer. In the space of two generations the recorded mortality has trebled itself. This may to some extent be due to the people as a whole living to a greater age than they did 50 years ago, also to more accurate diagnosis and certification by medical practitioners, but there are other important factors as yet incompletely understood which contribute to the mortality from Cancer among all civilised races.

One thing that is definitely known about Cancer is that it arises in external and internal parts of the body which are *subjected for a prolonged period to some condition of chronic or constant irritation.*



To take a few instances :—

*Cancer of the Tongue and Cheek* following a constantly sore tongue as from smoking or syphilis or from a jagged tooth.

*Cancer of the Throat*—From irritation caused by dust, small ulcers and growths, or prolonged voice strain.

*Cancer of the Gullet*—Occurs only at the two narrowest parts which are subject to friction and irritation by ardent spirits, unmasticated food, etc.

*Cancer of the Stomach*—May supervene on ulcer of the stomach unless the ulcer has been healed or removed.

*Cancer of the Bowel*—Occurs chiefly at the bends where there is likely to be friction or irritation caused by the passage of the contents, especially if constipation is present.

*Cancer of the Liver*—After the irritation set up by gall-stones or alcohol.

*Cancer of the Male and Female generative organs*—From ulcerative conditions, discharges and lacerations which have not been treated and healed, thus becoming a chronic source of irritation. Also irritation may arise from neglect of personal cleanliness.

*Cancer of the Breast*—May supervene on chronic inflammation of the breast, or from trauma caused by blows or pressure, or from sore nipples left uncured.

*Cancer of the Skin*—From neglected ulcers or constant irritation produced by tar, soot or heat.

*What does chronic irritation do ?*

It upsets the balance between tissue waste and tissue repair. The cells of the body are being used up daily and replaced daily by new ones ; to keep in health these processes must balance, but if any tissue in the body gets undue irritation or undue stimulation cell production is greater than cell waste, and a swelling or lump is the result. This lump or mass of tissue may start a cancer or malignant growth.

*Diagnosis and Treatment.*

Cancer is often insidious and painless at the outset, and pain is not experienced until nerves are pressed on or involved. There are general symptoms, however, such as loss of weight and energy, anæmia, and general loss of tone and appetite, which should lead the patient to ask for a proper medical overhauling.

If there is a visible growth or ulceration a small piece should be removed by the doctor and sent to an expert for an opinion.



The patient should in cases where there is nothing visible or tangible ask for a careful X-ray examination at the nearest hospital.

All indolent sores or suspicious growths should be removed by a surgeon—the earlier the better.

*The danger is in delay.*

The public are warned not to treat themselves with nostrums and quack remedies as advertised, but to seek skilled medical or surgical advice. If there is nothing found fears are allayed, if there is a growth then its removal is the best chance of restoration to health.

Cancer is not an infectious nor a contagious disease, it is not proved to be hereditary, nor is it a disease of districts, houses or classes. Where, however, the cancer has broken through the skin and ulcerated, the discharges should be treated with antiseptic dressings and disinfectants are useful, and the bedding should be sterilised after death.

*Things to avoid where possible.*

Circumstances giving rise to mental worry and anxiety, hurried and irregular meals, excesses and bad habits of every kind, overwork and loss of sleep. Avoid coarse and indigestible food.

*Things to strive for.*

A carefully chosen and mixed diet, being abstemious with meat and alcohol, but generous in the use of fruit and vegetables; proper rest for a tired body and proper exercise for an indolent one; scrupulous personal cleanliness, attention to the teeth, and all the simple rules of health.

B. C. STEVENS, M.D., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

(Published by the authority of the County Borough of Grimsby Public Health Committee).

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Doctors were called in to assist Midwives on 99 occasions of difficulty, and their fees have been paid by the Local Supervising Authority, and repayments in part or whole obtained where the income permits of it.

At the Ante-Natal Clinic 163 cases made 293 attendances, of whom 42 were recommended for treatment.

Three Home Helps were employed in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare work.

One is permanently employed, being paid a retaining fee of 10s. per week when not working, and 25s. per week when in attendance on a case. The other two are only called upon in case of necessity, when they are paid 25s. per week.

27 cases were attended by the Home Helps during the year, and a sum of £10 14s. was recovered from these cases. Owing to unemployment and distress there has again been great difficulty in recovering any payment from the people where Home Helps have attended.

CENTRES.			<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Babies.</i>	<i>Children.</i>
Total attendances in 1922	..	..	13,586	8,957	5,212
" " 1923	..	..	13,902	9,625	6,941
Increase of attendances of Mothers in 1923			..	..	.. 316
" " Babies		"	..	..	.. 668
" " Children		"	..	..	.. 1,729
" " all groups		"	..	..	.. 2,713

There were 41 fewer births in 1923 than in the previous year.

#### Number of consultations at Centres

Hamilton Street	..	..	..	1,747
Watkin Street	..	..	..	928
Municipal Hall	..	..	..	894
Total	..	..	..	<u>3,569</u>

#### DISTRIBUTION OF DRIED MILK AND FOOD.

12,991 lb. packages (or 115 cwts. 111 lbs.) were distributed at the Welfare Centres, made up as follows:—

	<i>Sales.</i>		<i>Gifts.</i>	
	cwts.	lbs.	cwts.	lbs.
Hamilton Street	..	37 53	22	23
Watkin Street	..	17 53	3	38
Municipal Hall	..	23 97	11	71
		<u>78 91</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>20</u>



The following number of expectant and nursing mothers were allowed free help during the year :—

Hamilton Street .. ..	231
Watkin Street .. ..	46
Municipal Hall .. ..	106
	—
	383
	—

### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

	Hamilton Street. (3 Sessions weekly)			Watkin Street.			Municipal Hall.		
	Mothers	Babies	Children	Mothers	Babies	Children	Mothers	Babies	Children
No. of names in books ..	687	—	—	322	—	—	419	—	—
No. of attendances	7341	5036	3644	2733	1925	1665	3828	2664	1632
Average .. ..	159·58	—	—	63·55	—	—	78·12	—	—
In 1922 the numbers were ..	6918	4537	2565	3118	2229	1320	3550	2191	1327

### STATISTICS (1923).

Population in 1923 .. .. .	84,650
Registrar General's estimate for Birth-rate, 1923-24 .. ..	85,620
No. of Registered Births .. .. .	1,962
No. of Notified Births .. .. .	1,541
No. of Still Births .. .. .	49
No. of Illegitimate Births .. .. .	103
Birth Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	23·17
Deaths of Infants under 1 year .. .. .	153
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births .. .. .	77·9
Maternal Mortality :—	
1. From Puerperal Fever .. .. .	—
2. From other complications of Child-birth .. .. .	8
No. of notified cases of Puerperal Fever .. .. .	1
No. of notified cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum (Doctors 7, Midwives 2) .. .. .	9
No. of Midwives practising in the Borough .. .. .	
Independent .. .. .	15
Employed by D.N.A. .. .. .	6
Subsidised by Wesleyan Mission .. .. .	3

No. of Midwives trained	..	..	..	..	..	16
No. of Midwives untrained	..	..	..	..	..	8
Percentages of cases attended by Midwives	..	..	..	..	..	60%
Percentage of cases in which Midwives send for Medical help	..	..	..	..	..	9%

#### Infant Welfare Centres.

No. of names in books, 1923	..	..	..	..	..	1,428
No. of attendances of Mothers	..	..	..	..	..	13,902
Average attendance per Session	..	..	..	..	..	76.55

#### Health Visiting.

No. of first visits	..	..	..	..	..	1,777
„ revisits	..	..	..	..	..	13,137
„ Ante-natal visits	..	..	..	..	..	401
„ Ante-natal Clinic cases	..	..	..	..	..	163

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

		Cases.		Vision un-impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.	
		Notified.	Treated.					
			At Home.					In Hospital.
Doctors	..	7	9	—	7	1	—	
Midwives	..	2						

Of the 611 re-visits paid over a period of about three weeks,

62.3 per cent. were breast fed.

37.7 per cent. were artificially fed.

During that same period, of 55 first visits,

49 were paid to breast fed babies.

6 were paid to artificially fed babies.

*i.e.* 89.1 per cent. were breast fed from the beginning.

10.9 per cent. were artificially fed from the beginning

Of 50 babies breast fed when first visited :—

39 were still breast fed at three months.

30 were still breast fed at six months.

11 were artificially fed when re-visited.

From the above figures it would seem that at least 60 per cent. of all babies are breast fed during at least six months of their life, and that when once breast feeding has been well established over the third month, it is more or less likely to continue with proper care and supervision.



At the Ante-Natal Clinic:—

8 cases were referred for treatment for Tuberculosis.

7 cases were referred for treatment for Venereal Diseases.

15 cases were referred for treatment for other diseases to their own Doctor.

12 cases were referred for treatment for other diseases to the Grimsby Hospital.

Number of cases of Venereal Diseases referred from Infant Welfare Centres for treatment—21.

Total Number of Cases	Cured.	Improved.	No Change.	Dead C.S.	Died of other intercurrent Diseases.
21	5	11	1	2	2

Total number seen at Venereal Diseases Clinic .. .. 10

Total number treated elsewhere .. .. 11

41 visits were paid to midwives during the year in connection with the inspection of midwives.

Whenever possible, Ante-Natal cases are seen at the Ante-Natal Clinic, but in many cases when patients cannot be persuaded to attend there, supervision is carried on at the Infant Welfare Clinics. Co-operation between midwives and Health Visitors is essential, and I am glad to say a considerable proportion of Ante-Natal cases is referred by practising midwives. The need for a Maternity Home is very urgent, firstly for those abnormal cases for whose hospital treatment there is at present practically no provision, and secondly for those cases where, owing to existing housing conditions, delivery at home is almost impracticable, and scarcely within the bounds of decorum.

At present a certain amount of assistance is given by the home helps employed.

An observation ward for marasmic babies and difficult feeding cases is also urgently needed. In such cases careful observation and carrying out of instructions by a trained nurse frequently produces a healthy baby, in a fraction of the time which would elapse under home treatment. Thereby no discredit is intended to the mother's care, but rather it is realised that her efforts are hampered by over-worry and attention to household duties.

There has been a steady increase in attendance at all centres except Watkin Street, where the numbers have been considerably diminished owing to a new centre having been instituted by the County Maternity and Child Welfare scheme for Little Coates. As the numbers there are smaller there ought now



to be more opportunity for teaching than formerly, when the premises were greatly overcrowded. Unfortunately, little in the way of special classes can be done at the other centres owing to lack of space. The new centre opened at Hamilton Street in February, 1923, is a great improvement on that at Albert Street, but even there, special classes are carried on with difficulty owing to crowded sessions. In spite of this lack of special training it is most encouraging to note the raising of the standard of mothercraft; this, one would think, must be due to the systematic visiting and good advice given by the Health Visitors.

