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Borough of Scunthorpe

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH
AND
SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE TOWN
1959

C.M.O.'s Rpt. Scunthorpe 1959
Miss Elliott - 327CA22 FEB 1961 13 MAR 1961

1959.

BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE

(Mayor—COUNCILLOR A. MOORE).

Public Health Committee

Chairman—ALDERMAN H. SPENCER.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR C. A. WATSON.

ALDERMAN MRS. A. EYRE.

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. S. ABRAHAM.

COUNCILLOR K. ASHWORTH.

COUNCILLOR MRS. A. CROPPER.

COUNCILLOR G. McQUADE.

COUNCILLOR T. K. PARKINSON.

COUNCILLOR N. PRICE.

COUNCILLOR G. R. SPENCE.

COUNCILLOR J. P. TIERNEY.

COUNCILLOR MRS. V. WILMSHURST.

Ex-Officio Member of Committee—

COUNCILLOR A. MOORE, *Mayor*.

Public Health Department

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SCUNTHORPE, Lincs.

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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., CERT. MEAT INSP.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors—

DAVID C. BARNES (H.M.F. 8.10.59).

MALCOLM J. WHITEHEAD.

JOHN S. SOWERBY (Commenced 9.10.59).

Cleansing Superintendent—

CHARLES E. WARD.

Infectious Diseases Nurse—

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

Chief Clerk—

ALLAN SYLVESTER.

Clerks—

Miss PAMELA J. CARNABY.

Miss MARGARET BURKS.

Miss CHRISTINE A. STAMP (Commenced 10.8.59).

School Medical Clerk—

Mrs. MARCIA J. MORTON.

To the

CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The year 1959 has progressed smoothly so far as the Health Department is concerned. As usual the town has proceeded to set up some new records and this year there is a new peak in the total number of babies born. Notifications of Whooping Cough, Tuberculosis and Pneumonia set new low records and the various death rates are reasonably satisfactory. The one black spot of the year centres round the high number of babies dying from infectious diseases in a year when there has been a relatively low incidence of disease. These babies appear to have been the innocent victims of our remote and bureaucratic system of hospital control and this raises the old moral problem of who is responsible, which was never more clearly posed than when it was asked "Could Hitler be held responsible for the deaths of many Jews whom he had never seen or heard of, simply because he was the nominal head of a system"?

The population increased by 1,140 to reach a new record total of 61,840. This was made up of a natural increase (births - deaths) of 719 and a migration increase of 431.

The new Mental Health Act, 1959 became law and will increase the Health Committee's responsibilities when delegation of powers is obtained under the Local Government Act of 1958.

Under the Clean Air Act the Health Committee exercised its powers to hold a Clean Air Exhibition in four new houses on the Riddings estate to show how a Smoke Control Area could be worked. It then declared a Smoke Control area in the Riddings estate. A considerable number of objections were received and a Ministerial inquiry will be held before any further progress can be made. A second Smoke Control Area was also declared in the Scotter Road area where much of the new building in the town is taking place.

For the last six months of the year a different type of atmospheric pollution reading consisting of daily filtering of the air and measuring of the deposit has been started and the results are given elsewhere. These show that Scunthorpe's air is capable of much improvement.

All the water supplied to the town is now subjected to a softening process at source.

During the year 31 old houses were either closed or demolished and 491 new houses were completed.

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 1959.

Area of the Borough	7,895 acres
Population (Mid 1959 Registrar General's estimate)	61,840
Population increase	1,140
Number of Inhabited Houses (December 1959 rate books)	19,208
Density of Population per acre	7.83
Rateable Value	£1,084,880
Product of a Penny Rate	£4,439
Live Births—	
Number (a) Legitimate M. 614 F. 565	
(b) Illegitimate M. 30 F. 27	1,236
Rate per 1,000 population	19.99
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	4.61
Stillbirths—	
Number (a) Legitimate M. 14 F. 10	
(b) Illegitimate M. 1 F. 4	29
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	22.92
Total Live and Still Births	1,265
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) M. 18 F. 14	32
Infant Mortality Rates—	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	25.89
Legitimate „ „ „ legitimate live births	26.29
Illegitimate „ „ „ illegitimate „ „	17.54
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	16.18
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	16.18
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	38.7
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	Nil

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN INDIVIDUAL WARDS

Ward	Estimated Popu- lation	Births				Deaths			
		M.	F.	Total	Rate	M.	F.	Total	Rate
Ashby	16,948	249	243	492	29.02	78	48	126	7.43
Brumby	9,849	82	75	157	15.94	34	33	67	6.80
Crosby	3,641	40	31	71	19.50	25	19	44	12.08
East	2,390	18	18	36	15.06	13	8	21	8.79
Frodingham	10,384	94	88	182	17.53	53	33	86	8.28
Park	7,410	45	51	96	12.96	46	17	63	8.50
Town	3,598	35	35	70	19.46	15	16	31	8.62
West	7,620	81	51	132	17.32	44	35	79	10.37
	61,840	644	592	1,236		308	209	517	

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	217	176	393
February	193	158	351
March	177	156	333
April	144	161	305
May	152	168	320
June	147	124	271
July	104	75	179
August	114	110	224
September	137	122	259
October	139	102	241
November	162	125	287
December	140	103	243

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE—NEW CLAIMS.

Monthly Totals.

January	1,433
February	1,745
March	2,341
April	1,299
May	764
June	697
July	526
August	660
September	1,039
October	1,043
November	1,160
December	1,240
	13,947

MIDWIFERY AND NURSING SERVICES.

The following table gives details of cases nursed and visits paid during 1959:—

CASES NURSED.		VISITS PAID.	
Midwifery	382	Midwifery	6,576
Maternity	42	Maternity	731
General	984	General	43,727
Maternity Home	680	Maternity Home	2,352
Maternal Complaints	—	Casual	599
Miscarriage	1	Ante-Natal	3,609
		Others	8
	2,089		57,602

Public Mortuary.

99 bodies were received during the year and 93 post-mortem examinations were performed.

SCUNTHORPE SCHOOLS, 1959.

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 1959:—

	Number on Roll		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Ashby County Infants	108	82	190
Ashby County Junior	221	216	437
Ashby Girls' Secondary	—	481	481
Priory Lane County Infants	141	147	288
Priory Lane County Junior	206	195	401
Lincoln Gardens County Infants	123	109	232
Lincoln Gardens County Junior	249	230	479
Grange Lane County Infants	163	156	319
Grange Lane County Junior	229	241	470
St. Bernadette's R.C.	250	254	504
Riddings County Infants	153	140	293
Riddings County Junior	121	124	245
Rochdale Road County Junior	134	176	310
Bushfield Road County Infants	107	100	207
Brumby County Junior Boys	354	—	354
Brumby County Junior Girls	—	361	361
Brumby Boys' Secondary	534	—	534
Crosby County Infants	159	129	288
Crosby County Junior	221	205	426
Doncaster Road Girls' Secondary	—	415	415
Doncaster Road Boys' Secondary	434	—	434
Henderson Avenue County Infants	149	111	260
Henderson Avenue County Junior	254	225	479
Frodingham County Infants	206	202	408
Scunthorpe C.E. Infants	64	66	130
Scunthorpe C.E. Junior	128	116	244
Foxhills Secondary	303	316	619
Westcliffe Secondary	338	314	652
Riddings Secondary	280	255	535
Ashby Grammar	113	113	226
John Leggott Grammar	346	353	699
Scunthorpe Grammar	386	446	832
	<u>6,474</u>	<u>6,278</u>	<u>12,752</u>

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 50.96%.

			Children Immunised	Children Born
			0—5 years	
1955	.....	.....	689	997
1956	.....	.....	567	1093
1957	.....	.....	642	1154
1958	.....	.....	455	1164
1959	.....	.....	523	1236
			2876	5644

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	22	85	612

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	Total
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation	11	4	1	1	—	1	—	18

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	Total
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immunisation	236	199	34	6	7	2	—	484

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	Total
Diphtheria Tetanus Immunisation	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2

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

Smallpox.

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 or Over	Total
Vaccination	281	41	6	17	345
Re-Vaccination	—	—	—	13	13

Tetanus.

