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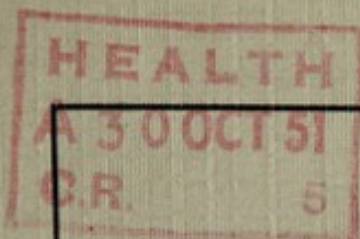
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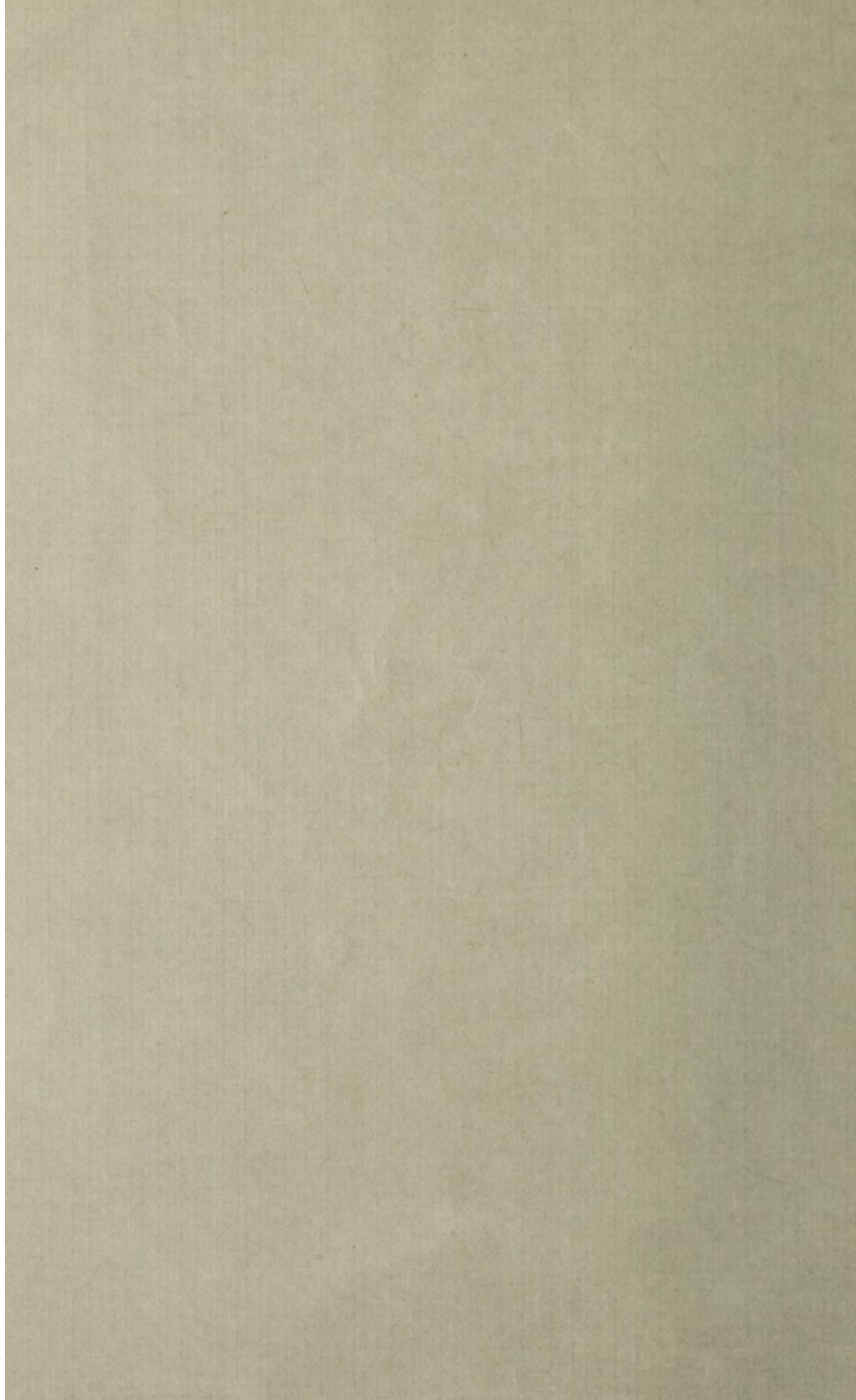
to the


