[Report 1948] / Medical Officer of Health, Spalding R.D.C.

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Spalding
Rural District Council

REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Sanitary Inspector

for the

Year 1948

"FREE PRESS" CO. LTD., SPALDING.

SPALDING RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Vice-Chairman : Mr. A. E. Chappell, J.P.

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Staff of the Health Department :

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—I. M. Cullum, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H., D.C.H.

SANITARY INSPECTOR—F. Luker, M.S.I.A., R.S.I., Insp. Meat & Other Foods.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR—H. G. Milburn, M.S.I.A., M.R. San. I., R.S.I. Insp. Meat & Other Foods.

CLERK—Miss M. Newton.

Spalding Rural District Council,
Council Offices,
The Crescent,
Spalding.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1948.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Spalding Rural District Council.

Gentlemen,

I append herewith my annual report for the year 1948.

Whilst the health of the district remains generally satisfactory it is disappointing to note that the incidence of tuberculosis shows no improvement but rather an increase. " The captain of the men of death " remains the most serious of the preventable diseases affecting this rural district. Its continued high incidence is a serious reflection on our social services as a whole.

Work on the Council's new housing schemes continued satisfactorily, the number of houses completed showing a decided increase towards the end of the year, but it will be many years before the population of the district is adequately housed.

I wish to express my thanks to the other officials and the members of the Council for their courtesy and consideration at all times.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
I. M. CULLUM.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The area of the district is 87,758 acres.

The resident population is 19,413.

The average population figure given by the Registrar General for the calculation of death rates is 18,590.

The number of inhabited houses according to the rate books is distributed as follows : —

Cowbit	186
Crowland	827
Deeping St. Nicholas	452
Donington	555
Gosberton	668
Moulton	741
Pinchbeck	992
Quadring	284
Surfleet	302
Weston	354
Total	5,361

The rateable value of the district is £42,690 and the sum represented by a penny rate is £172.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

	M	F	Total	
Live Births (Legitimate) ...	165	157	322	Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated civilian population 18.02.
(Illegitimate) ...	5	8	13	
Total Live Births.	170	165	335	
Still Births (Legitimate) ...	4	6	10	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births 31.79.
(Illegitimate) ...	—	1	1	
Total Still Births	4	7	11	

Deaths.

	M	F	Total	
Deaths from all causes ...	93	78	171	Death rate per 1,000 estimated civilian resident population 9.20.

The above figure has been corrected for transfers in and out of the district but has not been adjusted to make allowance for the age and sex composition of the population.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)—25 (males 15 ; females 10).

Deaths from Measles (all ages)—nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)—nil.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (children under 2 years)—nil.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Deaths from Puerperal causes :—

Puerperal Sepsis	nil
Other Maternal Causes	nil

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.	M	F
Legitimate	8	10
Illegitimate	—	—
	8	10

Death rates of infants under one year of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births	53.73
Legitimate infants per 1,000 live births	55.90
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live births	nil

COMMENTS ON THE VITAL STATISTICS.

The infantile mortality rate has risen steeply this year being much above the rate of 34 for England and Wales but as on previous occasions it must be emphasised that the numbers under consideration are so small as to invalidate any conclusions which might be drawn from them.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE SPALDING RURAL DISTRICT DURING 1948

		M.	F.	Total
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet fever	—	—	—
4.	Whooping cough	—	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	2	3	5
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	2
8.	Syphilitic diseases	—	—	—
9.	Influenza	—	—	—
10.	Measles	—	—	—
11.	Acute Polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis .	—	—	—
12.	Acute infectious encephalitis	—	—	—
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus (M)	2	2	4
	uterus (F)	—	—	—
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	2	4	6
15.	Cancer of breast	—	—	—
16.	Cancer of all other sites	11	4	15
17.	Diabetes	2	2	4
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	12	11	23
19.	Heart diseases	26	20	46
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	2	2	4
21.	Bronchitis	3	—	3
22.	Pneumonia	2	3	5
23.	Other Respiratory diseases	2	—	2
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	—	—	—
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—
26.	Appendicitis	—	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis	2	1	3
29.	Puerperal and post abortional sepsis	—	—	—
30.	Other Maternal causes	—	—	—
31.	Premature birth	5	6	11
32.	Congenital malformation, etc.	3	1	4
33.	Suicide	1	1	2
34.	Road traffic accidents	—	—	—
35.	Other violent causes	4	1	5
36.	All other causes	11	16	27
	all causes	93	78	171

BUILDING CONTROL

During the year a total of 309 building licences were issued of which 286 were issued prior to 1st July when the " free limit " was raised from £10 to £100.

