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Contributors

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THE HEALTH
OF
GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT

1960



GEORGE CUST,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

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GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL:-

Port Health Office,
IMMINGHAM DOCK,
Near Grimsby, Lincs.

Council Offices,
Deansgate,
GRIMSBY, Lincs.

Tel: Immingham 206 & 218

Tel: Grimsby 5371/2

Chairman of the Council:-

COUNCILLOR E. FIELD, J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee:-

COUNCILLOR REV. S.W. GOODMAN.

Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer:-

DR. GEORGE CUST, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Port Medical Officers:-

DR. S. BEDFORD, L.R.C.P. & S.

DR. G.R. GATES, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector (including Port of Immingham):-

MR. C.C. WATSON, Cert. R.S.H., Cert. M. & F. Inspn, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:-

MR. E. McNEIL, Cert. R.S.H., Cert. M. & F. Inspn, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:-

MR. E.H. BARNETT, Cert. R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE CUST.

Medical Officer of Health.

GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Port Health Office,
IMMINGHAM DOCK,
Near Grimsby, Lincoln.
Tel: Immingham 208 & 218

COUNCILLOR REV. F. W. J. P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee:-

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GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL:-

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in presenting to you the Report on the health of Grimsby Rural District for 1960.

I always find some difficulty in writing this introductory letter, as I can only begin the detailed preparation of the Annual Report five months after the end of the year in question, and it is very tempting to anticipate the events of the following year.

This Rural District has a good health record, and 1960 was no different in this respect. The fact that our death rate is 10.6 compared with the national rate of 11.5 speaks for itself. A great deal of work has been carried out during the year in the field of environmental hygiene, in services for the elderly, and in health education, but details of these matters will be found in the body of the report. In a system of two-tier local government like ours, so much depends upon the co-operation and liaison between the Officers of the Local Council and those of the County Council, and with regard to the health services, this co-operation is very good and very close, though, personally, I would like to see more delegation of personal health services to the man on the spot.

I should like to thank Dr. Cormac for providing a large amount of the material relating to the Personal and School Health Services published in this report, and also to thank him and his staff for their help and consideration throughout the year.

I would also like to thank my colleagues in general practice, and also my colleagues in the hospital service for their help and co-operation.

The Staff of your Health Department operates as a team in every respect, and it is a pleasure to guide the work of men so willing to give of their best in seeking to improve the health of our district. To the Staff, the Clerk of the Council and all Chief Officers, to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, and to all Councillors, I offer my sincere appreciation of all the help I have received.

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Medical Officer of Health.

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Yours faithfully,

GEORGE CUST.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES:-

The Grimsby Rural District, covering 39,251 acres of some of the richest farmland in England, lies in the extreme North-East corner of Lincolnshire. It curves round the towns of Grimsby and Cleethorpes, with some 10 miles of coastline to the North and South of these towns, and stretches inland to the slopes of the Lincolnshire Wolds. Its twenty-one parishes are the home of 16,270 people, with 5,329 houses inhabited at 1st April, 1960.

It is a district of contrasts; picturesque villages and modern industries; up-to-date docks miles from a town; quiet country villages and many growing, attractive residential areas.

A feature of the area is the rapid development of the Parish of Immingham as an industrial centre, with its Docks and factories and growing housing estates provided by both the Council and private developers.

The district itself is a prosperous one, with a rateable value of £293,682, and an estimated product of a penny rate of £1,325.

VITAL STATISTICS:-

Deaths:-

Total Number of Deaths	151
Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.3
Corrected Death Rate	10.6

Live Births:-

Number of Legitimate Live Births	307
Number of Illegitimate Live Births	11
<u>Total Number of Live Births</u>	<u>318</u>
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	19.5
Illegitimate Live Births % of Total Live Births	3.5

Stillbirths:-

Number of Stillbirths	9
Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	27.5
Total Live and Stillbirths	327

Infant Deaths:-

Number of Deaths under 1 year	5
-------------------------------------	---

Infant Mortality Rates:-

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 live births	15.7
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate Live Births.....	16.3
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births.....	0

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate:-

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Live Births	15.7
--------------------------------------------------	------

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate:-

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live Births	9.4
-------------------------------------------------	-----

PeriNatal Mortality Rate:-

Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths	36.7
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------

Maternal Mortality (including Abortion):-

Number of Deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	Nil

VITAL STATISTICS:-

Deaths:-

Total Number of Deaths	151
Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.3
Corrected Death Rate	10.6

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Total Live and Stillbirths	327

Infant Deaths:-

Number of Deaths under 1 year	5
-------------------------------------	---

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT - 1960:-

	Male	Female	Total	Total
			1960	1959
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	-	-	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, Other ...	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease ...	-	-	-	1
4. Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections ...	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-
8. Measles ...	-	-	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach ...	-	2	2	2
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, bronchus	4	-	4	3
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast...	-	3	3	3
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus...	-	1	1	3
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	9	8	17	15
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	2	-	2	1
16. Diabetes ...	1	1	2	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	14	12	26	18
18. Coronary Disease, Angina ...	21	11	32	24
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	3	5	5
20. Other heart disease ...	6	7	13	17
21. Other circulatory disease ...	1	3	4	7
22. Influenza ...	-	-	-	1
23. Pneumonia ...	2	2	4	5
24. Bronchitis ...	6	2	8	10
25. Other diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	2	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	-	1	1	-
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	3	-	3	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations ...	1	-	1	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	11	14	12
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	1	1	2	2
34. All other accidents ...	2	1	3	1
35. Suicide ...	-	1	1	-
36. Homicide and Operations of War ...	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	80	71	151	137

COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS:-

Births:- There were 318 live births in 1960, an increase of 8 over 1959. The birth rate, however, fell from 20.1 in 1959 to 19.5 in 1960. The Registrar General's comparability factor this year is 1, and, therefore, our birth rate for comparison with other areas of England and Wales is 19.5. The birth rate for England and Wales in 1960 was 17.1.

Illegitimate Births:- The number of illegitimate births this year was 11 compared with 10 last year, the percentage of illegitimate births being 3.5 compared with 3.2 last year.

Stillbirths:- There were 9 stillbirths notified during the year. This is 3 more than in 1959. The stillbirth rate is 27.5 compared with the national rate of 19.7, and a rate in 1959 of 19.0. This is a considerable increase compared with 1959, but when the numbers involved are so small, a small increase in the numbers makes a large increase in the rate.

Deaths:- There was a slight increase in the number of deaths in 1960, 151 compared with 137 in 1959. This gives us a death rate of 9.3 compared with 8.9 in 1959, and a corrected death rate for comparison with other areas of England and Wales of 10.6. The national death rate for 1960 was 11.5.

56.5 per cent of the deaths were in people aged over 70 years.

Table showing deaths in age groups:-

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 1 day	-	2	2
1 day to 1 week	-	1	1
1 week to 1 month ...	2	-	2
1 month to 2 years ...	-	-	-
2 to 3 years.....	1	-	1
4 - 15 years.....	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	1	1	2
25 - 35 years	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	1	1	2
45 - 55 years	8	7	15
55 - 65 years	15	11	26
65 - 75 years	18	16	34
75 years and over ...	34	32	66

Table showing Deaths in Various Parishes:-

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Ashby-cum-Fenby	1	-	1
Barnoldby-le-Beck	-	1	1
Brigsley	1	3	4
Great Coates	3	1	4
Habrough	2	-	2
Hatcliffe	1	2	3
Healing	11	5	16
Humberston	15	13	28
Immingham	13	23	36
Irby-on-Humber	1	1	2
Laceby	6	8	14
Stallingborough	1	1	2
Waltham	24	13	37
Wold Newton	1	-	1
TOTALS	80	71	151

Infant Mortality:-

There were 5 infant deaths, that is, children dying under the age of one year, compared with 2 last year. This means that our all-time record low of 6.5 per 1,000 for 1959, becomes 15.9 per 1,000 in 1960. Again, in an area like ours, in which the number of deaths is small, any increase in their number is bound to have a large effect on the rate per 1,000; even so, the national rate for 1960 was 21.7, considerably higher than our own.

The causes of these infant deaths were:-

Female aged 1 hour	-	prematurity
Female aged 1 day	-	prematurity
Female aged 30 minutes	-	prematurity
Male aged one week	-	broncho-pneumonia
Male aged 2 weeks	-	hydrocephalus and congenital myelomeningocoele.

As you can see, 3 of these deaths were in children under one week. The others, a boy of two weeks died of a congenital abnormality, and the other of broncho-pneumonia.

Peri-natal Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate and Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate:-

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate was 15.7, compared with 6.5 last year. The Peri-Natal Mortality Rate, which is a reflection of the deaths due to the complications of pregnancy

and childbirth, was 36.7, compared with 25.3 last year. This increase is largely due to the increase in the number of stillbirths.

Comment on Deaths:-

The most common single cause of death was again Coronary Artery disease, with 32 deaths, 21 in men and 11 in women. The age distribution is shown below:-

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
45 - 55 years	3	-	3
55 - 65 years	4	2	6
65 - 75 years	5	3	8
75 years and over	9	6	15

The present state of medical research shows that this disease is associated with obesity; over-eating, particularly of fatty foods; insufficient exercise; excessive smoking and mental stress. This is one of those diseases in which the factors for prevention are in the individual's own hands.

