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SLEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor L. Kidd. (Chairman of the Council.)

Councillor A. Graves. (Chairman of

Councillor B. S. Williams.

Councillor W. McKie.

Councillor C. Down.

Councillor D. S. Farr.

Councillor E. A. Doughton.



SLEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT  
COUNCIL.

STATE OF THE URBAN DISTRICT OF SLEAFORD

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

FOR THE  
YEAR

1950.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S ASSISTANT

AND CLERK TO THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

A. F. Buxton, B.Sc.



SILVERDORF MUSEUM DISTRICT  
COLUMBIA

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MUSEUM OF THE  
SILVERDORF DISTRICT  
AND  
SILVERDORF DISTRICT  
FOR THE  
YEAR  
1914

SLEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor L. Kidd. (Chairman of the Council.)  
Councillor A. Craven. (Chairman of the Committee.)  
Councillor S. S. Williams.  
Councillor W. Rudkin.  
Councillor G. Dawson.  
Councillor D. G. Parr.  
Councillor E. A. Smeeton.  
Councillor F. Gostick.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

John W. Scholey, M.B., Ch.B.

SANITARY INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER.

T. E. Dagwell, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary  
Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector  
of Meat and Other Foods.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke Inspector.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science  
as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

HOUSING OFFICER'S ASSISTANT  
AND CLERK TO THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

A. V. Barraclough, A.I.Hsg.



ELIZABETH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor J. Kidd. (Chairman of the Council.)  
Councillor A. Craven. (Chairman of the Committee.)  
Councillor S. S. Williams.  
Councillor W. Hudson.  
Councillor G. Dawson.  
Councillor D. G. Farr.  
Councillor E. A. Beeson.  
Councillor F. Gosling.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

HOUSING OFFICER'S ASSISTANT  
AND CLERK TO THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

A. V. Burroughs, A.I.H.S.

12 Market Place,  
SLEAFORD,  
Lincs.

13th September 1951.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Council,

I have pleasure in presenting my report as Medical Officer of Health for the year 1950. The health of the Community has remained good and compares favourably with the rest of the country.

Unfortunately, as in the case of the surrounding districts, we experienced several cases of Acute Poliomyelitis but I think we can be thankful, that in view of the severity of the Epidemic so near to us, we did not have more cases. I am sure this was partly due to the untiring efforts of all your members and staff and we owe them our gratitude. An epidemic such as we experienced, causes grievous losses to members of our community and we extend our sympathy to them, but there is solace in the fact that much valuable information was gathered from the numerous cases which occurred.

Another illness which presented itself in increasing numbers was Food Poisoning. In view of the efforts towards improved cleanliness and hygiene in the preparation and distribution of food this was most disturbing and it is obvious that a very close watch will have to be kept on all people engaged in the preparation and handling of food to make them fully conscious of the danger from any laxity on their part.

Housing still remains an urgent problem and the numerous applications for new houses from people living in unsatisfactory conditions leaves much to be accomplished. Your Council are fully aware of this and are doing all in their power to meet the demand. The rising cost of houses, is becoming a very real problem and there are limits above which no Council can be expected to go.

I wish to record my appreciation of the work of all your Public Health Staff, the Clerk to the Council and other officials in a year in which there was considerable anxiety and responsibility. I would also like to thank the members of the Council for their good will and encouragement in my endeavours.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN W. SCHOLEY.

Medical Officer of Health.

18 Market Place,

BIRMINGHAM,

England.

13th September 1951.

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Unfortunately, as in the case of the surrounding districts, we experienced several cases of Acute Poliomyelitis but I think we can be thankful that in view of the severity of the epidemic so near to us, we did not have more cases. I am sure this was partly due to the untiring efforts of all your members and staff and we owe them our gratitude. An epidemic such as we experienced, causes grave losses to members of our community and we extend our sympathy to them, but there is solace in the fact that much valuable information was gathered from the numerous cases which occurred.

Another illness which presented itself in increasing numbers was Food Poisoning. In view of the efforts towards improved cleanliness and hygiene in the preparation and distribution of food this was most disturbing and it is obvious that a very close watch will have to be kept on all people engaged in the preparation and handling of food to make them fully conscious of the danger from any laxity on their part.

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I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN W. SCHULTZ.

Medical Officer of Health.



# GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres.	4,549.
Population - 1931 census.	7,024.
- Registrar General's Estimate, 30.6.50.	7,770.
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book.	2,220.
Number of new houses completed during the year.	28.
Rateable value as at 1st October 1950.	£47,035.
Sum represented by a penny rate.	£198.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>BIRTHS.</u>		<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Live Births.</u>	Legitimate	54	66	120
	Illegitimate	1	4	5
		55	70	125
		—	—	—
		<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Still Births.</u>	Legitimate	1	1	2
	Illegitimate	—	—	—
		1	1	2
		—	—	—

### Birth Rates.

	1949.	1950.
Birth Rate (Crude) per 1,000 of the estimated population.	16.8	16.0
Birth Rate (Corrected) per 1,000 of the estimated population.		15.84
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population. (England and Wales.)	16.7	15.8
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.	0.40	0.25
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population. (England and Wales.)	0.39	0.37

### DEATHS.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Number of deaths	54	47	101
Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 of the estimated population.	12.8	13.0	
Death Rate (Corrected) per 1,000 of the estimated population.		11.96	
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population. (England and Wales.)	11.7	11.6	
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year.</u>			

Number of deaths -	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	3	6	9
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	3	6	9
	—	—	—



# GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres. 6,549.  
 Population - 1951 census. 7,034.  
 - Registrar General's Estimate, 30.6.50. 7,770.  
 Number of inhabited houses according to the 1951 Census. 2,220.  
 Number of new houses completed during the year. 28.  
 Rateable value as at 1st October 1950. £47,038.  
 Gum represented by a penny rate. 2188.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Live Births.		56	68	120
Still Births.		1	4	5
Legitimate		55	70	125
Illegitimate		1	4	5
Total.		56	72	128

## DEATHS.

DEATHS.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of deaths		34	47	81
Birth Rate (Crude) per 1,000 of the estimated population.		12.0	12.8	12.4
Birth Rate (Corrected) per 1,000 of the estimated population.		11.8	12.7	12.2
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (England and Wales).		11.6	12.5	12.0
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.		0.25	0.40	0.32
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (England and Wales).		0.24	0.39	0.31
Deaths of infants under 1 year.		3	6	9
Number of deaths -		3	6	9
Legitimate		3	6	9
Illegitimate		0	0	0
Total.		3	6	9

Death Rate per 1,000 live births.  
 Death Rate per 1,000 live births.  
 (England and Wales.)

1949.	1950.
54.7	72.0
32.0	29.8

# CAUSES OF DEATH.

All Causes	Male.	Female.	Total.
	54	47	101
Respiratory Tuberculosis	3	2	5
Other Tuberculosis	0	0	0
Syphilitic Disease	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	1	1
Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
Acute poliomyelitis	0	1	1
Measles	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	3	10
Loukaemia, aleukaemia	1	0	1
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	4	9
Coronary disease, angina	9	5	14
Hyper-tension with heart disease	1	1	2
Other heart disease	9	4	13
Other circulatory disease	2	1	3
Influenza	0	0	0
Pneumonia	1	2	3
Bronchitis	3	0	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	0	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	0	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	0	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	0	0	0
Hyper-plasia of prostate	0	0	0
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	1	1
Congenital malformations	1	1	2
Other defined and ill defined diseases	3	13	16
Motor vehicle accidents	2	0	2
All other accidents	2	1	3
Suicide	1	0	1
Homicide and operations of war	1	0	1

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES WITHIN THE AREA.

