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Scunthorpe & Frodingham Urban District

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# ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

# HEALTH

AND

# SANITARY CONDITION

FOR THE YEAR 1930.

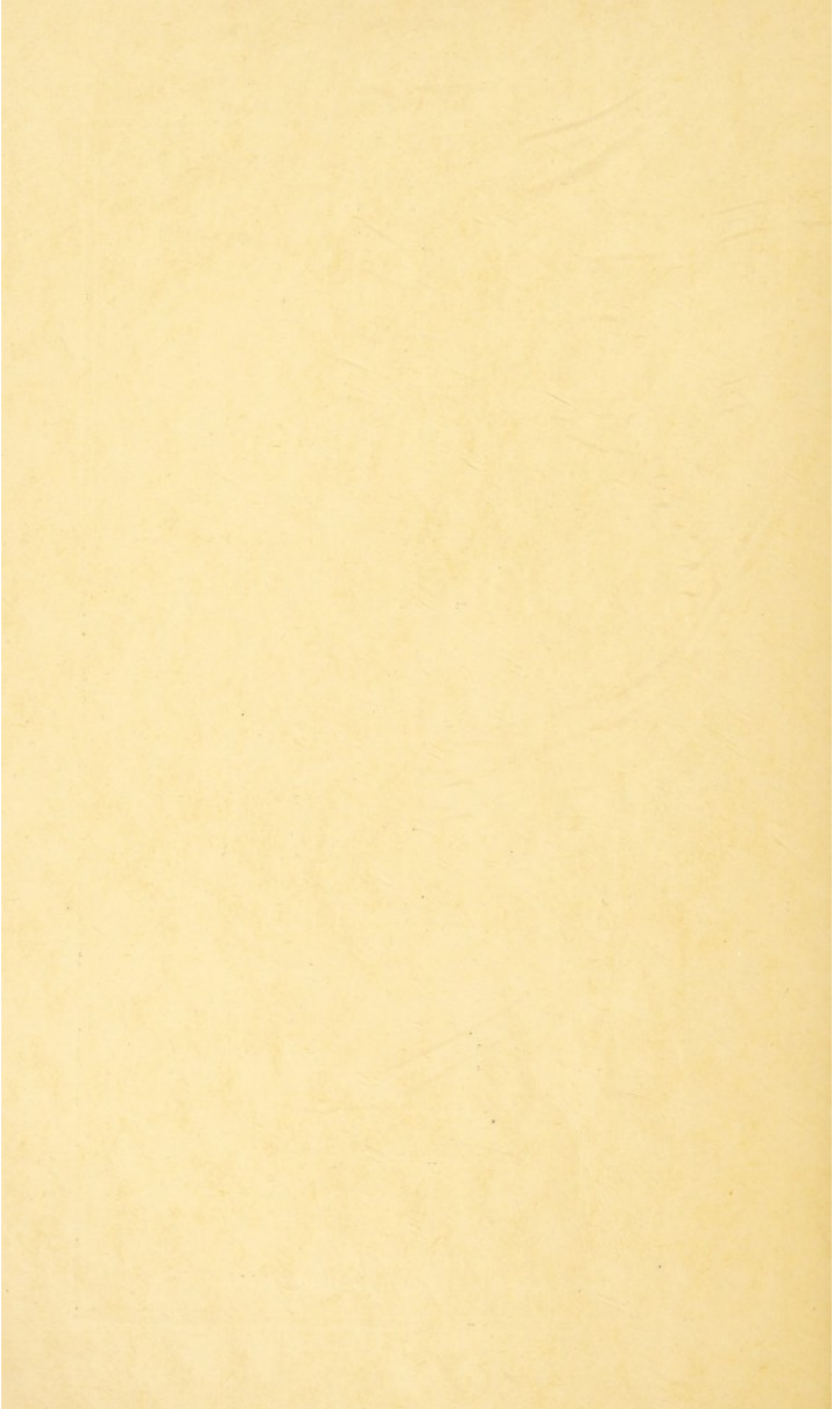
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J. H. CLARKE, M.A., M.D., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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SCUNTHORPE :  
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1930.

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor	A. E. DOWSE (Chairman)
”	M. R. BARNES
”	H. C. COMAN
”	ADA EYRE
”	A. FARTHING (Chairman of the Council)
”	A. GINNS
”	C. T. GOY
”	B. HOLLAND (Chairman of the Finance Committee)
”	F. B. RIMMINGTON, J.P.

---

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### OFFICERS:

#### *\*Medical Officer of Health—*

A. T. W. POWELL, M.C., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H.  
(Resigned July, 1930)

A. H. GRAYDON JOHNSTON, L.R.C.P. & L.M.  
(From July, 1930, to 31st August, 1930)

J. H. CLARKE, M.A., M.D., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.  
(From 1st September, 1930)

#### *\*Chief Sanitary Inspector—*

JOSEPH GALLAGHER, C.R.S.I., M.I.C.S.

#### *\*Sanitary Inspector—*

DAVID P. NASH, C.R.S.I., D.S.T.C.

#### *Pupil Sanitary Inspector—*

KENNETH ETHERINGTON.

#### *Infectious Diseases Nurse—*

MISS V. R. THOMAS, S.R.N.  
(Resigned June, 1930)

MRS. L. BAINTON (*Temporary*).

MISS E. JONES, S.R.N. & R.F.N.  
(From September, 1930)

#### *Clerks—*

MISS W. WHITEHEAD.                      HARRY ADAMSON.

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\* Salaries contributed to under Public Health Acts  
or by Exchequer Grants.




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Public Health Offices,

Scunthorpe,

May, 1931.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of  
the Scunthorpe and Frodingham Urban District Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the following Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of your District for the year 1930.

This Report has been arranged to conform to the requirements of Circular 1119 of the Ministry of Health.

I have added to it details of the Clinical work performed by me for the Lindsey County Council.

I am indebted to Mr. Farrar, the Engineer and Surveyor, for his co-operation in supplying particulars relating to housing, water supply, and sewage disposal. The section dealing with Cleansing and Statistics relating to Housing Inspections have been compiled by Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Nash.

I wish to tender my thanks to the Staff of the Health Department for the assistance they have rendered me in the compilation of the Statistics and for the creditable manner in which they have carried out their routine duties.

I would like to express my appreciation and thanks for the encouragement and support which you have given to the work of the Public Health Department during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

**J. H. CLARKE.**

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area ... ..	7,895 acres
Population (Census 1921) ... ..	27,359
Estimated Population, 1929 (by Registrar General)	31,880
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921) ... ..	5,253
Number of Inhabited Houses (Estimated 1930) ...	7,450
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921)	5,690
Rateable Value, 1930 ... ..	£159,130
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£650

### Population.

As the mid-year 1930 population figure is not available, the Registrar-General's mid-year 1929 estimate of population has been used in the calculation of Rates for this Report.

### Social Conditions.

No material alteration has taken place since these were reported upon in the Survey Report for 1925. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are those appertaining to iron-stone mining, the iron and steel industries, basic slag, and tar macadam production.

The year 1930 has been a bad one so far as employment is concerned. The figures supplied by the Manager of the Scunthorpe Employment Exchange Area show that the number of persons on the Live Register rose from 775 at the end of January to 966 at the end of May. This number fell to 810 in June and rose to 1,271 in July. Thereafter a gradual rise took place to 1,777 in October, and subsequently the Unemployment figures rose rapidly to 3,408 at the end of December.

The Relieving Officer states that an average of 321 cases resident in the Urban District received Relief each week during 1930. This number was composed as follows: Men 40, Women 118, Children 133. The total cost of Relief for the year ending 31st March, 1931, was £4,673, against £3,452 for the corresponding period in the previous year.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics for 1930.

LIVE BIRTHS	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate ... ..	683	351	332	} Birth Rate 22.9
Illegitimate ... ..	49	24	25	
DEATHS ... ..	327	181	146	Death Rate 10.2
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth:				
From Sepsis ... ..				2
Other causes ... ..				nil

DEATHS of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births:

Legitimate 57.1; Illegitimate 102.0; Total 60.1.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... .. 2

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... .. 6

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... .. 4

Tables 1 to 9 at the end of the Report give further details of Vital Statistics and various comparisons.

### Births.

The number registered during 1930 was 732, against 651 in 1929. The births during the four quarters of the year were 169, 178, 201, and 184.

The birth rate (i.e. number of births per 1,000 of the population) was 22.9 for 1930, against 20.4 in 1929. The rate for England and Wales in 1930 was 16.3.

49 Illegitimate births were registered in 1930, against 28 in 1929. The Ward distribution is given in Table 3.

32 Stillbirths were registered during the year as compared with 24 in 1929. The number of stillbirths per 1,000 population is 1.03, against 0.69 for the whole country.

### Deaths.

327 deaths were registered during 1930, against 350 during 1929. The death rate for 1930 was 10.2, and compares with a rate of 11.4 for England and Wales.

Tables 5 and 6 give further details of the classification of deaths.

The Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions was 22.9.

### Causes of Death.

Table 5 gives an analysis of the causes of death registered during the year.

The following table compares the main causes with former years:—

Disease	1927	1928	1929	1930
Influenza .....	19	6	44	10
Heart Disease .....	24	37	39	47
Pneumonia .....	28	6	30	26
Cancer .....	25	24	29	33
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	21	15	23	17
Congenital Debility, etc.	24	17	17	18
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	14	16	16	18
Violence .....	11	12	14	12
Bronchitis .....	18	8	14	16

The Zymotic Diseases Death Rate, i.e. deaths from Smallpox (0), Measles (2), Scarlet Fever (1), Whooping Cough (6), Diphtheria (0), Diarrhoea (4), and Enteric Fever (2), a total of 15, was 0.47 per 1,000 population, against 0.44 in 1929, and 0.14 in 1928.

The Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate was 0.53 and the Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate was 0.25 per 1,000 population.

### **Infantile Mortality.**

A total of 44 infants under one year of age died during 1930, against 39 in 1929 and 25 in 1928. The infant mortality rate (i.e. deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births) was 60.1, against 59.9 in 1929 and 38.6 in 1928.

### **Maternal Mortality.**

Two deaths occurred during the year. One was certified as being due to Pyæmia, the other to Anæmia and Post Partum Hæmorrhage. Both patients were treated in Institutions.

## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.**

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

### **A. (1) Fever.**

The hospitals available are situated at Scunthorpe, Osgodby and Scartho. The last two are provided by other Authorities, and both are about thirty miles away.

The new Brumby Fever Hospital, erected by the Lindsey County Council (who were constituted in 1921 as the Authority for the hospital treatment of Infectious Disease in your area), was opened by Lord Heneage on April 2nd, 1930.

### **(2) Smallpox.**

The arrangements remain as detailed in the Report for 1929.

Your Council's share of establishment charges under the Joint Scheme amounted to £125 7s. 3d. for the year ended 31-3-1931, against £142 19s. 4d. for the previous year.

## **B. (1) Tuberculosis.**

The Hospitals available for this area are referred to in the section of this Report dealing with Tuberculosis. The completion of the Tuberculosis Pavilion with 14 beds at the Brumby Fever Hospital should be of great benefit to the District.

Four beds are available at the Brigg Poor Law Institution.

## **(2) Maternity. Scunthorpe Maternity Home.**

The Maternity Home is provided and maintained by the Lindsey County Council. The Administrative Medical Superintendent is the Lady Assistant County Medical Officer, who is resident in Scunthorpe.

The following report on the working of the Home has been made for the year 1930.

### **Scunthorpe Maternity Home.**

There is a further increase in the amount of work undertaken by the Home during 1930. Of the 213 admissions, there were 160 confinements, 29 cases requiring operation, 5 cases requiring nursing only, and 6 patients were admitted for special antenatal treatment. The remaining 13 cases were discharged "not in labour" within 24—36 hours of admission and were later readmitted for the confinement.

Medical assistance was sought by the Nursing Staff on 42 occasions.

The two maternal deaths which occurred during 1930 were both emergency cases, causes of death being (1) eclampsia, (2) peritonitis following on Cæsarean Section necessitated by prolonged obstructed labour.

No case of puerperal fever was notified. The one case of puerperal pyrexia notified was due to mastitis, and the patient was transferred to Doncaster Nursing Home, from which she was discharged a few days later.

In addition to the weekly "Midwives' Antenatal Clinic," a fortnightly "Doctors' Antenatal Clinic" was started at the Home in February, 1930, at which all booked cases are examined once, and to which any complicated or difficult cases are referred from the "Midwives' Clinic."

As regards accommodation, the three-bedded Maternity Ward, approved by the Ministry of Health in 1929 was completed and equipped by August, 1930, thus increasing the accommodation from 9 to 12 beds.

There was no change in the staffing of the Home.

A statement of costs for the financial year ended 31-3-1930 showed that the net cost per patient per week was £5 6s. 2d.

### Other Institutional Provision.

**Orthopædic** Cases are sent when necessary by the Orthopædic Surgeon of the Lindsey County Council to Lincoln Hospital, etc.

**Scunthorpe and District War Memorial Hospital**—See attached table.

**Brigg Poor Law Institution.** The Relieving Officer states that there are 180 beds at this Institution, of which 76 are Hospital beds. 80 persons were admitted from the District in 1930.

**Institutional Provision** for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children—nil. When necessary cases are admitted to the Brigg Infirmary. Expectant unmarried women are admitted to the Scunthorpe Maternity Home.

### Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For Infectious Cases.

Removal is carried out by the Brumby Isolation Hospital Ambulance or by the Authorities of the Hospital to which patients are sent.

(b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.

The St. John Ambulance is generally utilized. Most of the Works have private ambulances for their accident cases.

### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

<b>Antenatal</b> ...	{	Scunthorpe—Parkinson Avenue	Wednesdays, 10—12 a.m.
		Scunthorpe—Maternity Home	Alternate Wednesdays, 10—11 a.m.
<b>Maternity and Child Welfare</b>	{	Scunthorpe—Parkinson Avenue	Mondays, 2—4 p.m.
		Ashby—Wesleyan Hall	Alternate Tuesdays, 2—4 p.m.
		Crosby—Parkinson Avenue	Tuesday, 10—12 a.m., and 2—4 p.m. alternately
<b>Mothercraft</b>		Scunthorpe—Parkinson Avenue	Wednesdays, 3 p.m.
<b>Minor Ailment</b>	do.	do.	Daily, 9—12 a.m.
<b>Ophthalmic</b> ...	do.	do.	Thursdays, 10 a.m.
<b>Tuberculosis</b> ...	do.	do.	{ Mondays, 2—4 p.m. Fridays, 2—4 p.m.
<b>Ultra Violet Ray</b>	do.	do.	Monday and Thursday, 10—12 a.m.
<b>Venereal Disease</b>	do.	do.	{ MALE : Tuesday & Friday, 6 p.m. FEMALE: Mondays, 10—12 a.m. Wednesdays, 2—4 p.m.
<b>Orthopædic</b> ...	do.	do.	1st Tuesday in each month, 2—4 p.m.
<b>Dental</b> ...	do.	do.	By arrangement

All these Clinics are provided by the Lindsey County Council.

HOSPITAL SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Name	Situation	Number of available beds	Proportion of beds available for residents outside the area	Management	Number of Beds	Facilities available for operative Surgery. Special Department	Arrangements made for pathological work
Scunthorpe Maternity Home	Cottage Beck Road, Scunthorpe	12	No special allocation	Committee of Local Authority (Lindsey County Council)	Maternity ... 9 Surgical ... 3 Isolation ... 1	One operating theatre fully equipped.	V.D. Specimens—Grimsby Corporation Laboratory. Throat Swabs and other Pathological specimens } County Health Laboratory and Urban District Council Laboratory Clinical Research Association
Brumby Isolation Hospital	Old Brumby, Scunthorpe	40	No special allocation	do. do.	Tuberculosis ... 14 Other Inf. Diseases ... 26	Nil	County Health Laboratory and Council Laboratory
Scunthorpe and District War Memorial Hospital	Doncaster Road, Scunthorpe	72	No special allocation. Hospital used by residents outside the Urban District area in the approx. ratio of 25%	Voluntary Committee	Male ... 35 Female ... 26 Children ... 12 Eye (either sex) 2 General Surgery predominates, but no strict limit is put on surgical or medical cases. Generally speaking, Maternity, Tuberculosis, Venereal Disease, Chronic Sick and Mental cases are not admitted.	One operating theatre fully equipped. Facilities also provided—Ophthalmic, and Ear, Nose and Throat work. (In and out patients). Medical Department, Dental, Massage Dept. (Electricity and Ultra Violet Ray)	Specimens are forwarded to the Charing Cross Hospital Institute of Pathology. Throat swabs, Sputa for I.B. etc. examined at Urban District Council Laboratory.

