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Contributors

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Spalding
Rural District Council



REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and the
Chief Public Health Inspector
for
1967

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Vice Chairman: Mr. J. F. Pannell

Clerk of the Council: Mr. M. W. Claye

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| Mr. A. E. Clark Until October, 1967 | Mr. A. G. Stocker |
| Mr. G. Gray | Mr. P. E. Stratton Until May, 1967 |
| Mrs. L. H. Hardy Until May, 1967 | Mrs. L. Turner |
| Mrs. R. Hunt | Mr. L. A. Windsor From November, 1967 |

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J. M. Morfitt, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.Obst. R.C.O.G.
(Until November, 1967)

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

F. Luker, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Cert. Insp. of Food.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

G. Ridgway, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H. Cert. Insp. of Food, R.S.H. Cert. Smoke Inspector.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

R. Wells, M.A.P.H.I., P.H.I. Diploma.
(From March, 1967)

G. Cusden., M.A.P.H.I., P.H.I. Diploma.
(From June, 1967)

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

G. Cusden
(Until June, 1967)

AUTHORISED MEAT INSEPECTOR

T. White., R.S.H., Cert. Meat Inspector
(From April, 1967)

CLERK AND SHORTHAND TYPIST

Miss J. M. Mann

SPALDING RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Council Offices,
Priory Road,
Spalding.

Annual Report of the Acting Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1967

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report for 1967 which gives details of the work of the Public Health Department and all aspects of Public Health in the Rural District.

The estimate for the mid-year population was 19,880 an increase of 60 compared with 1966. The corresponding figure of 10 years ago was 18,890. The natural increase for the area, that is to say the number of births less the number of deaths was 108.

There were 288 live births registered during the year, 8 less than in the previous year. There were 18 illegitimate births representing 6.25% of live births. The Birth Rate was 14.5 which continued as usual to be lower than the National figure of 17.2.

There were 6 Still Births during the year, 1 less than in 1966. This gave a Still Birth Rate of 9.1. The figure for England and Wales was 14.8. 4 infants under the age of 1 year died during the year, 3 less than in 1966. This gave an Infant Mortality Rate of 24.3. The figure for England and Wales was 18.3. 3 of these deaths occurred in the first month of life and were undoubtedly due to causes arising during pregnancy. The Perinatal Mortality Rate which is a combination of Deaths under 1 week of life plus the Still Births was 31.0. The figure for England and Wales was 25.4.

All the above figures and rates are calculated on very small numbers and as a result vary considerably from year to year, as even one additional death can increase the rate enormously. On the whole, however, they compare favourably with the figures for England and Wales.

There were 180 deaths from all causes during 1967, 12 less than in 1966. This gave a crude death rate of 9.1 and a corrected death rate of 10.3, well below the National figure for England and Wales which was 11.2. Of those, 32 deaths were due to malignant disease in all its forms representing approximately 18% of all deaths. 107 deaths were due to Heart or Circulatory disease which represented nearly 60% of the deaths. Respiratory diseases accounted for 12 deaths. Accidents of various types caused 4 deaths, whilst 3 were due to suicide.

Compared to 1966, last year was a quiet year for infectious diseases, only 86 being notified. Measles with 57 cases was the most prevalent followed by Scarlet Fever with 10 notifications. It was interesting to note that 5 cases of Infectious Jaundice were reported and one of Leptospirosis. There were 3 cases of Sonne Dysentery and 2 of Food Poisoning due to Salmonella.

The rate of immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis remained high during the year, an essential precaution in the protection of the population against epidemics. Some Measles immunisation was done by the County Council (one of the very few authorities to do so) and it will be interesting to see if the incidence of this disease will be affected by the increasing and more widespread use of this vaccine.

Later in the Report details are given of all the other important public health functions carried out in the Rural District, by your Public Health Inspectors.

Dr. Morfitt, your Medical Officer for several years, left the district in November, 1967 to enter a different field of medicine and I'm sure his advice on many aspects of Public Health will be missed by many. Mr. Luker, your Chief Public Health Inspector, has been extremely helpful to me however and I wish to acknowledge his most valuable assistance in the preparation of this report.

Yours faithfully,

G. HIRD.

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The area of the district is 87,758 acres with a resident population (1964 census) of 19,700.

The estimated population given by the Registrar General for the calculation of death rates is 19,880.

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

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Cowbit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 202 |
| Crowland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1041 |
| Deeping St. Nicholas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 565 |
| Donington... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 696 |
| Gosberton... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 816 |
| Moulton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 860 |
| Pinchbeck... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1487 |
| Quadring | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 345 |
| Surfleet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 363 |
| Weston | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 477 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | <u>6,852</u> |

The rateable value of the district is £366,962 and the sum represented by a penny rate is £1,450.

The main industry of the district is agriculture, including fruit farming, market gardening and flower growing.

There are no major factories in the district.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS:

| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Legitimate | 152 | 118 | 270 |
| Illegitimate | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| | <u>162</u> | <u>126</u> | <u>288</u> |

Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 14.5

Illegitimate live births 6.25% of total live births.

STILL BIRTHS:

| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Legitimate | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Illegitimate | - | 1 | 1 |
| | <u>1</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>6</u> |

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS: 294

Still births per 1,000 live and still births: 20

DEATHS

| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES | 88 | 92 | 180 |

Death rate per 1,000 estimated population: 9.1

INFANT DEATHS:

a. Deaths during first year of life:

| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Legitimate | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Illegitimate | - | - | - |
| | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>4</u> |

b. Neonatal deaths:

| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Legitimate | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Illegitimate | - | - | - |
| | <u>2</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>3</u> |

| | | |
|--|-----|------|
| Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births | ... | 24.3 |
| Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births (legitimate) | ... | 25.9 |
| Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births (illegitimate) | ... | NIL |
| Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births | ... | 31.0 |
| Maternal deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion | ... | NIL |

There were 3 infant deaths in the first four weeks of life - one due to asphixia and prematurity, one due to anoxemia and one due to uraemia. The other infant death was caused by the transposition of the great arteries.

Comparisons with other Districts

The figures for the Live Birth Rates and Death Rates given below have been corrected using the comparability factors supplied by the Registrar General.

These factors allow for the differing age and sex composition of the various populations, and enable valid comparisons to be drawn.

| | <u>Live Birth.</u> <u>Rate</u> | <u>Death</u> <u>Rate</u> | <u>Infant</u> <u>Mortality</u> <u>Rate</u> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Spalding Rural District | 14.3 | 10.3 | 14.0 |
| Holland County - Rural Districts | 14.1 | 9.9 | 13.0 |
| - Urban Districts | 17.1 | 11.8 | 17.0 |
| - All Districts | 15.3 | 10.6 | 17.4 |
| England and Wales | 17.2 | 11.2 | 18.3 |

The death rate continues to be lower than the average for England and Wales, and many people in the District live to a great age. Of the 180 recorded deaths in the District 123 of the people were over the age of 65 years and of those 71 were aged 75 or over.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1967

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---|------|--------|-------|
| 1. Respiratory tuberculosis | — | — | — |
| 2. Other forms of tuberculosis | — | — | — |
| 3. Syphilitic disease | — | — | — |
| 4. Diphtheria | — | — | — |
| 5. Whooping Cough | — | — | — |
| 6. Meningococcal Infectious | — | — | — |
| 7. Acute poliomyelitis | — | — | — |
| 8. