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Borough of Scunthorpe

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

AND

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE TOWN

1958

BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE

TELEPHONE No. 4591

With the Compliments

of the Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
SCUNTHORPE.
LINCS.

1958.

BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE.

(*Mayor*—Councillor Mrs. V. WILMSHURST).

Public Health Committee.

Chairman—Alderman H. SPENCER.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor C. A. WATSON.

Alderman Mrs. A. EYRE.
Alderman W. H. PULLING.
Councillor K. ASHWORTH.
Councillor Mrs. A. CROPPER.
Councillor N. PRICE.
Councillor T. K. PARKINSON.
Councillor G. McQUADE.
Councillor Mrs. M. S. ABRAHAM.
Councillor J. P. TIERNEY.

Ex-Officio Member of Committee—
Councillor Mrs. V. WILMSHURST, *Mayor*.

Public Health Department

Telephone Nos.
4591/4592.

HIGH STREET EAST,
SCUNTHORPE, LINCS.

Medical Officer of Health—

S. CHILDS, M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. AND H., D.P.A.
(Home Telephone No. 3867).

Chief Public Health Inspector and Director of Public Cleansing—

DAVID P. NASH, M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP.
(Home Telephone No. 2441).

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—

GEORGE O. ALLEN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP.
(Home Telephone No. 5685).

Public Health Inspectors—

LEONARD J. HOWSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP.

DONALD B. WHITE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP.

JOHN F. ROBINSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Commenced 13.3.58).

Pupil Public Health Inspectors—

DAVID C. BARNES.

MALCOLM J. WHITEHEAD.

Infectious Diseases Nurse—

Mrs. M. FORD, S.R.N., R.F.N.
(Home Telephone No. 4639).

Chief Clerk—

ALAN J. RIX, D.P.A., M.R.INST. P.A. (Resigned 29.5.58).

ALLAN SYLVESTER. (Commenced 30.6.58).

Clerks—

Miss PAMELA J. CARNABY.

Miss MARGARET BURKS.

School Medical Clerk—

Mrs. MARCIA J. MORTON.

To the
CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The year 1958 has turned out to be a most eventful one so far as the Health Department was concerned.

The year started quietly with nothing more than the tail end of the previous year's influenza epidemic to worry about, but at the end of January the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board let loose a plan on the unsuspecting town which involved dismissing your Medical Officer of Health as infectious diseases specialist, transferring all the fever cases to Grimsby, filling the fever hospital with cancer patients and finally transferring all cancer beds to Lincoln and with them the cancer specialist, thus depriving the town of two specialists and a modern cancer unit as well as closing the infectious diseases wards. This reactionary scheme caused a great deal of local feeling which culminated in a petition signed by over ten thousand people in Scunthorpe asking for the retention of your Medical Officer as the fever expert at Brumby Hospital. This petition was presented to the Ministry of Health but failed to achieve its direct aim and the previous happy combination of treatment and prevention under the same control came to an end on the 30th of April.

The town was soon to be affected adversely by the new system as is shown in the reports on the smallpox scare and the food poisoning outbreak. The former might well have been avoided by more experienced handling in the early stage, and the latter, which was the first extensive outbreak of food poisoning experienced by the town since the war, would certainly have been recognised and dealt with as a public health problem as soon as the early cases had been admitted to Brumby Hospital.

However the publicity and agitation did produce some very useful results. The first was the issue of the Ministry of Health circular H.M. (58) 29 relating to the closure or change of use of Hospitals from which I quote the summary. "Boards are asked to consult the Minister before closing or changing the use of any hospital in such a way as to terminate any of the objects of the hospital in existence on 4th July, 1948, and in doing so to supply full particulars of the way in which they propose to ensure that the objects of the hospital are so far as practicable not prejudiced by the change." This circular made it clear that Brumby must remain an infectious disease hospital at least for the duration of a demand for infectious diseases beds and that it could not be turned to the use of cancer patients, or for that matter any other disease than infectious diseases without the prior approval of the Minister after consultation with the interested local authorities. Thus Scunthorpe's local fever hospital was saved for local fever cases. This same circular indicates that

the local authorities should have been consulted over the plan to change the use of the cancer beds at the War Memorial Hospital if it is still intended to close these beds down.

Another important result was the long overdue but nevertheless surprising appointment of the Chairman of your Health Committee to the local Hospital Management Committee. It is to be hoped that this will be followed by his appointment to the Regional Hospital Board because no layman in Scunthorpe is more fitted by his interest and experience nor more advantageously placed by his membership of so many Committees concerned with Health and Hospitals to bring the light of recent accurate local information to a body whose plans so far as Scunthorpe is concerned might be described as both abstracted and abstracting.

The new Local Government Act became law during the year. This Act relates to compulsory delegation of Health and Education powers to local authorities with a population of 60,000 or more. At the relevant date Scunthorpe had an official population of over 59,000 and was entitled to ask for permission to claim these powers because of the special local circumstances. The Act comes into operation on 1st January, 1959 and if the town obtains these powers the final step to County Borough status will be a short one.

During the year the Periodic Atmosphere Pollution Survey was carried out. The six standard gauges were placed in their previous positions throughout the town and the monthly readings are given fully in the report. There is no doubt that the various extension projects in the local Heavy Industry are resulting in bigger and better works with bigger and better production figures and bigger and better wage packets but it is unfortunate that they are also producing bigger and brighter clouds of air pollution and it is now possible to pin-point Scunthorpe from many miles away by its characteristic pillar of smoke by day and its pillar of fire by night.

Moses led his followers by such a device but he only used it in the wilderness and not when he reached the promised land. The Council might be considered to be approaching the promised land because plans are already in hand to make the whole of the residential part of the town a Smoke Control Area but the local steel industry, judging by the size of its smoke signals is still very much befogged in the wilderness.

This year the population increased by 1,210 to 60,700. The natural increase of births (1,164) minus deaths (554) was 610 so that the migration increase was 600.

There was a record number of births this year and also a record number of deaths but these figures are mainly the result of the steadily increasing population which is of course also a record.

477 new houses were built in the town during the year but there is now also a considerable amount of new house building going on just outside the borough boundary but continuous with the town, and this population increase is recorded in the adjacent rural district and not in Scunthorpe. This visible but unrecorded increase in the size of the town appears to amount to about 100 houses a year and means that Scunthorpe is already developing an overspill problem of its own.

It has again been a pleasure to attend the Health Committee Meetings and to serve with such a pleasant and progressive group of persons in the general interests of the Borough.

I am very pleased to be able to thank all the staff of the Health Department for their willing co-operation, to remark on the happy spirit which pervades the department and to acknowledge that Mr. Nash, the Chief Public Health Inspector, has again been mainly responsible for the completion of the environmental hygiene part of the report.

S. CHILDS,

Medical Officer of Health.

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STATISTICS SUMMARISED FOR 1958.

Area of the Borough		7,895 acres
Population (Mid-1958 Registrar General's estimate)		60,700
Population increase		1,210
Number of inhabited houses (December 1958 rate books)		18,783
Density of population per acre		7.69
Rateable Value		£1,055,079
Product of penny rate		£3,864
Live Births—(a) Legitimate	M. 552 F. 553	
(b) Illegitimate	M. 28 F. 31	1,164
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population		19.18
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births		5.07
Still-births—(a) Legitimate	M. 12 F. 10	
(b) Illegitimate	M. 1 F. 1	24
Still-births Rate per 1,000 live and still-births		20.20
Total live and still-births		1,188
Death Rate per 1,000 population		9.13
Number of deaths under 1 year	M. 17 F. 13	30
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—total		25.77
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate		24.05
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate		1.72
Number of deaths under 4 weeks	M. 13 F. 9	22
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		18.9
Perinatal Deaths—still-births (24) + deaths under 7 days (19)		43
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births		36.2
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)		1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still-births		0.842

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN INDIVIDUAL WARDS.

Ward	Estimated Population	Births M.	Births F.	Births Total	Births Rate	Deaths M.	Deaths F.	Deaths Total	Deaths Rate
Ashby	15,978	243	211	454	28.41	57	41	98	6.13
Brumby	9,782	89	78	167	17.07	54	40	94	9.51
Crosby	3,678	23	37	60	16.31	32	22	54	14.68
East	3,418	12	23	35	14.47	27	6	33	13.65
Frodingham	10,222	105	89	194	18.98	51	35	86	8.41
Park	7,336	45	61	106	14.45	31	30	61	8.32
Town	3,648	20	37	57	15.63	39	22	61	16.72
West	7,638	43	48	91	11.91	37	30	67	8.77
	60.700	580	584	1,164		328	226	554	

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED IN THE SCUNTHORPE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AREA.

The following table gives the monthly average figure of the number of unemployed, aged 18 years and over, in receipt of Unemployment benefit:—

	Men	Women	Total
January	137	111	248
February	133	114	247
March	164	138	302
April	136	143	279
May	128	108	236
June	131	99	230
July	146	107	253
August	120	114	234
September	252	142	394
October	359	115	374
November	242	121	363
December	530	189	719

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE—NEW CLAIMS.

Monthly Totals.

January	2,123
February	1,369
March	1,277
April	1,249
May	797
June	707
July	856
August	517
September	920
October	757
November	1,029
December	1,301
	12,902

MEDICAL SERVICES IN SCUNTHORPE.

There are 25 doctors engaged in General Practice in the Borough.

The Hospital Services are the same as they have been since before the war. There is one General Hospital, one Infectious Diseases Hospital and one Maternity Home. The Hospital Services are inadequate for the demand and the waiting time for out-patient and in-patient treatment is increasing.

In 1939 the population of the town was 43,940. In 1948 when the hospitals were nationalised and put under Regional control the population was 51,100. It is now 60,700. Thus during the last ten years the population of the town has increased by almost ten thousand persons and no foresight has been shown in providing extra hospital facilities. It is reasonable to compare the performance of the local authorities in providing over 5,000 new houses, a new civic theatre, new branch libraries, new parks, miles of new streets, a new market, 13 new schools, a new Technical College, a new Old Folks Home, a new Occupation Centre and a new Police Station and Law Courts and to question whether the Regional system has failed locally. It is reasonably certain that if hospitals had remained a local responsibility, increased beds and increased services would have been provided years ago.

The National Health Service is now a direct cost on the national exchequer and in this year's Budget, out of a total expenditure of about £5,000,000 the top three items are, first Defence with £1,435,000,000, second Interest on the National Debt with £733,000,000 and third Health with £557,000,000. The figure for Health is at the moment third but if the service is ever to be fully implemented as planned in the original Act by building Hospitals and Health Centres, by bringing staff and salaries up to accepted levels and by cutting out all charges for prescriptions, appliances and dental treatment, then it is likely that the Health costs will become first in size as well as in importance at least in times of peace.

The County Council runs two clincs, one at Parkinson Avenue and one at Ashby, where a variety of services are available.

Scunthorpe Borough Nursing Association.

The following table gives details of cases nursed and visits paid during 1958:—

Cases Nursed.		Visits Paid.	
Midwifery	322	Midwifery	5,635
Maternity	65	Maternity	1,111
General	946	General	46,252
Maternity Home	597	Maternity Home	2,053
Maternal Complaints	—	Casual	460
Miscarriage	1	Ante-Natal	3,324
		Others	1
	1,931		58,836

Public Mortuary.

52 bodies were received during the year and 44 post-mortem examinations were performed. In addition the mortuary at the War Memorial Hospital was used by the police 34 times for cases of sudden death which came to their notice.

SCUNTHORPE SCHOOLS, 1958.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Edmonds, Divisional Educational Officer, for the following information showing the number of boys and girls in each school in the Borough during 1958:—

	Number on Roll		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Ashby County Infants	112	83	195
Ashby County Junior	195	193	388
Ashby Girls' Secondary	—	473	473
Priory Lane County Infants'	128	119	247
Priory Lane County Junior	256	252	508
Lincoln Gardens County Infants'	119	112	231
Lincoln Gardens County Junior	286	267	553
Grange Lane County Infants'	186	166	352
Grange Lane County Junior	218	236	454
St. Bernadette's R.C.	244	228	472
Riddings County Infants'	124	112	236
Rochdale Road County Junior	182	219	401
Bushfield Road County Infants'	113	112	225
Brumby County Junior Boys'	402	—	402
Brumby County Junior Girls'	—	381	381
Brumby Boys' Secondary	539	—	539
Crosby County Infants'	142	124	266
Crosby County Junior	220	227	447
Doncaster Road Girls' Secondary	—	444	444
Doncaster Road Boys' Secondary	436	—	436
Henderson Avenue County Infants'	149	120	269
Henderson Avenue County Junior	285	246	531
Frodingham County Infants'	192	197	389
Scunthorpe C.E. Infants'	64	74	138
Scunthorpe C.E. Junior	131	126	257
Foxhills Secondary	312	318	630
Westcliffe Secondary	355	311	666
Riddings Secondary	176	169	345
Ashby Grammar	51	54	105
John Leggott Grammar	315	244	559
Scunthorpe Grammar	383	439	822
	6,315	6,146	12,461

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATIONS.

The number of immunisations in children under 5 years of age and the number of children born each year for the last five years are given in the table. The percentage of total births immunised is 54.72%.

	Children Immunised 0—5 years	Children Born
1954	629	1042
1955	689	997
1956	567	1093
1957	642	1154
1958	455	1164
	2982	5450

IMMUNISATIONS and VACCINATIONS, SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, MENTAL DEFECTIVES and HOME HELPS.

I am indebted to Dr. C. D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following information on these services:—

	Under 5 years at date of immunisation	Between 5 and 14 years at date of immunisation	Boosting Doses
Diphtheria Immunisation	67	153	575

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	Total
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation	104	90	13	6	2	9	—	224

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	Total
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immunisation	114	55	3	1	—	4	1	178

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	Total
Whooping Cough Immunisation	12	6	—	—	—	1	—	19

Smallpox.

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 or Over	Total
Vaccination	280	114	143	286	823
Re-Vaccination	1	2	11	198	212

Tetanus.

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 or Over	Total
Vaccination	—	1	2	1	4
Booster	—	—	—	—	—

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Number of school children vaccinated between October, 1957 and 31st December, 1958 800

No. of positive reactors 53

No. of Scunthorpe residents vaccinated at the Chest Clinic under the Contact Scheme during 1958 42

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1958.

AGE GROUPS	Number of Children				Physical Condition	
	Inspected	Found to require treatment (including cases under treatment, but excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with vermin)			(Satisfactory)	(Unsatisfactory)
		For Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	For any other condition recorded opposite	Total individual children requiring treatment		
Entrants (1st Periodic Exam. after admission to a maintained school)	1219	5	24	29	1128	91
Second Age Group (Children in first year of attendance at secondary school)	928	122	22	140	921	7
Third Age Group (Children in last year of attendance at school)	1048	168	22	182	1044	40
TOTAL	3231	295	68	351	3093	138

Number of Supervisory Examinations—2597.

Number of Special Examinations—14.

DEFECTS	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
SKIN	15	146	—	—
EYES				
(a) Vision	295	108	3	1
(b) Squint	12	42	—	—
(c) Other	2	46	—	—
NOSE AND THROAT...	2	50	—	3
SPEECH	—	107	1	4
LYMPHATIC GLANDS	1	155	—	—
HEART	4	57	—	—
LUNGS	2	14	—	1
DEVELOPMENTAL				
(a) Hernia	1	70	—	—
(b) Other	1	44	—	—
ORTHOPÆDIC				
(a) Posture	2	101	—	—
(b) Feet	4	204	—	—
(c) Other	2	353	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM				
(a) Epilepsy	2	10	—	1
(b) Other	1	11	—	—
PSYCHOLOGICAL				
(a) Development	—	31	4	—
(b) Stability	1	42	1	1
ABDOMEN	1	19	—	—
OTHER	7	146	1	1

Number of Normal Children—Boys 716, Girls 616.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Register of Mental Defectives in Scunthorpe as on 31st December, 1958.

	Males	Females	Total
In M.D. Institutions	23	18	41
In mental hospitals under Lunacy Act	4	2	6
Under guardianship	1	—	1
Under statutory supervision at home	59	33	92
Under voluntary supervision at home	13	18	31
	100	71	171
Of the patients under supervision:			
Number awaiting institutional care	12	5	17
Number attending occupation centre	15	15	30

HOME HELPS.

Number of Cases Attended	213
Number of Domestic Helps employed	30

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Area in Acres	Density (persons per acre)	No. of inhabited houses	Births		Deaths				Notified Infectious Disease	Notifications of Tuberculosis	Deaths from Cancer	Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population
							Under 1 year of age		At all ages					
					Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 population				
1921	27,790	7,961	3.49	5,531	906	32.60	77	86.00	308	11.00	391	79	18	.647
1926	32,820	7,961	4.12	6,457	678	20.60	31	45.00	268	8.20	509	81	30	.914
1931	33,990	7,895	4.30	7,548	616	18.10	51	83.00	349	10.20	431	65	34	1.000
1936	38,740	7,895	4.90	9,970	712	18.30	40	56.10	360	9.20	377	83	37	.955
1941	45,840	7,895	5.80	12,450	855	18.65	37	43.07	408	8.90	1,082	59	44	.959
1942	44,990	7,895	5.69	12,450	882	19.60	36	40.81	391	8.69	485	40	63	1.400
1943	44,830	7,895	5.69	12,450	970	21.63	46	47.42	389	8.67	866	68	48	1.070
1944	45,750	7,895	5.79	12,450	1,098	24.00	35	31.87	395	8.63	1,219	55	58	1.267
1945	46,010	7,895	5.82	12,442	968	21.04	37	38.22	404	8.78	982	80	53	1.151
1946	48,960	7,895	6.20	12,558	1,009	20.60	30	29.73	424	8.66	825	77	70	1.429
1947	50,220	7,895	6.36	12,702	1,163	23.15	35	30.09	415	8.26	1,243	89	54	1.075
1948	51,100	7,895	6.47	13,491	1,088	21.29	53	48.71	431	8.43	1,054	58	64	1.252
1949	52,030	7,895	6.58	13,919	1,022	19.64	45	44.03	445	8.55	724	52	74	1.422
1950	54,090	7,895	6.85	14,468	1,008	18.64	29	28.77	444	8.21	1,729	32	83	1.534
1951	54,030	7,895	6.84	15,081	1,030	19.06	28	27.18	474	8.77	2,054	49	61	1.129
1952	54,930	7,895	6.97	15,516	1,039	18.91	37	35.61	422	7.68	841	40	80	1.456
1953	55,850	7,895	7.07	16,183	1,060	18.98	23	21.69	484	8.66	905	44	85	1.522
1954	56,520	7,895	7.16	16,777	1,042	18.43	23	22.10	543	8.89	777	43	92	1.627
1955	57,440	7,895	7.27	17,390	997	17.36	33	33.09	468	8.15	1,891	40	87	1.514
1956	58,760	7,895	7.44	17,999	1,093	18.60	29	26.53	496	8.44	1,215	28	70	1.191
1957	59,490	7,895	7.54	18,384	1,154	19.39	28	24.26	517	8.69	769	34	100	1.681
1958	60,700	7,895	7.69	18,783	1,164	19.18	30	25.77	554	9.13	1,635	32	107	1.763

BIRTHS IN THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE.

Year	Total Births	Recorded Birth Rate	Registrar-General's Comparability Factor	Standardised Birth Rate	Rate per 1,000 (England and Wales)
1952	1,039	18.91	0.97	18.34	15.3
1953	1,060	18.98	0.97	18.41	15.5
1954	1,042	18.43	0.94	17.32	15.2
1955	997	17.36	0.94	16.32	15.0
1956	1,093	18.60	0.94	17.48	15.7
1957	1,154	19.39	0.93	18.04	16.1
1958	1,164	19.18	0.93	17.84	16.4

The total number of live births registered during the year was 1,164. This is a new record in that it is the largest number of babies ever born in the Borough. The previous best was 1,163 recorded in 1947.

580 of these were boys and 584 were girls. There were 59 illegitimate babies born and of these 28 were boys and 31 were girls.

The birth rate is higher than that of the country as a whole but there is a tendency for the country's birth rate to be increasing while that of Scunthorpe is more or less stationary at the moment.

Within the borough the ward distribution of new babies is uneven and Ashby ward, which is the biggest ward, had a birth rate of 28.41. This is nearly double that of most of the other wards. This year the West ward had the lowest birth rate with a figure of 11.91.

DEATHS IN THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE.

Year	Total Deaths	Recorded Death Rate	Registrar-General's Comparability Factor	Standardised Death Rate	Rate per 1,000 (England and Wales)
1952	422	7.68	1.34	11.29	11.3
1953	484	8.66	1.34	11.60	11.4
1954	503	8.89	1.36	12.09	11.3
1955	468	8.15	1.36	11.08	11.7
1956	496	8.44	1.48	12.49	11.7
1957	517	8.69	1.49	12.95	11.5
1958	554	9.13	1.49	13.60	11.7

A total of 554 persons died during the year, 328 were males and 226 were females. This is a record for the town because it is the highest number of deaths ever recorded. The death rate is also the highest for many years and is higher than that for the country as a whole. As regards the age at death 183 persons were over 75 years of age (33.03% of the total), 149 were in the 65—75 group (26.9%), 93 were in the 55—64 group (16.7%), 51 (9.5%) were in the 45—55 group. The total deaths between the ages of 5 and 44 years amounted to 43 (7.7%) and there were 35 deaths of children under 5 years of age (6.3%). 332 persons were over the age of 65 years of age when they died, this is 59.8% of all deaths.

The Registrar General classifies the deaths under 36 different causes and this year causes 17 and 18 share the top place with 85 deaths each. Cause 17 is popularly known as having a stroke and cause 18 is popularly referred to as having a coronary. After these comes cause number 14 which is cancer.

Some of the Registrar General's 36 causes can be grouped together easily and the largest of these groups is Heart Disease numbers 18, 19, 20, 21) which leads the field with 85 deaths. The next largest group is Cancer (numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14) with 107 deaths. After these come Strokes with 85 deaths and the Respiratory Diseases (numbers 22, 23, 24, 25) with 58 deaths. Deaths from violence (causes 33, 34, 35, 36) caused 27 deaths.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES FOR CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1958.

Cause No.		Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	—	3
2.	Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcol Infections	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Disease	—	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	6	5	11
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	22	1	23
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	2	2
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	2	2
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	51	18	69
15.	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	2	—	2
16.	Diabetes	—	4	4
17.	Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System	38	47	85
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	56	29	85
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	—	3
20.	Other Heart Disease	28	35	63
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	12	12	24
22.	Influenza	3	2	5
23.	Pneumonia	9	6	15
24.	Bronchitis	27	8	35
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	2	3
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	—	4
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	1	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	6	12
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	—	4
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1	1
31.	Congenital Malformations	6	4	10
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	30	30	60
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	7	3	10
34.	All Other Accidents	8	5	13
35.	Suicide	2	1	3
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	—	1	1
		328	226	554

DEATHS.

Group No. 32—"Other defined and ill-defined diseases" is a rather vague and too large group and has therefore been analysed further to give more precise information regarding its contents:—

Group 32.

Prematurity and other infant causes	18
Senility	14
Post-Operative Causes	10
Pernicious Anaemia	3
Appendicitis	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1
Malaena	1
Gall Stones	1
Polycythæmia Rubra Vera	1
Urethral Stricture	1
Myelitis of Cord	1
Intestinal Obstruction	1
Transverse Myelitis	1
Ureteric Lithiasis	1
Spastic Paraplegia	1
Pemphigus	1
Generalised Osteo Arthritis	1
Bacillus Coli Meningitis	1
Inguinal Hernia and Oedema	1
	60

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CAUSES OF DEATH BY REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS OF 36 GROUPS.

Cause No.	0—4		5—14		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—54		55—64		65—74		75 and over		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	—	11
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	8	—	8	—	2	—	23
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
14	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	4	2	12	6	16	4	13	5	69
15	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	4
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	6	5	15	12	14	26	85
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	11	5	15	2	17	9	11	13	85
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
20	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	8	10	5	14	20	63
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	7	6	5	24
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	5
23	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	4	15
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	2	8	2	7	4	35
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
28	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	12
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
31	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
32	10	9	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	4	7	9	60
33	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	10
34	1	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	13
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	20	15	2	1	7	3	12	3	8	7	34	17	60	33	96	53	89	94	554

INFANT MORTALITY.

Rate per 1,000 Births.

Year	Scunthorpe	England and Wales
1952	35.61	27.6
1953	21.69	26.8
1954	22.10	25.5
1955	33.09	24.9
1956	26.53	23.8
1957	24.26	23.0
1958	25.77	22.6

The Infant Mortality rate is the number of babies under one year old who die during the year related to the number of live births in the same year. This year 30 infants died and this gives a mortality rate of 25.77.

Infant Mortality—Ward Distribution.

	Males	Females	Total
Ashby	3	2	5
Brumby	3	5	8
Crosby	—	—	—
East	—	—	—
Frodingham	6	2	8
Park	2	3	5
Town	2	—	2
West	1	1	2
	17	13	30

Number of infants dying in hospital 26
(War Memorial 3, Maternity Home 18, Isolation Hospital 1, Children's Hospital, Sheffield 2, Women's Hospital, Sheffield 1, Buchanan Hospital Hastings 1).

Number of infants dying at home 4

NEONATAL MORTALITY.

The Neonatal Mortality Rate is the number of babies under 4 weeks of age who die during the year, related to the number of live births in the same year. This year 22 babies in this age group died, 19 in the first 7 days of life. 12 of these were due to Prematurity.

Neonatal Mortality Rate.

Year	England and Wales	Scunthorpe
1952	18.9	24.06
1953	17.7	10.38
1954	17.7	11.51
1955	17.3	22.06
1956	16.9	20.12
1957	15.6	15.59
1958	16.2	18.90

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1958.

Cause of Death	Sex	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total Deaths under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Broncho Pneumonia	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	M.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	M.	3	1	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	6
	F.	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Prematurity	M.	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
	F.	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Atelectasis	M.	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	F.	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Hæmolytic Disease	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Accidents	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Males	11	1	1	—	13	2	2	—	—	17
	Females	8	1	—	—	9	3	1	—	—	13
	TOTAL	19	2	1	—	22	5	3	—	—	30

PERINATAL MORTALITY.

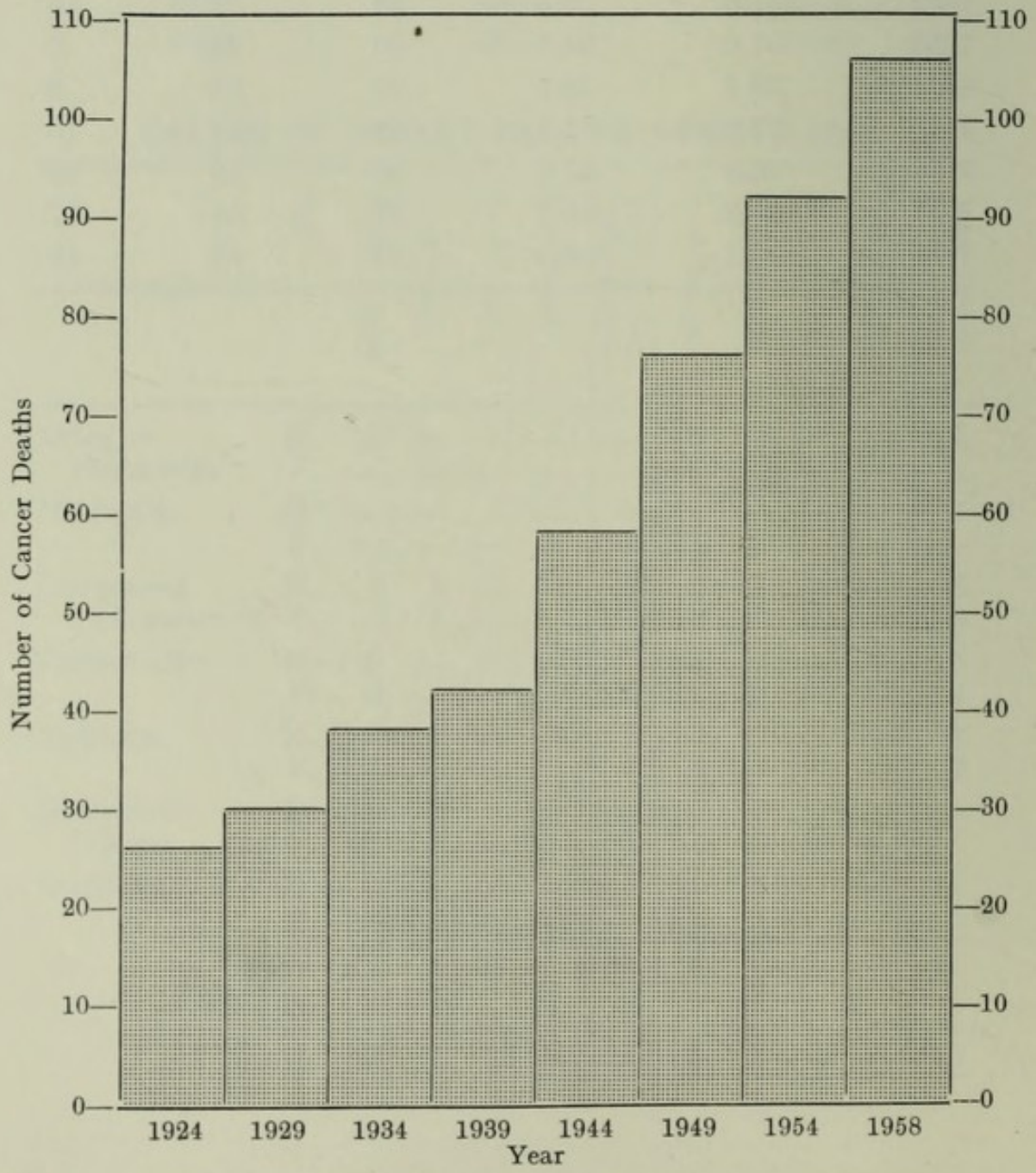
The Perinatal Mortality Rate is the number of babies who die in the 1st week of life added to the number of still-born babies related to the number of live and still births. This year 19 babies died in the first week of life and there were 24 still-births giving a total of 43 Perinatal deaths. The Perinatal Mortality Rate works out from this at 36.2 per 1,000 total live and still-births. This figure is near the national rate this year but it has varied a lot from year to year and has been as low as 24.5 in 1953 and it was as high as 46.7 last year.

Year	Perinatal Mortality Rate		Still Births	Total Perinatal Deaths	Under 1 week
	England and Wales	Scunthorpe			
1952	37.5	36.5	23	38	15
1953	37.0	24.5	20	26	6
1954	38.1	33.5	27	35	8
1955	37.6	35.1	30	49	19
1956	36.8	43.9	30	48	18
1957	36.2	46.7	37	54	17
1958	35.1	36.2	24	43	19

CANCER.

The number of deaths from cancer has been steadily increasing and this year the total number of deaths has reached another record peak of 107. This is 7 more than last year which was the previous highest. The number of deaths from cancer of the lung is just one less than the previous record of 24 recorded last year but there is still a record number of male deaths from cancer of the lung with 22 male deaths as against the previous highest of 21 males last year. The age incidence is still among the older people and 57 of the 107 deaths were in persons over 65 years of age. Very nearly 3 times as many males died of cancer as did females.

The step by step increase in the number of cancer deaths is shown in the graph which gives the annual deaths at 5 year intervals starting in 1924.



CANCER.

Year	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	Total
1951	9	10	6	5	31	61
1952	14	8	6	5	47	80
1953	15	4	20	4	42	85
1954	15	9	13	6	49	92
1955	19	4	10	6	48	87
1956	20	1	10	3	36	70
1957	24	7	15	4	50	100
1958	23	2	11	2	69	107

CANCER, 1958.

Year	Number of deaths from Cancer	Population of Scunthorpe	Cancer fatality rate per 1,000 population	Number of deaths from all causes	Percentage of deaths due to Cancer
1949	74	52,030	1.42	445	16.63
1950	83	54,090	1.53	444	18.69
1951	61	54,030	1.13	474	12.87
1952	80	54,930	1.45	422	18.95
1953	85	55,850	1.52	484	17.56
1954	92	56,520	1.63	503	18.28
1955	87	57,440	1.51	468	18.57
1956	70	58,760	1.19	496	14.11
1957	100	59,490	1.68	517	19.31
1958	107	60,700	1.76	554	19.31

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1958.

Age	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach		Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus		Malignant Neoplasm, Breast		Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus		Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
10—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
20—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
25—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
35—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
45—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	9	4
55—	1	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	21	8
65—	3	2	8	—	—	2	—	1	16	4	27	9
75—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	16	5
TOTAL	6	5	22	1	—	2	—	2	51	18	79	28

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of persons residing in Scunthorpe who attended the Clinic during 1958:—

	Males	Females
Syphilis (early)	—	—
Syphilis (latent)	1	2
Syphilis (congenital)	1	1
Gonorrhœa	8	4
Other Conditions	45	9
TOTALS	55	16

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Excluding Tuberculosis and Pneumonia, there were no deaths from any of the infectious diseases in the town. This was a measles year and 1,322 cases were notified. Measles has been recognised for years as coming in epidemic waves every two years or so, but during the last war and probably because of the large amount of movement of persons throughout the country it dropped its periodicity and remained with us with a fairly regular annual notified number of around the 800 mark. This continued from 1943—1947 when the disease once more reverted to its older habit of coming in waves and we have experienced 3 really big waves of measles, one in 1950 and 1951 with 1,169 notifications, one in 1955 and 1956 with 1,337 and one in 1958 with 1,322 notifications. The inter epidemic years were 1949 with 172, 1954 with 109 and 1957 with 437 notifications. As usual all but 3 of the cases were under 15 years of age. There were 120 notifications of Whooping Cough. This is the 4th year in succession that the number of notifications has remained low and it could be that the vaccination of infants against this disease, which is being carried out, is now beginning to have some effect. 63 of these cases were under school age but 56 were school children and one was an adult. There were 90 notifications of Scarlet Fever. It is 14 years since the notifications of Scarlet Fever exceeded 200 in a year. This disease remains mild and now causes few complications and is not at the moment a problem. 62 of these cases were school children.

There were 72 notifications of Dysentery. These were all sonne type and the number can be considered as fairly satisfactory. The notifications were scattered throughout the year and no one week had notifications reaching the double figures.

All the other diseases were notified in small numbers only. 3 cases of Meningococcal Meningitis were notified, 3 cases of Encephalitis, 3 cases of Erysipelas and 3 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

One case of Smallpox was notified but was later corrected to Chickenpox and therefore does not appear on the list of corrected notifications. However, it caused a considerable amount of work and the incident is reported more fully elsewhere in this report.

One case of Food Poisoning was notified during the year and this bore no relation to the extensive Food Poisoning outbreak due to bacterially infected pies which is also reported more fully elsewhere in this report and which was never officially notified at all.

For the last four years there have been no notifications of Diphtheria.

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1958 (corrected in cases of revised diagnosis).

	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total
Pneumonia	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	4	16
Whooping Cough	10	11	9	13	20	49	7	—	1	—	—	—	120
Scarlet Fever	1	1	7	9	10	52	8	2	—	—	—	—	90
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Dysentery	4	12	8	4	6	16	6	—	10	1	3	2	72
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Measles	35	136	169	145	207	613	14	1	1	—	1	—	1322
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	50	162	194	171	245	731	36	3	18	5	13	7	1635

TOTAL MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF ALL KNOWN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
Glandular Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Dysentery	9	4	16	1	6	2	5	1	10	7	11	32	104
Meningitis	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	9
Measles	—	—	3	2	1	1	1	3	12	120	466	994	1603
Tonsillitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	5
Scarlet Fever	15	18	24	7	6	3	4	—	4	20	23	15	139
Chicken Pox	14	1	8	1	3	4	22	3	1	2	8	4	71
Gastro Enteritis	1	2	1	2	2	2	6	10	13	4	5	6	54
Observations	24	10	54	9	33	5	93	10	19	30	31	56	374
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	4
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	4
Pneumonia	4	6	5	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	21
Whooping Cough	11	22	52	38	22	9	28	10	13	7	—	1	213
Mumps	13	80	141	57	8	14	10	—	1	7	3	—	334
Rubella	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	6
Impetigo	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	5
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Influenza	8	5	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	18
Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Broncho Pneumonia	12	2	3	1	1	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	26
Encephalitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suspected Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Pink Eye	—	—	5	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
Meningococcal Septicæmia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pupuric Rash	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	114	153	318	124	89	45	187	40	80	213	553	1116	3032

	Menin-gitis	Gastro-Enteritis	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox	Observa-tions	Dysentery	Polio-myelitis	Impetigo	Rubella	Mumps	Diarrhœa	Influenza	Ringworm	Pink Eye	Total
Ashby Junior Mixed	—	—	4	4	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	17
Ashby Infants	—	1	13	64	3	6	5	3	—	—	1	18	—	—	—	—	114
Ashby Girls	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Brumby Junior Mixed	—	—	4	1	2	—	7	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	19
Brumby Senior Boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Bushfield Road	—	—	6	58	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	174
Bottesford Junior	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Brigg Convent	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Crosby Junior	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Crosby Infants	—	2	9	36	6	—	3	6	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	92
Doncaster Road Boys	1	—	2	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10
Doncaster Road Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Frodingham Infants	1	1	7	185	19	19	16	12	—	1	—	71	1	—	—	—	333
Foxhills	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Grange Lane Infants	—	1	17	91	17	3	5	2	—	3	2	78	—	11	—	10	240
Grange Lane Junior	—	—	2	3	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Gurnell Street Infants	—	1	2	56	5	3	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	72
Gurnell Street Junior	—	—	—	4	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	11
Henderson Avenue Infants	—	1	8	101	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119
Henderson Avenue Junior	—	—	—	2	1	13	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	20
John Leggott Grammar	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Lincoln Gardens Infants	—	—	2	84	22	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	116
Lincoln Gardens Junior	—	—	1	1	7	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Lynton Preparatory	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Priory Lane Junior	—	—	3	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11
Priory Lane Infants	—	2	6	108	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	1	—	135
Riddings Infants	—	—	—	121	27	1	2	1	—	—	1	5	—	2	—	—	160
Riddings Senior	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Riddings Junior	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Riddings Grammar	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rochdale Road Junior	1	—	1	5	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Rochdale Road Infants	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6
St. Bernadette's	—	—	13	34	2	4	5	1	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	68
St. Hugh's	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
St. Luke's	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Westcliffe	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	4	12	106	997	145	69	98	40	4	4	4	320	1	19	1	10	1834

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NURSE'S CASES AND VISITS.

	Cases	Visits
Scarlet Fever	139	469
Pneumonia	21	4
Broncho Pneumonia	26	10
Erysipelas	4	5
Measles	1603	1548
Meningitis	9	13
Whooping Cough	213	715
Dysentery	104	267
Food Poisoning	1	2
Suspected Food Poisoning	11	30
Gastro Enteritis	54	50
Diarrhœa	5	8
Pemphigus	1	—
Mumps	334	266
Chicken Pox	71	71
Rubella	6	6
Poliomyelitis	4	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	3
Encephalitis	1	2
Smallpox	1	3
Meningococcal Septicæmia	1	2
Glandular Fever	2	2
Pink Eye	10	1
Pupuric Rash	1	1
Ringworm	1	—
Tonsillitis	5	3
Influenza	18	—
Bronchitis	4	2
Impetigo	5	1
Observations	374	384
	3032	3876
Vaccinations	155	

TUBERCULOSIS, 1958.

Year	New Cases			Cases on Borough Register		Deaths		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1949	50	2	52	384	106	17	1	18
1950	31	1	32	325	72	13	2	15
1951	45	4	49	310	56	7	1	8
1952	35	5	40	299	56	5	3	8
1953	37	7	44	258	48	6	—	6
1954	39	4	43	260	53	9	2	11
1955	36	4	40	297	43	6	—	6
1956	21	7	28	293	54	5	2	7
1957	32	2	34	312	56	2	—	2
1958	26	6	32	333	62	3	1	4

Age	New Cases Notified during 1958				Deaths during 1958			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—	6	2	2	—	1	—	—	—
35—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
55—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	19	7	4	2	3	—	—	1

There were 26 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and 6 notifications of non-pulmonary cases. Of these 23 were males and 9 were females and the majority were in adults over twenty years old. 6 were in persons under twenty years of age and 26 were over twenty years of age. 3 of the 4 deaths were in men and all the deaths were in persons over the age of twenty-five years.

In 1929, thirty years ago the comparative figures were 37 pulmonary notifications and 31 non-pulmonary. Of these 36 were males and 32 were females. Of this total 29 were under twenty years of age and 39 were over twenty years of age. In 1929 there were 22 deaths. Of these 14 were males and 8 were females, 18 were pulmonary deaths and 4 were non-pulmonary and 3 of the deaths were in persons under the age of twenty and 5 were under twenty-five years. 17 were over the age of twenty-five years.

There has been a marked improvement in all the tuberculosis statistics and the figures relating to females have improved more than those relating to the males. Children in general are now a much more favoured group and the incidence of tuberculosis in all persons under twenty has diminished more than that of persons over twenty.

B.C.G. vaccination of secondary school children is now being carried out in the town and 800 children were vaccinated in 1957 and 1958.

PNEUMONIA.

Deaths due to Pneumonia.

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Males	5	5	8	8	10	11	10	10	8	9
Females	6	4	10	6	10	5	6	9	8	6
	11	9	18	14	20	16	16	19	16	15

Deaths due to Pneumonia—Age and Sex Distribution, 1958.

	Males	Females	Total
0—	1	—	1
1—	1	1	2
5—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—
35—	—	1	1
45—	1	—	1
55—	—	—	—
65—	2	—	2
75—	1	2	3
85 and over	3	2	5
	9	6	15

There were 16 notifications of Pneumonia and 15 deaths from it. This is now the only notifiable infectious disease that continues to cause an appreciable number of deaths annually and which shows little tendency to improve. It continues to attack mainly the very young and the very old and 3 of the deaths were in children under 5 years of age while ten were in persons over 65 years of age.

SMALLPOX.

On Monday, 5th May a notification of a case of Smallpox was received from a General Practitioner. The case was a 30 year old Arab male living in the Borough.

Course of Events.

As subsequently ascertained by enquiry the following sequence of events was established. On Monday, 14th April this man and a friend visited Sheffield and stayed one night there. On Tuesday night, 15th, they travelled to South Shields arriving there on the morning of the 16th and stayed at a house where two children were suffering from Chickenpox, and as it happens the General Practitioner in attendance on the children warned the men that they might get Chickenpox from the children.

Owing to language difficulties it was at first understood that these men travelled on the weekend of 21st and 22nd and this point was not accurately cleared up until Tuesday, 6th May after the Medical Officers of Health of Sheffield and South Shields, who were contacted on Monday, had had time to check up the contacts in their own areas. The importance of the dates is that Chickenpox has an incubation period of 3 weeks between contact with infection and development of the rash, whereas Smallpox has an incubation period of 14 days.

On Thursday, 1st May the Arab, while at work, visited the works sick quarters complaining of a cough. He was seen by a nurse, he had no rash and no temperature and was given some cough mixture.

On Friday, 2nd, he visited the surgery of his General Practitioner and was put off work with a written certificate of Chickenpox which he handed in to the Ministry of National Insurance.

On Saturday, 3rd, he was visited at his house by another doctor in the group practice who said he was a Chickenpox and should stay in bed.

On Sunday, 4th, he was seen by a third doctor in the group practice who said the man was seriously ill and should be in hospital considering the social conditions (he was a lodger living with 16 other people in a small house).

The doctor telephoned the Fever Hospital, spoke to the Matron and asked for the case to be admitted as a seriously ill Chickenpox and was refused. The doctor insisted that the case must go to some hospital and that it could possibly be a Smallpox. He was contacted about an hour later by phone by the Area Consultant for Smallpox, who came and saw the case with the General Practitioner, diagnosed Smallpox and transferred the case to the Smallpox Hospital that evening. He also left word that he would like all the contacts in the house transferred to the hospital so that they could be adequately supervised. All the contacts, 13 in number, all adults and mostly Arabs, agreed to go and were removed in two ambulance loads on the afternoon of Monday, 5th. Three people were left in the house. Those were the owner, his wife and his young daughter aged 2 years.

On Wednesday, 7th, a report from the Central Virus Reference Laboratory cast a doubt on the diagnosis and on the morning of Thursday, 8th, a final report from the laboratory said that the case was definitely not Smallpox.

On Friday, 9th, the contacts were returned from the Smallpox Hospital and on the 21st May a final diagnosis of Chickenpox was received from Hospital on the Arab. He was discharged from Hospital on May 24th.

Action Taken.

On Monday morning, 5th May, the following persons were contacted by phone and informed of the case:—

1. Alderman H. Spencer
2. Dr. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health
3. Dr. Geffen, Ministry of Health
4. Dr. Croll, Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln
5. Dr. Thomas, Works Medical Officer.

Dr. Geffen arranged to come to Scunthorpe immediately and arrived about 6 p.m. He stayed for two nights and left for London about 9 a.m. on Wednesday, 7th. During this time he visited the house, visited the case, saw Dr. Cormac and the Area Consultant and generally advised on the extent, direction and type of control measures which would be most suitable to our local circumstances. He was most helpful in all respects.

Dr. Croll arranged for 3,000 doses of vaccine to be made available immediately and ensured that future supplies would be adequate.

The following notice was inserted in the local press and appeared in the Scunthorpe Evening Telegraph on the 7th and in the Scunthorpe and Frodingham Star (weekly newspaper) on the 9th.

"NOTICE—SMALLPOX.

A suspected case of smallpox has occurred in Scunthorpe. As a precautionary measure, vaccination free of charge will be available to people requiring it. People wishing to be vaccinated should ask their own doctor, or the Public Health Department at High Street East, Scunthorpe.

S. CHILDS,

Medical Officer of Health."

Dr. Thomas, the Works Medical Officer willingly agreed to vaccinate all the works contacts.

Vaccinations.

Arrangements were made to run vaccination clinics and these were held on Monday and Tuesday in the Health Department and subsequently, with the co-operation of Dr. Cormac, in Parkinson Avenue Clinic on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

All the staff of the Health Department, the Ministry of National Insurance and the Ministry of Labour were vaccinated on their premises. All the staff at Brumby Isolation Hospital were vaccinated by the hospital doctor.

A total of 1323 doses were distributed and used. All known contacts were offered vaccination.

Steam Disinfection.

Dr. Geffen and the Area Consultant agreed that steam disinfection should be used and all bedding and clothes were steam disinfected at Brumby Hospital. The house was also disinfected room by room. The certificate the man handled was withdrawn.

Search for Contacts.

The Public Health Inspectors took over the duty of finding the contacts of the case who was assumed to have been infectious from Monday, 28th April until he was removed to hospital on May 4th. Much of this work was done by Mr. Allen, the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, who can make himself understood by our coloured community fairly easily.

Houses and shops were checked for contacts as were the doctor's surgery and the early morning 'buses on which the patient travelled to work.

The family living in the house was visited daily until Thursday.

In all, our list of known contacts amounted to 461.

Vaccination State of the Population.

The following table gives the recorded number of vaccinations, re-vaccinations and births from 1949—1956:—

Year	Vaccinations	Re-vaccinations	Births
1949	186	12	1022
1950	257	40	1008
1951	257	36	1030
1952	194	27	1039
1953	211	35	1060
1954	243	23	1042
1955	256	31	997
1956	198	30	1093
8 Yrs.	1802	234	8291

In these 8 years 1802 persons were vaccinated and 234 were re-vaccinated.

In the same 8 years there were 8291 births in the town. This means that less than a quarter of our young people are protected against smallpox. There is still no known drug which is of any great advantage in smallpox and the best treatment of an individual susceptible contact is immediate vaccination, within the first 3 days of contact if possible.

It is an interesting reflection on the imperturbility of the population of Scunthorpe that there was no overwhelming rush for vaccination and it appears that smallpox has now lost its scare value locally.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAK.

Bacterial food poisoning outbreaks tend to occur during the warmer months of the year because the germs which cause them grow faster in warm conditions and much more slowly in cold conditions. Some of these germs form poisons as they grow and the faster they grow the more poison they form, and the more of this poison which a person may swallow the more severe and long lasting is the illness caused. These germs like to grow on such things as cooked meat and meat pies, and if a pie happens to become infected and is then kept nice and warm for a few hours, as for example in a shop window on a sunny day, the germs will have multiplied so much and formed so much poison that anyone eating the pie will be seriously ill. If on the other hand a similarly infected pie is kept in a refrigerator or a really cool place the germs may remain so inactive that when the pie is eaten no symptoms at all will occur.

Therefore the longer an infected pie is kept in warm conditions short of re-cooking it, the more dangerous will it be to the consumer. Such infected pies can be quite deadly while still appearing to be in all respects fresh, moist and luscious, and simply bulging with consumer appeal.

Of course meat pies, and for that matter all food, should be kept free from these dangerous organisms so that they go stale and inedible from old age before they become poisonous and it is for this reason that the various Food Hygiene Regulations have been brought out. All these regulations insist on cleanliness of the operator because it is usually true that the dangerous germs come from an infected person at some stage or other in the food preparing process.

Food poisoning is not now a mysterious disease presenting a baffling problem to the doctors of the world. It is a simple disease with simple causes and simple prevention but it is increasing in volume in this country year by year in spite of this knowledge because more and more food in ever increasing variety is being sold ready prepared for consumption by more and more people than ever.

Previously when mother made a meat pie it was a small one soon eaten by the family and it did not have time to go bad even if infected, and the number of persons at risk was very small indeed. Nowadays a large pie making firm will make hundreds of pies in a day and if these are infected they may have time to go wrong before or after they are sold, and the number of people at risk is much greater.

Scunthorpe has been very fortunate so far as food poisoning outbreaks are concerned and the one which occurred this year was the largest since the war. The outbreak was first reported on Friday the 4th July when the alert and co-operative Medical Officer of one of the local steelworks reported by 'phone that four men had collapsed at work after eating pies, and that one was seriously ill and had been admitted to the local Isolation Hospital. Two of the men resided within the Borough boundary and were investigated. The

other two resided in one of the adjoining rural districts and the information was passed over to the Medical Officer of Health of the district. From these investigations the following description of the outbreak was obtained. The first case occurred at least a fortnight before the outbreak was reported.

Cases 1, 2, 3 and 4.

On the 20th June a pork pie was bought from the retail shop of a local firm of wholesale and retail pie makers. This pie was eaten on the evening of the 21st June and all four persons suffered from severe diarrhœa, vomiting and abdominal pains. They were treated by their own doctor.

Case 5.

On the 27th June this case was admitted to the Isolation Hospital suffering from diarrhœa and vomiting after eating a pork pie. The Hospital diagnosis was gastro-enteritis.

Case 6.

This case bought a pork pie on the 28th June and ate it on the 30th June, suffered from diarrhœa and vomiting and abdominal pains and required treatment from the doctor.

Case 7.

This case bought a pork pie on the morning of the 2nd July, ate it straight away and had to be sent home from work by ambulance and was treated by the general practitioner.

Case 8.

This person bought some boiled ham from the same firm on the 3rd July and had abdominal pains and diarrhœa requiring treatment by the doctor.

Cases 9 and 10.

Were two of the four men who collapsed at work and also became the actual starting point of the investigation.

Case 9 bought a small pork pie from the mobile van of the same firm on the 3rd July and ate it at lunch time on that day. He had severe abdominal pains, diarrhœa and vomiting at 3 p.m. and was sent home by ambulance. His own doctor visited him at 4 p.m. when he was vomiting blood and had blood stained diarrhœa and was delirious. He was admitted to the local Isolation Hospital which diagnosed him as gastro-enteritis.

Case 10.

This case bought a small pork pie from the same firm on the 3rd July and ate it at lunch time on the 4th July. He had the same symptoms of pain, vomiting and diarrhœa and was sent home by ambulance in a collapsed condition.

Cases 11 and 12.

On the 8th of July a message was received from the Medical Officer of Health of West Ham stating that a person in his area had received a food parcel from Scunthorpe which had contained a pork pie, that two persons had shared the pie and that both had been admitted to hospital dangerously ill with diarrhœa and vomiting on the 3rd July and that the organism isolated both from the pie and from the patients was Staphylococcus Aureus. The pie was found on inquiry to have been bought fresh on the 1st July.

Cases 13 to 25.

The Medical Officer of Health of the adjoining district who was informed of the two cases in his area traced a further eleven cases which occurred between the 4th and the 5th of July and were all traced to the eating of some six pies from the same maker as the rest.

Cases 26, 27 and 28.

On the 1st August a further three cases occurred in a village near Scunthorpe and were investigated by the Medical Officer of Health of the area. These three cases had all eaten pies from the same maker and had been taken ill with diarrhœa. The same germ was recovered from these patients as had caused the rest of the cases.

The germ which caused the trouble was the Staphylococcus and this germ is very common indeed. It is the usual cause of pimples on the face, boils in the nose, ears or hands, styes in the eye or septic cuts or wounds of any part of the body. These Staphylococci can now be accurately classified into a large number of types in the laboratory so that it is now easy to say whether the germ which is isolated from one source is the same type as that isolated from another, and in the outbreak the phage type was 6/47/53. The investigations which were carried out were first directed towards finding out what germ, if any, was causing the trouble and then when this was discovered, to finding out how the pies were being infected, and lastly what could be done to prevent the germs from getting into the pies. At the same time the problem of protecting the public had also to be dealt with.

By using the services of the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln all the pies and bits of pies gathered from the persons who had been taken ill were examined and samples of fæces from the affected persons were examined. At the same time all the personnel of the bakery and all the utensils and equipment were tested for the presence of the germs and the methods of manufacture of the pies were gone into in detail. The management was most helpful and a great deal of extra cleaning of premises and equipment was carried out and hand-bowls of a harmless disinfectant were made available to the staff in each of the various food preparing rooms in the bakery. From all these tests no definite carrier of the germ was found, but on the 10th July it was learned that one employee who usually helped in the pie making was on holiday and it was also found that

this person had had a cut finger. This person was traced to a holiday camp and was found on test to be a nasal carrier of the germ, but that the hand was completely healed.

The method of making the pies was that the jelly was added to the pies after they were cooked and the jelly at this stage was hot enough to handle and pour into the pies but cool enough to offer a happy home to any germs which might get in, and that it was never again heated to sterilisation point but was allowed to cool in the pies which were then sent out to the retailers. The pies themselves before the addition of the jelly could be accepted as being sterile because they had just been baked in the ovens. A slight alteration of the process whereby the jelly was kept at nearly boiling point and added to the pies before it could cool was made by the management and pie eating in Scunthorpe once again became an unpenalised pleasure.

The further small outbreak of cases 26, 27, 28 was undoubtedly caused by the same germ.

These pies were baked on the 28th July and sold on Thursday the 31st and the cases occurred on the 1st August. No further cases were reported and a further intensive check-up of the bakery proved to be satisfactory.

Food Poisoning is a notifiable infectious disease, but not one of these cases was actually notified in Scunthorpe. Two of the cases were serious enough to be admitted to the local hospital but the hospital failed to investigate them sufficiently to be able to give the correct diagnosis. This did not happen in West Ham where an efficient hospital had the organism identified, the correct diagnosis made and the local medical officer of health informed in the minimum of time.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING.

1. (a) **Food Poisoning Notifications** (Corrected) **as Returned to Registrar General**

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
1	—	—	—	1

(b) **Cases Otherwise Ascertained**

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	11	—	11

(c) **Fatal Cases**

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	—	—

2. **Particulars of Outbreaks**

	No. of Outbreaks		No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Family Outbreaks	Other Outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent Identified*	—	1	—	11	11
Agent Not Identified	—	—	—	—	—

* Staphylococcus Aureus.

3. **Single Cases**

	No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent Identified	—	—	—
Agent Not Identified	1	—	1

COLOURED POPULATION.

The 1956 Health Report contains the findings of a survey of the housing conditions of the coloured people in the town. These figures were brought up to date in July of this year and the information so obtained is given. It is very important to remember that these people move around very freely and the numbers vary from week to week.

Fourteen further houses have been taken over and one house has ceased to be occupied, making a total of 24 houses so occupied as against 11 in 1956.

These are the houses where it has been possible to gain information as to lodgers but it may be that there are a few houses occupied by coloured families without any lodgers and also houses where a coloured person is taken as a border.

At present all the houses belong to owner occupiers but four appear also to have a joint ownership.

In the following tables the 1956 figures are given in brackets for ease of comparison.

14 (4) houses owned by single foreigners

8 (5) houses owned by foreigners married to English women

2 (0) houses owned by foreigners married to their own country women.

The total population was 169 (108) comprising:—

Pakistani	102	(52)
Somali	15	(11)
Arabs	16	(12)
Indians	13	(6)
West Indians	1	(7)
West Africans	1	(1)
English Women	12	(10)
Children	9	(9)
	169	108

Occupants	1 adult	2 adults	2 adults 1 child	2 adults 3 children	3 adults	4 adults
23 Living Rooms	11	8	2	—	2	—
59 Bedrooms	16	21	4	1	13	4
Total—82 Bedrooms	27	29	6	1	15	4

Only 5 (6) houses were noted as being overcrowded according to the permitted number allowed under the Housing Act, but certain

individual rooms were occupied by more than two people. None of these five houses were the same ones as the six which were found to be overcrowded in 1956.

It would appear that whilst the number of coloured people in the town has increased, the increased number of houses occupied has eased the overcrowding problem. Were bedrooms only to be used for sleeping however, the question of overcrowding would remain serious. Two of the 23 living rooms used for sleeping were also used for communal feeding.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

During the whole of the year the six standard gauges were used for carrying on the survey of atmospheric pollution in the town, which was first started in 1938, and figures are now available for the years 1938—1947, 1954, 1955 and 1958.

The atmosphere of Scunthorpe must be accepted as being fairly heavily polluted according to these surveys and it should therefore be possible to make considerable improvements in the degree of pollution by the intelligent use of devices to prevent the formation of pollution or to trap the pollution at sources before it is allowed to escape. The average monthly amount of total solids registered at the six stations varies from 20.1 tons per month at the Technical College to 93.71 tons per month at the Health Depot. These figures are not good by comparison with other areas and figures as low as less than a ton a month are regularly obtained from clean moorland or seaside areas remote from large industrial areas.

Small country towns and villages seldom show figures of more than 5 tons per square mile per month.

Some of the large cities, including London, give figures which are considerably better than those of Scunthorpe on the average.

The figures for 1958 show the heaviest pollution so far and they show that the town is slowly but surely becoming more and more polluted so far as the air is concerned. However, this year the new Clean Air Act has been instituted and it is hoped that this will mean that so far as Scunthorpe is concerned the high tide of atmospheric pollution has been reached.

The problem in Scunthorpe is not simple. Some of the pollution definitely comes from the smoky fire of the ordinary domestic chimney, but also much of it comes from the smoky fire of the ordinary railway engine and the smoky exhausts of cars, 'buses and lorries. The industrial exhausts from the large steelworks and from the nearby Keadby Power Station do not add a great deal of smoke but they do add large quantities of fine grit, ash and coloured fume to the general total of atmospheric pollution. Even the wind blowing the dust from the streets or from the ploughed fields surrounding the town add their quota of pollution to the air.

The cure for the problem is simple and easy. It is prevention at the source in every case, but the application of the cure is not quite so easy because complete prevention may be impossible, and a compromise is the only alternative.

During the year the use of oxygen in the steel making process in the works has increased greatly and has caused the production of large quantities of red fume. This increased use of oxygen appears to have come to stay and therefore we can expect the visible fume to become a permanent feature of our town, but we can also expect the industry to co-operate and find the best compromise possible by using all practicable means of trapping the fume at source. It is likely that in this instance there will be enthusiastic co-operation because the fume consists almost entirely of pure iron and since the whole of the vast iron works are designed to extract iron from the ore it will remain a very apparent condemnation of their efficiency that having obtained the iron and purified it they then proceed to blow quantities of it up the chimney again to be carried back and resettle on the very ore fields from which it has already been extracted with such expenditure of labour and money.

The smoke from the railway engines is already being tackled by replacement of the steam engines by diesel or electric engines.

The pollution from the domestic chimneys in the town can be solved by the formation of smoke control areas where only approved types of smokeless fuels may be used, and plans are well in hand for a series of these areas to be put into operation, so that ultimately much of the town will be free from the nuisance of domestic smoke pollution.

The pollution from petrol and diesel driven road vehicles can be kept to a minimum by efficient maintenance and the use of clean fuels.

The figures for the yearly survey are given in detail for each of the six stations and for each month of the year. The total figures for matter deposited and for sulphur are then given in two separate tables, and finally the yearly averages are given for all the stations and all the years available in two short tables.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1958.
BRUMBY HOSPITAL.

Month	Station Rainfall collected in milli-metres	Figures in tons per square mile									Lead Peroxide Method
		Insoluble Matter			Included in Soluble Matter			Totals			
		Tarry matter	Ash	Other Combustible matter	Lime as Ca++	Chlorine as Cl′	Sulphate as SO_4	Total undissolved matter	Total dissolved matter	Total dissolved and undissolved matter	M.g. of SO_3 per 100 sq. cm. per day
January	48	0.03	6.87	1.33	1.26	1.36	2.75	8.23	7.89	16.12	2.54
February	72	0.07	10.81	2.69	1.53	1.46	3.74	13.57	10.23	23.80	2.11
March	43	0.17	30.56	6.26	3.23	3.03	6.49	36.99	17.58	54.57	2.38
April	8	0.14	15.57	2.65	1.50	0.78	2.79	18.36	6.97	25.33	1.70
May	43	0.03	19.05	4.28	2.38	0.88	4.15	23.36	12.38	35.73	1.04
June	97	0.03	46.89	17.44	4.62	1.22	6.73	64.36	19.48	83.84	1.31
July	101	0.07	7.17	2.70	4.69	0.78	6.02	9.94	19.88	29.81	1.13
August	75	0.03	15.84	4.83	2.92	1.33	4.93	20.70	16.08	36.79	0.99
September	39	0.03	31.79	6.97	3.77	0.61	5.71	38.79	14.96	53.75	1.08
October	35	0.07	9.45	1.67	1.33	0.99	3.20	11.19	7.62	18.80	1.73
November	17	0.14	17.17	1.70	2.45	1.02	4.86	19.01	11.76	30.77	2.48
December	70	0.10	26.86	4.66	3.57	1.60	7.48	31.62	18.43	50.05	2.56

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1958.
NORTH LINDSEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Month	Station Rainfall collected in milli-metres	Figures in tons per square mile									Lead Peroxide Method
		Insoluble Matter			Included in Soluble Matter			Totals			
		Tarry matter	Ash	Other Combustible matter	Lime as Ca + +	Chlorine as Cl′	Sulphate as SO_4	Total undissolved matter	Total dissolved matter	Total dissolved and undissolved matter	M.g. of SO_3 per 100 sq. cm. per day
January	43	0.10	3.72	1.25	0.51	1.18	1.38	5.07	5.10	10.17	2.24
February	53	0.03	3.82	1.08	0.61	1.28	2.36	4.93	6.22	11.15	1.22
March	34	0.17	8.81	2.03	1.72	2.03	3.18	11.01	8.55	19.56	2.12
April	6	0.07	4.62	1.15	0.68	0.54	1.62	5.84	4.22	10.07	1.16
May	47	0.10	5.84	1.49	1.08	0.84	2.13	7.43	5.00	12.43	0.94
June	96	0.07	25.54	4.42	2.63	1.22	4.49	30.03	12.40	42.43	1.56
July	101	0.10	10.37	5.88	1.66	0.78	3.61	16.35	13.88	30.23	0.83
August	68	0.07	9.09	7.26	1.52	0.54	2.97	16.42	15.27	31.69	0.68
September	40	0.03	29.02	4.56	1.89	0.61	3.28	33.61	9.63	43.24	1.35
October	37	0.03	4.76	1.15	0.98	0.84	2.36	5.94	5.74	11.69	1.28
November	18	0.03	8.58	1.15	1.15	0.71	2.84	9.76	7.03	16.79	1.90
December	65	0.03	9.63	1.72	1.38	1.15	3.55	11.38	8.72	20.10	2.07

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1958.
POLICE STATION.

Month	Station Rainfall collected in milli-metres	Figures in tons per square mile									Lead Peroxide Method
		Insoluble Matter			Included in Soluble Matter			Totals			
		Tarry matter	Ash	Other Combustible matter	Lime as Ca++	Chlorine as Cl′	Sulphate as SO_4	Total undissolved matter	Total dissolved matter	Total dissolved and undissolved matter	M.g. of SO_3 per 100 sq. cm. per day
January	50	0.10	5.82	1.15	1.63	1.83	3.49	7.07	10.33	17.40	2.80
February	74	0.07	12.66	3.05	2.07	1.15	4.67	15.78	12.66	28.44	2.42
March	44	0.20	19.57	4.33	3.01	1.69	6.50	24.10	16.35	40.46	2.59
April	9	0.03	8.16	2.61	0.98	0.54	2.17	10.80	5.99	16.79	0.71
May	53	16.93	0.13	4.27	2.40	1.35	4.30	21.33	12.66	34.00	1.28
June	107	0.03	20.55	5.83	3.39	1.63	6.70	26.41	16.15	42.56	1.45
July	114	0.10	15.54	7.18	2.54	1.15	4.77	22.82	14.66	37.48	1.05
August	No reco	rd taken	—jar br	oken in	transit						
September	37	0.07	19.23	3.18	3.32	0.95	5.69	22.48	14.09	36.57	1.40
October	36	0.07	6.43	1.46	1.69	1.49	3.66	7.96	9.55	17.51	1.88
November	17	0.03	13.48	1.79	2.44	1.32	5.00	15.30	12.29	27.60	2.68
December	73	0.13	27.80	4.37	4.06	2.23	8.67	32.30	20.76	53.06	2.59

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1958.
FOXHILLS SCHOOL.

Month	Station Rainfall collected in milli-metres	Figures in tons per square mile									Lead Peroxide Method
		Insoluble Matter			Included in Soluble Matter			Totals			
		Tarry matter	Ash	Other Combustible matter	Lime as Ca^{++}	Chlorine as Cl'	Sulphate as SO_4	Total undissolved matter	Total dissolved matter	Total dissolved and undissolved matter	M.g. of SO_3 per 100 sq. cm. per day
January	57	0.10	8.84	1.32	1.15	1.29	2.95	10.26	7.42	17.67	1.94
February	94	0.03	13.48	2.17	1.96	1.93	3.76	15.68	11.99	27.66	1.36
March	47	0.14	13.10	2.74	1.49	1.08	3.05	15.98	8.87	24.85	1.04
April	12	0.03	6.67	1.93	0.91	0.88	2.20	8.63	6.57	15.20	1.56
May	48	0.03	11.72	2.88	1.56	0.98	2.57	14.63	7.92	22.55	0.77
June	112	0.03	14.97	5.38	2.47	1.42	4.60	20.38	12.43	32.81	0.88
July	115	0.07	10.05	4.03	1.90	0.88	3.69	14.15	12.77	26.92	0.84
August	52	0.03	6.50	4.50	1.27	0.67	3.20	11.03	8.77	19.81	0.83
September	40	0.07	8.06	3.89	1.93	0.61	3.12	12.02	9.51	21.53	0.71
October	36	0.07	3.69	1.08	1.02	0.91	2.34	4.84	6.26	11.11	1.47
November	19	0.07	9.31	2.03	1.59	0.78	3.89	11.41	9.48	20.89	1.59
December	72	0.10	11.65	2.88	2.00	1.29	5.35	14.63	12.70	27.33	1.77

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1958.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT DEPOT.

Month	Station Rainfall collected in milli-metres	Figures in tons per square mile									Lead Peroxide Method
		Insoluble Matter			Included in Soluble Matter			Totals			
		Tarry matter	Ash	Other Combustible matter	Lime as Ca++	Chlorine as Cl′	Sulphate as SO_4	Total undissolved matter	Total dissolved matter	Total dissolved and undissolved matter	M.g. of SO_3 per 100 sq. cm. per day
January	43	0.14	24.35	4.05	2.33	1.59	3.95	28.54	12.80	41.35	2.03
February	90	0.07	34.59	6.32	4.32	2.30	8.89	40.98	23.71	64.69	1.90
March	47	0.24	7.31	16.58	6.08	1.42	11.01	88.13	27.26	115.39	2.22
April	14	0.17	20.98	4.25	1.79	0.95	3.04	25.40	9.56	34.96	1.24
May	48	0.14	45.67	11.72	4.05	1.11	6.65	57.53	17.19	74.72	0.97
June	107	0.10	93.40	31.59	6.82	1.93	10.07	125.09	29.52	154.61	1.40
July	107	0.10	47.02	20.10	5.00	1.08	7.30	67.22	31.92	99.14	1.01
August	64	0.03	34.49	15.20	3.45	0.81	4.56	49.72	14.70	64.42	0.99
September	32	0.03	83.84	16.52	5.10	0.91	8.78	100.39	22.36	122.76	1.05
October	32	0.07	14.71	3.31	1.96	1.22	4.32	18.09	11.31	29.40	1.46
November	17	0.07	16.18	7.80	4.19	1.18	9.05	74.05	21.92	95.97	1.90
December	74	0.14	58.74	5.91	5.84	1.49	12.06	64.79	28.92	93.71	1.92

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1958.
SEWAGE WORKS.

Month	Station Rainfall collected in milli-metres	Figures in tons per square mile									Lead Peroxide Method
		Insoluble Matter			Included in Soluble Matter			Totals			
		Tarry matter	Ash	Other Combustible matter	Lime as Ca + +	Chlorine as Cl′	Sulphate as SO_4	Total undissolved matter	Total dissolved matter	Total dissolved and undissolved matter	M.g. of SO_3 per 100 sq. cm. per day
January	42	0.07	4.70	0.87	1.43	0.97	3.10	5.64	7.40	13.04	1.61
February	55	0.03	7.44	1.10	0.77	1.23	1.90	8.57	5.34	13.91	1.37
March	31	0.07	4.70	1.10	0.77	1.73	2.13	4.87	6.14	11.01	1.02
April	9	0.10	8.14	1.73	1.00	0.60	2.27	9.97	6.14	16.11	1.23
May	45	0.07	5.17	1.56	0.97	0.70	2.30	6.80	6.00	12.81	0.72
June	93	0.03	9.40	1.67	1.97	0.97	5.47	11.10	11.41	22.51	0.77
July	109	0.10	37.09	13.34	1.70	0.57	3.98	50.53	14.07	64.60	0.78
August	88	0.03	3.90	1.44	1.60	0.66	3.61	5.37	8.84	14.21	0.68
September	34	0.03	5.47	1.47	1.60	0.60	3.07	6.97	8.27	15.24	0.53
October	35	0.03	4.40	0.94	1.00	0.80	2.67	5.37	6.44	11.81	1.21
November	18	0.01	17.01	1.47	2.20	0.63	4.74	18.58	11.34	29.91	1.47
December	74	0.03	9.31	2.03	2.20	0.93	5.07	11.37	12.11	23.48	1.36

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1958.

Total Solids Deposited							
1958	Sewage Works	Brumby Hospital	Technical College	Health Depot	Police Station	Foxhills School	Totals
January	13.04	16.12	10.17	41.35	17.40	17.67	115.75
February	13.91	23.80	11.15	64.69	28.44	27.66	169.65
March	11.01	54.57	19.56	115.39	40.46	24.85	265.84
April	16.11	25.33	10.07	34.96	16.79	15.20	118.46
May	12.81	35.73	12.43	74.72	34.00	22.55	192.24
June	22.51	83.84	42.43	154.61	42.56	32.81	378.76
July	64.60	29.81	30.23	99.14	37.48	26.92	288.18
August	14.21	36.79	31.69	64.42	——	19.81	166.92
September	15.24	53.75	43.24	122.76	36.57	21.53	293.09
October	11.81	18.80	11.69	29.40	17.51	11.11	100.32
November	29.91	30.77	16.79	95.97	27.60	20.89	221.93
December	23.48	50.05	20.10	93.71	53.06	27.33	267.73
Totals	248.64	459.36	259.55	991.12	351.87	268.33	
Averages	41.44	76.56	43.26	165.18	64.38	44.72	

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1958.

Lead Peroxide Method (M.g. of SO_3 per sq. cm. per day)

1958	Sewage Works	Brumby Hospital	Technical College	Health Depot	Police Station	Foxhills School	Totals
January	1.61	2.54	2.24	2.03	2.80	1.94	13.16
February	1.37	2.11	1.22	1.90	2.42	1.36	10.38
March	1.02	2.38	2.12	2.22	2.59	1.04	11.37
April	1.23	1.70	1.16	1.24	0.71	1.56	7.60
May	0.72	1.04	0.94	0.97	1.28	0.77	5.72
June	0.77	1.31	1.56	1.40	1.45	0.88	7.37
July	0.78	1.13	0.83	1.01	1.05	0.84	5.64
August	0.68	0.99	0.68	0.99	1.03	0.83	5.20
September	0.53	1.08	1.35	1.05	1.40	0.71	6.12
October	1.21	1.73	1.28	1.46	1.88	1.47	9.03
November	1.47	2.48	1.90	1.90	2.68	1.59	12.02
December	1.36	2.56	2.07	1.92	2.59	1.77	12.27
Totals	12.75	21.05	17.35	18.09	21.88	14.76	
Averages	2.12	3.51	2.89	3.02	3.65	2.46	

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1958.

Yearly Averages in Tons per Square Mile of Total Solids Deposited.					
	1938	1947	1954	1955	1958
Britannia Corner	22.62	32.95	——	——	——
Brumby Hospital	17.85	29.81	18.42	47.80	38.28
Santon	162.53	89.12	——	——	——
Old Police Station	——	60.46	——	——	——
New Health Depot	——	——	28.02	51.95	82.59
Sewage Works	——	——	16.56	17.07	20.72
Foxhills School	——	——	14.33	21.64	22.36
New Police Station	——	——	17.61	25.31	31.99
Technical College	——	——	11.01	16.56	21.63

Lead Peroxide Method (M.g. of SO_3 per 100 sq. cm. per day) Yearly Averages.			
	1954	1955	1958
Sewage Works	1.07	1.05	1.06
Brumby Hospital	1.48	1.58	1.75
Technical College	1.11	1.45	1.45
Health Depot	1.37	1.64	1.51
Foxhills School	1.29	0.99	1.23
Police Station	1.67	1.79	1.82

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.

Atmospheric Pollution.

133 visits were made to boiler houses etc., in connection with atmospheric pollution.

Visits have been made to the various steelworks and work has been done in close co-operation with the Alkali Inspector.

One application for exemption under Section 1 of the Clean Air Act was granted for a period of 6 months.

HOUSING.

New Houses.

477 houses were completed during the year, 325 by the local authority and 152 by private builders.

Sub-Standard Houses.

During the year 6 houses were the subject of Demolition Orders (227 Ashby High Street, 1 Collum Lane, 1a Park Street, 14 Crosby Road, 16 Old Crosby and 14 High Street East). 2 houses were demolished after purchase by the Council and the issuing of Unfitness Orders (1 and 2 Green's Terrace West). 4 houses were demolished as a result of informal action (Manor House Farm, 5 and 14 Old Brumby Street and 220 Ashby High Street). 8 houses were closed following Closing Orders (42 and 44 School Road, 15 and 17 Trafford Street, 17 Gilliatt Street, 1 and 2 Walker's Terrace and 28 High Street).

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government confirmed a Compulsory Purchase Order on 9 houses which had been the subject of a local inquiry the previous year.

Rent Act.

During the year 42 applications were made for Certificates of Disrepair and all but 5 were approved. 28 certificates were issued and 14 undertakings accepted. 21 certificates were cancelled on completion of work.

Hostels.

Brigg Road—accommodation for			128
British Railways	,,	,,	40
Firth Brown	,,	,,	15

The need for hostel accommodation appears to be diminishing. Only one hostel, which is in fact a modern one, has been fully occupied during the year. The other two have remained practically empty.

Caravans.

The municipal caravan site was increased to take another 13 caravans. The site which now accommodates 63 has continued to remain full. The extensions were completed in October and it was impossible even then to provide accommodation for all on the waiting list. At that time the number on the list was 8, but at the end of the year it had increased to 20.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES—INCOME, 1958.

	Hosezene Receipts			W.C. Receipts			Number of persons using Wash-ups	Receipts			Number of persons using Weighing Machines	40% Weighing Machine Receipts			Total Receipts		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Market Hill (Ladies)	83	6	3	301	0	11	1,374	17	2	6	7,638	12	14	5	414	4	1
Market Hill (Gents.)	—	—	—	99	6	6	4,466	71	14	2	18,716	31	3	5	202	4	1
Britannia Corner (Ladies)	91	6	3	331	16	8	1,036	12	15	10	15,506	25	8	3	461	7	0
Britannia Corner (Gents.)	—	—	—	118	15	9	2,581	42	3	0	40,276	67	2	2	228	0	11
Cole Street (Ladies).....	—	—	—	21	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	3	9
Cole Street (Gents.).....	—	—	—	25	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	11	1
Furnace Arms (Gents.)	—	—	—	21	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	11	10
Cottage Beck (Ladies)	—	—	—	8	19	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	19	0
Cottage Beck (Gents.)	—	—	—	11	5	3	—	—	—	—	3,355	5	11	6	16	16	9
Ashby Road (Ladies)	2	0	6	25	4	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	4	6
Ashby Road (Gents.)	—	—	—	22	5	2	—	—	—	—	5,187	8	12	7	30	17	9
Ashby Turn (Ladies)	2	4	7	30	13	5	—	—	—	—	1,365	2	5	2	35	3	2
Ashby Turn (Gents.)	—	—	—	17	17	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	10
TOTAL	178	17	7	1,035	11	2	9,457	143	15	6	92,043	152	17	6	1,511	1	9

Electric Shavers have been installed in the Market Hill and Britannia Corner Conveniences. Tenders for new conveniences at Avenue Vivian were accepted and work will be commenced during 1959.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION.

There are now only 10 houses with pail closets. The remaining houses are all provided with water closets and with the exception of 67 are all connected to the main sewerage system. These 67 houses are connected either to cesspools (23) or septic tanks (44).

During the year a new sewer was laid in the Scotter Road area and as a result it was possible for cesspools at 51 houses to be abolished and main drainage provided.

Public Baths.

17 samples of baths water were sent for bacteriological examination with satisfactory results. 15 samples were sent for chemical analysis and 2 were found to be unsatisfactory.

I am indebted to the Baths Superintendent, Mr. E. Oates, for the following information:—

"Attendances January—December, 1958:—

Swimmers			Season Tkt	Slipper		Swimming
Adults	Juniors	Juveniles	Holders	Baths	Schools	Clubs
21,141	41,643	22,986	4,985	14,890	22,281	13,251

Grand Total of 141,177 Bathers."

"The 100,000 gallons of water in the swimming pools are maintained in the highest standard of purity and quality by the most up-to-date methods and equipment through filtration and sterilisation by break-point chlorination.

The problem of maintaining the purity of swimming pool water is very complex, for the same water is re-circulated and open to contamination from the bathers, the pool surround and indeed from the atmosphere. Chlorination is the proven method of destroying water-borne diseases throughout the bath.

Further purification is achieved by means of a series of highly effective filters which remove impurities of all kinds from the water.

The pumps and filters etc. at the Scunthorpe Baths can take approximately 27,000 gallons per hour, and the water in the pools is moving constantly through the filtering, sterilising and heating processes."

REFUSE AND SALVAGE.

1. Refuse.

Approximately 27,000 tons of refuse have been collected and disposed of during the year at Brigg Road Tip. This amount of refuse was collected from 20,359 premises. The cost of collection and disposal is 1d. per ton less than last year.

In addition 2,000 tons of rubbish have been taken to the tip by private traders in the town. Disposal is carried out by the controlled tipping method.

The Allis Chalmers tracto-shovel purchased during the previous year is still doing excellent service in the excavation of soil for covering up, and consolidating the refuse. Approximately 41,000 cubic yards of soil have been excavated, thereby providing valuable tipping space.

2. Salvage.

The following table gives the amounts of salvage collected and the value:—

Material	Weight				Value		
	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	1342	18	1	0	11,275	4	7
Aluminium		5	3	0	30	3	9
Scrap Tyres	2	2	3	0	12	16	6
Rags	28	14	0	0	574	0	10
Bags	3	5	3	18	23	18	1
Rugs		7	2	0	1	17	6
Carpets	5	8	2	10	26	2	11
Copper		2	0	7	12	7	6
Brass		1	1	7	5	5	0
Lead		1	2	3	4	8	7
Baled Tins	17	9	0	0	117	15	9
Mixed Scrap	9	18	1	0	42	12	8
Wood Wool	2	2	2	0	31	17	6
	1412	17	1	17	12,158	11	2

There is a slight increase in income and tonnage over the previous year.

The waste paper quota system has continued operation throughout the year thereby limiting sales.

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURN, 1958/59.

1. Operational Statistics.

Area of the Borough	7,895 acres
Population (mid 1958 estimate)	60,700
Total Refuse Collected	27,000 tons
Weight per 1,000 population per day	24.37 cwts.
Number of premises	20,359
Average haul to point of disposal	2½ miles
Total refuse disposed of	29,000 tons

2. Cost Statement.

Revenue Account	Collection £	Disposal £	Total £
Gross expenditure	31,529	14,750	46,279
Gross income	400	11,244	11,644
Net cost	31,129	3,506	4,635
Unit Costs:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
* Gross cost per ton	21 6	6 11	28 5
† Net cost per ton	23 0	2 5	25 5

*—Labour and transport costs only.

†—All expenditure.

Rodent Control—Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Rodent Operative visited 44 premises owned by the local authority, 1,340 dwelling houses, 96 business premises, and 20 premises classed as agricultural property. There were 47 special visits made by Public Health Inspectors. There were no major infestations during the year.

The sewers received their usual test baiting and normal baiting during the year. Out of 181 manholes test baited only 11 showed part takes, and in the 295 manholes which received normal baits no takes of any description were noted.

It would appear from these results that the prevalence of rats in the sewers is still on the decrease.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

The 3 registered premises were inspected and no contraventions noted.

FOOD HANDLING.

General.

342 visits were made to the various food premises in the town and 40 contraventions were abated. These occurred at 16 grocers' shops, 7 butchers' shops, 1 cafe, 1 dairy and 1 mobile shop. The contraventions were of a minor nature being mainly concerned with the provision of first aid boxes, nail brushes and the display of notices etc. However, 5 wash bowls and 3 separate sinks all with hot and cold water were provided, and hot water was installed over a further 2 existing sinks.

Bakehouses.

The 16 bakehouses in the town were inspected during the year and all were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Fried Fish and Chip Shops.

No contraventions were found in 47 fried fish and chip shops.

Butchers Shops.

111 visits were paid to the 56 butchers' shops in the town and contraventions were remedied in 3 shops.

Travelling Shops.

The number of mobile shops touring the town continues to increase and every endeavour is made to inspect them.

Dairies.

The two dairies in the town continue to produce and supply heat treated milk.

Raw milk arrives in suitable tankers at one dairy and is processed immediately. At the other dairy the milk arrives in churns and is sampled regularly.

85 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk were bacteriologically examined and 42 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test. These failures were from 21 producers. The milk of 6 of the producers failed on three consecutive occasions which necessitated many visits by the County Milk Production Officer.

Ice Cream.

Loose ice-cream is retailed in the town by one local and three outside producer/retailers. The vans, which were all found to be clean, are provided with wash-hand basins and hot and cold water.

Cafes and Snack Bars.

There are at present 24 premises where a person can obtain some kind of a meal in the town. These are divided into 3 groups.

1. Cafes used solely for the service of main meals 5
2. Cafes attached to other buildings 11
3. Snack Bars 8

Visits were made during the year and all premises found to be clean and satisfactory.

Registered and Other Food Preparing Premises.

There are 41 premises registered for the preparation of meat and fish products classified as 31 butchers' shops, 7 bakehouses, 1 fried fish and chip shop and 2 wet fish shops.

There are also three other types of food premises, viz.: 1 mineral, 1 sweets and 1 crisps. These are also satisfactory.

During the year a modern factory for the killing and dressing of poultry was opened. The birds are hand killed, bled and machine plucked in the works and the present output is approximately 1,000 per day. Refrigerators are provided and the carcases are stored until required for sale. Regular inspections are made to the premises.

Shops.

The number of shops continues to increase and the present position is that there are 946 premises, comprising 395 houses and shops, 117 lock-up shops attached to dwelling houses and 434 separate lock-up shops.

This total includes 200 grocers, 24 greengrocers and 37 confectionery shops, which are regularly visited to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Inspections are also carried out at night and weekends to see they comply with the hours of closing under the Shops Act.

Slaughterhouses.

There are two slaughterhouses in the town. One owned by a private trader and the other owned by the Corporation and leased to the Fatstock Marketing Corporation. Both are in good condition and well kept.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Meat Inspection.

The meat killed in the town still continues to receive 100% inspection at the two slaughterhouses. This has necessitated a certain amount of overtime being done by the Inspectors. Dressed carcases etc., killed and inspected in other towns which is sold in the Borough receives regular checking.

There was again an increase in the number of beasts and pigs killed at the abattoir and pigs killed at the private slaughterhouse, whilst the number of sheep and calves killed at the abattoir showed a decrease.

The total weight of meat condemned during the year was approximately the same as in the previous year.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, 1958.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered during the year.

Month	Beast	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Private Slaughter-house (Pigs)
January	395	10	6	512	942	522
February	379	16	—	347	803	438
March	495	7	2	558	1,015	546
April	497	12	2	497	722	465
May	355	9	3	451	929	386
June	439	14	—	314	698	362
July	443	7	—	573	782	396
August	492	5	1	636	865	416
September	399	4	—	484	817	522
October	471	9	2	575	1,313	589
November	354	8	—	535	870	524
December	452	8	1	702	1,458	633
TOTALS	5,171	109	17	6,184	11,214	5,699

UNFIT MEAT SURRENDERED.

The following table shows the amount of meat surrendered after examination, giving the weight in pounds and the disease or cause of unfitness.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Tuberculosis	3660	4295	1201	1784	3658	2990	2836	2976	3336	4210	3824	2009	36779
Abscesses	401	507	490	573	587	755	428	631	716	632	950	426	7096
Arthritis	74	21	62	5	111	91	26	27	77	31	92	52	669
Actinobacillosis	60	60	450	180	120	150	210	180	120	150	330	150	2160
Bruising and Broken	193	45	131	91	84	197	401	—	59	29	84	59	1373
Cysticercus Bovis	104	154	171	30	39	1178	262	347	435	292	98	119	3229
Dropsy and Emaciation	245	603	179	325	129	40	—	—	64	336	35	20	1976
Fevered	330	—	—	75	—	—	—	84	—	—	570	84	1143
Septicæmia	—	537	452	2209	220	505	—	46	64	165	40	63	4301
Inflammation and Pneumonia	2735	2559	2824	2724	1812	2502	2081	2196	1932	2239	2323	1362	27307
Parasitical Infestation	1092	1156	1248	916	876	752	1257	1396	1319	1586	1420	758	13776
Other Conditions	657	116	340	2477	50	154	40	847	45	498	116	458	5798
	9569	10053	7548	11389	7686	9314	7541	8730	8167	10168	9882	5560	105607

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED, 1958.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,171	109	17	6,184	17,033
Number inspected	5,171	109	17	6,184	17,033
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcases condemned	7	6	3	26	35
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2,362	83	3	219	4,048
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	45.8	81.7	35.3	3.9	23.9
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcases condemned	16	—	—	—	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	385	32	—	—	704
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	7.8	29.4	—	—	4.2
Cysticercosis:					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	151	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	151	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Other Foods.

Whilst inspecting premises in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations, due regard is paid to food either exposed for sale or deposited for the purpose of sale. Frequent visits are made to the stalls in both Public Markets as well as keeping a check on food in mobile shops, warehouses, etc.

The inspectors are called to food shops and warehouses to check over old stock and to issue certificates of unfitness as required. A total of 2 tons 5 cwts. of tinned goods etc. were surrendered as unsound and disposed of on the Council's controlled tip.

Milk.

The following licences are in force:—

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised"	2
Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)"	2
Dealer's (Steriliser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised"	2
Dealer's supplementary licence authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised"	164
Dealer's supplementary licence to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	2

Bacteriological Examination.

The following are the results from the 341 samples of milk taken during the year:—

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	84	1	85
T.T. (Pasteurised)	86	—	86
Sterilised	85	—	85
Tuberculin Tested	43	42	85
	298	43	341

Biological Examination.

The following are the results from the 120 samples of milk taken during the year:—

	Satisfactory	Brucella	T.B.	Total
Ungraded	55	12	—	67
Tuberculin Tested	53	—	—	53
	108	12	—	120

Gerber Samples.

Number examined	192
Number deficient in fat	11
Number deficient in solids-not-fat	43

Follow-up samples were taken and it was found necessary to take a formal sample in one instance.

Ice Cream.

(a) Bacteriological Examination.

29 samples of ice cream were sent for bacteriological examination. 73 were Grade 1, 7 were Grade 2, 3 were Grade 3 and 6 were Grade 4.

The unsatisfactory samples were loose ice cream produced outside the town and the appropriate local authorities have co-operated to ensure an improvement in the cleanliness.

(b) Chemical Examination.

8 samples were sent for chemical analysis and the fat contents were noted as well above the required standard.

FOOD SAMPLING.

106 samples of food and drugs (102 informal) were taken during the year under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Details are as follows:—

Item	Formal	Informal	Total
Almond Flavour	—	3	3
Arrowroot	—	1	1
Boracic Acid Crystals	—	3	3
Beef Sausage	—	3	3
Beef and Pork Sausage	—	2	2
Cake Mixture	—	1	1
Camphorated Oil	—	3	3
Cough Mixture	—	3	3
Clotted Cream	—	1	1
Currants	—	3	3
Cream	—	1	1
Double Cream	—	1	1
Fishcakes	1	—	1
Glycerine	—	3	3
Ground Ginger	—	3	3
Gregory's Powder	—	2	2
Ground Almonds	—	3	3
Ice Cream	—	8	8
Lard	—	4	4
Milk	—	13	13
Olive Oil	—	3	3
Pork Dripping	—	3	3
Plain Flour	—	3	3
Pickled Onions	—	2	2
Pork Sausage	—	9	9
Potted Beef Paste	1	—	1
Potted Meat Paste	2	—	2
Raisins	—	3	3
Rice	—	3	3
Saccharin	—	2	2
Sponge Cake Mixture	—	1	1

Item	Formal	Informal	Total
S.R. Flour	—	2	2
Salmon Paste	—	1	1
Sultanas	—	3	3
Sweetened Sponge Mixture	—	1	1
	4	102	106

The following table shows the results of the unsatisfactory samples:—

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample	Formal/ Informal	Report	Action taken
2891	Plain Flour	Informal	Deficient in Creta Praeparate to extent of 88 m.	The Vendor was warned.
2906	Pork Sausage	Informal	60.3% meat. Deficient in meat to 7.2%	The Vendor was warned.

WATER.

39 samples of water were taken from various parts of the town and sent for bacteriological examination with satisfactory results. 2 samples of water from a private bore connected to one of the steelworks were also bacteriologically examined and proved satisfactory.

14 samples of water were chemically examined with satisfactory results.

There are three houses only which are not connected to the public supply.

The following information has been supplied by the Borough Engineer:—

Consumption of Water in the Borough of Scunthorpe.

	Consumption for the year gallons	Average daily consumption gallons	Consumption in galls. per head per day
Domestic	648,317,000	1,776,211	29.3
Metered	167,636,000	459,276	7.5
TOTAL	815,953,000	2,235,487	36.8

Consumption of water in the Parish of Roxby-cum-Risby, which is included in the statutory area of supply—

Consumption for the year—8,682,000 gallons.

Consumption of water supplied by the Corporation Undertaking outside the Statutory Area (Glanford Brigg Rural District)—

Consumption for the year—5,872,000 gallons (approximately) (part estimated)

Total consumption for the year, including Scunthorpe, Roxby-cum-Risby and parts of Glanford Brigg Rural District—

830,507,000 gallons.

Summary of "Take" from the sources of supply.

Source of Supply	Total per year —gallons	Average per day —gallons
Corporation Works:		
Appleby Pumping Station	16,768,000	46,000
North Lindsey Water Board	813,739,000	2,229,000
TOTAL	830,507,000	2,275,000

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

During the year, 303 inspections have been made of factories and workplaces.

Defects Found.

Particulars	Number of Defects: Found	Remedied
Sanitary Conveniences:		
(a) Insufficient	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	4	4
	8	8

Factories and Workplaces in the Borough, 1958.

Type	With Power	Without Power
Bakehouses	12	1
Boot and Shoe Repairers	8	—
Boot Manufacturers	1	—
Cycle Repairers	2	1
Concrete Products	1	—
Cellulose Spraying	1	—
Clothing Manufacturers	4	—
Dairies	2	—
Dressmaking	8	—
Egg Packing	1	—
Engineers	10	—
Firewood	2	—
French Polishers	—	2
Food Manufacturers	22	—
Gas Works	1	—
Iron and Steel and Subsidiary Companies	31	—
Joinery and Upholstery	24	1
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	4	1
Marine Stores	—	2
Manufacturing Chemist	1	—
Mineral Waters	1	—
Paper Baling	1	—
Plumbing and Glazier	5	—
Printers	7	1
Radio and Electrical Repairs	11	—
Photographers	—	1
Scale Repairs	1	—
Stone Masons	2	1
Saddlery	—	1
Tinsmith	1	—
Vehicle Repairs	48	—
Wagon Repairs	4	—
Watch Repairs	2	—
Wreath Making	—	1
	218	13

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections	3,396
Number of Nuisances Abated	2,172

	Ashby	Brumby	Crosby	East	Frodingham	Park	Town	West	Total
No. of Informal Notices	234	143	61	53	201	104	125	56	977
No. of Statutory Notices	1	—	3	13	11	—	9	—	37
No. of Complaints	31	14	18	36	38	12	23	27	209

Total Number of Nuisances Abated during the year:—

(1) Abated as a result of informal action	2089
(2) Reported to Council:	
Statutory Notices issued	37
Statutory Notices not issued	15

DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED.

	After Informal Action	After Statutory Notice
Refuse	—	—
Drainage	619	—
Poultry and Animals	—	—
Miscellaneous Nuisances	49	3
Housing Defects remedied	618	65
Nuisances from smoke	32	2
Dustbins renewed	652	4
Water Closets repaired	52	8
Houses provided with sinks and water inside	16	1
Cesspools abolished and main drainage provided	51	—

DISINFECTION, Etc.

Rooms disinfected	80
(a) Tuberculosis	—
(b) Other Infectious Diseases	80
Number of premises subject to disinfestation	39

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Closets.

Number of houses with privy vaults in Borough	—
Number of houses with pail closets in Borough	10
Number of houses with water closets in Borough	18773
Number of water closets substituted for pail closets and privy vaults	—

HOUSING, Etc.

Number of new houses erected during the year:

1. By local authority	325
2. By other local authority	—
3. By other bodies or persons	152

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:

1. Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1757
2. Number of inspections made for the purpose	3396

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	881

Acting under Statutory Powers during the year:

(a) Proceedings under Section 9 and 10 of Housing Act 1936:

1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
2. No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) by owners	—
(b) by local authority in default of owners	—

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	37
2. No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) by owners	29
(b) by local authority in default of owners	1

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936:

1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	8
2. No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	*8
3. No. of dwelling-houses subject to undertakings or Closing Orders	8

*—2 purchased by Council and unfitness orders served.

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936:

1. No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .... —
2. No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit .... —

(e) Proceedings under Sections 25 and 26 of the Housing Act 1936:

1. No. of Clearance Orders made .... —
2. No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof .... —

Overcrowding—Housing Act 1936, Part IV:

(a) 1. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .... —
2. No. of persons concerned in such cases .... —

(b) 1. No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .... —
2. No. of families dwelling therein .... —
3. No. of persons dwelling therein .... —

IMPROVEMENTS.

Defects	Wards								
	Ashby	Brumby	Crosby	East	Frodingham	Park	Town	West	Total
Ceilings repaired	6	3	1	1	2	—	3	1	17
Walls repaired	6	—	8	11	10	3	9	2	49
Floors, wood	2	—	8	14	9	2	7	—	42
Window cords renewed	8	—	—	40	10	—	14	8	80
Windows and frames repaired	11	1	2	12	3	4	5	—	38
Doors and frames repaired	7	1	4	8	3	1	1	—	25
Fireplaces	6	—	3	8	9	5	12	—	43
Coppers	1	—	—	2	1	—	6	1	11
Smoke nuisances	6	—	2	7	8	—	11	—	34
Roofs repaired	6	2	3	17	10	4	17	3	62
Eaves gutters repaired	3	2	6	18	6	2	22	4	63
Rain water fall pipes repaired	—	—	4	9	1	1	10	—	25
Brickwork to walls	4	2	3	5	3	3	6	1	27
Chimney pots and stacks repaired	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	—	8
Dampness remedied	13	6	16	52	21	10	59	8	185
Dustbins renewed	204	107	46	31	967	103	26	42	656
Drains cleansed	103	90	54	59	59	45	107	88	605
Drains repaired	2	—	1	2	6	—	1	2	14
W.C. seats renewed	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	6
W.C. walls renewed	1	—	1	1	3	1	5	—	12
W.C. floors repaired	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	6
W.C. roofs repaired	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	6
W.C. ceilings repaired	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
W.C. pedestals renewed	2	—	1	6	3	—	4	—	16
W.C. cisterns renewed	—	—	3	—	5	—	3	—	11
New sinks and water supply	6	—	3	2	2	—	4	—	17
Sinks renewed	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	6
Sink waste pipes repaired	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Inspection chambers repaired	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	1	7
Burst pipes repaired	1	—	1	1	9	—	—	—	12
New bathrooms	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	6
Yard pavings	4	1	4	4	2	1	11	—	27
Cesspools abolished and main drainage provided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51
	403	216	177	320	293	188	362	213	2172