Spalding Rural District

for the

Year 1950

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

Members of the Council :

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Mr. A. Barsley	Mr. S. A. Goodyear
Mr. H. K. Braybrooks	Mr. G. W. Machin
Mr. F. E. Casson	Mr. C. A. Merrill
Mr. J. H. Casswell, J.P.	Mr. J. F. Pannell
Mr. T. H. Chatterton	Mr. G. W. Peacock
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Mr. W. Coward	Mr. T. A. Warren
Mr. A. Dawes	Mr. H. G. Witherington
Mr. W. L. H. Dillworth	Mr. A. E. Woodhead
Mr. C. Dobney	

Members of the Public Health Committee :

Chairman: Mr. H. G. Witherington

Vice-Chairman: Mr. E. J. Slator, J.P.

Mr. A. Barsley	Mr. C. Dobney
Mr. A. E. Chappell, J.P.	Mr. S. A. Goodyear
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Mr. A. Dawes	Mr. T. A. Warren
Mr. W. L. H. Dillworth	Mr. A. E. Woodhead

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council are ex-officio members.

Staff of the Health Department :

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: R. Miller, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR: F. Luker, M.S.I.A., Cert. Insp. of Food.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR: H. G. Milburn, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., Cert. Insp. of Food.

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

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1950
Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1950

To the Chairman and Members of the
Spalding Rural District Council
Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting herewith the report for the year 1950 in accordance with the recent Circular of the Ministry of Health (Circular 112/50).

Dr. I. M. Cullum held office during the early months of the year and I succeeded her in June.

During the year under review the health of the district remained reasonably satisfactory and no epidemics occurred.

I would like to express my thanks to the other officials and the members of the Council for their courtesy and assistance during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
RAYMOND MILLER.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The area of the district is 87,758 acres.

The resident population is 18,723.

The average population 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	...	...	194
Crowland	...	...	878
Deeping St. Nicholas	...	...	461
Donington	...	...	567
Gosberton	...	...	684
Moulton	...	...	766
Pinchbeck	...	...	1,027
Quadring	...	...	300
Surfleet	...	...	323
Weston	...	...	411

Total 5,611

The rateable value of the district is £46,798 and the sum represented by a penny rate is £195.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Births

	M.	F.	Total
Live Births (Legitimate) ...	140	144	284
(Illegitimate)	4	9	13
	<hr/> 144	<hr/> 153	<hr/> 297

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population—16.6.

This figure has been corrected to allow for the age and sex composition of the population in order to secure comparability between local birth rates, using the comparability factor of 1.04 supplied by the Registrar General.

	M.	F.	Total
Still Births (Legitimate) ...	6	4	10
(Illegitimate) ...	—	—	—
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 10

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—32.57

Deaths

	M.	F.	Total
Deaths from all causes ...	106	109	215

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population—11.56.

This figure has been adjusted for transfers in and out of the district but the comparability factor of 1.0 supplied by the Registrar General does not necessitate its correction to secure comparability between local death rates.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 40 (Males 22; Females 18)

Deaths from Measles (all ages) Nil

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) Nil

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion—Nil.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	11	5	16
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 16

Deaths of Infants under 4 Weeks of Age

			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	6	3	9
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
			6	3	9

Death Rates of Infants under 1 Year of Age

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	53.87
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	55.55
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	Nil

Death Rates of Infants under 4 Weeks of Age

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	30.30
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	31.69
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	Nil

COMMENTS ON THE VITAL STATISTICS

A rough but fairly accurate picture regarding this district can be formed by comparing the rates for this district with those for England and Wales as a whole:—

			<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Spalding Rural District</i>
Births (Live births)	...	...	15.8	16.6
Deaths (All causes)	...	...	11.6	11.56
(Rate per 1000 Home Population)				

Cancer remains a serious cause of death in this area, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis the greatest cause of chronic disability. In general, however, the Vital Statistics reveal that the state of health of this district compares favourably with that of England and Wales as a whole.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Number of Cases of Infectious Disease

Excluding cases of Tuberculosis 453 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year:—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Cases Notified</i>
Scarlet Fever ...	24
Whooping Cough ...	6
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	2
Measles ...	415
Acute Pneumonia ...	4
Erysipelas ...	2
Total	453

Poliomyelitis

It is pleasing to note that Poliomyelitis in this district was limited to two cases. At the moment the department concentrates on two lines of action and attempts to ensure (a) prompt isolation of cases and (b) prevention of carriage of the disease by flies.