**Maternity Home.**

An increased amount of work was carried out in 1930. 213 cases were admitted against 172 in 1929. The 213 admissions consisted of 160 confinements and 53 cases requiring operation, nursing or observation.

During the year a new 3-bed ward was added, increasing the number of beds from 9 to 12. This accommodation appears to be adequate for the time being. Unfortunately there is still reluctance on the part of many expectant mothers to take advantage of the facilities offered. This prejudice is found to be most common among those who stand to benefit most by institutional treatment; by mothers living in poor circumstances or in overcrowded houses.

**War Memorial Hospital.**

Including 22 cases transferred from the Cottage Hospital on 30th December, 1929, 1,167 In-Patients were treated during 1930. These cases were approximately made up as follows:—Surgical 76 per cent., Accident 17.8 per cent., Eye 3.7 per cent., and Medical 2.3 per cent. The 1,145 new admissions compare with 698 for the Cottage Hospital during the previous year. There were 59 patients in Hospital on an average every day throughout the year. 4,024 Out-Patients (including dentals and examinations) received treatment or attention in 1930.

The cost of building the first portion of the original scheme has been £58,500. The Building Fund is still in need of support by the public. The full original scheme allows for the erection of a Nurses' Home, an additional Ward Block, an Out-Patients' Dept. and a Laundry. These necessary buildings are among the most pressing needs of the Hospital.

Further bed accommodation has been found to be necessary to allow more scope for the taking in of Medical Cases. Arrangements have been made for a further 10 beds (7 female and 3 male) to be in commission during 1931. During the year a Consulting Surgeon for Ear, Nose and Throat work, and a Consulting Physician were appointed. In addition to the present Resident it is proposed to appoint a second Resident as House Physician. An X-Ray Department has been equipped with modern apparatus, to be in commission in June, 1931.

I am indebted to Mr. A. E. Maw, the Secretary of the Hospital, for the above information.

HOSPITALS IN THE AREA

Name and Address	Situation	Number of available beds	Proportion of beds available for residents outside the area
St. Mary's Maternity Hospital Cottage Beck Road, Scunthorpe		12	No special allocation
St. Mary's Maternity Hospital Old Brumby, Scunthorpe		40	No special allocation
St. Mary's Maternity Hospital and Dental Hospital Doncaster Road, Scunthorpe		72	Hospital used by residents outside the area. In the district area the ratio of 25

I am indebted to Mr. A. E. Mar  
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 admissions consisted of 169 congenit  
 An increased amount of work was  
**Maternity Home.**

## **Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.**

The names of these officers are given on the front page. All are whole time officers with the exception of Dr. A. H. G. Johnston.

Your Medical Officer of Health carries out the following duties for the Lindsey County Council:—

Medical Superintendent—Brumby Isolation Hospital  
Tuberculosis Officer  
Venereal Diseases Officer  
School Medical Officer.

Six Health Visitors employed by the County Council are stationed in Scunthorpe and carry out the Tuberculosis, School Medical, and Child Welfare visiting in Scunthorpe and the surrounding rural districts, and assist at the various Clinics. Two County Nurses carrying out orthopædic and dental work are stationed in Scunthorpe.

The Infectious Diseases Nurse is also resident in Scunthorpe, and assists at the Female Venereal Diseases Clinic.

## **Nursing in the Home.**

### **General.**

The General Nursing is carried out by three voluntary Nursing Associations. The following information has been supplied by the Secretaries of these Associations.

The Scunthorpe and Crosby Nursing Association employs a Superintendent and five District Nurses. During the year 526 cases were attended and a total number of 14,571 visits were paid.

The Brumby and Frodingham Nursing Association employs two District Nurses. During 1930, 7,144 visits were paid to 280 cases.

The Ashby Nursing Association employs two District Nurses. During 1930, 194 cases were attended and 5,396 visits were made.

### **Infectious Diseases.**

The County and District Councils combine to provide an Infectious Diseases Nurse who carries out the supervision and any necessary home nursing of fever cases for the District Council and that of cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia and Ophthalmia Neonatorum for the County Council.

### **Midwives.**

The total number of practising Midwives in the District is 15, of whom eight are attached to the Nursing Associations, and three to the Maternity Home. The remaining four are in private practice. All hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

## LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts 3 and 4).

The Museums portion of the Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

The Public Libraries Acts.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Part 2.

Part 3, Sections 34 to 38, 39 to 42, and 43 to 51.

Part 4, Sections 52 to 66 and 68. Part 6 and Part 8.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The Public Health Act, 1925; Parts 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The following Byelaws received the assent of the Minister of Health on the 5th December, 1928, and are now in force:—

- (a) Common Lodging Houses
- (b) Slaughter Houses
- (c) Management and Charges for the use of Slaughter-houses provided by the Council
- (d) Means of Escape from Fire
- (e) Nuisances
- (f) New Streets and Buildings
- (g) **Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar Structures.**

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Antenatal and Infant Welfare Centres are in the charge of the County Council.

Antenatal Clinics are held at the Maternity Home and at the new Clinic premises. The number of attendances made a total of 589; viz., Maternity Home 231, and Scunthorpe 358.

Infant Welfare Clinics are now held at the new Clinic premises and at Ashby Wesleyan Hall. The total number of attendances at these clinics was 13,566; viz., mothers 6164, and children 7402.

## BRUMBY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Your Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent of this Institution. The following Report has been made to the Medical Officer of Health, Lindsey County Council, for the year 1930.

This Institution was opened on the 2nd April, 1930. It consists of three Ward Blocks, an Administration Block and Nurses' Residence, Porter's Lodge, Mortuary and premises for disinfection and laundry work. The accommodation for patients is as follows:—

<b>Scarlet Fever Block.</b> One six-bed ward, one ten-bed ward, three cots, and two single bed wards ... ..	21 beds
<b>Cubicle Block.</b> Eight cubicles and one cot ... ..	9 beds
<b>Tuberculosis Block.</b> Two four-bed wards and six (opened 26-5-30) single cubicles ... ..	14 beds

### Scarlet Fever.

77 cases were admitted, two of which were doubtful cases: one of these subsequently proved not to be Scarlet Fever. Three cases were complicated by Diphtheria on admission and received appropriate treatment for the disease.

Of the remaining 72 cases, 20 were treated with Streptococcus (Scarlatina) serum in addition to the usual routine treatment for Scarlet Fever, 52 cases were non serum treated and received routine treatment only.

In the serum treated group the number of complications which occurred were—two cases of adenitis or 10 per cent., and serum rashes three. In the non serum group the number of complications which occurred were 11, or 21 per cent. These were as follows: Nephritis mild 3, Nephritis severe 3, Adenitis 4, Relapse 1. One patient in addition suffered from Pneumonia, while two had Rheumatism and three suffered from Heart Disease contracted before the attack of Scarlet Fever. No deaths have occurred.

The average duration of stay in hospital of the serum treated group was  $32\frac{1}{2}$  days as compared with  $42\frac{1}{2}$  days for the non serum treated group. Streptococcus (Scarlatina) serum was given only to those cases which had had a severe or relatively severe attack of fever and in which a higher percentage of complications might be expected to occur. The actual results of treatment as compared with those of the non serum treated group demonstrate the superiority of the immediate effects of serum treatment in Scarlet Fever. The complications of the first group were few, mild and transient. Furthermore, as a prophylactic of heart and kidney disease due to Scarlet Fever this new method of serum treatment appears to hold out marked advantages over the older conservative method of treatment.

No return cases occurred during the year.

## Cubicle Block.

### Diphtheria.

39 cases of Diphtheria were admitted during 1930. One of these cases developed Scarlet Fever the day after admission. Diphtheria antitoxin was administered in all cases. Contrary to the minimal dosage method of treatment, large doses of antitoxin were given, with results which I consider to be superior in all respects.

The following is a summary of results obtained:—

	Number of Cases	Average Amount of Antitoxin	Serum Rashes	Complications	Deaths	Cure
Throat clear on admission	5	10,000	nil	nil	nil	5
Mild Diphtheria	10	13-14,000	2	Cardiac 1 Paralysis nil	nil	10
Moderately severe cases	7	14-15,000	1	Paralysis nil	nil	7
Severe Diphtheria	12	48,000	3	Cardiac 5 Paralysis nil	nil	12
Laryngeal Diphtheria	5	32,000	nil	Cardiac 1 Paralysis nil	1	4

The case which died was admitted to Hospital in the sixth day of the disease, too late to render the administration of antitoxin effective. 42,000 units of antitoxin were given without effect.

During the year, 13 other cases were treated in this block, viz.: Puerperal Fever 3, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 3, Erysipelas 1, Infantile Paralysis 2, and Encephalitis Lethargica 1. The mortality of this group was nil.

### Tuberculosis.

During 1930, 30 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were admitted, 15 of whom were males and 15 females. Routine and special treatment were provided, and most of the patients have shown improvement in their symptoms and general physical condition. Periodical dental treatment has been provided for several patients. Three patients died during the year. No death has occurred from hæmorrhage.

The Tuberculosis After-Care Committee has raised a fund which has provided the Hospital with a complete wireless outfit and indoor games for the tuberculous patients.

The Cubicle Block has proved too small for all purposes, and cases of Diphtheria have had to be sent to Scarthoe. It has been found that certain types of infectious disease are not admissible to Brumby Isolation Hospital. The extension of the list of such diseases which can be admitted is desirable, to include more particularly Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No account of the work of the hospital would be complete without acknowledging the valuable services rendered by the Matron, Miss Dowling, and her efficient staff.

### **SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.**

Report by the Medical Officer of Health as Assistant School Medical Officer, Lindsey County Council.

#### **School Medical Inspection.**

On the whole the general hygienic conditions of the public elementary schools in Scunthorpe are satisfactory. In each instance Town's water is laid on and is adequate in quantity and otherwise satisfactory.

Insufficient accommodation still exists at the following Schools: Crosby Junior Boys and Infants Departments, and at Ashby Girls School. This defect will be remedied in the future by the opening of proposed new schools at Henderson Avenue and Ashby. During 1930 the work of inspection of school premises and reporting thereon was carried on. At a few schools it was observed that the old-fashioned type of long desk persists. These desks are generally uncomfortable in use and predispose to postural and other defects. They are, however, being gradually replaced as opportunity occurs. Various defects have been found at individual schools and reported upon. Special attention has been paid to the state of cleanliness of cloakrooms and out-offices. Attention has been drawn to defects in connection with the out-offices of the following Schools: Ashby Council Boys and Infants, Frodingham, Scunthorpe C. of E., and Crosby Boys and Infants. Artificial illumination by gas was found to be poor at Scunthorpe Church of England Schools and Crosby Boys. Defects in playgrounds and cloakrooms were noted at Crosby Council Girls and Scunthorpe C. of E. Boys and Girls Schools. An inadequate number of wash-basins was found at Ashby Girls School, and defects in connection with those existing at this school and Santon Terrace School were also reported upon. In connection with the above list of defects, various improvements have been effected, including the installation of new out-offices at Frodingham Junior and Infants and repairs to playgrounds at Frodingham and Doncaster Road Schools.

A serious defect in most schools is the deficiency in the arrangements for inculcating the habit of cleanliness in school children. For example, in the case of two schools it was observed that there were only two towels each for 460 and 440 children respectively. In no instance was hot water laid on for washing purposes.

It has to be remembered that children readily become dirty at play and require frequent washing. Although children are taught the rules of hygiene in school, the teaching is likely to be merely theoretical in the absence of adequate facilities for washing. Many children are unable to get baths at home—soap and hot water are luxuries and the problem of keeping their children clean is a serious one to many parents.

Personal cleanliness is an essential condition of health. How can we hope to form sound sanitary habits when conditions are largely adverse to their formation? By securing personal cleanliness for the scholars we can go a long way towards the eradication of skin diseases and verminous conditions, which in itself would surely be well worth the cost.

The number of elementary school children inspected during the year, including those done at Henderson Avenue School, is shown in the following Table:—

#### A. Routine Medical Inspections.

	Inspected	Found to require treatment
Entrants	706	... 155
Intermediates	744	... 185
Leavers	412	... 97
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total (Code Group)	1862	... 437
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Other Routine Inspections	44	... 10

#### B. Other Inspections.

Number of Special Examinations	... 160
Number of Supervision Examinations...	3671

#### Infectious Diseases.

The following were the notifications of infectious diseases received from Doctors relating to the age period 5/15 years only, i.e. roughly the ages of school attendance: Diphtheria 32, Scarlet Fever 89, Measles and German Measles 43, Chickenpox 144, Pneumonia 15, Tuberculosis (a) Pulmonary 9 (b) other forms 9, Polio Myelitis 1, Bacillary Dysentery 6.

In addition, 366 cases of Measles and German Measles, 329 of Chickenpox, Whooping Cough 32, Mumps 87, were

brought to the notice of the Health Department by parents and teachers. Most of these cases were in either school or pre-school children.

The following Table shows the number of Form S.M.S. 31 (notifications of Infectious Diseases by Head Teachers) received by the Medical Officer of Health, and the Diseases notified.

School	No. of Forms	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Chicken Pox	Mumps	Diphtheria	Scabies	Ringworm
Ashby Infants .....	28	81	..	4	43	1	1	..	..
C. of E. Infants .....	18	14	5	..	20	50	..	..	2
Henderson Av. Infants	18	17	2	4	22	38	..	..	..
Crosby Infants .....	17	42	1	5	36	..	4	..	..
Crosby Jun. Girls ....	11	16	..	4	3	10	3	..	..
Frodingham Junior ..	6	5	1	..	..	3	..	..	..
Frodingham Infants .	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
C. of E. Boys .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101	177	9	17	124	103	8	..	2

Unfortunately, no less than ten schools, viz., Ashby Girls and Boys, Scunthorpe Church of England Girls, Scunthorpe Council Boys and Girls, Crosby Council Boys, Frodingham Senior, Scunthorpe Modern, Secondary, and Santon Terrace, failed at any time during the year to render this return (Form S.M.S. 31).

#### Vaccination and School Closure.

The average percentage of children vaccinated was 20.4, as compared with 16.0 for 1929.

No schools have been closed in the Urban District during the year, and all exclusions have been made on the lines of the Board's Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School.

#### Scunthorpe School Clinic.

A notable event during the year was the transference of this Clinic to the new Clinic premises, Parkinson Avenue, in October, 1930. The new premises are nearer to the various schools in Scunthorpe than the old premises in Home Street. The building is well designed and equipped, and should prove in future to be a valuable instrument for the betterment of the health of the school population of Scunthorpe.

The School Clinic consists of a large waiting room, a doctor's consulting room and adjoining clinic where the treatment of minor ailments is carried out. The recent addition of an Ultra Violet Ray apparatus will be an advantage in the treatment of special cases. The new Clinic has been well attended since its inception.

### **Employment of Children and Young Persons.**

No certificates were issued during 1930 in respect of the employment of school children.

### **Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.**

During the year close co-operation has been maintained. The Public Health Department has furnished regular weekly returns of children excluded from school at the various Clinics and from time to time has instituted enquiry into individual cases reported by the Attendance Officers to be absent from school on account of infectious or other disease. On the other hand, the school attendance officers have co-operated in advising the parents of absentees from school to obtain medical advice privately or by attending the County Council Clinics.

A considerable number of children have been found to be absent from school owing to deficient boots and clothing. In these cases the school attendance officer has been able to arrange for the supply from private sources of the various articles required. Up to the present, some 100 children have been outfitted with sound boots and other articles of clothing.

### **Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.**

**A. Care Committee.** The Occupation Centre provided by the Children's Care Committee has continued its good work during 1930. 14 children remained on the register at the end of 1929, increasing to 17 at the end of 1930.

5,158 attendances were made out of a possible 6,702—77 per cent., as compared with 75.7 per cent. in 1929. The Centre was carried on in the same quarters as in 1929.

**B. National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.** This Society continues to co-operate fully with the Health Department in any enquiries affecting the interests of school children. Mr. Jones, the Inspector of the Society, is in charge of the Scunthorpe District.

## **TUBERCULOSIS.**

### **Scunthorpe Tuberculosis Dispensary.**

Report by the Medical Officer of Health as Assistant Tuberculosis Officer for the Lindsey County Council.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is now situated at the new Clinic premises, Parkinson Avenue, Scunthorpe, having replaced that in Home Street; it consists of a consulting room and adjoining waiting room for patients. The new Clinic is of con-

venient access and is well designed and equipped. It is so arranged that several Clinics—other than tuberculosis—may be held in different parts of the building at one time.