The Cancers:- There were 29 deaths due to the cancers, 2 more than last year. There were 4 deaths from lung cancer, an increase of one over last year. I would again like to remind you that cigarette smoking is the main cause of this disease. In addition, smoking also plays a part in the causation or aggravation of bronchitis and certain forms of heart disease. If the smoker is unfortunate enough to have a peptic ulcer, smoking delays its healing.

Dr. Horace Joules, F.R.C.P., Medical Director and Physician of the Central Middlesex Hospital, London, draws this horrifying picture of the British public.

"We cough more than any other nation in the world. The noise made by Britain awakening on a winter's morning is fearsome - coughing, hawking, and often vomiting resounds throughout our cities. 30,000 die each year from bronchitis and over 30 million working days are lost by the insured population. Bronchitic men increasingly develop cancer of the lung, so that over 20,000 die each year. The majority die in ignorance both of the cause of their death and of the cause of their cancer".

Without detracting any of the blame from cigarette smoke, atmospheric pollution also has an adverse effect on health. 2:4 benz-pyrene, one of the carcinogens found in cigarette smoke is also found in the smoke of atmospheric pollution. We are fortunate that our district is not

heavily urbanised nor heavily industrialised, but we must keep a careful eye on this problem of atmospheric pollution as urbanisation and industrialisation grow in the district.

The sites of the Cancers are illustrated in the following table:-

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Stomach	-	2	2
Lung, Bronchus	4	-	4
Breast	-	3	3
Uterus	-	1	1
Blood	2	-	2
Gall Bladder	1	2	3
Ear	1	-	1
Intestine	2	5	7
Brain	3	-	3
Bladder	1	-	1
Pancreas	1	1	2
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 29

The age distribution of these deaths is as follows:-

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
35 - 45 years	2	-	2
45 - 55 years	1	4	5
55 - 65 years	6	5	11
65 - 75 years	2	1	3
Over 75 years	4	4	8
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 29

Accidental Deaths:-

There were 5 accidental deaths this year, compared with 3 in 1959. These 5 deaths included 2 road accidents and 3 men killed in accidents at Immingham Dock.

Comparison with previous Years:-

The following table sets out the Vital Statistics since 1900:-

Year	Popul- ation	Total Births	Birth Rate		Total Deaths	Death Rate		Infant Mortality Deaths under 1 yr per 1,000 live births.	
			GRD.	E/W.		GRD.	E/W.	GRD.	E/W.
1900	5,442	123	22.6	--	87	15.9	--	170.7	--
1910	8,340	255	30.5	--	129	15.4	--	117.6	--
1920	11,191	314	28.1	25.4	123	11.0	12.4	89.2	80
1930	10,050	174	17.3	16.3	106	10.4	11.4	68.9	60
1938	11,650	183	15.5	15.1	116	9.9	11.6	15.6	53
1950	12,600	224	17.8	15.8	147	11.7	11.6	26.8	30
1951	12,880	205	15.9	15.5	172	13.3	12.5	43.9	29.6
1952	12,780	202	15.8	15.3	141	11.0	11.3	34.7	27.6
1953	12,820	199	15.5	15.5	151	11.8	11.4	20.1	28.6
1954	13,190	202	15.3	15.2	141	10.7	11.3	19.8	25.5
1955	13,490	226	16.8	15.0	134	9.9	11.7	13.3	24.9
1956	14,180	255	18.0	15.7	129	9.1	11.7	35.3	23.8
1957	14,590	283	19.4	16.1	155	10.6	11.5	10.6	23
1958	15,040	273	18.2	16.4	147	9.8	11.7	18.3	22.5
1959	15,440	310	20.5	16.5	137	9.7	11.6	6.5	22
1960	16,270	318	19.5	17.1	151	10.6	11.5	15.7	21.7

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA:-

- (a) Laboratory Facilities:- These are available for the examination of throat and nose swabs, sputum, etc., at the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln, and at the Pathological Department of Grimsby General Hospital. I am grateful to Dr. Croll and to Dr. Lawy for their help and advice.
- (b) Ambulance Facilities:- These are provided by Lindsey County Council, telephone number Cleethorpes 61288.
- (c) Nursing at Home:- District Nurses and Midwives are stationed in the Rural District. The Lindsey County Council also provides the service of a nurse for cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum to be nursed at home, when requested by General Medical Practitioners.

(d) Clinics:- The Lindsey County Council, from the Clinic, St. Hugh's Avenue, Cleethorpes, provide the following services:-

<u>Clinic.</u>	<u>Day.</u>	<u>Hours.</u>
School	Wednesday	10.0 a.m.
School Employment.	2nd & 4th Wednesday in month ...	2.0 p.m. (By apptmt)
Eye	Friday by appointment	10.0 a.m.
<u>Immunisation & Vaccination Clinics:-</u>		
Polio	3rd & 5th Wednesday in month ...	P.M. (By appointment)
Diphtheria	1st Wednesday in month	P.M. (By appointment)
<u>Other Clinics:-</u>		
Toddlers' Clinic..	2nd & 4th Wednesday in month....	2.0 p.m. (By appointment)
Ante-Natal	2nd & 4th Wednesday in month ...	P.M. (By appointment)
Relaxation	2nd & 4th Tuesday in month	10.15 a.m.
Sunlight Clinic .	Monday & Thursday.....	9.15 a.m.(By appointment)
Dental	Daily	9.30 a.m (By appointment)
Speech Therapy ..	Thursday & Friday	9.0 am and 1.30 p.m.(By appointment)
Tuberculosis	Patients attend by appointment at the Chest Clinic, Abbey Road, Grimsby.	

Additional clinics are held at the following places:-

IMMINGHAM - Former Air Raid Shelter, Humberville Road:-

Ante Natal	1st & 3rd Monday in the month ..	10.0 a.m.
Infant Welfare ..	(1st & 3rd Monday in the month ..	10.0 a.m.
	(1st, 3rd & 5th Monday in month ..	1.30 p.m.
	2nd & 4th Monday in the month	
	(Health Visitor only attends)...	2.0 p.m.

LACEBY - British Legion Hall:-

Infant Welfare .. 2nd & 4th Wednesday in month 2.0 p.m.
(2nd Wednesday, Health Visitor
only attends)

NEW WALTHAM - Community Centre:-

Infant Welfare .. 2nd & 4th Wednesday in the month . 2.0 p.m.
(4th Wednesday, Health Visitor
only attends)

WALTHAM - Ross Hall:-

Infant Welfare .. 2nd & 4th Friday in the month 2.0 p.m.

HUMBERSTON - Wendover Hall:-

Infant Welfare .. Every Friday in the month 2.0 p.m.

HEALING - Methodist Chapel, Station Road:-

Infant Welfare .. 2nd & 4th Tuesday in the month ... 2.0 p.m.

GENERAL HOSPITALS:-

Facilities for treatment are available at the Scartho Road Hospital, and at the Grimsby General Hospital.

Maternity Hospitals:- Patients from this district are admitted to Nunsthorpe Maternity Hospital, Grimsby or the Croft Baker Maternity Hospital, Cleethorpes. The Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted Member of the House Committee of these Hospitals.

Scartho Road Hospital:-

During the 12 months ending 31st December, 1960, 284 patients were admitted from the Rural District.

Grimsby General Hospital:-

349 patients from Grimsby Rural District were admitted during the year.

Springfield Hospital:-

17 patients from the Rural District were admitted during the year.

The Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted Member of the House Committee of this hospital.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Excluding Tuberculosis) 1960:-

Scarlet Fever	8	Whooping Cough	9
Dysentery	5	Chicken Pox	121
Measles	5	Pneumonia	3
Food Poisoning	1		

Infectious Diseases in Parishes:-

PARISH	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Dysen- tery	Chicken Pox	Measles	Pneumonia	Food Poison- ing	TOTALS
Barnoldby-le-Beck	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	5
Bradley	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Great Coates	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hatcliffe	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Healing	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	6
Humberston	3	-	1	2	3	-	-	9
Immingham	-	8	1	75	-	-	-	84
Laceby	-	-	-	13	1	1	-	15
Stallingborough	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	9
Waltham	2	1	3	12	1	1	1	21
TOTALS ...	8	9	5	121	5	3	1	152

Infectious Diseases by Age Groups, 1960:-

DISEASE.	Under 1 yr	1 yr.	2 yrs	3 yrs	4 yrs	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 yr & over	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	1	-	8
Whooping Cough	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	9
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	5
Chicken Pox	4	11	13	8	10	62	10	1	2	121
Measles	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	5
Pneumonia	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS ...	7	13	14	11	11	76	11	4	5	152

A very quiet year for infectious diseases, as you can see from the foregoing tables. 121 of the 152 cases notified were of chicken pox. The case of food poisoning notified was from Waltham, and was associated with two other cases in Cleethorpes. In spite of intensive investigation, it was not found possible to determine the source of this outbreak, and no positive faecal specimens were ever obtained. I personally think that this was a non-infective gastro-enteritis.