### Infectious Disease Hospitals.

No infectious disease hospital is provided within the Urban District and arrangements are made as necessary for cases requiring hospital treatment to be admitted into hospitals in the adjoining areas.



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# Infectious Disease Hospitals.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES WITHIN THE AREA.

CAUSES OF DEATH.			
All Causes	Males	Females	Total
Hemiplegia and operations of war	1	0	1
Suicide	1	0	1
All other accidents	1	0	1
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	0	2
Congenital malformations	1	1	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	1	1
Hyper-plasia of prostate	0	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	0	0	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	0	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	0	0
Other diseases of respiratory system	0	2	2
Bronchitis	3	0	3
Pneumonia	2	0	2
Influenza	1	2	3
Other circulatory diseases	0	0	0
Other heart diseases	2	1	3
Hypertension with heart diseases	1	4	5
Coronary disease, angina	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	2	5
Diabetes	1	1	2
Leukemia, lymphoma	1	0	1
Neoplasms	7	3	10
Other malignant and lymphatic	0	2	2
Malignant neoplasms, uterus	0	2	2
Malignant neoplasms, breast	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasms, stomach	1	0	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	1	1
Measles	0	0	0
Acute poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Meningococcal infections	0	1	1
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	1	1
Syphilitic diseases	0	0	0
Other Tuberculosis	0	0	0
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	2	4

Death Rate per 1,000 live births.  
(England and Wales.)

1949.	1948.
24.7	23.0
24.7	23.0



## Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological examinations are made by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Lincoln. Water samples are sent to the Public Analyst, Mr. W. W. Taylor, 1, Regent Street, Nottingham, when both chemical and bacteriological examinations are required.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 76 cases of infectious disease were notified :-

Pneumonia	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Whooping Cough	33
Erysipelas	2
Measles	14
Scarlet Fever	5
Poliomyelitis	11
Dysentery	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1
Food Poisoning	1

### Poliomyelitis.

Towards the latter end of the outbreak of Poliomyelitis which occurred in Kesteven during the year, eleven suspected cases were notified from the Sleaford Urban Area. Of these ten were confirmed. Unfortunately one child died, but the others were mainly of a mild type and little or no paralysis followed.

The usual enquiries were made and contacts controlled. Sleaford, I feel, was fortunate to have so few cases having regard to the severity of the outbreak when it is considered that the town is the geographical centre for the larger part of the area in which cases occurred and would undoubtedly have been visited by persons incubating the disease and by contacts.

### Sonne Dysentery.

Six cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified and in the course of investigation into three of the cases, which occurred in one family, sixteen other persons were discovered who were suffering also.

In all, three families were involved and by usual control methods cases were limited to those three families.

One other case not connected with the above also occurred.

### Salmonella Infections.

Two cases of Salmonella Infections were notified, one a girl working in food premises. Investigations made showed that one other girl working in the food premises who had recently suffered from "Gastro Enteritis" also proved a positive Salmonella Typhi Murium. Three other members of the original patient's family were also found to be carriers. The standard of hygiene in the food premises concerned did, I am sure, effectually eliminate the evident risk which had arisen from the two persons employed therein. The second notification concerned a woman affected by Salmonella Paratyphi B.

Bacteriological examinations are made by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Lincoln. Water samples are sent to the Public Analyst, Mr. W. W. Taylor, 1, Regent Street, Nottingham, when both chemical and bacteriological examinations are required.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 78 cases of infectious disease were

notified:-

2	Pharyngitis
1	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
33	Whooping Cough
2	Dysentery
14	Measles
2	Scarlet Fever
11	Poliomyelitis
6	Dysentery
1	Postnatal Pyrexia
1	Paratyphoid Fever
1	Food Poisoning

### Poliomyelitis.

Towards the latter end of the outbreak of Poliomyelitis which occurred in November during the year, eleven suggested cases were notified from the Lincoln Urban Area. Of these ten were confirmed. Unfortunately one child died, but the others were mainly of a mild type and little or no paralysis followed.

The usual enquiries were made and contacts controlled. Lincoln, I feel, was fortunate to have so few cases having regard to the severity of the outbreak when it is considered that the town is the geographical centre for the larger part of the area in which cases occurred and would undoubtedly have been visited by persons incubating the disease and by contacts.

### Scarlet Dysentery.

Six cases of Scarlet Dysentery were notified and in the course of investigation into three of the cases, which occurred in one family, sixteen other persons were discovered who were suffering also.

In all, three families were involved and by usual control methods cases were limited to these three families. One other case not connected with the above also occurred.

### Salmonella Infections.

Two cases of Salmonella Infections were notified, one a girl working in food premises. Investigations made showed that one other girl working in the food premises who had recently suffered from "Gastro Enteritis" also proved a positive Salmonella Typhi Mutans. Three other members of the original patient's family were also found to be carriers. The standard of hygiene in the food premises seemed high, I am sure, effectively eliminate the evident risk which had arisen from the two persons employed therein. The second notification concerned a woman affected by Salmonella Paratyphi B.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF  
HEALTH.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 - 1948.

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

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	12	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities.	55	23	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	67	23	1	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of cases where defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork.)	-	-	-	-	-
	2	2	-	1	-



FACTORIES ACTS 1927 - 1928.

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

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspected - Signs.	Number of Written Notices.	Occupiers Presented.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	12	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities.	52	23	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	-	-	-	-
Total	64	23	1	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Found	Remedied	Number of cases where defects were found.		Number of cases in which provisions were in-adequately attended.
			By H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Insufficient ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Inadequate	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unavailable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.)	-	-	-	-	-
	2	2	-	1	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

1956

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my third annual report on the sanitary circumstances of the Urban District for the year ending 31st December 1951.

Provision for the inadequately housed has continued during the year though the number of houses becoming available has been considerably less than in the last two years.

The percentage of larger family units now on the list of housing applicants is now much reduced and the need centres around provision for the small family units and it is with this in view that the Gregory Type flats and two bedroom houses have been included in contracts for houses within the 1950 allocation. Whilst few applicants have in fact refused offers of post war houses on grounds of high rents, mainly due to the fact that the probability of rehousing in pre-war houses is a remote possibility, it is evident that the payment of ever increasing post war rents is a strain on many families limited resources. This has produced a number of requests for transfers to pre-war estates from those already rehoused and there is evidence to show that some families are denied essentials in order to keep a clear rent book.

Public Health Work generally continues to be carried on though with increasing difficulty in effecting the repair of insanitary houses. The deterioration in the cottage property of the town through lack of adequate maintenance continues. I would like to record my appreciation of the co-operation received from local builders in carrying out works under my supervision.

I have to thank the Council for their continued support, the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk of the Council and the other members of the Council's Staff for their assistance and co-operation during the past year.

T.E. DAGWELL.

September, 1951.