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 or Over	Total
Vaccination	1	17	8	6	32
Booster	—	—	—	—	—

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Details of B.C.G. vaccinations carried out at schools in Scunthorpe during the year under the County Council's School Children Scheme are as follows:—

	No. skin tested	No. found positive	No. found negative	No. vaccinated
School children under 14 years of age	518	24	494	487
Older school children 14 yrs. and upwards...	200	26	174	174
	718	50	668	661

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1959. TABLE A.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections							
		Entrants (1st Age Group)		Leavers (3rd Age Group)		Others		TOTAL	
		Re- quir- ing treat- ment (3)	Re- quir- ing obser- vation (4)	Re- quir- ing treat- ment (5)	Re- quir- ing obser- vation (6)	Re- quir- ing treat- ment (7)	Re- quir- ing obser- vation (8)	Re- quir- ing treat- ment (9)	Re- quir- ing obser- vation (10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4. Skin		1	37	8	29	12	40	21	106
5. Eyes—									
a. Vision		4	7	184	107	250	223	438	337
b. Squint		13	40	2	6	10	21	25	67
c. Other		3	17	—	5	5	10	8	32
6. Ears—									
a. Hearing		1	14	1	6	5	24	7	44
b. Otitis Media ...		—	9	3	1	2	10	5	20
c. Other		1	26	2	4	4	11	7	41
7. Nose and Throat..		2	176	2	12	6	47	10	235
8. Speech		7	87	1	2	1	11	9	100
9. Lymphatic Glands		—	59	—	—	1	21	1	80
10. Heart		4	37	1	14	2	30	7	81
11. Lungs		3	80	—	31	3	50	6	161
12. Developmental—									
a. Hernia		1	18	2	1	1	4	4	23
b. Other		—	69	—	10	14	44	14	123
13. Orthopædic—									
a. Posture		—	13	—	26	—	35	—	74
b. Feet		4	144	3	16	2	58	9	218
c. Other		—	144	1	38	4	88	5	270
14. Nervous System—									
a. Epilepsy		—	6	—	3	3	5	3	14
b. Other		—	14	—	1	1	1	1	16
15. Psychological—									
a. Development		—	11	—	24	2	90	2	125
b. Stability		—	11	—	3	1	18	1	32
16. Abdomen		—	7	1	—	1	5	2	12
17. Other		6	108	3	11	26	50	35	169

Boys—1053

Girls—933

Parents Present—1492

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1959. TABLE B.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
5	Eyes—Vision	1	—
6	Ears—Other	1	—
7	Nose and Throat	—	1
8	Speech	1	—
15	Psychological— Developmental	1	1

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1959. TABLE C.

Age Groups Inspected (by years of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Number of Children			Physical Condition	
		Found to require treatment (including cases under treatment, but excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)			S (Satisfactory)	U (Unsatisfactory)
		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded overleaf	Total individual children requiring treatment		
1955 and later	85	—	3	3	83	2
1954	610	—	28	28	603	7
1953	416	2	11	13	408	8
1952	56	2	2	4	56	—
1951	18	—	1	1	18	—
1950	15	1	2	3	15	—
1949	7	1	—	1	7	—
1948	386	54	16	69	384	2
1947	799	95	48	135	779	20
1946	592	79	33	109	583	9
1945	453	50	15	62	451	2
1945 and earlier	930	154	19	170	920	10
TOTAL	4367	438	178	598	4307	60

Supervision Cases—4213.

Specials—10.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Register of Mental Defectives in Scunthorpe as on 31st December, 1959.

	Males	Females	Total
In M.D. Institutions	21	17	38
In mental hospitals under Lunacy Act	3	1	4
Under guardianship	1	—	1
Under statutory supervision at home	53	42	95
Under voluntary supervision at home	16	13	29
	94	73	167

Of the patients under supervision :

Number awaiting institutional care	10	4	14
Number attending occupation centre	22	13	35

HOME HELPS.

Details regarding the Domestic Help Service in Scunthorpe during 1959 are as follows:—

Maternity	T.B.	Chronic Sick and Aged	Others	Total
18	—	77	51	146

Number of Helpers employed at 31st December, 1959—35.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Area in Acres	Density (persons per acre)	No. of inhabited houses	DEATHS				Notified Infectious Disease	Notifications of Tuberculosis	Deaths from Cancer	Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population		
					BIRTHS		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	18	.647		
1926	32,820	7,961	4.12	6,457	678	20.60	31	45.00	268	8.20	30	.914		
1931	33,990	7,895	4.30	7,548	616	18.10	51	83.00	349	10.20	34	1.000		
1936	38,740	7,895	4.90	9,970	712	18.30	40	56.10	360	9.20	37	.959		
1941	45,840	7,895	5.80	12,450	855	18.65	37	43.07	408	8.90	44	.959		
1942	44,990	7,895	5.69	12,450	882	19.60	36	40.81	391	8.69	63	1.400		
1943	44,830	7,895	5.69	12,450	970	21.63	46	47.42	389	8.67	48	1.070		
1944	45,750	7,895	5.79	12,450	1,098	24.00	35	31.87	395	8.63	58	1.267		
1945	46,010	7,895	5.82	12,442	968	21.04	37	38.22	404	8.78	53	1.151		
1946	48,960	7,895	6.20	12,558	1,009	20.60	30	29.73	424	8.66	70	1.429		
1947	50,220	7,895	6.36	12,702	1,163	23.15	35	30.09	415	8.26	54	1.075		
1948	51,100	7,895	6.47	13,491	1,088	21.29	53	48.71	431	8.43	64	1.252		
1949	52,030	7,895	6.58	13,919	1,022	19.64	45	44.03	445	8.55	74	1.422		
1950	54,090	7,895	6.85	14,468	1,008	18.64	29	28.77	444	8.21	83	1.534		
1951	54,030	7,895	6.84	15,081	1,030	19.06	28	27.18	474	8.77	61	1.129		
1952	54,930	7,895	6.97	15,516	1,038	18.91	37	35.61	422	7.68	80	1.456		
1953	55,850	7,895	7.07	16,183	1,060	18.98	23	21.69	484	8.66	85	1.522		
1954	56,520	7,895	7.16	16,777	1,042	18.43	23	22.10	543	8.89	92	1.627		
1955	57,440	7,895	7.27	17,390	997	17.36	33	33.09	468	8.15	87	1.514		
1956	58,760	7,895	7.44	17,999	1,093	18.60	29	26.53	496	8.44	70	1.191		
1957	59,490	7,895	7.54	18,384	1,154	19.39	28	24.26	517	8.69	100	1.681		
1958	60,700	7,895	7.69	18,783	1,164	19.18	30	25.77	554	9.13	107	1.763		
1959	61,840	7,895	7.83	19,208	1,236	19.99	32	25.89	517	8.36	96	1.552		

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
1959	1,236	19.99	0.93	18.59	16.5

The total number of live births registered during the year was 1,236. This is once again a record number beating the previous record set up last year by 72. 644 boys and 592 girls were born and of these 30 boys and 27 girls were illegitimate. The birth rate is higher than that of the country as a whole. Year by year the total number of new babies increases and this means that year by year the demand for accommodation everywhere in the town increases so that, unlike many other towns, Scunthorpe does not face a passing bulge problem but faces a continuous and increasing battle of the bulge.

The ward distribution of babies is unequal and Ashby ward again heads the list with a total of 492 babies and a birth rate of 29.02. All the rest of the wards have had a fair share of the increase and all have birth rates varying between 12.96 and 19.5. The lowest is Park ward. The Town ward, which two years ago had a rate of 9.82 and a total of 36 babies, has staged a notable comeback with 70 babies and a birth rate of 19.46.

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
1959	517	8.36	1.49	12.46	11.6

This year 517 persons died in the Borough. This figure gives a recorded death rate of 8.36, which multiplied by the Registrar General's comparability factor, gives a standardised death rate of 12.46 as compared with the national death rate of 11.6. This is a big improvement on last year when there was a record number of deaths and consequently a high death rate.

Of the 517 deaths, 308 were males and 209 were females.

As regards the age at death there has been a tendency over the last few years for more and more people to live to a ripe old age. So much so that the ten year age grouping which used to stop at age 75 and over is now being continued up to age 95 and over. Up to the year 1921 the age classification stopped at an upper limit of 65 and over because further classes were unnecessary. For the last 30 years or so it has been necessary to increase this upper class limit to 75 and over, and now it is necessary to increase the upper limit to 95 and over. This leads naturally to the thought that in another 30 or 40 years it may be necessary to use classifications for ages of well over a hundred years. There is no good reason why increased knowledge of how to lead a healthy life should not increase the span of the average useful life by many decades; already improved knowledge has removed much of the danger of high blood pressure from the newer recruits to the ranks of the middle-aged and it appears certain that recent advances in the knowledge of the part played by animal and vegetable fats in the diet will, in the near future, also free them from the danger of coronary disease and arterio sclerosis. It is therefore not unrealistic to suggest that by the time the population of Scunthorpe reaches 100,000 persons there will be as many persons reaching 100 years of age and over as there are now people reaching the ripe old age of 80 years.