There were large numbers of cases of mumps amongst children during the second quarter of the year. An appreciable number of parents also appeared to catch the disease from their children. During June there was one case of benign lymphocytic meningitis which occurred in one of the workers on Immingham Docks.

During the year, we helped in the investigation of 3 cases of jaundice in a family at Stallingborough. Early serum results led us to believe that the family had Canicola fever, and the family dog was investigated with the helpful co-operation of the Blue Cross. The dog was found to be non-infected, and later blood specimens of the patients concerned did not confirm the diagnosis.

Weils Disease:-

One fatal case of Weil's Disease, due to Leptospirosis icterohaemorrhagica, occurred during December. This was in a man who lived in Humberston.

This disease is primarily a disease of rodents, and humans become infected by contact with water contaminated by infected rodents. The man worked on the Fish Docks in Grimsby, where other cases have been known to occur, but he also had a small-holding and kept pigs. Rats had been seen on this site, and a block disinfestation of the area was carried out. The Public Health Committee subsequently discussed the advantages to be gained from the making of Weil's Disease a notifiable infectious disease.

Tuberculosis:-

There was a small increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified this year, 10 compared with 7 last year. 1 tuberculosis patient died during the year, but the cause of death was cancer.

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease, and the patient's family, his close friends and other close contacts are investigated by the Chest Clinic. Those who have no

immunity to tuberculosis are vaccinated against the disease by B.C.G. vaccination.

Tuberculosis, thanks to better living conditions, and to the modern drugs, is no longer the scourge that it once was.

Venereal Disease:-

There has been in the country as a whole, an increase in venereal diseases (mainly gonorrhoea), during the past few years, with 31,344 cases of gonorrhoea in 1959. This was the highest number since 1947. Several factors are responsible for this increase. The Chief Medical Officer in his Annual Report for 1959 says "the working party of the Medical Research Council have confirmed that some strains of the gonococcus are exhibiting an increased resistance to penicillin. In spite of good advice at the clinics, and of propaganda in newspapers and on television, a considerable proportion of patients discontinue attendance when symptoms are relieved. Many of these may be harbouring a latent infection which is transmissible. In large centres of population, immigrants living in difficult social conditions still contribute greatly to the high prevalence of gonorrhoea and are particularly prone to multiple infection. There is evidence too, of an increase in the number of infections resulting from promiscuity amongst young people".

Below are figures relating to the last 10 year period for this area. As you can see, although the incidence is very small, the trend is towards an increase.

Year.	Early Syphilis		Late Syphilis		Congenital Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non V.D.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1951	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	11
1952	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	9	4	15
1953	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	7	1	10
1954	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	8
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	2	10
1956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7
1957	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	12	3	21
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
1959	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	12	4	21
* 1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	14	3	23
* plus 8 British and 27 foreign seamen from ships in Immingham Dock)											

GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND HOUSING MANAGER

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to report to you on an interesting and, I think, productive year in the sphere of health and housing in this District, two subjects which are closely allied in many sides of the work.

One of the notable events of 1960 was the construction and occupation of the Council's first Group Dwelling Scheme at Immingham, coinciding with the building of our thousandth unit of accommodation. Good progress has continued to be made with sewerage schemes, and more of our residents are being provided with facilities consistent with the age of the Sputnik. The day when nightsoil collection is a thing of the past must soon be realised. A further important step has been the implementation of the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, and the submission, and approval of, the Council's report on slaughtering in the Rural District. The satisfactory housing of people in our area continues to be one of prime importance and particularly in its effect on industrial prosperity on the Humber Bank.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairmen of the Public Health and Housing Committees for their ready co-operation during the year, also all Members of the Council for their interest in my Department's work. I would also like to thank the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk of the Council and his Staff, and last, but not least, all members of my department for their service throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C.C. WATSON.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Housing Manager.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA:-

WATER SUPPLY:-

Some 85% of the houses in the Rural District, including the parishes of Habrough, Immingham, Stallingborough, Healing, Great Coates, Aylesby, Laceby, Irby-upon-Humber, Beelsby, Hatcliffe, Barnoldby-le-Beck, Waltham, Humberston, Brigsley, Ashby-cum-Fenby, Bradley, Ravendale and Wold Newton, are provided with mains water by the North East Lincolnshire Water Board's Undertaking. This supply is satisfactory in both quality and quantity, and strict supervision by sampling by the Water Board is exercised throughout the year. Copies of the sample results are supplied to the Medical Officer of Health.

For premises not on the public supply, water is provided by privately-owned bores, and 9 samples from these were taken during the year. As a result of these samples, 3 bores were closed as polluted.

SEWERAGE:-

In this report, for the information of Members of the Council, I set out herewith a brief survey of the present position of sewerage facilities provided by the Council, and comments on those parishes not yet provided with sewers.

Habrough:- This parish, perhaps the largest remaining without some form of sewerage arrangements, presents very few problems in this direction from the public health point of view. However, in accord with the Council's policy of sewerage all parishes where this is practicable, the Council's Consulting Engineers are preparing a scheme for sewerage Habrough.

Immingham:- The major part of Immingham has, for some years, been sewerage. The remaining area of unsewered properties, however, will shortly be connected to the mains through the sewers of new housing development.

Stallingborough:- Although the Council's Housing Estate at Stallingborough is provided with a small sewerage works, this is already overloaded. There are several points of pollution, and a scheme for the sewerage of the village is already in process.

Healing:- This parish, again, has been sewerage for some years, but the disposal of the sewage leaves much to be desired. There is gross pollution at the outlet from the existing settlement tanks, and at other parts of the parish. Again, a scheme is under way.

Great Coates:- Similar again to Healing, part of the parish is sewered, but the disposal is solely by means of settlement tanks which discharge into an open drain. The proposed scheme for this parish is dependent on the provision of the trunk sewer from Grimsby County Borough's development.

Bradley:- Part of this small parish is already sewered into the Grimsby County Borough's sewers, and a scheme is under consideration for the extension of this. Pollution is evident, but slight.

Waltham:- Most of Waltham was provided with a main sewer 4 years ago, and treatment is carried out at the ex-R.A.F. Sewage Works. There still remain small pockets of unsewered property, which give rise to some pollution, but it is anticipated that these will be connected to the main scheme in 1961.

New Waltham:- The New Waltham scheme was commenced last year. This scheme will embrace all of New Waltham and so obviate the gross pollution which was evident in different parts of the parish. By the end of 1960, 474 properties had been connected to the sewer, and 22 privy closets replaced by water closets.

Humberston:- This parish was provided with sewers in 1958, with the exception of North Sea Lane area, Church Lane and part of Humberston Avenue. Extensions to connect these areas were completed this year.

Brigsley:- This parish has no main sewer provided, and presents the most frequent cause for complaint of all remaining unsewered parishes. Pollution of the Beck by untreated sewage is a constant cause of complaint by the Drainage Board, and the pollution of this and other dykes in the area does give rise to some concern from a public health standpoint.

Barnoldby le Beck:- This parish is mostly too scattered for the economic provision of main sewers, at least at the present time. The one exception is the new bungalow development at Bradley Road, where constant complaints are being received about the frequent overflowing of cesspools. In the interests of public health, and of the strain on the cesspool emptying service, a scheme was prepared during 1960 for the connection of this area into the Waltham sewer.

Laceby:- The sewerage of Laceby and the provision of a sewage works was completed in 1959, most of the village now being connected to the scheme.

Beelsby:- Sewering of this small parish has been undertaken by the owners, assisted by grants from the Council, and this will remove the public health hazard that was present, albeit in a small way.

The remaining parishes of Ashby-cum-Fenby, Aylesby, Hatcliffe, Haverby-cum-Beesby, Irby-on-Humber, Ravendale, Weelsby and Wold Newton, are, at the moment, unsewered, but do not give rise to any public health problems.

DRAINAGE:-

During the year, 223 drainage systems were reported as obstructed or defective. 198 of them were cleansed by rodding, but 25 had to be opened up and repaired.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:-

We have 5 premises which carry on registered Offensive Trades in the District, 4 of which are connected with the Fishing Industry. 46 visits were made to these premises during the year, but no serious faults were found. The most frequent cause of complaint against these factories, is, of course, the emission of obnoxious odours. Under normal conditions, the precautions taken by the firms concerned are adequate. On most occasions when complaints of smell are received, it has been found that this is due to a combination of circumstances, e.g., the break-down of part of the plant, thus throwing an increased burden on other plant. This also means that the raw fish is not processed in such a fresh condition, with consequent increase in smell. When such an occurrence coincides with dull, heavy weather, or winds off the sea, the smell is blown over neighbouring premises.

In order to overcome the smell, one firm has consulted several chemical firms, but the main difficulty appears to be the fact that the substances which cause the smell are insoluble. An attempt has been made to mask the smell by means of chlorination.