The birth rate is rather lower than in 1922, viz., 23·17 per 1000, as compared with 23·94 per 1000, but is greater than that for England and Wales, and for 105 Great Towns.

421 births were not notified during 1923, chiefly doctor's cases; that is 21·45 per cent. of the total births could not be visited until at least six weeks of age, when they were notified by the Registrar of Births. This means that in many cases the young baby has already had its diet altered unfavourably, and that the Health Visitor's advice in feeding comes too late to establish breast feeding. On the whole, however, it seems as if breast feeding were increasing. Of 50 babies breast fed when first visited 39 were still breast fed at the next visit three months later.

One finds many young mothers attending infant welfare centres more for the sake of learning how best to manage and feed a baby, than for the sake of obtaining free and cheaper milk, and free medical advice for sick babies.

Of the 153 infant deaths more than half (51·6 per cent.) were due to Atrophy and Premature Birth, all largely preventable by adequate ante-natal care and efficient nursing and management of the infant in its first few weeks of life.

23·5 per cent. of deaths were due to Pulmonary diseases and 11·7 per cent. to Diarrhoea and Gastro-intestinal diseases. This last figure is low, owing to climatic conditions in 1923—prolonged cold weather with a short wet summer being unfavourable for the propagation of flies.

The number of still births for the year was 49, as compared with 90 in 1922, and 107 in 1921, showing a considerable improvement.

The infant mortality rate for 1923 is lower than it has ever been in Grimsby, though still appreciably higher than that for England and Wales.

Of the 153 infant deaths 12 were illegitimate, that is 7·84 per cent. of the total infant deaths.

= 11·65 per cent. of the total illegitimate births.

= 116·50 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

In 1922, 121 illegitimate infants were born, that is, 6·04 per cent. of total births. In 1923, 103 illegitimate infants were born, that is, 5·24 per cent. of total births.



Of the 153 deaths of infants under one year, 27—or 17·5 per cent.—occurred in babies who had at some time or other attended an infant welfare centre. The majority of these deaths are from acute intercurrent disease, either bronchopneumonia or acute gastro-enteritis.

Practically all the deaths from gastro-enteritis occurred in bottle fed babies, thus showing the advantage of breast fed over artificially fed infants, and the protection afforded by breast feeding.

### HEALTH VISITING.

Number of first visits paid—1,777.

Number of re-visits paid—13,137

This works out at an average rate per health visitor per week at 81·6 visits, a rather higher rate of visiting than the Ministry of Health demands. Assuming that the number of children to be visited yearly remains more or less constant, very few cases are overlooked, but on the other hand it is doubtful if such over-pressure is going to produce the best type of work from the health visitors. Certainly there has been much more work done since the appointment of a fourth health visitor, but there is still ample scope for another, who could be most profitably employed as superintendent of the various centres, and to give special training in mother-craft and general hygiene.

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

8,559 attendances were made at the V.D. Clinic during 1923, comprising 6,897 from the Borough and 1,662 from the district of the Lindsey County Council.

So far no beds have been reserved for the treatment of these diseases.

An Orderly, who is also a dispenser, together with a trained Nurse, are in constant attendance at the Clinic. The Medical Officer has five sessions weekly and two at Lincoln.

Two Cinema Lectures were given in the Town Hall last September by Col. Ellis, one for women in the afternoon, and one for men in the evening. Both were very well attended.

Persons giving a Grimsby address were treated elsewhere as follows:—

Greenwich—Syphilis, 1 case ; 3 attendances.

South Shields—Gonorrhœa, 2 cases ; 30 attendances.

Tynemouth—Gonorrhœa, 2 cases ; 5 attendances.

Outsiders and foreigners treated at Grimsby were as follows :—

Syphilis—31 cases, 56 attendances.

Gonorrhœa—36 cases, 88 attendances.

Addresses given :—

Aberdeen	Lowestoft.
Derby.	Manchester.
Edinburgh	Newport.
Fife.	Newcastle.
Gorleston-on-Sea.	Plymouth.
Gravesend.	Poplar.
Berwick.	South Shields.
Larne.	Streatham.
Denmark .	Sweden.
Germany.	Other foreigners.

Pathological examinations made at other Centres than the recognised one are 12.







9. Examinations of Pathological material :—	For detection of			For Wasserman Reaction.
	Spirochetes	Gonococci.	Other Organisms	
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre .. .. .	—	73	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory .. .. .	8	31	—	349

**Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.**

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Grimsby.	Lindsey	TOTAL.
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—			
Syphilis .. .. .	75	41	116
Soft chancre .. .. .	8	4	12
Gonorrhoea .. .. .	131	51	182
Conditions other than venereal .. .. .	80	33	113
Total .. .. .	294	129	423
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area .. .. .	6897	1662	8559
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area .. .. .	—	—	—
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzol compounds given in the :—	860	360	1220
1. Out-patient Clinic			
2. In-patient Dept. to patients residing in each area .. .. .	—	—	—
E. Give the names of arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses.	Novarsenobillon .15 to .6 gm. Galyl .005 gm. Sulfarsenol .01 gm		
F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre.	Primary & Early Secondary. Two .45 and Six .6 gm. for first course. One month's rest. If W/R negative 1 more course of six .6 gm. Late cases. Three, four, five or more courses Pil. Hutchinson, all cases. Sulfarsenol .24 to .6 gm. Children .06 to .12 gm., .18 to .24 according to age		
G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page.	One course is always given after a negative Wassermann to confirm it.  After a negative D/O a monthly wash test is given for first year, and a three monthly for the second year.		



**POLICE WORK FOR 1923.**

Home Visits paid .. .. .	116
Consultations at office or house .. .. .	250
Visits to Police Station .. .. .	47
Examination of Prisoners .. .. .	16
Examination of Recruits .. .. .	9
Attendances at Court .. .. .	3

**SCAVENGING.**

The following figures have been kindly supplied by the Cleansing Superintendent :—

**COLLECTION OF HOUSE REFUSE (DAY).**

Total loads collected .. .. .	14,979
Deposited at the Destructor .. .. .	10,365
"    "    Pulverizers .. .. .	1,195
"    to Farmers, Allotments, &c. .. .. .	531
"    for reclaiming land .. .. .	2,888

**COLLECTION OF PRIVY BOXES (NIGHT).**

Total loads collected .. .. .	1,084
Deposited in Railway trucks .. .. .	819
"    on the land .. .. .	243
"    at the Pulverizers .. .. .	22

To be used for agricultural purposes.

**DESTRUCTOR (6 CELLS).**

	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.
House refuse delivered to .. .. .	13,004	10	1			
Sundry refuse delivered to .. .. .	278	13	0			
				13,283	3	1
Rough Clinkers removed .. .. .				3,707	19	3
(Sold) Fine Ash .. .. .				734	11	2
Fluedust .. .. .				64	7	3
Graded Clinkers .. .. .				45	11	1
Scrap Metal .. .. .				170	9	0

**PULVERIZERS (2).**

House refuse delivered to .. .. .	1,195 loads
Nightsoil delivered to .. .. .	22 "
Street Sweepings delivered to .. .. .	4 "
Manure disposed of by rail	160 truck loads.
"    "    "    road	331 cart or wagon loads.

## STREET SCAVENGING (DAY AND NIGHT).

Totals loads collected	..	..	..	..	..	8,259
Tipped at Holme Hill Brick Pit	..	..	..	..	..	2,987
Tipped for allotments and land, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	3,624
Tipped for reclaiming land	..	..	..	..	..	1,644
Tipped at Pulverizers	..	..	..	..	..	4

## STREET WATERING.

2,040 Motor loads      2,709,800 gallons sprinkled.  
 3,160 Horse      „

## SNOW REMOVAL.

223 loads tipped at Holme Hill Brick Pit, and sewers.



**REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLIC  
HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.**

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1923.

1.—MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM:

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which preservative was reported to be present, and percentage of preservative found in each sample.
Milk .. ..	215	Nil
Cream .. ..	3	1 (17·5 grains per pound Boric Acid)

2.—CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

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

(i) Correct statements made .. ..	(Labels not affixed
(ii) Statements incorrect .. ..	in any case.)

Total .. ..

(iii) Percentage of preservative found in  
each sample .. ..

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(i) Above 35 per cent. .. ..	(Not stated by
	Analyst).

(ii) Below 35 per cent. .. ..
-------------------------------

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed—1.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with and action taken.

See No. 4.—Other observations.

3.—THICKENING SUBSTANCES.—Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found—NIL.



#### 4.—OTHER OBSERVATIONS (IF ANY)—

Two of the Cream samples were certified as "Genuine."

One sample (No. 248) contained 17.5 grains of Boric Acid per lb.

Not until purchase was completed was the Sampling Inspector informed the cream was Preserved Cream, and the absence of the label was explained by the fact that the vendor had not received the altered labels, viz., 0.4%.

The vendor offered a written explanation of the facts to the Public Health Committee, which was accepted, the Committee warning him it must not recur.

#### PASTEURISED MILK.

Of all the grades and varieties of milk dealt with in the Milk (Special Designations) Order of 1923, it would appear that Pasteurised Milk is the only practicable one in the light of our present inadequate arrangements for obtaining clean and tubercle-free milk.

As Pasteurised Milk has come to stay, it might be opportune to state briefly a few facts and suggestions regarding it.

1. Pasteurisation must be properly done if milk is to be rendered safe, its keeping qualities improved, and its nutritive properties not appreciably affected.

2. The object of Pasteurisation is to destroy, by heat, disease-producing organisms, and to reduce those which cause milk to go sour; without at the same time altering the physical and chemical characters of the milk.

3. This can be done by heating milk to a temperature of 145° F. for thirty minutes. The temperature of boiling water being 212° F., it will be seen that the pasteurising temperature is practically two-thirds of that of boiling water.

4. This Pasteurising temperature kills the organisms of tuberculosis, diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid, the virus of foot and mouth disease, and the organisms producing epidemics of septic sore throat. It will also kill organisms associated with manure, dirty hands, and dirty utensils.

5. Pasteurising is not to be a cloak for improving dirty milk. The milk must be produced under clean conditions, or the dirt must be separated before Pasteurisation is begun.

6. Pasteurised milk will go sour, as all the Lactic Acid bacilli are not killed off, being in a sporing stage and highly resistant to heat; but pasteurised milk will keep longer than ordinary milk, and will go sour before it putrefies.

