

[Report 1947] / Medical Officer of Health, Scunthorpe Borough.

Contributors

Scunthorpe (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1947

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/cyxf9syn>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



Borough of Scunthorpe

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

AND

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE TOWN

1947

Medical Officer of Health—

**I. M. McLACHLAN,
L.R.C.P. & S., Ire., L.M., D.P.H.**

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

J. GALLAGHER, M.S.I.A., M.Inst.P.C.

SCUNTHORPE:

BARTLE AND SON LTD., *Printers*, HIGH STREET.



1947.

BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE.

(*Mayor*—COUNCILLOR DAVID TODD).

Public Health Committee.

Chairman—ALDERMAN H. SPENCER.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR G. McQUADE.

ALDERMAN MRS. A. EYRE

ALDERMAN A. E. DOWSE

ALDERMAN B. HOLLAND

COUNCILLOR E. V. ABRAHAM

COUNCILLOR F. BENSON

COUNCILLOR F. BRUMBY (to Nov., 1947)

COUNCILLOR G. GOODALL

COUNCILLOR A. MOORE

COUNCILLOR J. REDDINGTON

COUNCILLOR MRS. V. WILMSHURST

COUNCILLOR P. C. GARTON (from Nov., 1947).

Ex-Officio Members of Committee—

COUNCILLOR D. TODD, *Mayor* (to Nov., 1947).

COUNCILLOR W. H. PULLING, *Mayor* (from Nov., 1947).

Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health—

IAN M. McLACHLAN, L.R.C.P. AND S., IRELAND., L.M., D.P.H.

Dr. I. M. McLachlan returned to duty from service in H.M. Forces on 9/6/47.

Temporary Medical Officer of Health—

J. O'CONNOR, M.D., D.P.H., D.P.M.

Dr. J. O'Connor who filled the post temporary during the former's absence resigned on 31/5/47.

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Director of Cleansing and Abattoir Superintendent—

JOSEPH GALLAGHER, M.S.I.A., M. INST. P.C., CERT. MEAT INSP.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector—

DAVID P. NASH, M.S.I.A., CERT. MEAT INSP.

Sanitary Inspectors—

MURRAY WOMBWELL, M.S.I.A., CERT. MEAT INSP.

GEORGE O. ALLEN, M.S.I.A., CERT. MEAT INSP.

Commenced duty 27/5/47.

REGINALD G. PASSEY, M.S.I.A., CERT. MEAT INSP.

TESTAMUR OF PUBLIC CLEANSING. Resigned January, 1947.

Pupil Sanitary Inspectors—

MICHAEL SYKES.

PETER McPHUN.

KENNETH ARTIST.

Infectious Diseases Nurse—

Mrs. P. M. MASTIN, S.R.N., R.F.N.

Clerks—

Miss J. W. ASHTON.

Miss J. E. WHITBY.

Miss M. FOSTER.

Mrs. B. SHEARDOWN (Temporary).

INDEX

	<i>Page</i>
Abortions	12
Ambulances	10
Atmospheric Pollution	21, 22, 23, 24
Bakehouses	46
Births	7, 27
Blind Persons	7
Brigg Public Health General Hospital	9
Cancer	17
Cemeteries	42
Common Lodging House	46, 47
Comparative Statistics	25, 26, 27, 28
Consultation Clinics	12, 13
Crematorium	43, 44
Deaths	7, 28, 29
Disinfections	51
Factories and Workplaces	50
Food and Drugs	48, 49
Fried Fish Shops	46
Housing	34, 52, 53
Ice Cream	47
Infectious Diseases	30, 31, 32, 33
Immunisation	20
Infantile Mortality	7
Inhabited Houses	6
Isolation Hospital	8
Laboratory Services	11
Maternal Mortality	7
Maternity Home	8
Meat and Food Inspection	55, 56, 57
Mental Defectives	9
Midwives	9, 10
Milk	47, 52, 58
Mortuaries	12
N.S.P.C.C.	10, 11
Nursing Association	10
Population	6
Public Conveniences	45
Sanitary Inspection	46, 51, 54
Sewerage	34, 35, 51, 52
Shops Act	46
Smallpox	8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Smoke Abatement	46
Social Conditions	6
Swimming Baths	11, 59
Tents, Vans, Sheds	46
Tuberculosis	9, 19
Unemployment	7
Vaccination	10
Venereal Diseases	18
War Memorial Hospital	9
Water Supply	36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 59, 60

Public Health Department

INDEX

1	Admission
2	Admission
3	Admission
4	Admission
5	Admission
6	Admission
7	Admission
8	Admission
9	Admission
10	Admission
11	Admission
12	Admission
13	Admission
14	Admission
15	Admission
16	Admission
17	Admission
18	Admission
19	Admission
20	Admission
21	Admission
22	Admission
23	Admission
24	Admission
25	Admission
26	Admission
27	Admission
28	Admission
29	Admission
30	Admission
31	Admission
32	Admission
33	Admission
34	Admission
35	Admission
36	Admission
37	Admission
38	Admission
39	Admission
40	Admission
41	Admission
42	Admission
43	Admission
44	Admission
45	Admission
46	Admission
47	Admission
48	Admission
49	Admission
50	Admission
51	Admission
52	Admission
53	Admission
54	Admission
55	Admission
56	Admission
57	Admission
58	Admission
59	Admission
60	Admission
61	Admission
62	Admission
63	Admission
64	Admission
65	Admission
66	Admission
67	Admission
68	Admission
69	Admission
70	Admission
71	Admission
72	Admission
73	Admission
74	Admission
75	Admission
76	Admission
77	Admission
78	Admission
79	Admission
80	Admission
81	Admission
82	Admission
83	Admission
84	Admission
85	Admission
86	Admission
87	Admission
88	Admission
89	Admission
90	Admission
91	Admission
92	Admission
93	Admission
94	Admission
95	Admission
96	Admission
97	Admission
98	Admission
99	Admission
100	Admission

To the

CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

During the year Dr. J. O'Connor ceased to act as your Medical Officer of Health and Dr. I. M. McLachlan who had been serving in H.M. Forces resumed his duties.

Dr. McLachlan has since then ceased to be employed by you and since this report still lacked a Foreword I have presumed in your interests to add these few words.

A notable feature of the year was an outbreak of Smallpox which might have had very serious consequences, but which due to the high standard of preventative control exercised was limited to 7 cases and no deaths.

Certain sections of the report have been subscribed by Mr. C. Cooper, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, and the sanitary inspection information has of course been supplied by Mr. J. Gallagher, the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the Borough.

S. CHILDS,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS BRIEFLY SUMMARISED FOR 1947.

Area of the Borough	7,895 acres
Population (Mid-Year 1947 estimate)	50,220
Number of Inhabited Houses (December, 1947, Rate Books)	12,702
Density of Population per acre	6.36
Rateable Value (31st March, 1947)	£279,133
Penny Rate represents	£1,137

The 1947 estimate of population given above is supplied by the Registrar General and has been used as the basis of all calculations in this report.

Birth Rate (per 1,000 total population)	23.15
(Legitimate Births—570 M. 519 F. 1089)	
(Illegitimate „ 39 M. 35 F. 74)	
Death Rate (per 1,000 total population)	8.26
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	23.21
(Total No.—Legitimate 14 M. 12 F.)	
(Illegitimate 1 M. 0 F.)	
Infantile Death Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	30.09
Legitimate Infant Death Rate (per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births)	27.54
Illegitimate Infant Death Rate (per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births)	67.56
Puerperal Deaths (other maternal causes)	1
Deaths, all causes (M. 221, F. 194)	415
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	54
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2
Tuberculosis Death Rate (all forms)	.28

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Scunthorpe is a compact industrial town of very rapid growth and one of Great Britain's most important iron and steel centres. It is situated between the River Trent (West) and its tributary Bottesford Beck (Eastern boundary), varying in height from 58 to 168 feet above Ordnance Datum. The area of the Borough is 7,895 acres and it measures 4 miles from North to South and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from East to West. The geological formation from west to east shows Basement Beds (Gryphoetic), Frodingham Ironstone, Lias Clay, Pecten Bed and Lias Clay. The general contour of the district slopes gently from West to East. Ironstone mining; the smelting, rolling and manufacture of iron and steel; casting of iron, steel and brass; the preparation of road making and building materials; the making up

of blast furnace slag; tar distillation; and the preparation of basic slag fertilisers continued to form the chief industries of the town. "Shift" work in periods of eight hours throughout the day and night complicates the domestic and social life of the majority of the working people of the town.

Registered Unemployed in the Borough of Scunthorpe.

Month, 1947	Men		Boys		Women		Girls		Total
	21 + yrs.	18—20 yrs.	14—18 yrs.	21 + yrs.	18—20 yrs.	14—18 yrs.	21 + yrs.	18—20 yrs.	
January	21	2	1	272	28	8			332
February*	121	2	1	305	31	8			468
March*	205	2	1	352	42	9			611
April	43	2	1	246	41	1			334
May	25	—	1	41	4	1			72
June	22	—	—	12	3	—			37
July	6	—	—	14	2	—			22
August	11	—	—	11	1	—			23
September	7	—	—	16	3	—			26
October	7	—	—	8	—	—			15
November	12	—	—	35	7	—			54
December	37	—	—	191	18	—			246

*—Represents the result of the exceptionally bad weather in the two months.

Blind Persons.

The number of Scunthorpe Blind Persons on the County Register at the end of the year was:—

Adults	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Children	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

BIRTHS.

The total number of live births registered during 1947 was 1163.

75 Illegitimate births were registered in 1947.

The crude birth rate for 1947 (i.e. births per 1,000 inhabitants) was 23.15.

27 Stillbirths were registered during the year.

DEATHS.

415 deaths were registered during 1947. The crude death rate was 8.26.

Page 29 gives the details of the causes of death.

INFANT MORTALITY.

A total of 35 infants (25 males and 10 females) under 1 year of age died during 1947. 2 males and 3 females were illegitimate.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

1 death associated with child birth occurred during the year.

MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE AREA. INSTITUTIONS.

Brumby Isolation Hospital (Lindsey County Council).

Situated in East Common Lane, admits cases of infectious disease and Tuberculosis from the Borough and surrounding district. 48 beds are available for infectious disease and 14 for cases of tuberculosis.

During 1947 there were admitted to Brumby Isolation Hospital on doctors' notifications:—

Diphtheria	.....	33 cases
Scarlet Fever	.....	67 "
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	.....	3 "
Dysentery	.....	1 "
Facial Erysipelas	.....	1 "
Scarlet Fever and Chickenpox	.....	2 "
Poliomyelitis	.....	22 "
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	26 "
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	.....	5 "
Measles Complications	.....	10 "
Infective Gastro-Enteritis	.....	2 "
Mumps Complications	.....	3 "
Observation Contact Smallpox	.....	9 "
Chickenpox and Bronchitis	.....	1 "
For Observation	.....	2 "
Impetigo	.....	1 "
		188

of these:—

- 8 Diphtheria's proved Negative
- 2 Diphtheria's proved Carriers
- 1 Diphtheria proved Measles
- 1 Chickenpox and Bronchitis proved Smallpox
- 13 Poliomyelitis proved Negative
- 1 Whooping Cough and Pneumonia proved not to be.

Scunthorpe Maternity Home (Lindsey County Council).

This institution is situated in Brumby Wood Lane and provides 47 beds (including 4 private rooms), no isolation beds.

During 1947 there were 517 normal confinements conducted in the Home and 187 abnormal cases of which 152 were emergencies. The number of cases admitted for ante-natal supervision was 99, making a total of 955 cases admitted during the year.

Lindsey and Lincoln Joint Smallpox Hospital.

During the Scunthorpe epidemic all cases were admitted to Laceby, near Grimsby, and not the above hospital.

Scunthorpe and District War Memorial Hospital, Cliff Gardens.

This is a General Voluntary Hospital of 256 beds which has the following Departments:—

Medical	Radiotherapy
Surgical	Orthopædic
Dermatological	Dental
Ophthalmic	Casualties
Ear, Nose and Throat	Gynæcological
Radiological	Pathological
Physiotherapy	

Brigg County Infirmary.

The above Infirmary, situated nine miles from Scunthorpe, is now maintained and administered by the Public Health Department of the Lindsey County Council and is called a Public Health General Hospital. It provides accommodation for 72 people and during the year has admitted 88 Scunthorpe patients.

Bracebridge Heath Mental Hospital, Lincoln. (Lindsey County Council).

The beds in this hospital are not allocated to particular parts of the county of Lincolnshire. Cases are accepted from the whole of the county including the City of Lincoln and the County Borough of Grimsby. The statutory bed accommodation here is 1245 but, as many female patients were evacuated in 1940 to make room for a Military Hospital, some of the female wards are at present closed owing to shortage of female staff.

It is hoped to open a Psychiatric Out-patient Clinic at the Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital in the near future.

Harmston Hall Colony (Lincs. Joint Board) and Caistor Institution for Mental Defectives (Lindsey County Council).

Provide accommodation for certified mental defectives.

Branston Hall, Lincoln. (Lindsey County Council).

Is a Sanatorium admitting cases from this area of early tuberculosis occurring in Female adults and children.

OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES.

Private Medical Practitioners.

There are 24 Doctors living in the Borough engaged in Private practice.

Midwives.

The total number of practising Midwives in the District at the end of the year is 14, made up as follows:—

Private:

Notified intention to practice	3
Number remaining at end of year	2

District Nurses:

Notified intention to practice	10
Number remaining at end of year	6

Institutions:

Notified intention to practice	6
Number remaining at end of year	6

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES. Removal is carried out by the Brumby Isolation Hospital Ambulance (Lindsey County Council) or by the Authorities of the Hospital to which the patients are sent.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES. At the end of 1946 the Borough of Scunthorpe inaugurated its own mobile service for the conveyance of non-infectious diseases and accident cases with two ambulances. During 1947, 701 patients were carried, of these 39 were accident cases. In all 4,472 miles were travelled.

Scunthorpe Borough Nursing Association.

During 1947, 1,232 new cases were attended comprising 285 Midwifery, 194 Maternity and 753 General and involved 35,499 visits.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Free vaccination is provided for:—

- 1.—In the case of every child resident in the district on the request of the parent or other person in charge of the child.
- 2.—In the case of every child resident in the district aged 4 months or more and as to whom the Public Vaccinator has received the requisite notice from the Vaccination Officer.
- 3.—In the case of any person other than a child who applies to the Public Vaccinator from primary vaccination or for re-vaccination.

Public Vaccinator—

Dr. T. CULLEN, 76 Oswald Road, Scunthorpe.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (Scunthorpe Branch).

I am indebted to Mr. C. W. Martin, the Inspector (Scunthorpe Branch), National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for the following report:

The number of cases dealt with by this Branch during the past 12 months was 140, particulars are as follows:—

New Cases	Children Affected	Supervisions	Offenders M. F.		Branch Enquiries
140	383	1707	107	118	27

Cases Reported by:

General Public	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Education Authority	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Other Officials	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
						140

Cases Classified as follows:

Neglect	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127
Advised	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Ill-treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
						140

Of the children dealt with in these cases 215 were boys and 168 girls; of these 45 were under the age of 2 years and 30 were illegitimate.

528 miscellaneous visits have been made during the year.

One prosecution has taken place involving 2 Boys who were committed to the care of the Local Authority. The mother was sent to prison for 3 months and the man she was associating with to 4 months for Neglect and Ill-treatment.

In the 140 cases dealt with, warnings were given in 132 cases and advice in 8.

Laboratory Services.

Most of the work for the Borough is conducted by the Public Health Laboratory Service, St. Edmund's Chambers, 1 Bank Street, Lincoln. Specimens are also sent to the General Hospital, Grimsby, and the Royal Infirmary, Doncaster.

The Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital undertakes its own laboratory work at the hospital.

The Public Analyst for the Borough is Mr. Hugh Childs of 67 Surrey Street, Sheffield.

Public Baths.

The following attendances were recorded during 1947:—

Swimming Baths—Ordinary	.....	.....	50,500
Schools	.....	.....	14,860
Slipper Baths	.....	.....	17,892
Foam Baths	.....	.....	1

During the year 15 Clubs (9,091 attendances) made use of the baths for swimming and 1 for water polo.

Samples of water from the Swimming Baths are taken regularly for analysis. On several occasions these have not been satisfactory from a bacteriological point of view.

Public Mortuaries.

The Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital provides a Hospital Mortuary where all post-mortems are carried out.

The Scunthorpe Borough Council provides and maintains a small public mortuary in Rowland Road. This mortuary has not been used in 1947.

During the year 36 inquests were held in Scunthorpe, 5 by Mr. Eric Dyson, County Coroner, Kirton District.

Abortions.

All cases are treated at the Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital. Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia are transferred to Doncaster.

Scunthorpe Sunlight Clinic.

During the year the following people have attended the Clinic for treatment:—

Number of children (0—5 years):			
Treated	.....	.....	97
Attendances	.....	.....	1,500
Number of School children treated	.....	.....	145
Attendances	.....	.....	2,450
Number of adults treated	.....	.....	1

Co-ordination of Medical Services.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Borough is also the Assistant Medical Officer to the Lindsey County Council. In the latter appointment he is Tuberculosis Officer; Medical Superintendent of the County Isolation Hospital; School Medical Inspector and the Certifying Officer for mentally defective school children; and the Medical Examiner for the Lindsey County Council staff for the Superannuation Act.

The Infectious Diseases Nurse who treats cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in their homes under the supervision of Private Medical Practitioners, is also the nurse in the Female Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

CLINICS HELD DURING 1947.

Ante-Natal.

Thursday morning 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon

Chest Clinic.

Monday (Consultations) 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Wednesday (Treatment) 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Friday (Consultations) 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Dental Clinic.

Daily (by appointment) 9-0 a.m. to 5-0 p.m.

Infant Welfare Clinic.

Monday, Wednesday and Thursday 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Immunisation Clinic.

Children under 5 first Wednesday in every month (by appointment).
School children by appointment.

School Clinic.

Monday to Friday (inclusive) 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon
Doctor attends Friday only.

Sunlight Clinic.

Monday and Thursday 9-0 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Female V.D. Clinic.

Monday 3-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.
Tuesday 2-15 p.m. to 4-15 p.m.
Thursday (by appointment only) 10-0 a.m. to 12 noon

Male V.D. Clinic.

Tuesday 4-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.
Thursday (by appointment only) 10-0 a.m. to 12 noon

Eye Clinic.

Wednesday, Thursday 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon

Orthopædic Clinic.

Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday afternoon, Friday (all day).
Doctor attends second and fourth Tuesday of every month.
(By appointment only).

Toddlers' Clinic.

Monday morning 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon

SMALLPOX IN SCUNTHORPE.

Case No. 1.

The first case was Patrick Smith who lived at a Common Lodging House, 2, Manley Street, Scunthorpe. This Lodging House is used by men mostly working on various jobs at the local Steel Works and new extensions. Some of the men reside at the lodging house for months at a time, others move from place to place remaining a night or two before moving on to the next town. During the epidemic of smallpox in Grimsby in February—March, 1947, two of the contacts disappeared and could not be traced. It is suspected

that these contacts under assumed names stayed in Scunthorpe Lodging House for one night and so brought the disease to Scunthorpe.

Patrick Smith first felt ill on the evening of Patrick Day, Monday, March 17th. He had never been vaccinated. The rash appeared on his face on the following Thursday, March 20th. He consulted Doctor X on Saturday morning, was diagnosed as Acne Vulgaris and Bronchitis. He was given a bottle of medicine and some lotion for his face. On Saturday night the patient was worried about the spots, so consulted another Doctor Y. This Doctor sent the patient home, phoned the police, and asked them to find the Temporary Medical Officer of Health and inform him that there was a case of suspected smallpox in the town. Smith was seen by the temporary Medical Officer of Health on Sunday morning. On Sunday evening he was seen by Dr. Z at Manley Street Lodging House.

On the morning of Monday, March 24th, Smith attended at the surgery of Drs. X and Z. These Drs. diagnosed the patient as suffering from Smallpox and notified the Scunthorpe Health Department by phone, later confirming this diagnosis on the Official Notification of Infectious Disease form. Previously one of these Doctors had notified Smith as a case of Chickenpox.