39 persons died under the age of 15 years, from 15 to 45 years 35 persons died, from 45 to 65 years 148 persons died, from 65 to 75 years 124 persons died, from 75 to 85 years 141 persons died and from 85 to 95 years 29 persons died. Only 1 person was over 95 years at death this year. The number of people who were over 75 years of age at death was 171. This is 33 per cent. of the total deaths. Last year this percentage was 33.03, in 1957 it was 30.8, in 1956 it was 30.6 and in 1955 it was 29.1.

The most common cause of death according to the Registrar General's classification is number 18 or Coronary Heart Disease with 99 deaths. The next one is cause 17, Cerebral Vascular Lesions or Strokes with 67 deaths. Third place is taken by number 20, Other Heart Disease, with 54 deaths.

The 36 causes can be further regrouped and when this is done Heart Disease (numbers 18, 19, 20, 21) with 184 deaths take first place; next comes Cancer (numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14) with 96 deaths; third is Strokes (number 17) with 67 deaths; then come the Respiratory Diseases (numbers 22, 23, 24, 25) with 50 deaths. Deaths from violence (numbers 33, 34, 35, 36) numbered 34.

When the sex distribution of the deaths in these groups is considered it will be seen that there are marked differences in certain of the groups. The Heart Diseases group accounted for 116 males and 68 females. There were therefore about twice as many men attacked by fatal heart disease as there were women. If the age and sex distribution is compared it appears that men in general are attacked about ten years younger than females and about twice as often.

The numbers of males and females who died of Cerebral Vascular Lesions, cause number 17, are 36 males and 31 females. The sex difference is therefore very slight, but if the age and sex distribution is compared, then once again it appears that males are attacked about ten years earlier than females. These differences are shown in the two graphs.

Cancer deaths with 55 males and 41 females show a preponderance of males but most of this preponderance is accounted for by the male deaths for lung cancer. The age and sex distribution of these deaths are similar.

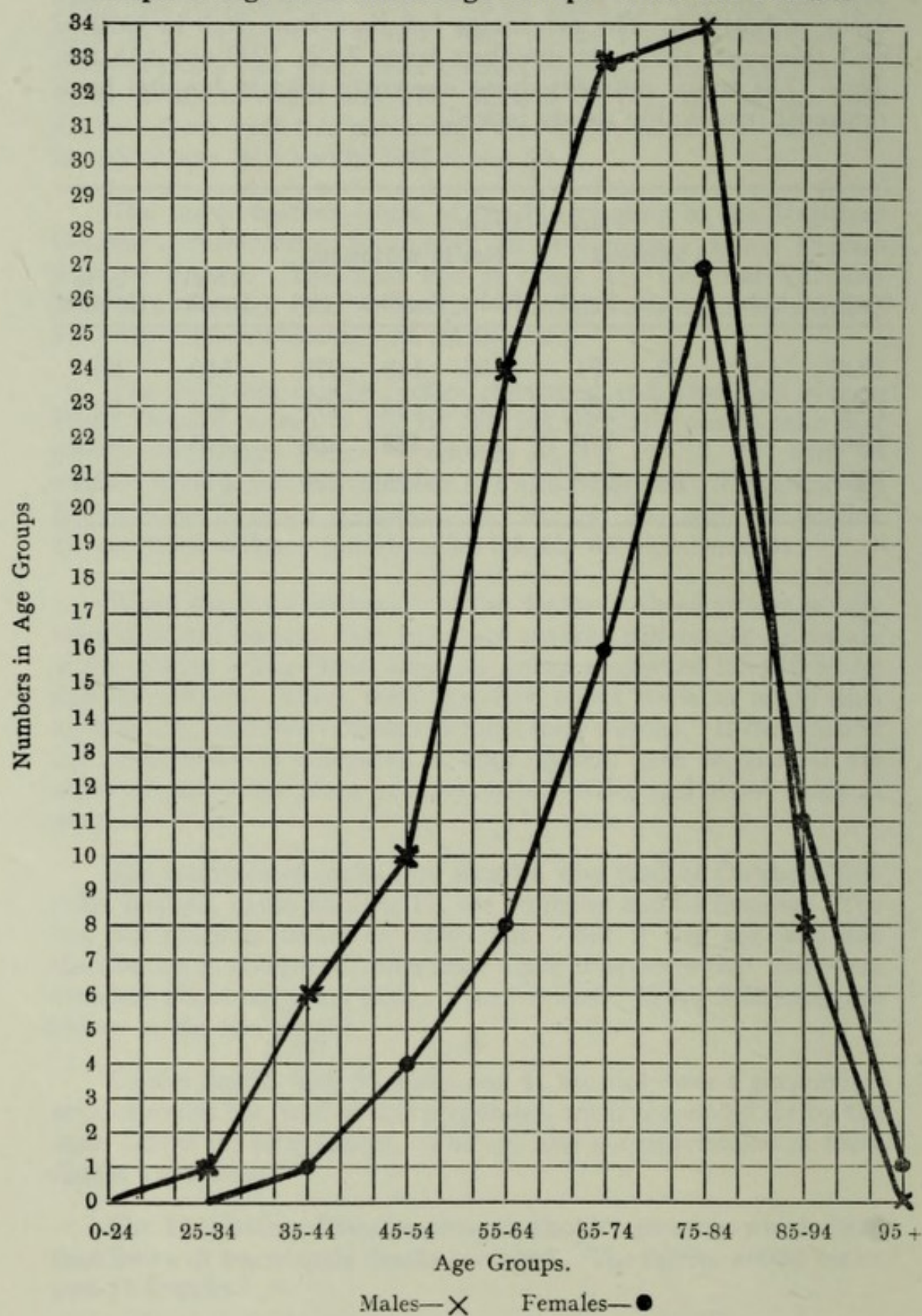
The Respiratory Diseases group is another group in which more than twice as many male deaths occurred. The figures are 35 males and 15 females.

As regards the place where death occurred, most people die either in a hospital or at home and it is only very few who happen

to die elsewhere. The table which has been prepared shows the number of deaths occurring in hospitals for the years 1929, 1938, 1949 and 1959. There has been a persistent increase in the numbers dying in hospital. The percentage has risen from 20.3 in 1929 to 42.1 this year; the actual numbers being 71 in 1929 and 218 this year. The actual numbers dying elsewhere than in hospital have remained remarkably steady indeed.

Year	Place of Death						Total Deaths	% in Hospital
	In a Hospital			Not in a Hospital				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
1929	42	29	71	136	143	279	350	20.3
1938	80	50	130	151	123	274	404	32.1
1949	94	85	179	141	125	266	445	40.2
1959	134	84	218	174	125	299	517	42.1

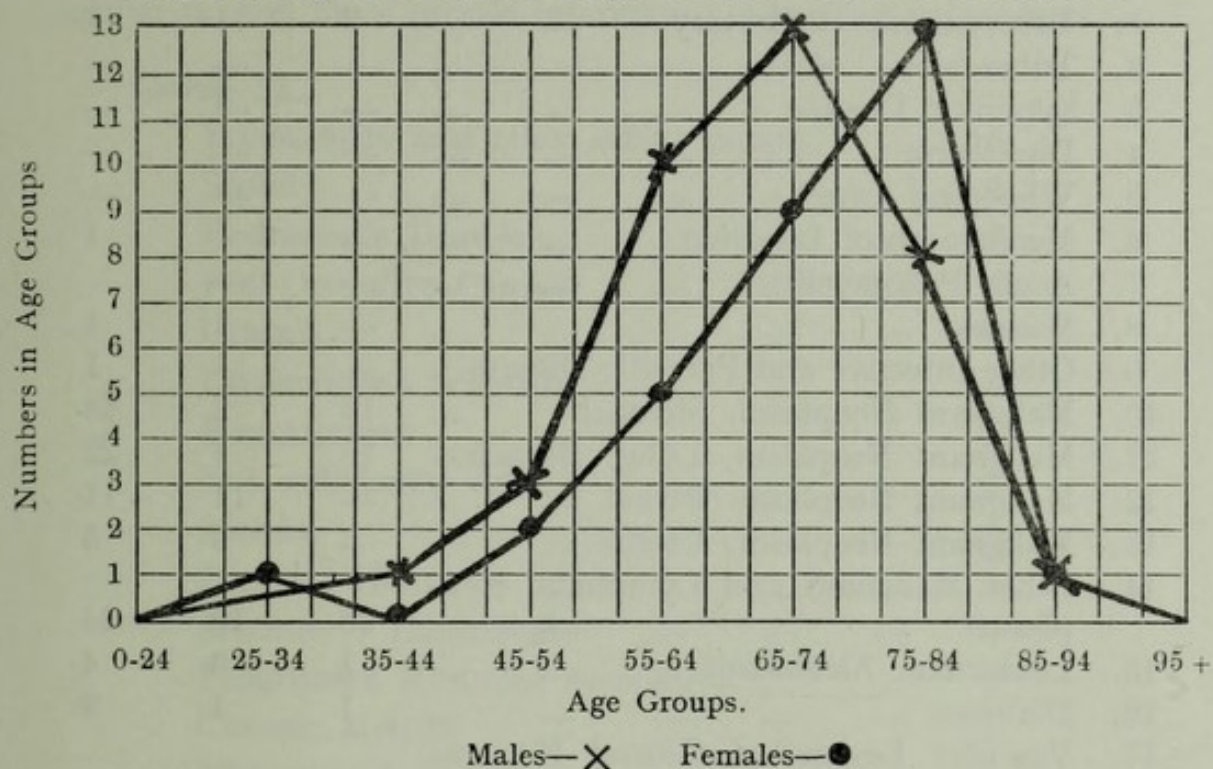
HEART DISEASE (Registrar General's Cause Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21).
Graph of Age at Death in Age Groups—Male and Female.



VASCULAR LESIONS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM

(Registrar General's Cause No. 17)

Graph of Age at Death in Age Groups—Male and Female.



REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES FOR CAUSES OF DEATHS DURING 1959.

Cause No.		Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1	3
2.	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infection	—	1	1
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.	Measles	—	1	1
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Disease.....	—	1	1
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	12	2	14
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	18	4	22
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	11	11
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	5	5
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neo- plasms	25	19	44
15.	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	1	3	4
16.	Diabetes	1	1	2
17.	Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System	36	31	67
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	71	28	99
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	6	10
20.	Other Heart Disease	26	28	54
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	15	6	21
22.	Influenza	2	—	2
23.	Pneumonia	13	5	18
24.	Bronchitis	16	10	26
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	—	4
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	1	4
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	2	5
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	2	5
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	—	4
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	5	2	7
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	26	23	49
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	8	3	11
34.	All Other Accidents	6	7	13
35.	Suicide	4	6	10
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—
		308	209	517

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	.....	16
Senility	.....	8
Parkinson's Disease	.....	4
Post-Operative Causes	.....	4
Uræmia	.....	4
Disseminated Sclerosis	.....	3
Hæmatemesis	.....	2
Not sufficiently defined	.....	2
Asthma	.....	1
Inguinal Hernia	.....	1
Mesenteric Thrombosis	.....	1
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	.....	1
Chronic Metritis	.....	1
Rheumatoid Arthritis	.....	1
		—
		49
		—

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		75-84		85-94		95 and over		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	4	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	2
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	4
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	11
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
14	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	6	4	9	5	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	25	19
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
17	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	10	5	13	9	8	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	36	31
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	8	2	21	3	22	10	13	9	2	2	—	1	—	—	71	28
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
20	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	5	4	4	13	9	4	8	—	—	—	26	28
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	8	4	2	1	—	—	—	15	6
22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
23	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	13	5
24	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	6	1	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	16	10
25	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
27	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
32	10	7	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	3	3	2	1	2	7	6	1	2	—	—	—	26	23
33	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3
34	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	7
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	18	15	4	2	2	1	8	3	15	6	30	25	63	30	82	42	74	67	12	17	—	1	308	209

INFANT MORTALITY.

During the year 32 babies died; 18 were boys and 14 were girls, and this gives an infant mortality rate of 25.89. This is a little higher than the national rate. Most of the babies died in hospital, the figures being 27 hospital deaths and 5 home deaths.

The causes of the deaths are given in the table which also gives the age and sex distribution. This shows that 9 babies died of Prematurity. All these 9 deaths occurred in the first week of life and 6 of them occurred in the first 24 hours. The next highest total is shown as Congenital Defects with 6 deaths; 4 of these occurred in the first week and 2 in the first 24 hours. Two causes gave 5 deaths each. These were Birth Injuries and Pneumonia. All the 5 deaths from Birth Injuries occurred within the first week of life and four of them occurred within the first 24 hours. All the babies who died of Pneumonia were over a month old. Two babies died of Encephalitis and both of these were over six months old. One baby died of Atelectasis and one accidentally choked after regurgitating its food. Both these babies were less than a week old. One baby died of Meningitis, one of Influenza and one of Gastro-Enteritis. All these three were more than a month old. Of the 32 deaths 12 died before they were 24 hours old. All of these died of one of three causes, Prematurity 6, Birth Injuries 4, and Congenital Defects 2. During the rest of the first week of life 8 more babies died giving a total of 20 and bringing the individual cause total of Prematurity to 9, Birth Injury to 5, Congenital Defects to 4, and adding 1 to Atelectasis and 1 Accident. No babies died during the next three weeks of life so that the total for the first week and the first month are the same this year.

During the next eleven months of life a further 12 babies died. Two were due to Congenital Defects and no less than ten were deaths from the various infectious diseases. Five babies died of Pneumonia, 2 babies died of Encephalitis and 1 baby died of each of the three diseases Gastro-Enteritis, Influenza and Meningitis.

There were Coroner's inquests on 5 babies; three on babies dying in the War Memorial Hospital and two on babies dying at home. All these deaths were due to infectious diseases. The three hospital inquests were diagnosed as 1 Encephalitis and 2 Pneumonia, and the two home ones were 1 Meningitis and 1 Pneumonia.

Five of the 32 babies died at home and the cause of death in the remaining three was one Accidental Death, one Birth Injury and one Meningo-encephalitis. Only three of the 32 babies died in the War Memorial Hospital and a Coroner's inquest was required on all three of them. Three babies died in Brumby Hospital; two of Pneumonia and one of Influenza.

The number of notified admissions to Brumby Infectious Diseases Hospital in 1957 was 236 and the number of deaths of babies from infectious diseases that year was 3; 2 Pneumonia and 1 Bronchitis. None of these babies died in Brumby Hospital.

This year there were 82 notified admissions to Brumby Hospital and 10 deaths of babies from the infectious diseases; 3 of these in Brumby Hospital.

These figures must be considered in association with the changes which the Regional Hospital Board made in the care and accommodation of local infectious diseases cases last year and which caused such widespread local opposition. All three Medical Officers of Health in the areas involved were unanimous in advising their Councils that the changes would inevitably lead to an increase in the number of preventable deaths, especially in babies, and it is tragic that a distant and disinterested Board, which cannot even know about these deaths, should be in a position to gravely increase the risk to survival of Scunthorpe babies and to remain completely impervious to any possibility of being held responsible for these easily foreseeable results. Birth, sickness and death are the most personal of problems, and like all personal problems should be dealt with as personally and locally as possible. If they must be made the subject of state control then this control should be left as far as is possible in the hands of local, approachable and responsible elected representatives.

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
1959	25.89	22.2

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 32 infants died and this gives a mortality rate of 25.89.

Infant Mortality—Ward Distribution.

	Males	Females	Total
Ashby	10	7	17
Brumby	1	2	3
Crosby	—	—	—
East	1	3	4
Frodingham	1	2	3
Park	1	—	1
Town	2	—	2
West	2	—	2
	18	14	32

Number of infants dying in hospital 27
 (War Memorial 3, Maternity Home 17, Isolation Hospital 3, County Hospital, Louth 1, Scartho Road Hospital, Grimsby 1, Maternity Home, Grimsby 1, Children's Hospital, Great Ormand Street, London 1).

Number of infants dying at home 5

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 32 babies in this age group died, 20 in the first 7 days of life. 9 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
1959	15.8	16.18

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1959.

Cause of Death	Sex	Under 1 day	1—7 days	Total deaths 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
Birth Injury	M.	3	1	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
	F.	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	M.	4	1	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
	F.	2	2	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Encephalitis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Accident	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Defects	M.	2	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	4
	F.	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Gastro Enteritis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Influenza	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Atelectasis	M.	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males		9	4	13	—	—	—	13	2	—	3	—	18
Females		3	4	7	—	—	—	7	1	1	2	3	14
Total		12	8	20	—	—	—	20	3	1	5	3	32

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 total number of live and still-births.

29 still-births were registered during the year, and when these are added to the 20 deaths which occurred in babies less than a week old, the total perinatal deaths amounted to 49. This gives a perinatal mortality rate for Scunthorpe of 38.7. This is rather higher than that of the country as a whole, but is not remarkably so.

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
1959	34.2	38.7	29	49	20

CANCER.

This year 96 persons died of the various forms of cancer. 55 were males and 41 were females. 7 persons were less than 45 years old when they died and 2 were under 15 years old.

Cancer of the lung caused 22 deaths. This is two short of its peak of 24 deaths two years ago, but this year 4 females died of lung cancer and this is an unusually high number for a disease which, due to its close relation to cigarette smoking as an accepted cause, has hitherto been an essentially male affliction.

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
1959	22	11	14	5	44	96

CANCER, 1959.

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
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
1959	96	61,840	1.55	517	18.57

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1959.

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—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
15—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
35—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
45—	1	—	5	3	—	3	—	3	1	3	7	12
55—	3	1	7	1	—	1	—	—	6	4	16	7
65—	4	—	6	—	—	3	1	—	9	5	19	9
75—	4	1	—	4	—	4	—	—	6	4	10	9
TOTAL	12	2	18	4	—	11	—	5	25	19	55	41

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of persons residing in Scunthorpe who attended the Clinic during 1959:—

			Males	Females
Syphilis (early)	.....	.....	—	—
Syphilis (latent)	.....	.....	1	2
Syphilis (congenital)	.....	.....	—	2
Gonorrhœa	.....	.....	23	3
Other Conditions	.....	.....	39	7
			—	—
TOTALS	.....	.....	63	14
			—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Excluding Tuberculosis 550 notifications of infectious diseases were received during the year. This is a reasonably low figure because there have been no serious outbreaks of any of the notifiable diseases.

As regards the individual diseases, Measles was the most common and was notified 267 times. This is a relatively low figure for this disease if we remember that there were over 1,300 notifications last year.

Dysentery was notified 138 times. This was higher than usual and was due to a small outbreak during the first three months of the year which accounted for over a hundred of the notifications and which is reported on in more detail elsewhere.

Scarlet Fever was notified 116 times and this figure is a little higher than the numbers notified for the past few years.

Pertussis was notified 12 times and this is also the lowest number recorded since notification commenced. It is reasonable to associate this with the immunisation of children against pertussis which has been going on for some years.

There were 11 notifications of Pneumonia and this is the lowest number ever notified in a year.

One case of Paratyphoid Fever was notified. This was caused by the Para B type of organism and occurred in a youth who had never been outside Scunthorpe, and the problem of how he picked up this infection remains unsolved. It is ten years since the last case occurred.

One case of Poliomyelitis was notified. This occurred in a person who was proved to have received all 3 doses of the anti-polio injections.

Excluding Tuberculosis and Pneumonia there were 3 deaths from the notifiable infectious diseases. One was a baby of 8 months who died of Meningococcal Meningitis, one was a baby of 7 months who died of Encephalitis and the third was an adult who contracted measles and died.

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1959 (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
Measles	17	42	46	57	43	55	6	—	1	—	—	—	267
Meningitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	5	16	17	7	7	47	12	—	14	11	2	—	138
Scarlet Fever	—	2	9	13	11	62	13	3	2	1	—	—	116
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	4	1	11
Whooping Cough	—	2	2	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	23	63	74	77	64	169	31	6	20	15	6	2	550

TOTAL MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF ALL KNOWN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	33	26	18	5	9	9	11	2	6	23	15	20	177
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	3	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	10
Broncho Pneumonia	—	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Erysipelas	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Whooping Cough	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	5	18
Measles	241	33	6	9	4	13	6	—	—	1	—	—	313
Dysentery	30	71	52	13	4	2	—	—	4	2	1	—	179
Gastro Enteritis	9	8	10	2	—	—	3	2	1	6	—	—	41
Chicken Pox	47	69	48	3	7	45	5	3	—	4	35	46	312
Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mumps	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Para-typhoid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	6
Bronchitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scabies	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Rubella	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Pink Eye	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4
Rheumatism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Influenza	3	4	12	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	25
Tonsillitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4
Diarrhoea	1	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Impetigo	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	6
Observations	44	76	160	13	5	17	7	—	6	6	8	5	347
	416	305	317	51	34	91	42	10	21	50	67	80	1484

SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1959.

	Influenza	Scabies	Gastro Enteritis	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Mumps	Chicken Pox	Observations	Dysentery	Rubella	Pink Eye	Impetigo	Infective Hepatitis	Food Poisoning	Pneumonia	Tonsillitis	Whooping Cough	Rheumatism	Polio-myelitis	Total
Ashby Infants	...	—	—	3	1	—	12	4	13	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Ashby Junior	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Ashby Girls	...	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
Brumby Junior	...	1	—	3	1	—	—	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Brumby Boys	...	—	—	1	1	—	—	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Bushfield Road	...	1	—	47	1	—	2	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
Brigg Preparatory	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Crosby Infants	...	—	—	8	27	—	—	27	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	72
Crosby Junior	...	—	—	2	1	—	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Doncaster Road Girls	...	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Frodingham Infants	...	1	—	7	—	—	1	5	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	23
Foxhills	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Grange Lane Infants	...	—	—	23	13	1	20	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
Grange Lane Junior	...	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Gurnell Street Infants	...	—	1	9	5	1	19	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	41
Gurnell Street Junior	...	—	—	3	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	14
Grammar	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Henderson Avenue Infants	...	—	—	9	15	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Henderson Avenue Junior..	...	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
John Leggott Grammar	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Lincoln Gardens Infants....	...	—	—	7	1	—	54	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	69
Lincoln Gardens Junior	...	—	—	5	—	—	2	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Priory Lane Infants	...	—	9	14	27	—	88	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185
Priory Lane Junior	...	—	4	6	8	—	21	13	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	67
Riddings Infants	...	—	—	22	4	—	66	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108
Riddings Junior	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Riddings Senior	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Rochdale Road Junior	...	—	—	2	1	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
St. Bernadette's	...	—	—	5	2	—	2	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
St. Hugh's	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Technical College	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Westcliffe	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	28	3	14	190	112	3	300	140	135	4	3	3	1	3	1	1	8	1	1	951

TUBERCULOSIS, 1959.

Year	NEW CASES			CASES ON BOROUGH REGISTER		DEATHS		
	Pul- monary	Non-Pul- monary	Total	Pul- monary	Non-Pul- monary	Pul- monary	Non-Pul- monary	Total
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
1959	19	3	22	326	65	3	—	3

Age	New Cases Notified during 1959				Deaths during 1959			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
45—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 8 — 3 2 1 — —								

During the year 19 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. This is a new low record for the Borough. Half of these notifications were in the adult age group of 20—40 years. There were 3 deaths from the disease. This is one death more than the record low number of deaths achieved in 1957. Tuberculosis is one of the diseases against which vaccination is now offered.

PNEUMONIA.

Deaths due to Pneumonia.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Males	5	8	8	10	11	10	10	8	9	13
Females	4	10	6	10	5	6	9	8	6	5
	9	18	14	20	16	16	19	16	15	18

There were 11 notifications of Pneumonia. This is the lowest number ever recorded in a year. The common type of Pneumonia now is the non-notifiable type named Broncho-Pneumonia. The original lobar or acute primary type is indeed rare. The Registrar General makes no distinction between these different types when he classifies the deaths under pneumonia, and so it can occur, as it has occurred this year, that there are more deaths from pneumonia than there were cases notified. Of these 18 deaths 13 were males and 5 were females. The age distribution was as usual between the young and the old. 5 were under 5 years old, and all the rest were over 45 years of age; 9 of these were over 75 years of age.

DYSENTERY.