SANITARY INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER.



1951

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

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carrying out work under my supervision.

I have to thank the Council for their continued support,

the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk of the Council and the other

members of the Council's Staff for their assistance and co-operation

during the past year.

T. E. DAWKINS.

SANITARY INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER.

September, 1951.



# THE SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

During the year 34 complaints have been investigated and 5,197 inspections and re-inspections have been made. These are detailed as follows:-

## Dwelling Houses.

Primary inspections under the Housing Act	1
Primary inspections under the Public Health Act	225
Verminous premises	8
Overcrowding	1
Re-inspections under the Housing Act	-
Re-inspections under the Public Health Act	584
Verminous premises, re-inspections	3
Overcrowding re-inspections	-
Visits re disinfection	27
Visits re infectious disease	130

## Other Inspections under the Public Health Act etc.

Drains inspected	521
Drains tested	90
Ditches and streams	8
Visits re water supply	26
Piggeries	4
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	2
Offensive Trades	1
Places of entertainment	5
Schools	21
Miscellaneous visits	120

## Other Visits.

Shops Acts inspections	2
Factories - mechanical	23
Factories - non-mechanical	-
Workplaces	19
Rodent Control	12
Visits to Council properties	2277
Visits re rehousing	139

## Food Premises.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Depot	629
Butchers' shops	20
Bakehouses	16
Cafes and Restaurants	11
Licensed premises	48
Ice-cream premises	34
Grocers	53
Greengrocers	77
Fried Fish shops	7
Fresh Fish shops	27
Cowsheds and Dairies	1
Other food premises	25

As a result of inspections made, formal and informal notices were served where necessary.

	Out-stand- ing 1/1/50	Verbal		Written		Statutory		Totals		Out-stand- ing 31/12/50
		Ser:	Comp:	Ser:	Comp:	Ser:	Comp:	Ser:	Comp:	
Housing Acts---	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
P.H.Acts	37	25	24	23	31	2	15	50	70	17
Factories	Nil	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	2	Nil

# THE SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

During the year 34 complaints have been investigated and 5,197 inspections and re-inspections have been made. These are detailed as follows:-

## Dwelling Houses.

1	Primary inspections under the Housing Act
225	Primary inspections under the Public Health Act
8	Various premises
1	Overcrowding
-	Re-inspections under the Housing Act
501	Re-inspections under the Public Health Act
3	Various premises, re-inspections
-	Overcrowding re-inspections
27	Visits re disinfection
130	Visits re infectious diseases

## Other Inspections under the Public Health Act etc.

251	Drains inspected
20	Drains tested
20	Ditches and streams
26	Visits re water supply
4	Piggeries
2	Animals kept so as to be a nuisance
1	Offensive trades
2	Places of entertainment
21	Schools
120	Miscellaneous visits

## Other Visits.

2	Shop Acts inspections
23	Factories - mechanical
-	Factories - non-mechanical
19	Workshops
12	Robert Control
2277	Visits re Council properties
139	Visits re rehousing

## Food Premises.

629	Slaughterhouses and Meat Depot
20	Butchers' shops
19	Bakery shops
11	Cakes and Confectionery
18	Licensed premises
24	Ice-cream premises
20	Grocers
17	Green grocers
27	Fried Fish shops
27	Fresh Fish shops
1	Cowsheds and Piggeries
23	Other food premises

As a result of inspections made, formal and informal notices were served where necessary.

Out-stand- ing 31/12/50	Verbal		Written		Statutory		Totals	
	Ser: Comp:	Ser: Comp:	Ser: Comp:	Ser: Comp:	Ser: Comp:	Ser: Comp:	Ser: Comp:	Ser: Comp:
Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
37	25	24	31	23	12	50	70	17
Nil	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	2	Nil

ending  
H. A. A. A.  
noted



One Statutory Notice requiring the provision of a new dustbin was not complied with by the Owner concerned and, accordingly, the dustbin was supplied by the Council in default.

The following improvements have been carried out and contraventions remedied :-

#### Drainage.

Sewers cleansed	59
Drains cleansed	17
Drains relaid	40
New drains provided	41
Drains reconstructed	9
Drains ventilated	4
Inspection chambers repaired	4
Inspection chambers - new provided	29
Additional W.C.'s. provided	24
W.C. pans renewed	4
Obsolete pans replaced	42
W.C. provided with flushing arrangements	4
Privies and earth closets abolished	3
W.W.P.'s renewed or repaired	2
Apartments repaired	13
Additional sinks provided	17
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	5
Urinals repaired or renewed	5

#### Dwelling Houses, etc.

Rooms disinfected	27
Rooms cleansed	2
Water supply improved	1
Dustbins provided	11
Yards drained and paved	13
Roofs repaired	9
Gutters and R.W.P.'s repaired	11
D.P.C.'s provided	1
Damp walls remedied	18
External walls pointed and rendered	7
Chimney stacks reheaded and pointed	7
Ladders - new or repaired	1
Stairs repaired	3
Firegrates repaired or renewed	8
New kitchens erected	6
Washing coppers provided or repaired	2
Windows repaired or renewed	12
Walls and ceilings repaired	22
Floors repaired	16
Vermin eradicated	8
Offensive accumulations removed	4

#### Food Premises.

Slaughterhouses limewashed or repaired	2
Butchers' shops - contraventions remedied	2
Fish premises - cleansed or repaired	2
Other premises (food) cleansed or repaired	4
Washing facilities provided	7

#### Other premises.

Ditches and streams cleansed	1
Animal nuisances abated	3



One Statutory Notice regarding the provision of a new  
 the same was not complied with by the Owner concerned and, accordingly,  
 the Statute was supplied by the Council in default.

The following improvements have been carried out and  
 conventionalized remedied :-

#### Improvements.

Rooms cleaned  
 Rooms cleaned  
 Rooms cleaned  
 New drains provided  
 Drains reconnected  
 Drains ventilated  
 Inspection chambers repaired  
 Inspection chambers - new provided  
 Additional W.C.'s provided  
 W.C. pans removed  
 Gasolene pans replaced  
 W.C. provided with flushing arrangements  
 Trivets and earth closets abolished  
 W.W.P.'s removed or repaired  
 Appliances repaired  
 Additional sinks provided  
 Waste pipes repaired or removed  
 Drainage repaired or removed

#### Drainage Houses, etc.

Rooms disinfectant  
 Rooms cleaned  
 Water supply improved  
 Drainage provided  
 Yards drained and paved  
 Roads repaired  
 Gutters and R.W.P.'s repaired  
 D.P.C.'s provided  
 Drain walls resurfaced  
 External walls painted and rendered  
 Chimney stacks repaired and painted  
 Landings - new or repaired  
 Stairs repaired  
 Fireplaces repaired or renewed  
 New kitchens erected  
 Washing copper provided or repaired  
 Windows repaired or renewed  
 Walls and ceilings repaired  
 Floors repaired  
 Vermin eradicated  
 Offensive accumulations removed

#### Food Premises.

Blindstomachs disinfected or repaired  
 Disinfectant shops - conventionalized remedied  
 Fish premises - cleaned or repaired  
 Other premises (food) cleaned or repaired  
 Washing facilities provided

#### Other Premises.

Buildings and streets cleaned  
 Animal nuisances abated

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## HOUSING.