7. The cream (fat) and the proteins (milk albumin) are not affected by the temperature of pasteurisation. The vitamins are not affected unless it be



that the autiscorbutic (anti-scurvy) property is a trifle weakened. The taste is unaffected.

8. Pasteurised Milk requires as much care in its subsequent handling and treatment as raw milk. It must be rapidly cooled after heating, and should be dispensed from the clean bottles in which it is sold.

9. Dirty milk which has been pasteurised does not keep so well as clean milk, therefore it will pay farmers and milk producers to have the raw milk as clean as possible.

10. Commercial Pasteurisation is done by:—

(a) "*Flash* Pasteurisers" (uncertain and unreliable).

(b) "*Retarders*." "Flow retarder" is a better name than "continuous flow pasteuriser." An apparatus of this kind to be 100% efficient must allow the whole of the milk entering it to be retained for thirty minutes at a temperature of 145° F. This seldom obtains in practice.

(c) "*Holder*" pasteurisers."

This is a tank with a water jacket. The milk in the tank is heated by steam forced into the water jacket. As a paying commercial proposition a series of tanks are necessary to ensure continuous action.

(d) *Pasteurisation of Milk in Bottles.*

Milk so treated keeps longer than that treated in bulk. The service is also facilitated.

All Pasteurisers should be fitted with some form of automatic time-temperature recorder so as to check both and record the same on a chart.

The *two essentials* for any given quantity of milk are *thirty minutes* and a continuous temperature of *145 degrees* on the Fahrenheit Thermometer scale.

## HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24

### 1.—UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	..	3340
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	..	..	..	Nil
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	Nil



(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 .. .. .	3136
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## 2.—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 .. ..	2976
--	------

## 3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

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

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	2
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) by owners .. .. .	2
(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 .. .. .	Nil

### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied :	
(a) by owners .. .. .	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners .. ..	Nil

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

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



FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1921.

# ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1923, for the County Borough  
of Grimsby,

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection  
with FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

## 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Inspections. (2)	Number of Written	
		Notices. 3	Prosecutions. 4
Factories (including Factory Laundries) .. ..	5	5	—
Workshops, General (including Workshop Laundries) ..	491	23	—
Bakehouses .. .. .	357	17	—
Offensive Trades .. .. .	882	15	—
Food Making-up Premises .. .. .	75	2	—
Total .. .. .	1810	62	—

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects		
(1)	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—			
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	10	10	
Other nuisances .. .. .	35	35	
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient .. .. .	3	3
	unsuitable or defective .. .. .	14	14
	not separate for sexes .. .. .	4	4
Total .. .. .	66	66	

### 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.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).	
	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.							
	Outworkers.		Outworkers.														
	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, &c. (2) cleaning & washing }	36	31	30	5	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Furniture and upholstery	6	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nets other than wire nets	4	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total .. ..	46	39	69	5	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	



**4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.**

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.								Number.
(1)								(2)
Workshops (General)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	523
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Food Making-up Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Total number of Workshops on Register								712

**5.—OTHER MATTERS.**

Class.								Number.
(1)								(2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—								Nil
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901)—								
Notified by H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Reports (of action taken) sent to H M. Inspector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of the whole District during 1923 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
1921	82,330	..	2173	26'39	980	11'90	55	55	222	102	980	11'90
1922	83,600	..	2003	24'00	1130	13'51	62	45	187	93	1090	13'1
1923	84,650	..	1962	23'17	925	10'92	58	47	153	77'9	914	10'79

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	} 3,260	Total population at all ages	82,329	} At Census of 1921
1923		Total families or separate occupiers	17,994	
		"	"	
		"	18,171	



TABLE 2.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1923.

Name of District—Grimsby C.B.

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.
Scarlet Fever ..	137	2	16	100	11	8	..	..
Diphtheria ..	81	1	19	44	11	6	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..	24	..	1	4	5	6	7	1
Puerperal Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	14	..	..	2	1	4	7	..
Totals ..	271	10	36	154	29	27	14	1
Tuberculosis :—								
Pulmonary ..	156							
Other forms ..	38							

TABLE 2a.—Notifications for Year ending December 31st, 1923.

WARDS.	Humber	Well.	Clee.	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow.	Central	Hainton	Alex.	Victoria	S.W.	South.	Total.
Scarlet Fever ..	13	17	35	8	12	6	7	10	12	2	11	4	137
Diphtheria ..	4	6	14	5	14	5	2	9	8	3	3	8	81
Enteric Fever	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4
Erysipelas ..	1	—	3	1	1	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	14
Pneumonia ..	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	1	3	2	2	1	24
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	7
Encephalitis													
Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Cerebro-Spinal ..													
Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ..	22	26	55	16	29	14	18	22	28	10	18	13	271

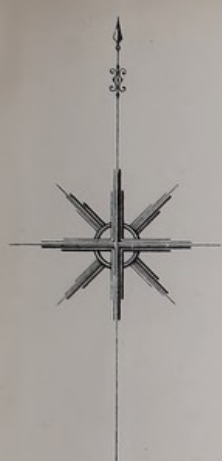
TABLE 2b.—Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.

WARDS.	Humber	Well.	Clee.	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Central	Hainton	Alex.	Victoria	S.W.	South.	Outside District	Total.
Scarlet Fever	8	11	21	7	2	2	8	8	10	2	2	3	12	96
Diphtheria ..	2	6	11	4	10	4	2	6	7	3	3	10	7	75
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	4
Other Causes	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5
Total ..	10	18	34	12	12	6	10	14	19	7	5	13	20	180



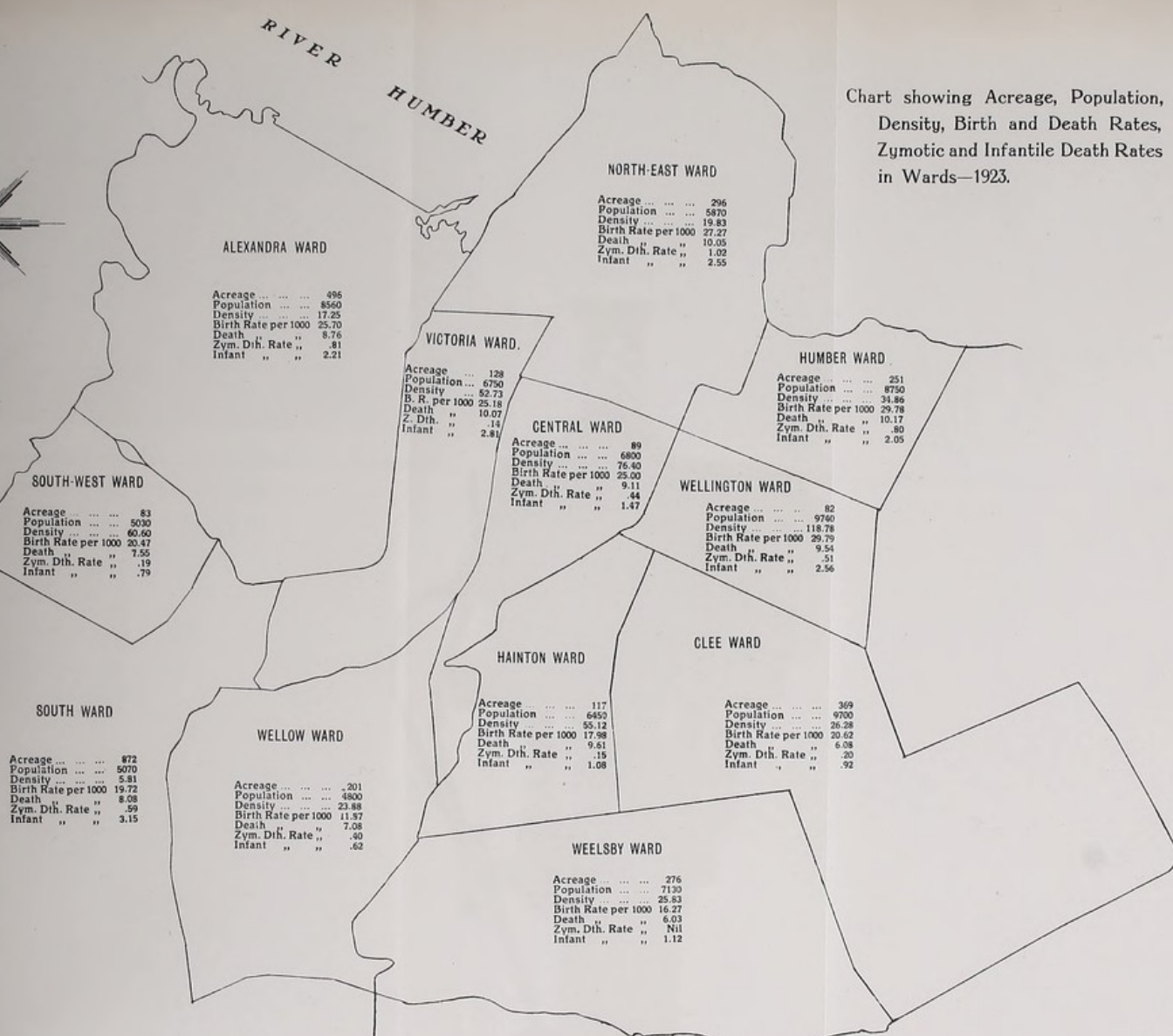
TABLE 3.