An outbreak of sonne-type dysentery occurred in the Borough, starting in December, 1958 and continuing until the end of April, 1959. Frodingham was the first area to be affected, spreading to Brumby and Ashby. A few cases occurred in Park and West wards.

The total number of persons investigated was 396, involving 122 households. Of these, 263 persons were accepted as being cases of the disease, and of the 263, there were 112 with positive stool results after laboratory examination. Of the 112, 22 were positive carriers, and had no symptoms of the disease, while 90 had both positive stool results and some symptoms.

There were 151 persons with typical symptoms but with negative laboratory results. 8 cases were admitted to hospital.

A total of 830 faeces specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln, for testing during the outbreak.

The age incidence is shown in the tables where it can be seen that 193 out of the 263 cases, were below the age of 15 years.

The routine measures for dealing with cases and contacts were carried out, including the distribution of leaflets to each household, with advice on controlling the disease.

Dysentery—Actual Cases by date of onset or of positive culture.

1958		
Week ending		No. of Cases
December		
6th	.....	12
13th	.....	15
20th	.....	20
27th	.....	11
1959		
January		
3rd	.....	5
10th	.....	6
17th	.....	6
24th	.....	13
31st	.....	14
February		
7th	.....	20
14th	.....	14
21st	.....	28
28th	.....	22
March		
7th	.....	29
14th	.....	7
21st	.....	6
28th	.....	17
April		
4th	.....	7
11th	.....	6
18th	.....	1
25th	.....	—
May		
2nd	.....	4
		263

Dysentery—Age and Sex Incidence of Cases.

Age Group				Males	Females	Total
0—5 years	.....	.....	.....	39	35	74
5—10 ,,	.....	.....	.....	43	47	90
10—15 ,,	.....	.....	.....	14	15	29
15—20 ,,	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
20—25 ,,	.....	.....	.....	1	7	8
25—30 ,,	.....	.....	.....	4	9	13
30—35 ,,	.....	.....	.....	5	12	17
35—40 ,,	.....	.....	.....	7	6	13
40—45 ,,	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
45—50 ,,	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
50—55 ,,	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
55—60 ,,	.....	.....	.....	1	—	1
60—65 ,,	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
65—70 ,,	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
70—75 ,,	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
75—80 ,,	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				123	140	263

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
—	—	—	—	—

(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	—	—	—	—	—
Agent Not Identified	—	—	—	—	—

3. Single Cases

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.

Atmospheric Pollution.

During 1959, a Smoke Control Area on the south west edge of the town was declared. Objections to the proposed area were sent to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, but at the end of 1959 no Inquiry had been held.

This area necessitates considerable inspection work and the following are the details of the area—

Area—313 acres

1,200 council houses, 245 private houses, 15 shops,

1 hotel, 1 garage and 3 schools.

The private houses and 36 council houses were inspected and found to require some form of conversion. The remaining council houses are all of recent construction and fitted with suitable appliances capable of burning smokeless fuel.

A Clean Air Exhibition of appliances and various kinds of fuel was held in May for 4 days at a local church hall and over 1,000 people visited.

4 council houses were used as exhibition houses for burning smokeless fuels viz. electricity, gas, coke and special smokeless fuels. Over 10,000 people visited in the 15 days the houses were open.

During the year, 19 smoke observations were made. These were mainly on 3 chimneys. It was necessary in 2 instances for exemption certificates to be issued under Section 1 of the Clean Air Act. As a result, one firm converted a coal fired furnace to gas fired and so abated the smoke nuisance, and the second firm intimated that they proposed in the forthcoming year to change from solid fuel to electricity. No exemption certificate was considered necessary in the third instance, because the firm called in fuel efficiency experts who by trial and test found that the smoke nuisance was due to an inefficient boiler and by carrying out repairs and shortening the fire bed have greatly minimised smoke emission.

10 sets of plans were perused in connection with the installation of boilers and heights of chimneys. There were no adverse comments on the plans.

In June of the year a Volumetric SO₂ and Smoke Recorder was installed at the Public Health Department and readings are now being sent to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The following table shows the results.

	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	p.p. 100 m.			mg./100 m.		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
June	8.7	.9	4.1	20	4	9
July	7.4	0.5	2.7	20	2	6
August	13.0	0.6	3.2	20	2.0	7
September	6.8	.9	3.8	27	4	15
October	19.8	1.2	10.5	54	5	29
November	19.7	1.7	10.7	86	7	46
December	17.9	2.4	10.2	66	9	37

This is the first time that this type of result has been included in this report and the following small table of average readings from different types of areas is included to give perspective to the figures.

Locality	Sulphur Dioxide p.p. 100 m.	Smoke mg./100 m.
Heavy Industry	over 10	over 50
Cities and Urban Areas	10	20—50
Rural Areas	less than 1	less than 1

HOUSING.

New Houses.

491 houses were completed during the year, 324 by the local authorities, 4 by other local authorities and 163 by private builders.

Sub-Standard Houses.

During the year 7 houses were the subject of Demolition Orders (7 Ferry Road, 58, 60, 55, 57, Old Crosby and 1 and 2 Viaduct Cottages) and a Closing Order was made in respect to 1 house (9 Crosby Road).

8 houses were demolished as a result of Demolition Orders (121—131 Ashby High Street, 51a Ashby High Street and 7 Ferry Road). The 9 houses in the Wells Square Compulsory Purchase Order were also demolished. In addition 7 houses were demolished by informal procedure (1a Home Street, 51 Ashby High Street and 9—17 Chapel Street. 1a Home Street was purchased by the Council to allow for market development).

1 house (81 Ashby High Street) was closed until the owner had effected an Undertaking to repair. This was done and the house was then considered fit for habitation.

Rent Act.

4 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received, one of which was the result of the owner's non compliance with form K. Form P was issued to the tenant in the latter case and in connection with the first 3 applications, forms K were received from the owner.

Hostels.

Brigg Road—accommodation for 128.

British Railways—accommodation for 40.

During the year the hostel at Firth Brown was closed, and the one at Brigg Road was practically empty. The Railway Hostel continues to be the only hostel to be continually full. It is of modern construction and perfectly satisfactory.

Caravans.

The caravan problem remains very serious. Despite the increase in size from 50 to 63, the waiting list continues to grow. During the year authority was given for a further increase of 50 vans together with a combined wash house and sanitary block. It is hoped to have this completed next year.

Public Conveniences.

Work was commenced on the building of a combined males and females convenience at Avenue Vivian.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES, 1959.

	Hozene Receipts	W.C. Receipts	Number of persons using Wash-ups	Receipts	Number of persons using Weighing Machines	40% Weighing Machine Receipts	30% Shaver Receipts	Total Receipts
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Market Hill (Ladies)	70 14 9	302 10 4	1,725	21 10 0	7,944	13 4 5	—	407 19 6
Market Hill (Gents.)	— — —	115 10 5	5,342	87 12 7	18,950	31 11 3	11 1 10	245 16 1
Britannia Corner (Ladies)	75 15 3	331 13 5	893	11 3 3	15,317	25 3 8	—	443 15 7
Britannia Corner (Gents.)	— — —	133 9 9	3,416	54 14 3	37,412	62 6 8	6 0 2	256 10 10
Furnace Arms (Gents.)	— — —	22 6 7	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	22 6 7
Cole Street (Ladies)	— — —	19 1 2	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	19 1 2
Cole Street (Gents.)	— — —	27 5 8	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	27 5 8
Cottage Beck (Ladies)	— — —	9 2 3	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	9 2 3
Cottage Beck (Gents.)	— — —	11 11 10	—	— — —	2,299	3 16 3	—	15 8 1
Ashby Road (Ladies)	1 18 0	24 12 0	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	26 10 0
Ashby Road (Gents.)	— — —	22 8 11	—	— — —	5,307	8 16 5	—	31 5 4
Ashby Turn (Ladies)	1 17 10	34 5 7	—	— — —	1,449	2 8 0	—	38 11 5
Ashby Turn (Gents.)	— — —	17 16 11	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	17 16 11
TOTAL	150 5 10	1,071 14 10	11,376	175 0 1	88,678	147 6 8	17 2 0	1,561 9 5

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION.

There are 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) and are in parts of the town where there is no public sewerage scheme.

Public Baths.

21 samples of baths water were sent for bacteriological examination and 1 was unsatisfactory. 8 samples were sent for chemical analysis.