In 1950 a much smaller number of new houses became available for rehousing, only 20 post war and 6 pre-war houses being allocated.

The erection of two blocks of four Gregory Flats was contracted for during the year and of these, one block was at an advanced stage at the end of the year. Contracts were also completed for the erection of 26 houses and the construction of the necessary roads and sewers on the Galley Hill Estate. The provision of two bedroomed accommodation does to some extent solve the problem of high rents and having regard to the high percentage of small families now seeking rehousing, adequately meets their needs. Due to the inability of the Council to acquire the Galley Hill site earlier and the consequent loss of the 1949 allocation of 32 houses, together with the fact that the contract for the balance of the 1950 allocation and the roads and sewers on the Galley Hill site could not be placed until the end of the year, there will be inevitably a considerable time lag between completion of the remainder of the houses and flats on Hillside and the erection of any further houses on Galley Hill. This time cannot be less than twelve months - a long wait for those next for allocation. It is essential I feel to ensure a steady flow of new houses, for whilst houses become available regularly the hopes of those who have been so long on the Council's waiting list for re-housing are stimulated.

In my 1949 report I mentioned the need for a small number of houses for middle aged and elderly persons. Preference has been for younger families in the past but there are a number of elderly couples who have been applicants for many years who I hope will receive the Council's consideration. The provision of such accommodation would also undoubtedly release under occupied pre-war houses for families.

One licence was granted during the year for private development.

The standard of maintenance of Council Houses continues to be satisfactory. However, with the addition of the considerable number of post war houses, the amount of maintenance to be carried out is placing some strain on the existing small direct labour repair organisation and although a part-time joiner has been employed, the coming need for other additional labour is evident. This, together with rapidly rising repairs costs, will impose a further unavoidable rent increase on tenants.

I am pleased to record a general improvement in the cultivation of gardens on the pre-war estates although there are nevertheless many tenants who make little or no effort to carry out cultivation of any kind. It is a condition of tenancy that gardens shall be cultivated and the Council have now reluctantly resolved that tenants failing in their obligation shall be ejected. The tenants of the post war estates are to be commended on the general high standard of gardens, achieved, in many instances, in a very short time.

House cleanliness shows some improvement. There are nevertheless several families whose houses remain substandard and who after warning do improve only to equally rapidly fall back into old conditions. It is evident that such housewives have neither the will nor the method to keep their homes in a satisfactory manner.

The deterioration which continues in private dwellings is a matter for concern. There exists in Sleaford a very large number of houses which should have long since been dealt with under pre-war slum clearance schemes. Many such houses are now in a deplorable condition and I feel the time has now come when a proportion of all new houses built should be allocated for slum clearance purposes. The problem of requiring owners to carry



In 1950 a much smaller number of new houses became available for rehousing, only 20 post-war and 6 pre-war houses being allocated.

The erection of two blocks of four Gregory flats was completed for during the year and of these, one block was at an advanced stage at the end of the year. Contracts were also entered for the erection of 25 houses and the construction of the necessary roads and sewers on the Gellie Hill Estate. The provision of two bedroom accommodation does to some extent solve the problem of high rents and having regard to the high percentage of small families now seeking rehousing, adequately meets their needs. Due to the inability of the Council to acquire the Gellie Hill site earlier and the consequent loss of the 1949 allocation of 35 houses, together with the fact that the contract for the balance of the 1950 allocation and the roads and sewers on the Gellie Hill site could not be placed until the end of the year, there will be inevitably a considerable time lag between completion of the remainder of the houses and flats on Gellie Hill and the erection of any further houses on Gellie Hill. This time cannot be less than twelve months - a long wait for those next for allocation. It is essential I feel to ensure a steady flow of new houses, for whilst houses become available regularly the hopes of those who have been so long on the Council's waiting list for rehousing are stimulated.

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One licence was granted during the year for private development.

The standards of maintenance of Council House continues to be satisfactory. However, with the addition of the considerable number of post-war houses, the amount of maintenance to be carried out is placing some strain on the existing small staff of regular organisation and although a part-time joiner has been employed, the coming need for other additional labour is evident. This, together with rapidly rising repair costs, will impose a further unwelcome rent increase on tenants.

I am pleased to record a general improvement in the cultivation of gardens on the pre-war estates although there are nevertheless many tenants who make little or no effort to carry out cultivation of any kind. It is a condition of tenancy that gardens shall be cultivated and the Council have now reluctantly realised that tenants failing in their obligation shall be ejected. The tenants of the post-war estates are to be commended on the general high standard of gardens, achieved, in many instances, in a very short time.

House cleanliness shows some improvement. There are nevertheless several families whose houses remain substandard and who after warning to improve only too quickly fall back into old conditions. It is evident that such housewives have neither the will nor the method to keep their homes in a satisfactory manner.

The deterioration which continues in private dwellings is a matter for concern. There exists in Glasgow a very large number of houses which whilst having long since been built with pre-war standards of construction, many such houses are now in a deplorable condition and I feel the time has now come when provision of all new houses built should be allocated for some clearance purposes. The problem of repairing owners to carry



out even essential repairs to such property grows exceedingly difficult. Nevertheless, I am firmly of the opinion that many owners of all classes of property are exploiting the now high costs of building repairs in refusing to carry out even minor and essential repairs to their property. This is obviously a grossly mistaken policy, for by allowing such items as defective roofs, gutters, brickwork, window and door woodwork, etc., to carry on unrepaired, they are permitting accelerated decay to set in. The fact that rentals have not kept pace with the cost of living and increased building costs is in the main responsible for this situation and I realise that cottage property is no longer the investment it was before 1939. Even so, owners have certain obligations and I am sure that more could be done to prolong the life of many houses which now are fast approaching a condition when they will inevitably be considered for clearance.

The number of cases of overcrowding, within the meaning of the Housing Act 1936, discovered remains small. Nevertheless there are many families living under crowded conditions but who are not legally overcrowded.

Number of cases outstanding at 1.1.50	3
Number of new cases found	3
Number of cases abated	4
Cases abated by re-housing families	2
Cases abated by removal to other districts	1
Cases abated by removal to other houses	1
Number of persons involved	16
Number of cases outstanding at 31.12.50	2

#### HOUSING STATISTICS.

##### Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	235
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	822
(b)	Number of dwelling houses (included under subheading (a) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1
(c)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(d)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-headings) found not to be, in all respects, reasonably fit for human habitation	48

##### 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	55
---	----

##### Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.

and even essential repairs to such property from exceedingly little. Nevertheless, I am firmly of the opinion that many owners of all classes of property are neglecting the high costs of building repairs in relation to carry out even minor and essential repairs to their property. This is obviously a grossly mistaken policy, for by allowing such items as defective roofs, gutters, chimneys, window and door work, etc., to carry on unchecked, they are permitting accelerated decay to set in. The fact that repairs have not kept pace with the cost of living and increased building costs is in the main responsible for this situation and I realize that cottage property is no longer the investment it was before 1939. Even so, owners have certain obligations and I am sure that more could be done to prolong the life of many houses which now are fast approaching a condition when they will inevitably be condemned for clearance.

The number of cases of overcrowding, within the meaning of the Housing Act 1936, discovered remains small. Nevertheless there are many families living under crowded conditions but who are not legally overcrowded.