In an attempt to ensure that the second line of action is accomplished all houses in which cases occur are thoroughly sprayed with D.D.T. Since cases and carriers excrete the virus all sanitary closets and, in particular, vault closets are emptied and thoroughly disinfected immediately a case occurs.

It is hoped that research will provide some method of dealing with the healthy carrier.

Diphtheria

The absence of Diphtheria continues to testify to the success of the Immunisation Campaign. It is unfortunate that this success is lulling parents into a feeling of security and that there is a decrease in the number of infants attending for immunisation.

Analysis of Cases of Infectious Disease under Age Groups

Age Group	Scarlet Fever	Wh'ping Cough	Acute Polio-myelitis	Measles	Acute Pneu-monia	Erysipe-las
Under 1 year	—	—	—	9	—	—
1-2 yrs. ...	2	2	—	71	—	—
3-4 „ ...	3	2	—	104	—	—
5-9 „ ...	14	2	—	222	—	—
10-14 „ ...	2	—	1	6	1	—
15-24 „ ...	2	—	1	2	—	—
25-44 „ ...	1	—	—	1	2	1
45-64 „ ...	—	—	—	—	1	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	1
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	24	6	2	415	4	2

Incidence of Infectious Disease in Recent Years

Disease		1946	1947	Year 1948	1949	1950
Scarlet Fever	Cases	25	11	20	42	24
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	Cases	1	1	0	0	0
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	Cases	8	282	90	15	415
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	Cases	0	8	4	5	2
	Deaths	0	1	0	0	0

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

During the year 193 children under 5 years of age and 13 children between the ages of 5 and 14 were immunised against Diphtheria.

A further 201 children were given a "booster" or secondary injection.

The work is carried out by the staff of the Holland County Council Health Department and by medical practitioners.

The figures provided by the County Medical Officer of Health show that:—

59.9% of children under 5 years
and 84.3% of children aged 5-14 years had been immunised by the 31st December, 1950.

Corresponding figures for the County as a whole are:—

Children under 5 years	...	...	58.8%
Children aged 5-14 years	...	...	81.1%

SCABIES

The joint scheme commenced in 1943 has continued to operate during the year. No cases attended for treatment from this district. The scheme has now been discontinued.

FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

		TUBERCULOSIS		M.	F.	Total
Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31/12/50	Pulmonary			34	28	62
	Non-pulmonary			11	18	29
Cases removed from the Register as cured during 1950	Pulmonary			—	1	1
	Non-pulmonary			2	1	3
Cases removed from the Register due to diagnosis not being confirmed during 1950	Pulmonary			—	—	—
	Non-pulmonary			—	—	—
Cases removed from the Register due to removal from the District during 1950	Pulmonary			3	—	3
	Non-pulmonary			—	—	—

Analysis of New Cases and Deaths during 1950

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 " ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25 " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 " ...	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
35-45 " ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45-55 " ...	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
55-65 " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	2	7	—	—	1	3	—	—

Details of Cases on Tuberculosis Register, 1946-1950

Year	Cases at 31st December		Deaths during year	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
1946 ...	58	35	3	2
1947 ...	52	34	4	4
1948 ...	60	31	5	2
1950 ...	61	32	3	0
1949 ...	62	29	3	0

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1950

Cause				M.	F.	Total
1.	Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	1	3	4
2.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	1	—	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	1	—	1
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	8	4	12
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lungs, Bronchus	...	...	2	1	3
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	—	3	3
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	—	3	3
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	12	7	19
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	—	1	1
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	9	12	21
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	11	6	17
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	—	—	—
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	14	16	30
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	3	8	11
22.	Influenza	...	...	—	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	2	5	7
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	6	2	8
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	—	3	3
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	2	—	2
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	2	3	5
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	—	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	2	2	4
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	...	23	23	46
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	4	2	6
34.	All Other Accidents	...	...	1	1	2
35.	Suicide	...	...	2	2	4
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	—	—	—
All causes				106	109	215

The following section of the annual report refers particularly to the work of the Sanitary Inspectors and I am indebted to them for its compilation.

