

[Report 1962] / Medical Officer of Health, Grimsby R.D.C.

Contributors

Great Grimsby (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

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THE HEALTH
OF
GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT



1962

A stylized, horizontal decorative flourish or signature, possibly representing the author's name.

GEORGE CUST,
M.B., Ch B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health
to 23/2/62.

R. T. PAGAN,
M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Medical Officer of Health
from 1/7/62.

GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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

Tel. Immingham 206 & 218.

Council Offices,
Deansgate,
GRIMSBY,
Lincs.

Tel. Grimsby 58221/5.

Chairman of the Council :-
COUNCILLOR R.C.L. FITZWILLIAMS, 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. TO 28.2.62.
DR. ROBERT T. PAGAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., M.C.R.S., L.R.C.P.
From 1.7.62.

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, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :-
MR. E. McNEIL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. to 31.3.62.
MR. A.F.C. KENT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. from 17.6.62.

Additional Public Health Inspector :-
MR. E.H. BARNETT, Cert. R.S.H.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT TERENCE PAGAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

GRINBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Council Office,
Barnaby,
GRINBY,
Lincs.
Tel. Grimsby 58221/5.

Port Health Office,
IMMINGHAM DOCK,
Near Grimsby,
Lincs.
Tel. Immingham 206 & 218.

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Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :-
MR. E. MORRIS, M.B.S.E., M.A.P.H.I. to 31.3.62.
MR. A.P.C. KEET, M.B.S.E., M.A.P.H.I. from 1.6.62.

Additional Public Health Inspector :-
MR. E.H. HARRIS, Cert. R.S.E.

GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to present to you the report of the health of the Grimsby Rural District, 1962. Having taken up my appointment in June of this year, I can comment from personal experience from that date only.

It is gratifying to report that the good health in the district has been maintained and that there have been no serious epidemics or outbreaks of food poisoning.

I feel that the following matters are worthy of comment. Firstly, the infant mortality rate of 9.7 is a considerable reduction from last year, when it was 33.1, and the fact that the figure in 1900 was 170.1 indicates the great strides in the improvement in the health of the district in the last sixty years. The second point I wish to make is that although the number of deaths from Lung Cancer have not risen since last year, this does not reflect the national trend, and should not be taken as an indication that this great new epidemic has reached its peak. Finally, the occurrence of a case of Typhoid on board a vessel at Immingham is worthy of note. This incident is described fully in the text of this report.

It is gratifying that there has been no case of Poliomyelitis notified during the course of the year. It is hoped that all persons eligible, who have not already done so, will avail themselves of the oral Polio. Vaccine, now in general use, so that this satisfactory state of affairs can be maintained.

I should like to give particular thanks to Mr. Watson and the Health Department staff, for their invaluable help and loyal support during my first year of office as Medical Officer.

I am indebted to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement during the year.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT TERENCE PAGAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

GRINSEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE GRINSEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to present to you the report of the health of the Grinsey Rural District, 1965. Having taken up my appointment in June of this year, I can comment from personal experience from that date only.

It is gratifying to report that the good health in the district has been maintained and that there have been no serious epidemics or outbreaks of food poisoning.

I feel that the following matters are worthy of comment. Firstly, the infant mortality rate of 9.7 is a considerable reduction from last year, when it was 33.1, and the fact that the figure in 1960 was 170.1 indicates the great strides in the improvement in the health of the district in the last sixty years. The second point I wish to make is that although the number of deaths from lung cancer have not risen since last year, this does not reflect the national trend, and should not be taken as an indication that this great new epidemic has reached its peak. Finally, the occurrence of a case of typhoid on board a vessel at Immingham is worthy of note. This incident is described fully in the text of this report.

It is gratifying that there has been no case of poliomyelitis notified during the course of the year. It is hoped that all persons eligible, who have not already done so, will avail themselves of the oral Polio Vaccine, now in general use, so that this satisfactory state of affairs can be maintained.

I should like to give particular thanks to Mr. Watson and the Health Department staff, for their invaluable help and loyal support during my first year of office as Medical Officer.

I am indebted to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their encouragement during the year.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT TRENCH PUGH

Medical Officer of Health

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 18,500 people, with 6,460 houses inhabited at 1st. April 1962.

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 (at 31st. March, 1962) of £363,262, and an estimated product of a penny rate of £1,727.

VITAL STATISTICS:-

Deaths :-

Total Number of Deaths	171.
Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.2
Corrected Death Rate	10.9

Live Births :-

Number of Legitimate Live Births	403.
Number of Illegitimate Live Births	10.
TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS	413.
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	22.4
Corrected Birth Rate	21.7
Illegitimate Live Births % of Total Live Births	2.5

Stillbirths :-

Number of Stillbirths	11
Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	20.6
Total Live and Stillbirths	424.

Infant Deaths :-

Number of Deaths under 1 year	4.
-------------------------------------	----

Infant Mortality Rates :-

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	9.7
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live Births	9.8
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live Births	NIL

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate :-

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Live Births	9.7
--	-----

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate :-

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live Births	9.7
---	-----

PeriNatal Mortality Rate :-

Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths	35.4
---	------

Maternal Mortality (including abortion) :-

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

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN THE GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT - 1962:-

	Male.	Female.	Total 1962.	Total 1961.
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, Other	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	1	1	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-
9. Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	1	-	1	1
10. Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach	2	-	2	4
11. Malignant Neoplasms, Lung, Bronchus.	5	-	5	2
12. Malignant Neoplasms, Breast	-	3	3	3
13. Malignant Neoplasms, Uterus	-	-	-	3
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	10	7	17	18
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	-	2	1
16. Diabetes	3	-	3	2
17. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	7	15	22	25
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	16	12	28	36
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	2	6	7
20. Other Heart Diseases	3	10	13	16
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	5	7	12	15
22. Influenza	-	1	1	1
23. Pneumonia	5	3	8	8
24. Bronchitis	7	4	11	3
25. Other diseases of Respiratory System	-	1	1	4
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	-	1	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea.	2	1	3	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-	2	4
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth & Abortion ...	-	-	-	1
31. Congenital Malformations	-	-	-	2
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	12	6	18	15
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	3	5
34. All other accidents	1	1	2	2
35. Suicide	-	1	1	1
36. Homicide & Operations of War	-	-	-	-
TOTALS :	92	79	171	182

COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS :

Births :-

There were 413 Live Births in 1962, an increase of 50 over 1961. The Birth Rate rose from 20.5 in 1961 to 22.4 in 1962. The Registrar General's comparability factor this year is 0.97, therefore, our Birth Rate for comparison with other areas of England and Wales is 21.7. The Birth Rate for England and Wales in 1962 was 18.0.

Illegitimate Births :-

The number of illegitimate Births this year was 10, compared with 14 last year, the percentage of illegitimate Births being 2.5 compared with 4.0 last year.

Stillbirths :-

There were 11 Stillbirths notified during the year, compared with 9 in 1961. The Stillbirth Rate is 20.6 compared with a rate of 24.75 in 1961. This is a decrease, but when the numbers involved are so small, a small decrease in the numbers makes a large decrease in the rate.

Deaths :-

There was a decrease in the number of deaths in 1962, 171 compared with 182 in 1961. This gives us a Death Rate of 9.2 compared with 18.2 in 1961, and a corrected Death Rate for comparison with other areas of England and Wales of 10.9. The National Death Rate for 1962 was 11.9.

74% of the deaths were in people aged over 65 years.

Table showing deaths in age groups :-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Under 1 day	3	-	3
1 day to 1 week	1	-	1
1 week to 1 month	-	-	-
1 month to 2 years	1	1	2
2 - 3 years	-	-	-
4 - 15 "	2	-	2
15 - 25 "	2	-	2
25 - 35 "	2	-	2
35 - 45 "	3	3	6
45 - 55 "	1	6	7
55 - 65 "	13	6	19
65 - 75 "	30	21	51
75 years and over	34	42	76
TOTALS ::::	92	79	171

Table showing Deaths in various parishes:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Ashby-cum-Fenby	-	-	-
Aylesby	-	-	-
Barnoldby-le-Beck	1	1	2
Beelsby	1	-	1
Bradley	3	-	3
Brigsley	3	2	5
Great Coates	3	3	6
Habrough	6	3	9
Hatcliffe	-	1	1
Hawerby-cum-Beesby	1	-	1
Healing	9	7	16
Humberston	11	8	19
Immingham	13	22	35
Irby-upon-Humber	1	-	1
Laceby	6	6	12
New Waltham	15	10	25
East & West Ravendale	1	-	1
Stallingborough	6	-	6
Waltham	11	16	27
Wold Newton	1	-	1
TOTALS :::	92	79	171

Infant Mortality :-

There were 4 infant deaths, that is children dying under the age of 1 year, compared with 6 last year. The Infant Mortality Rate is therefore 9.7 considerably lower than the national rate of 21.4.

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

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate was 9.7 compared with 16.5 last year. The Peri-Natal Mortality Rate which is a reflection of the deaths due to the complications of pregnancy and childbirth, was 35.4 compared with 32.9 last year.

Comment on causes of Deaths :-

The most common cause of death was again coronary artery disease, with 28 deaths (16 men and 12 women).

Accidental Deaths :-

There were 5 accidental deaths this year, compared with 7 in 1961. These deaths were 5 road accidents.

Suicide :-

There was 1 case of suicide during the year.

The following table sets out the Vital Statistics since 1900.

Year	Popu- lation.	Total Births	Birth Rate		Total Deaths	Death Rate		Infant Mortality- Deaths under 1 yr. per 1000 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
1961	17,650	363	19.9	17.4	182	12.2	11.5	33.1	21.4
1962	18,500	413	22.4	18.0	171	9.2	11.9	9.7	21.4

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 at the 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 the 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 at St. Hugh's Avenue, Cleethorpes, provide the following services :

<u>Clinic.</u>	<u>Day.</u>	<u>Hours.</u>
School	Monday	10.0 a.m. (By appointment).
Eye	Friday	9.30 a.m. (By appointment).
<u>Immunisation & Vaccination Clinics :-</u>		
.....	1st. & 3rd. Wednesday in month	P.M. (By appointment).
<u>Other Clinics :-</u>		
Toddlers' Clinic ...	Tuesday	2.0 p.m. (By appointment).
Infant Welfare	Monday & Thursday ...	9.30 a.m. & 2.0 p.m. (By appointment).
Ante-Natal	2nd. Wednesday (Blood test) in month	P.M. (By appointment).
Sunlight Clinic ...	Monday & Thursday ...	9.15 a.m. (By appointment).
Dental	Daily	9.30 a.m. (By appointment).
Speech Therapy	Thursday & Friday ...	9.0 a.m. & 1.30 p.m. (By appointment).
Tuberculosis	Patients attend the Chest Clinic, Abbey Road, Grimsby. (By appointment).	

Additional clinics are held at the following villages :-

IMMINGHAM - Former Air Raid Shelter, Humberville Road.

Infant Welfare Every Monday 2.00p.m.

LACEBY - British Legion Hall.

Infant Welfare Every Wednesday 2.00p.m.

NEW WALTHAM - Community Centre.

Infant Welfare Every Wednesday 2.00p.m.

WALTHAM - Ross Hall.

Infant Welfare Every Friday 2.00p.m.

HUMBERSTON - Wendover Hall.

Infant Welfare Every Friday 2.00p.m.

HEALING - Methodist Chapel, Station Road

Infant Welfare 1st. & 3rd. Tuesday 2.00p.m.
in Month

GENERAL HOSPITALS :-

Facilities for treatment are available at the Scarthoe 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.

Scarthoe Road Hospital.

During the 12 months ending 31st. December 1962, 323 patients were admitted from the Rural District.

Grimsby General Hospital.

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

Springfield Hospital.

26 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) 1962:-

Scarlet Fever	8	Whooping Cough	2
Dysentery	16	Chicken pox	227
Measles	34	Food Poisoning	4
Para-Typhoid	1	Typhoid	1
Erysipelas	3	Meningitis	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1		

PARISH	CHICKEN POX	MEASLES	DYSENTERY	SCARLET FEVER	MENINGITIS	FOOD POISONING	WHOOPING COUGH	PARA-TYPHOID	TYPHOID	PUERPERAL PYREXIA	ERYSIPELAS	TOTALS
Ashby-cum-Fenby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aylesby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barnoldby	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Beelsby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradley	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Brigsley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Great Coates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Habrough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatcliffe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healing	38	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Humberston	19	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	29
Immingham	6	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	12
Irby-upon-Humber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laceby	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
New Waltham	14	20	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	40
Stallingborough	29	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Waltham	104	5	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	116
Wold Newton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Ravendale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Ravendale	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Weelsby	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS :	227	34	16	8	1	4	2	1	1	1	3	298

Infectious Diseases in Age Groups, 1962:-

DISEASE	Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	Over 24	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	8
Chicken Pox	8	17	17	14	16	122	21	10	2	227
Measles	2	3	5	2	5	15	2	1	1	34
Dysentery	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	7	16
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Meningitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Para-Typhoid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
TOTALS ;	13	22	25	19	21	146	26	13	12	298

TUBERCULOSIS.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified this year, 22 compared with 29 last year. This figure includes 11 inward transfers.