WOLVERHAMPTON

Number of cases outstanding at 1.1.50  
Number of new cases found  
Number of cases closed  
Cases closed by re-housing families  
Cases closed by removal to other districts  
Cases closed by removal to other houses  
Number of persons involved  
Number of cases outstanding at 31.12.50

#### HOUSING STATISTICS.

##### Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

- (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts 235  
Number of inspections made for the purpose 222  
(b) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (a) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (General) Regulations, 1925 1  
(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 1  
(d) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-headings) found not to be, in all respects, reasonably fit for human habitation 14

##### Number 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 22

##### Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.  
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 11.



Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices.

- |      |   |      |
|------|---|------|
| (i)  | By owners                               | Nil. |
| (ii) | By local authority in default of owners | Nil. |

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts

- |      |   |     |
|------|---|-----|
| (i)  | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. | 2.  |
| (ii) | Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices.           |     |
|      | (a) By owners   | 15. |
|      | (b) By local authority in default of owners.  | 1.  |

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

- |      |  |      |
|------|--|------|
| (i)  | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. | 1.   |
| (ii) | Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.    | Nil. |

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

- |      |  |      |
|------|--|------|
| (i)  | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.  | Nil. |
| (ii) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit. | Nil. |

Number of dwelling houses which were rendered  
 fit after service of Formal Notices.

Nil.  
 Nil.

(1) By owners  
 (2) By local authority in default of owners

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts

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

2.

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which  
 repairs were completed after notices  
 of Formal Notices.

15.

(a) By owners  
 (b) By local authority in default  
 of owners.

1.

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 12 of the Housing  
 Act, 1936

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

1.

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

Nil.

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

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-  
 ground rooms in respect of which Closing  
 Orders were made.

Nil.

(2) Number of separate tenements or under-  
 ground rooms in respect of which Closing  
 Orders were determined, the tenements or  
 rooms having been rendered fit.

Nil.



Meat Inspection.

At the commencement of the year, three Slaughter-houses continued to be in use by the Ministry of Food. Amended proposals for the improvement of the Church Lane slaughterhouse were approved early in the year, the proposed scheme to provide a satisfactory slaughterhouse at Drove Lane regrettably having not materialised. The majority of the work at Church Lane was completed in time for the Slaughterhouse to be put into use for peak slaughtering. Whilst it cannot be denied that the work carried out has materially improved the premises, its situation and layout are such that no alteration could ever make it entirely satisfactory and I am of the opinion that the present arrangements can only be considered very temporary. The Drove Lane slaughterhouse is now closed.

Whilst there has been approximately 15% increase in the numbers of animals killed in Sleaford, the total weight of meat and offal condemned during the year is lower by over 2½ tons. It is to be noted that the percentage of animals slaughtered and found to be affected by tuberculosis is lower than both 1949 and 1948. In the case of diseases other than tuberculosis lower percentages of animals diseased on slaughter were found in 1950 than in 1949. Nevertheless the 1950 percentages were, however, generally above those of 1948.

All animals slaughtered in the Ministry slaughterhouses have been inspected and in the course of this work 18 tons 7 cwt. 37 lbs. of meat and organs were found to be diseased or otherwise unfit.

BEASTS.

8	Beasts' carcasses and all organs	- Generalised Tuberculosis	5,549
1	" " " " "	- Tubercular Meningitis	543
1	" " " " "	- Tuberculosis and Dropsy	475
12	" Forequarters " "	- Tuberculosis	2,440
5	" Carcasses and " "	- Dropsy, Emaciation and Moribund	2,337
5	" " " " "	- Septic traumatic pericarditis, Septicaemia, Septic Metritis and Pyelonephritis	2,568
1	" " " " "	- Medicine taint	366
	Beasts' Heads and Tongues	- Tuberculosis	2,763
	Beasts' Lungs	- "	1,898
	Beasts' Livers	- "	747
	Beasts' Hearts, Spleens, Stomachs, Intestines, etc.,	- "	3,033
	Beasts' Heads, Tongues and Lungs	- Actinomycosis	796
	Beasts' Heads, Tongues and Hearts	- Cysticercus Bovis	412
	Beef and Beasts' Organs	- Abscesses	1,247
	Beasts' Lungs and Livers	- Distomatosis	2,151
	Beasts' Livers and Hearts	- Fatty Degeneration	50
	Beef and Beasts' Stomachs, Intestines and Fat	- Peritonitis and Inflammation	923
	Beasts' Lungs and Hearts	- Pneumonia, Pleurisy and Pericarditis	305
	Beasts' Livers	- Angioma	189
	Beasts' Udders	- Mastitis	87
	Beef and Beasts' Offal	- Oedematous	505
	Beef	- Injuries	584

CALVES.

4	Calves and all organs	- Congenital and Generalised T.B.	595
5	" " " "	- Umbilical Pyaemia and Joint Ill	288
1	Calf " " "	- Acute Peritonitis and Pleurisy	151
1	" " " "	- Pyaemia	128

At the commencement of the year, three slaughterhouses continued to be in use by the Ministry of Food. Amended proposals for the improvement of the Church Lane slaughterhouse were approved early in the year, the proposed scheme to provide a satisfactory slaughterhouse at Grove Lane having not been submitted. The majority of the work at Church Lane was completed in time for the slaughterhouse to be put into use for peak slaughtering. Whilst it cannot be denied that the work carried out has materially improved the premises, the situation and layout are such that no alteration could ever make it entirely satisfactory and in the opinion that the present arrangements can only be considered very temporary. The Grove Lane slaughterhouse is now closed.

Whilst there has been approximately 15% increase in the numbers of animals killed in Alford, the total weight of meat and offal condemned during the year is lower by over 2½ tons. It is to be noted that the percentage of animals slaughtered and found to be affected by tuberculosis is lower than both 1949 and 1948. In the case of diseases other than tuberculosis lower percentages of animals affected on slaughter were found in 1950 than in 1949. Nevertheless the 1950 percentages were, however, generally above those of 1948.

All animals slaughtered in the Ministry slaughterhouses have been inspected and in the course of this work 18 tons 7 cwt. 37 lbs. of meat and organs were found to be diseased or otherwise unfit.