Visits

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

<i>Subject of visit</i>	<i>Initial visits</i>	<i>Routine or re-visits</i>
Housing defects	110	83
Water supplies, water samples	15	4
Drainage nuisances	56	25
Refuse nuisances	9	5
Overcrowding	16	2
Movable dwellings; camps	14	17
Fried Fish shops	8	17
Ice Cream premises: Ice Cream samples	10	7
Bakehouses	5	4
Food preparing premises; foodshops ...	47	64
Common lodging houses	—	—
Factories and workplaces	7	11
Cowsheds, dairies, milk samples	4	7
Scabies and vermin	1	3
Infectious Diseases	34	12
Disinfection after Infectious Diseases ...	7	2
Rats and Mice	12	2
Disinfestation	1	—
Drain Tests	51	31
Sewerage schemes	1	186
Refuse schemes	—	73
Night soil services	1	33
Cesspool emptying service	2	14
Slaughterhouses	—	405
Building Licenses	40	4
Miscellaneous	99	38
Totals	550	1,049

BUILDING CONTROL

During the year 43 building licences were issued as follows:—

New Houses	11
Work of conversion resulting in additional dwellings	3
Repairs and alterations to houses	29
	43

The administration of the building control is rendered difficult by the very low annual monetary “ceiling” allocated to the Council. Efforts to obtain a higher ceiling have been in vain and

towards the end of the year a number of applicants for licences were informed that their applications would have to wait until 1951.

On completion of the Crowland sewerage scheme it is anticipated that a large number of householders will wish to improve their property by the provision of bathrooms, etc., and it is difficult to see how licences can be issued for such work out of the Council's total allocation.

It is hoped that the control will be discontinued at the earliest possible date.

HOUSING

Nuisances

Eighty-one complaints of housing defects, drainage and refuse nuisances and inadequate water supplies were investigated and letters requesting abatement sent to the owners in each case.

One statutory notice was served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Following the re-housing by the Council of tenants from nine insanitary houses, the houses were represented to the Council for action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and demolition orders were served.

A demolition order was made on one other house but action suspended to enable new accommodation to be erected for the tenant.

Overcrowding

During the year 14 cases of overcrowding were investigated and reported to the Council and 10 overcrowded families were rehoused.

New Houses

During the year a total of 114 houses and six bungalows were completed on the Council's estates and a further 110 were commenced, of which 92 had reached roof level at the end of the year.

Fifty-nine dwellings were completed by private developers and a further 31 were commenced.

Unfortunately, the number of applicants on the waiting list for new houses had not decreased at the end of the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

There has been no change in the source of supply, which is from five artesian bores.

The following table shows the number of dwelling-houses and the approximate population supplied from the Council's mains in each parish:—

PARISH	Number of dwelling-houses supplied from public mains	Approximate population supplied
Cowbit	175	565
Crowland	702	2,267
Deeping St. Nicholas ...	355	1,146
Donington	497	1,605
Gosberton	515	1,663
Moulton	476	1,437
Pinchbeck	889	2,871
Quadring	193	623
Surfleet	248	801
Weston	310	1,001
	<hr/> 4,360	<hr/> 13,979

The percentage of dwellings supplied is 75.8%.

The quality of the water from all the bores is satisfactory from the bacteriological standpoint but the water from the Pinchbeck and Donington bores has an excessive iron content, an unpleasant taste and a high degree of hardness which render it unsuitable for general domestic use.

WATER SAMPLES

Private Supplies

Five private well or cistern supplies were investigated during the year and seven samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination. One sample of water was submitted for chemical analysis.

In all cases the analyst's reports showed the supplies to be unsatisfactory and appropriate action was taken.

Public Supplies

Three samples taken from consumer's taps and two at the head of the new 15" bore at West Pinchbeck were submitted for full chemical and bacteriological analysis while a further sample taken from a consumer's tap was submitted for bacteriological examination only.

In all cases the laboratory reports showed the water to be absolutely free from pathogenic organisms and of the highest standard of bacterial purity.

The chemical results were as follows:—

Deeping St. James Bore

Sample taken from the farmhouse, Decoy Farm, Postland, on 13th December, 1950.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

Appearance: Very faintly opalescent.

		Turbidity: Less than	3
Colour: Filtered: Less than 10		Odour	Nil
pH: 8.3		Free Carbon Dioxide	Absent
Electric Conductivity 1520		Total Solids	1010

Chlorine present as Chloride	280	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	375
Hardness: Total	40	Carbonate	40
		Non-carbonate	0
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.000	Nitrite Nitrogen: Less than	0.01
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.0	Oxygen Absorbed	0.30
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.66	Residual Chlorine	Absent
Metals: Iron	0.32	Other metals absent.	
Fluorine	3.5		

This sample is reasonably clear and bright in appearance and free from metals apart from an appreciable though not unduly large amount of iron. It is free from other metals. The water is on the alkaline side of neutrality, soft in character and has a very high though not excessive content of mineral constituents in solution. The water is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity but the content of fluorine is undesirably large.

Apart from the objection to fluorine content the results are consistent with a wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

1st Pinchbeck Bore

Sample taken at No. 24, Delgate Avenue, Weston, on 13th December, 1950.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

Appearance: Yellow-brown opalescence with a yellow, brown deposit of iron oxide.

		Turbidity	45
Colour: Filtered	Nil	Odour: Faint sulphuretted hydrogen	
pH	7.4	Free Carbon Dioxide	14
Electric Conductivity	590	Total Solids	395
Chlorine present as Chloride	55	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	245
Hardness: Total	275	Carbonate	245
		Non-carbonate	30
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.0	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.14	Oxygen Absorbed	0.10
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.000	Residual Chlorine	Absent
Metals: Iron	5.3	Other metals absent.	
Fluorine	0.8		

This sample has opalescence and deposit causing excessive turbidity which is due to the presence of an excess of iron. It is free from other metals. The water is neutral in reaction, hard in character but not to an excessive degree, contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution and it is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

Iron does not effect wholesomeness but the quantity is so excessive that the water is considered unsuitable for domestic use.

Sample taken at No. 11, Clarkson Avenue, Cowbit, on 13th December, 1950.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

Appearance: Slight yellow-brown opalescence with a very slight deposit of iron oxide.

		Turbidity	9
Colour: Filtered: Less than	10	Odour: Faintly earthy	
pH	7.9	Free Carbon Dioxide	6
Electric Conductivity	1,380	Total Solids	920
Chlorine present as Chloride	240	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	355
Hardness: Total	90	Carbonate	90
		Non-carbonate	0
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.0	Nitrite Nitrogen: less than	0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.52	Oxygen Absorbed	0.30
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.000	Residual Chlorine	Absent
Metals: Iron	1.7	Other metals absent.	
Fluorine	3.0		

The sample has opalescence and deposit causing appreciable turbidity which is due to the presence of an objectionable amount of iron. It is free from other metals. The water is fairly soft in character and has a very high though not excessive content of mineral constituents in solution. It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. The content of fluorine is undesirably high.

Iron does not affect wholesomeness but the amount is such that the water is not considered to be of satisfactory quality for domestic use.

2nd Pinchbeck Bore

Sample taken at new borehole, West Pinchbeck, on 17th May, 1950.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

Appearance: Bright, with a very slight deposit of mineral debris.

		Turbidity: less than	5
Colour	Nil	Odour	Nil
pH	3.7	Free Carbon Dioxide	17
Electric Conductivity	590	Total Solids	385
Chlorine present as Chloride	25	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	235
Hardness: Total	265	Carbonate	235
		Non-carbonate	30
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.0	Nitrite Nitrogen: less than	0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.13	Oxygen Absorbed	0.00
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.000	Residual Chlorine	Absent
Metals: Iron, less than	0.03	Other metals absent.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree and contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

Sample taken at new borehole, West Pinchbeck, on 21st May, 1950.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

Appearance: Clear and bright.