These comprised the following :—

Licences for new dwellings	16
Licences for work of conversion or adaption resulting in additional housing accommodation	1
Maintenance Licences	8
Licences for repair work to houses	194
Licences for repair and construction work other than housing.	90
	309

Since the easing of the building control the extra work which its administration caused to the Sanitary Inspector and his staff has largely ceased. During the first half of the year this work seriously interfered with the attention which could be given to many public health matters.

Visits.

The following table shows the number of visits made during the year by the Sanitary Inspectors :—

Subject of Visit	Initial Visits	Routine or re-visits
Housing defects	115	115
Water supplies and water samples	31	2
Drainage nuisances ; sewerage and night soil services	50	115
Refuse nuisances ; refuse schemes	13	16
Overcrowding complaints	21	—
Moveable dwellings, camps, etc.	14	7
Fried Fish premises	10	10
Ice Cream premises ; Ice Cream samples	2	12
Bakehouses	10	7
Food preparing premises and shops	12	14
Common lodging houses	1	—
Factories and workshops	13	5
Cowsheds ; Dairies ; Milk Sampling	27	54
Scabies and Vermin	10	3
Infectious diseases	43	—
Disinfection after infectious diseases	6	1
Rats and Vermin	6	—
Disinfestation	9	—
Drain Tests	82	9
Slaughter houses	—	328
Building Licences	180	12
Miscellaneous	510	141
Totals	1165	851

HOUSING

Nuisances.

During the year 75 complaints with regard to housing defects, water supplies and drainage nuisances were investigated and letters requesting abatement were sent to persons responsible.

Two statutory notices were served.

The condition of the older houses in the district remains substantially unchanged and the work of the Department has been handicapped by the shortage of building labour.

Overcrowding.

During the year 20 cases of overcrowding were investigated and reported to the Council and 14 overcrowded families were re-housed.

New Council Houses.

During the year a total of 90 new houses were completed and a further 74 were commenced, of which 14 had reached roof level at the end of the year. The absence of an adequate number of new houses continues to be the most serious problem confronting the Council and is a serious obstacle to the public health services of the area.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.

There has been no change in the source of supply. The villages are supplied with mains water derived from artesian bores at Donington, Pinchbeck, Deeping St. Nicholas, Deeping St. James and Quadring Fen.

The following table shows the number of dwellinghouses and the number of population supplied from the Council's mains in each parish.

Parish	Number of dwellinghouses supplied from public mains.	Approx. No. of population supplied.
Cowbit	155	561
Crowland	659	2385
Deeping St. Nicholas	326	1180
Donington	444	1607
Gosberton	472	1708
Moulton	452	1636
Pinchbeck	839	3037
Quadring	179	648
Surfleet	223	807
Weston	254	919
Totals	4003	14488

The quality of the water supplied from all sources is satisfactory from a bacteriological stand point, but the water from Pinchbeck and Donington has an excessive iron content which

causes an unpleasant taste and a high degree of hardness which renders it unsuitable for use in hot water systems.

During peak consumption periods the supply of water is inadequate owing to the large quantities used for horticultural purposes in this intensely cultivated district.

WATER SAMPLES

Private Supplies.

Following complaints two samples of well water being used for domestic purposes were taken and in each case the water was found to be unsuitable for drinking.

Public Supplies.

A total of 15 samples of water from the Council's public supplies were taken during the year from the boreheads and consumers' taps.

Of these one sample from the Donington bore was submitted to the County Laboratory who reported as follows :—

Bacteria per m.l at 37°C—3.

B. Coli absent in 100 m.l.s.

The remainder were submitted for full bacteriological and chemical examination with the following results :—

Donington Bore.

Four samples were taken of the water from this source—one at the bore head and three at consumer points. The results show that the physical characteristics and chemical composition deteriorate considerably between the two points as may be seen from the details of the analyst's reports given :—

Sample of water taken at Donington Bore head 11th November, 1948.

Determination	Parts per 100,000
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.012
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.003
Oxygen absorbed at 80°F. (in 15 Minutes) ...	—
(in 4 hours)	0.023
Nitric Nitrogen	absent
Chlorine (in Chlorides)	2.0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	3.3
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180°C.)	36.5
Temporary Hardness	24.0
Permanent Hardness	1.0
Carbonate of Soda	—
Reaction (p.H)	7.3
Metals (Lead, Copper, Zinc, Iron)	NONE
Appearance in two foot tube	Colourless and clear
Free Chlorine	—parts per million

No. of organisms per c.c. capable of growing :		B. Coli Communis Presumptive Test		
On Standard Gelatin in 3 days at 22°C.	On Standard Agar in 24 hours at 37°/38°c	100 c.c	10 c.c.	1 c.c.
0	0	—	—	—

Remarks :—

The above results indicate that this water in its present condition is free from any suspicion of pollution. It may, in our opinion, safely be utilised for drinking purposes.