In the early part of the year, we received a report that a sample of Fish Meal, taken in the area of another Local Authority, had contained organisms of the Salmonella Food Poisoning group. This meal contained some produced by a firm in this area, and, of course, the presence of salmonellae presents a serious threat to the reputation of any firm of fish meal producers. The firm concerned co-operated fully with us in our investigations. Samples were taken of the raw materials, the finished product, and at various points during

processing, as well as samples of dust from various parts of the premises. These samples were taken regularly over a period of months. Fortunately, the results of these samples, and many additional ones taken by the firm concerned, were completely negative. This, and the excellent condition of the factory and plant, enabled us to eliminate this factory as the source of the contamination.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937/1948:-

The following statutory tables set out inspections of factories during the year:-

Premises	No: on Register	No: of		Prosecutions
		Insp.	Notices	
Factories in which S.1,2,3,4,6 are enforced by Local Authy.	1	5	-	-
Factories not included above in which S.7 is enforced by Local Authority	56	240	-	-
Other premises in which S.7 is enforced by Local Authy (Excluding outworkers)	28	36	-	-
TOTALS	85	281	-	-

NOTE:- Sections 1 to 6 of the Act govern the standards of cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and floor drainage in factories, whilst Section 7 concerns the provision and maintenance of adequate sanitary accommodation.

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No: of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found.	Rem- edied	Referred		
			to HM Insp	by HM Insp	
Sections 1,2,3,4,6.	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable/defective	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	1	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT - PART VIII - OUTWORKERS:-

There are no local factories who employ outworkers, nor are there any outworkers employed by factories in other areas.

SCAVENGING SERVICES:-

Refuse Collection:- The provision of an additional vehicle and additional labour effected some improvement in the service during 1960, the average interval between collection being 11 days. At times, this interval was down to 7 days, but it could not be maintained regularly at that level. The collection of refuse from Humberston Fitties and Holiday Camps was again carried out outside normal working hours, and this cut down the delays in the normal collection. It had been anticipated that the completion of the New Waltham Sewerage Scheme would so reduce the number of cesspools to be emptied that the driver and mate of one of the cesspool vehicles would be released for work in the refuse collection service. However, it became obvious towards the end of the Summer season that the calls on the cesspool emptiers at Humberston Fitties would increase so much that the transfer of the two men, at least during the holiday season, would be difficult. This would be even more apparent with the provision of even more cesspools at the proposed new conveniences on the Fitties Caravan Site.

Moreover, there is always the added difficulty of the continued housing expansion in the district, and it appears obvious that the refuse collection service will have to grow.

Nightsoil Collection:- This service continued its usual efficient and regular operation. All parishes are served weekly, and towards the end of the year, with the provision of water closets on the line of the New Waltham sewer, those parishes which were previously served during the hours of daylight, are now included in the night-time collection. This means that the whole of the nightsoil collection in the district is done during the hours of darkness. The Humberston Fitties and Holiday Camps were included in the regular service during the Summer season, these, in fact, being served three times weekly for most of the season.

Cesspool Emptying:- Due, again, to the provision of the Laceby sewer in 1959 and the New Waltham and part of Humberston sewer this year, the number of cesspools emptied fell for the first time since the institution of the service.

The figures since 1955 are:-

1955 -	1,477	cesspools emptied	
1956 -	1,915	"	"
1957 -	2,291	"	"
1958 -	3,140	"	"
1959 -	3,248	"	"
1960 -	2,886	"	"

Even so, the total of 2,886 cesspools is still a formidable one. The completion of the New Waltham scheme will, no doubt, still further reduce this figure. It seems that, although cesspools are being abolished in some parts of the district, the calls on the service from the other parts of the area seem to increase, notably from Humberston Fitties and Caravan Sites, Bradley Road, Barnoldby-le-Beck, Habrough and parts of Healing and Stallingborough. The owners of many of the newer properties in these areas become quite irate when they are informed that, with the best will in the world, the emptying of a cesspool once in four weeks is the best that the service can reasonably be expected to achieve.

HOUSING:-

New Houses erected during 1960:-

A total of 401 new houses was erected during the year, 24 by the Council and 377 by private owners.

Repairs:-

261 dwelling houses were inspected for defects under Public Health and Housing Acts. 52 of these houses were rendered fit following informal action by the Council's officers, whilst one was rendered fit after the service of a Statutory notice.

Slum Clearance:-

During 1960, an Enquiry was held into the Council's proposal to include 10 houses in the Austin Garth Compulsory Purchase Area at Laceby. The owner of one of the houses involved appealed against the Council's decision, and the Minister confirmed his appeal, not because the house was in all respects fit, but rather because the owner was prepared to spend a considerable amount of money on repairing and improving the premises, and also the Minister did not feel that Compulsory Purchase was the best means of dealing with this house. The other 9 houses, however, were included in the Order which was duly confirmed by the Minister.

1 family from a previous clearance area was rehoused during the year, and 10 dwellings were demolished in pursuance of Clearance Orders.

In addition, 3 families were rehoused from Individual Unfit Houses, 16 such houses being demolished.

Members of the Council may recall that, in 1955, we were called upon to submit a draft clearance programme for implementation over a period of 5 years. This period, of course, expired this year, and I feel that the time is now opportune for a survey of the work done over this period.

The original proposal showed that there were 23 houses in pre-war Clearance Areas still standing, and that 143 other houses should be dealt with. In fact, it subsequently transpired that the numbers concerned were 23 pre-war and 137 proposed houses due to the conversions into one of what were originally two properties, making a total of 160 houses to be dealt with.

In addition, during this 5-year period, a further 77 premises (including 48 converted war-time hutments owned by the Council) were thought to require inclusion in the draft programme. Thus, the total number of properties for action was 237.

Of these 237 houses, 153 have been demolished or closed, 23 are subject to Demolition Orders but are still occupied at the end of the year (awaiting Council accommodation), 40 have been made fit or are not now used for human habitation, leaving only 21 for action in the future. The majority of these 21 will be dealt with in 1961 when alternative accommodation becomes available, but some are occupied by elderly people who wish to end their lives in the cottages they have occupied for so many years, and some by unsatisfactory tenants.

The following tables set out the distribution, by parishes of the progress of the Slum Clearance Programme:-

Pre-War Clearance Areas:-

Parish.	No:of Houses.	No:Demolished.	Still occupied
Barnoldby-le-Beck	1	1	-
Brigsley	1	1	-
Habrough	3	-	3
Humberston	5	5	-
Laceby	3	3	-
Stallingborough	3	2	1
Waltham	7	4 + 3 derelict	-

1955 Proposals:-

PARISH	No: of Houses	Represented to Committee or in Preparation.	Demolished	Subject to Dem. Order but still occupied.	Made fit or not now in use.	Action yet to be taken
Ashby-cum-Fenby	7	7	-	-	2	-
Barnoldby-le-Beck	7	5	5	-	2	-
Beelsby	1	-	1	-	-	-
Brigsley	2	-	-	-	-	2
Habrough	6	6	2	4	-	-
Hatcliffe	3	2	2	-	1	-
Healing	1	-	-	-	1	-
Humberston	40	15	14	-	20	6
Immingham	1	-	-	-	-	1
Laceby	38	29	14	12	6	6
Stallingborough	6	3	3	1	-	2
Waltham	25	19	17	-	4	4
TOTALS ...	137	86	58	17	36	21

Additional Properties Dealt With:-

PARISH	No: Represented to Committee	Demolished or Closed	Made Fit	Subject to Demolition Order but still occupied
Ashby-cum-Fenby	1	1	-	-
Beelsby	2	2	-	-
Brigsley	2	2	-	-
Habrough	3	1	2	-
Healing	1	-	1	-
Humberston	2	2	-	-
Immingham	4	4	-	-
Laceby	3	2	1	-
Waltham	59	57	-	2
TOTALS ...	77	71	4	2

Total Programme:-

PARISH	Total No: in amended Programme	Demolished or Closed	Subject to Dem. Order but still occupied	Made Fit or not in use	Yet to be dealt with
Ashby-cum-Fenby	8	6	-	2	-
Barnoldby-le-Beck	8	6	-	2	-
Beelsby	3	3	-	-	-
Brigsley	5	3	-	-	2
Habrough	12	3	7	2	-
Hatcliffe	3	2	-	1	-
Healing	2	-	-	2	-
Humberston	47	21	-	20	6
Immingham	5	4	-	-	1
Laceby	44	19	12	7	6
Stallingborough	9	5	2	-	2
Waltham - Old	77	71	2	2	2
Waltham - New	14	10	-	2	2
TOTALS	237	153	23	40	21

COUNCIL HOUSES:-

During the year, 6 new Council houses and 18 new Old Age Pensioners Bungalows were built and occupied. In addition, due to casual vacancies caused by existing tenants leaving the houses, a further 46 families were housed, 3 of them from condemned property (19 families being brought into the area by reason of their employment at Immingham).

The 18 new bungalows built during 1960 formed the final stage of the Aged Persons' Group Dwelling Scheme at Immingham. This is one of the practical ways in which old people are helped. The full scheme now comprises 30 self-contained bungalows, a Warden's flat and a Welfare Block, and is provided and maintained jointly by the Council and Lindsey County Council.

In a scheme such as this, the old folk can preserve their independence and yet still have the assistance of the Warden if they require it, with the Welfare Block to provide a point of contact amongst their community.