		Turbidity	Nil
Colour	Nil	Odour	Nil
pH.	7.3	Taste	—
Electric Conductivity	590	Free Carbon Dioxide	17
		Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	235
Total solid constituents dried at 180°C			385
Hardness: Total 265	Carbonate 235	Non-carbonate	30
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.0	Nitrite Nitrogen, Less than	0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.13	Oxygen absorbed	0.10
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.000	Residual chlorine	—
Metals: Iron	0.05	Other metals absent.	
Fluorine	0.7		

This sample is clear and bright in appearance.

The water is neutral in reaction, hard in character but not to an excessive degree and contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. It is free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron.

It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

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 either voluntarily or following representations to the owners.

Work continued satisfactorily on the new sewerage scheme for Crowland and the scheme is expected to be completed in the autumn of 1951.

In December the Minister of Health appointed an Inspector to hold a public enquiry into the Council's proposals to provide sewerage schemes in the villages of Donington, Gosberton, Pinchbeck and Moulton. As a result of this enquiry the Minister's approval in principle to these schemes has been received.

The Council's cesspool emptying machine was fully employed during the year and emptied 975 cesspools, 450 vault closets and 15 cisterns. On 101 occasions the machine was used to remove the sludge from the settlement and humus tanks at the 15 small sewage disposal works on new housing sites.

Pending the completion of the Crowland sewers the machine was occupied for a total of 160 days in emptying the temporary sumps which receive the sewage from the new housing estate there. Because of the extremely wet weather towards the end of the year it became necessary to hire a machine for this work on three days each week to enable the Council's machine to attend to the large number of orders received from occupiers of other houses.

Two new refuse freighters were delivered during the autumn and the Scammell lorry originally purchased for salvage collections was sold. The Council now operate three refuse freighters and it was proposed early in 1951, to abolish the collection of refuse and night soil in Crowland village by horse and cart and substitute a collection by motor vehicle. At the same time it was proposed to extend the service to the outlying parts of Crowland parish.

Two trailers are used in connection with the vehicles for carrying salvage which is collected at the same time as refuse and baled at the Council's Dépôt. Sales of salvaged materials during the year realised £580.

Four refuse tips are used for the disposal of refuse and these are maintained by the staff of the department.

Two further sewage disposal plants at new housing estates were handed over during the year and the department now maintains 15 of these plants. The advent of electricity supply to Deeping St. Nicholas enabled the petrol motor at the estate there to be transferred to Weston Hills to relieve the pressure on the existing petrol motor at that estate. Thus all the sewage ejectors except those at Weston Hills are now provided with automatically controlled electric motors. Some difficulty was experienced during the cold weather in December as a result of voltage drops on the electricity supplies to a number of sites.

MILK, COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Milk Distributors.

One further milk distributor was registered, bringing the total of registered distributors to six.

Designated Milk.

Licences to use special designations in relation to milk are issued annually, expiring on the 31st December each year. The following licences were issued for the year 1950:—

Pasteurised Milk ...	...	3 Dealers Licences and 1 Supplementary Licence.
Sterilised Milk ...	...	2 Dealers Licences.
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	...	2 Dealers Licences and 1 Supplementary Licence.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

During the year all animals slaughtered 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 25½ tons, and this was disposed of for other purposes under the Ministry of Food waste utilisation scheme.

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

Class of Animal	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed ...	746	1,402	212	5,433	744
Number Inspected ...	746	1,402	212	5,433	744
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole Carcases con- demned ...	7	9	14	17	65
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,068		2	168	208
Percentage of Car- cases affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	41%		8%	3%	37%
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole Carcases con- demned ...	27	16	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	437		1	—	17
Percentage of Car- cases affected with Tuberculosis ...	22%		½%	—	2%