Sample of water from Donington bore taken from tap in Spalding Road, Gosberton on 11th November, 1948.

Determination	Parts per 100,000
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.007
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.005
Oxygen absorbed at 80°F. (in 15 Minutes) ...	—
(in 4 hours)	0.040
Nitric Nitrogen	absent
Chlorine (in Chlorides)	2.1
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	3.5
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180°C.)	38.5
Temporary Hardness	24.5
Permanent Hardness	None
Carbonate of Soda	1.05
Reaction (p.H)	7.3
Metals (Lead, Copper, Zinc, Iron)	IRON 0—17
Appearance in two foot tube	Brown and opaque
Free Chlorine	—parts per million

No. of organisms per c.c. capable of growing :		B. Coli Communis Presumptive Test		
On Standard Gelatin in 3 days at 22°C.	On Standard Agar in 24 hours at 37°/38°c	100 c.c	10 c.c.	1 c.c.
0	0	—	—	—

Remarks :—

The above results indicate that this water in its present condition is free from any suspicion of pollution. It may, in our opinion, safely be utilised for drinking purposes.

The amount of iron in suspension is excessive as it may give rise to rust marks in laundering.

Pinchbeck Bore.

Three samples were taken from this source of supply—one at the borehead and two from taps in Moulton and Cowbit. As in the case of the Donington bore the physical characteristics and chemical composition deteriorate considerably between the borehead and consumer points in the district.

The sample at the borehead shows only a minute trace of iron and the appearance in a two foot tube is given as " Colourless and clear." A sample water taken at Moulton on the 10th November, 1948, gave the following result :—

Determination	Parts per 100,000
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.010
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.003
Oxygen absorbed at 80°F. (in 15 minutes) ...	—
(in 4 hours)	0.028
Nitric Nitrogen	ABSENT
Chlorine (in Chlorides)	2.5
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	4.1
Total solid matter (dried at 180°C.)	41.5
Temporary Hardness	26.0
Permanent Hardness	0.5
Carbonate of Soda	—
Reaction (p.H)	7.4
Metals (Lead, copper, zinc, iron)	Iron—0.26
Appearance in a two foot tube	Brown and opaque
Free Chlorine	—

No. of organisms per c.c. capable of growing :		B. Coli Communis Presumptive Test		
On Standard Gelatin in 3 days at 22°C.	On Standard Agar in 24 hours at 37°/38°c.	100 c.c.	10 c.c.	1 c.c.
5	6	—	—	—

Remarks :—

The above results indicate that this water in its present condition is free from any suspicion of pollution. It may, in our opinion, safely be utilised for drinking purposes.

The amount of iron in suspension is excessive as it may give rise to rust marks in laundering.

Quadring Fen Bore.

Two samples of water from this source were submitted for analysis. In both cases the bacteriological results were most satisfactory but in appearance the water was reported as " Brown and opaque " ; Turbidity (Silica Scale) 80, and the analyst's remarks were :— " This sample has marked opalescence and deposit causing pronounced turbidity which is due to the presence of an excess of iron. It is free from other metals. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree and it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution.

It is of very satisfactory organic quality and of the highest standard of bacterial purity and in these respects the water is therefore pure and wholesome in character and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes. The presence of iron does not render the water unwholesome but the amount is such, as is the resulting lack of clarity, that the water cannot be considered suitable for these uses nor, particularly, for public supply."

Deeping St. Nicholas Bore.

Three samples have been taken from this source, one at the borehead and two from taps in the parish. The hardness (temporary) is between 1.0 and 2.0 parts per 100,000, the water is bright and clear in appearance, reaction (p.H) 8.0 and the following remarks of the Analytical Chemist summarize the findings :— " This sample is clear and bright in appearance, very faintly alkaline in reaction, and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is very soft in character and has a very high, though not excessive, content of salinity and mineral constituents in solution. Similarly, the content of fluorine is appreciably in excess of the desirable limit of 2 parts per million.

Due to the soft character of the water, a corrosive tendency towards metals would be anticipated, although no plumbo-solvent action would be expected.

The water is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity, and in these respects it is considered pure and wholesome in character and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes."

Deeping St. James Bore. (Supplying Crowland Parish).

Three samples of water have been taken from this source, one from the borehead and two from taps in Crowland. In each case the results have been highly satisfactory and the following is a typical report.

Sample of water from tap at Crowland Housing Site, 10th November, 1948.

Determination	Parts per 100,000
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.080
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.003
Oxygen absorbed at 80°F. (in 15 minutes)	—
(in 4 hours)	0.042
Nitric Nitrogen	ABSENT
Chlorine (in Chlorides)	34.5
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	56.8
Total solid matter (dried at 180°C.)	113.5
Temporary Hardness	2.5
Permanent Hardness	NONE
Carbonate of Soda	41.8
Reaction (p.H)	7.9
Metals (Lead, copper, zinc, iron)	Slight trace of iron
Appearance in a two foot tube	Pale yellow and clear
Free Chlorine	—

No. of organisms per c.c. capable of growing :		B. Coli Communis Presumptive Test		
On Standard Gelatin in 3 days at 22°C.	On Standard Agar in 24 hours at 37°/38°c.	100 c.c.	10 c.c.	1 c.c.
0	0	—	—	—

Remarks :—

The above results indicate that this water, in its present condition, is free from any suspicion of pollution. It may, in our opinion, safely be utilised for drinking purposes.

The Council are at present seeking the approval of the Minister of Health to a general scheme for improving the water supply of the area and extending their mains throughout the outlying areas of the district. The main points of the scheme are :—

To discontinue using the Donington and Quadring Fen bores.

To improve the supply at Crowland by providing a water tower.

To improve the supply at Deeping St. Nicholas by sinking a new bore and providing a water tower.

To provide water towers at Pinchbeck and Quadring.

To sink a new bore at Pinchbeck and provide for the treatment of the water at the borehead to give a soft water free from iron.

This scheme when in operation will provide the district with an adequate supply of water suitable in all respects for a public supply.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

There has been little change during the year in the drainage and sewerage arrangements in the district. A number of houses not previously provided with sinks and drains have had these amenities provided following representations to the owners.

Work continued satisfactorily on the new sewerage scheme for the village of Crowland.

The Council's cesspool emptying machine was fully employed during the year and emptied 1,399 Cesspools and 435 Vault closets. Pending completion of the sewage disposal works on the various new housing estates the machine was used on 35 occasions to remove sewage from temporary sumps.

In the village of Donington a much needed system of night soil collection has been instituted, the material being deposited in a covered pit constructed for the purpose which is emptied weekly by the cesspool machine.

Salvage collections have been maintained. During the year approximately £804 was received from the sale of paper, rags, bagging, scrap iron, glass, bones, etc.

The large quantities of tins and other household refuse collected every week have continued to give proof of the service rendered and of the need for a properly organised scavenging system.

A refuse freighter is now on order to enable such a system to be operated, and the Council have also ordered a second cesspool emptying machine adapted for night soil collection so that before the end of 1949 it is hoped to institute refuse and night soil collections regularly in the built up villages and hamlets of the district where these services are urgently needed.

MILK, COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES

Milk Sampling.

There are two pasteurising dairies in the district and samples of milk in course of delivery were taken at intervals throughout the year.

Samples were also taken at the dairies of raw milk on arrival there and of the same milk at stages during its treatment and the results of these samples have enabled the pasteurisers to trace and remove sources of contamination of the pasteurised milk.

DAIRY A

Of 24 samples taken in course of delivery all satisfied the phosphatase test, 1 failed the Methylene Blue reduction test and 7 (out of 13 tested for B. Coli) failed the Coliform test.

DAIRY B

Of 25 samples taken in course of delivery all satisfied the phosphatase test, 2 failed the Methylene Blue reduction test and 12 (out of 12 tested for B. Coli) failed the Coliform test.

COWKEEPERS AND MILK WHOLESALERS

During the year three new cowkeepers and milk Wholesalers were registered by the Council. Inspections of registered premises have been made and liaison in this respect has been maintained with the Milk Advisory Officer of the County Agricultural Executive Committee.

Generally speaking the standard of dairy premises in the district is still far from satisfactory but the improvement in buildings and methods noted during 1947 has been maintained.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

During the year all animals slaughtered for food at the Central Slaughterhouse were given a routine inspection and those showing evidence of disease were subjected to detailed examination.