By the end of 1960, the total number of Council-owned dwellings had risen to 1,017, situated in the various parishes as shown in the following table. For information, I also show the number of applicants on the waiting lists

for the various parishes:-

Parish	Bung- allows	Houses	Pre- fabs	Conv- erted Huts	Flats	Total	No: on Lists.	
							Hses.	Bung.
Aylesby	-	10	-	-	-	10	1	-
Barnoldby-le-Beck	-	6	-	-	-	6	3	-
Bradley	2	6	-	-	-	8	-	1
Brigsley	-	30	-	-	-	30	2	-
Great Coates	-	11	-	-	-	11	4	-
Habrough	2	12	-	-	-	14	1	3
Hatcliffe	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
Healing	2	30	-	-	-	32	7	1
Humberston	8	52	-	-	-	60	11	9
Immingham	48	368	48	-	1	465	62	24
Laceby	3	60	-	-	-	63	14	25
New Waltham	-	44	-	-	-	44	7	-
Stallingborough	-	56	-	-	-	56	2	2
Waltham	27	175	-	5	7	214	26	33
TOTALS ...	92	864	48	5	8	1,017	140	98

The Council employs its own skilled labour for the repair and maintenance of Council houses, with the exception of electricity and gas repairs. During the year, 1,473 orders were given to the Repairs Staff, and of these, 1,417 jobs were completed, made up as follows:-

New Tiled Surrounds installed	22
Fireplace Repairs	177
Clearing and repairing drains	49
Structural Repairs	42
Joinery Repairs	187
Miscellaneous Building Repairs	194
Burst Pipes	74
Defective Ball Valves	231
Leaking Back Boilers	62
Descaling hot water systems	39
New cylinders and tanks	43
Miscellaneous Plumbing repairs	297
	<u>1,417</u>

The largest single operation carried out during the year was the repairs and improvement to the pre-war Council Houses facing Pelham Road, Immingham, as part of the scheme

to give the whole of Pelham Road a 'face-lift'. This entailed the carrying out of items of repair to the outside of the houses, scrubbing down the external rendering and spraying with coloured water-proofing substance and the painting of the woodwork.

Other major schemes included the renewing of the footpaths at Fords Avenue, Healing, the restoring of sinking foundations of a house at Laceby, complete new floors to 4 houses due to dry rot, and the provision of 24 sets of double gates to Council Houses.

This last item serves to emphasize the changing face of Council Estates, when so many Council house tenants are now becoming car owners.

NUISANCES:-

A total of 255 statutory nuisances was abated, 252 of them as a result of informal action by the Public Health Inspectors. 18 notices were referred to the Council for the service of Statutory notices, but in 15 cases, it was not found necessary to issue the notices. The following summary gives some details of the nuisances abated:-

	<u>After Informal</u> <u>Action.</u>	<u>After Statutory</u> <u>Action.</u>
Drainage	223	-
Foul Ditches, etc.	1	-
Other Nuisances	28	3

In addition, 163 wasps' nests were destroyed during the Summer months.

CARAVANS AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS:-

1960 saw the coming into operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, designed to introduce a licensing system to regulate the establishment and operation of caravan sites, and to secure improved conditions on sites by requiring good standards of lay-out, equipment and maintenance.

Although no licences were issued under the Act during the year, much preparatory work was done. Consultations with other Local Authorities in the area, and meetings with local camp owners were held to determine the Conditions to be attached to the granting of such licences. In addition, frequent visits were paid to the 5 holiday camps in the area, and the 10 individual residential caravan sites.

RODENT CONTROL:-

The Council's Rodent Operator was kept fully employed during 1960. This service is available to private householders free of charge, and to agricultural and business premises at an all-in rate of 12/6d per hour (this includes for travelling, baits, poisons, etc.)

The following table summarises the work done by the Rodent Operator and Public Health Inspectors during the year:-

	Council Depots.	Dwelling houses	Business Premises	Agric. Premises	Total
Inspected for the purpose of seeking rats/mice	24	1,143	36	80	1,283
No: found to be infested - Rats	9	333	10	21	373
Mice	-	28	3	-	31
No: of premises treated	9	361	13	21	404
No: of treatments carried out	21	412	13	29	475
No: of Visits made for the purpose	96	2,543	111	249	2,999

These figures are exclusive of visits made for other purposes, but during which which rat infestations would be noted, if present.

In addition, during the year, all the Council's sewers were test baited, and those showing signs of rodent activity poison baiting was carried out. In fact, only 7 manholes showed any sign of rat infestation, 3 in an old sewer at Waltham, and 4 at Healing.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:-

Routine inspections of the various food premises in the district have been carried out during the year, 879 visits being paid to the various premises. These premises, broadly speaking, can be categorised as follows:-

Bakehouses	2	Butchers	10
Cafes, snack bars	6	Confectioners	9
Fish Friers	8	Fish Retailers	5
Greengrocers	3	Grocers, etc	64
Stalls	5		

Two of these premises, one a butcher, and the other a fish frier, are incapable of being brought completely into line with the Food Hygiene Regulations unless excessive sums of money are spent on them. The Fish Friers premises ceased to be used as such towards the end of the year, and is now being used as a non-food shop. The butcher is still trying to find alternative accommodation.

All food premises in the district are provided with a notice to customers asking them not to bring their dogs into the shops, but this seems to meet with indifferent success, as the shopkeepers are hesitant to offend their customers by insisting on their co-operation.

The following premises are registered by the Council, and have been kept under constant surveillance:-

	<u>No: of Premises.</u>	<u>No: of Inspections.</u>
Ice-cream Manufacturers	2	8
Ice-cream Retailers	54	142
Meat Preparers	20	198
Milk Retailers	62	36

During the course of routine inspections, 5 contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were found, but all were satisfactorily dealt with by informal action.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:-

Under the provisions of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, the Council held a meeting with those organisations concerned with slaughtering and meat generally, to consider the existing and future requirements of the district for slaughterhouse facilities, and the slaughterhouse facilities which are, or likely to become available to meet those requirements. As a result of this meeting, it was recommended that (a) the slaughterhouse at Immingham could be brought into line with the new Regulations; (b) the slaughterhouse at Stallingborough could not be brought into line and (c) that whilst facilities at present are adequate with the Immingham slaughterhouse and the use of Grimsby Corporation-owned abattoir, the local

organisations and trades considered that there may be a need for a privately-owned slaughterhouse in the Southern part of the district in the future. It was further recommended that the alterations to the Immingham slaughterhouse, and the closure of the Stallingborough slaughterhouse (both of which were agreed to by the respective owners) should take place by 31st December, 1960.

These recommendations were submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and were subsequently approved by him. Unfortunately, the confirmation was not received in time for the necessary works at the Immingham slaughterhouse to be completed by the end of the year, but a start was promised for early 1961. The Stallingborough slaughterhouse ceased to be used on the appointed day.

Meat and Other Foods:-

Slaughtering continued throughout the year at both slaughterhouses. As in previous years, the high standard of animals slaughtered was maintained, and, in particular, the low incidence of animals affected with Tuberculosis. In two cases of bovine tuberculosis, the animals were found to be from Attested Herds. In these cases, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was notified in order that they could check back on the herd from whence these animals came.

The following table sets out the number of animals killed and inspected, together with condemnations made:-

	Cattle. (excl. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep. Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	216	1	12	523	235
Number Inspected	216	1	12	523	235
<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	8
Percentage of total affected	1.85	-	-	-	3.4
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS:-</u> NIL					
<u>OTHER CONDITIONS:-</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Part or Organ condemned	26	-	-	3	4
Percentage of Total Infected	12.04	-	-	0.57	1.7

Articles of Other Food Condemned:-

The following table sets out details of food, other than carcase meat, condemned during 1960. These items of food were disposed of by burial at the Council's refuse tips, whilst the carcase meat condemned is collected and processed by a local firm of animal fodder manufacturers.

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Rice			1	22
Raisins				18
Flour... ..	4		1	24
Mixed Spices				7
Tinned Vegetables...				5
Tinned Meat... ..			3	4
Salt Beef			1	12
Salt Pork				20
TOTAL	6	2	0	

Most of these were items of ship's stores.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:-

Lindsey County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority serving this area, and I should like to thank Mr. G. Collinson, the County Health Inspector for the following report.

<u>Food or Drug.</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Analysed.</u>
Milk	25
Processed milk products (including cream, butter and ice-cream	5
Edible fats and oil	1
Tinned, bottled, preserved and dried articles	3
Non-alcoholic beverages... ..	2
Sugar and flour confectionery	1
Meat and fish products	7
Vinegars, pickles, sauces, spices, etc.	1
Miscellaneous	3
Medicines and drugs	1
	<u>49</u>

Potted meat containing excess moisture - warning issued
Pork sausages slightly deficient in
meat content - warning issued

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised) ...	6
Pasteurised Milk	6
Sterilised Milk	8
Tuberculin Tested (Raw) Milk ...	1

Samples for biological examination:-

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SECTION II - PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Members of Lindsey County Council Staff who also work in
the Grimsby Rural District.