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

Article Condemned.	Disease or Condition Found.
27 Cow Carcases and Offals ...	Generalised Tuberculosis.
2 Cow Carcases and Offals ...	Unwholesome; Offals retained.
1 Cow Carcase and Offals	Generalised Dropsy.
1 Cow Carcase and Offals	Septic Metritis.
1 Cow Carcase and Offals	Septic Pericarditis.
1 Cow Carcase and Offals	Septicæmia.
1 Cow Carcase and Offals	Pathological Emaciation.
16 Carcases of Beef and Offals ...	Generalised Tuberculosis.
2 Carcases of Beef and Offals ...	Pathological Emaciation.
2 Carcases of Beef and Offals ...	Generalised Dropsy.
1 Carcase of Beef and Offals ...	Pyæmia.
1 Carcase of Beef and Offals ...	Multiple Tumours.
1 Carcase of Beef and Offals ...	Jaundice.
1 Carcase of Beef and Offals ...	Septic Peritonitis.

1 Carcase of Beef and Offals ...	Unwholesome; moribund.
7 Calf Carcases and Offals	Immaturity.
3 Calf Carcases and Offals	Emaciation and Dropsy.
1 Calf Carcase and Offals	Rickets and Immaturity.
1 Calf Carcase and Offals	Pyæmia.
1 Calf Carcase and Offals	Fever and Dropsy.
1 Calf Carcase and Offals	Septic Peritonitis.
21 Part Carcases of Beef	Injuries, Bruising, Dropsy, etc.
16 Part Carcases of Beef	Tuberculosis.
5 Part Carcases of Beef	Abscesses.
5 Part Carcases of Beef	Fractures.
4 Part Carcases of Beef	Heated; commencing putrefaction.
1 Part Carcase of Beef	Benign Tumour.
1 Part Carcase of Beef	Septic Pleurisy.
1235 lbs. Beef Trimmings	Bruised.
366 lbs. Frozen Hindquarters Beef	Bone-taint Putrefaction.
66 lbs. Boneless Frozen Beef ...	Putrefaction.
86 lbs. Boneless Frozen Veal ...	Putrefaction.
10 Sheep Carcases and Offals ...	Emaciation and Dropsy.
2 Sheep Carcases and Offals ...	Septic Pneumonia.
1 Sheep Carcase and Offals ...	Septic Peritonitis.
1 Sheep Carcase and Offals ...	Gangrene.
1 Sheep Carcase and Offals ...	Decomposition.
1 Lamb Carcase and Offals	Unwholesome; worried by dog.
1 Lamb Carcase and Offals	Decomposition.
9 Part Sheep Carcases	Fractures, Injuries, Abscesses.
36 lbs. Mutton Trimmings	Bruised or Injured.
221 lbs. Sheeps Mesenteric Fats ...	Stale and Putrefying.
102 lbs. Boneless Frozen Mutton	Tainted.
561 lbs. Hindquarter Mutton	Heated; commencing putrefaction.
31 Pig Carcases and Offals	Generalised Dropsy.
10 Pig Carcases and Offals	Acute Swine Erysipelas.
9 Pig Carcases and Offals	Fever and Dropsy.
4 Pig Carcases and Offals	Chronic Arthritis and Malnutrition.
2 Pig Carcases and Offals	Generalised Tuberculosis.
2 Pig Carcases and Offals	Jaundice.
2 Pig Carcases and Offals	Septic Peritonitis.
2 Pig Carcases and Offals	Putrefaction.
1 Pig Carcase and Offals	Advanced Emaciation.
1 Pig Carcase and Offals	Gangrene.
1 Pig Carcase and Offals	Rickets and Dropsy.
1 Pig Carcase and Offals	Tuberculosis with Emaciation.
1 Pig Carcase and Offals	Unwholesome; severe hernia.
1 Pig Carcase and Offals	Unwholesome; dead on arrival.
33 Part Pig Carcases	Fractures; Injuries, Dropsy.
372 lbs. Pork Trimmings	Diamonds, Bruising, Injuries.

The following offals were condemned because of various diseases and conditions, too numerous to set out in detail :—

197 Beasts Heads and Tongues.	1 Calves Liver.
470 Beasts Lungs.	152 Sheeps Livers.
19 Beasts Hearts.	7 Sheeps Plucks.
740 Beasts Livers.	2 Sheeps Hearts and Lungs.
116 Part Beasts Livers.	11 Pigs Heads.
9 Beasts Spleens.	25 Pigs Feet and Hocks.
29 Beasts Kidneys.	33 Pigs Plucks.
79 Beasts Intestines.	18 Pigs Hearts and Lungs.
9 Beasts Tripes.	40 Pigs Livers.
31 Beasts Thick Skirts.	79 Pigs Kidneys.
116 Beasts Thin Skirts.	27 Pigs Intestines.
2 Calves Plucks.	6 Sows Udders.