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease, and the patient's family, close friends, and other close contacts are investigated by the Chest Clinic staff. Those who have no immunity to tuberculosis are vaccinated against the disease by B.C.G. Tuberculosis, thanks to better living conditions, is no longer the scourge that it once was.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The following 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
1961	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	5	12
1962	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	12	-	17

Venereal Disease - Figures for England and Wales, 1962.

Early Syphilis	905
Late Syphilis	3127
Gonorrhoea	35217
Non V.D.	99174

138423

Among the seamen at Immingham Dock, there were :-

1 case of	- Early Syphilis
1 " "	- Late Syphilis
7 " "	- Gonorrhoea
56 " "	- Non V.D.

treated at the Special Clinic, making a total of 65,
compared with 69 cases last year.

GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND HOUSING MANAGER.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to add my section to the Medical Officer of Health's report for 1962.

In the field of health, many problems arose due to the increasing use of pea haulm, and the consequent production of pea silage effluent. More extended trials have been made with the use of paper sacks for refuse collection, surely the ideal method. In housing, two clearance areas were prepared, 52 further council houses and bungalows were constructed, and many families were moved into Immingham on account of their employment.

Liaison between the Medical Officer of Health in his first year, and my department has been excellent. I should like to thank all members of my staff for their work during the year, and I wish to pay special tribute to the long service of Mr. McNeil, who has left this Authority to join our late Clerk at Richmond.

My thanks are due to the Chairmen of Committees and Councillors for their help and interest in my department's work.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. C. WATSON.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Housing Manager.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA :-

Water Supply.

The Water Undertaking for the district is vested in the North East Lincolnshire Water Board. Throughout the year, the supply has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity. Samples of raw water are taken by the Board for both Bacteriological and Chemical examination.

The following table gives the number of houses by parishes, which are supplied with mains water.

PARISH	Supply direct to houses.		Supplied by Standpipe Population.
	No. of Houses	Population	
Ashby-cum-Fenby	45	130	20
Aylesby	21	105	-
Beelsby	30	78	-
Barnoldby	73	218	11
Bradley	57	160	-
Brigsley	91	275	-
Great Coates	184	550	-
Habrough	123	350	-
Hatcliffe	37	103	15
Healing	425	1253	-
Humberston	1042	3240	-
Irby-on-Humber	31	73	20
Laceby	491	1410	20
New Waltham	564	2210	-
Ravendale	33	67	-
Stallingborough	182	590	14
Waltham	1033	2806	38
Wold Newton	34	69	14
Immingham	1290	3551	-
Weelsby	10	31	10

DRAINAGE :-

During the year, 39 drainage systems were reported as obstructed or defective. All of them were cleansed by rodding.

OFFENSIVE TRADES :-

We have 4 premises which carry on registered Offensive Trades in the District, 3 of which are connected with the Fishing Industry. 14 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.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937/1959.

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

Premises.	No. on Register	No. of		Prose-cutions
		Inspn.	Notices	
Factories in which S.1,2,3,4,6 are enforced by Local Authority	1	3	-	-
Factories not included above in which S.7 is enforced by Local Authority.	57	6	2	-
Other premises in which S.7 is enforced by Local Authority (Excluding outworkers).	23	7	-	-
TOTALS :	81	16	2	-

NOTE : Sections 1 - 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 :-

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

FACTORIES ACT - PART VIII - Outworkers.

There are no local factories who employ outworkers, and no other Local Authorities have reported that there are outworkers in this area taking work from their areas.

SCAVENGING SERVICES.

Refuse Collection :-

All the villages in the District are given a back-door refuse collection service. The frequency of the service continues to struggle with the continually increasing number of properties. Pilot trials have taken place to test the practicability of the sack and holder. A report on the first five months of working is detailed below.