Dr. E. Britain, M.B., B.S.	-	School Medical Officer
Dr. I.M. Harkness, M.B., Ch.B.	-	Maternity/Child Welfare
Dr. J.D. Carrick, M.B., Ch.B.	-	Maternity/Child Welfare
Dr. F.P.S. MacDonagh, M.B., Ch.B.	-	Maternity/Child Welfare
Miss J. Hardie, L.C.S.T.	-	Speech Therapist

Health Visitors:-

Mrs. H.L. Bryan, S.R.N., S.C.M., 203 Macauley Street, Grimsby
(Grimsby 2143)

Mrs. E. James, S.R.N., S.C.M., "Evisholme" Tetney Lane,
Holton-le-Clay.

Mrs. R.W. Ward, S.R.N., S.C.M., 66 Louth Road, Scartho, Grimsby.
(Grimsby 77385)

District Nurses/Midwives:-

Miss D. Buckley, - (Immingham 289) - Immingham and Habrough
71 Worsley Road,
IMMINGHAM

Miss B.B. Richardson, (Roxton 204) - Stallingborough
7, St. Anne's Road,
KEELBY, Lincs.

Mrs. M. Meachen, (Laceby 331) - Aylesby, Beelsby, Bradley,
"Homefield",
Butt Lane,
LACEBY

Miss R. Smith, (Grimsby 2259) - Ashby-cum-Fenby, Brigsley,
136, Patrick Street,
GRIMSBY. East and West Ravendale,
Hatcliffe, Old Waltham.

Miss D. Castledine, (Humberston 3197) Humberston, New Waltham,
9 Glebe Close,
HUMBERSTON. and Weelsby.

Duly Authorised Officer and Welfare Officer:-

Mr. F. Slingsby	}	31 Market Place, Cleethorpes (Cleethorpes 61203)
Mr. F. Leo		

Health Education:-

(A definition based on an article by Dr. John Burton in the Chest and Heart Bulletin.)

"Health Education is a part of the good practice of public health, clinical medicine, and, in my opinion, of general education. Health is a way of living, and all education, in one way or another, is Health Education.

Its first job is to establish that good health is of cardinal importance in the value system of the individual, family and the community. It is known that in a community such as ours, with its large number of heavy smokers; its dislike of physical exertion; its over-eating; and the large number of accidents both in the home and on the roads, that health does not occupy this place in the value system of individuals to-day.

Health Education seeks to bring about recognition of health problems, and an understanding of the issues involved, to create and sustain interest in their solution through personal effort, and the adequate provision and proper use of health services; to teach people the methods and skills available to foster health and to manage illness.

It is based on the health consciousness of the people concerned, and health consciousness is the sum of the people's experiences, desires and assumptions about health and sickness and develops in individuals and groups unconsciously through traditional beliefs and customs, and consciously as a result of encounters with health personnel. It is also influenced by educational activities introduced by Health Authorities, and others, including television. Its principal elements are recognition, beliefs, attitudes, expectations and behaviour.

In addition, public relations is part of health education. Public relations in this sphere is the interaction between the health services and the public. As a function of public health, public relations seeks deliberately to promote a style of planning and ways of working which ensure that the convenience, satisfaction and initiative of the public are given systematic consideration in the aspects of health services. Their quality depends upon understanding of the local situation, the behaviour of health personnel, and the system for dealing with complaints and suggestions."

During the year, the usual health education activities have been carried out at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. Talks and discussions with the mothers are given by the health visitor. Special campaigns on immunisation, home safety, road safety, parentcraft, etc., have been

carried out by means of poster displays, talks and discussions at the Clinics.

By arrangement with Lindsey County Council, we had an in-service training course on "Display", in the Infant Welfare Centre, to which the health visitors and public health inspectors were invited.

Mothers' Club:-

A Mothers' Club was formed during the year at Immingham Clinic, and I am very pleased to set out the following report from Mrs. Bryan, the Health Visitor in charge, about the activities of this Club.

"The Club was formed early in March 1960. It was first held on Thursday afternoon at the Immingham Clinic, mothers bringing their children with them. This was far from satisfactory. In April, we decided to meet Thursday evenings in the same premises from 7 to 9 p.m., without the children. The membership increased to over 30, and the clinic premises were obviously not satisfactory. We now hold the meeting in the Hall of the County Infants' School from 7.15 to 9.30 p.m. Unfortunately, we can only use this Hall during School term.

When the schools are closed, we hire the special room in the County Hotel, Immingham. We have lectures, discussions, games and entertain other Clubs. The total number of members is now 48.

The demonstrations, talks, films, etc., usually take up about one hour, we then have tea and refreshments, and talk about local events, world events, our families, and anything interesting and we may finish up the evening with games and competitions. A list of events for 1960 is found below:-

<u>1960.</u>	<u>Subject.</u>	<u>Speaker.</u>
April 7th	Home Accidents, Burns & Scalds	Mrs. Bryan
April 28th	Family Planning	Mrs. Bryan
April 14th	Effects of Smoking, Cancer of the Lung	Dr.G.Cust
May 12th	Cruelty to Children	N.S.P.C.C.Insp. Beckett.
May 26th	Jumble Sale to raise Funds	
June 9th	Films County Infants, Immingham	Miss Rose, Headmistress.
June 16th	Coach outing to Healing (This was a surprise outing arranged by Mrs.Bryan)	Mrs. Bowman.

	Coach outing continued. Garden Party and demonstration of Flower arrangement by Mrs. Green of Healing).	
July 1st	Beauty Demonstration - Care of the Skin	Mrs.Brackenbury of Healing.
July 8th	Talk on Scotland	Dr.Harkness, Asst.M.O.H.
July 12th	Outing to Cleethorpes Club Film and Discussion	Dr. G.Cust
July 21st	How to run a Club	Miss. Baddeley, Asst.Supt.Nursing Officer, Lincoln
Aug. 4th	Talk about a Holiday in Norway	Mrs.Croudson, Healing.
Aug.11th	Talk on the School Medical Service	Mrs. Bryan
Aug.18th	Ante-Natal Care	Dr. Madden
Aug.25th	Training to be a Nurse	Mrs. Bryan
Sept. 1st	How to make Eiderdowns	Mrs.Kirman, Healing
Sept 8th	Social Evening.	
Sept.15th	Jumble Sale - Proceeds given to Immingham Old Age Pensioners	
Sept.22nd	Afternoon garden party - mothers and children.	At Healing
Sept.29th	Development of Immingham	Mr.Wilson, Clerk, Grimsby R.D.C.
Oct. 6th	Diphtheria & Immunisation	Mrs. Bryan
Oct.13th	Safety in the Home	Mrs. Bryan
Oct 20th	Talk on her early life in Canada	Mrs.Harrison, of Healing
Oct 27th	Truth and Discipline	Mrs.Rowson, Laceby
Nov. 3rd	Safety and prevention of accidents in the home	Mrs. Haldane, Supt.H.V.,Grimsby
Nov.10th	Holiday films	Mr.& Mrs. Mead, Headmaster, Imm.Jnr.School.

Nov.17th	Prevention & Causes of Fire in the Home	Mr.Smithson, Mr. Newton, Immingham Fire Service.
Nov.24th	Evening outing to an Osteopathic Clinic. Talk given. Dangers of wearing high-heeled shoes.	Mr.J.W.Ellmore, Grimsby.
Dec.1st	Life of a farmer's wife	Mrs.Needham, Habrough
Dec.8th	Carols	
Dec.15th	Childrens' Christmas Party.	

We also ran a poster campaign on "Broken Glass on Bathing Beaches", this campaign being sponsored by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. During the Summer, I attended the Central Council for Health Education Summer School. I was very impressed at the Summer School by a duplicated Health Magazine produced by the Health Education Officer at Sheffield, which was published mainly for distribution to the staff of the department. I did start, in October, a health education magazine called "Health Information", for distribution to the Heads and Staff of Schools, to my Councillors and other Local Authority departments and other statutory bodies. This is partly a magazine with health articles, but also explains the work of the Health Department during the previous quarter. This journal is being well received.

In addition, I gave the following lectures to organisations within the area:-

Waltham Old People's Club	-	"People who can help you".
Waltham Youth Club	-	"Smoking and Health"
Waltham Leas School Parent-Teachers Association	-	"Child Health - the Parents' Contribution",
Immingham Mothers' Club	-	"Husbands"
Immingham S.M.School Parent Teachers Association	-	"Child Health - the Parents' Responsibilities"

These lectures and particularly the discussions which follow are well worth while, and I am always pleased to accept these invitations.

I also gave a talk to the West Midlands Area Committee of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children at

their Annual Meeting in Grimsby. This talk, on co-operation between the Society and the Local Authority, was well received.

Care of the Elderly:-

The services involved in the care of the elderly continued to be very busy throughout 1960. All of those various agencies responsible in some way for the care of elderly people co-operate most excellently in this district, and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the General Practitioners, health visitors, welfare officers, the almoner and her staff, and all those other numerous people who help in some way with this service.

Chronic sick beds are still very scarce though the Regional Hospital Board is to make an increase in chronic sick bed accommodation in 1961. These beds are urgently needed. In addition, many more places are needed in the County Council's welfare hostels for elderly people.