Causes of Death.	ANALYSIS OF NETT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE.									
	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 up-wards	Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	II
ALL CAUSES										
Enteric Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	14	5	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. .. .	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Meningitis .. .. .	5	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. .. .	82	1	1	..	3	19	39	16	3	16
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	15	..	1	..	3	6	2	1	2	5
Cancer, malignant disease .. .. .	120	..	..	..	2	..	4	69	45	30
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Diseases of Digestive System .. .. .	15	2	..	..	1	3	3	2	4	7
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc. .. .. .	77	4	4	1	1	3	4	26	34	18
Heart Disease .. .. .	109	..	..	..	1	3	15	46	44	13
Convulsions .. .. .	7	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	70	18	1	1	1	1	3	11	34	9
Broncho-Pneumonia .. .. .	36	14	8	..	2	..	2	5	5	5
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	28	1	2	2	1	1	4	7	10	8
Other Respiratory Diseases .. .. .	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	2
Diarrhoea, &c. .. .. .	18	15	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. .. .	12	..	..	1	1	1	5	4	..	9
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Acute and Chronic Nephritis .. .. .	29	..	..	1	1	4	1	9	13	2
Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .. .. .	9	1	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth .. .. .	79	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Suicide .. .. .	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	2
Other Deaths from Violence .. .. .	24	..	3	2	3	5	6	2	3	15
Other Defined Diseases .. .. .	90	6	1	1	8	2	15	29	28	28
Senile Decay .. .. .	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	22
Totals .. .. .	925	153	29	12	29	54	117	237	294	202



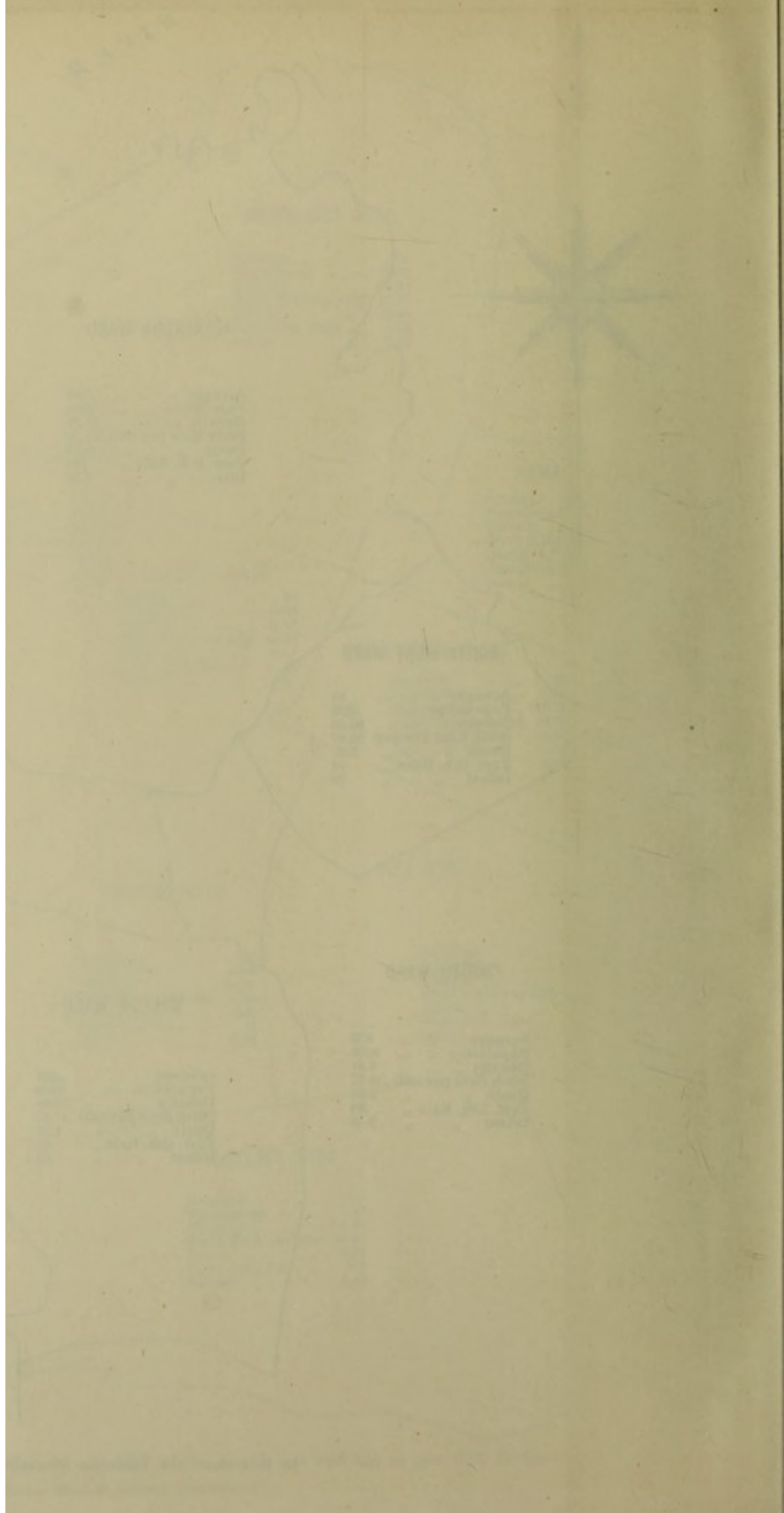
RIVER  
HUMBER

Chart showing Acreage, Population,  
Density, Birth and Death Rates,  
Zymotic and Infantile Death Rates  
in Wards—1923.



In this chart the Infantile Mortality is given as per 1000 of the population and not as per 1000 Births—  
this latter rate is shewn elsewhere.

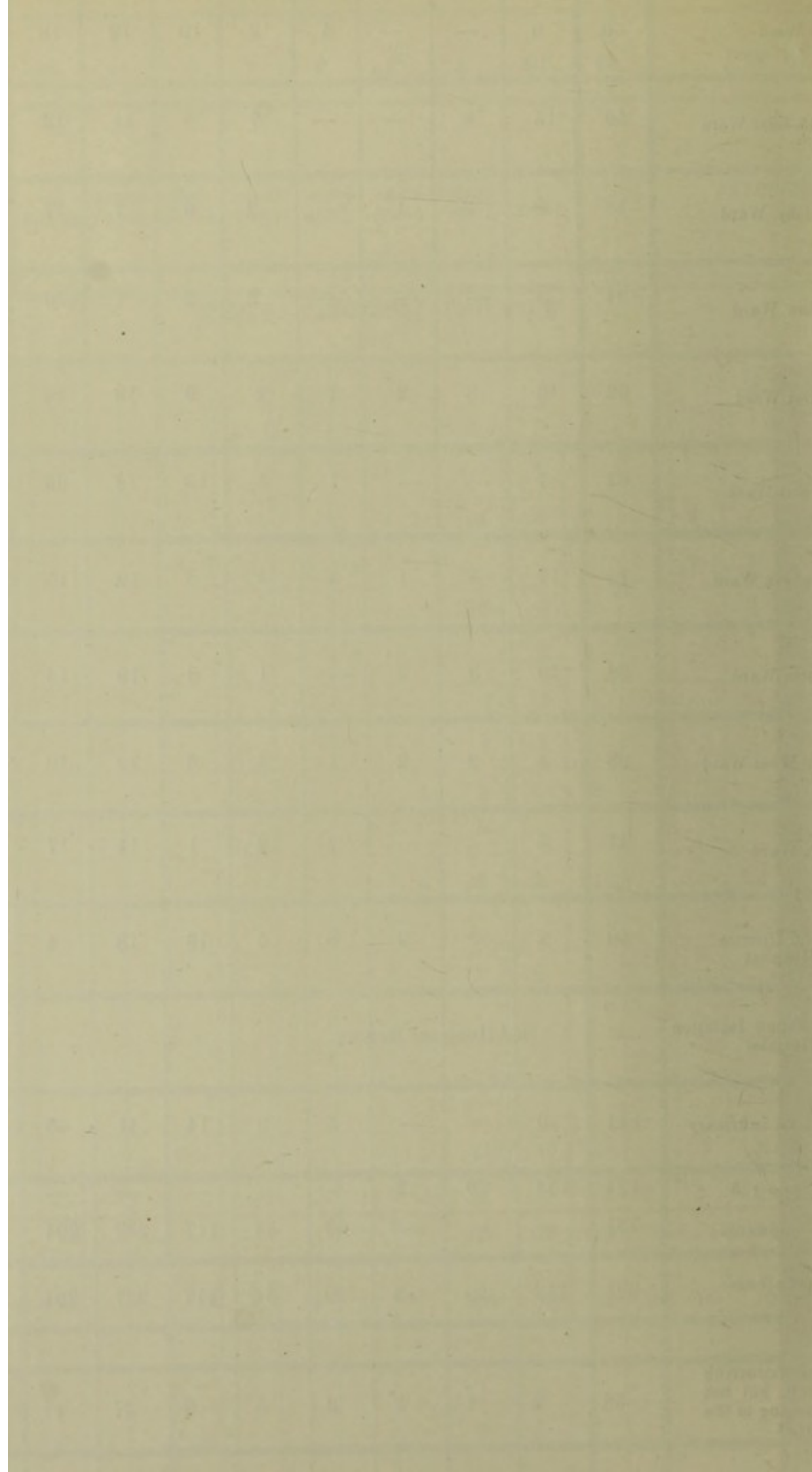




## Annual Report, 1923.

Annual Report, 1923.										Zymotic Diseases.										All other Diseases.																				Totals.					
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 up-wards.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria & Croup	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dartaria	Influenza and Infusional Pneumonia	Dysentery of the Bowels and Blood Vomits	Dysentery of the Bowels and Spinal Cord	Phthisis (Consumption Tuberculosis)	Tuberculosis Meningitis	Other Tuberculosis Diseases	Breastitis	Boosteria-Pneumonia (Except Infantile)	Pneumonia (other than Influenza)	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	Syphilis	Convulsions	Cerebral Palsy and Infantile Birth and Marasmus	Accidents & Diseases of Parturition	Cancer	Apoplexy and Paralysis	Cerebral Liver and Alcoholism	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	Strabismus	Violent Deaths	Suicides	Rheumatic Fever	Diseases of the Skin (Excluding Scabies)	Other Defined Diseases	TOTAL.	ALL AGES TOTAL.		
Hamber Ward	89	18	2	2	3	4	11	16	33	Under 5						1	6							1	5	1			2	6											22				
										5 up-wards								15	7	7			2	6	1	1		1		8		1	5	6							7	67	89		
Wellington Ward	98	25	3	—	2	8	11	22	22	Under 5									4	1			7	1				1	9	1										1	1	28			
										5 up-wards						1	2	11	2	12			1	5	1	1			1	9				1	5						1	3	9	65	98
Clee Ward	59	9	—	—	1	2	10	19	18	Under 5														1	2				4														9		
										5 up-wards									9	2	6		1	5	1				1	6				4	5	1	1	1			7	50	59		
North-East Ward	59	15	6	—	—	7	5	14	12	Under 5						5			1				3	2					2	8													21		
										5 up-wards							1	5	3			1	2	3	2	4	2					5		1	1	4	1				2	38	59		
Westby Ward	43	8	1	1	—	3	6	7	17	Under 5																1			6														2	10	
										5 up-wards									3	2	6			2		2					4		1	3	8						2	33	43		
Wellow Ward	34	3	—	—	—	2	2	7	20	Under 5						2													1														3		
										5 up-wards								10	1	1			1	3	1	1					8			2	2						1	31	34		
Central Ward	62	10	3	2	1	2	9	16	19	Under 5						1	1								3	3	1			6														15	
										5 up-wards							1	5	5	8					7		3			1	7			2	3							5	47	62	
Hainton Ward	62	7	—	—	1	3	13	13	25	Under 5									1						1				4														1	7	
										5 up-wards								1	13	5	7		2	4						8	7	2		2	1						2	5	55	62	
Alexander Ward	75	17	5	1	5	4	8	10	16	Under 5						5	2							1	1	2			11														1	23	
										5 up-wards								10	6	8				2	1	1	1				13			1	1	2					1	5	52	75	
Victoria Ward	68	19	3	2	—	1	8	19	16	Under 5						1			2	1	1	3	4	2				1	9															24	
										5 up-wards									7	5	7	1	3				1			12			4	2								2	44	68	
South-West Ward	38	5	3	2	1	2	3	12	10	Under 5									1	1					2			3															2	10	
										5 up-wards								1	1	6	2	1			1	1	2			5			1	1							1	5	28	38	
South Ward	41	5	—	—	2	2	1	14	17	Under 5						1													4															5	
										5 up-wards								2	6	6	1			2	2	1				6	1			8	1						5	86	41		
General District Hospital	58	2	3	2	8	5	16	18	4	Under 5									2	1																						1	1	7	
										5 up-wards																				1	9	8									4	13	51	58	
Corporation Isolation Hospital	—	See Hospital Report								Under 5																																			
										5 up-wards																																			
Poor Law Infirmary	144	10	—	—	5	9	14	41	65	Under 5						1									1				8															10	
										5 up-wards									11	17	16			5	9	4	7	1			1	21			2	22	1	1			2	14	134	144	
Total under 5	194	153	29	12	—	—	—	—	—	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	13	17	—	1	9	1	2	1	19	24	4	—	—	6	79	1	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	—	2	8	194			
Total 5 upwards	731	—	—	—	29	54	117	237	294	5 up-wards	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	108	68	81	3	14	51	12	24	10	—	1	—	8	120	11	3	28	60	19	4	2	13	82	731	925		
Total at all ages	925	153	29	12	29	54	117	237	294	At all ages	—	—	—	—	—	14	18	7	109	77	82	5	15	70	36	28	10	—	7	79	9	120	12	3	29	60	24	4	2	15	90	925			
Deaths occurring within, but not belonging to the District	58	2	1	1	2	5	6	27	14	Under 5									6	4				2		3			1												1	4			
										5 up-wards																																2	10	54	58