Trial System with Paper Sack Method of Refuse Collection.

146 houses at Immingham, all in the ownership of the Council, were equipped with sackholders in July 1962. This followed a small trial with sacks by officials and members of the Public Health Committee.

Fitting of the sackholders was carried out by direct labour, with one man using a Spitmatic Power Gun. The houses chosen were of No-Fines Concrete construction. Green cartridges were found to be satisfactory after trials. A 2" threaded pin was used, together with a $\frac{1}{4}$ " power pin washer. A template was made to indicate the positions for the pins, three pins being necessary on which to bolt the sackholder backing plate.

The sackholder chosen was the Cartem WM/13 galvanised unit, being a circular holder. All were wall-mounted, and the cost of each holder was 31/8.

	£	s	d
Labour in fixing holders	25	1	4
150 holders @ 31/8	237	10	0
Timbers	5	0	0
Fixing Bolts	6	10	0
Sacks - one to each house	3	0	11
Total cost up to the first collection	277	2	3
Cost per house	1	16	0

All tenants were issued with details of the scheme and instructions on the fixing of the sack to the holder. The sack used was a 39 x 14 x 8 Heavy Duty, 2/37 wet strength, for the first two months of the trial, and then 2/33 wet strength to follow, as recommended by the makers, Messrs. Reed Medway Sacks Ltd.

There were two minor teething troubles in the use of the

sacks, but the tenants soon accepted them and have since used them without complaint. They are emptied weekly, and a fresh sack is left for the tenant to fix. From the householder's point of view, the sack is more hygienic, being relatively free from wasps and flies, and is quiet. From the Council's point of view, the sack is a labour saver, entailing one visit only to the house instead of two.

With six men and two vehicles, the 146 houses were cleared in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, compared with $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours for the bin system.

Ignoring the capital cost of the dustbin, this gives a comparison as follows :-

	£	s	d
BINS - Cost of labour	3	14	4
Transport	3	7	10
	<hr/>		
	£ 7	2	2
or $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. per house	<hr/>		
SACKS- Cost of labour	2	4	7
Transport	2	0	8
Sacks	3	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£ 7	5	3
or 1/- per house	<hr/>		

At a subsequent revue, I recommended to the Public Health Committee that the paper sack system of collection be extended to include a major village, and also that the bin hire scheme be replaced by a sack system. It appeared to me that there were two different methods of accomplishing a change-over to an all-sack system, the first by easy stages, and the second by a single complete change. The administrative implications of the second course were formidable, but I put both methods to the Committee. The costs are based on a collection system where a single vehicle, with a relief, would be accompanied by nine loaders in addition to the driver. Five loaders would bring the bins out, two would load into the vehicle, and two would return the empty bins. This system was put forward by a firm of consultants as an efficient method.

Substituting the sack for the bin, then the two men returning the empty bin are immediately saved, and it is thought that a further man could be saved, bearing in mind the time saving on the trial system. A saving in labour of £2000 per annum was therefore forecast, but is not included in

the partial changeover, until more than half the district is converted.

(i) Cost of converting one large village to sacks :

Cost of fitting 1400 sackholders @ 36/- (less 140 already fitted) -	2250	0	0
Cost of weekly supply of sacks for 1 yr. 1400 @ 400/- per thousand -	1456	0	0
	<hr/>		
	3706	0	0
Allow value on 1250 bins (say)	625	0	0
	<hr/>		
COST IN 1963/4 -	£ 3081	0	0

(ii) Cost of district changeover :

Cost of fitting 6500 sackholders @ 36/-	11700	0	0
Allow value of bins (say)	3000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	8700	0	0
Cost of sacks, per annum	6760	0	0
	<hr/>		
	15460	0	0
Less saving on labour (estimated)	2000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£13,460	0	0

It was subsequently decided by the Public Health Committee not to adopt either of these courses, but to equip 100 Council houses at present under construction, with sackholders, making a total of 246 units in this Council's area.

Present Bin System :-

One has only to note that 536 new houses have been constructed during the year to realise the difficulties which beset this service. Any "norm" set quickly becomes out of date and unattainable. During the year, the Organisation

and Methods team devised a scheme of refuse collection aimed at speeding up the service to give a weekly (5 day) collection. This scheme was enthusiastically tackled by the men, but it appears that the scheme was not practical for this area, and when the gangs were over 16 days behind, it was discontinued in favour of normal working.