The total weight of meat and offals condemned as unfit for human consumption was approximately 29 tons 6 cwts. and this was disposed of for other purposes under the Ministry of Food Waste Utilization Scheme.

The following table gives the number of animals slaughtered and condemned :—

Class of Animal	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1429	402	402	4843	485
Number inspected	1429	402	402	4843	485
All Diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcases condemned	13	13	11	6	65
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	688		4	118	160
Percentage of carcases infected	33.5		3.7	2.6	46.4
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned	15	17	1	—	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	261		—	—	3
Percentage of carcases infected	16.0		0.25	—	1.6

Details of the meat condemned and also of other foodstuffs dealt with are contained in the following list.

Article Condemned.	Disease or Condition Found.
13 Cow carcases and offals	Generalised Tuberculosis.
4 Cow carcases and offals	Generalised Dropsy.
2 Cow carcases and offals	Pathological Emaciation & Dropsy.
2 Cow carcases and offals	Badly bled and unwholesome.
1 Cow carcase and offals	Dystokia.
1 Cow carcase and offals	Milk Fever ; severe bruising.
2 Heifer carcases and offals	Generalised Tuberculosis.
2 Heifer carcases and offals	Tuberculous Emaciation & Dropsy.
1 Heifer carcase and offals	Generalised Dropsy.
1 Heifer carcase and offals	Dystokia.
1 Heifer carcase and offals	Pathological Emaciation.
15 Carcases of Beef and offals ...	Generalised Tuberculosis.
4 Carcases of Beef and offals ...	Pathological Emaciation & Dropsy.
3 Carcases of Beef and offals ...	Septic Pericarditis.
2 Carcases of Beef and offals ...	Badly bled and unwholesome.
2 Carcases of Beef and offals ...	Generalised Dropsy.
1 Carcase of Beef and offals	Septic Pneumonia and Dropsy.
1 Carcase of Beef and offals	Septic Pleurisy and Dropsy.
6 Calf carcases and offals	Immaturity.
3 Calf carcases and offals	Generalised Dropsy.
1 Calf carcase and offals	Umbilical Pyaemia.
1 Calf carcase and offals	Generalised Dropsy.
1 Calf carcase and offals	Unwholesome & Dropsical.
10 Part carcases of Beef (737 lbs.).	Injuries, growths, abscesses ; Local Dropsy.
5 Part carcases of Beef (986 lbs.).	Tuberculosis.
2 Part carcases of Beef (219 lbs.).	Severe bruising.
1 Part carcase of Beef (72 lbs.) ...	Septic Pleurisy.
1 Part carcase of Beef (40 lbs.) ...	Septic Peritonitis.
11 Forequarters of Beef	Tuberculosis.
2 Hindquarters of Beef	Tuberculosis.
1 Hindquarter of Beef	Actinomycosis.

Article Condemned.	Disease or Condition Found.
4 Part forequarters of Beef (346 lbs.)	Tuberculosis.
3 Part forequarters of Beef (223 lbs.)	Septic Pleurisy.
2 Part forequarters of Beef (99 lbs.)	Fractures.
2 Part forequarters of Beef (78 lbs.)	Purulent growths.
1 Part forequarter of Beef with head and tongue and offals ...	Septic lesions of lungs.
5 Part hindquarters of Beef (450 lbs.)	Broken legs.
3 Part hindquarters of Beef (223 lbs.)	Injured legs.
2 Part hindquarters of Beef (79 lbs.)	Actinomycosis.
2 Part hindquarters of Beef (55 lbs.)	Abscesses of Precrural glands.
1 Part hindquarter of Beef (46 lbs.)	Tough fibrous flesh.
1 Part hindquarter of Beef (10 lbs.)	Fatty Tumour.
2 Part Calf carcases (45 lbs.) ...	Localised Dropsy.
1 Part Calf carcase (7 lbs.)	Actinomycosis.
2 Part Forequarters Boneless imported Beef (90 lbs.)	Heated meat ; tainted.
2 Part Hindquarters Boneless imported Beef (176 lbs.)	Heated meat ; tainted.
369 lbs. Hindquarter home-killed Beef	Bone-taint putrefaction.
93 lbs. Forequarter home-killed Beef	Bone-taint putrefaction.
34 lbs. Frozen Beef	Bone-taint putrefaction.
1276 lbs. Beef Trimmings	Bruised meat.
662 lbs. Beef Trimmings	Injuries, abscesses, dropsy, inflammation, etc.
45 lbs. Beef Trimmings	Tuberculosis.
16 lbs. Beef Trimmings	Affected by maggots of the warble fly.
71 Beasts Heads & Tongues	Tuberculosis.
19 Beasts Heads & Tongues	Actinomycosis.
5 Beasts Heads & Tongues	Purulent abscesses of throat.
2 Beasts Heads & Tongues	Cancer of throat.
1 Beasts Head & Tongue	Abscess of Brain.
1 Beasts Head & Tongue	Severe injury.
258 Beasts Lungs	Tuberculosis.
24 Beasts Lungs	Pulmonary Distoma.
16 Beasts Lungs	Pneumonia.
12 Beasts Lungs	Pleurisy.
12 Beasts Lungs	Echinococcus Cysts.
3 Beasts Lungs	Actinomycosis.
3 Beasts Lungs	Emphysema.
3 Beasts Lungs	Septic Abscesses.
4 Beasts Hearts	Pericarditis.
2 Beasts Hearts	Tuberculosis.
1 Beasts Heart	Actinomycosis.
1 Beasts Heart	Fatty degeneration.
17 Beasts Thick skirts	Tuberculosis.
4 Beasts Thick skirts	Affected by abscesses of livers.
1 Beasts Thick skirt	Contaminated by stomach contents.
29 Beasts Thin skirts & trimmings	Tuberculosis.
23 Beasts Thin skirts & trimmings	Peritonitis and/or Pleurisy.
22 Beasts Thin skirts & trimmings	Affected by abscesses of livers.
1 Beasts Thin skirt & trimmings	Localised dropsy.
11 Beasts Kidneys	Tuberculosis.

Article Condemned.	Disease or Condition Found.
9 Beasts Kidneys	Nephritis.
5 Beasts Kidneys	Abscesses.
4 Beasts Kidneys	Peritonitis.
2 Beasts Kidneys	Hydronephrosis.
289 Beasts Livers	Distomatosis (Liver Flukes).
120 Beasts Livers	Septic Abscesses.
47 Beasts Livers	Tuberculosis.
18 Beasts Livers	Cirrhosis.
15 Beasts Livers	Cavernous Angioma.
6 Beasts Livers	Echinococcus Cysts.
3 Beasts Livers	Fatty degeneration.
1 Beasts Liver	Bacterial Necrosis.
1 Beasts Liver	Malignant Growth.
1 Beasts Liver	Actinomycosis.
88 Part Beasts Livers	Distomatosis.
17 Part Beasts Livers	Septic Abscesses.
6 Part Beasts Livers	Cirrhosis.
1 Calfs Liver	Cirrhosis.
2 Beasts Spleens	Tuberculosis.
1 Beasts Spleen	Contaminated by stomach contents.
10 Beasts Intestines & mesentery	Tuberculosis.
2 Beasts Intestines	Stale and putrefying.
1 Beasts Intestines	Johne's Disease.
1 Beasts Stomach, intestines & mesentery	Cancerous growth.
1 Beasts Mesentery & omentum	Peritonitis.
2 Beasts Tripes	Stale and putrefying.
2 Bull's Testicles	Tuberculosis.
22 Cow's Udders	Mastitis.
1 Cow's Udder	Tuberculosis.
1 Cow's Udder	Cancerous growth.
1 Cow's Udder	Actinomycosis.
29 Pig carcases and offals	Generalised Dropsy.
15 Pig carcases and offals	Swine Fever.
8 Pig carcases and offals	Acute Swine Erysipelas.
6 Pig carcases and offals	Badly bled and unwholesome.
5 Pig carcases and offals	Generalised Tuberculosis.
3 Pig carcases and offals	Acute Fever and dropsy.
1 Pig carcase and offals	Rickets with malnutrition.
1 Pig carcase and offals	Emaciated and unwholesome.
1 Pig carcase and offals	Septic Pericarditis.
1 Sow carcase and offals	Septic Metritis.
10 Part pig carcases (159 lbs.) ...	Broken legs, injuries.
4 Part pig carcases (57 lbs.)	Enlarged joints, arthritis, etc.
1 Part pig carcase (29 lbs.)	Tainted and unwholesome.
4 Pigs hindlegs	Broken legs.
50 lbs. Pork trimmings	Bruised, injured.
40 lbs. Pork trimmings	Casualty animal skinned on the farm.
15 lbs. Pork trimmings	Localised dropsy.
14 lbs. Pork trimmings	Urticaria.
1 Pigs head	Cancer.
1 Pigs head	Tuberculosis.
1 Part Pigs head	Septic abscess.
2 Pigs trotters	Arthritis.
2 Pigs trotters	Injuries.
7 Sets Pigs feet and hocks	Enlarged joints, arthritis, etc.
4 Pigs plucks	Congested.
2 Pigs plucks	Tuberculosis.
1 Pigs pluck	Echinococcus Cysts.
1 Pigs pluck	Putrefying.
46 Pigs lungs	Pneumonia.
4 Pigs lungs	Pleurisy.
5 Pigs hearts	Pericarditis.
2 Pigs hearts	Bacterial Endocarditis.