## GRIMSBY BOROUGH.

TABLE 4.—Infant Mortality.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL CAUSES .. .. .										
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	2	5
Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purulent Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cerebral Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Encephalitis (not Tuberculous) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	4
Convulsions .. .. .	2	1	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	6
Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tracheitis .. .. .	1	..	3	1	5	5	3	3	2	18
Whooping Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	1	4	14
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Rhœsia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	5
Peritonitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	4	9
Enteritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alimentary System .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Asphyxiation, Overlying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumothorax .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Genital Malformations .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
Immature Birth .. .. .	26	3	..	2	31	3	1	..	..	35
Stunted, Debility and Marasmus .. .. .	14	1	4	3	22	12	5	1	1	41
Other Causes .. .. .	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	7
Totals .. .. .	45	6	7	8	66	33	28	10	16	153



MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

Port Sanitary District of GRIMSBY. PORT 5.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1923.

Total No. of Aliens arriving at the Port including those in transit and transmigrants, but excluding Alien Seamen.		No. of temporary visitors, i.e. Aliens whose stay in this country will not exceed 3 months.			No. of Aliens who intend to settle permanently or remain in this country for more than 3 months.			Aliens in Transit.			Transmigrants	
Total Number.	Number subjected to Medical Inspection.*	Total Number.	Number subjected to Medical Examination.†	Number of Certificates issued.	Total Number.	Number subjected to Medical Examination.†	Number of Certificates issued.	Total Number	Number subjected to Medical Examination.†	Number of Certificates issued.	Total Number	Number subjected to Medical Examination.†
3760	3484	561	25	Nil	121	121	Nil	96	96	Nil	2982	154

\* The term "Inspection" relates to the preliminary inspection of aliens as they pass before the Medical Inspector.

† The term "Medical Examination" relates to detailed medical examination.

## PARTICULARS RELATING TO DETAILED MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ALIENS.

- 6.—Aliens, who were subjected to detailed medical examination, and were not certified by Medical Inspector .. .. . 396
- 7.—Number of each of the following certificates issued by the Medical Inspector of Aliens :—
- (a) Certificate that an alien is a lunatic, idiot, or mentally deficient Nil
  - (b) Certificate that, for medical reasons, it is undesirable that an alien should be permitted to land .. .. . Nil
  - (c) Certificate that an alien is suffering from some disease, defect, or deformity which may interfere with his capacity to support himself or his dependants .. .. . Nil
  - (d) Certificate that an alien is suffering from one of the acute infectious diseases .. .. . Nil
  - (e) Certificate that for the purposes of an adequate medical examination it is necessary for the alien to land in order that he may be examined ashore .. .. . Nil

## TRANSMIGRANTS.

(See Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Additional Instructions to Medical Inspectors issued by the Minister of Health in April, 1921).

- 8.—Number of certificates of the cleansing of verminous transmigrants given by the Medical Inspector of Aliens to the Immigration Officer .. Nil
- 9.—Number of medical certificates in respect of transmigrants suffering from trachoma, favus, etc., given to the Immigration Officer .. .. Nil

## PARTICULARS RELATING TO ALIEN TRAFFIC.

- 10.—Total number of passenger vessels carrying aliens which arrived during the year .. .. . 264
- Number of passenger vessels dealt with by Medical Inspector of Aliens 214
- 11.—Total number of cargo vessels carrying alien passengers which arrived during the year .. .. . 54
- Number of cargo vessels dealt with by Medical Inspector of Aliens .. 23
- 12.—Any other vessels in connection with which the Medical Inspector has had to take action in regard to Aliens. Give full particulars Nil



## PORT SANITARY REPORT.

---

GENTLEMEN,

The following report shews a good year's work at the Port. The Staff have remained unchanged and have worked well. Many sanitary improvements in the way of w.c.'s and refuse receptacles have been effected. There was practically freedom from all infectious disease during the year. The assistance rendered by the Customs and Aliens Officials has been appreciated and reciprocated whenever necessary. The number of Aliens arriving at the Port was 4,379, as against 4,626 in 1922. It was necessary to inspect certain ships in the Humber where cases of suspected infectious illness were notified to the shore, some of the vessels, though not bound for Grimsby, wanting "free pratique."

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

B. C. STEVENS,

*Port Medical Officer.*

## FORM A.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT SANITARY DISTRICT DURING  
THE YEAR 1923.

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 ..	1138	706,235	231	1603	119	98
Sailing ..	2	154	10	19	2	1
Fishing ..	2236	137,491	7	280	28	18
Total Foreign ..	3376	843,880	248	1902	149	117
Coastwise Steamers—	*52	8,122	12	401	3	2
Sailing ..	*229	67,410	7	97	2	1
Fishing ..	Not Available	Not Available	26	1524	168	124
Total Coastwise .. ..	281	75,532	45	2022	173	127
Canal Boats	—	—	Nil	124	41	41
Total Foreign & Coastwise	3657	919,412	293	4048	363	285

\* Excludes Vessels under 100 Tons Register.

## FORM B.

### RATS DESTROYED IN 1923.

[illegible]



## PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.

## FORM C.

Particulars relating to Vessels "infected" or "suspected," or from infected Ports.—Nil.

## FORM D.

Vessels (other than those dealt with in Form C) subject to measures of Rat Destruction.

Number of Vessels fumigated by SO <sub>2</sub> .	Number of Rats killed.	Number of Vessels fumigated by HCN.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc. were employed.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of Fumigation Certificates issued on Form "Port" 10.	Number of other Certificates issued.	Re-marks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	702	Nil	Nil	106	2708	Nil	Nil	Nil

## ROUTINE INSPECTION OF VESSELS ARRIVING AT THE PORT.

Foreign :—		British Steam Ships	..	..	..	..	..	474
		„ Sailing „	..	..	..	..	..	10
		Foreign Steam Ships	..	..	..	..	..	1129
		„ Sailing „	..	..	..	..	..	9
		Steam Fishing Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	280
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	1902
COASTWISE :—		British Steam Ships	..	..	..	..	..	284
		„ Sailing „	..	..	..	..	..	96
		Foreign Steam Ships	..	..	..	..	..	117
		„ Sailing „	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Steam Fishing Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	1524
		Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	..	124
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	2146
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	1902
		Coastwise	..	..	..	..	..	2146
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	4048
Extra Inspections		..	..	..	..	..	..	1232

The Nationalities of the Vessels were as follows :—

British	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2794
Dutch ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	375
Norwegian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
Swedish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246
Danish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255
German	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
French	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
Icelandic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Finnish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Belgian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Latvian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Polish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Esthonian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Memel ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Russian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Total .. .. 4048

#### PASSENGERS.

Number of Passengers entering and leaving the Port during the year.

				<i>British.</i>	<i>Alien.</i>
Inward	..	..	..	2700	4379
Outward	..	..	..	2104	1462

#### INSPECTIONS OF VESSELS.

4,048 Vessels were inspected during the year, and the following number of defects and nuisances were dealt with :—

				<i>Defects.</i>	<i>Nuisances.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Steamships	..	..	..	44	125	169
Fishing Vessels	..	..	..	360	1685	2045
Canal Boats	..	..	..	60	—	60
Total	..	..	..	464	1810	2274



**STRUCTURAL DEFECTS.**

					<i>Cases</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Leaky overhead decks	..	..	..	..	112	74
Defective stoves	..	..	..	..	66	45
„ stove pipes	..	..	..	..	18	12
„ ventilation	..	..	..	..	42	28
„ drinking water tanks	..	..	..	..	32	21
„ decklights	..	..	..	..	16	10
„ portlights	..	..	..	..	5	4
„ skylights	..	..	..	..	9	6
Broken portlight glasses	..	..	..	..	41	27
Leaks aft.	..	..	..	..	29	18
Broken decklights	..	..	..	..	4	2
Choked waste pipes	..	..	..	..	8	7
Forecastle door broken	..	..	..	..	1	—
Stagnant water in counter	..	..	..	..	3	3
Plugs missing from drinking water tank pipes	..				18	13
Total					404	270

**DIRTY FORECASTLES.**

The forecastles or deckhouses on 209 Vessels were found in a dirty condition. Orders were given for the cleansing of the same, and in each case they were either cleansed, painted, or limewashed.

**DIRTY FOOD AND OTHER LOCKERS.**

On 401 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 25 vessels the fresh-water tanks or casks were found to be in an insanitary condition. Orders were given to those in charge to have the tanks cleansed and cement washed, and further visits were made to see that the orders were carried out.