During the period under observation however, the men demonstrated that they could work a good deal faster than the normal rate pertaining hitherto, and it was felt that increased supervision was a real answer for speeding up the service.

The fault in the Organisation and Method scheme, was implicit in the necessity for a bin to be lifted twice when full, plus once when empty, as against once only in normal working. This had its effect in fatiguing the men, and the result was a slowing down, instead of the desired speeding up.

A new vehicle was purchased to replace an outdated one and this vehicle, having an increased capacity, did not need to visit the tip as often as the vehicle it replaced. This, then, is the equipment trend for the future.

Vehicles of greater capacity, even sufficient for one day's collection without tipping, are now becoming available and it is felt that the increased capacity justifies the increased prime purchase cost.

Use of the Laceby (Butt Lane) tip continued to cause complaints, due to the proximity of residential areas.

Nightsoil Collection :-

This service continued to operate weekly, the completion of additional privy conversion schemes, enabling all this work to be done during the hours of darkness.

Cesspool Service :-

The number of cesspools emptied in 1962 continues to decline. There is still a strong demand for the service from industry and agriculture, to empty tanks containing effluent, principally at the Humber Bank factories, and the pea vining site at Beelsby.

The figures since 1957 are :-

1957	-	2,291	cesspools emptied
1958	-	3,140	" "
1959	-	3,248	" "
1960	-	2,886	" "
1961	-	1,638	" "
1962	-	1,270	" "

HOUSING :-

New houses erected during 1962.

A total of 484 new houses was erected during the year, 52 by the Council and 432 by private owners.

Slum Clearance.

(a) An area comprising six terraced houses and three detached houses at Barnoldby-le-Beck was represented to the Council by the Medical Officer of Health for demolition. The Council deciding upon Compulsory Purchase of the Area.

(b) Three properties were submitted under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1936, as being unfit for human habitation; and eight families were rehoused during the year from condemned properties. In two cases, the owners submitted proposals for their repair, and the Council accepted the undertakings. A Closing Order was made in the third case.

COUNCIL HOUSES :-

During the year, 26 new Council houses and 26 new Old Aged Pensioners' Bungalows were built and occupied. In

addition, due to casual vacancies caused by existing tenants leaving the houses, a further 101 families were housed, 41 families being brought into the area by reason of their employment at Immingham.

Council House Repairs.

The Council employs its own skilled labour for the repair and maintenance of Council houses, with the exception of gas and electricity repairs. During the year, 1886 orders were given to the Repairs Staff, and of these, 1807 jobs were completed, made up as follows :-

New Tiled Surrounds installed	15
Fireplace Repairs	198
Clearing and repairing drains	57
Structural Repairs	129
Joinery Repairs	313
Miscellaneous Building Repairs	176
Burst Pipes	169
Defective Ball Valves	278
Leaking Back Boilers	31
Descaling Hot Water Systems	24
New Cylinders and tanks	64
Miscellaneous Plumbing repairs	353

1,807

RODENT CONTROL :-

The following table summarises the work done by the Rodent Operator and Public Health Inspectors during 1962.

	Council Depots.	Dwelling houses.	Business Premises	Agric. Premises	TOTAL
Inspected on notification	-	136	18	26	180
No. of premises found to be infested with rats or mice.	-	136	18	26	180
No. of inspections made on survey.	23	323	36	-	382
No. of inspections made in connection with rats or mice, otherwise than by notification or by survey.	23	207	298	20	548
Total inspections including re-inspections.	82	666	349	46	1143
No. of properties found to be infested and treated by Rodent Operator	-	351	36	31	418

Four foreign boats were treated for rats, at Immingham Dock. 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.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD :-

Routine inspections of the various food premises in the district have been carried out during the year. Visits to these premises, can be categorised as follows :-

Bakehouses	1	Butchers	6
Cafes, Snack Bars ..	4	Confectioners ...	3
Fish Friers	21	Fish Retailers ..	1
Greengrocers	1	Grocers etc., ...	29
Stalls	3	Bread/cake shops.	2
Mobile Shops	2	Fish Curers	14
Miscellaneous Food Premises	2		

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

	<u>Number of Premises.</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Ice-cream Manufacturers	2	14
Ice-cream Retailers	58	28
Meat Preparers	20	102

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

SLAUGHTERHOUSES :-

The private slaughterhouse at Immingham continued to be the only place in the Rural District where slaughtering was carried on. The high standard at this slaughterhouse was maintained and the standard of animals slaughtered was again reflected in the excellent quality of meat produced.