# BEASTS.

Beasts, carcases and all organs			
1	"	"	2,549
1	"	"	2,549
12	"	"	475
5	"	"	2,100
5	"	"	2,337
1	"	"	2,568
Beasts, Heads and Tongues			2,568
Beasts, Lungs			2,568
Beasts, Livers			1,098
Beasts, Hearts, Spleens, Stomachs, Intestines, etc.			747
Beasts, Heads, Tongues and Lungs			3,033
Beasts, Heads, Tongues and Lungs			796
Beasts, Heads, Tongues and Lungs			112
Beasts, Lungs and Livers			1,247
Beasts, Livers and Hearts			2,151
Beasts, Livers and Stomachs			50
Beasts, Livers and Fat			923
Beasts, Lungs and Hearts			305
Beasts, Livers			109
Beasts, Udders			87
Beasts, Heads, Official			505
Beasts			584
Beasts, Livers			305
Beasts, Udders			109
Beasts, Heads, Official			505
Beasts			584
Beasts, Livers			305
Beasts, Udders			109
Beasts, Heads, Official			505
Beasts			584

# CATTLE.

Cattle and all organs			
1	"	"	2,549
1	"	"	2,549
1	"	"	475
1	"	"	2,100
1	"	"	2,337
1	"	"	2,568
Cattle, Heads and Tongues			2,568
Cattle, Lungs			2,568
Cattle, Livers			1,098
Cattle, Hearts, Spleens, Stomachs, Intestines, etc.			747
Cattle, Heads, Tongues and Lungs			3,033
Cattle, Heads, Tongues and Lungs			796
Cattle, Heads, Tongues and Lungs			112
Cattle, Lungs and Livers			1,247
Cattle, Livers and Hearts			2,151
Cattle, Livers and Stomachs			50
Cattle, Livers and Fat			923
Cattle, Lungs and Hearts			305
Cattle, Livers			109
Cattle, Udders			87
Cattle, Heads, Official			505
Cattle			584
Cattle, Livers			305
Cattle, Udders			109
Cattle, Heads, Official			505
Cattle			584
Cattle, Livers			305
Cattle, Udders			109
Cattle, Heads, Official			505
Cattle			584



SHEEP.

7	Sheep and all organs	- Moribund	521
10	" " " "	- Dropsy and Emaciation	645
7	" " " "	- Septic Metritis, Septic Pneumonia and Septicaemia	581
3	" " " "	- Mauled by dog or injury during Parturition	271
1	" " " "	- Gangrene	91
	Sheeps' livers	- Distomatosis and Parasites	187
	Sheeps' livers	- Fatty Degeneration	49
	Sheeps' organs	- Septic Pneumonia and Abscesses	64
	Mutton	- Injury	103

PIGS.

4	Pigs and all organs	- Generalised Tuberculosis	1,220
1	" " " "	- Tuberculosis and Pyaemia	98
1	" " " "	- Tuberculosis and Uraemia	252
7	" " " "	- Fever and Dropsy	779
3	" " " "	- Swine Erysipelas	241
6	" " " "	- Moribund	1,343
3	" " " "	- Pyaemia	255
1	" " " "	- Nephritis and Fever	290
	Pigs' heads	- Tuberculosis	1,098
	Pigs' plucks and organs	- Tuberculosis	147
	Pigs' organs	- Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Peritonitis, Pericarditis, Congestion and Cirrhosis	528
	Pork and livers	- Abscesses	24
	Pigs' livers	- Cysts and Parasites	137
	Sows' udders	- Mastitis	38
	Pork	- Injury	84

Beast and Beasts' organs, Sheep and Sheeps' organs, Pigs' and Pigs' organs	- Other reasons	461
Mutton, Pork and Beef	- Decomposition	495

Carcases inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	959	201	3,020	741
Number inspected	959	201	3,020	741
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis.</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	11	7	28	20
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	304	4	124	159
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	32.85	5.47	5.03	24.16
<u>Tuberculosis ONLY.</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	10	4	-	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	172	1	-	46
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	18.98	2.49	-	7.02

In addition I have condemned 78 lbs. of corned beef.





### Other Foods.

Routine inspection of all food shops, cafes, Market Stalls and other food premises again shows that the general standard of cleanliness remains fairly good. A few minor structural improvements have been carried out but many shops, particularly in the centre of the town, though reasonably well maintained, are in need of reconstruction. The difficulty of ensuring a high standard of hygiene is exceedingly difficult where storage rooms and yards are congested and inconvenient.

The occupier of a further bakehouse which was structurally sub-standard has discontinued baking.

A second manufacturer of ice cream was registered during the year, his premises being newly constructed and his equipment enabling him to carry out heat treatment in accordance with the Regulations. Two additional premises were registered for the sale and storage of ice cream, making a total of 18 premises now registered. Seven samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. All proved satisfactory.

The undermentioned foods, other than fresh meat, have been examined and found to be unfit for food:-

53 tins	Evaporated or condensed milk.	Blown or damaged.
8 tins	Meat, Soup or Fish.	" " "
61 tins	Fruit, Vegetables or Jam.	" " "
2 tins	Syrup.	Damaged.
57 lb.	Cake	Mouldy.
115 tins	Lemon Curd.	Mouldy.
23 lb.	Bacon and ham.	Unsound.
11 lb.	Sweets.	Damaged in transit.
7 tins	Xmas Pudding.	Blown or damaged.
5 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Cheese.	Unsound.
30 lb.	Prunes.	Mouldy.

### Milk Supply.

The following were registered in the district at 1. 1. 50 :-

Distributors	3
--------------	---

Supplementary licences issued in respect of designated milk at 1. 1. 50 were :-

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	1
Pasteurised	1

Samples of milk have been taken as follows :-

<u>Ungraded.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
6	6	0
<u>Pasteurised.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
2	2	0

### WATER SUPPLY.

The majority of the premises within the Urban District are supplied with water in pipes from the Urban District Council undertaking. The sources of water are from a spring and deep well to the West of Sleaford, from which it is pumped to reservoirs nearby. A low level reservoir serves the low-lying parts of the town and two water-towers, interconnected, serve the higher portions. The amount of water available throughout the year has proved adequate and of good quality, though hardness is exceptionally high.

Routine inspection of all food shops, eaters, hotels, stalls and other food premises again shows that the general standard of cleanliness remains fairly good. A few minor structural improvements have been carried out but many shops, particularly in the centre of the town, though reasonably well maintained, are in need of reconstruction. The difficulty of ensuring a high standard of hygiene is exceedingly difficult where storage rooms and yards are congested and insanitary.

The supply of a further bakery has discontinued baking, apparently sub-standard has discontinued baking.

A recent manufacturer of ice cream was registered during the year, his premises being newly constructed and his equipment enabling him to carry out best treatment in accordance with the Regulations. Two additional premises were registered for the sale and storage of ice cream, making a total of 18 premises now registered. Seven samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. All proved satisfactory.

The undermentioned foods, other than fresh meat, have been examined and found to be unfit for food:-

25 tins	Evaporated or condensed milk.	Shown or damaged.
8 tins	Meat, Soup or Fish.	" " "
61 tins	Fruit, Vegetables or Jam.	" " "
2 tins	Syrup.	Damaged.
27 lb.	Onions.	Mouldy.
112 tins	Tomato Curry.	Mouldy.
23 lb.	Beacon and Ham.	Unsound.
11 lb.	Sweets.	Damaged in transit.
7 tins	Kidney Frying.	Shown or damaged.
24 lb.	Cheese.	Unsound.
30 lb.	Butter.	Mouldy.

#### Milk Supply.

The following were registered in the district at 1.1.50:-

Distributors  
Supplementary licenses issued in respect of designated milk at 1.1.50 were:-

1 Tuberculin Tested (Postmarked)  
1 Unsound

Samples of milk have been taken as follows:-

Unsound.	Satisfactory.	Unsound.
6	6	0
Postmarked.	Satisfactory.	Unsound.
2	2	0

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The majority of the premises within the Urban District are supplied with water in pipes from the Urban District Council undertaking. The sources of water are from a spring and deep well to the West of Alford, from which it is pumped to reservoirs nearby. A low level reservoir serves the low-lying parts of the town and two water-towers, interconnected, serve the higher portions. The amount of water available throughout the year has proved adequate and of good quality, though hardness is exceptionally high.