**DIRTY BEDDING.**

On inspection 63 beds were found in a filthy condition, orders were given for the cleansing of the same, or the provision of new beds, in all cases these were

destroyed. In addition there were 281 beds in such a condition as to require cleansing.

The Masters of the vessels concerned were written and requested to cause the same to be cleansed ; in nearly all cases this was done. A total of 344 beds were dealt with.

#### **CHOKED AND DIRTY WATER CLOSETS.**

On 123 vessels the deck or cabin w.c.'s were found in a dirty or choked 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 GALLEYS.**

On 88 vessels the ship's 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.

#### **FOUL AND DIRTY FOREPEAKS.**

On 5 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.

#### **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.

#### **SMOKE NUISANCES.**

Vessels lying in the Docks have been watched, and, where necessary, those in charge of fires on board steamers have been cautioned and requested to be careful when firing up, so as to avoid creating a nuisance from black smoke.

#### **CASES OF SICKNESS OCCURRING ON BOARD VESSELS DURING THE YEAR 1923.**

45 cases of sickness were reported on 38 vessels during the year, only one of which proved to be of an infectious nature.



<i>Disease.</i>						<i>No. of cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Asthma and Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Appendicitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Colic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Cerebral Hæmorrhage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Concussion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Diarrhœa .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Eczema .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Gonorrhœa .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Gastritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Gastric Ulcer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Glands in Groin .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Hernia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	10	—
Malaria (after effects) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Nephritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Rheumatism (Muscular, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5	—
Synovitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Suppurative Affections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Tonsillitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Total .. .. .					..	45	2

### CANAL BOATS ACTS.

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

Under the above Acts 124 inspections were made. No infectious disease occurred on any of the Canal Boats during the year. Legal proceedings taken in respect of infringements—NONE.

Infringements of the Act dealt with were as follows :—

Certificates not identifying Owners with boats .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14
Boats not properly marked .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16
Masters without Certificates .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8

Cabins require painting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
„ out of repair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ not sufficiently ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ not in a cleanly condition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total .. .. .								<hr/> 60 <hr/>

41 letters and informal notices were served on the Owners or Masters during the year.



# UNSOUND FOOD AND FOREIGN MEAT REGULATIONS.

Quantities and Descriptions of food seized or forfeited and condemned as unfit for human food for the year ending December 31st, 1923.

Nature of Article.	Weight.				Why Condemned.	Whether Seized or Forfeited.	How disposed of.
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Sts.			
FISH.							
Codling ..	168	9	—	1	Decomposed	Forfeited	Sent to Manure Works
Haddocks ..	162	12	—	1	"	"	"
Whiting ..	42	16	2	—	"	"	"
Dabs ..	34	16	1	—	"	"	"
Catfish ..	30	14	3	—	"	"	"
Coalfish ..	25	10	1	1	"	"	"
Mixed Fish ..	24	14	2	—	"	"	"
Plaice ..	6	5	3	—	"	"	"
Roker ..	6	17	0	1	"	"	"
Mackerel ..	4	12	—	2	"	"	"
Sprags ..	3	18	1	—	"	"	"
Gurnet ..	3	—	—	—	"	"	"
Cod ..	2	13	—	—	"	"	"
Halibut ..	2	5	2	—	"	"	"
Bream ..	2	2	—	1	"	"	"
Dogfish ..	1	—	1	—	"	"	"
Herrings ..	—	19	—	—	"	"	"
Latchets ..	—	14	—	—	"	"	"
Tusks ..	—	11	2	—	"	"	"
Ling ..	—	9	—	—	"	"	"
Skate ..	—	7	2	—	"	"	"
Salt Fish ..	—	4	—	—	"	"	"
Flukes ..	—	4	2	—	"	"	"
Witches ..	—	3	2	—	"	"	"
Lemon Soles ..	—	3	2	—	"	"	"
Hake ..	—	7	2	—	"	"	"
John Dorys ..	—	3	3	—	"	"	"
Brills ..	—	1	—	—	"	"	"
Megrims ..	—	1	2	—	"	"	"
Monk ..	—	—	3	—	"	"	"
Red Mullet ..	—	—	3	—	"	"	"
Cray Fish ..	—	—	2	—	"	"	"
				lbs.			
Codling ..	—	—	—	51	"	Seized	Destroyed by order of a Justice of the Peace

Nature of Article.	Amount	Why Condemned.	Whether Seized or Forfeited.	How disposed of.
<b>EX-RAIL.</b>				
Herrings ..	369 boxes	Decomposed	Forfeited	Sent to Manure Works
Lobsters ..	354 No.	"	"	"
Mackerel ..	312 stns.	"	"	"
Crabs ..	70 No.	"	"	"
Shrimps ..	22 bkts.	"	"	"
Squibs ..	27 stns.	"	"	"
Kippers ..	31 boxes	"	"	"
Smelts ..	33 "	"	"	"
Haddocks ..	7 stns.	"	"	"
Wet Fish ..	6 pkgs.	"	"	"
Dry Fish ..	1 "	"	"	"
Mixed Fish ..	1 "	"	"	"
<b>EX-STEAM SHIP</b>				
<b>FISH.</b>				
Smelts ..	541 boxes	"	"	"
Plaice ..	108 stns.	"	"	"
Salt Cod ..	64 "	"	"	"
Salt Fish ..	10 bales	"	"	"
Shrimps ..	8 bkts.	"	"	"
<b>FRUIT.</b>				
Bilberries ..	5302 pkgs.	Unsound	"	Sent to Corpn. Destructor
Plums ..	154 "	"	"	"
Gooseberries ..	1 bkt.	"	"	"
Black Currants	137 pkgs.	"	"	"
Condemned by an order of a Justice of the Peace.				
<b>FRUIT.</b>				
Plums ..	161 pkgs.	Unsound	Seized	Sent to Corpn. Destructor
Black Currants	83 "	"	"	"
Pears ..	27 "	"	"	"
<b>MEAT.</b>				
Pig Carcases ..	3 No.	Tubercular	"	"
Pigs Kidneys ..	3 casks	Decomposed	"	"



Nature of Article.	Amount.	Why Condemned.	Whether Seized or Forfeited.	How disposed of.
EX-STEAM SHIP—Contd.				
Pigs Feet ..	6 cases	Decomposed	Seized	Sent to Corpn. Destructor
Beasts Head	1 case	"	"	"
Tongue & Pluck				
EX-TRAWLER OWNERS		STORE.		
Frozen Beef ..	261 lbs.	Decomposed	Forfeited	Sent to Corpn. Destructor
EX-BUTTER SHED.				
Gouda Cheese ..	5 No.	Decomposed	Forfeited	Sent to Corpn. Destructor

Statement showing the Quantity of Wet Fish and Shell Fish landed at  
Grimsby during each of the Years 1914-1923.

### QUANTITY.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Wet Fish.....	cwts. 2,985,315	cwts. 1,572,332	cwts. 1,384,997	cwts. 1,249,502	cwts. 1,317,544	cwts. 2,641,635	cwts. 3,605,030	cwts. 2,766,667	cwts. 3,264,464	cwts. 2,843,970
Shell Fish :—										
Crabs and Lobsters	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	300,000 Cwts. 6,784	305,000 Cwts. 2,613	148,610 Cwts. 972	96,680 Cwts. 2,350	116,220 Cwts. 1267
Other Shell Fish..	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available					
Oysters.....						Number. 1,400	Number. 1,400	Number. 2,700	Number. 80	Number. 400

### VALUE.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Wet Fish .....	£ 2,765,691	£ 2,536,343	£ 2,619,993	£ 3,470,824	£ 5,632,832	£ 6,789,933	£ 7,054,044	£ 5,337,987	£ 4,701,225	£ 4,483,311
Shell Fish :—										
Crabs and Lobsters			Not available	Not available		6,747	5,765	3,397	2,082	1,808
Other Shell Fish ..	7,581	9,961	5,329	9,465	7,809	8,842	3,482	2,491	2,777	1,244
Oysters .....								9	—	2
Total Value ..	2,773,272	2,546,304	2,625,232	3,480,289	5,640,641	6,805,522	7,063,291	5,343,884	4,706,084	4,486,365

Per Board of Agriculture and Fisheries  
(Statistical Branch).



## DISTRICT.

1,266 visits and re-visits have been made *re* nuisances and defects during the year, the following causes of complaint were dealt with:—

Choked gullies cleared .. .. .	45
New gullies fixed .. .. .	7
Inspection chambers rebuilt .. .. .	2
New covers to inspection chambers .. .. .	2
Defective brickwork repaired around gullies .. .. .	5
Choked drains cleared .. .. .	39
New drain laid and inspection chamber rebuilt .. .. .	2
Vent shaft to drain repaired .. .. .	2
Choked gutter cleared .. .. .	1
Defective drains relaid .. .. .	2
Choked w.c.'s cleared .. .. .	2
Flush tank to w.c. repaired .. .. .	1
Ball taps to w.c.'s .. .. .	3
New w.c. pans fixed .. .. .	1
W.c. pans cleansed .. .. .	3
Extractor fixed for ventilating 4 w.c.'s .. .. .	1
Glass panels fixed in doors of w.c. .. .. .	1
Trough closet cleansed .. .. .	1
Choked waste pipe cleared .. .. .	1
Choked waste pipe repaired .. .. .	2
New pedestal w.c. with drainage fixed .. .. .	1
Soil pipe recaulked .. .. .	1
Defective roofs repaired .. .. .	4
Downspouts cleared and repaired .. .. .	10
New downspouts fixed .. .. .	1
Dirty stores cleansed and limewashed .. .. .	5
Floors levelled up .. .. .	2
New sills to doors .. .. .	2
Defective stairway repaired .. .. .	1
Broken windows repaired .. .. .	1
Boarded floors taken out and concrete substituted .. .. .	2
Dirty passages and stairways cleansed and limewashed .. .. .	2
Yard cleansed .. .. .	1
Frontage of 3 buildings paved .. .. .	4
Outer yard concreted replacing wood .. .. .	2
Foul refuse bin cleansed and drainage fixed .. .. .	1
Dilapidated fence repaired .. .. .	1
65 foot run of drain cleared and relaid with cement joints .. .. .	1

60 foot run of open-jointed drain relaid and joints cemented	..	1
4 square junctions removed and leading junctions substituted	..	1

281 letters and informal notices were served on the Owners or Occupiers during the year.

### FISH MARKET.

The following nuisances and defects were dealt with during the year :—

Fish Merchants stands cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	241
„ „ new ice bins provided	..	..	..	..	..	13
„ „ ice bins repaired and cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ „ ice bins destroyed	..	..	..	..	..	6
„ „ dirty kit lofts cleansed..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Racks provided for raising boxes	..	..	..	..	..	133

A large number of dirty offal barrels were cleansed, and filthy fish boxes destroyed.