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	167	-	2	551	240
Number inspected	167	-	2	551	240
Found to be affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1 .41%
All diseases excluding Tuberculosis ..	7 4.19%	-	-	2 .36%	1 .41%
Cysticercosis found ...	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis refrigerated	-	-	-	-	-

Articles of other Food condemned :-

The following table sets out details of food, other than carcase meat, condemned during 1962. 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.

Process Peas	...	...	...	6 lbs. 12 ozs.
Cooked ham	...	...	...	25 lbs.
Onions	...	...	...	360 lbs.
Macaroni	...	...	...	56 lbs.
Pearl Barley	...	...	...	20 lbs.
Ice Cream	...	...	...	40 Pints.

Most of these were items of ship's stores.

NUISANCES :-

A total of 71 statutory nuisances was abated, all as a result of informal action by the Public Health Inspectors. 1 notice was referred to the Council for the service of Statutory Notices. The following summary gives some details of the nuisances abated :-

	<u>After Informal Action</u>	<u>After Statutory Action.</u>
Drainage	54	-
Foul Ditches, etc. .	8	-
Accumulations	1	-
Animals	6	1
Other Nuisances	2	-

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, Macaulay Street, Grimsby. (Tel. 2143)
Mrs. E. James, S.R.N., S.C.M.,	"Evisholme", Tetney Lane, Holton-le-Clay, Lincs.
Mrs. R.W. Ward, S.R.N., S.C.M.,	66, Louth Road, Scarthoe, 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. Barnoldby-le-Beck, Great Coates, Healing, Irby-on Humber, Laceby.
Miss. R. Smith, - (Waltham 2344)-	Ashby-cum-Fenby, Brigsley 15, Doughty Close, Waltham. 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. J. Warman)	31, Market Place, Cleethorpes.
Mr. F. Leo)	(Cleethorpes 61203).

PORT HEALTH.

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

SECTION 1 - STAFF. - Table 'A'.

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications.	Any other appointment.
Dr. George Cust	Port Medical Officer	6. 10.58	M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. as above	M.O.H. Grimsby R.D.C. and Cleethorpes. -do-
Dr. Robert T. Pagan	-do-	1. 7.62.	L.R.C.P. M.C.R.S.	
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 Port Health Inspector	28. 7.52.	Cert.RSH Cert.M&F Insp.	Chief Public Health Inspector & Housing Manager, GrimsbyRDC.
Edw. McNeil A.F.C.Kent	Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector -do-	28. 7.52. to 31.3.63 17. 6.63.	Cert.RSH Cert.M&F Insp.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, -do-, GrimsbyRDC.
E.H. Barnett	Additional Port Health Inspector.	4. 6.56.	Cert.RSH	Additional Public Health Inspector, Grimsby R.D.C.
<p>Address of Port Medical Officer of Health :- Port Health Office, Dock Offices, IMMINGHAM DOCK.</p> <p align="right">Tel. : Immingham 206.</p>				

SECTION 11 - AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT 1962:-
Table 'B'.

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		No. of ships having had inf.disease on board.
			By MoH	By PHI	
Foreign Ports	821	1,888,333	7	821	1
Coastwise	969	1,231,854	-	969	-
TOTALS :	1,790	3,120,187	7	1,790	1

SECTION 111 - CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR:-
Table 'C'.

Passenger Traffic	Number of Passengers INWARDS ... 1449 Number of Passengers OUTWARDS ... 334
Cargo Traffic	Principal IMPORTS :- Iron Ore, Timber, Pit Props, Grain, Sulphur Ilmenite Sand, Fuel, Oil, Phosphate Rock, Petroleum. Principal EXPORTS :- Coal, Coke, Creosote, Paper, Fertilisers, Steel, Building and Roadmaking Materials, Petroleum, Chemicals.
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 1V - INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC :-

IN - 2887 OUT - 2891.