During 1960, there were 10 applications for chronic sick beds from this district. Of these, two were for very urgent admission, 5 required urgent admission, and 3 required hospital treatment but not urgently. It is very noticeable that in the Rural District, relatives are prepared to care for their elderly people for a much longer time than in the towns.

Many elderly people are visited regularly by the health visitors or by the welfare officers, who, by keeping a friendly eye on them, help to prevent serious deterioration from setting in.

The Home Help Service as usual continued to play a large part in keeping elderly people at home.

I did, during 1960, start a quarterly meeting where the various people who work in this field could discuss their various problem cases. This has been a great help particularly in the field of liaison between the services.

Home Help Service:-

Some of the cases in Grimsby Rural District are provided with help from Cleethorpes and others are supervised from Lincoln. The number of helpers at 31st December 1960 working, in the Grimsby Rural District, was 24, of which 10 worked from Cleethorpes. Of these 10, four also work in Cleethorpes. The following table shows the number of cases visited by both Cleethorpes and Lincoln based personnel.

	<u>Chronic Sick and Aged</u>	<u>Maternity</u>	<u>T.B.</u>	<u>Others.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Cleethorpes	28	6	-	5	39
Lincoln	25	1	-	-	26
	53	7	-	5	65

IMMUNISATIONS AND VACCINATIONS:-

Diphtheria Immunisation:-

Immunisation of the child population was continued throughout the year. The prophylactic used was Formal Toxoid (F.T) with 4 weeks interval between doses. During the year, a total of 22 children received initial immunisation, 3 of these being under 5 years of age, and 19 between 5 and 14 years. In addition, 198 children received re-inforcing injections.

Combined immunisations were also given as follows:-

Immunisation given	Up to 1yr	1 yr	2 yrs	3 yrs	4 yrs	5 to 9	10 to 14	Tot- al
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria/Tetanus/W.Cough	202	93	16	6	4	7	1	329
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	5
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
Whooping Cough/Tetanus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Vaccination against Smallpox:-

	<u>Under 1 yr.</u>	<u>1-4 yrs.</u>	<u>5 - 14 yrs</u>	<u>15 yr +</u>	<u>Total</u>
Vaccinations	174	25	4	21	224
Revaccinations	-	4	10	23	37

Vaccination against Tetanus:-

	<u>Under 1 yr.</u>	<u>1-4 yrs.</u>	<u>5-14 yrs.</u>	<u>15 yrs +</u>	<u>Total</u>
Vaccinations	1	11	17	5	34
Revaccinations	-	-	-	1	1

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I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for this information.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination:-

On 1st February, poliomyelitis vaccination became available to an extra age group, namely those aged between 26 and 40. In order to stimulate acceptance of vaccination of this age group, each school child in every infant and junior school in the area was given a letter with two consent cards to take home to the parents. It was assumed that parents with children in these schools would be most likely to be in the age group. This letter read as follows:-

"Dear Parent,

Your child has been asked to hand this letter to you together with two cards on which consent to vaccination against poliomyelitis can be given. The idea is that if you are under 40 and wish to be vaccinated, you fill these cards in. If you have already been vaccinated against poliomyelitis, please pass them on to a neighbour who is under 40 and who has not yet been vaccinated.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is well worthwhile and practically painless (I speak from personal experience). We have had a very good response in the area in the younger age groups, and I would like to see a similar response in your age group so that we have whole families protected.

If you wish to be vaccinated by one of the Council's Medical Officers, please return the completed cards to me at the Health Department, Council Offices, Deansgate, Grimsby or at the Clinic, St. Hugh's Avenue, Cleethorpes. If you wish to be done by your own doctor, take the completed card to him!"

In addition, this was backed up by the usual poster campaign and we had the what is by now usual campaign in the Humber Bank factories. Following these publicity campaigns, sessions were held at Waltham, Healing, Immingham, Laceby and in Courtaulds and Fisons factories, and the response was good.

The General Medical Practitioners were also kept well in touch with this campaign and displayed posters in their surgeries, and they too performed large numbers of vaccinations.

Health of Children - Prevention of Break-up of Families:-

A Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Marshall, the County Children's Officer, meets at quarterly intervals during the year to discuss matters affecting this subject. This meeting, which covers the Grimsby Rural District area

and the Borough of Cleethorpes, is attended by officers of the Grimsby Rural District and Cleethorpes Councils, the National Assistance Board Officers for the area, the Area Welfare Officers, the School Welfare Officer, the Hospital Almoner and the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector.

6 families from this area were placed on the register, and under supervision. The main aims of this Committee are, by encouragement, support and education, to improve the conditions of the families and prevent the break-up of the family.

Attendances at County Council Clinics during 1960:-

Infant Welfare Centres at	Number attended	Number of attendances	Number of sessions held	Average attendance per session
Healing *	65	405	17	24
Humberston	159	1,123	30	37
Immingham	153	1,512	68	22
Laceby	67	544	24	23
New Waltham	108	756	24	32
Old Waltham	108	722	24	30
* Opened 12th April, 1960.				

Mental Health:-

The Mental Health Act 1960 came into full operation on 1st November, 1960.

The immediate results of this was in the admission of patients to hospital. Patients can now be admitted informally to any hospital which will take them, and patients are no longer certified as insane on a Magistrate's Order.

In cases where it is necessary for the patient to be compulsorily admitted to hospital, it is done on the recommendation of two doctors, one the patient's own doctor and the other recommendation by an approved medical officer.

The Duly Authorised Officer now ceases to exist and becomes the Mental Welfare Officer. Mr. Slingsby is the Mental Welfare Officer for this area on a temporary basis at the present time until the new health and welfare arrangements begin on 1st January 1961.

The other main change in the Mental Health Service under this new Act, which will be a gradual improvement in the Local Authorities' Mental Health Service as more and more

patients become to be cared for in the community rather than in hospital. A copy of the County Council's proposals under this Act was discussed at the General Purposes Committee in May this year.

The following services will be provided by the County Council:

- (a) The provision, equipment and maintenance of residential accommodation, and the care of persons for the time being resident in accommodation so provided;
- (b) the provision of centres or other facilities for training or occupation, and the equipment and maintenance of such centres;
- (c) the appointment of officers to act as Mental Welfare Officers;
- (d) the exercise by the local health authority of certain functions in respect of persons placed under guardianship;
- (e) the provision of any ancillary or supplementary services for or for the benefit of persons who are, or have been, suffering from mental disorder.

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SECTION III - SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

These services are provided by the Lindsey County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for permission to include the following details of work carried out during the year.

Routine Medical Inspection:- (Exclusive of special and supervisory examinations)

Prescribed Groups.	Number inspected	No: of children found to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental diseases)		
		Vision.	Other Defect.	Total Individual Children requiring treatment.
Entrants ...	183	-	17	17
2nd Age Group	266	30	18	42
3rd Age Group	220	32	11	46
TOTALS ...	669	62	46	105

DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION:-

DEFECT	ROUTINE INSPECTION		SPECIAL INSPECTION	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation only	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation only
SKIN	14	38	-	-
EYE (a) Defective Vision	62	47	-	-
(b) Squint ...	11	12	-	-
(c) Other ...	3	5	-	-
EAR (a) Hearing ...	5	7	-	-
(b) Otitis Media	2	17	-	-
(c) Other ...	-	1	-	-
NOSE AND THROAT ...	3	52	-	-
SPEECH	5	8	-	-
LYMPHATIC GLANDS ...	-	7	-	-
HEART... ..	1	31	-	-
LUNGS... ..	1	16	-	-
DEVELOPMENTAL (a) Hernia	-	6	-	-
(b) Other	4	27	-	-
ORTHOPAEDIC (a) Posture	1	55	-	-
(b) Feet	1	53	-	-
(c) Other	7	51	-	-
NERVOUS (a) Epilepsy	-	1	-	-
SYSTEM (b) Other	-	1	-	-
PSYCHO- (a) Development	-	7	-	-
LOGICAL (b) Stability	-	106	-	-
ABDOMEN	1	5	-	-
OTHER DEFECTS & DISEASES	-	8	-	-

PHYSICAL CONDITION:-

All scholars were classified as satisfactory or unsatisfactory:-

<u>GROUP.</u>	<u>SATISFACTORY.</u>	<u>UNSATISFACTORY.</u>
Entrants	176	7
2nd Age Group	235	31
3rd Age Group	211	9
	622	47

Supervisory Examinations 585

Special Examinations 1

Head Inspection:-

The hair of all children is inspected for head lice by the School Nurse each time. The infestation rate in the schools of this district is very low, namely 1 per cent, and on most occasions children of the same families are the offenders. Insecticides are provided free and the Health Visitor makes follow-up visits to the home.

Speech Therapy:-

Miss J. Hardie took up the position of full-time Speech Therapist for Lindsey County Council on September 12th, 1960. She has her Headquarters at Cleethorpes Clinic and is to cover Cleethorpes and the surrounding area including Grimsby Rural District.

Miss Hardie makes the following report of her work in our area from 12th September to 31st December 1960.