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

“Attendances January—December, 1959:—

(a) No. of swimmers including yearly ticket holders	111,778
(b) Swimming Clubs and Royal Air Force, etc.	16,032
(c) School swimmers (Lindsey)	31,727
(d) Slipper Baths	15,597

Grand Total 175,134

Two clubs only enjoy exclusive sessions for water polo.

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.

During the year 28,000 tons of refuse have been collected and disposed of at Brigg Road Tip. Disposal is carried out by the controlled tipping method. Approximately 20,000 tons of soil have been excavated on the site for covering-up purposes. A large area of low-lying land around the depot was filled in with good hard core

material, levelled off, covered with tarmac and fenced in. This has given added space to the paper baling sheds and garages. With new houses being built the amount of refuse increases, the refuse of today being of a more bulky nature due to prepacked foods and the general use of card etc. for packing household commodities. The income from salvage continues to rise.

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	1390	15	1	0	11,505	8	8
Wood Wool	2	5	3	0	34	6	3
Rags	31	6	2	0	626	10	0
Bags	4	14	3	0	35	9	9
Rugs	3	12	0	0	14	8	0
Carpets	7	7	2	0	29	10	0
Aluminium		9	3	6	56	6	1
Copper			3	18	6	12	0
Lead		1	1	7	3	16	8
Brass		1	0	0	5	3	9
Mixed Scrap	8	19	0	0	48	9	6
Scrap Batteries		16	3	0	16	15	0
Scrap Tyres	1	12	1	0	9	13	6
Other Salvage	—	—	—	—	14	11	3
	1452	2	3	3	12,407	0	5

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

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

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURN, 1959/60.

1. Operational Statistics.

Area of the Borough	7,895 acres
Population (mid 1959 estimate).....	61,840
Total Refuse Collected	28,000 tons
Weight per 1,000 population per day	24.81 cwts.
Number of premises	20,771
Average haul to point of disposal	2½ miles
Total refuse disposed of	31,000 tons

2. Cost Statement.

Revenue Account	Collection £	Disposal £	Total £
Gross expenditure	33,023	14,302	47,325
Gross income	409	12,612	13,021
Net cost	32,614	1,690	34,304
Unit Costs:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
* Gross cost per ton...	21 7	6 3	27 10
† Net cost per ton.....	23 4	1 1	24 5

*—Labour and transport costs only.

†—All expenditure, this being a reduction of 1/- per ton on the 1958/59 costs.

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

The Rodent Operative visited 50 premises owned by the local authority, 766 dwelling houses, 142 business premises and 9 premises classed as agricultural property. There were 58 special visits made by Public Health Inspectors. There were no major infestations during the year. The properties treated were 12 owned by the local authority, 216 private houses, and 59 business premises.

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.

370 visits were made to the various food premises in the town and 15 contraventions were abated. These occurred at 4 grocers' and 3 butchers' shops. 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 with hot and cold water were provided.

Bakehouses.

There are now 20 bakehouses in the town, an increase of 4. All were inspected during the year and were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Fried Fish and Chip Shops.

No contraventions were found in 46 fried fish and chip shops. One fried fish shop remained closed throughout the year and will not re-open until great alterations are effected.

Butchers Shops.

65 visits were paid to the 60 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 and at the other dairy the milk arrives in churns. It is sampled regularly.

55 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were bacteriologically examined and 22 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test. These failures were from 12 producers. The milk of two of the producers failed on three consecutive occasions which necessitated many visits by the County Milk Production Officers.

Ice Cream.

Loose ice-cream is retailed in the town by 2 local and 3 outside producer/retailers. The vans, which were all found to be clean, are provided with wash-hand basins and hot and cold water. The standard of ice-cream sold in the town both from a bacteriological and chemical standard is, in the main, very good.

Cafes and Snack Bars.

There are at present 26 premises where a person can obtain some kind of a meal in the town. These are divided into 3 groups.

(a) Cafes used solely for the service of main meals	9
(b) Cafes attached to other buildings	10
(c) Snack Bars	7

Included in the above are cafes catering for the foreign population of the town and include 1 Chinese, 2 Indian, 1 Pakistan and 1 Polish.

Visits were made during the year and the premises were found to be clean and satisfactory. It was necessary in one instance to have a kitchen cleansed and in another a wash-hand basin was provided.

Registered and Other Food Preparing Premises.

There are 42 premises registered for the preparation of meat and fish products classified as 33 butchers' shops, 7 bakehouses, 1 fried fish and chip shop and 1 wet fish shop.

There are also four other types of food premises, viz. 1 mineral, 1 sweets, 1 crisps and 1 poultry dressing. These are also satisfactory.

Poultry.

During recent years the chicken has become less of a luxury dish. At one time, poultry on the table was reserved for high days and holidays. Poultry was sold by a poultry dealer and occasionally the butcher. Now, it can be seen in most food shops, on the counter, or in the modern deep freeze cabinets. In Scunthorpe, the eating of poultry has been greatly increased by the local coloured population who consider this their staple diet instead of red meat.

Out of this demand for white meat has arisen a new type of food premises, viz. poultry dressing, and one such factory exists in the town. During an average week approximately 4,000 head of poultry are killed and dressed for sale throughout the country. Regular visits are made to this factory.

Shops.

The number of shops continues to increase and the present position is that there are 980 premises, comprising 389 houses and shops, 111 lock-up shops attached to dwelling houses and 480 separate lock-up shops.

This total includes 201 grocers, 24 greengrocers and 36 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 carcasses etc. killed and inspected in other towns which are sold in the Borough receives regular checking.

There was an increase in the number of sheep and pigs killed at the abattoir and pigs killed at the private slaughterhouse, whilst the number of beasts killed at the abattoir showed a decrease of 200.

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

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

The following table gives the number of animals slaughtered during 1959.

	Beast	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Private Pigs
January	459	13	1	695	1,045	562
February	414	2	2	485	937	500
March	464	8	1	472	931	503
April	517	9	—	496	1,160	528
May	414	6	3	472	736	445
June	365	7	1	683	680	403
July	399	6	3	942	717	408
August	366	10	1	848	707	418
September	373	3	1	1,195	893	550
October	451	9	1	1,853	1,102	599
November	370	2	—	1,084	1,150	511
December	399	3	2	718	1,799	612
	4,991	78	16	9,943	11,857	6,039

UNFIT MEAT SURRENDERED.

The following table shows the amount of meat surrendered after examination, giving 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	3053	3289	2240	1893	2374	1374	1396	2080	3979	3463	2921	2767	30829
Abscesses	612	460	334	399	486	350	488	460	597	459	385	488	5518
Arthritis	86	33	12	58	53	14	78	35	25	13	60	53	520
Actinomycosis	150	360	330	195	150	210	90	300	450	340	98	150	2823
Bruising	123	26	16	20	136	—	—	219	88	130	143	148	1049
Cysticercus Bovis	164	97	124	124	139	155	99	95	124	164	180	158	1623
Dropsy and Emaciation	385	677	30	511	183	52	694	—	—	—	1233	—	3765
Erysipelas and Urticaria	—	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	—	415
Fevered	—	—	80	—	542	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	622
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375	—	—	375
Septicæmia	—	—	839	—	—	—	343	—	798	445	—	500	2925
John's Disease	—	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Inflammation and Pneumonia.....	1617	1326	1467	1187	2193	1344	1280	854	1442	1281	705	1178	15874
Parasitical Infestation	1437	1043	1452	1251	1856	1560	1028	1158	1691	2470	2320	2305	19571
Other Conditions	64	129	232	650	—	110	752	410	687	308	204	183	3729
	7691	7760	7156	6318	8112	5169	6248	5611	9881	9573	8249	7930	89698

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED, 1959.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4,991	78	16	9,943	17,896
Number inspected	4,991	78	16	9,943	17,896
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	7	2	1	13	17
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,657	21	—	217	2,293
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.....	53.3	28.2	6.25	2.4	13.0
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	8	1	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	686	6	—	—	805
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	13.9	8.9	—	—	4.5
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	75	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	75	—	—	—	—
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 6½ 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"	161
Dealer's supplementary licence to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	2

Bacteriological Examination.

The following are the results from the 324 samples of milk taken during the year:—

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	89	1	90
T.T. (Pasteurised)	89	—	89
Sterilised	90	—	90
Tuberculin Tested	33	22	55
	301	23	324

Biological Examination.