SECTION V - WATER SUPPLY :-

- (1) Source of Supply :- (a) the district .. Two deep bores at west end of Dock, N.E.Lincs Water Board elsewhere.
- (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 six 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 & 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 light 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.

SECTION VII - SMALLPOX :-

- (1) Smallpox cases sent to Smallpox Isolation Hospital at Laceby (40 beds).
- (2) Grimsby County Borough provide special smallpox ambulance for the transport of all cases to the hospital. All the 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, at 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 1962, 65 British and foreign seamen from ships in the Dock attended the Centre.

SECTION IX - CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER DISEASES ON SHIPS:- Table 'D'.

Category	Disease	No. of cases during 1962.		No. of Ships concerned.
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports.	Gastro Enteritis	-	1	1
	Chicken Pox	-	1	1
	Susp. Typhoid (Later confirmed)	-	1	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports, but have been disposed of before arrival.	-	-	-	-
Cases landed from other ships.	Gastro Enteritis	-	1	1

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

No cases occurred during the year.

REPORT ON CASE OF TYPHOID ON BOARD SHIP.

A member of the ship's company of the "Traviata" was removed to Springfield Hospital on Wednesday, the 24th. October, after being seen by Dr. Barlow (the Shipping Federation Doctor) and was later on Saturday the 27th. October, notified as a case of Typhoid Fever. The ship had by this time sailed, but returned to Immingham on Sunday, the 28th. October. Shore leave was cancelled and specimens of urine and faeces were taken from the remainder of the crew, and samples of drinking water were taken from the ship's tanks before she sailed on Monday, the 29th. October.

It was later found that the ship's water supply was polluted, there being 180 + Coliform Bacilli and 20 of Type 1. Instructions to boil drinking water before use, were radioed to the ship by the Agent.

The next Port of call in England being Dagenham, the Port of London Health Authority was notified in advance, so that they could make arrangements for the cleansing of the ship's water tanks on arrival.

No carrier of Typhoid was found on board, but two carriers of Salmonella were discovered, later proved to be Salmonella Manchester. In view of this finding, samples of powdered milk were taken from the ship's stores at the request of the Port of London Health Authority, and these were found to be negative.

The ship's drinking water had been taken on at various sources overseas and in England, including Immingham. Bacteriological examinations of the Dock water supplies were carried out, and these were found to be satisfactory.

It is understood that the Port of London Health Authority took steps to purify the water supplies, firstly by chlorination, and subsequently, in view of a further sample taken at Immingham on the 7th. November, and reported as 'suspicious', by other measures. These were eventually successful in view of the report received from the Port of London Authority dated 5th. December, 1962, stating that the samples of water were no longer involved.

The m.v. "Traviata" is a modern car-transporting vessel designed so that vehicles can be driven directly aboard, with the result that loading can be accomplished in a space of a few hours.

REPORT ON CASE OF TYPHOID ON BOARD SHIP

This report is included as it emphasises the need for constant vigilance in the examination of drinking water supplies, even in vessels of recent construction. Also, the persistence of Coliform Bacilli in the water supply, in spite of repeated efforts to purify it, is worthy of note. In addition, because of the short time spent in port by ships like the "Traviata", the need for close cooperation between ports in the investigation of incidents like the above, is clearly demonstrated.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the cooperation given by the officers of the Port of London Authority.

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 the 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 TAKEN AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

- (1) Steps taken for the detection of rodents :-
 - (a) In ships in Port : Routine inspections of all compartments including the 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 the 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 or store-rooms, gratings, etc., sheet metal tinning of bulkheads, 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	65
Species not known	108
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.

<u>No. of Deratting Certificates Issued</u>					<u>No. of Deratting Exemption Certs. Issued.</u>	<u>Total Certs. Issued</u>
<u>HCN</u>	<u>Other fumigant</u>	<u>After Poison</u>	<u>After Trapping</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>		
-	-	-	-	-	87	87

SECTION XI11 - INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES :-

Table 'G' - Inspections and Notices.

<u>Nature & Number of Inspections</u>		<u>Notices served.</u>		<u>Result of Service of notices.</u>
		<u>Statutory</u>	<u>Other.</u>	
Dirt and Vermin	98	-	24	24 Remedied
Structural Defect	3	-	1	1 Remedied
Constructional Defect .	-	-	-	-
TOTAL :	101	-	25	25 Remedied.