Children seen from Grimsby Rural District:-

<u>Defect.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Stammer	6	-	6
Dyslalia	2	-	2
Retarded Speech	1	-	1
Sigmatism	1	-	1
Cleft Palate	-	-	-
Excessive Nasality	-	-	-
Dysarthria	-	2	2
	10	2	12

There were 7 children receiving regular treatment from the Rural District. 5 cases were under review, 2 patients were discharged and there were 4 names on the waiting list. More boys than girls were referred as the table shows, they outnumber the girls by five to one.

By far the largest number of referrals came from Infant Schools via the School Medical Officer or Head Teacher. This is to be expected. Other methods of referral were by the Health Visitor and Infant Welfare Doctors.

The largest group of defects are those of articulation - dyslalia - when one or more consonants are defective or omitted, and sigmatism (lisp) which includes various defects of 's'.

J.A. HARDIE, L.C.S.T.

Child Guidance:-

Clinic Staff:-

Dr. M.J. Tyerman - Educational Psychologist
Mrs. M.D.E. Pearson - Social Worker
Mr. T.D. Mackenzie - Remedial Teacher/Psychological
Miss K.L. Nocton - Secretary/Receptionist Tester/ .

Grimsby Rural District children can attend the Grimsby Child Guidance Clinic by an arrangement between Grimsby Education Authority and Lindsey Education Authority.

During the year, 17 children from this District attended the Clinic.

These children are referred with many diverse problems, difficulties with reading or writing, bed-wetting, irrational fears and phobias, behaviour problems at home or school, etc.

Each of these cases represents an unhappy child and one or more anxious parents. There is a very close and friendly link between this Department and the staff of the Child Guidance Clinic.

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SECTION IV - PORT HEALTH

PORT OF IMMINGHAM (including Killingholme Jetties and White Booth Roads, River Humber)

SECTION I - STAFF:-

Table 'A'

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment-	Date of Appointment.	Qualifications	Any other Appointment
Dr. George Cust	Port Medical Officer of Health	6.10.58	M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health, Grimsby R.D. & Cleethorpes Borough
Dr. S. Bedford	Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health	15.12.41	L.R.C.P & S.	General Medical Practitioner
Dr. G.R. Gates	Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health	23.2.59	M.B., Ch.B.	General Medical Practitioner
C.C. Watson	Chief Public-Health Inspector	28.7.52	Cert RSH Cert M&F Inspn.	Chief Public Health Inspector & Housing Manager, Grimsby R.D.C.
Edw. McNeill	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.	28.7.52	Cert RSH Cert M&F Inspn	Deputy Chief Public Health Insp. Grimsby RDC
E.H. Barnett	Additional Public Health Inspector	4.6.56	Cert RSH	Additional Public Health Inspector, Grimsby R.D.C.

Address of Medical Officer of Health :- Port Health Office,
Dock Offices,
Immingham Dock.
Tel:- Immingham 206

SECTION II - AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT 1960:-
Table 'B'

Ships from	Number.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected		No:of ships having had inf.disease on board
			By MOH.	By PHIs	
Foreign Ports	722	1,529,747	7	722	-
Coastwise	1,147	1,422,163	-	1,147	-
TOTALS	1,869	2,951,910	7	1,869	-

SECTION III - CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR:-

Table 'C'

Passenger Traffic	Number of Passengers INWARDS ... 492	
	Number of Passengers OUTWARDS ... 391	
Cargo Traffic	Principal IMPORTS:-	Iron Ore, Timber, Pit Props, Grain, Sulphur, Ilmenite Sand, Fuel Oil, Phosphate Rock, Petroleum.
	Principal EXPORTS:-	Coal, Coke, Creosote, Paper, Steel, Building and Roadmaking Materials, Petroleum, Chemicals, Fertilisers
Principal Ports from which ships arrive	Ports in Australia, Baltic, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, India, Norway, South America, U.S.A., U.S.S.R.	

SECTION IV - INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC:-

N I L.

SECTION V - WATER SUPPLY:-

- (1) Source of Supply :- (a) the district .. 2 deep bores
 (b) shipping .. Piped to all quays.

- (2) Samples of drinking water taken from hydrants, taps, ships tanks, etc., for examination.

(3) Precautions taken against contamination - Regular inspection and washing out of hoses before use.

(4) Number of Water Boats - Two tugs with special fresh and their sanitary drinking water tanks - tanks condition:- cleansed and limewashed every 6 months or as necessary.

SECTION VI - PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952:-

(1) List of Infected Areas:- This list is received weekly direct from the World Health Organisation. Copies of the infectious areas list are supplied to the personnel of H.M. Customs and Humber Pilots.

(2) Radio Messages:-
(a) Transmitting ... There are no facilities at the Port for sending messages.

(b) Receiving ... Messages received via H.M. Customs and Humber Radio.

(3) Notifications otherwise than by radio ... Statutory codes of flags and lights signals, oral messages when ship approaches Jetties.

(4) Mooring Stations ...
(a) Buoys in centre of Dock
(b) River Humber.

(5) Arrangements for
(a) Hospital Accommodation for infectious diseases other than smallpox - Springfield Isolation Hospital, Grimsby.

(b) Contacts of infectious disease kept under surveillance by the Medical staff whilst in Port.

(c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships carried on under the supervision of Public Health Inspector. Disinfection of clothing and other articles would be carried out at the Springfield Isolation Hospital, Grimsby.

SECTION VII - SMALLPOX:-

- (1) Smallpox cases sent to Smallpox Isolation Hospital, Laceby (40 beds)
- (2) Grimsby County Borough provide special smallpox ambulance for the transport of all cases to hospital. All ambulance crews are vaccinated every two years.
- (3) Smallpox Consultant:-Dr. J. Glen, Springfield Isolation Hospital, Grimsby.
- (4) Laboratory Diagnosis:- Pathological Laboratory, Grimsby General Hospital, and the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln.

SECTION VIII - VENEREAL DISEASES:-

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease are available at the Special Treatment Centre, 38 Queen Street, Grimsby.

Cases are referred there, and cards with printed instructions regarding these facilities are left on board ship by the Public Health Inspectors during their visits.

During 1960, 8 British seamen and 27 foreign seamen from ships in the Dock attended at the Centre.

SECTION IX - CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER DISEASES ON SHIPS:-

Table 'D'

Category	Disease	No: of Cases during 1960		No: of Ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Cases landed from other ships	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

SECTION X - OBSERVATIONS ON OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS:-

No cases occurred during the year.

SECTION XI - MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR
SUSPECTED OF PLAGUE.

No such cases occurred during the year. In the event of such an occurrence, the following measures would be adopted.

The vessel would be directed to designated mooring station for special medical examination of passengers and crew, and the necessary disinfection of persons, clothing, bedding and accommodation, etc., carried out. If plague-infected rats were found or suspected, the vessel would be boomed off, and thoroughly fumigated with H.C.N. During discharge of cargo, special watch would be kept for rats. Moorings and gangways would also receive special attention.

SECTION XII - MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN
PORTS.

- (1) Steps taken for the detection of rodents:-
 - (a) Inships in the Port:- Routine inspections of all compartments including holds, bunkers, etc.
 - (b) On Quays, wharves, warehouses, and in the vicinity of the Port:-

Regular inspection of all quays, wharves, warehouses; prompt disposal of all refuse, elimination of rat harbourages.
- (2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents have been made with the Pathological Department of Grimsby General Hospital.
- (3) Arrangements for de-ratting of ships are made as and when necessary with commercial contractors, viz., Associated Fumigators, Ltd., 112 Victoria Dock Road, London, E.16., Deodor-X Hygiene Services, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire., London Fumigation Co.Ltd., Marlowe House, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3., and Riverside Fumigators, Hull. Methods used include fumigation with H.C.N. Liquid, or Zyklon B., also S.O.2.
- (4) Progress in rat-proofing of ships - instructions and guidance to Masters or Officers in Charge, wiring of store-rooms, gratings, etc., sheet metal tinning of bulk-heads, beam openings, etc. Collaboration with Dock Authorities.

Table 'E' - Rodents Destroyed during the year in ships from Foreign Ports.

<u>Category.</u>	<u>Number.</u>
Black Rats	Nil
Brown Rats	Nil
Species not known	Nil
Sent for examination	Nil
Infected with Plague	Nil.

Table 'F' - Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

No:of Deratting Certificates Issued					No:of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued	Total Certs. Issued
HCN.	Other. Fumigant	After Poison	After Trapping	Total		
-	-	-	-	-	73	73

SECTION XIII - INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES:-

Table 'G' - Inspections and Notices:-

Nature & Number of Inspections.					Notices served		Result of service of notices
					Statuty.	Other	
Dirt and Vermin ...	...	126	-	76	-	76	76 remedied
Structural Defect ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Constructional Defect ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	...	126	-	76	-	76	76 remedied.

SECTION XIV - PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS, 1934/48:-

There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of this Authority.

SECTION XV - MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS:-

- (1) Medical Inspectors holding Warrants:- Dr. George Cust.
Dr. S. Bedford.
- (2) Additional Public Health Inspector:- Mr.E.H. Barnett
- (3) Organisation:- Public Health Inspector telephones Medical Inspector when required.

- SECTION XVI - MISCELLANEOUS:-

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Medical Officer of Health.

1	Medical Officer of Health.
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