The majority of patients attending the Tuberculosis Dispensary are residents in the Urban District. The district served by the Dispensary includes certain rural districts in the north-west of the County. The chief object of the dispensary is to serve as a centre for the examination of patients suffering or suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis. The dispensary acts as a sort of clearing-house—where the examination and observation of such persons can be carried out under the best possible conditions. The Tuberculosis Officer can thus advise and determine the appropriate treatment which may be required in each individual case. A considerable number of patients are sent each year to special institutions, such as Sanatoria or Hospitals for Pulmonary Tuberculosis, while others are referred to the Orthopædic Clinic or Institutions for Surgical Tuberculosis.

Other patients not requiring institutional treatment are treated and kept under observation according to the requirements of each individual case. The majority of the insured persons are referred for treatment to their Panel Doctors, but attend the dispensary periodically for examination.

Special cases of Lupus, Tuberculous Glands and Eye Disease are treated from time to time at the Dispensary. The recent installation of an Ultra Violet Ray apparatus at the Clinic premises will further assist in this work. A number of persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis who cannot afford private medical attention are also treated at the Dispensary.

An important feature of the work of the Dispensary consists in the examination and re-examination of suspected cases and contacts. Doubtful cases are kept under observation, and pre-tuberculous school children requiring prolonged periods of observation are referred to the School Clinic.

The advice imparted at the Dispensary is further augmented by the work of following up by the dispensary staff at the homes of the patients.

As far as is practicable, effort is made to guide patients into a healthy way of life and to remove environmental and other factors detrimental to health.

The year was marked by the formation of a Tuberculosis After-Care Committee, which should render useful service to the community in the future.

The Dispensary thus fulfils a triple function. It is curative, educative, and helps in the prevention of the spread of Tuberculosis.

At the beginning of 1930 there were 343 cases of Tuberculosis upon the dispensary register. During the year 75 new cases occurred in the dispensary area: of these 51 were pulmonary cases and 24 non-pulmonary. In addition, 57 new cases were written off the register as non-tuberculous. 158 contacts were examined, 8 of whom were found to have definite evidence of tuberculosis. 24 cases of pulmonary and 30 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were discharged cured during 1930.

The total number of patients with diagnosis completed on the dispensary register on December 31st, 1930, was 308, a decrease of 11 on that for the previous year. 19 persons died during the year, as compared with 35 for the previous year.

Consultations with medical practitioners numbered 92, of which 25 were at the homes of patients. Other visits to patients' homes by the Tuberculosis Officer were 129. The number of visits to homes paid by the Nursing Staff for Dispensary purposes was 1,306.

### **Orthopædic Clinic.**

This Clinic is held by Mr. Bilcliffe once a month. Cases of tuberculosis of the bones and joints are referred when required to this Clinic for advice or treatment. Facilities exist for the application of plaster of paris splints and other special medical apparatus and for remedial exercises at the weekly Clinics held under the charge of the Orthopædic Nurse.

Table 14 gives full details of the work of the Orthopædic Clinic.

### **Hospital Accommodation.**

An event of importance to the area was the opening of the Tuberculosis block of the Brumby Isolation Hospital on the 26th May, 1930.

This pavilion receives cases of advanced Pulmonary Tuberculosis: it consists of two four-bed wards and six single cubicles, with a central duty room. Accommodation is provided for seven male and seven female patients.

Early cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in women and children are sent to the County Council's Sanatorium, Branston Hall. Male patients suffering from early Phthisis are sent chiefly to Kelling or Ipswich Sanatoria. In addition, other Sanatoria or special Institutions outside the county area are available for the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Advanced cases of Tuberculosis are provided for in the county as follow: Louth Hospital (opened 1925) 10 beds, Gainsborough "Otter Sanatorium" (opened 1927) 11 beds, and Scunthorpe (Brumby, opened 1930) 14 beds.

Surgical Tuberculosis patients are sent to Lincoln County Hospital, the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate, the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry, Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital, the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples Hospital, Alton, Hants. A number of children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are sent annually to the Children's Hospital, Gringley-on-the-Hill, Notts.

During 1930, 53 patients received institutional treatment for Pulmonary and 21 for Surgical Tuberculosis.

### Home Nursing.

The District Nurses have voluntarily assisted in the nursing in their own homes of patients suffering from advanced Tuberculosis.

The number of children affected with Tuberculosis attending the Dispensary during 1930 was 62—the total attendances of school children were 109.

The following is a list of exceptional children at 31-12-30.

		At School	Not at School
Infectious Pulm. and Glandular	A	nil	1
Non-Infectious, but active Pulm. and Glandular ... ..	B	1	12
Latent T.B. ... ..	C	54	23
Active Non-Pulmonary T.B. ...	D	2	12

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

Report by the Medical Officer of Health as V.D. Medical Officer for the Lindsey County Council.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic is now established in the new Clinic premises, Parkinson Avenue, Scunthorpe. The following accommodation is provided: waiting, consulting and irrigation room with three cubicles. The design and fittings of the new premises are a marked improvement upon those at Home Street, and are a distinct aid in the treatment of Venereal Diseases. The days and times of the sessions remain unaltered.

The Lady Assistant County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the figures relating to the Female Clinic.

During 1930 a total of 81 new cases attended the Male Clinic. Of these, 12 were cases of Syphilis, 42 of Gonorrhœa and 27 non-venereal cases, as compared with 13, 49 and 32 respectively during the previous year. The percentage distribution of new cases was 15 Syphilis, 52 Gonorrhœa, 33 non-venereal cases; against 14, 52 and 34 during 1929. Of the 12

new cases of Syphilis, three were primary cases with infection of less than one year's standing, while the remainder were in the tertiary stage. Of these nine cases, no history of previous treatment was obtained in five. The remaining four had had treatment at various times from eight to twenty-one years ago. None of these cases had had a prolonged course of modern antisyphilitic treatment. The total number of male cases dealt with at the Centre were 37 Syphilis and 98 Gonorrhœa, as compared with 43 and 92 respectively for 1929. Of these, 3 cases of Syphilis and 32 Gonorrhœa ceased to attend before completion of the first course of treatment, as compared with 7 and 24 for 1929. 13 cases of Syphilis ceased attending after one or more courses of treatment, as compared with 11 for 1929. The number of cases discharged cured during 1930 were 7 Syphilis and 39 Gonorrhœa. The number of male attendances at Medical Officer's Sessions totalled 1,220, a decrease owing to the larger number of cases discharged cured during the year under review. Intermediate irrigations at 3,805 were the highest yet recorded, while the total male attendances were 4,775 against 4,617 in 1929.

The following pathological specimens were sent for examination by Dr. Plant at the Grimsby Corporation Laboratory: 70 for Wassermann Reaction, 242 for Gonococci, 4 for Spirochetes, and 5 for complement Fixation Tests. A total of 316 against 296 for 1929.

The number of cases of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa which cease attending before full treatment and observation are completed is high. This is in accord with the general experience, and the existence of default has been referred to on previous occasions. In spite of careful explanation being given of the necessity to continue under frequent and regular observation and treatment, patients cease attending. Efforts to induce defaulters to attend are frequently ignored. In other cases wrong addresses have been given. Other patients are found to have left the district without due notice. Defaulters may be classed as complete or partial according to the stage of treatment and clinical results arrived at before default occurred. In this connection the stringent and necessary standards of cure adopted tend to increase the number of partial defaulters appearing in the Returns.

In the case of Syphilis the number of defaulters was 18. Of these, 3 ceased to attend before completing the first course of treatment; 15 received one or more courses of treatment which would help to check the disease, or render such as might be contagious, non-infective. Only one of the above defaulters was known to be contagious.

In the case of Gonorrhœa, 32 patients defaulted before completing the first course of treatment. Some defaulters only attended on a few occasions and were no doubt contagious.

Most of the others are noted to have attended irregularly at Medical Officers' and Irrigation Clinics for periods of one, two to six months, with the possibility of some having been rendered non-infective.

Records show, however, that frequent and regular attendance at the treatment clinic is essential for the cure of this disease. While the V.D. scheme diminishes infection to a considerable degree in those who do attend, some power should be placed at the disposal of the Local Authority to compel treatment of those defaulters definitely known to be in an infective state.

An acknowledgment is due to Mr. Herbert Leaf, the Orderly, who continues to render efficient assistance in connection with the work of the Male Clinic.

Turning to the work of the Female Clinic, the number of cases remaining under treatment at the beginning of 1930 was 35 (17 Syphilis and 18 Gonorrhœa), against 19 and 22 at the beginning of 1929. A large increase in the number of new cases was seen during 1930, viz., 18 Syphilis, 43 Gonorrhœa, and 30 non-venereal—a total of 91 against 5, 18 and 39 in 1929. A total of 28 defaulted in 1930, against 28 in 1929. The total attendances show an increase of 76 in 1930. 128 specimens, consisting of 37 Wassermann Reaction, 87 for Gonococci, 1 for Spirochetes, and 3 for other organisms, were sent away for examination.

No action has been necessary under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Water.

The Water Supply of the Urban District is wholly from underground sources and is derived from the Council's Water Undertakings at Risby Warren and Appleby, and in addition there is a bulk supply taken from the North Lincolnshire Iron Company.

The supply is constant, of good quality and satisfactory pressure, and has proved adequate for the needs of the Urban District.

The following new water mains were laid in 1930:—

200	lineal yards	4"	diameter,	Buckingham Avenue, Crosby
200	"	4"	"	Grange Lane, Ashby
70	"	4"	"	North Parade, Ashby
130	"	4"	"	Glanville Avenue, Old Brumby
108	"	4"	"	Danum Road, Old Brumby
52	"	4"	"	Ashby Road, Old Brumby
20	"	4"	"	Glanville Avenue
60	"	3"	"	Cul-de-sac, Old Brumby

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840 lineal yards.

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The total quantity of water consumed in the Urban District for domestic purposes during the year ended 31st December, 1930, was 232,771,181 gallons, equal to 20 gallons per head per day, taking the population at 31,880, and 32,121,000 gallons for industrial purposes.

During the year the Council have continued to give serious consideration to improving and augmenting the Water Supply of the Urban District in order to ensure a satisfactory and adequate supply to meet the requirements of the area over a period of years. The investigation of the possibility of obtaining an additional supply from certain land at Broughton, known as Wressell Farm, situate in the area of the Glanford Brigg Rural District has been completed, and as a result of such investigation application has been made to the Ministry of Health for their approval to the purchase of the land.

### **Public Baths.**

The scheme for the erection of Public Baths has made considerable progress. Provision has been made for one adult swimming bath, 75 feet x 30 feet; a juvenile bath, 60 feet x 21 feet; eight gentlemen's slipper baths, eight ladies' slipper baths, and a caretaker's house. A movable floor is also to be provided, so that the large bath hall can be converted into a public hall for use in the winter.

### **Analysis of Water Supplies.**

No analysis of piped water supply was carried out during the year.

Five samples of shallow well water were sent for analysis, four for combined chemical and bacteriological, and one for bacteriological analysis. In two cases gross pollution by sewage was found to be present, while in the other three there was evidence of some surface pollution, indicating that the water was unsafe for domestic use. Three of the wells were found to contain very hard water. In three instances, including the two showing gross pollution, town's water has since been substituted. The other two are being dealt with under the Housing Act, 1930; the houses concerned having been reported as "not being repairable at reasonable cost." Notices have been affixed to the wells advising the users that the water is unfit for domestic purposes unless it has been boiled.

### **Rivers and Streams.**

Bottesford Beck is the only stream of importance within the area. It drains water from the ironstone mines, receives sewage effluents from the sewage works and effluents from the various iron and steel works.

The cleansing of the beck has up to the present been carried out mainly by or at the expense of the Council and the Ironmasters, and to a small extent by riparian owners.

The condition of the beck has been quite satisfactory during the year.

### **Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.**

The Ashby Sewage Disposal Works, which were extended last year, are dealing satisfactorily with the sewage from the drainage area of Ashby.

The Scunthorpe Sewage Disposal Works have been well maintained and have given satisfactory service.

Brumby Sewage Disposal Works have dealt efficiently with the sewage from the drainage area of Brumby and Frodingham.

The sewage pumping stations at Burringham Road, Ashby, and Doncaster Road, Scunthorpe, have been in regular operation, and are also giving efficient service.

During 1930, 893 lineal yards of new sewers were laid in various parts of the Urban District, and in addition, a regular system of cleansing long lengths of sewers has been carried out.

The extensions to the sewers laid down during 1930 are as follows:—

400	lineal yards	15"	diameter,	Grange Lane, Ashby
60	"	9"	"	North Parade, Ashby
190	"	9"	"	off Rivelin Road, Old Brumby
208	"	9"	"	Buckingham Avenue, Crosby
35	"	12"	"	Belgrave Square, Scunthorpe

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893 lineal yards.

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### **Area.**

The area of the Urban District as corrected for the Town Planning Scheme has been given as 7,895 acres.

### **Ministry of Health Inquiries.**

None.

### **Conversion of Pail Closets.**

Details of the conversion scheme were given in the Report for 1927. As in the two previous years the expenditure allowed for conversions during the year 1930 was £500. A total of 318 conversions from pail to water closets was carried out during 1930, these being done under Sections 39/41 of the Public Health Act, 1907.

A total of 2,007 earth or pail closets has been converted to water closets since the beginning of the scheme in 1920.

The following statement shows the number of pail closets converted to water carriage system during recent years and the number remaining at the end of 1930.

1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
14	38	53	383	294	240	195	123	194	155	318

Ward	No. at beginning of year	Converted during year	No. remaining at end of year
North .....	82	37	45
South .....	592	101	491
East .....	198	65	133
West .....	612	42	570
Central .....	352	73	279
Totals .....	1836	318	1518

### CLEANSING.

The Council in 1925 ceased to enter into any contracts for the removal and disposal of House Refuse and Nightsoil. There was one district however, the cleansing of which they had never undertaken. This was that part of the Urban Area lying below the western slopes of the town and known as the Scotter Road district. In 1928 the Council by resolution decided to undertake the scavenging of this part of their area.

In 1928 the Council purchased their first S.D. Freighter. The machine was not entirely new, having been used as a demonstration machine by the makers. This proved so useful that another similar machine was purchased the following year to replace the 2-ton Orwell Electric Vehicle which then required new batteries. In 1930, a new 30-cwt. Ford with small twin rear wheels was purchased for dual purpose work, i.e., refuse collection during the day and nightsoil collection during the night and early morning. This vehicle was to replace an old 1-ton Ford which was over seven years old. Although the purchase of this machine was talked of in the early part of the year, it was not until near the end of the financial year that the new machine was bought. In the meantime a considerable sum of money was spent in keeping a very much dilapidated vehicle on the road.

The production of refuse per 1,000 of the population has not varied much during the past five years. In 1925 the amount was 13.3 cwt. per 1,000 population per day. In 1930 it is 13.4 cwts. per 1,000 population per day. In order to get

as accurate an estimate as possible of the amount of refuse collected, the department decided during 1930 to weigh the whole of the refuse collection during the second week of every month and to base the whole of the month's collections on these weights. As the refuse is collected once each week, this gives a fairly accurate basis for estimation.

As may be expected in a rapidly growing town, the amount of money spent annually on the cleansing service is increasing, but as this rises so does the income.

In 1925 the Revenue Account, including depreciation and loan charges was £4,295: in 1930 it was £4,468. The income derived from the collection of "trade" refuse in 1925 was £64 19s. 6d.: in 1930 it was £105 4s. 6d.

### **Staff.**

There are 22 men on the regular staff, including the foreman. This includes the driver of the Disinfector van. The refuse collectors work 42 hours per week and are paid at the rate of 1s. 2d. per hour. The nightsoil collectors work 28 hours per week on night work, but are paid for 30 hours for turning out Sunday nights. They also work 16½ hours on day work (dry refuse collection). For night work they are paid at the rate of 1s. 5d. per hour, and for day work 1s. 2d. per hour. The refuse disposal men (tip men) work 47 hours and receive 1s. 0½d. per hour. Men paid by the hour are not paid for Bank Holidays, but receive pay at the rate of time and a half for overtime worked to overtake arrears during Bank Holiday week. A week's holiday with pay is given to each man with twelve months' service. The nightsoil men and dustbin carriers are provided with special felt coats for wear during the winter months and wet weather.