On Tuesday morning Smith attended at the Surgery and was seen by Drs. X and Z. He was told to return to the Lodging House and await the arrival of the ambulance which would admit him to the local Isolation Hospital. The patient was admitted to the local Isolation Hospital on Tuesday, March 25th, at approximately noon, that is to say, five days after the appearance of the rash and diagnosed Chickenpox by the temporary Medical Officer of Health. During this period Smith had been in contact with all the inmates of the Common Lodging House, Manley Street, numerous patients in the Doctors' waiting rooms, numerous people in the bar of a Local Public House; customers of a Local Transport Cafe and the general public in his journeys to and from the various places named above. Of all these contacts the only known ones were the Doctors themselves and the inmates of the Lodging House. Doctor Y saw the case once only.

Smith remained in Brumby Isolation Hospital for eight days from Tuesday, 25th March to 2nd April. During this period he was attended by the Temporary Medical Officer of Health and partly nursed by an unvaccinated nurse who did night duties.

On Thursday, 27th March, 1947, fluid was removed from Smith's skin vesicles and sent to Professor Downie for examination. At 3-25 p.m. on 1st April, Professor Downie telegraphed "Vesicle Fluid from Patrick Smith positive for variola vaccinia antigen." On the 2nd April Professor Downie sent a further telegram. Patrick Smith Variola Virus isolated by egg culture.

On 2nd April the patient was transferred to Laceby Smallpox Hospital.

Case No. 2.

Thomas Oliver, aged 20, living at the Lodging House, 2 Manley Street, Scunthorpe. He was vaccinated in infancy and re-vaccinated on the 3rd April. He was employed as a labourer working at Keadby and on the roadway near No. 2 Appleby-Frodingham Canteen, Scunthorpe. For some time he had suffered from Acne Vulgaris of the face and body. On the 1st April he noticed that he had an additional rash on his face. He had no feeling of malaise before or during the appearance of this new rash. This information was supplied by his fellow Lodging House inmates on April 4th. Oliver was seen at his place of work in Keadby, diagnosed as Smallpox, and removed in the car of the temporary Medical Officer of Health to Brumby Isolation Hospital and later transferred to Laceby Smallpox Hospital.

Case No. 3.

Nurse Radley, aged 23 years. Temporary night nurse at Brumby Isolation Hospital. Never vaccinated.

She first nursed patient Smith on night duty on Wednesday, 26th March, 1947. (Smith was diagnosed as Smallpox on Tuesday, 1st April, 1947). Nurse Radley was vaccinated on Wednesday night, 2nd April, 1947, by Dr. J. O'Connor.

On Friday and Saturday, April 4th and 5th, she felt "off colour."

On Sunday night after duty she felt ill and complained of weakness and inability to stand on her feet. She vomited. She had no back-ache nor head-ache. Temperature 101°F.

On Monday her face and eyelids were swollen. Evening temperature 105.4°F.

On Tuesday a rash appeared. This was seen by Dr. Cullen and diagnosed Smallpox.

On Wednesday she was removed to Laceby Smallpox Hospital.

Case No. 4.

Dr. J. O'Connor, Temporary Medical Officer of Health. Age 39 years. Vaccinated in infancy and re-vaccinated on the 3rd April, 1947.

On Saturday, 5th April, 1947, felt indisposed.

On Sunday felt no better. Had no appetite.

On Easter Monday he felt ill and stayed in bed. Temperature 103°F.

No vomiting.

All day he felt very drowsy and sleepy.

On Tuesday he felt better and attended the Public Health Committee Meeting with a rash on forehead.

On Wednesday rash appeared on arms and body.

On Thursday he was removed to Laceby Smallpox Hospital.

Case No. 5.

Stanley Hall, aged 69 years. (Retired Old-age Pensioner living at Scunthorpe Lodging House). Vaccinated in infancy. Refused re-vaccination on 5th April.

On Sunday, 6th April, 1947, he complained of alternative shivering and sweating attacks which he thought was flu.

On Monday he still felt ill and stayed in bed.

On Tuesday he felt a little better and remained in bed.

On Wednesday he got up in the evening time and felt better.

On Thursday a rash appeared on his face and body. He felt better.

Removed to hospital on 10th April, 1947.

Case No. 6.

A. Collis, aged 65 years, residing at Scunthorpe Lodging House and employed at a Night Watchman at Appleby-Frodingham Steel Works. He was vaccinated in infancy and re-vaccinated on 5th April, 1947.

On Tuesday, 8th April, 1947, he felt ill and stayed in bed.

On Wednesday, 9th April, 1947, he felt ill and stayed in bed.

On Thursday, 10th April, 1947, he was delirious and rambling in his speech. Rash appeared in the evening.

On Friday, 11th April, 1947, he was diagnosed as Smallpox and removed to Laceby Isolation Hospital.

Case No. 7.

Anthony McLoughlin contact in the Scunthorpe Lodging House of Case No. 1—Smith. Vaccinated in infancy.

On Easter Sunday, 6th April, 1947, felt ill. Vomited, complained of backache and headache. Did not work.

On Monday felt a little better but did not work.

On Tuesday felt about the same as the previous day.

On Wednesday felt ill again and during the day fainted.

Vaccinated that evening.

On Thursday felt much better. No spots. Did not work.

On Friday legs felt weak. Generally he felt well so worked all day.

On Saturday, 12th April, 1947, he felt normal again and worked all day. That evening two or three spots were discovered on his forehead during the routine examination of all contacts, so he was placed in a room on his own in the Lodging House and warned not to leave it. When the Medical Officer of Health again visited the Lodging House at 10 p.m. he was informed that the patient McLoughlin "had just gone out for a pint to the corner pub." The Medical Officer of Health found the patient in the pub, ordered him to return to his lodgings and proceeded to obtain the names and addresses of the contacts in the bar. As it was then half-an-hour from closing time, and the customers partly under the influence of

alcohol, the procedure was resented. Police assistance was asked for and the prompt arrival of the police enabled the Medical Officer of Health to obtain all the names and addresses of the contacts. These were vaccinated next day and visited for 16 days. No cases of Smallpox resulted from this episode.

Next day the rash was typical of Smallpox and the case removed to Laceby Isolation Hospital.

During the period before admission to Hospital that he felt ill he did not inform any person or doctor of his condition. He furnished a history of his illness on the discovery of the rash by the Medical Officer of Health.

Case No. 8.

Harry Lazenby, age 47, of 6, Fox Street, Scunthorpe. Employed at the Loco Sheds, L.N.E.R., Scunthorpe.

Vaccinated in August 1914—18.

Seen by Dr. Cullen on Monday, April 14th. Patient complained of being ill with "flu" on previous Friday. Stated he had:

1. Visited Grimsby regularly at weekly intervals during the Smallpox epidemic there.
 2. Had a sister that worked in Grimsby Infectious Diseases Hospital.
 3. Been in contact with Dr. O'Connor at the time he had rash.
- In view of these facts it was decided to admit him to hospital as a suspected case rather than wait for possible developments. When examined by Dr. Cullen and the Medical Officer of Health, the patient had two vesicular spots on back.

Re-vaccinated the same day. Admitted to Laceby Hospital for observation.

Case proved NOT TO BE Smallpox.

Contacts at No. 6 Fox Street:

Mrs. Lazenby	Mavis Lazenby
Paula Lazenby	Henry Kirkham
Sonia Lazenby	Henry Keightley
Ian Lazenby	

Re-vaccinated.

CANCER.

Radiotherapy Centre, Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital.

There are 52 beds in the Radiotherapy Centre.

The Department is a separate entity dealing with all Cancer cases in the County of Lincolnshire requiring Radiotherapy. Beds are always available for any Cancer patient.

Radiotherapy apparatus—2 Maximar 220 K.V. 15 milliamps.

1 Philips Metalix 45 K.V.

Sufficient Radium.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal Diseases (Lindsey County Council).

I am indebted to Dr. D. R. Levinson, V.D. Medical Officer, Special Treatment Clinic, Parkinson Avenue, Scunthorpe, for the following information:—

The following statistics show the number of new patients who attended the above clinic during the year 1947.

	Male	Female	Total
New early cases of Syphilis	26	18	44
New later stage cases of Syphilis	4	3	7
New congenital cases of Syphilis	—	3	3
Fresh infections of Gonorrhœa	22	8	30
Non-venereal disease cases	74	48	122
New patients transferred from other V.D. Clinics	22	3	25
TOTAL	148	83	231
Total number of attendances	1862	1176	3038

The above numbers show a decrease in fresh infections compared with 1946—the total being much the same as in 1945.

The defaulter rate is much lower and the situation in this respect is considered to be most satisfactory. This has been brought about by the regular sending out of reminder letters and visiting as necessary.

The spread of infection has been controlled as far as possible by the following up of contacts.

1,119 pathological specimens were examined during the year from patients attending the clinic. In addition, a routine examination of blood has been instituted at the Ante-natal clinic, enabling any case of Syphilis or Gonorrhœa detected, to be treated before confinement.

A publicity Cinema Show was organised in May and held at the Jubilee Cinema. This unfortunately proved to be a complete failure from the viewpoint of numbers present. The main reason for this was attributed to the fact that the occasion was a particularly hot Sunday afternoon.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1947.

Age Periods	NEW CASES NOTIFIED				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
1—5 years	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 „	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	1
10—15 „	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 „	5	8	1	1	1	—	—	—
20—25 „	3	6	—	—	2	—	—	—
25—35 „	10	11	—	1	4	1	—	1
35—45 „	8	3	—	—	3	—	1	—
45—55 „	5	1	—	—	4	1	—	—
55—65 „	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
TOTAL	45	36	6	2	17	4	1	2

A DECADE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	NEW CASES			CASES ON BOROUGH REGISTER		DEATHS		
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Total	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Total
1937	67	19	86	179	69	29	3	32
1938	58	25	83	179	59	22	4	26
1939	47	28	75	212	87	23	6	29
1940	51	25	76	223	93	23	6	29
1941	37	22	59	239	109	13	4	17
1942	28	12	40	216	105	15	3	18
1943	50	18	68	201	76	15	6	21
1944	43	12	55	231	84	13	3	16
1945	67	13	80	277	94	14	2	16
1946	66	11	77	307	101	26	1	27
1947	81	8	89	350	104	21	3	24

ANNUAL RETURN OF DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1947

1. Immunisation in relation to child population.

Number of Children who had completed a full course of
Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1947.

Age at 31.12.47 Born in year	Under 1 1947	1 1946	2 1945	3 1944	4 1943	5 to 9 1938-1942	10 to 14 1933-1937	Total under 15
Number Immunised	7	419	684	778	298	2825	2444	7455
Estd. mid-year population 1947	4750				7530			

2. Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation

NOTIFICATIONS			DEATHS		
Age at date of Noti- fication	Number of Cases Notified	Number of cases included in preceding column in which the child has completed a full course of immunisation	Age at date of Death	Number of Deaths	Number of cases included in preceding column in which the child has completed a full course of Immunisation
Under 1	—	—	Under 1	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—
2	2	—	2	—	—
3	—	—	3	—	—
4	—	—	4	—	—
5 to 9.....	4	2	5 to 9.....	—	—
10 to 14	5	3	10 to 14	—	—
TOTALS	11	5	TOTALS	—	—

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1947.
BRITANNIA CORNER. (Centre of Town—135 feet above Ordnance Datum) Deposit Gauge findings.

Month	Station Rainfall collected in millimetres	Figures in tons per sq. mile						Lead Peroxide method m.g. of SO ₂ per 100 sq. cm. per day			
		Insoluble Matter			Included in Soluble Matter						
		Tar	Other Combustible Matter	Ash	Total Undissolved Matter	Total Dissolved Matter	Total of Undissolved and Dissolved Matter		Sulphate as SO ₄	Chlorine as Cl	Lime as Ca + +
Jan.	50.1	0.07	3.01	12.66	15.74	8.93	24.67	3.15	1.20	1.44	1.91
Feb.	43.9	0.10	6.06	18.10	24.26	18.58	42.84	6.50	2.67	2.50	1.45
Mar.	102.9	0.07	9.24	31.38	40.69	19.13	59.82	8.11	1.51	2.63	1.74
Apr.	39.2	0.41	5.00	22.96	28.37	11.26	39.63	3.01	1.51	1.74	1.35
May	32.0	0.10	5.24	12.83	18.17	13.11	31.28	3.24	0.99	2.05	0.87
June			No record.		Gauge broken in transit.						
July	52.8	0.24	7.80	15.60	23.64	7.25	30.90	2.70	0.58	1.88	0.90
Aug.	5.9	0.20	8.90	25.60	34.70	7.94	42.64	2.87	0.48	1.57	0.58
Sept.	19.9	0.10	3.32	8.08	11.50	7.49	18.99	2.53	0.44	1.37	0.89
Oct.	22.4	0.03	4.59	11.53	16.15	11.22	27.38	3.76	1.54	2.74	1.67
Nov.	37.3	0.14	1.27	3.69	5.10	5.17	10.27	2.29	0.51	0.82	1.69
Dec.	52.0	0.17	5.78	17.49	23.44	10.61	34.05	3.97	1.57	1.98	2.13

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1947.
ISOLATION HOSPITAL. (2,000 yards from centre of town—117 feet above O.D.).

Month	Station Rainfall collected in millimetres	Figures in tons per sq. mile						Lead Peroxide method m.g. of SO ₂ per 100 sq. cm. per day			
		Insoluble Matter			Included in Soluble Matter						
		Tar	Other Combustible Matter	Ash	Total Undissolved Matter	Total Dissolved Matter	Total of Undissolved and Dissolved Matter				
									Sulphate as SO ₄	Chlorine as Cl	Lime as Ca + +
Jan.	45.3	0.07	3.64	15.93	19.64	10.75	30.39	3.17	1.25	1.72	2.11
Feb.	12.4	0.30	4.75	18.87	23.92	15.36	39.28	4.68	1.45	2.86	1.37
Mar.	99.3	0.03	3.40	13.98	17.41	13.44	30.86	8.09	1.38	1.65	1.67
Apr.	25.1	0.10	1.89	7.21	9.20	6.91	16.10	2.43	1.21	0.88	1.02
May	31.6	0.03	11.35	74.19	85.57	12.43	98.00	2.93	0.91	1.38	1.18
June	57.6	0.07	4.92	13.54	18.53	9.53	28.06	2.56	0.61	0.81	1.02
July	47.7	0.07	3.03	6.64	9.74	6.33	16.07	2.43	0.57	0.88	0.80
Aug.	6.3	0.17	4.92	15.36	20.45	8.49	28.94	3.20	0.37	1.65	1.05
Sept.	18.9	0.03	2.53	8.29	10.85	4.14	14.99	2.06	0.47	0.98	1.15
Oct.	23.0	0.03	3.30	15.26	18.59	8.86	27.46	3.34	1.01	2.16	1.72
Nov.	33.1	0.07	1.25	8.89	10.21	4.41	14.62	1.99	0.61	0.61	1.71
Dec.	50.1	0.03	1.52	5.15	6.70	7.41	14.11	2.80	1.41	1.18	2.24

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1947.

SANTON. (3,666 yards from centre of town—61 feet above O.D.).

Month	Station Rainfall collected in millimetres	Figures in tons per sq. mile							Lead Peroxide method m-g. of SO ₂ per 100 sq. cm. per day		
		Insoluble Matter			Included in Soluble Matter						
		Tar	Other Combustible Matter	Ash	Total Undissolved Matter	Total Dissolved Matter	Total of Undissolved and Dissolved Matter	Sulphate as SO ₄		Chlorine as Cl	Lime as Ca + +
Jan.	58.3	0.07	8.95	29.30	38.32	18.27	56.59	5.65	1.74	2.38	2.14
Feb.	29.5	0.34	6.77	21.61	28.72	17.46	46.18	4.73	2.08	3.23	0.66
Mar.			No record.				Gauge	Broken.			
Apr.			No record.				Gauge	Broken.			
May			No record.				Gauge	Broken.			
June			No record.				Gauge	Broken.			
July			No record.				Gauge	Broken.			
Aug.			No record.				Gauge	Broken.			
Sept.			No record.				Gauge	Broken.			
Oct.			No record.				Gauge	Broken.			
Nov.	36.0	0.13	28.96	77.67	106.76	24.91	131.67	9.65	2.21	4.06	3.10
Dec.	48.6	0.03	19.43	69.39	88.85	33.21	122.07	12.90	3.23	6.43	2.44

**ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1947.
POLICE STATION.**

Month	Station Rainfall collected in millimetres	Figures in tons per sq. mile						Lead Peroxide method m.g. of SO ₂ per 100 sq. cm.			
		Insoluble Matter			Total Undissolved Matter	Total Dissolved Matter	Total of Undissolved and Dissolved Matter		Included in Soluble Matter		
		Tar	Other Combustible Matter	Ash					Sulphate as SO ₄	Chlorine as Cl	Lime as Ca++
Jan.	50.7	0.10	13.92	74.19	88.21	25.60	113.80	7.89	2.30	3.28	3.11
Feb.	18.7	0.10	8.50	39.04	47.64	33.05	80.69	11.96	3.35	6.74	3.05
Mar.			No record.					transit.			
Apr.	30.8	0.13	3.42	13.58	17.13	9.89	27.02	3.62	1.25	1.73	1.48
May	31.6	0.30	9.72	29.09	39.11	22.72	61.83	7.25	2.03	4.18	2.22
June	54.8	0.03	8.80	37.28	46.11	16.63	62.74	5.72	1.15	2.07	1.34
July	47.0	0.03	7.99	33.32	41.34	14.15	55.60	5.55	0.95	2.98	1.50
Aug.	6.5	0.07	16.82	76.39	93.28	18.05	111.33	8.06	1.66	3.62	1.90
Sept.	18.3	0.14	5.42	16.79	22.35	11.51	33.86	3.89	0.68	2.20	1.48
Oct.			No record.					transit.			
Nov.	36.3	0.07	2.27	10.36	12.70	6.94	19.64	3.52	0.85	1.32	1.87
Dec.	49.6	0.03	4.57	19.13	23.73	14.42	38.16	6.47	1.76	2.67	2.84

STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT SINCE 1921 (First Year of Complete Records).

Year	Population to middle of each year	Area in Acres	Density (persons per acre)	No. of inhabited houses	BIRTHS			DEATHS			Notified Infectious Disease	Deaths from all lung diseases	Notifications of Tuberculosis	Deaths from Cancer
					Under 1 year of age		Rate 1,000	At all ages		Rate 1,000				
					No.	Per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate 1,000					
1921	27,790	7,961	3.49	5,531	906	32.60	77	86.00	308	11.00	391	62	79	18
1922	28,530	7,961	3.58	5,989	729	25.50	69	94.60	278	9.70	187	83	57	18
1923	29,420	7,961	3.69	6,048	725	24.60	55	75.80	293	9.90	523	89	104	32
1924	30,970	7,961	3.89	6,195	786	23.60	62	78.00	324	10.40	837	87	91	24
1925	31,430	7,961	3.94	6,287	743	23.60	55	74.00	274	8.70	456	73	80	24
1926	32,820	7,961	4.12	6,457	678	20.60	31	45.00	268	8.20	509	56	81	30
1927	33,050	7,895	4.18	6,731	606	18.30	47	77.00	321	9.70	797	73	83	25
1928	31,660	7,895	4.01	6,866	648	20.50	25	38.00	238	7.50	593	33	57	24
1929	31,880	7,895	4.03	7,167	651	20.40	39	60.00	350	10.90	893	73	68	29
1930	31,880	7,895	4.03	7,450	732	22.90	44	60.00	327	10.20	853	63	68	33
1931	33,990	7,895	4.30	7,548	616	18.10	51	83.00	349	10.20	431	80	65	34
1932	34,190	7,895	4.33	7,815	591	17.30	43	73.00	325	9.50	853	40	66	36
1933	34,590	7,895	4.38	8,178	553	15.90	33	59.00	359	10.40	261	56	60	36
1934	35,710	7,895	4.52	8,568	591	16.50	36	61.00	320	8.90	237	55	60	38
1935	37,710	7,895	4.70	9,671	750	20.10	38	51.00	340	9.10	597	54	53	34
1936	38,740	7,895	4.90	9,970	712	18.30	40	56.10	360	9.20	377	55	83	37
1937	40,270	7,895	5.10	10,143	812	20.20	38	46.80	394	9.80	400	69	86	47
1938	42,000	7,895	5.20	11,688	853	20.30	29	33.90	404	9.60	529	63	83	42
1939	47,000	7,895	5.95	12,310	923	19.60	47	50.90	388	8.30	311	35	75	41
1940	45,680	7,895	5.78	11,186	908	19.65	57	62.84	437	9.56	1,391	84	76	45
1941	45,840	7,895	5.80	12,450	855	18.65	37	43.07	408	8.90	1,082	61	59	44
1942	44,990	7,895	5.69	12,450	882	19.60	36	40.81	391	8.69	485	56	40	63
1943	44,830	7,895	5.69	12,450	970	21.63	46	47.42	389	8.67	866	73	68	48
1944	45,750	7,895	5.79	12,450	1,098	24.00	35	31.87	395	8.63	1,219	59	55	58
1945	46,010	7,895	5.82	12,442	968	21.04	37	38.22	404	8.78	982	73	80	53
1946	48,960	7,895	6.20	12,558	1,009	20.60	30	29.73	424	8.66	825	75	77	70
1947	50,220	7,895	6.36	12,702	1,163	23.15	35	30.09	415	8.62	1,243	64	81	54

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

(The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population, but for London and the towns to civilians only).

	Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population									Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	20.5	0.50	12.0	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.09	Not given	Not given	Not given
London	22.7	0.49	12.8	0.00		0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	Not given	Not given	Not given
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	23.3	0.62	13.0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.09	Not given	Not given	Not given
148 Smaller Towns, estimated resident population 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931	22.2	0.54	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	Not given	Not given	Not given
Scunthorpe	23.15	0.54	8.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	.219	.079	35

BIRTHS IN THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Total Births	853	923	908	855	882	970	1,098	968	1,009	1,163
Rate per 1,000 of Population	20.3	19.6	19.65	18.65	19.6	21.63	24.00	21.04	20.60	23.15
Rate per 1,000 of other towns of population of 25,000 to 50,000	15.4	15.6	15.7	16.4	18.4	19.4	20.9	19.2	21.3	22.2
Rate per 1,000 (England and Wales)	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.2	15.8	16.5	17.6	16.1	19.1	20.5

DEATHS IN THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Total Deaths	404	388	437	408	391	389	395	404	424	415
Rate per 1,000 of population	9.6	8.3	9.56	8.90	8.69	8.67	8.63	8.78	8.66	8.62
Rate per 1,000 of other towns of population of 25,000 to 50,000	11.0	11.2	12.8	13.0	12.1	12.7	12.4	12.3	11.7	11.9
Rate per 1,000 (England and Wales)	11.6	12.1	14.3	12.9	11.6	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.5	12.0

1947 DEATHS—WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Male	Female	Total
Park	30	25	55
Crosby	26	22	48
East	29	18	47
Town	21	27	48
West	26	27	53
Brumby	20	28	48
Frodingham	37	18	55
Ashby	32	29	61
	221	194	415

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES FOR CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1947.

	Males	Females	Total
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	7	4	11
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1	3
Syphilitic diseases	1	—	1
Influenza	1	—	1
Cancer of Buc. Cav. and Oesoph. (M)			
Uterus (F)	3	6	9
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	5	3	8
Cancer of breast	—	4	4
Cancer of all other sites	18	15	33
Diabetes	2	—	2
Inter-cranial vascular lesions	28	39	67
Heart diseases	53	54	107
Other dis. of circ. system	9	10	19
Bronchitis	20	11	31
Pneumonia	7	7	14
Other respiratory diseases	7	—	7
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	4	1	5
Diarrhoea under 2 years	2	—	2
Appendicitis	1	—	1
Other digestive diseases	2	4	6
Nephritis	2	4	6
Other maternal causes	—	1	1
Premature birth	10	4	14
Congenital malformations, birth injury, infant. dis.	6	3	9
Suicide	4	—	4
Road traffic accidents	2	1	3
Other violent causes	7	4	11
All other causes	17	18	35
	221	194	415

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED BY MEDICAL
PRACTITIONERS DURING 1947.**

<i>Disease</i>	Males	Females	Total
Scarlet Fever	30	26	56
Whooping Cough	54	66	120
Acute Poliomyelitis	11	5	16
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	—
Measles	256	244	500
Diphtheria	20	12	32
Acute Pneumonia	18	12	30
Dysentery	—	1	1
Smallpox	7	1	8
Chicken Pox	178	165	343
Food Poisoning	17	6	23
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	5	7
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	1	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	7	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	1	5
Malaria	2	—	2

**TOTAL MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF ALL KNOWN INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1947
IN THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE.**

Month	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Erysipelas	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Discharging Eyes	Measles and German Measles	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Chicken Pox	Dysentery Observation	Observations	Pneumococcal Meningitis	Diarrhoea and Vomiting	Smallpox	Food Poisoning	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Acute Anterior Polioencephalitis	Gastro-Enteritis	Malaria	Smallpox Contact	Total	
Jan.	12	—	6	4	3	1	1	—	324	39	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	396	
Feb.	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	108	27	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152	
March	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	27	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	
April	3	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	19	10	—	28	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	
May	4	3	6	1	1	—	—	—	22	16	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	138	
June	4	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	17	12	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	
July	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	3	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	133	
Aug.	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	—	54	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	81	
Sept.	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	11	—	10	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	34	
Oct.	6	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	5	4	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	31	
Nov.	4	2	5	—	—	—	2	—	55	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	79	
Dec.	7	4	11	1	—	—	1	—	54	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	85	
TOTALS	54	23	40	8	5	7	4	1	652	153	12	349	—	22	1	2	7	23	7	—	—	7	1	—	1378

• INFECTIOUS DISEASE—SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION.

<i>School</i>	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneu- monia	Measles	German Measles	Mumps	Chicken Pox	Whooping Cough	Observa- tions	Pink Eye
Crosby Boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crosby Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crosby Infants	3	1	—	47	—	8	9	3	2	2
Henderson Avenue Junior	1	—	—	5	—	—	4	1	—	—
Henderson Avenue Infants	8	1	—	27	—	3	4	1	1	—
Gurnell Street Boys	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—
Gurnell Street Girls	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurnell Street Infants	7	6	—	10	—	—	88	2	5	—
Doncaster Road Boys	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Doncaster Road Girls	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frodingham Infants and Nursery	—	—	—	20	—	—	112	19	—	—
Brumby Boys	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
Brumby Junior Mixed	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—
Ashby Boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashby Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ashby Junior Mixed	—	—	—	10	—	—	3	1	—	—
Ashby Infants and Priory Lane	9	—	—	204	18	—	204	32	3	—
Modern	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Grammar	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santon Terrace	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bottesford	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	37	8	1	327	18	13	442	62	13	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NURSES' VISITS, 1947.

	No. of cases visited	No. of visits paid
Scarlet Fever	54	99
Diphtheria	23	109
Pneumonia	40	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	48
Erysipelas	7	7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	5
Discharging Eyes	1	11
Measles and German Measles	652	887
Whooping Cough	153	396
Mumps	12	17
Chicken Pox	349	872
Dysentery Observation	—	3
Observations	22	77
Pneumococcal Meningitis	1	1
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	2	6
Smallpox	7	—
Food Poisoning	23	73
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	7	24
Acute Anterior Polioencephalitis	—	10
Gastro-Enteritis	7	7
Malaria	1	—
Smallpox Contact	—	20
TOTAL	1378	2684

CONTRIBUTED BY MR. C. COOPER, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.T.P.I.
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

HOUSING.

Total number of new houses erected during 1947:—

(1) By Local Authority	123
(2) By other Local Authorities	—
(3) By other Bodies or Persons	15
	138

SEWERAGE.

Houses not connected to Public Sewer.

The number of houses in the Borough not connected to the sewerage system of the district is 180, they are as follows:—

<i>Situation</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Dawes Lane, Santon	41	Situate in the extreme East of the Borough and can be regarded as temporary in as much as a Clearance Order is contemplated. The geographical position of the houses renders it impossible to be connected to the Sewerage Disposal Works
Scotter Road	42	North of Doncaster Road and
Ferry Road West	10	impossible to connect to sewer unless extensive schemes are adopted.
Scotter Road		
Viaduct Cottage	2	Near viaduct. Isolated. No public sewer in neighbourhood.
Scotter Road		
Brumby Grove Farm and Cottages	3	Isolated. No public sewer in neighbourhood.
Scotter Road		
Boundary Cottage	5	Near southern boundary. Isolated. No public sewer in neighbourhood.
Crosby Warren	2	Game keepers' lodges. Isolated. No public sewer in neighbourhood.
Island Garage House, Doncaster Road	1	It is proposed to connect this property to the public sewer in the near future.
Manor Farm and Cottages		
Burringham Road	3	Isolated position and drain too small. Private sewage works in the same ownership.

<i>Situation</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Poultry Farm East Common Lane	1	Isolated position. No public sewer in neighbourhood.
The Old Mill, High Street	1	Isolated position. No public sewer in neighbourhood.
Brat Hill Farm, South of Ville Road	1	Isolated position and too low to drain to nearest sewer.
South Grange Farm, Ashby	2	Isolated position. No public sewer in neighbourhood.
North Grange Farm, Ashby	1	Isolated position. No public sewer in neighbourhood.
Bottesford Road	3	These houses are some 200 yards from public sewer to which it is impossible to connect, owing to levels of site being too low.
Ashby Ville Hotel, Brigg Road	1	Isolated position. No public sewer in neighbourhood.
Tea Pot Hall, South of Burringham Road	1	Isolated position. No public sewer in neighbourhood.
Brickyard Cottage, Santon	1	Isolated position. No public sewer in neighbourhood.
Orb Lane and St. Vin- cent's Avenue, off Nor- manby Road	16	Isolated position. No public sewer in neighbourhood.
Conesby Farm and Cottages	7	Isolated position. No public sewer in neighbourhood.
Old Park Farm and Cottages	3	Isolated position. No public sewer in neighbourhood.
Lodge Farm	1	Isolated position. No public sewer in neighbourhood.
New Santon Terrace	32	These houses are drained to a septic tank, the effluent of which empties into Bottesford Beck.

WATER SUPPLY.

Sources of Supply.

The bulk of the water supply of the Borough is obtained from the North Lindsey Water Board through their 'Regional' Reservoir at Sawcliffe Hill, but the Corporation also own pumping stations at Risby Warren and Appleby, situated some 3 miles and 4 miles respectively east of Scunthorpe, which give part of the Borough's supply.

The North Lindsey Water Board have pumping stations at Winterton Holmes and Scotney, both about 5 miles north-east of the town, and at Wressle, near Broughton, 5 miles east of the town, Winterton Holmes and Scotney pump water to the 'Regional' Reservoir, but practically all of the Wressle water is pumped to the Board's 'Stonewall' Reservoir, at Raventhorpe, some 4 miles south-east of Scunthorpe, and only a very small surplus is occasionally pumped to Sawcliffe. The station at Winterton Holmes is of most importance, yielding more water than all the other stations together.

At all the above stations, the water is obtained from wells and boreholes sunk in the Lincolnshire limestone. All stations are electrically operated except Appleby, where the pumps are driven by a diesel engine and a small petrol engine.

Risby Warren.

The Risby Warren undertaking of the Corporation is sited in a gathering ground of 1,200 acres, the water being obtained by means of two boreholes and a well on the Elwes Estate, and also from a well on adjoining land purchased from Lord St. Oswald. Water from these bores and wells, sunk in the Ponton and Kirton beds of the Lincolnshire limestone, is delivered into a central 'catchment' or underground reservoir, and is then pumped to three reservoirs owned by the Corporation at Sawcliffe Hill, named the 'Low Level,' 'High Level' and 'Roxby' Reservoirs. A stream which divides the two estates was formerly allowed to run directly into the catchment, but this procedure was discontinued owing to the danger of pollution.

Appleby.

This undertaking, also owned by the Corporation, obtains its supply from a well, having a borehole sunk in the bottom, and a borehole, sunk in the Lincolnshire limestone. Water is pumped to a small reservoir owned by the Corporation, named 'Frodingham' Reservoir, at Low Santon, two miles east of Scunthorpe.

Winterton Holmes.

Winterton Holmes pumping station, owned by the North Lindsey Water Board consists of duplicate 26" dia. boreholes, in a single pumphouse, with duplicate borehole pumps and force pumps, which are run alternately. Water is pumped from the bores to a small settling tank, and thence through a 15" dia. rising main to the 'Regional' Reservoir.

Scotney.

This station, also owned by the North Lindsey Water Board, is of a similar pattern to that at Winterton Holmes. Water is pumped through a 10" main, which joins the 15" main from Winterton Holmes, and delivers to the 'Regional' Reservoir.

Wressle.

Wressle pumping station, owned by the North Lindsey Water Board, consists of 2 boreholes, one in the main pumphouse and the other in a small pumphouse 470 yards away, from which water is discharged into a common settling tank. The water is pumped to Stonewall Reservoir, and a very small quantity to 'Regional' Reservoir.

TREATMENT.

The water at Risby Warren station is treated there by a Paterson Pulser Chloronome which delivers chlorine solution to the catchment at the suction of the main lift pump which raises the whole of the water to the reservoirs.

At Appleby station the water is treated with chlorine solution, by a Paterson Chloronome, in a similar manner to Risby Warren.

At Winterton Holmes the water is treated with ammonia and chlorine by means of a Wallace & Tierman direct feed ammoniator and a solution feed vacuum type chlorinator.

At Scotney, a Paterson Chlorograph is used to treat the water with chlorine solution.

At Wressle, a Paterson Ammoniator and Chlorograph is used to treat the water with ammonia and chlorine solution.

At all stations, a visual indicator is used daily to check the residual of chlorine in the water, which is maintained at 0.2 parts per million.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

The Scunthorpe Statutory Area of supply includes the Borough and the Parish of Roxby-cum-Risby, in the Rural District of Glanford Brigg. A supply is also given to a number of properties situated in the area of the Rural District at Appleby and Neap House Road.

By arrangement with the North Lindsey Water Board the Corporation's mains are used to supply water to the Glanford Brigg Rural District at four points on the Borough boundary at Normanby Road, Winterton Road, Doncaster Road and Messingham Road. This water supply feeds the following areas:—

North of the Borough.	Flixborough, Burton, Alkborough, West Halton, Whitton, Winteringham, Winterton.
West of the Borough.	Gunness, Burringham, Amcotts.
South of the Borough.	Bottesford, Messingham, Butterwick.

DETAILS OF RESERVOIRS.

Name	Owner	Site	Description	Source from which fed	Capacity	Top water level
High Level	Scunthorpe Corporation	Sawcliffe Hill	Covered-in Reservoir of reinforced concrete construction	Risby Warren	1,000,000	252.5' O.D.
Low Level	do.	do.	do.	do.	750,000	219.6' O.D.
Roxby	do.	do.	do.	do.	200,000	252.5' O.D.
Frodingham	do.	Low Santon	do.	Appleby	110,000	217.8' O.D.
Regional	North Lindsey Water Board	Sawcliffe Hill	do.	Winterton Holmes Scotney Wressle	1,000,000	252.5' O.D.
Stonewall	do.	Raventhorpe	do.	Wressle	500,000	235.0' O.D.

DISTRIBUTION.

From High Level and Regional Reservoirs.

Water from these two reservoirs, situated in the same enclosure at Sawcliffe Hill, is delivered into Scunthorpe through a 15" dia. main in Winterton Road, Warren Lane, Old Crosby, Frodingham Road and Oswald Road, to the junction of Station Road and Church Lane, where it diminishes to 12" dia., thence over the railway bridge along Ashby Road to the junction of Priory Lane where it diminishes to 9" dia., and continues along that road and Ashby High Street to St. Paul's Church where the diameter is reduced to 6", and continues at that diameter to the east end of Ashby. This trunk main feeds practically the whole of the Borough and supplies the Glanford Brigg Rural District excepting the areas mentioned below which are fed from Low Level and Frodingham Reservoirs.

From Low Level Reservoirs.

An 8" main from Low Level Reservoir, situated on Sawcliffe Hill below the High Level and Regional Reservoirs, runs along Winterton Road into the east end of the town, and also along Warren Lane and Old Crosby. The supply from Low Level Reservoir feeds mainly the ironstone mines adjacent to Winterton Road, part of the Old Crosby area, and the bottom end of Scunthorpe from Gilliatt Street to Church Square.

From Frodingham Reservoir.

The feed from this reservoir, situated near Low Santon, is through a 7" main in Dawes Lane, which continues up the High Street into the town. Although this main is linked to the mains along North Lincoln Road and High Street East, the area which it feeds is confined chiefly to the Slag and Steel Works along Dawes Lane.

From Roxby Reservoir.

A 6" main from Roxby Reservoir runs northwards along Winterton Road to Roxby, feeding the villages of Roxby and Risby, and also supplying water to the Glanford Brigg Rural District.

Stonewall Reservoir.

There are no distribution mains from Stonewall Reservoir into the Borough, and the whole of the water is fed through a joint main to the Glanford Brigg Rural District and Brigg Urban District.

CONSUMPTION.

The total quantity of water consumed in the Borough for domestic purposes during the year ended 31st December, 1947, was 562,312,000 galls. equal to 30.2 galls. per head per day taking the population as 51,000, and 120,513,000 galls. were used for industrial purposes, equal to 6.5 galls. per head per day.

The total quantity of water supplied to the Parish of Roxby-cum-Risby during the year was 2,745,000 galls., and to the other properties situate in the Rural District 5,998,000 galls.

YIELD OF THE VARIOUS PUMPING STATIONS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1947.

Station	Total Yield in galls.	Average Yield in galls. /day
Risby Warren	177,646,000	486,701
Appleby	35,074,000	96,093
Winterton Holmes	510,715,000	1,399,219
Scotney	46,347,000	126,978
Wressle	144,978,000	397,200

Total supplied from Corporation Works 212,720,000

Total supplied from North Lindsey Water Board 478,848,000

TOTAL 691,568,000

SUITABILITY OF SUPPLY.

The water supply of the Borough, the Parish of Roxby-cum-Risby and other properties supplied in the Gleanford Brigg Rural District was in general satisfactory throughout the year, both in quality and quantity, although the Borough's supply suffers from three disadvantages:—

- (1) Hardness.
- (2) Lack of pressure in the higher parts.
- (3) Supply being barely sufficient to meet present requirements.

As the Borough water supply is a mixed supply obtained from several sources, the analysis of the water in the distribution mains varies slightly with time and place. The hardness averages 27 parts per 100,000 temporary, and 7 parts per 100,000 permanent. Being mainly carbonate hardness trouble is caused in hot water systems, and it is inconvenient for washing purposes. Schemes for softening the water at source were prepared by the Corporation and by the North Lindsey Water Board and submitted to the Ministry of Health, but the Ministry, in December, 1947, stated that as the whole question of water softening was under review consideration of the softening schemes for individual authorities would be deferred until a general policy in regard to it had been determined.

The parts of the Borough most affected by low pressure are the West Common Lane area, Angerstein Road, Priory Lane and Doncaster Road. These inadequate pressures are not of recent occurrence, though the position has grown steadily worse since the war, owing to the recommencement of development and increasing demand. The existing trunk mains from the Sawcliffe Reservoirs, although on the highest point near the town, give only a comparatively low static head, have thus become overloaded.

As a temporary expedient a small booster pump to increase pressures is to be installed in West Common Lane, which is the part most seriously affected, but the solution of the trouble lies in the provision of adequate trunk mains.

The yield from Risby Warren is closely related to the rainfall, and during the dry periods at the end of the year 1947 fell to 230,000 galls. per day though the average quantity extracted during the year was 486,701 galls. per day. The other stations of the Corporation and the North Lindsey Water Board do not suffer from the effects of drought until a considerable period has elapsed, but it is estimated that the yield from all stations may fall to 2,380,000 galls. per day, when pumping to capacity, whereas the average consumption of the Borough of Scunthorpe, Glanford Brigg Rural District and Brigg Urban District is 2,480,000 galls. per day.

In order to increase the supply of water available the North Lindsey Water Board have arranged to sink a borehole on land already acquired for the purpose at Redbourne, and if the supply proves satisfactory to lay a new pumping main to Stonewall Reservoir.

REPORT OF BOROUGH ENGINEER ON CEMETERIES AND CREMATORIUM.

Cemeteries.

The practice of burying the dead in separate graves in public or private cemeteries makes heavy demand on land, and in considering the future allocation of land for burial purposes one must have in mind, not only the unsatisfactory aesthetic effect of a cemetery set in the midst of a residential area, or the equally unsatisfactory experience of witnessing one being gradually hemmed in by new development, but all the other demands on land arising from the provision for social services, housing and agriculture.

The number of deaths per annum is about 430, and about 400 of the bodies are buried in the public cemeteries. For the period 1st September, 1946 to 31st August, 1947, the figures for interments in Scunthorpe are as follows:—

Cemeteries	New Graves	Graves Re-opened	Stillborn Section	Total
Scunthorpe	1	12	31	44
Brumby	119	46	21	186
Crosby	110	60	5	175
TOTAL	230	118	57	405

To assess the probable demand in Scunthorpe over a reasonable period, say the next twenty years, the following assumptions must be made:—

- (a) Scunthorpe Cemetery is now completely full.
- (b) The death rate and proportion of new graves to graves re-opened will remain constant.

There are 400 grave spaces available at Crosby, and 5,300 at Brumby and it can be expected, therefore, that the former cemetery will be full by the end of 1950, but that, after taking into account the anticipated increase in population and consequent increase in deaths, the latter will be available for another 15 to 16 years.

The search for a suitable site for an additional cemetery may reasonably be deferred for the time being, but during the next twenty years very extensive developments are bound to take place in and adjacent to Scunthorpe, and I recommend that during the next five years a site of about 20 acres be purchased in an area unlikely to be required for residential purposes and set aside for a cemetery.

Crematorium.

The above figures take no heed of cremation. At present the demand for cremation is very limited and is confined to those who have expressed a definite wish to be cremated. It is a very small percentage of the total.

Cremation was declared legal in 1885 but until 1915 its growth was slow. Between 1915 and 1935 progress was steady, but since that date the demand has increased rapidly in areas where crematoria have been provided, and cremation is now considered a justifiable social service.

If a crematorium were provided in or near Scunthorpe, and the Corporation undertook suitable propaganda, it could be expected that the demand for cremation would grow rapidly, and would ease the demand for cemetery space.

However, the trend in this direction is unpredictable, and if the Committee accept cremation I do not recommend a reduction in the area of land suggested above to be acquired during the next five years for a cemetery, because it is based on the comparatively short term requirements of 20 years. As universal cremation cannot be anticipated within that period, it would be advisable to have a suitable site available for burials.

It is now generally conceded that if circumstances permit, a crematorium should not form part of a cemetery and that the area required for chapel, furnaces, columbarium and gardens of rest is 5—6 acres.

Scunthorpe will inevitably develop in a southerly direction, perhaps later towards the south west, and it would be unfortunate to locate a cemetery or crematorium in this direction. Another reason is, that despite rapid improvements in the methods of cremation, the smell of burning has not been entirely eliminated (although many of the large cities have provided crematoria in built-up areas), and because the prevailing wind is S.W. any resulting fumes would be taken over the most heavily built-up area of the town.

Having regard to the sentiment associated with such places, and the fact that a crematorium must create a restful and peaceful atmosphere, there can be considered no suitable sites within the industrial areas in the north and east of the Borough.

By law a crematorium must be 200 yards from the nearest building and 50 yards from a highway. There should also be water, gas and electricity services within easy reach.

I have considered the above factors conjunctively with the general future development of the Borough, and I am convinced that the only site within the Borough fulfilling the conditions and providing a worthy setting for the project is one on the north side of Ferry Road near the woodland known at Hornby's Holt.

The site lends itself admirably to successful landscape gardening, it is screened from Lysaghts by gently rising land to the east, and it is anticipated that little opposition would be met from the Regional Land Utilisation Officer and that water, gas and electricity services will be available by the time building takes place. At present the bus service does not pass the site but undoubtedly the service would be extended to meet all requirements.

The site has much to commend it, and in order to ensure the permanent preservation of the natural charm of the area, the Committee might wish to purchase more than the area actually necessary for a crematorium.

If the Committee wish to go outside the Borough I am of the opinion that the only area within easy reach of the Borough in which a suitable site will be found is on the north side of A 18 on the Raventhorpe Estate. The area west of the Borough is very flat and any attempt to take land on this side would be strongly resisted by the Regional Land Utilisation Officer. The area north and north east of the Borough is subject to mining operations and can only be approached through most unsatisfactory routes.

If a site were selected in the area suggested the consent of the North Lincs. Joint Planning Committee would be required, and some opposition could be expected from the other Authorities concerned.

Cost.

The acquisition of the site, laying out necessary roads and car park, provision of services, landscape gardening and buildings, including a chapel to seat 80/100 persons, furnaces and columbaria, would cost about £30,000. The scheme could, however, be carried out in various stages dependent upon the provisions of the final scheme.

If the scheme were undertaken within a reasonable period, it is likely to be the first in North Lincolnshire, and once prejudices and the fears of increased cost of cremations over burials had been expelled, there would result an increased demand within the Borough, and many people outside the Borough would also seek the facilities offered.

Nevertheless, during its early years there can be little doubt that the cost of loan charges and maintenance would have to be borne very largely by the rates.

I recommend that, if the Committee agree in principle to support a crematorium, a site be approved and acquired, and a scheme be prepared so that it can be put into effect as soon as national conditions permit.

CYRIL COOPER, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.,
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR (MR. J.GALLAGHER). PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The following is a statement showing the income from the various conveniences for the twelve months ending 31/12/47:—

Convenience	No. of persons using W.C.	Receipts	No. of persons using wash-up	Receipts	No. of persons using weighing machine	40% Total Receipts	Total Receipts
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ashby Library (Ladies)	26	2 2				2 2	
Ashby Library (Gent.s)	8						8
Market Hill (Ladies)	70,650	294 7 6	2,562	21 7 2	1,211	3 19 10	367 13 2
Market Hill (Gent.s)	16,770	69 17 6			9,722	32 8 10	102 7 2
Britannia Corner (Ladies)	98,768	411 10 8	1,001	8 6 10	4,124	13 10 4	481 8 0
Britannia Corner (Gent.s)	28,743	119 15 3	2,529	21 1 6	20,501	71 10 8	215 7 7
Cole Street (Ladies)	1,396	5 16 4					5 16 4
Cole Street (Gent.s)	2,013	8 7 9			1,713	5 14 0	14 1 9
Furnace Arms (Gent.s)	2,996	12 9 8					12 9 8
	221,270	922 7 6	6,092	50 15 6	37,271	127 3 8	1199 6 6

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 at the end of the Report.

The total number of nuisances abated and improvements effected during the year is 2,794. 3,821 general inspections were made.

Smoke Abatement.

During the year 4 formal notices were served for the abatement of nuisances arising from smoke.

Shops Act.

The duties under the above Acts were only taken over by this Department in November, 1946.

Visits have been made to 910 shops in the area and particulars recorded.

The following contraventions have been abated:—

Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	1
Absence of Washing facilities	2
Absence of intervening ventilated space	2
W.C.'s not screened	2

Exemptions under Section 6 of the Shops Act 1934 have been granted in 16 cases.

Bakehouses.

There are 21 bakehouses within the district none of which are underground. 42 inspections were made and 8 contraventions of the law were revealed; 6 of these were remedied during the year.

Fried Fish Shops.

At the end of the year there were 47 fish and chip shops in the district. 108 inspections were made.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

3 licences were granted to station caravans in the district for a period of six months.

Common Lodging House.

After the Smallpox epidemic the owners of the Common Lodging House decided to give the occupiers notice to quit. This notice was duly served and the Lodging House was closed.

The occupants dispersed to private lodgings and public institutions and some left the town. There is now no Common Lodging House within the Borough.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

Inspections Made	210
Notices	1
Cleansed and Limewashed	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The following licenses were granted during the year:—

To bottle and sell Tuberculin Tested	1
To Pasteurise Milk	2
To Pasteurise and Bottle Tuberculin Tested	1

Ice Cream.

Producers/Retailers	5
Retailers	11
Cinemas and Theatre (not registered)	6

During the year the new Ice Cream Regulations came into force, but owing to lack of certain equipment at the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln, the new tests were not applied to samples taken.

12 samples of ice cream were sent for chemical analysis and 13 for bacteriological examination.

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS
in Borough of Scunthorpe during 1947.

New Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
Tea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Self Raising Flour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Corned Beef	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Blanc Mange	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gelatine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Raising Powder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Frizets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Butter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Scone Flour Mixture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Margarine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Lard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ice Cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Condensed Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Semolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Coffee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pepper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ground Cinnamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mixed Spice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Baking Powder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Mustard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fish Paste	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Vinegar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Sausage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Sausage Meat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Frying Fat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Jelly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Whisky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Cake Flour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pudding Mixture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bitter Beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6

204

All were genuine with the exception of the following:—

8 Milks (1 Formal, 7 Informal)	.....	Deficient in Milk-Fat
3 Milks (2 Informal, 1 Formal)	.....	Added Water
1 Whisky (Informal)	.....	Added Water
8 Sausage Meat (4 Formal, 4 Informal)		Deficient in Meat Content

—
20
—

10 samples of Milk (1 Formal and 9 Informal) were found to be sub-standard in milk-fat.

Of these, 3 Informal Samples, numbered 1233, 1289 and 1247, were found to be slightly deficient in milk-fat and no action was taken.

Informal sample 1330 was sub-standard and the Formal follow-up sample 1372 proved to be slightly deficient also in milk-fat, and no action was taken.

Informal samples 1214 and 1217 were slightly sub-standard in respect to solids not fat and milk-fat and no further action was taken.

Informal sample 1285 was slightly sub-standard in respect to solids not fat and no action was taken.

Informal samples 1195 and 1323 contained added water. No action was taken in respect to sample 1195, but sample 1323 was formally followed up by sample 1373 and proved to have a slight trace of added water. No further action was taken.