Article Condemned.	Disease or Condition Found.
6 Pigs livers	Cirrhosis.
1 Pigs liver	Hepatitis.
1 Pigs Spleen	Tuberculosis.
27 Pigs Kidneys	Nephritis.
3 Pigs Kidneys	Hydro-nephrosis.
2 Pigs Kidneys	Congested.
1 Pigs Tripe	Putrefying.
2 Pigs Stomachs & Intestines	Inflammation.
1 Pigs Stomach & Intestines	Malignant Growth.
1 Pigs Stomach & Intestines	Putrefying.
6 Pigs Mesenterys	Dropsical.
2 Pigs Mesenterys	Tuberculosis.
15 Pigs Mesenterys & Intestines	Stale and putrefying.
6 Pigs Intesines & Mesenterys	Inflammation.
3 Pigs Intestines & Mesenterys	Dropsical.
1 Pigs Intestines & Mesentery	Tuberculosis.
1 Pigs Intestines & Mesentery	Parasitic infection.
5 Sows Udders	Unwholesome.
4 Sheep Carcases & Offals	Generalised Dropsy.
1 Sheep Carcase & Offals	Unbled and unwholesome.
1 Sheep Carcase & Offals	Septic Pneumonia & dropsy.
2 Part Sheep Carcases (72 lbs.)	Casualty animals badly worried by dogs.
2 Part Sheep Carcases (11 lbs.)	Peritonitis and Pleurisy.
1 Part Sheep Carcase (10 lbs.)	Localised dropsy.
1 Part Sheep Carcase with head and pluck	Septic growth of thorax.
159 lbs. Mutton Trimmings	Tainted and putrefying.
13 lbs. Mutton Trimmings	Bruised.
5 lbs. Mutton Trimmings	Affected by maggots.
2 lbs. Mutton Trimmings	Broken foreleg.
12 lbs. Mutton Fat	Stale and putrefying.
27 Sets Sheeps Trotters	Stale and putrefying.
4 Sheeps Hocks	Deformed joints, fibrous flesh.
1 Sheeps Hindleg	Deformed joints, fibrous flesh.
3 Sheeps Plucks	Strongylus Rufescens.
2 Sheeps Plucks	Congested.
3 Sheeps Lungs	Pneumonia.
2 Sheeps Lungs	Pleurisy.
2 Sheeps Lungs	Strongylus Rufescens.
50 Sheeps Livers	Distomatosis (Liver Flukes).
9 Sheeps Livers	Parasitic Infection.
3 Sheeps Livers	Cirrhosis.
2 Sheeps Livers	Echinococcus Cysts.
1 Sheeps Liver	Tenuicollis Cysts.
1 Sheeps Kidney	Congested.
2 Sheeps Mesenteric Fats	Stale and putrefying.
34 Sheeps Paunches	Stale and putrefying.

Canned Goods condemned included the following :—

40 x 6 lbs. Cans Corned Beef 18 x ¾ lbs. Cans Corned Beef 164 Cans Peas 40 Cans Potatoes 25 Cans Beans 16 Cans Evaporated Milk 14 Cans Veal Loaf 11 Cans Salmon 7 Cans Tomatoes 3 Cans Pilchards 2 Cans Stewed Steak 2 Cans Grapes 1 Can Apricots 1 Can Grape Fruit 1 Can Pineapple Juice	Blown, Rusted, Perforated or Damaged Cans; Contents unwholesome.

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

In the latter half of the year the reduction of work in connection with building control has enabled a start to be made in bringing these premises under more strict control. The lack of adequate drainage arrangements continues to be one of the most serious troubles, caused by the absence of proper sewerage schemes and aggravated by the shortage of building labour. General conditions have been found to be satisfactory and some improvement has been effected by the installation of drainage systems to septic tanks, etc.

ICE CREAM

During the year two further retailers of Ice Cream were registered by the Council.

8 samples of Ice Cream were taken during the summer months. Of these 4 were manufactured outside the district : two were placed in Grade 3 and two in Grade 4 by the laboratory. Of the 4 samples manufactured within the district one was placed in Grade 1, two in Grade 2, and one in Grade 3, all Grades being based on the Methylene Blue Reduction test.