The number of deposits of rubbish dealt with during the year were 143, the Railway Company always clear the above away when requested.

### WORKSHOPS.

820 visits and re-visits were made during the year, and the following defects and nuisances dealt with :—

<i>Defects.</i>	<i>Nuisances.</i>
20	33

### FISH CURING HOUSES.

329 Inspections	..	14	57
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### FISH CLEANING HOUSES.

132 Inspections	..	4	7
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### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

53 Inspections	..	10	18
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### OFFAL WHARVES.

44 Inspections

These are kept under regular inspection during the year. At times cause of complaint has existed, due mostly to stale fish offal being brought from the fish houses, and when emptied into the tanks gives out a very bad smell. I have requested



those in charge of these Wharves to take great care when dealing with this class of stuff, so that no nuisance is caused. I may say that at all times they have done all possible to minimise the nuisance.

#### **YACHT POND.**

The Yacht Pond situated on the north side of the Alexandra Dock has been regularly inspected, at no time during the year has it been found necessary to complain. The rubbish deposited there is now kept clear of fish or offal, or any matter likely to cause a nuisance, only dry rubbish such as wood, bagging, ashes, etc., is deposited there; this is burnt on the pond side.

#### **OFFAL BARRELS.**

Several times during the year I have had to complain of the dirty and sometimes foul condition of these barrels, where such cause existed I have written the Owners of the barrels, calling their attention to the Bye-Laws, which require utensils to be kept in a cleanly condition. I am pleased to state that as the result of my complaints there has been a decided improvement.

#### **SANITARY CONVENIENCES ON THE DOCKS.**

The provision of the extra sanitary conveniences on the docks has been much appreciated by those working in the vicinity of, or on the Fish Market.

A few box privies still exist (about 10), these I am afraid it is impossible to replace by water cariage, due to their position on the dock; no drain exists in some cases for at least a mile, in others the shortest distance is about 500 yards. The boxes are all kept in good condition, and no nuisance exists from their presence.

#### **REBUILDING OF THE FISH MARKET.**

The last portion of the Fish Market to be rebuilt is proceeding slowly. I am hoping when it is finished to persuade the Railway Company to carry the making of an impervious flooring further along, that is, from the "Swing Bridge" to the "Jetties;" this part of the Market has a wooden floor, a most unsuitable material, due to its absorbent nature. Fish laid out on this cannot fail to become contaminated in some degree.

#### **LIVER BARRELS.**

The practice of landing offensive liver barrels on the Fish Market still continues, and often, especially during the summer months, these barrels burst, causing a most offensive odour to hang about the Market for the whole of the day. In July I wrote, and afterwards interviewed the Port Master, asking him if he could help me by forbidding the landing of liver barrels on the Pontoon. In reply to my letter he informed me that, owing to the congestion in the Fish Docks,



he could not allow any more lighters in to accomplish this purpose, but promised that when the new Fish Dock was built to make provision for the landing of liver barrels clear of the Fish Market.

### **FISH MEAL WORKS, RIBY STREET.**

These Works were kept under continual inspection during the year. Several complaints were received as of smells, each one was investigated immediately it was received, in one or two cases small defects in the machinery were found to be the cause. Generally speaking, great care is taken by those in charge of these works to prevent any nuisance arising, and when at any time I have had cause of complaint, I have had no difficulty in getting the defect remedied.

### **RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.**

Strict attention has been paid, under the above Act, to all vessels and buildings under the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority. One whole time rat catcher is employed by the London and North Eastern Railway Company; I have the privilege of sending him to any part of the Dock area, or on board any Vessel under the control of the Railway Company, where I find evidence of rats or rat harbours. A large amount of work has been done, both on shore and on vessels with regard to the removal of harbours and in filling in rat runs with concrete, and plating the bottom of doors, or any place where a rat is likely to enter; a number of wooden floors have been taken up and replaced with concrete.

The result of these efforts have been gratifying in the continued decrease in the number of rats to be seen on the docks. All harbours are carefully recorded and any place where it is impossible to prevent harbour is kept under observation and periodically dealt with.

It has not been found necessary to serve a formal notice on the owner or occupier of any premises. I find that, after the matter has been carefully explained to them, they are generally anxious to assist in the destruction of these pests.

The following are the details of rats caught, both on ships and the Dock area during the year :—

ON STEAMSHIPS	..	1372	ON TRAWLERS	..	2038
IN WAREHOUSES, BUILDINGS AND ON THE PONTOON					5568
Total	..	..	8978	Previous year	10621

The distribution for the months is as follows :—



	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apl.	May	June	J'ly.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
On Steamships	160	77	124	78	127	87	126	123	107	73	166	124	1372
On Trawlers . .	88	130	106	217	182	295	123	204	193	148	192	160	2038
In Warehouses, buildings and on the pontoon	401	354	336	506	484	460	422	584	416	467	626	512	5568
												Total	8978

189 letters and informal notices were served on the Masters of vessels, or the occupiers of premises during the year.

As will be seen by the report, a large number of improvements have been carried out on the Dock Estate, and a number of nuisances abated.

Very strict attention is paid to all food stuffs arriving at this Port, any found that is unfit for human food, due either to decomposition or disease, is dealt with according to law.

Under the " Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919," good work has been done, this work is an important one, and our labours have not been in vain. It is general comment that there are now less rats on the docks than for many years past. Our work on this account will not slacken, but will be kept up to the same standard, so that next year I may hope to report further improvements.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. STOKES,

*Port Sanitary Inspector.*

# Report of the Borough Sanitary Inspector.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my 34th Annual Report upon the operations of this branch of the Public Health Department.

## DRAINAGE.

Downspouts disconnected by channels.....	86	New inspection chambers built..	17
Downspouts disconnected by shoes .....	24	Waste pipes disconnected .....	27
New gullies fixed .....	49	Downspouts disconnected by gullies.....	37
New drains laid .....	966	New waste pipes fixed .....	7
Defective drains relaid .....	66	Defective waste pipes repaired ..	31
Drains and w.c.'s cleared .....	611	Downspouts repaired .....	5
New gully covers provided .....	23	Drains smoke-tested.....	117
Defective w.c.'s repaired.....	89	W.c.'s replacing privies .....	956
New vent pipes.....	9	W.c. fittings repaired .....	59
		W.c.'s cleansed .....	67

## ROUTINE WORK, GENERAL NUISANCES, &c.

Letters and Notices dispatched ..	1069	House roofs repaired.....	59
Eavespouts renewed or repaired	71	House floors repaired.....	39
New eavespouts fixed .....	51	New portable ashbins provided..	1037
Smoke nuisances abated.....	51	Very dirty yards cleansed.....	20
Dirty houses cleansed.....	27	Very dirty fowl runs cleansed....	57
House firegrates repaired.....	82	Walls repaired .....	20
Window sash cords renewed....	23	General nuisances abated .....	87
Back passages paving relaid....	9	Firegrates reset.....	42
Yard pavings relaid.....	56	New coppers fixed .....	39

## INSPECTION OF LICENSED AND OTHER PREMISES.

Slaughterhouses .....	1518	Fish Frying premises .....	73
Common Lodginghouses .....	390	Nuisances including re-inspec-	
Bakehouses .....	357	tions .....	13652
Workshops .....	491	House to house inspection and re-	
Factories .....	5	inspections .....	479
Cowsheds .....	45	Visits and re-visits <i>re</i> Infectious	
Milkshops .....	202	Diseases .....	710
General offensive trades includ-		Rooms and vehicles .....	509
ing Fish Curing premises .....	882	Special Inspection <i>re</i> Privies... ..	1989
Food making-up Premises .....	357		



**TABLE giving Description and Total Number of Samples, under the Foods and Drugs Act, submitted to the Public Analyst during 1923.**

Description of Sample.						No. of Samples.	Results of Analysis.	
							Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	215	187	28
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	Nil
Chocolates	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Baking Powder	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Nil
Lard	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	Nil
Pepper	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Nil
Loose Cocoa	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Nil
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	..	..	..	..	..	8	—	—
Camphorated Oil	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	Nil
Olive Oil	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Nil
Epsom Salts	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	Nil
Glauber Salts	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	Nil
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	Nil
Damson Wine	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Cream	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1

The required label was on 2 of these 3 samples; the defaulting Vendor offered an explanation to the Committee, which was accepted.

### **BOX PRIVIES.**

Work in this important detail has been very gratifying, some of the larger owners have "got a move on." I am told by one such conversions on his properties are to proceed continuously until all are done; one large owner has completed all his.

The anticipated average of 50 per month has been nearly doubled and maintained for half of the year certainly; at the present rate there will be no privies left two years hence.

To maintain the rate of progress indicated absorbs much of the daily time of two, and sometimes three, men in supervision of work as it proceeds, and obtaining details for the preparation of Specifications every possible assistance is given to owners in this way, for which most of them are very appreciative.

The average monthly rate of conversions for 1923 was 80.



## **PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.**

The sanitary condition of these places (without exception) has been well maintained throughout the year, as evidenced by regular inspections, and as such have been so reported to the Sanitary Authority.

## **COWSHEDS.**

45 inspections were made to these places, they number 7, providing accommodation for 90 to 100 Milch Cows.

There is increasing activity in the direction of a cleaner milk supply, 3 large dealers hold Pasteuriser's licences, and 1 retails "Certified" milk. The public are being educated up to its value, and this is all to the good of the community.

## **RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.**

This branch of work continues on similar lines as in the 2 previous years. During the year 11,347 rats were brought to the Destructor. In 1923 the numbers were 11,532, and in 1922, 10,483.

We were again materially helped by the Cinema Managers during "Rat week" in keeping the matter before the public. The hoardings were placarded with bold bills, and householders circularised; a visit was made by the Board's expert, who expressed his satisfaction with the efforts made to carry out the Act.

## **FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACTS.**

3 samples were examined, 2 being certified as "Satisfactory," one did not comply with the Invoice, the facts were reported to the Board of Agriculture, who decided not to take any further action. The Vendors were cautioned.

## **RAG FLOCK ACT.**

3 samples submitted were certified by the Public Analyst as being in conformity with the Act.

## **BAKEHOUSES.**

These have been regularly inspected, 397 inspections were made, the bye-laws have been generally observed, any infraction (mostly due to carelessness by employees) being promptly remedied by a timely hint from the Inspecting Officer.

During the year 6 premises were cleansed, 3 roofs repaired, 11 ovens re-set, 1 floor repaved, 1 cistern repaired, and 2 bins supplied.