### **House and Trade Refuse Collection.**

During 1930 there were 32 complaints received of the non-removal of house refuse. These were investigated. In most cases the failure to remove was due to circumstances over which we had no control. There has been little change in the collection routine during the past five years. The regular weekly collections are made on five days of the week, Saturday being reserved for the cleaning, oiling and greasing of the vehicles. It also acts as a reserve when the regular weekly collection is delayed by bad weather—mechanical breakdown—and holidays. In addition, it keeps the refuse lorries off the streets during the busy week-ends.

The vehicles employed on the collection of refuse are two S.D. Freighters. In addition, there are two 30-cwt. Fords which have detachable bodies. These are used during the day on

refuse collection,—at night the refuse body is taken off and a special tank body fitted. The vehicles are then used for the collection of nightsoil.

### **Refuse Disposal.**

The refuse is disposed of by Controlled Tipping, i.e., tipping in 6-foot layers, packing the refuse, and covering the sides and top with earth. At the present time, the owners of the land on which the refuse is being tipped undertake to "cover" the top layer of refuse.

Considerable difficulties were experienced in 1926 in obtaining suitable sites for the deposition of refuse, although the district abounds in worked out ironstone mines. There were very strong objections to the use of any sort of land for the purpose of tipping refuse thereon. The low-lying land belonging to the Council in Winterton Road was filled up to a height some feet above the road level. A site was obtained for a few months on the Scotter Road, a few hundred yards outside the Urban Area. About 1,200 tons were tipped at the Council's Gas Works in Dawes Lane, and the Railway Company were approached for permission to tip on about two acres of land on the south side of Dawes Lane, near the North Lindsey Light Railway. Before they gave their permission they inspected the tip we had used at the Gas Works and also Winterton Road. On being satisfied there was not likely to be a nuisance caused, they agreed to allow the Council to use it as a refuse tip, subject to a nominal rent being paid. The Council soon afterwards completed the purchase of two acres of land adjoining the old Winterton Road tip. Considerable delay in the purchase was occasioned through the owners' reluctance to sell for the purpose of a refuse tip, but after inspection of the old tip adjoining they eventually agreed to sell. In 1928, the London & North Eastern Railway tip in Dawes Lane was exhausted, but long before this stage was arrived at the Department had been approached by the Bitmac Co., Ltd., with a request to fill up about four acres of land on the north side of Dawes Lane. This tip is still being used, and with the exception of trade refuse and Market refuse, the whole of the town refuse is being tipped there. It is estimated that another year's refuse can be tipped there. The filled up land at the Gas Works is now part of a railway siding, and the London & North Eastern Railway are now constructing sidings on the land we filled for them. Bitmac, Ltd., have erected various small buildings on their land, and the Health Department have erected garages and stores on the old Winterton Road tip.

Previous to commencing "controlled" tipping, there were constant complaints of smells from the old tip, but since this

method of tipping has been adopted there has been no complaint of smells. We have, however, had complaints of rats from adjoining allotment owners. One of the greatest causes for the presence of rats is because of the quantity of fresh meat that is buried with the refuse. (Over 5 tons of condemned meat were buried last year.) Attempts are made from time to time to exterminate the rats by laying down poison and by gassing. A small portable Destructor would be a great asset for the destruction of "condemned meat" and shop refuse.

### **Nightsoil Collection and Disposal.**

At the beginning of 1926 nightsoil had to be collected weekly from 2,503 pail closets in the district at a cost of over £1,500. Owing to the steady progress made in the conversion to water carriage the number in existence has been reduced to 1,518, and the cost of collection and disposal has been reduced by nearly £500 to £1,055 per annum. Since 1920, over 2,000 pail closets have been converted to water carriage without having to resort to any statutory powers to enforce them. As the number of pail closets gets smaller, the work of persuading the owners to convert to water carriage gets more difficult, and the time is not far distant when means, other than those of persuasion, will have to be employed if this type of sanitary convenience is to be cleared from the district.

The work of collection has been reduced during the year by three shifts, which represent approximately 30/- per week. This has been made possible by the conversion of 318 pail closets to water carriage.

The work of collection is done on four nights of the week, commencing on Sunday at 11 p.m. and finishing Thursday morning at 5 a.m. The method of disposal is by discharging it into an underground tank connected to the main outfall sewer in Dawes Lane, and flushing out with water from the Council's main. Proper precautions are taken to prevent blockage of the Council's sewer by a special valve and grating. Since this method of disposal was adopted in 1922 there have been no complaints of any nuisance from this source. There have, however, been a few complaints of spillage of liquid matter on the roads from the motor lorries employed on collection. The cause of the complaints has been remedied after investigation.

### **Costs.**

Tables 25 and 26 show the Statement for the financial year ending 31st March, 1931. Table 26 is tabulated in accordance with the Ministry of Health's Memorandum on Costing.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

A classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered, and the action and result of action taken in regard to these will be found in Tables 17, 18 and 19, at the end of the Report.

The improvements effected total 3,247, against 2,375 in 1929; while 15,871 general inspections were made, against 9,284 in 1929.

### **Cesspools.**

Following the construction of new sewers along Messingham and Burringham Roads, all the cesspools in this area have been abolished.

### **Smoke Abatement.**

36 complaints were made on account of smoke nuisance. These were remedied by means of 26 informal and 10 statutory notices.

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

### (a) **Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops.**

There are 15 milk shops on the register, 27 inspections being made. 31 inspections were made at the 16 cowsheds registered in the District.

### (b) **Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.**

There are 14 Factories and 59 Workshops in the District. A total of 146 inspections was made to these premises.

### (c) **Bakehouses.**

There are 21 Bakehouses within the District, none of which is underground. 42 inspections were made, but no contravention of Regulations was found.

### (d) **Offensive Trades.**

Two offensive trades are carried on in the District, gut-scraping and tripe-boiling respectively. 115 inspections were made, but no contravention of Regulations was found.

### (e) **Fried Fish Shops.**

Routine visits have been paid to these premises.

#### (f) **Slaughterhouses.**

Thirteen licensed slaughterhouses exist in the District, many of which are unsatisfactory. 21.9 per cent. of all animals killed in your district were slaughtered in the Public Abattoir, which is fully utilized.

#### **Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

86 Inspections were made during the year. 20 Nuisances were discovered. In one instance the owner together with the occupier of a caravan were prosecuted for—

- (a) failing to provide a proper water supply,
- (b) failing to supply proper sanitary accommodation.

Fines of 5/- were imposed upon both parties for each offence.

The caravan was situated in a yard at the rear of a dwelling-house, and has since been removed.

#### **Common Lodging Houses.**

The owner of the house known as the Allies Hotel has voluntarily discontinued the use of his premises as a Common Lodging House, and his registration of the premises has been cancelled.

#### **Schools.**

The sanitary condition of schools is fully dealt with under the report on School Medical Inspection on pages 15, 16 and 17. Schools are inspected twice a year, and a detailed sanitary survey is made on each occasion.

The Board of Education's Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School has been closely followed in dealing with infectious disease. No closure has been advised during the year by your Medical Officer of Health.

### **HEALTH EDUCATION.**

The following Health Propaganda was undertaken during the year.

Ashby Men's Guild. "Infectious Diseases" ... ..	Dr. Powell
Centenary Fireside Guild. "Infectious Diseases"...	Dr. Powell
Ashby Women's Guild. "Health" ... ..	Dr. Clarke

#### **Nutrition.**

Knowledge is disseminated in regard to this subject in Health Education Lectures and Talks and at the various County Council Clinics. In the Urban District elementary schools an effort is being made to ensure that the teaching of Hygiene shall be based on the principles contained in the Handbook of Suggestions on Health Education.

## RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the District in which Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold.

### HOUSING.

#### Housing.

(a) Total number of houses erected during 1930, 283.	
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:—	
1. By the Local Authority ... ..	26
2. By Private Enterprise ... ..	Nil
(c) Without State Assistance by Private Enterprise	257
	283

#### Ward Distribution of the new houses erected in 1930.

Ward	With State Assistance		Without State Assistance		Totals
	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	
North .....	26	Nil	36	Nil	62
South .....	Nil	Nil	69	Nil	69
West .....	Nil	Nil	53	Nil	53
East .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Central .....	Nil	Nil	99	Nil	99
	26	Nil	257	Nil	283

#### Types of Houses erected.

Ward	With State Assistance		Without State Assistance	
	Non-Parlour By Local Authority	Parlour By Private Enterprise	Non-Parlour By Private Enterprise	Parlour By Private Enterprise
North .....	26	36	Nil	Nil
South .....	Nil	7	62	Nil
West .....	Nil	41	12	Nil
East .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Central .....	Nil	77	22	Nil
	26	161	96	Nil
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"> <span style="font-size: 2em;">}</span> <span style="margin-left: 10px;">257</span> </div>		

### **Notes re Houses provided by the Local Authority.**

These houses have been erected on land forming part of the Council's Crosby Housing Estate under the Housing, etc., Act, 1924, and were built by contract. The building work was commenced on 2nd October, 1929, and completed on 15th May, 1930.

### **Notes re Houses erected by Private Enterprise.**

The sites of these houses are in various parts of the Urban District, as shown in the ward distribution table. Practically the whole of the houses have been built by Private Builders by Direct Labour.

Building by Private Enterprise continued to be active throughout the year, and the number of houses completed under this heading, viz.: 257, exceeds the total of 221 for the year 1929, when the scheme for assistance under the Housing Act, 1923, was in operation up to September 30th of that year.

### **Future Policy with respect to General Housing Situation.**

Under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1930, the Council submitted to the Ministry of Health an estimate of the houses likely to be erected during the next five years, the estimated number by the Council being 500, and by Private Enterprise 1,000.

Following negotiations with the owners, the Council decided in November, 1930, to purchase 42.28 acres of land adjoining the present Housing Estate for Housing purposes, the Ministry of Health's sanction for which has since been obtained, and tenders have been invited for the erection of 100 houses on part of this land.

Number of Inhabited Houses, June, 1921, Census	...	5,253
Number of Inhabited Houses, December, 1925	... ..	6,287
Number of Inhabited Houses, December, 1930	... ..	7,450
Number of Houses built 1926—1930	... ..	1,173

From the above figures supplied by the Engineer and Surveyor it will be seen that a large addition has been made to the number of houses in Scunthorpe during the past decade.

Despite the fact that 1,173 houses were erected during the last five years, there still exists an acute shortage of housing accommodation. The general standard of houses in the district is a good one. There is little slum property, and no back-to-back houses or underground dwellings exist in the District. There are several streets of old houses in the South, Central and East Wards. The general standard of these is good, and any insanitary conditions found present are generally due to deterioration of premises. In some instances these are

due to uncleanliness, overcrowding, or lack of care on the part of the tenants.

Instances of overcrowding are occasionally due to maldistribution of a family in a house, but are more frequently due to the prevalent and undesirable habit of tenants subletting a portion of their house to another family.

The rapid urbanisation of the area, the progress of local industry and the failure of employers' and private enterprise to cope with the increasing demand for houses is at the root of the problem of overcrowding. Many families have sought housing accommodation outside the Urban District.

It is estimated that there is an average of 4.5 persons per house over the area of the Urban District, but in certain districts this average is considerably higher. It cannot benefit the health of the worker or his family to live in an overcrowded house although high wages may be earned. The inevitable result of an undermined constitution is loss of employment and an accentuation of the unhygienic conditions under which he has been living. Cases of overcrowding are frequently brought to notice where young adults of opposite sex occupy the same bedroom, and cases exist where tuberculous patients occupy the same bedroom as other people.

Some of the worst examples of housing accommodation are to be found in the South Ward, which was originally an old agricultural village. Many of these houses appear to be old converted farm buildings. Generally speaking, the most prominent defects of the older type of houses in the Urban District are: lack of domestic conveniences such as internal water supplies, provision of baths, wash-up sinks, and suitable food storage places; insufficient and defective paved footpaths; shallow well water supplies, and privy pails instead of W.C.'s.

A small section of the community is still forced or content to live under primitive conditions in Vans or Sheds. These structures are regulated by By-laws, but their effective control presents a difficult problem. These matters have received and are now receiving the attention of the Council.

While much has been done to remedy sanitary defects as they arise, much remains to be done. The evil of overcrowding is particularly difficult to remedy in view of the general housing shortage.

### **Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.**

The extent of the housing shortage is partially gauged by the fact that there are at present over 850 applicants for Council Houses upon the "Live" Register. The Council has prepared a five years building programme and propose to erect 100 houses in 1931. They also expect 200 houses to be erected by private enterprise.

## **Changes in Population.**

There has been a considerable fluctuation in the population of Scunthorpe in accordance with the state of local industry. Many families which moved into this district when a large Iron Works re-opened about two years ago have recently returned to their home towns.

It is expected that when these works re-open many of these families will return. It is also anticipated that the recent amalgamation in the iron industry will result in families being imported into this district.

No special difficulties have been encountered in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses. The Council has recently bought 42.28 acres of land adjoining the present housing estate at a cost of £10,147, for the purpose of erecting new Council houses.

## **Overcrowding.**

The extent of overcrowding in the Urban District is estimated partly by the number of applicants for Council houses. Of the 722 houses owned by the Council, 65 have more than one family in residence. Of 570 houses owned by a local Public Utility Society, 160 have more than one family occupying the same house. The cause of overcrowding is largely due to the insufficiency of houses at rents which the working class in the district can afford to pay. The operation of the Rents Restriction Act has also aggravated the situation. Houses which have ceased to be controlled by these Acts may be re-let at rents up to 18/6 per week plus rates. Those houses built by private enterprise "to let" are expected to fetch 15/- to 20/- per week plus rates.

The provision of accommodation for the type of tenants who can only afford to pay up to 7/6 per week in rent is one of the most pressing problems of the housing shortage. As indicated above, the Council have endeavoured to meet this situation by the provision of a site for 500 new Council houses and have invited tenders for the erection of 100 houses in 1931. Individual instances of overcrowding have been abated by the Public Health Committee by the service of Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1875, or have been referred to the notice of the Housing Committee. The first method has the disadvantage of causing or accentuating overcrowding elsewhere, while the second tends to slow up the letting of Council houses to other deserving cases upon the "live" register. In some instances overcrowding has been abated by the re-letting of houses vacated by persons moving into Council houses.

### **Fitness of Houses.**

No special difficulties have been found in action under the Public Health Acts or under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925. The Council gave instructions to prepare a list of properties in the South Ward which were unfit for habitation. 45 houses were reported as not being repairable at reasonable cost. The Council are still dealing with these. 14 houses were also scheduled as being repairable at reasonable cost and the owners are now carrying out improvements and repairs.

### **Water Supply.**

7.3 per cent. of the houses in this district derive their water supply from wells, no doubt chiefly shallow wells. The cost of chemical and bacteriological analysis is an obstacle to the closing of such wells, and it sometimes happens that these analyses prove the water to be free from contamination. Many wells are in bad situations, in close proximity to houses, privies and manure heaps. The surface of the ground adjoining these wells is often unpaved or the paving is defective.

The conferring of discretionary powers on the Local Authority to close wells upon grounds other than proved contamination would be advantageous.

Approximately 70 per cent. of houses in the district have an internal water supply. Of these, 21 houses have a pump supply, the remainder having town's water laid on.

30 per cent. of houses in the district have common supplies, i.e. one pump from a well, or one tap with town's water supplying two or more houses. The pump or tap is usually in a common yard, but many are fixed at the rear of the premises, between a pair of houses with access from either house or yard. Of these houses with common supplies, 30 per cent. derive their water supply from pumps attached to wells.

### **Sanitary Accommodation.**

Details of the conversions scheme were given in the Report of 1927, and progress in the conversion of pail closets is recorded elsewhere in this Report.

The approximate number of houses which have a W.C. or privy but not in their own curtilage (i.e. in a common yard) is 317.

The approximate number of houses in the district which have common accommodation is 40. Of these, six houses have three privies allotted to their use; the remaining offices are W.C.'s.

The Urban District has no areas which may be classed as unhealthy.

### **Houses let in Lodgings.**

The practice of letting off rooms in old business and other premises as separate tenements is on the increase. In most of these cases there is no proper accommodation for the storage of food, cooking and washing and other domestic duties. Steps will have to be taken to regulate such premises by the adoption of Byelaws.

### **Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

One of the main difficulties in regulating such, is that of site. Vans are pitched in any place allowed by the land owner irrespective of amenity, neighbourhood, overcrowding on floor space, waterlogged ground, etc. These erections tend to grow by accretions to the original structure, where the building may be described as semi-permanent.