The laying of a new 4" main in Church Lane, connected to the high level reservoir has been completed, 35 yards of main having been laid, thus obviating complaints of lack of pressure at the upper end of the street.

Six water samples from the Urban District supply were submitted during the year for chemical and bacteriological examination. The samples were taken from both the high and low level reservoir supplies and in each case showed that the water at the time of sampling was of satisfactory chemical and bacteriological quality for human consumption.

The supply is now adequately chlorinated by the new chlorination plant, which has worked satisfactorily.

Supplies other than from the public supply are as follows :

- 17 premises at Quarrington are supplied from a private estate supply - the source being from a deep bore.
- 15 premises are supplied from deep wells or bores.
- 8 premises are supplied from shallow wells.
- 4 premises are supplied from sources other than the above.

The six premises in New Street and East Banks which were served by a supply from a deep well, and which seasonally failed, have now been connected to the Council's main supply. Two other premises with supplies from shallow wells have also been connected to the Council's mains.

Details of the results of samples taken during the year follow :-

The laying of a new 12" main in Church Lane, connected to the high level reservoir has been completed, 35 yards of main having been laid, thus obviating the risk of pressure at the upper end of the street.

Six water samples from the Urban District supply were submitted during the year for chemical and bacteriological examination. The samples were taken from both the high and low level reservoir supplies and in each case showed that the water at the time of sampling was of satisfactory chemical and bacteriological quality for human consumption.

The supply is now adequately augmented by the new chlorination plant, which has worked satisfactorily.

Supplies other than from the public supply are as follows:

1. Premises at Quarrington are supplied from a private estate supply - the source being from a deep bore.
2. Premises are supplied from deep wells at Jones.
3. Premises are supplied from shallow wells.
4. Premises are supplied from sources other than the above.

The six premises in New Street and East Bank which were served by a supply from a deep well, and which seasonally failed, have now been connected to the Council's main supply. Two other premises with supplies from shallow wells have also been connected to the Council's main.

Details of the results of samples taken during the year

Follow:-



Date of Sample.

PER MILLION PARTS.

11.2.50.

25.5.50.

21.10.50.

	11.2.50.		25.5.50.		21.10.50.	
	Low Level Rivolt.	High Level Rivolt.	Low Level Rivolt.	High Level Rivolt.	Low Level Rivolt.	High Level Rivolt.
Total solids dried at 180°C.	420.00	420.00	420.00	430.00	430.00	430.00
Suspended matter	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	2.00	2.00	1.60	1.60	4.60	3.20
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent
Free Ammonia	0.0400	0.0080	0.0120	0.0040	0.0160	0.0400
Albuninoid Ammonia	0.0120	0.0040	0.0040	0.0040	0.0800	0.0160
Temporary Hardness	202.50	202.50	210.00	210.00	205.00	205.00
Permanent Hardness	140.00	140.00	135.00	135.00	140.00	140.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F. from N/80 KMnO <sub>4</sub>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.080	0.120
pH value	7.30	7.30	7.10	7.10	7.20	7.20
Appearance	- - - -	- - - -	and bright in all	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Odour	none	none	none	none	none	none
Taste and colour	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal
Heavy metals	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent
Free Chlorine	0.070	0.06	0.125	0.150	0.075	0.025
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hours	3	3	35	60	1	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hours	1	1	0	0	1	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hours	2	1	2	2	1	0
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hours	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hours	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decillus coli Present in mls.	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent





### Other Sources.

New Farm, Drove Lane.	Unsatisfactory.
Field Farm, Holdingham, (Supply - Rauceby Hall Estate.)	Unsatisfactory.
Holdingham Anna.	Doubtful.
Brinkley Hill Farm.	Unsatisfactory.
Moor House Farm.	Satisfactory.
2nd Lock Gatehouse.	Satisfactory.
259 Gatehouse, East Road.	Satisfactory.
Quarrington Estate supply.	Satisfactory.
White Cottage, East Road.	Unsatisfactory.
Rauceby Mental Hospital.	Satisfactory.
8, Drove Lane.	Unsatisfactory.

As a result of the samples taken, letters were sent to all occupiers of premises supplied by water which was shown to be unsatisfactory or doubtful, warning them that all water drunk should be boiled before use. With the exception of 8, Drove Lane, which it is proposed to connect to the Council's mains, the provision of alternative water supplies for those premises now served by unsatisfactory wells is difficult due to their situation in relation to Council supplies.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No additions to the sewerage system of the Urban District were made during the year.

The water carriage system of the town is partially combined and partially separate. Disposal is by land irrigation at the East end of the town, the generally unsatisfactory condition of which continued to give rise to continual alarm. This together with the necessity for new sewer outfalls emphasises the urgency of proceeding with the proposed new scheme. However, during the year Ministry sanction to proceed with the scheme was granted and it is anticipated that this work will be commenced in the near future.

The sewer which drains Quarrington discharges into the open dyke adjoining Manor House Farm and finally flows over the land without causing undue nuisance. The point of discharge is however in close proximity to the Quarrington Estate water supply and this must be considered unsatisfactory although the risk of contamination to the supply cannot be considered serious by reason of the depth of the bore and the nature of the subsoil in the area. Thirteen premises are connected with this sewer, in six cases after treatment in septic tanks.

Twenty nine other premises in the Council's area discharge sink waste water untreated into dykes.

Twenty three premises in the area have pail closets and ten have privies which are emptied on to adjoining gardens. No arrangements are made by the Council for the collection of night soil.

Three premises previously provided with chemical or pail closets and with waste water discharging into soakaways have now been connected to the Council's sewer and provided with water closets.

### REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Refuse collection and disposal is under the direction of the Surveyor.

Collection is again taking place once weekly and is proceeding without difficulty.



Unsatiable.	8, Grove Lane.
Unsatiable.	Kensley Mental Hospital.
Unsatiable.	White Cottage, East Road.
Unsatiable.	Quarantine Station Supply.
Unsatiable.	259 Gathorne, East Road.
Unsatiable.	2nd Lock Gathorne.
Unsatiable.	Moat House Farm.
Unsatiable.	Brinkley Hill Farm.
Unsatiable.	Holtingham Lane.
Unsatiable.	Water.
Unsatiable.	(Supply - Kensley Hall)
Unsatiable.	Field Farm, Holtingham.
Unsatiable.	New Farm, Grove Lane.

As a result of the samples taken, letters were sent to all occupiers of premises supplied by water which was shown to be unsatisfactory or doubtful, warning them that all water drawn should be boiled before use. With the exception of 8, Grove Lane, which it is proposed to connect to the Council's main, the provision of alternative water supplies for these premises now served by unsatisfactory wells is difficult due to their situation in relation to Council supplies.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No additions to the sewerage system of the Urban District were made during the year.

The water carriage system of the town is partially combined and partially separate. Disposal is by land irrigation at the East end of the town, the generally unsatisfactory condition of which continued to give rise to continual alarm. This together with the necessity for new sewer outfalls emphasised the urgency of proceeding with the proposed new scheme. However, during the year Ministry sanction to proceed with the scheme was granted and it is anticipated that this work will be commenced in the near future.