The following are the results from 93 samples of milk taken during the year:—

	Satisfactory	Brucella	T.B.	Total
Ungraded	52	2	—	54
Tuberculin Tested	31	8	—	39
	83	10	—	93

Gerber Samples.

Number examined	108
Number deficient in fat	6
Number deficient in solids-not-fat	11

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

Ice Cream.

(a) Bacteriological Examination.

25 samples of ice cream were sent for bacteriological examination. 18 were Grade 1, 4 were Grade 2, 2 were Grade 3, and 1 was 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.

13 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 (106 informal) were taken during the year under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Details are as follows:—

Item	Formal	Informal	Total
Almond Essence	—	1	1
Almond Flavouring	—	1	1
Arrowroot	—	3	3
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	—	6	6
Aniseed Sweets	—	3	3
Baking Powder	—	2	2
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	3	3
Boracic Acid Crystals	—	1	1
Boracic Crystals	—	1	1
Butter	—	3	3
Butter Drops	—	1	1
Cascara Sagrada	—	2	2
Castor Oil	—	3	3
Cheddar Cheese	—	2	2
Cheshire Cheese	—	2	2
Cochineal	—	3	3
Cough Mixture	—	3	3
Currants	—	5	5
Friars Balsam	—	2	2
Gelatine	—	2	2
Glycerine	—	2	2
H ₂ O ₂	—	1	1
Ice Cream	—	13	13
Liquorice Butter Pats	—	1	1
Liquorice Lozenges	—	1	1
Liquorice Sweets	—	2	2
Milk	—	1	1
Peroxide	—	1	1
Raisins	—	3	3
Rice	—	3	3

Item	Formal	Informal	Total
Rum Flavouring	—	1	1
Sausages—Beef	—	1	1
Sausages—Pork	—	4	4
Seidlitz Powders	—	4	4
Sultanas	—	4	4
Syrup of Figs	—	2	2
Teething Powder	—	3	3
Tincture of Iodine	—	3	3
Tincture of Rhubarb	—	2	2
White Pepper	—	3	3
Yeast	—	2	2
	—	106	106

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

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample	Formal/ Informal	Report	Action taken
2960	Liquorice Butter Pats	Informal	Deficient in butter fat to 34.2%.	The Vendor was warned.
3013	Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	Informal	Slightly deficient in ammonia.	The Vendor was warned.
3015	Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	Informal	Slightly deficient in ammonia.	The Vendor was warned.
3040	Milk	Informal	Was deficient in milk fat to extent of 18.6% and in milk solids to extent of 4.8%.	Referred to County Milk Production Officer.

WATER.

37 samples of water were taken from various parts of the town and sent for bacteriological examination with satisfactory results.

12 samples of water were chemically examined with satisfactory results.

There are 3 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	669,112,000	1,833,183	29.6
Metered	191,707,000	525,225	8.5
TOTAL	860,819,000	2,358,408	38.1

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

Consumption for the year—7,939,000 gallons.

Consumption of water supplied by the Corporation Undertaking outside the statutory area, in the Glanford Brigg Rural District—

Consumption for the year—7,200,000 gallons.

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

875,958,000 gallons.

Source of Supply.

The whole of the supply during the year was obtained from the North Lindsey Water Board, that is a total of 875,958,000 gallons, or an average of 2,400,000 gallons per day.

Workplaces and Factories in the Borough, 1959.

Type	With Power	Without Power
Bakehouses	13	1
Boot Repairers	8	—
Carpet Binding	—	1
Clothing Manufacturers	3	—
Cycle Repairs	3	1
Dairies	2	—
Dressmakers	2	7
Engineers	10	—
Firewood	1	—
Food Manufacturers	31	—
French Polishers	—	2
Gas Works	1	—
Iron and Steel and Subsidiary Companies.....	35	—
Joinery and Upholstery	25	1
Laundries and Dry Cleaners.....	5	1
Marine Stores	1	2
Plumbers and Glaziers	6	—
Printers	6	1
Photographers	—	1
Radio and Electrical Repairs	15	—
Stone Masons	2	1
Saddlery	—	1
Tinsmiths	1	—
Vehicle Repairs	54	—
Wagon Repairs	5	—
Watch Repairs	2	—
Wreaths	—	1
Miscellaneous	10	—
	241	21

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,884
Number of Nuisances Abated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,960

	Ashby	Brumby	Crosby	East	Frodingham	Park	Town	West	Total
No. of Informal Notices	217	122	62	27	159	86	78	25	776
No. of Statutory Notices	3	—	—	1	20	—	21	—	45
No. of Complaints	50	21	30	25	31	11	32	24	224

Total Number of Nuisances Abated during the year:—

(1) Abated as a result of informal action	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,895
(2) Reported to Council:									
Statutory Notices issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Statutory Notices not issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8

DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED.

	After Informal Action	After Statutory Notice
Refuse	7	—
Drainage	728	—
Miscellaneous Nuisances	50	7
Housing Defects remedied	529	51
Nuisances from Smoke	20	—
Dustbins renewed	457	—
Water Closets repaired	72	3
Houses provided with sinks and water inside	32	4

DISINFECTIONS, Etc.

Rooms disinfected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
(a) Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) Other Infectious Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Number of premises subject to disinfestation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20

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	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,198
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	324
2. By other local authority	4
3. By other bodies or persons	163

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

1. Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,514
2. Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,884

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	647
---	-----

Acting under Statutory Powers during the year :

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of Housing Act 1957 :

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	31
2. No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) by owners	13
(b) by local authority in default of owners	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 to 23 of the Housing Act 1957 :

1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	7
2. No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....	8
3. No. of dwelling-houses subject to undertakings or Closing Orders	1

(d) Proceedings under Sections 18, 19 and 27 of the Housing Act 1957 :

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 42 and 44 of the Housing Act 1957 :

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

Overcrowding—Housing Act 1957, 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	Ashby	Brunby	Crosby	East	Froding- ham	Park	Town	West	Total
Ceilings repaired	4	—	2	3	7	—	5	—	21
Walls repaired	7	—	2	4	24	1	13	1	52
Floors	6	—	1	2	5	—	6	—	20
Window cords renewed.....	10	—	—	8	4	—	16	—	38
Windows and frames re- paired	16	—	1	2	5	—	7	1	32
Doors and frames repaired	3	—	2	2	6	—	6	—	19
Fireplaces and Boilers	6	—	3	3	13	—	8	—	33
Coppers	5	—	—	1	3	—	5	—	14
Smoke nuisances	5	—	2	—	7	1	5	—	20
Roofs repaired	17	—	2	6	19	1	14	1	60
Eaves gutters repaired.....	9	—	2	10	13	—	11	1	46
Rain water fall pipes re- paired	5	—	1	5	4	—	3	—	18
Brickwork to walls	10	—	6	2	6	1	4	—	29
Chimney pots and stacks repaired	6	—	—	2	3	—	2	—	13
Dampness remedied	47	—	11	25	45	2	34	2	166
Dustbins renewed	141	120	16	7	64	80	16	13	457
Drains repaired	—	1	1	4	4	—	—	—	10
Drains cleansed	91	139	59	87	64	59	104	125	728
New Drains	12	—	—	1	10	—	11	—	34
W.C. seat renewed	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	6
W.C. floors repaired	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	7
W.C. plaster	7	—	1	2	3	—	4	—	17
W.C. pedestals renewed...	9	—	1	3	1	—	5	—	19
W.C. cisterns renewed.....	4	—	2	2	5	—	—	1	14
New sinks and water supply	12	—	—	1	10	—	13	—	36
Sinks renewed	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sink waste pipes repaired	2	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	8
Inspection chambers re- paired	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Burst pipes repaired	6	—	—	3	10	—	1	1	21
New bathrooms and W.C.s	—	—	8	—	1	—	5	1	15
Yard pavings	2	—	1	4	6	1	8	—	22
Dirty houses	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	8
Insect infestation	5	3	—	2	3	1	—	—	14
Accumulation	2	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	7
	454	263	124	200	354	148	318	147	2008

ANNEX.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 to 1959.

The following tables contain the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 128 (3) of the Factories Act, 1937, to be furnished in the Annual Report with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the Council:—

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	21	21	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	241	201	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	20	20	—	—
Total	282	242	—	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a. Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
b. Unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	—	—
c. Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).....	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	7	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel—						
Making, etc.	4	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets other than wire nets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raquets and tennis balls.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweet meats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	—	—	—	—	—