The Urban District Byelaws prohibit caravans being placed nearer than ten feet to each other, or being situated in sites at the rear of dwellings which the building byelaws require to be open spaces. Having complied with these requirements it is still possible to have van dwellings, the density of which is far in excess of what ought to be allowed. This position is anomalous having regard to the fact that the local Town Plan prohibits the erection of houses in excess of twelve to the acre.

## **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

### **(a) Milk Supply.**

Sixteen milk producers remained on the Register at the end of 1930, there being an average of seven milk cows per registered keeper. Only one herd contained 20 or more animals throughout the year.

The staff of the Health Department made 31 inspections of cowsheds in the Urban District; common faults were lack of grooming, dirty floors, and failure to limewash. Sediment tests were carried out, and the results demonstrated to the milkers.

The number of milk samples sent away during the year for analysis was 32. These were as follows:—

Grade "A" T.T. and Grade "A"	15
Pasteurised ... ..	5
Raw Milk ... ..	12

Of the 15 Grade "A" T.T. and Grade "A" samples, only 2 were unsatisfactory as regards *B. coli* content. In each case the retailers were written to and warned. Of the 5 Pasteurised milk samples, one contained *B. coli* in 1/100th c.c., which was

considered unsatisfactory. In the case of the 12 raw milk samples, 4 were satisfactory and 8 unsatisfactory, i.e. 1 in respect of bacterial count and B. Coli, and 7 in respect of B. coli count alone. In each case the producers or retailers were warned. Biological tests were carried out in 30 samples of milk. In 3 instances Tubercle Bacilli were found to be present. Immediate enquiries were instituted, and a tuberculous cow was found in each of the affected herds. These animals were slaughtered in accordance with the requirements of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

The results given above represent a considerable improvement upon those of last year.

Bacteriological Analyses are given in Table 21.

No proceedings have been taken during 1930 under the Milk and Dairies Act.

### **Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.**

Your Council grant three Dealers' Licences under this Order in respect of one Grade "A" T.T. milk and two Grade "A" milk, all of which are produced outside the District.

### **Veterinary Inspection of Milch Cows.**

Four Veterinary Inspections of the milch cows in the District were carried out by the County Council during the year. Copies of the Veterinary Surgeon's Reports are received after each inspection, through the courtesy of the Clerk to the County Council.

During 1930 a total of 465 milch cows were examined at the four inspections. At the first inspection one was found to be suffering from Tuberculosis and was slaughtered. Another cow, from the same herd, had been reported and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order 1925, immediately prior to the fourth inspection.

Valuable co-operation has again been received from the Veterinary Surgeon.

### **(b) Meat and other Foods.**

A total of 10,205 animals was slaughtered for food in the District during 1930, against 11,784 in the previous year. 8,960 or 87.8 per cent. of the total carcasses were examined by the Sanitary Inspectors. The number of animals slaughtered in the Council's Abattoir was 2,241, or 21.9 per cent. of the total slaughtered in the town.

The number of meat inspections carried out was 2,188, against 2,457 in 1929.

### **Unsound Meat.**

The total quantity of unfit meat surrendered after inspection was over  $4\frac{3}{4}$  tons.

The various causes of unfitness are detailed in Table 23.

### **Prosecutions.**

Under Public Health Act, 1875.—A butcher was summoned for exposing diseased meat for sale. In imposing a fine of £10 the presiding magistrate stated that the Bench took a very serious view of the case.

Prosecutions under Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924—Two persons were summoned under the Regulations on two counts, namely:

- (a) Failing to notify the Local Authority of the existence of disease in a carcase as soon as possible after slaughter of the animal. A fine of £5 was imposed.
- (b) Failing to give three hours notice of intention to slaughter four pigs. A fine of 10/- was imposed.

### **Adulteration, etc.**

Your Council is not a Food and Drugs Authority, action under the various Acts and Regulations being undertaken by the County Council.

The Superintendent of Police kindly states that a total of six samples was taken in the District during 1930 and submitted to analysis. Details of the samples and findings are given in Table 24. The Superintendent also states that a considerable number of samples taken during the first three months of 1931 accounts for the disparity between the figures for 1930 and 1929.

### **Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**

It was not found necessary to send away any food samples for such examination. Samples are sent either to the Ministry of Health Laboratory, or to the Laboratories of Pathology and Public Health.

## **PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

The number of infectious diseases notified by Medical Practitioners during 1930 shows a slight decrease of 40 over the number for the previous year. On the other hand, the

total incidence of all known cases of infectious disease shows an increase of 63 over the corresponding figures for 1929. A large number of cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases is annually brought to the notice of the Public Health Department. These cases are discovered as a result of parents' or head teachers' notifications or are found in the course of following up by the infectious diseases nurse. The total number of such cases shows an increase of 103 over the figures for 1929.

The seven principal zymotic diseases, viz., Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Diarrhœa, and Fever (including typhus, enteric, and typhoid) accounted for 15 deaths. The zymotic death rate was .47 per 1,000 of the population.

### **Chickenpox.**

In view of the continued prevalence of Smallpox in adjoining districts, this disease remained notifiable during the year. 218 cases of Chickenpox were notified; a further 255 cases, mainly contacts, occurred. The incidence of this disease was nearly three times as great as in 1929.

### **Diphtheria.**

The number of cases increased from 36 in 1929 to 57 in 1930. Forty-five of the cases occurred in children under 15 years of age and 12 in persons between 15 and 45. There were no deaths. 35 cases were removed to hospital; the remainder were nursed at home.

327 swabs were sent to the Health Office by private practitioners for culture and bacteriological examination, and in 71 diphtheria bacilli were found.

Phials of antitoxin are kept at the Health Office for Diphtheria patients, and during the year 86 issues were made.

### **Dysentery.**

**Flexner Outbreak.** Two small outbreaks of Bacillary Dysentery occurred in Ashby (South Ward) during the period February to April, 1930. The first outbreak comprised a group of 11 cases of Flexner W. infection, 7 of which gave definite bacteriological and 2 seriological evidence. The remaining 2 were quite definite clinically. Two deaths occurred.

This outbreak commenced on February 1st by the almost simultaneous affection of four children in one family. The house involved was one of nine old houses containing an isolated courtyard, with a common water supply from a shallow

well. The whole property was in fair habitable condition; only one house was overcrowded by two families. Four pail closets were in use.

Detailed inquiries were instituted to endeavour to locate the source of infection of these four cases and all precautions were taken to prevent the possible spread of the disease. No history of illness was obtained from the adjoining eight houses, except from the overcrowded cottage. In this instance four children were said to have had Enteritis in January, but no medical advice had been sought. After a few days interval, two contacts who had assisted in nursing the group notified in February contracted the infection. On March 1st a case occurred from the family which had had illness in January. Two further cases occurred in this family on the 19th March and 8th April respectively. Two of these were considered to have been relapses. Wherever practicable, hospital isolation and treatment of the affected cases by antidysenteric serum were carried out. The assistance of an Inspector of the Ministry of Health was obtained in investigating the outbreak, but in spite of the closest investigation no definite source of infection could be found. The family which had been affected in January had had a pail closet allotted to their own use. One of the children of this family admitted having used the pail closet allotted to the second family attacked by the infection. It was thought possible that the infection may have been transmitted in this way.

The original source of the infection could not be traced. No carrier was found and neither the food nor water were held to be responsible. The diagnosis of Dysentery was confirmed by faecal culture tests and agglutination tests were found to be useful accessories.

**Sonne Outbreak.** The second outbreak of Bacillary Dysentery occurred during the month of April in a family of six persons. This outbreak was mild in character, and was due to the *Bacillus Sonne* which was isolated in pure culture from a faecal specimen taken during the illness of one of the children in this family. The symptoms of the infection were those of Enteritis and were less severe than those found in the Flexner outbreak. All those affected in the Sonne outbreak made uninterrupted recovery. No possible connection could be traced between the two outbreaks. The shallow well water supply to the houses occupied by the families affected in each outbreak showed gross contamination on bacteriological analysis but no Dysentery bacilli were isolated from 100 c.c.m.

A table of laboratory investigations in connection with the two outbreaks is printed on page 82.

### Enteric Fever.

No case of Enteric Fever occurred in the year under review.

### Erysipelas.

32 cases of Erysipelas were notified, against 22 in 1929, and 35 in 1928. No deaths were recorded.

### Influenza.

This disease is not notifiable. Ten deaths were registered as due to this cause, as against 44 in 1929.

### Measles and German Measles.

The notification of Measles became operative in the District in 1923, payment being made for the notification of the first case under five years of age occurring in a house. This enables visits to be paid to the affected households by the Infectious Diseases Nurse in order to impress upon parents the necessity of procuring medical attention, nursing and adequate isolation.

There was a decreased number of Measles during the year: the following Table shows the incidence of Measles and the mortality since 1924.

Year	...	...	...	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of Cases				465	64	101	618	41	630	410
Number of Deaths				5	2	0	4	0	2	2

Only one case of German Measles was notified during the year. 144 cases of Measles were notified by Medical Practitioners. Other cases of Measles are brought to the notice of the Public Health Department by parents, head teachers, school attendance officers and the infectious diseases nurse. Table 29 shows the monthly incidence of the disease.

Approximately 75 per cent. of Measles cases were children of pre-school age. The fatality rate was 0.49 per cent—a low figure. The more serious complications of this disease generally occur in children under five years of age. The greatest mortality also occurs in young children,—no doubt as a result of ignorance or apathy on the part of the parents with regard to proper isolation and treatment. Contrary to popular belief, it should be the aim of all concerned to postpone an attack of Measles as long as possible. Although highly contagious and difficult to control in epidemic form, Measles is not an inevitable

disease. The work undertaken by the Public Health Department is of value in helping to reduce the incidence of the disease and its complications.

### **Malaria.**

One case of Malaria was notified. The disease in this instance was contracted abroad.

### **Mumps.**

The total number of cases brought to notice was 87. The outbreak occurred between February and June. The mortality was nil.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

Nine cases were notified by Medical Practitioners. These cases were generally of a mild type. Cases not requiring hospital treatment are visited daily by the Infectious Diseases Nurse who carries out the necessary treatment. In no case was there any subsequent impairment of vision and no deaths of children suffering from Ophthalmia occurred.

Cases Notified	Treated		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	At Home	In Hospital				
9	6	3	9	...	...	...

### **Pneumonia.**

Of 69 cases which were notified, 12 occurred in children under five years of age. 26 deaths were registered as due to this disease, as against 30 in 1929.

### **Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.**

A decrease occurred in the number of notifications of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia, viz., 11 in 1930 against 18 in 1929. Full details of all the cases are given in the adjoining table. Two deaths were recorded.

Table shewing Details of Cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia in 1930.

Case No.	Age	Married or Single	Date of Birth of child	Date of Onset	Date of Notification	Pyrexia or Fever	Service requested on Notification	Date of receipt of Notification to Hosp.	Date of admission to Hosp.	Diagnosis, etc.	Remarks
1	29	Married	28-12-29	1-1-30	4-1-30	Pyrexia	All facilities available	6-1-30	—		Recovered
2	35	do.	19-1-30		28-1-30	Pyrexia	Admission to Hospital	29-1-30	29-1-30		Recovered
3	32	do.	26-2-30	13-3-30	18-3-30	Pyrexia	Admission to Hospital	18-3-30	22-3-30		Second opinion asked for on 19-3-30 Recovered
4	33	do.	30-3-30	6-4-30	8-4-30	Pyrexia	Admission to Hospital	9-4-30	8-4-30	Pyæmia and Parturition	Deceased 15-4-30
5	21	do.	3-4-30	8-4-30	9-4-30	Fever	Admission to Hospital	9-4-30	9-4-30		Recovered
6	36	do.		24-4-30	24-4-30	Pyrexia	Admission to Hospital	24-4-30	24-4-30		Recovered
7	33	do.	3-7-30	4-7-30	5-7-30	Pyrexia	Admission to Hospital	5-7-30	5-7-30	Anaemia and Post Partum Haemorrhage	Deceased 7-8-30
8	37	do.	25-8-30	28-8-30	29-8-30	Pyrexia	All facilities available	29-8-30	—		Recovered
9	35	do.		12-9-30	11-9-30	Pyrexia	All facilities available	15-9-30	—		Recovered
10	30	do.	11-10-30	13-10-30	15-10-30	Pyrexia	Admission to Hospital	15-10-30	15-10-30		Recovered
11	27	do.	28-11-30	30-11-30	2-12-30	Pyrexia	Admission to Hospital	3-12-30	2-12-30		Recovered

### **Acute Anterior Polio Myelitis.**

Four cases of this disease were notified, one of which proved fatal.

### **Smallpox.**

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. No primary vaccinations or revaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

The epidemic of Scarlet Fever which began in June, 1929, continued until March, 1930, and finally abated in June. The last six months of the year showed a greatly diminished incidence of this disease. The total number of these cases was 229 as compared with 388 in 1929, 219 in 1928, 175 in 1927, 67 in 1926, 70 in 1925, 99 in 1924, 125 in 1923, 39 in 1922, and 151 in 1921. These figures show a certain periodicity in the attack rate of the disease, each cycle as far as can be ascertained, covering a period of four to five years.

125 cases occurred in children under 15 years of age.

100 cases were removed to hospital.

One death occurred from Scarlet Fever.

The Schick Test for Diphtheria, and the Dick test in Scarlet Fever have not been employed. No suitable opportunity has yet arisen for the introduction of artificial immunisation against these diseases in this area.

### **Whooping Cough.**

32 cases of this disease were notified, to which 127 visits were paid by the Infectious Diseases Nurse. The majority of the cases occurred in the period September-November, 1930.

### **Tuberculosis.**

Particulars of notifications of new cases and deaths of cases occurring during 1930 are given in Table 32. 68 new cases were notified, the same number as in the previous year.

25 deaths occurred, 17 of which were due to Pulmonary and 8 to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. As in the previous year, the majority of the deaths ascribed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred in the age group above 25 years.

## Cancer.

33 deaths were registered as due to Cancer. The following Table shows the certified incidence of this disease during the past decade:

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
18	18	32	24	24	30	25	24	29	33

The following Table gives a Summary of the Death Certificates issued during 1930:—

Sex	Age	Cause of Death and Site of Cancer	Occupation
M.	83	Carcinoma of Prostate	General Gardener
M.	81	Carcinoma of Lip	Council Road Foreman
M.	79	Cancer of Liver	Bricklayer
M.	71	Carcinoma of Male Genitals	General Labourer
M.	69	Carcinoma of Colon	Steel Smelter
M.	69	Carcinoma of Larynx	Master Builder
M.	68	Carcinoma of Prostate	Ironworks Platelayer
M.	66	Epithelioma of Lip	Steelworks Platelayer
M.	64	Epithelioma	Blastfurnace Keeper
M.	63	Epithelioma of Lip	Grocer
M.	63	Carcinoma of Kidney	Ironworks Labourer
M.	53	Carcinoma of Stomach	General Labourer
M.	49	Carcinoma of Ventricle	Ironworks Ladle Tipper
M.	48	Gliosarcoma	Boilerman
M.	47	Carcinoma of Head of Pancreas	Steelworks Chargehand
M.	39	Papilloma of Bladder	Auctioneer & Valuer
M.	38	Carcinoma of Stomach	Barrow Filler
F.	69	Carcinoma of Liver and Gall Bladder	Housewife
F.	66	Carcinoma of Pancreas	do.
F.	66	Carcinoma of Uterus	do.
F.	66	Carcinoma of Liver	do.
F.	65	Carcinoma of Uterus	do.
F.	61	Bronchial Carcinoma	do.
F.	61	Carcinoma of Liver	do.
F.	60	Carcinoma of Stomach	do.
F.	59	Carcinoma	do.
F.	54	Carcinoma of Sigmoid Colon	do.
F.	52	Carcinoma of Uterus	do.
F.	52	Carcinoma of Ventricle	do.
F.	48	Mammary Carcinoma	do.
F.	46	Carcinoma of Uterus	do.
F.	46	Carcinoma of Bladder and Breast	do.
F.	38	Carcinoma of Pylorus	do.

### **Laboratory Work (Examination of Specimens).**

A considerable amount of work is carried out in the Laboratory of the Urban District Council for the Medical Practitioners, Clinics and Hospitals in this area. 416 such examinations were carried out, against 345 in 1929. Material such as specimens of blood or faeces for examination for Enteric Fever or Dysentery, blood for Wassermann Reaction, and specimens of milk and water are sent to the Laboratories of Pathology and Public Health, London, the Grimsby Corporation Laboratory, or to the Midland Agricultural College and University of Sheffield respectively. A summary of the work carried out during the year is given in Tables 21, 30a and 31.