An Informal sample of Whisky, number 1283, was taken and showed the presence of 8.2% excess water. A Formal follow-up sample 1305 proved genuine.

4 Informal samples of sausages, Nos. 1332, 1333, 1334 and 1335, were taken and found to be deficient in meat content.

These were followed up by Formal samples and Nos. 1365 and 1366 proved genuine and 1370 and 1371 still deficient. The butchers in the latter cases were prosecuted, convicted and fined £5.

2 Formal samples of Sausages, Nos. 1368 and 1369, were taken and found to be sub-standard. These butchers also were prosecuted and fined £5.

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

During the year 162 inspections have been made of factories and workplaces.

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	8	7
Want of Ventilation	1	—
Other Nuisances	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—		
Insufficient	7	4
Unsuitable or defective	1	1
Not separate for sexes	—	—
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse	—	—
TOTAL	17	12

WORKPLACES AND FACTORIES IN THE BOROUGH, 1947.

Dressmakers	4
Boot Repairers	18
Plumbing	4
Tinsmiths	2
Sweets	1
Cycle Repairers	1
Tailors	4
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	5
Motor Repairers	15
Blacksmiths	2
Dry Cleaners	1
Saddlers	1
Piano Repairers	2
Watch Repairers	1
Carpet Binding and Cleaners	2
Grocery Warehouse	1
Printing	4
Coach Builders	2
Stonemasons	2
Joiners	5
Engineers	1
Cereals	1
Laundries	1
Picture Framing	1
	—
	81
	—

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

No. of Inspections	3821
No. of Nuisances Abated	2794

	Park	Crosby	East	Town	West	Brumby	Frodingham	Ashby	
No. of Informal Notices	19	76	147	86	59	47	46	100	580
No. of Statutory Notices	2	2	13	7	11	1	6	5	47
No. of Complaints received	24	40	53	46	33	32	42	58	328

Total number of nuisances during the year :—

(1) Abated as result of informal action	2615
(2) Reported to Council—	
Statutory Notices issued	47
Statutory Notices not issued	66

DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED.

	After Informal Intimation	After Statutory Notice
Smoke	21	4
Accumulation of Refuse	3	1
Foul Pigs and Other Animals	2	—
Dampness	175	23
Yards Repaired or Repaved	33	6
Other Nuisances	2381	145

DISINFECTION.

Rooms disinfected	105
(a) Ordinary infectious diseases	95
(b) Tuberculosis	10
Beds disinfected or destroyed	28
(a) Ordinary infectious diseases	13
(b) Tuberculosis	75
Beds disinfected or destroyed for other reasons	3
Rooms disinfected for other reasons	36
Blankets and Sheets, etc., disinfected	916
Articles of clothing disinfected	40
Total—disinfected or destroyed.....	956

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Closets.

Number of houses with privy vaults in district	Nil
Number of houses with pail closets in district	64
Number of pail closets repaired	Nil
Number of houses with water closets	12638
Number of water closets substituted for pail closets	Nil
Number of water closets repaired.....	119

Drains.	
Drains examined, tested and exposed	20
Drains unstopped, repaired, trapped, etc.	1142
Waste pipes, rain water pipes, disconnected, repaired, etc.	168
Drains reconstructed	6

Sewers.

New lengths of sewers laid :

976 yards of 9", 151 yards of 15", 297 yards of 21",
221 yards of 12", 159 yards of 18".

DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Cowsheds.

Number of cowsheds on register	6
Number of inspections	18
Contraventions of regulations	4
Contraventions remedied	4
Number of milch cows in district	58

Dairies and Milkshops.

Number of milk shops on register.....	2
Number of inspections	70
Contravention of regulations	—
Contraventions remedied	—

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	138
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
1. By Local Authority.....	123
2. By other bodies or persons.....	15

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1568
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2798
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub- head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing consolidated Regulations, 1925)	1
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those re- ferred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	—

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers

634

3. Action under Statutory Powers:—

A—Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs

—

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:

1. By owners

—

2. By Local Authority in default of owners

—

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied

62

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

1. By owners

62

2. By Local Authority in default of owners

—

C—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made

—

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....

—

D—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made

—

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit

—

IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvement	Park	Crosby	East	Town	West	Brumby	Frodingham	Ashby	Total
Eaves gutters	3	23	41	36	11	2	30	22	168
Roofs	—	18	33	31	3	2	21	18	126
Paving	—	8	—	8	—	—	10	7	33
Floors	3	3	9	9	6	1	3	12	46
Dampness	3	26	36	41	5	7	36	21	175
Houses Cleaned	1	2	17	9	2	—	4	1	36
Animals	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Offensive Accumulation	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
New Sinks	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	6
Sink Pipes	1	—	1	1	2	—	2	3	10
Pump Repaired	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Repairs	26	52	119	71	23	31	123	96	541
W.C. Tank and Seats Repairs	6	14	10	30	8	2	5	14	89
New W.C. Basins	1	—	4	1	8	2	8	6	30
Smoke	2	6	1	3	2	—	3	4	21
New Bins	15	24	22	48	35	33	59	58	294
New Pails	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Inspection Covers	2	2	—	2	5	1	5	6	22
Drains Repaired	2	—	2	5	7	—	2	2	20
Drains Cleansed	76	103	172	214	162	128	92	195	1142
Drains Reconstructed	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
New Drains Inspected	1	1	2	3	3	—	1	1	12
New Sculleries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Pantries	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
New W.C. Structures	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

					Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed	.....	.....	.....	.....	2487	708	590	8499	283	20
Number inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	2487	708	590	8499	283	20
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	2	13	8	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	.....	.....	.....	.....	433	142	—	68	6	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.4	20.7	0.3	0.8	4.9	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	44	1	—	9	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	.....	.....	.....	.....	424	253	1	—	15	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.9	41.9	0.33	—	8.4	—

In addition 1,462 Pigs have been killed by Cottagers.

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	Actinomycosis	Erysipelas	Johnes Disease	Moribund	Flukes	Abscess	Bruising	Mastitis	Jaundice	Emaciation	Cirrhosis	Inflammation	Dropsy	Fevered	Pyæmia	(Venous Angioma	T.	c.	q.	lb.	
Jan.	2069	74	310	249	84	355	19	78	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	2	23	
Feb.	1622	112	—	—	—	—	52	26	10	103	57	137	22	—	—	—	—	—	19	0	13	
Mar.	4544	79	—	—	—	1655	52	965	108	—	—	8	—	728	—	—	—	3	12	2	19	
Apr.	3524	282	104	337	—	954	76	57	175	—	—	—	—	—	243	—	—	2	11	1	12	
May	2156	310	—	244	—	411	345	5	81	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	0	3	
June	3190	433	—	360	—	684	63	137	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	2	4	3	4	
July	7352	194	10	—	—	561	—	135	182	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	103	4	16	2	5	
Aug.	4305	203	—	—	—	671	—	—	141	—	—	332	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	1	24	
Sept.	8628	93	—	64	—	1436	252	159	183	—	—	—	—	—	253	—	36	4	19	0	16	
Oct.	16386	149	89	33	—	2216	454	236	337	—	—	16	—	153	283	—	—	9	1	2	24	
Nov.	13648	33	166	—	—	1846	33	31	241	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	3	0	
Dec.	12381	409	—	457	135	1417	372	414	—	—	140	—	—	—	534	—	—	7	5	0	19	
																		Total	47	6	1	22

Other Food Surrendered.

	T.	c.	q.	lb.
Tinned Foods (blown)	19	0	4	
Potatoes (rotten)	13	0	16	
Wet Fish (decomposing)	1	0	1	5
Chestnuts	6	0	8	
Sausage		4	5	
Rabbits		4	18	
Fish Cakes		2	16	
Kippers	1	3	14	
Chitterlings	1	1	20	
Pikelets (mouldy)	1	1	10	
Other Foods (unfit)	2	3	14	
	50	15	1	12

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the year 117 samples of Milk were taken (68 Pasteurised, 11 Tuberculin Tested, 34 Sterilised, 2 Tuberculin Tested (pasteurised), 2 Ungraded).

The following are the results of the examinations : —

Result	Pasteurised		Tuberculin Tested		Sterilised		Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)		Ungraded	
	Methylene Blue	Phosphotase Test	Methylene Blue	Coliform Test	Methylene Blue	Phosphotase Test	Methylene Blue	Phosphotase Test	Methylene Blue	Coliform Test
Satisfactory	62	64	8	6	32	32	2	2	—	—
Unsatisfactory	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	2
Arrived at Laboratory not in a state for testing owing to excessive hot weather.....	4		2		2		—		—	

WATER SUPPLY.

Public Swimming Baths.

During the year, samples of water from the Public Baths were taken for Bacteriological and Chemical examination.

The following results were obtained:—

CHEMICAL BACTERIOLOGICAL			BACTERIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL		
Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
24	22	2	19	17	2

The Baths are equipped with a modern chlorination and filtration unit.

Town Supply.

The town's water supply was regularly sampled during the year with the following results:—

Where Sampled	BACTERIOLOGICAL			CHEMICAL		
	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tap	25	24	1*	21	21	—
Pumping Stations	14	14	—	9	9	—
Public Park	1	—	1†	1	1	—

*—Sample taken from rising main of new house not occupied. Further report satisfactory.

†—Sample taken from drinking fountain. Water supply cut off and not used by public after result became known.

HOUSES WITHOUT TOWN'S WATER, DECEMBER, 1947.

Leaning, Ferry Road (Town Water supply not available)	1
South Lodge, Ferry Road (Town Water supply not available)	1
North Farm Cottage (Tea Pot Hall), Burringham Road (Town Water supply not available).....	1
New Houses, Scotter Road (Town Water supply not available)	5
Rowmill Poultry Farm, East Lane (Town Water supply not available)	1
Old Mill House, Scunthorpe (Town Water supply not available)	1
	—
TOTAL	10
	—

Where supplied	HALL THERMOMETER		TOWN WATER SUPPLY		Total
	Supply	Supply	Supply	Supply	
Tap	25	24	1*	21	26
Proposed Station	14	14	2	10	26
Public Pit	1	1	1	1	2