### COMMON LODGINGHOUSES.

There are 2 less in number than reported in 1922, then 11, now only 9. There is no provision for women at all, the regulations concerning them are satisfactorily carried out. The work of the year is as follows:—

Inspections 390, signs re-painted 8, new dustbins supplied 4, dirty beds destroyed 12, new beds supplied 36.

### HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

As such, there has necessarily been a lull in this detail, consequent upon the amount of work involved in privy conversion. I hope to resume it on regular lines as the privies disappear, as then more time will be available. The work that has been done is as shown in the Housing Section of the Medical Officer's report, from which it will be seen a good deal of repair work has been done.

### FISH FRYERS.

These places were found to be kept clean, and the quality of the fish good. All of them have modern apparatus designed as far as possible to carry off their fumes into the chimneys.

### WORKSHOPS.

491 inspections were made to these places, including Bakehouses, Offensive Trades, and Food Making-up premises, they number 712. Matters dealt with and remedied were as follows:—1 w.c. only for both sexes 3, dirty premises 4, no ventilation in workshops 2, defective workshop floors 4, insufficiently screened w.c.'s 3, workshops where no w.c.'s at all 3, w.c.'s out of order 2.

### FOOD & DRUGS ACTS.

#### Results of Analysis, Number of Prosecutions and Decisions of Court thereon during 1923.

(1) Article.	(2) Sample No.	(3) Analyst's Return.	(4) Action taken.
Milk (T)	30	Dirt 4 parts per 100,000 consisting of granular sediment	Farmer warned.
„ (T)	31	Deficient in Milk Fat 26.7%, and contains 29.4% added water	Defendant (farmer) fined £2 2s. 0d.
„ (O)	32	Contains 4.7% added water	
„ (O)	33	Contains 4.9% added water	
Milk (O)	85	Deficient in Milk Fat 5.66%	Farmer cautioned by order of Sanitary Authority.
Milk (O)	90	Deficient in Milk Fat 6.7%, and contains 0.70% added water	



(1) Article.	(2) Sample No.	(3) Analyst's Return.	(4) Action taken.
Milk (T)	70	Deficient in Milk Fat 13.3%	Nos. 70, 90, 112 & 121 were shop samples leading to sampling " at the place of delivery," and thence to the farm (Nos. 122, 123 & 124) where I saw the herd milked. Of the three samples taken two were genuine, and one was deficient in Milk Fat. It was decided that as in June fat deficiencies are usual to some extent, and in view of the " Appeal to Cow " samples showing both Genuine and Fat Deficiency, that no proceedings be taken. Meanwhile, the farmer, who could not understand it at all, was willing and anxious to do anything that could be suggested to improve the quality of the milk.
" (O)	107	" " 10.7%	
" (T)	112	" " 20%	
" (O)	117	" " 16.3%	
" (O)	118	" " 18.7%	
" (O)	119	" " 19.3%	
" (O)	120	" " 17.3%	
" (O)	121	" " 5.3%	
" (O)	125	" " 9.3%	
" (T)	122	Genuine Milk (Appeal to Cow sample)	
" (T)	123	Deficient in Milk Fat 10% (Appeal to Cow sample)	
" (T)	124	Genuine Milk (Appeal to Cow sample)	
Milk (T)	71	Deficient in Milk Fat 6.6%	Both shop samples. Vendors warned to stir the milk at each sale.
" (T)	111	" " 6.7%	
Milk (T)	74	Contains added water 5.3%	Nos. 74 & 88, shop samples. Farmer's supply sampled at Station, the place of delivery.
" (O)	88	Genuine Milk	
" (O)	92	Genuine Milk	
Milk (T)	76	Contains added water 8.8%	All shop samples.
" (O)	89	Genuine Milk	
" (T)	116	Genuine Milk	



(1) Article.	(2) Sample No.	(3) Analyst's Return.	(4) Action taken.
Milk (T)	82	Deficient in Milk Fat 30%	No. 82 brought to me by consignee who complained of poor quality. Nos. 83 & 84 (farmer supplying No. 82) obtained at Station, the place of delivery. Vendor cautioned by order of Sanitary Authority.
„ (O)	83	Genuine Milk	
Milk (O)	84	Genuine Milk	
Milk (O)	108	Deficient in Milk Fat 7·7%	Vendor cautioned by order of Sanitary Authority.
Milk (T)	141	Deficient in Milk Fat 10%	Shop samples, being followed up.
„ (T)	142	„ „ 13·3%	
Sweet Spirits			
of Nitre (T)	171	Deficient in Ethyl Nitrite 44%	All these samples of Sweet Nitre were from small shops. As directed by the Health Committee the vendors were warned and advised to discontinue the sale of the drug.
„ (T)	172	„ „ 49%	
„ (T)	173	„ „ 51%	
„ (O)	174	„ „ 64%	
„ (O)	176	„ „ 39·5%	
„ (O)	180	„ „ 35%	
„ (O)	183	„ „ 31·5%	
Milk (T)	177	Deficient in Milk Fat 5%, and contains 33% of added water	The consignee of this milk brought samples to me. He fetches the milk from the farm daily—which is four miles outside the Borough boundary, and he takes possession there. I got the County Police to take samples at the farm, and they are summoning the farmer, who was fined the maximum penalty of £40.
„ (T)	178	Deficient in Milk Fat 16·7%, and contains 32·4% of added water	
Milk (T)	197	Deficient in Milk Fat 16·7%	Shop sample. Being followed up.
Milk (T)	231	Deficient in Milk Fat 43·3%	Shop sample. Being kept under observation.
„ (O)	242	Genuine	
Cream (O)	248	Contains Boric Acid 17·5 grains per lb.	This matter is at present before the Health Committee.

(T) denotes Trial Sample. (O) denotes Official Sample.

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

## ANNUAL REPORT

RE

Slaughterhouses & Offensive Trades Premises,  
1923.PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
184 VICTORIA STREET,

10TH MARCH, 1924.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Slaughterhouse 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	..	..	..	..	40
No. of inspections of Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	1518
Copies of new Byelaw cards supplied	..	..	..	..	2
Outer yards repaired	..	..	..	..	2
Signs repainted	..	..	..	..	5
Drains cleared	..	..	..	..	2
Accumulation of manure removed on notice (lot)	..	..	..	..	2
Manure Bins repaired	..	..	..	..	2
Defective floors repaired	..	..	..	..	2
New gully fixed	..	..	..	..	1
Pining fold walls repaired	..	..	..	..	2
Walls rebuilt	..	..	..	..	2
Outer wall repaired	..	..	..	..	1
W.c. provided	..	..	..	..	1

There was no change of licencees during the year.

Plans were approved in September for a new Slaughterhouse in Queen Street on the Railway Company's land. The buildings are now completed, and provisional licence granted to the Grimsby Co-operative Society to use the place, to be confirmed by this Committee.



The following is a list of meat forfeited during the year :—

23 whole Beast carcasses	24 Oxtails
9 „ Sheep „	48 Ox Kidneys
5 „ Pig „	1 Beast Liver
2 „ Calé „	919 lbs. Beef
2 fore quarters Beef	200 lbs. Bacon
12 hind „ „	

Additional to this (but not connected with Slaughterhouses) the following unsound food was destroyed, viz.,

40 lbs. of liquid Eggs	9 large baskets of Black Currants
1,430 tins of various foods	32 chips of Black Currants
67 boxes of Tomatoes	3 large cases of William Pears.
14 cwt. 3 qrs. of Strawberries	

All the applications for renewal of licences are before the Committee.

All the Slaughterhouses have been well conducted throughout the year, and the Byelaws generally observed. Any suggestion for improvement made by your Inspectors being promptly acceded to. The Committee are aware of the fact that abnormal conditions in home slaughtered animals are at once reported. This practice has continued for many years past. I think it the best way as the only available means at present to protecting the public, although I hope before I relinquish office to see the public abbatoir accepted in principle and practice by the butchers of the town. Under the auspices of the Humane Killer Society a demonstration of slaughtering with the Humane Killer and the Pole Axe was attended by many members of the Corporation, the merits of each being discussed at a subsequent meeting, when it was decided to defer any definite conclusions until after a similar demonstration on a larger scale in the Birmingham Abbatoir took place.

## **OFFENSIVE TRADES PREMISES, INCLUDING FISH CURING HOUSES AND FISH MEAL WORKS.**

### **FISH CURING HOUSES.**

The total number of these premises in the Borough is 70 (including Fish Curing Houses and Drying Grounds), and during the year 758 inspections were made.

1 new licence to smoke and cure fish in Bath Street was allowed.

1 application to adapt premises at the back of 120, Church Street, was disallowed.

1 smoke flue to fish house at the back of 167 Kent Street was allowed to be heightened.

The following matters received attention in connection with Offensive Trades premises :—

AT FISH CURERS' PREMISES.

W.c. reconstructed and screen fixed.  
 New inspection chamber cover fixed.  
 W.c. cleansed and limewashed out.  
 One eave gutter and two roofs repaired.  
 New fall pipe fixed.  
 Two drains cleared.  
 One outer yard, two inside floors, and three paving approaches repaired.  
 One outer yard cleansed.

Two lots of offal removed on notice.

New Byelaw cards were supplied to eleven houses.

AT FAT MELTER'S PREMISES.

The following matters received attention during the year :—

One dirty premises cleansed.  
 One bench provided.  
 One defective condenser repaired.  
 One new inspection chamber built.  
 One new drain laid.

The total number of these premises in the Borough is 14, and during the year 403 inspections were made.

The 14 Offensive Trades premises are made up from the following :—

Tripe Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fish Meal Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fat Melters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Glue Maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Oil Refiner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Manure Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hide Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

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The smoke nuisance at the Ropery Street Meal Works appears to have been satisfactorily dealt with, as since the completion of the work connected with the machinery used for dealing with the smoke, there has not been any complaints from the neighbourhood.



The dust nuisance at the Fraser Street Grit Works, which was investigated by the Committee in October last, was met by the firm undertaking to erect door screens, since when there has been no complaints.

The Committee are aware of the facts connected with the removal of the unlicensed oil works on the Pyewipe boundary.

Manure and Meal Works smells from outside the district are occasionally noticeable, and always upon enquiry I am informed that all is in order "at the works."

There is an application from the Morth Hide and Skin Company before the Committee for leave to establish or continue a Hide and Skin business up a yard at the rear of 27 Holles Street. Perhaps the Committee will exercise its discretion in allowing it for a fixed period, to be re-applied for periodically.

For assistance in many matters of common interest, Officials of other departments merit thanks, as do the Clerical and Outdoor Staffs for loyal service during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY F. MOODY,

*Borough Sanitary Inspector.*