### **Disinfection.**

Table 19 gives an analysis of the disinfections carried out.

### **Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.**

No action was necessary under these.

### **Public Mortuary.**

In 1930 an arrangement was effected with the Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital to secure the use of their mortuary. It was also decided to retain the old Public Mortuary for the reception of special cases. The Mortuary was used 10 times during the year.

Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.

TOTAL BIRTHS IN  
SCUNTHORPE AND FRODINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Total Births .. .. .	878	606	648	651	732
Rate per 1000 of population of Scunthorpe and Frodingham	20·6	18·3	20·5	20·4	22·9
Rate per 1000 smaller towns of England and Wales, pop. 20,000 to 50,000 .. .. .	17·6	16·4	16·6	16·0	16·2
Rate per 1000 England and Wales .. .. .	17·8	16·7	16·7	16·3	16·3

TOTAL BIRTHS IN WARDS.

	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
North ..	84	70	76	80	77	76	69	71	95	76
South ..	61	54	45	58	58	39	63	57	67	51
East ..	66	68	54	62	47	58	41	46	45	55
West ..	60	44	35	32	32	36	39	35	38	47
Central ..	85	86	83	81	106	119	115	115	130	128
	356	322	293	313	320	328	327	324	375	357

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
North .. ..	3	1	3	1	4	4	5	1	7	6
South .. ..	2	5	1	3	5	2	2	1	4	1
East .. ..	3	6	6	3	5	3	4	2	4	5
West .. ..	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	3	2	5
Central .. ..	4	5	4	5	8	6	4	6	7	8
	13	19	15	12	22	16	15	13	24	25

TOTAL DEATHS IN  
SCUNTHORPE AND FRODINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Total Deaths .. .. .	268	321	238	350	327
Rate per 1000 of population of Scunthorpe and Frodingham	8·2	9·7	7·5	10·98	10·2
Rate per 1000, smaller towns of England and Wales, pop. 20,000 to 50,000 .. .. .	10·6	11·3	10·6	12·3	10·5
Rate per 1000 England and Wales .. .. .	11·6	12·3	11·6	13·4	11·4

TOTAL DEATHS IN WARDS.

	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
North ..	29	23	40	24	27	20	38	56	42	36
South ..	22	16	20	31	19	16	18	17	34	25
East ..	29	23	56	36	23	22	50	34	35	24
West ..	32	24	26	18	21	25	32	29	28	24
Central ..	43	27	45	25	40	25	40	36	42	37
	155	113	187	134	130	108	178	172	181	146

Table 5.

## CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS FOR 1930.

Causes of Death	M.	F.
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...
Smallpox ... ..	...	...
Measles ... ..	2	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	2	4
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...
Influenza ... ..	3	7
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	1	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	10	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	6	2
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	17	16
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...
Diabetes ... ..	5	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ... ..	6	12
Heart Disease ... ..	28	19
Arterio-sclerosis ... ..	3	...
Bronchitis ... ..	10	6
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	20	6
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	2	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ... ..	1	1
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) ... ..	4	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	1	...
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ... ..	1	8
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	2
Other Accidents and Diseases of pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Pre- mature Birth ... ..	11	7
Suicide ... ..	1	2
Other Deaths from Violence ... ..	10	2
Other defined diseases ... ..	35	40
Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	...	...
	181	146
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—		
Total ... ..	25	19
Illegitimate ... ..	3	2
Total Births ... ..	375	357
Legitimate ... ..	351	332
Illegitimate ... ..	24	25
Stillbirths		
Total ... ..	16	16
Legitimate ... ..	15	15
Illegitimate ... ..	1	1

**Table 6. CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS FOR 1930.**  
Analysis of Net Deaths according to age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	All ages	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 & up
Enteric Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	M	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	M	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	M	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	M	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis	M	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	10	...	1	...	...	1	7	...	1	...
	F	7	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	6	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
	F	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer. Malignant Disease	M	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	6	3
	F	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	5	...
Rheumatic Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes	M	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	M	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	F	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Heart Disease	M	28	...	...	...	1	2	3	9	6	7
	F	19	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	2	9
Arterio-sclerosis	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	M	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3
	F	6	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	M	20	5	...	...	...	1	6	6	1	1
	F	6	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	M	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	M	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhilitis	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	...
Puerperal Sepsis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Other Accidents or Diseases of Pregnancy and Partuition	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	M	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Other Deaths from Violence	M	10	...	...	...	2	1	2	4	1	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Other defined Diseases	M	35	...	...	1	2	2	5	13	2	10
	F	40	4	...	4	...	2	8	4	4	14
Causes ill-defined or unknown	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males		181	25	3	5	8	11	28	49	25	27
Females		146	19	3	6	3	7	19	33	23	33
Total		327	44	6	11	11	18	47	82	48	60

**Table 7.**  
**BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the year 1930.**

(Provisional Figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1930, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1929. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS				
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diphtheria and Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths under One year	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	No Inquest	Uncertified Causes of Death	
																			Diphtheria and Enteritis (under two years)
England and Wales ..	16.3	0.69	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.55	6.0	60	90.4	6.9	1.7	1.0		
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	16.6	0.71	11.5	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.50	8.3	64	90.6	6.6	2.3	0.5		
159 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50000) ..	16.2	0.69	10.5	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.43	4.4	55	91.8	5.9	1.2	1.1		
London ..	15.7	0.56	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.55	9.9	59	88.3	7.4	4.3	0.0		
Scunthorpe and Frodingham U.D.C. ..	22.9	1.03	10.2	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.18	0.00	0.31	0.37	5.0	60	90.0	1.8	7.0	1.2		

**Table 8.**  
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING YEARS 1921 TO 1930.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS		Net DEATHS belonging to the District.	
		Number	Rate	Under 1 year of age Rate per 1000	At all ages
1921	27,790	849	32.6	75	11.08
1922	28,530	711	25.5	69	9.7
1923	29,420	725	24.6	55	9.9
1924	30,970	786	23.6	62	10.46
1925	31,430	743	23.6	55	8.7
1926	32,820	678	20.65	31	8.2
1927	33,050	606	18.3	47	9.7
1928	31,660	648	20.5	25	7.5
1929	31,880	651	20.4	39	10.98
1930	31,880	732	22.9	44	10.2

**Table 9.** VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1930.

Wards	Estimated Population	Births	Deaths	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births		Death Rate from six Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhoea	Death Rate from Bronchitis and Pneumonia	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis
						Deaths per 1000 Births	Death Rate from Diarrhoea				
North	6918	171	78	24.7	11.2	82	.43	.28	1.73	.72	.43
South	5099	118	59	23.1	11.5	17	.59	.00	.19	.98	.39
East	6553	100	59	15.2	9.0	100	.00	.15	2.44	.15	.00
West	7288	85	52	11.6	7.1	94	.27	.13	.96	.54	.00
Central	6022	258	79	41.1	13.0	38	.49	.00	.99	.38	.49
	31,880	732	327	20.4	10.2	60.0	.34	1.25	1.31	.58	.25

Table 10.

INFANT MORTALITY.—RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Scunthorpe and Frodingham	74	45	77.5	38.6	60.0	60.0
157 smaller towns of Eng- land and Wales, population 20,000—50,000 ... ..	74	67	68	60	69	55
England and Wales ... ..	75	70	69	65	74	60

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN WARDS, 1930.

Ward	Males	Females	Total
North ... ..	9	5	14
South ... ..	1	1	2
East ... ..	7	3	10
West ... ..	6	2	8
Central ... ..	2	8	10
	—	—	—
	25	19	44
	—	—	—

**Table 11.**  
ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS FOR 1930.

Cause of Death	Sex	Under 1 wk	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total deaths under 1 yr.
Smallpox	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Measles	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	1	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	1	..	1
Diphtheria and Croup	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	1	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	..	..	..	..		1	1	..	..	2
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Laryngitis	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	1	1
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	M	..	..	..	..		1	..	..	1	2
	F	..	..	..	..		1	1	1	..	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	M	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	5
	F	..	..	..	..		..	1	..	1	2
Diarrhœa	M	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	4
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Ricketts	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation (overlying)	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformation	M	2	1	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	5
	F	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	M	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
	F	4	1	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	M	..	..	..	..		4	..	..	..	4
	F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Male		5	1	2	1	9	9	1	3	3	25
Female		7	1	2	..	10	2	4	2	1	19
Grand Totals		12	2	4	1	19	11	5	5	4	44

**Table 12.**

**ANNUAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY  
HOSPITALS AND HOMES FOR THE YEAR 1930.**

Name of Institution, County Maternity Home.  
Number of Beds ... .. 12  
Address ... .. Trent Street, Frodingham.

Information required	Particulars
(1) Number of cases in the Home on 1st January, 1930	4 Mothers 4 Babies
(2) Number of cases admitted during 1930	213 (13 of which were discharged "not in labour.") 200—143 Normal Confinements 10 Forceps Deliveries 2 Accidental Hæmorrhage cases 1 Placenta Prævia 2 Adherent Placenta cases 18 Abortions Inevitable, 17 (13 of which required curettage) Complete, 1 (required nursing only) 6 Induction of Premature Labour Contracted Pelvis or Disproportion ... 3 Albuminuria ... .. 1 Toxæmia of Pregnancy ... .. 1 Hyperemesis with T.B. ... .. 1 9 Cæsarean Sections Contracted Pelvis ... 6 Rigid Cervix ... .. 1 Exhaustion following obstructed labour ... .. 1 Eclampsia ... .. 1 1 Hydatiform Mole—required curettage 1 Post-partum Eclampsia 1 case of Hystero—epilepsy complicating labour 6 Ante-natal cases Albuminuria ... .. 2 Pyelitis ... .. 2 Shock following accident ... .. 1 Hyperemesis Gravidarum ... .. 1

Information required	Particulars
(3) Average duration of stay	14 days
(4) No. of cases delivered by (a) Midwives (b) Doctors	105 89
(5) No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife, with reasons for requiring assistance	(a) Ante-natal 6 1 Cardiac case 1 Chorea Gravidarum 1 Ante-partum Hæmorrhage 2 Hyperemesis Gravidarum 1 Eclampsia (b) During Labour 16 2 Cardiac cases 1 Secondary Anæmia 1 "Fits" (Hystero-epilepsy) 2 Contracted Pelvis 4 Delayed Labour 1 Obstructed Labour 3 Malpresentations 1 Accidental Hæmorrhage 1 Adherent Placenta (c) After Labour 18 12 Ruptured Perineums (all required suture) 3 Mastitis (d) For Infant 2 1 Cardiac case 1 Persistent Vomiting
(6) No. of cases notified as— (a) Puerperal Fever, (b) Puerperal pyrexia	(a) Nil (b) One—complete recovery
(7) No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	Nil
(8) No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Nil
(9) No. of cases of "Inflammation of the Eyes," however slight	4
(10) No. of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution, with reasons why they were not breastfed.	No. of infants breastfed, 143 No. of infants partly breastfed, 10 (insufficient maternal secretion) No. of infants artificially fed, 7 Cardiac Disease ... .. 2 Debility ... .. 2 Toxæmia of Pregnancy ... 1 Puerperal Pyrexia ... .. 1 Mastitis ... .. 1 Cause in each case maternal
(11) No. of maternal deaths with causes	2 (a) Eclampsia (b) Obstructed labour

Information required	Particulars
(12) No. of foetal deaths (a) Stillborn, and (b) Within 10 days of birth and their causes	Babies born alive, 163 (a) Stillbirths, 10 Prematurity ... .. 2 Cerebral Hæmorrhage ... 1 Prolonged obstructed labour ... .. 1 Toxæmia of Pregnancy ... 2 Eclampsia ... .. 1 Ante-partum Hæmorrhage 2 Cause unknown ... .. 1 (b) Died within 10 days, 3 Cardiac failure ... .. 1 Debility following on severe Ante-partum Hæmorrhage 1 Prematurity ... .. 1

Table 13.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

DEFECT	CODE GROUPS		SPECIALS	
	No. referred for treatment	No. requiring observation	No. referred for treatment	No. requiring observation
Malnutrition.....	5	69	3	2
Uncleanliness				
Head.....	112	...	8	...
Body.....	12	...	2	...
Skin				
Ringworm—				
Head.....	4	...	2	...
Body.....	1	...	...	...
Scabies.....	1	...	...	...
Impetigo.....	25	1	16	...
Other Diseases (non-tubercular).....	18	3	1	...
Eye				
Blepharitis.....	17	3	11	2
Conjunctivitis.....	2	1	1	...
Keratitis.....	1	...	...	...
Corneal Opacities.....	...	...	...	...
Defective Vision.....	77	77	1	7
Squint.....	14	9	4	1
Other conditions.....	8	...	5	1
Ear				
Defective Hearing.....	14	19	1	...
Otitis Media.....	12	4	2	1
Other Ear Diseases....	77	2	5	1
Nose and Throat				
Enlarged Tonsils.....	33	180	10	24
Adenoids.....	7	8	2	...
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.....	33	59	1	...
Other conditions.....	15	12	5	2
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular).....	...	48	2	1
Defective Speech.....	...	9	...	...
Teeth				
Dental Diseases.....	142	7	10	1
Heart and Circulation				
Heart Disease—				
Organic.....	3	8	1	3
Functional.....	5	46	1	4
Anæmia.....	37	15	5	5
Lungs				
Bronchitis.....	74	49	2	1
Other non-tubercular Diseases.....	2	4	...	1

Table 13—contd.

Tuberculosis				
Pulmonary				
Definite.....	1	1	...	2
Suspected.....	3	22	...	1
Non-pulmonary				
Glands.....	...	3	...	...
Spine.....	...	...	...	...
Hip.....	...	...	...	...
Other Bones and				
Joints.....				
Skin.....	...	...	...	...
Other Forms.....	1	1	...	...
Nervous System				
Epilepsy.....	...	4	...	...
Chorea.....	3	1	...	...
Other conditions.....	3	6	...	1
Deformities				
Rickets.....	8	9	...	...
Spinal Curvature.....	...	...	1	...
Other forms.....	10	12	3	...
Other Defects and				
Diseases.....	62	21	13	5

**Table 14.**  
**RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE SCUNTHORPETUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY**  
**DURING THE YEAR 1930.**

DIAGNOSIS	Pulmonary Adults		Pulmonary Children		Non-Pulm. Adults		Non-Pulm. Children		TOTAL Adults		TOTAL Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):</b>												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	20	19	1	5	3	4	6	9	23	23	7	14
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	23	10
<b>B.—Contacts examined during the year :—</b>												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	52	38	37
<b>C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as</b>												
(a) Cured ...	8	6	3	7	2	4	14	10	10	10	17	17
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	62	61	47
<b>D.—Number of Persons on Dispensary Register on December 31st:</b>												
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	76	66	30	20	17	20	47	32	93	86	77	52
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...

1.	Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st ... ..	343
2.	Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned ... ..	6
3.	Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ... ..	28
4.	Died during the year ... ..	19
5.	Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months .....	2
6.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ... ..	836
7.	Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision ... ..	80
8.	Number of attendances at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose of patients for (a) "Light Treatment" ... ..	nil
	(b) Other special forms of treatment ... ..	1
9.	Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	7
10.	Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—	
	(a) At Homes of Applicants ... ..	25
	(b) Otherwise ... ..	67
11.	Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes ... ..	124
12.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ... ..	1306
13.	Number of	
	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ... ..	127
	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ... ..	18
14.	Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December ... ..	118
15.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ... ..	81
16.	Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:—	
	(a) Form G.P. 17 ... ..	nil
	(b) Form G.P. 36 ... ..	14

**Table 14a.**

SCUNTHORPE ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC, 1930.

Cases seen by the Orthopædic Surgeon.

Number of times Clinic open	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of cases seen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Number of attendances by:—								
School Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Children under 5 years...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Adult tuberculous cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

DEFECTS FOUND.

	Infants	School Children	Adults	Total
Spinal Curvature...	...	10	...	10
Club Foot	1	4	...	5
Claw Foot	...	3	...	3
Flat Foot	...	2	...	2
Torticollis	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	7	23	...	30
Paralysis	...	2	...	2
Congenital Defects	1	4	...	5
Tuberculosis	4	3	11	18
Other Forms	20	19	...	39
	—	—	—	—
Total	33	70	11	114
	—	—	—	—

N.B.—Adults are only eligible for treatment under the scheme if they are tuberculous.