The two premises in the district used for manufacturing ice-cream have been found on inspection to be clean and satisfactory. One plant is fitted with pasteuriser and sterilising equipment and at the other a complete cold-mix is used.

FACTORIES

The number of premises on the register is 71 including 20 where mechanical power is not used and where the provisions of Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Factories Act, 1937, are enforced by this Authority.

During the year 18 inspections were made and 5 notices were served in connection with sanitary conveniences and cleanliness. There were no prosecutions.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

No case of diphtheria was notified during the year, and the measles notifications numbered 90. It is hard to believe that only 6 cases of whooping cough occurred in the district during 1948, but it is probable that in the majority of cases of this disease no doctor is in attendance. The attention of parents should be drawn to the serious consequences which may follow whooping cough especially when it occurs in early childhood, and to the desirability of obtaining medical advice in every case with a view to preventing a life-time of chronic invalidism.

SCABIES

The joint scheme commenced in 1943 has continued to operate. Only 6 persons attended for treatment during the year, 12 treatments being given.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

During the year 210 children under 5 years of age and 38 children between the ages of 5 and 14 were immunised against Diphtheria.

A further 179 children were given a " booster " or secondary injection.

This work is carried out by the Holland County Council's health staff and by private medical practitioners.

FOOD POISONING

One outbreak of food poisoning was notified during the year, affecting two persons in the same household.

The infected food was believed to be sausages manufactured outside the district from samples of which Staphylococcus Aureus was isolated by the Public Health Laboratory, Peterborough.

The two persons affected were seriously ill with sickness and diarrhoea some 24 hours after eating the suspected sausages. The severity of the illness varied with the amount of sausages eaten, patient E. J. W. who ate most of the sausages being violently ill for 6 or 7 hours while the other patient who ate only a small amount of sausages had similar symptoms but the duration was shorter and the illness less severe.

Both patients recovered within a few days.

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Excluding cases of Tuberculosis 134 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year as follows :—

Disease	Cases Notified
Scarlet Fever	20
Whooping Cough	6
Acute Polio-myelitis	4
Measles	90
Pneumonia	8
Erysipelas	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Total	134

Analysis of Cases of Infectious Diseases under Age Groups.

	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.	Polio-myelitis	Measles.	Pneumonia	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Pyrexia.			
Under 1 year ..				3	1					
1 to 2 ...		1		5						
2 to 3 ...				6						
3 to 4 ...		2		8						
4 to 5 ...	2			12						
5 to 10 ...	8	3		46	2					
10 to 15 ...	6		2	7	3					
15 to 20 ...	2		1							
20 to 35 ...	2		1	1	1		1			
35 to 45 ...				1	1	1	1			
45 to 65 ...				1		2				
65 and over ...						1				
Totals ...	20	6	4	90	8	4	2			

TUBERCULOSIS

		M.	F.	Total
Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31.12.48.	Pulmonary	35	25	60
	Non-Pulmonary ...	12	19	31
Cases removed from the Register as cured during 1948.	Pulmonary	—	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary ...	1	—	1
Cases removed from the Register due to diagnosis not being confirmed during 1948.	Pulmonary	—	1	1
	Non-Pulmonary ...	1	—	1
Cases removed from the Register due to removal from the district during 1948.	Pulmonary	2	—	2
	Non-Pulmonary ...	1	—	1

Analysis of New Cases and Deaths.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
5 to 10 ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
10 to 15 ...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
15 to 20 ...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
20 to 25 ...	2	1	..	..	1	1	...	...
25 to 35 ...	3	1 *	..	..	..	1 *	...	...
35 to 45 ...	1	...	1		..	1	1	...
45 to 55 ...	2	3	..	..	..	..	...	...
55 to 65 ...	1	1	..	...	..	1	...	...
Over 65 ...	...	...	..	1	..	..	...	1
Totals ...	10	6 *	1	1	1	4*	1	1

* One case included in these figures occured within the district but, as the case was domiciled in another district, the death was transferred by the Registrar General and is not included, therefore, in the table of causes of death given earlier in this report.

It will be noted that there has been an increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis in the district. This serious state of affairs is due to a combination of several circumstances which include the lack of treatment facilities in the country, unsatisfactory housing conditions and overcrowding and ignorance and fear on the part of the public causing patients to seek advice too late and to disregard essential precautions against the spread of infection when cases are treated at home.