The sewer which drains Quarantine Station discharges into the open dyke adjoining Manor House Farm and finally flows over the land without causing undue nuisance. The point of discharge is however in close proximity to the Quarantine Station water supply and this must be considered unsatisfactory although the risk of contamination to the supply cannot be considered serious by reason of the depth of the bore and the nature of the subsoil in the area. Thirteen premises are connected with this sewer, in six cases after treatment in septic tanks.

Twenty nine other premises in the Council's area discharge sink waste water untreated into dykes.

Twenty three premises in the area have pail closets and ten have privies which are emptied on to adjoining gardens. No arrangements are made by the Council for the collection of night soil.

Three premises previously provided with chemical or pail closets and with waste water discharging into sewers have now been connected to the Council's sewer and provided with water closets.

#### REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Refuse collection and disposal is under the direction of the Surveyor.

Collection is again taking place once weekly and is proceeding without difficulty.



The question of replacing the worn out and inadequate refuse destructor has been further considered. It was decided to replace the destructor by modern and adequate plant. Accordingly tenders were invited and the scheme submitted to the Ministry of Health, who before approving such a scheme, asked for an assurance that controlled tipping was out of the question. In consequence sites were considered and finally the present Greylees tip was suggested as being suitable though doubts as to the possibility of pollution of the underground water supplies arose. In my report to the Council on this site, I advised that in view of the fact that Greylees is at a point where the Lincolnshire Limestone is lightly overburdened with gravel, tipping there should be discontinued as pollution appeared to be a certainty, the Eastern end of the town where adequate protection of the limestone exists being the more obvious choice. This view was later confirmed by the Geological Survey and the Ministry of Health. No definite site had however been selected at the end of the year.

#### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The two licensed sites in the area on which vans may be sited were inspected at regular intervals throughout the year and were conducted without nuisance.

No trouble was experienced during the year with itinerant vans as in previous years.

#### SMOKE ADATMENT.

No action has been necessary during the year in connection with smoke nuisances.

#### VERMINOUS PREMISES.

The incidence of verminous premises continued to be low. A small number of infested houses found to be infested with bugs have been successfully treated. No serious infestation was found and verminous premises in the area do not in any way create a serious problem.

#### RODENT CONTROL.

1950 was the first year in which the full time Rodent Operator has operated for a complete twelve months and the wisdom of appointing a full time operator is clearly shown by the reduction in the number of large infestations which have been found during the year.

As the Council will be aware, the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, came into force on the 31st March 1950 and placed new responsibilities in regard to rodent control on both the Local Authority and the occupiers of premises. Whilst this Council is, I feel, adequately discharging its duties under the Act, occupiers of premises in the area are not. I would once again draw their attention to Section 3 of the Act which requires the occupier of any land to give notice of the presence of rats or mice living on or resorting to the land in substantial numbers. In the course of day to day inspections, infestations are being found which, having regard to the type and size of premises, may be said to harbour rats in substantial numbers and whilst many occupiers are, I am glad to say, discharging their duties under this Section, many are not. It will be appreciated that the notification of the presence of rodents on premises can materially assist in ensuring that the Rodent Control service is made as efficient as possible. Several areas which, two years ago, were large reservoirs of rats and which it is reasonable to suppose will never be entirely free of vermin are now very adequately under control.



The question of replacing the worn out and inadequate refuse destructor has been further considered. It was decided to replace the destructor by modern and adequate plant. Accordingly tenders were invited and the scheme submitted to the Ministry of Health, who before approving such a scheme, asked for an assurance that controlled tipping was out of the question. In consequence after some discussion and finally the present Greyfriars tip was suggested as being suitable though doubts as to the possibility of pollution of the underground water supplies arose. In my report to the Council on this also, I advised that in view of the fact that Greyfriars is at a point where the limestone is highly overburdened with gravel, tipping there should be discontinued as pollution appeared to be a certainty, the Eastern end of the town where adequate protection of the limestone exists being the more obvious choice. This view was later confirmed by the Geological Survey and the Ministry of Health. No definite site had however been selected at the end of the year.

#### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The two licensed sites in the area on which vans may be stored were inspected at regular intervals throughout the year and were conducted without nuisance.

No trouble was experienced during the year with itinerant vans as in previous years.

#### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action has been necessary during the year in connection with smoke nuisances.

#### VERMINOUS PREMISES.

The incidence of verminous premises continued to be low. A small number of infested houses found to be infested with bugs have been successfully treated. No serious infestation was found and verminous premises in the area do not in any way create a serious problem.

#### ROBENT CONTROL.

1950 was the first year in which the full time Robent Operator has operated for a complete twelve months and the wisdom of appointing a full time operator is clearly shown by the reduction in the number of large infestations which have been found during the year.

As the Council will be aware, the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, came into force on the 1st March 1950 and placed new responsibilities in regard to rodent control on both the local Authority and the occupiers of premises. Whilst this Council is I feel, adequately discharging its duties under the Act, occupiers of premises in the area are not. I would once again draw their attention to Section 5 of the Act which requires the occupier of any land to give notice of the presence of rats or mice living on or near to the land in substantial numbers. In the course of day to day inspections, infestations are being found which, having regard to the type and size of premises, may be said to warrant rate in substantial numbers and whilst many occupiers are, I am glad to say, discharging their duties under this Section, many are not. It will be appreciated that the notification of the presence of rodents on premises can materially assist in securing that the Robent Control service is made as efficient as possible. Several areas which, two years ago, were large reservoirs of rats and which it is reasonable to suppose will never be entirely free of vermin are now very adequately under control.



Sewer treatments were successfully carried out during the year and again showed that the system is reasonably free from rats, the centres of infestation being similar to those found last year.

The opportunity was once again taken when the Slea and Nine Feet Rivers were low, to carry out treatment of the banks with considerable success. The Rivers do present considerable difficulty, particularly through the town where they are bounded on either side by high walls and are therefore inaccessible except during the dry season.

Details of the work carried out during the year are as follows :-

Rats.

Number of visits	1,946
Premises inspected - initial	227
Premises inspected and found infested	166
First treatments carried out	160
Second treatments carried out	95
Third treatments carried	3
Major infestations	11
Minor infestations	155
Estimated number of rats killed	1,307

Mice.

Number of visits	279
Premises inspected - initial	43
Premises inspected and found infested	39
First treatments carried out	36
Second treatments carried out	22
Third treatments carried out	3

Heavy treatments were successfully carried out during the year and again showed that the system is reasonably free from rats, the control of infestation being similar to that of last year.

The opportunity was also again taken when the Elbe and Rhine Post Rivers were low, to carry out treatment of the banks with carbolic treatment. The rivers do present considerable difficulty, particularly through the sand where they are located on either side of high walls and are therefore inaccessible except during the dry season.

Details of the work carried out during the year are as follows :-

#### Male.

1,304	Number of visits
227	Promises inspected - initial
100	Promises inspected and found infested
100	First treatments carried out
97	Second treatments carried out
11	Third treatments carried out
11	Major infestations
11	Minor infestations
1,304	Estimated number of rats killed

#### Miss.

273	Number of visits
113	Promises inspected - initial
113	Promises inspected and found infested
113	First treatments carried out
113	Second treatments carried out
113	Third treatments carried out