Year	Discharged as Cured										Total Cases	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1858	1	2	3	4	5	3	2	1	1	1	18	18
1859	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1860	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1861	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1862	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1863	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1864	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1865	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1866	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1867	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1868	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1869	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1870	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1871	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1872	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1873	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1874	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1875	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1876	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1877	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1878	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1879	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
1880	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10

TABLE IA (a) Bulgaria

СЛУЖБЕНЕ ЛИБЕКЦИОСИС ДИПЛУМАТИКА 1880





Table 14b.

REPORT ON SCUNTHORPE EYE CLINIC for 1930.

Total number of cases examined	...	...	...	...	...	250
Errors of Refraction 219	Errors of Refraction without Strabismus 165	{	Hypermetropia	...	...	34
			Myopia	...	...	36
			Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	63
			Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	18
	Errors of Refraction with Strabismus 54	{	Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	14
			Hypermetropia	...	...	23
			Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	26
			Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	5
Other Defects and Eye Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	31
Number of cases in which glasses not yet procured	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of cases in which spectacles obtained	...	...	...	...	...	242
Number of cases referred to Eye Specialist	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of cases which refused examination	...	...	...	...	...	1

ANALYSIS OF EYE DISEASES AND DEFECTS.

Conjunctivitis	Blepharitis	Hordeolum	Keratitis		Corneal Ulcers and Nebulae	Iritis	Panophthalmitis	Foreign Body	Cataract	Ptosis	Ectropion	Nystagmus
			Syphilitic	T.B.								
4	9	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	2	2	0	1

Table 17.

IMPROVEMENTS.

HOUSING.

	North	South	East	West	Cen.	Total
Eaves, gutters, and fall pipes repaired or renewed ... ..	27	21	23	23	8	102
Roofs repaired ... ..	26	15	19	13	13	86
Yards, paving repaired ... ..	46	21	62	57	45	231
House floors repaired ... ..	2	3	13	7	3	28
Dampness excluded ... ..	39	38	34	31	17	159
Yards cleansed ... ..	6	...	2	...	...	8
Houses cleansed... ..	5	8	1	2	3	19
Overcrowding abated... ..	...	1	...	2	1	4
Nuisances from animals abated	1	5	2	3	...	11
Accumulations of manure removed ... ..	...	7	2	4	...	13
Offensive accumulations ... ..	3	9	6	6	4	28
New sinks fixed ... ..	1	20	10	8	1	40
Sink waste pipes renewed ...	6	7	1	2	...	16
Houses supplied with town water (includes new houses) ... ..	47	133	9	95	60	344
Pumps repaired ... ..	1	3	1	...	...	5
General defects remedied... ..	53	44	74	68	46	285
Smoke nuisances dealt with ...	6	6	11	11	2	36
Pail closets converted to water closets ... ..	37	101	65	42	73	318
W.C. cisterns repaired ... ..	22	3	13	6	...	44
New W.C. basins fixed ... ..	6	...	2	...	1	9
W.C. basins cleansed ... ..	3	...	6	1	4	14
W.C. structures repaired ... ..	13	3	9	1	48	74
New privy pails provided ... ..	12	51	28	23	27	141
New dustbins provided ... ..	115	78	84	70	52	399
Inspection chambers provided to drains ... ..	4	1	2	2	2	11
Drains repaired or amended ...	18	2	19	20	21	80
Drains reconstructed ... ..	1	45	13	1	11	71
New drains inspected ... ..	42	105	81	47	73	348
Drains cleansed ... ..	61	40	81	81	29	292
Houses connected to sewer ... ..	...	2	...	...	1	3
Tents, vans and sheds ... ..	1	7	8	1	3	20
Pumps abolished ... ..	...	6	1	...	1	8
Total ... ..						3247

**Table 18.**

**WORKSHOPS IN URBAN DISTRICT, 1930.**

Boot Repairing ... ..	18
Plumbers ... ..	5
Dressmakers and Milliners ... ..	7
Tailors ... ..	8
Joiners ... ..	4
Saddlers... ..	2
Monumental Masons ... ..	4
Upholstering ... ..	1
Cycle Repairing ... ..	2
Tinsmith ... ..	1
Watch Repairers ... ..	2
Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights ... ..	3
Garage ... ..	2
Motor Body Works ... ..	0
	—
	59
	—

**COMMON LODGING HOUSES.**

Inspections made ... ..	80
Notices ... ..	0
Cleansed and Limewashed... ..	3
Other Defects remedied ... ..	0

**GENERAL INSPECTIONS.**

	N.	S.	E.	W.	C.	Total
Number of Inspections... ..	...	...	...	...	...	15871
„ Nuisances abated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3247
„ Informal Notices 63 68 139 98 38	63	68	139	98	38	406
„ Statutory „ 20 26 53 23 8	20	26	53	23	8	130
„ Warning letters ... 3 5 2 1	...	3	5	2	1	11
Complaints received..... 26 34 23 28 13	26	34	23	28	13	124
Total Number of Nuisances during year:—						
(1) Abated as result of informal action ... ..						2964
(2) Reported to Council						
Statutory Notices issued ... ..						448
Statutory Notices not issued ... ..						193

**DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED.**

	After Informal Intimation	After Statutory Notice
Overcrowding ... ..	1	3
Smoke ... ..	26	10
Accumulations of Refuse ... ..	40	1
Foul Pigs and other animals... ..	9	2
Dampness... ..	124	35
Yards repaired or repaved ... ..	192	39
Other nuisances ... ..	2572	443

Table 19.

DISINFECTION.

Rooms disinfected ... ..	371
(a) Ordinary infectious diseases ... ..	353
(b) Tuberculosis ... ..	18
Beds disinfected or destroyed ... ..	325
(a) Ordinary infectious diseases ... ..	304
(b) Tuberculosis ... ..	21
Beds disinfected for other reasons ... ..	17
Rooms disinfected for other reasons ... ..	28
Blankets and Sheets disinfected ... ..	966
Pillows and Bolsters disinfected ... ..	1186
Articles of clothing disinfected ... ..	78
Total—disinfected or destroyed ... ..	2572

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Closets.

Number of houses with privy vaults in district ...	2
Number of houses with pail closets in district ...	1518
Number of pail closets repaired ... ..	141
Number of houses with water closets ... ..	5932
Number of water closets substituted for pail closets	318
Number of water closets repaired ... ..	141

Drains.

Drains, examined, tested and exposed ... ..	348
Drains unstopped, repaired, trapped, etc. ... ..	292
Waste pipes, rain water pipes disconnected, repaired, etc. ... ..	67
Drains reconstructed ... ..	71

Sewers.

New lengths of sewers laid ... ..	893 yards
-----------------------------------	-----------

DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Cowsheds.

Number of cowsheds on register ... ..	16
Number of inspections ... ..	31
Contraventions of regulations ... ..	40
Contraventions remedied ... ..	37
Number of milch cows in district ... ..	123

Dairies and Milkshops.

Number of milk shops on register ... ..	15
Number of inspections ... ..	27
Contraventions of regulations ... ..	5
Contraventions remedied ... ..	5

**Table 20.**

**HOUSING.**

Number of New Houses erected during the year—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts										
1. By Local Authority...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
2. By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
(c) do. do. without State assistance										0

**1. Unfit Dwellinghouses.**

Inspection:

(1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2582
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Act, 1930...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subheading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

**2. Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notices:**

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	835
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**3. Action under Statutory Powers:**

A—Proceedings under Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—										
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b) By Local Authorities in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

TABLE 20—continued.

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	500
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ..	153
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners (including conversions) ... ..	347

C—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..	45
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	0
(3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwellinghouses having been rendered fit ... ..	0
(4) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	0
(5) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	0

Table 21.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES.

Date	Nature of Sample	Total Bacteria per cubic centimetre	Bacillus Coli	Presence of Tubercle Bacilli (biological test)	Remarks
26-2-30	Grade A. T.T. Guernsey	5,600	absent in 1 c.c.	Absent	Satisfactory
		22,600	present in 1/1000 c.c.	Absent	Unsatisfactory—warned re B. Coli
	Grade A.	2,310	absent in 1 c.c.	Absent	Satisfactory
29-4-30	Grade A. Pasteurised	6,200	present in 1/10 c.c.	Absent	Satisfactory
	Sample broken in transit			No Report	
	Pasteurised	4,500	present in 1 c.c.	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A. T.T.	1,600	absent	Absent	Satisfactory
17-7-30	Grade A.	3,000	present in 1 c.c.	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A.	64,000	present in 1 c.c.	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A.	420	absent	Present	1 tuberculous cow subsequently found in herd
	Grade A. T.T. Raw	400	absent	Absent	Satisfactory
		480,000	present in 1/100 c.c.	Absent	Unsatisfactory—warned
	Grade A.	240	present in 1/100 c.c.	Absent	Unsatisfactory—warned re B. Coli
	Pasteurised Raw	300	present in 1/10 c.c.	Absent	Satisfactory
6-8-30	Raw	48,000	present in 1/100 c.c.	Absent	Unsatisfactory—warned re B. Coli
	Raw	26,000	present in 1/100 c.c.	Absent	Unsatisfactory—warned re B. Coli
	Raw	136,000	present in 1/100 c.c.	Present	1 tuberculous cow subsequently found in herd
	Raw	5,500	present in 1/10 c.c.	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	18,000	present in 1/10 c.c.	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	105,000	present in 1/100 c.c.	Absent	Unsatisfactory—warned re B. Coli
	Raw	3,500	absent	—	Very satisfactory
	Grade A.	420	absent	—	—
	Grade A.	1,900	present in 1/10 c.c.	Absent	Satisfactory
	Pasteurised	3,700	present in 1/100 c.c.	Absent	Unsatisfactory—warned re B. Coli
5-10-30	Grade A. T.T.	15,000	present in 1/100 c.c.	Absent	Unsatisfactory—warned re B. Coli
	Raw	20,000	present in 1/100 c.c.	Present	1 tuberculous cow subsequently found in herd
	Raw	3,800	present in 1/10 c.c.	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	24,000	present in 1/100 c.c.	Absent	Unsatisfactory—warned re B. Coli
	Grade A.	4,800	present in 1/10 c.c.	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A.	2,800	present in 1/10 c.c.	Absent	Satisfactory
	Pasteurised	16,000	present in 1/10 c.c.	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A. T.T.	28,000	absent	Absent	Satisfactory

The standards laid down under the Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923 are as follows:—

**Certified Milk.**—Not more than 30,000 bacteria per c.c., and no B. coli present in 1/10th c.c.

**Grade A. Milk.**—Not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c., and no B. coli present in 1/100th c.c.

**Pasteurised Milk.**—Not more than 100,000 bacteria per c.c.

Table 22.

PARTICULARS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND  
INSPECTED IN WARD ORDER.

Animals Beast	North	South	East		West	Cent.	Total
			Private	Public			
Slaughtered	... 203	46	442	576	21	...	1288
Examined	... 201	46	430	525	20	...	1222
Sheep							
Slaughtered	... 557	150	1074	1451	102	...	3334
Examined	... 445	136	1017	1340	100	...	3038
Pigs							
Slaughtered	... 684	225	697	3510	386	...	5502
Examined	... 657	199	674	2729	378	...	4637
Calves							
Slaughtered	... 3	3	28	46	1	...	81
Examined	... 3	3	26	30	1	...	63
Total slaughtered	... 1447	424	2241	5583	510	...	10205
Total examined	... 1306	384	2147	4624	499	...	8960
Number of Licensed							
Slaughter Houses	... 2	5	3	1	2	...	13
Number of Inspections	254	415	1301		218	...	2188
Cleansed and lime- washed	... ..	8	20	12	4	8	... 52

Table 23.

UNFIT MEAT SURRENDERED.

The following table gives the Amount of Meat surrendered after examination. It is set out in month order and gives the weight in lbs. and disease or cause of its unfitness.

	Tuberculosis	Cirrhosis	Fevered	Fukes	Jaundice	Morbund	Actinomycosis	Emaciation	Cysts	Abscesses	Inflammation	Unsound	Bruising	Septic Pericarditis	TOTAL
															T. c. qrs. lbs.
January .....	734	...	504	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	11 0 18
February .....	1204	6	...	84	...	...	...	...	4	28	...	...	...	...	11 3 10
March .....	421	28	...	56	126	...	...	...	18	...	...	140	...	...	7 0 5
April .....	296	...	...	42	...	280	28	...	...	14	...	...	...	532	10 2 16
May .....	224	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	14	20	36	20	...	3 2 20
June .....	835	...	60	28	...	...	...	...	8	42	...	...	...	...	8 2 21
July .....	866	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	42	8	...	...	...	8 3 27
August .....	191	...	168	28	...	196	...	...	...	34	17	...	...	...	5 2 18
September .....	164	14	...	21	...	...	...	...	5	20	...	...	20	560	7 0 20
October .....	1079	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	4	28	...	...	...	...	10 0 26
November .....	482	...	...	126	...	58	...	...	...	14	20	...	...	...	6 1 0
December .....	378	2	56	119	...	...	...	44	21	70	25	...	...	...	6 1 15
Totals .....	6874	50	788	728	126	534	28	44	68	310	90	176	40	1092	4 17 3 0

OTHER FOOD SURRENDERED (see next page) ...

Tons 5 6 3 9

Table 23—continued.

						OTHER FOOD SURRENDERED.		
						cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Large tin	Corned Beef	...	...	...	...			6
21 boxes	Pears	...	...	...	...		3	21
1 barrel	Fish	...	...	...	...	1	2	0
22 sieves of	Plums	...	...	...	...	4	0	14
2 bags	Gooseberries	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
80 tins of	Fish	...	...	...	...		2	24
7 crates	Lettuce	...	...	...	...		3	0
						<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>

Table 24.

List of Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act in the Urban District of Scunthorpe and Frodingham during the year ending 31st December, 1930. (Figures supplied by Superintendent of Police.)

Nature of Sample	Number taken	Result of analysis	Proceedings
New Milk .....	3	Three Genuine	Nil
Fresh Butter ...	2	Two Genuine	Nil
Whisky .....	1	One Genuine	Nil
Total	<u>6</u>		

Table 25.

Scavenging Costs for year ended 31st March, 1931.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE COLLECTION.

<b>Transport.</b>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*Depreciation of No. 1 Ford ...			...			
* " " No. 2 Ford ...	13	15	0			
" " No. 1 S.D. Freight- er (4 years' life)	72	5	0			
" " No. 2 S.D. Freight- er (4 years' life)	72	5	0			
*Licences and Insurances (Fords)	34	10	11½			
" " S.D. Freighters	78	15	4			
*Repairs and Maintenance of Fords (including tyres) ... ..	82	3	10½			
Repairs and Maintenance of S.D. Freighters (including tyres) ...	116	5	7			
*Garages ... ..	15	0	0			
*Petrol and Oil ... ..	219	9	2			
*Wages of Drivers ... ..	503	2	7			
	1207	12	6	1207	12	6
<b>Wages.</b>						
Refuse Collection ... ..	1288	2	9			
Supervision ... ..	104	7	10			
Holiday Pay ... ..	39	13	8			
	1432	4	3	1432	4	3
† <b>Establishment.</b> (67% of whole.)						
Insurance (Workmen's Compensa- tion and Public Liability), National Insurance, Depot Charges (Equipment, Renewals and Re- pairs, etc.) ... ..	138	16	9	138	16	9
	Total			£2778	13	6
<b>Less Receipts.</b>						
50% of Haulage Costs of Con- version ... ..	19	6	0			
Sundry Sales ... ..	1	17	6			
Two-thirds Trade Refuse Receipts	70	3	0			
	91	6	6	91	6	6
				£2687	7	0

TABLE 25—continued.

## REFUSE COLLECTION.

Total amount of refuse collected during the year—7,778 tons.  
 Cost per ton for Collection (including depreciation, but excluding capital expenditure) ... .. 6s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

## NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION (Pail Closets).

<b>Transport.</b>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*Depreciation of No. 1 Ford ... ..						
* " " No. 2 Ford ... ..	13	15	0			
" " nightsoil bodies ... ..	10	0	0			
*Licences and Insurances of 2 Fords ... ..	34	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
*Repairs and Maintenance ... ..	82	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Petrol and Oil ... ..	89	12	11			
Garage ... ..	5	0	0			
Wages of Drivers ... ..	235	3	3			
	<u>470</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	470	6	0
<b>Wages.</b>						
Collectors ... ..	371	9	0			
Supervision ... ..	69	11	11			
Holiday Pay ... ..	13	17	5			
	<u>454</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>	454	18	4
† <b>Establishment.</b> (19% of whole.)						
Insurance (Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability), National Insurance, Depot Charges (Equipment, Renewals and Repairs, etc.) ... ..	39	7	6	39	7	6
	<u>39</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
				<u>£964</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>
<b>Less Receipts.</b>						
50% of Haulage Costs of Conversion ... ..	19	6	0	19	6	0
	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>
				<u>£945</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>

Total amount of Nightsoil collected during the year—2,046 tons.  
 Cost per ton for Collection ... .. 9s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

## HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE DISPOSAL.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>Wages</b> ... ..	354	19	0			
† <b>Establishment.</b> (10% of whole.)						
Insurance (Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability), National Insurance, Depot Charges (Equipment, Renewals and Repairs, etc.) ... ..	20	14	6			
	375	13	6	375	13	6
<b>Less Receipts.</b>						
Trade Refuse Receipts ... ..	35	1	6	35	1	6
				£340	12	0

Total quantity of Refuse dealt with—7,778 tons.  
 Cost per ton for Disposal—10½d.