In addition the following foodstuffs were condemned, in the case of the canned goods, because of blown or defective cans rendering the contents unwholesome :—

16 Cans Unsweetened Condensed Milk.	428 Jellies—Mouldy.
1 Can Sweetened Condensed Milk.	1 Can Beans.
27 Cans Meat Paste.	1 Can Tomatoes.
2 Cans Pork and Beef Loaf.	5 Cans Beetroot.
1 Can Luncheon Meat.	17 Cans Plums.
1 Can Beef Sausage.	2 Cans Apples.
6 Cans Marinated Mussels.	2 Cans Damsons.
1 Can Grade III Salmon.	1 Can Grapes.
25 Cans Lemon Curd.	1 Can Mixed Fruit.
1 Can Jam.	29 Cans Tomato Soup.
16 Cans Peas.	45 x 6 lbs. Cans Corned Beef.
1 Can Carrots.	1 x 6 lbs. Can Corned Mutton.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS.

X An improved technique in inspection resulted in the disclosure of infestation with *Cysticercus Bovis* in 26 Beef animals.

The sites affected were as follows:—

			Jaw Muscles	Heart
Cows	...	...	6	4
Heifers	...	...	3	2
Steers	...	...	5	6
			—	—
			14	12
			—	—

Cysticercus Bovis is the cystic stage of a tapeworm which affects the human bowel and ingestion of cysts in improperly cooked beef is responsible for the affection.

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

It was found possible to visit many of the food preparing premises and food shops in the district as a result of the lessening of work in connection with building control and the smoother running of the scavenging services.

A new fried fish shop was built at Weston and registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Fourteen fried fish shops are now registered under this Act, and on the whole these have been found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Nineteen butchers' shops and preparation rooms were inspected and as a result of action taken all but 6 of these were provided with additional amenities, such as washing facilities and hot water supply, or were repaired, by the end of the year to bring them up to the standard required by the above Act. In one case the work required was not pressed as the occupier has obtained a licence to build a new shop.

Similar action is being taken with grocers' shops, of which there are 58 in the district, 28 of these were visited and in most cases the premises were found to fall below the standard required by the Food and Drugs Act. In each case appropriate action was taken with a view to the standards being complied with.

Food traders whose premises and management reach the standards laid down in the Codes of Practice are being invited to apply for registration as participants in the County Clean Food Campaign. Fourteen traders were registered in connection with the campaign.

It has been found that a large number of the food premises in the district do not comply with the legal requirements. The principal difficulties met with are lack of storage space for goods; absence of washing facilities; lack of adequate space to provide drainage arrangements and, in some cases, complete ignorance of the elementary rules of food hygiene and cleanliness. It is pleasing to record the progress being made towards improving the general standard of the food shops in the district.

The adoption by the Council of Byelaws on the Ministry of Food model governing the handling, wrapping and distribution of food have enabled the Department to obtain some improvement in this sphere, although the shortage of wrapping paper has prevented the complete elimination of newspaper as a wrapping material.

Ice Cream.

Thirteen further retailers of Ice Cream were registered during the year bringing the total of registered dealers to 32.

All dealers were circulated to the effect that the Department were anxious to ensure the proper sterilisation of ice cream servers by means of quarternary ammonium compounds. It has been found that rather than adopt this procedure a number of traders formerly selling loose ice cream have changed to the pre-packed product.

Samples were taken at the premises of the two manufacturers in the district and both proved to be unsatisfactory. The manufacturers were informed and efforts were made to ensure greater care in the preparation of their product.

Factories.

The number of premises on the register is 69, including 11 where mechanical power is not used and where the provisions of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Factories Act, 1937, are enforced by this Authority.

During the year 18 inspections were made and two informal notices were served.

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