## NIGHTSOIL DISPOSAL.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>Wages</b> ... ..	82	11	6			
<b>Water</b> ... ..	19	6	0			
† <b>Establishment.</b> (4% of whole.)						
Insurance (Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability), National Insurance, Depot Charges (Equipment, Renewals and Repairs, etc.) ... ..	8	5	9			
	110	3	3	£110	3	3

Amount of Nightsoil dealt with during the year—2,046 tons.  
 Cost per ton for Disposal—1s. 0½d.

\* Figures represent the following proportion of whole cost and are based on the actual mileage of each service.

Refuse Collection 50 per cent. Nightsoil Collection 50 per cent. The petrol and oil consumption is that which is actually used on each service, the proportions being as follows:—Refuse Collection 71%  
 Nightsoil Collection 29%

† Establishment charges are based on the wages paid in each service and are as follows:—

Refuse Collection 67%  
 Refuse Disposal 19%  
 Nightsoil Collection 10%  
 Nightsoil Disposal 4%

**Table 26. SUMMARY OF COSTS. CLEANSING SERVICE.**  
**House and Trade Refuse.**  
 Table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1931.

ITEM	PARTICULARS	I.—COLLECTION		II.—DISPOSAL		TOTAL
		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges 3	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges 4	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges 5	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges 6	
<b>REVENUE ACCOUNT—</b>						
A	Gross Expenditure .. ..	£3018 13 6	£2520 8 6	£375 13 6	£375 13 6	£2996 2 0
B	Gross Income .. ..	91 6 6	91 6 6	35 1 6	35 1 6	126 8 0
C	Net Cost .. ..	£2927 7 0	£2529 2 0	£340 12 0	£340 12 0	£2869 14 0
<b>UNIT COSTS—</b>						
D	Gross Expenditure per ton.. ..	7/9·14d.	6/8·85d.	0/11·59d.	0/11·59d.	7/8·44d.
E	Gross Income per ton .. ..	0/2·81d.	0/2·81d.	0/1·08d.	0/1·08d.	0/3·89d.
F	Net Cost per ton .. ..	7/6·33d.	6/6·04d.	0/10·51d.	0/10·51d.	7/4·55d.
G	Net Cost per 1,000 population ..	£91 16 4	£79 12 8	£10 13 0	£10 13 0	£90 5 8
H	Net Cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	£392 18 6	£339 9 6	£45 14 6	£45 14 6	£438 13 0
<b>RATE POUNDAGE—</b>						
J	Net Cost equivalent Rate in the £..	4·5d.	3·89d.	0·52d.	0·52d.	5·02d.
	Percentage of J to Total Rates in the £ .. ..	5·7%	4·9%	0·65%	0·65%	6·35%

\*1. Total Refuse collected (in tons) .. .. 7778 tons  
 2. Population—Midsummer, 1930 .. .. 31880  
 3. Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days per year) .. .. 13·4 cwts.  
 4. Number of houses and premises .. .. 7450  
 5. Rateable Value for General Rate, 1/4/30 .. .. £169001  
 6. Product of Penny Rate, 1/4/30 .. .. £650  
 7. Total Rates in the £ (General Rate), 1/4/30 .. .. 10/6  
 8. Method of Collection—  
 Horse Vehicles .. .. No. of Vehicles Refuse Collected  
 † Mechanical Vehicles .. .. 4 100%  
 Container System (combination of mechanical & horse vehicles) .. .. — —

† Two of the vehicles have interchangeable tank and refuse bodies. The refuse bodies are taken off at night and special steel tanks fitted for collection of nightsoil from pail closets. The cost of running these two vehicles, apart from Petrol, which is charged according to actual consumption, based on actual mileage, are apportioned as follows: Refuse Collection, 50% Nightsoil " 50%

9. Method of Disposal: Controlled Tipping (i.e., on lines of Ministry of Health precaution of tipping.  
 10. Average length of haul to point of disposal—Two miles loaded  
 11. Area of district in acres .. .. 7895  
 12. Amounts of any included in Item A in respect of new plant (as distinct from Repairs and Renewals)—  
 Column 3 £240 0 0 Column 4 .. Nil  
 " 5 £ Nil " 6 .. Nil  
 " 7 £240 0 0 " 7 .. Nil

\* 25% actual weight, remainder based on test weights

# Nightsoil Collection and Disposal.

Table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1931.

ITEM	PARTICULARS	I.—COLLECTION		II.—DISPOSAL		TOTAL	
		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges 3	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges 4	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges 5	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges 6	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges 7	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges 8
<b>REVENUE ACCOUNT—</b>							
A	Gross Expenditure .. ..	£964 11 10	£940 15 0	£110 3 3	£110 3 3	£974 15 1	£1050 18 3
B	Gross Income .. ..	19 6 0	19 6 0	Nil	Nil	19 6 0	19 6 0
C	Net Cost .. ..	£945 5 10	£921 9 0	£110 3 3	£110 3 3	£1055 9 1	£1031 12 3
<b>UNIT COSTS—</b>							
D	Gross Expenditure per ton.. ..	9/5d.	9/2·3d.	1/0·5d.	1/0·5d.	10/5·5d.	10/2·8d.
E	Gross Income per ton .. ..	0/2·25d.	0/2·25d.	Nil	Nil	0/2·25d.	0/2·25d.
F	Net Cost per ton .. ..	9/2·75d.	9/0·05d.	1/0·5d.	1/0·5d.	10/3·25d.	10/0·55d.
G	Net Cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which nightsoil is collected .. ..	514 19 0	501 18 0	60 1 3	60 1 3	575 0 3	£561 19 3
<b>RATE POUNDAGE—</b>							
J	Net Cost equivalent rate in the £	0/1·45d.	0/1·41d.	0/0·15d.	0/0·15d.	0/1·6d.	0/1·5d.
	Percentage of J to Total Rates in the £ .. ..	1·82%	1·77%	0·19%	0·19%	2·01%	1·96%

- Total nightsoil collected in tons .. .. 2046
- Number of houses with pail closets at beginning of 1930 .. .. 1836
- Method of Collection:—By two petrol vehicles which have interchangeable refuse and nightsoil bodies. The running costs of these (apart from Petrol, which is charged according to consumption) based on actual mileage, are apportioned as follows:—  
 Refuse Collection .. 50%  
 Nightsoil .. 50%
- Method of Disposal: Brought to Central Depot and discharged into main outfall sewer.

**Table 27.**

Showing the number of Infectious Diseases notified by  
Medical Practitioners from 1924 to 1930.

Disease	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Smallpox... ..	...	...	25	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup) ... ..	27	33	59	25	45	36	57
Erysipelas ... ..	13	16	13	12	35	22	32
Scarlet Fever ... ..	99	70	67	175	219	388	229
Enteric Fever ... ..	5	3	1	7	1	4	...
Puerperal Fever... ..	1	2	3	4	3	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	...	...	4	5	2	18	10
Poliomyelitis... ..	2	2	2	5	...	...	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	56	52	44	54	37	37	47
Other forms of Tuberculosis	35	28	37	29	20	31	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	15	13	6	9	1	9
Measles... ..	465	46	73	256	25	207	144
Encephalitis Lethargica	7	3	2	1	1	2	...
Malaria... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Pneumonia ... ..	70	38	54	83	18	69	69
Chicken-Pox ... ..	51	146	93	131	176	67	218
German Measles... ..	...	2	19	3	1	10	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bacillary Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>853</b>

**Table 28.**  
**INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED BY DOCTORS, 1930.**

DISEASE	AGE INCIDENCE										WARD INCIDENCE					Cases Remov'd to Hospital	Total Deaths in U.D.
	Under 1 yr.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 & over	North	South	East	West	Cent'l	Total			
	1	2	24	98	57	38	9	...	90	37	26	37	39	100			
Scarlet Fever .....	1	2	11	33	9	3	...	...	23	8	5	12	9	35	1		
Diphtheria .....	1	...	...	9	12	16	7	2	14	7	12	8	6	44	17		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	...	1	2	8	3	3	1	...	9	1	2	1	8	6	8		
Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chicken Pox .....	7	16	49	141	4	1	...	...	93	39	23	21	22	...	...		
Measles .....	13	24	70	37	...	...	...	...	45	12	34	22	31	...	...		
German Measles .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pneumonia .....	5	4	3	15	9	18	10	5	19	9	8	16	17	...	26		
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...		
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	3	1	...	4	7	2		
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	1	10	16	5	10	5	8	5	4	1	...		
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Polio Myelitis .....	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1		
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	2	3	...		
Malaria .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Bacillary Dysentery .....	...	...	1	6	...	1	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	7	2		

Table 29.

TOTAL MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF ALL KNOWN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Month	Diph- theria	Measles	Pneu- monia	Scarlet Fever	Chicken- pox	Ery- sipelas	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal	Ryrexia	Mumps	German Measles	Dysen- tery	Malaria	Opth. Neon.	Influenza	Small- pox	Enceph. Leth.	Whoop- Cough	Polio Myelitis
Jan.	1	109	5	35	19	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Feb.	8	62	8	50	63	2	..	1	1	21	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mar.	4	43	6	52	86	3	..	1	1	21	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
April	10	31	9	29	65	5	1	2	2	19	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
May	8	17	9	16	77	5	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
June	3	6	8	18	53	4	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
July	1	3	6	7	27	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug.	3	2	2	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept.	9	1	2	6	5	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
Oct.	2	1	1	4	3	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	1
Nov.	8	20	7	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	1
Dec.	5	114	6	..	51	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4</b>

Table 30.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NURSE'S VISITS, 1930.

	No. of cases visited	No. of visits paid
Scarlet Fever... ..	229	531
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	9	28
Pneumonia ... ..	69	95
Diphtheria ... ..	57	186
Typhoid Fever ... ..	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	32	78
Whooping Cough ... ..	32	127
Chickenpox ... ..	473	711
Measles and ... ..	409	679
German Measles ... ..	1	1
Mumps ... ..	87	116
Bacillary Dysentery ... ..	10	99
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	10	16
Smallpox ... ..	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	1	5
Malaria ... ..	1	2
Queries, Observations, Contacts	44	326
Polio Myelitis ... ..	4	27
Total	1469	3028

Table 30a.

## LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS.

## Flexner Cases.

Date	Patient's Initials	Specimen	Result
Feb. 5	A. G.	Faeces	Flexner W in considerable numbers
"	Ba. G.	"	No B. dysenteriae
"	S. G.	"	Flexner W in small numbers
"	Be. G.	P.M. Organs	No B. dysenteriae (large intestine not sent)
"	Mr. G.	Blood	No agglutination against Flexner W
"	Mrs. G.	"	Agglutinated Flexner W 1 in 40 (? significance)
"	A. G.	"	No agglutination Flexner W
"	Ba. G.	"	Insufficient serum
Feb. 7	Mr. K.	"	Normal agglutination
"	Mrs. K.	"	ditto
"	E. K.	"	Agglutinated Flexner W 80 in 160 (slight but definite)
"	B. K.	"	ditto
Feb. 8	Mrs. M.	Faeces	Flexner W, a few colonies
Feb. 9	E. K.	"	No B. dysenteriae
Feb. 11	Mrs. B.	"	Flexner W, numerous colonies
"	Mrs. R.	"	No B. dysenteriae
Feb. 13	"	Blood	No agglutination to Flexner W
"	Mr. E.	"	ditto
"	S. T.	"	ditto
Feb. 17		Water sample	Colonies on agar D 37°C.=12 per c.cm. Presumptive B. coli <i>plus</i> in 5 c.cm. No dysentery bacilli on plating 800 c.cm.
Feb. 19	Mr. K.	Faeces	No B. dysenteriae
March 2	E. K.	"	Flexner W, numerous colonies (See reports on Feb. 7th and 9th)
March 11	E. K.	"	No B. dysenteriae (hospital clearance)
"	Mrs. B.	"	ditto
March 23	Mrs. K.	"	Flexner W (abundant)
March 31	M. H.	"	No B. dysenteriae
April 2	Mrs. K.	Blood	Flexner W agglutinated 1 in 40 (Compare with blood of Feb. 7th) that is suspicious)
April 9	Mrs. K.	Faeces	No B. dysenteriae (hospital clearance)
"	J. K.	"	Flexner W present
April 15	J. K.	"	No B. dysenteriae (hospital clearance)

## Sonne Cases.

April 12	Mr. M.	Blood	Haemolysed on arrival at laboratory
"	F. M.	Faeces	B. dysenteriae Sonne (pure culture)
April 23	F. M.	"	No B. dysenteriae (hospital clearance)
April 26	Mrs. M.	"	ditto
May 2		Water sample	No B. dysenteriae in 100 c.cm.

Table 31.

LABORATORY WORK.

Specimens examined in Public Health Department.

	Positive	Negative	Total
For Diphtheria Bacilli ... ..	71	256	327
For Tubercle Bacilli ... ..	9	67	76
Smears for Gonococci... ..	4	...	4
Hairs for Ringworm ... ..	2	...	2
Urine, for Albumen, etc. ... ..	1	2	3
Other examinations ... ..	...	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid ... ..	1	2	3
Total ... ..	88	328	416

Specimens sent away for examination.

	Positive	Negative	Total
For Wassermann Reaction ... ..	9	19	28
„ Widal Reaction ... ..	...	1	1
„ Diphtheria Bacilli ... ..	...	...	...
„ Diphtheria Virulence ... ..	...	2	2
„ Tubercle Bacilli ... ..	...	...	...
Fæces for Enteric Bacilli ... ..	...	2	2
Urine „ „ „ ... ..	...	...	...
Milk for Bacteriological and Biological examination ... ..	3	29	32
Water for Enteric Bacilli ... ..	...	1	1
Dysentery Bacilli ... ..	5	12	17
Boiled Sweets—? arsenic ... ..	...	1	1
Total ... ..	17	67	84

Table 32.

## TUBERCULOSIS, 1930.

Age Periods	Notifications New Cases				Deaths			
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.	
			Non-		Pulmonary		Non-	
	Pulmonary		pulmonary		Pulmonary		pulmonary	
Under 1 year	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2
1—5 years	1	...	2	2	1	...	2	...
5—10 „	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...
10—15 „	2	3	2	1	...	1	1	...
15—20 „	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	...
20—25 „	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...
25—35 „	6	6	...	1	3	2	...	...
35—45 „	5	2	...	1	4	...	...	...
45—55 „	5	1	1	1	...	2	...	...
55—65 „	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	25	22	10	11	10	7	6	2

Year	Notifications New Cases				Deaths						
	Pulmonary		Non-		Pulmonary		Non-				
			pulmonary		Total		pulmonary		Total		
1921 ...	50	...	29	...	79	...	14	...	18	...	32
1922 ...	30	...	27	...	57	...	19	...	10	...	29
1923 ...	74	...	30	...	104	...	27	...	6	...	33
1924 ...	56	...	35	...	91	...	20	...	10	...	30
1925 ...	52	...	28	...	80	...	24	...	10	...	34
1926 ...	44	...	37	...	81	...	20	...	10	...	30
1927 ...	54	...	29	...	83	...	21	...	6	...	27
1928 ...	36	...	21	...	57	...	15	...	4	...	19
1929 ...	37	...	31	...	68	...	18	...	4	...	22
1930 ...	47	...	21	...	68	...	17	...	8	...	25

Table 33.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORK PLACES.

Premises	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Laundries) ... ..	28	...	...
Workshops ... ..	142	1	...
Workplaces... ..	...	...	...
Total	170	1	...

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects			No. of Offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ... ..	1	1	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	1	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances ... ..	2	1	...	...
Sanitary accommodation				
Insufficient ... ..	1	1		
Unsuitable or defective	1	1		
Not separate for sexes	1	1		
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house... ..	...	...		
Other offences ... ..	...	...		
Total	7	5	...	...



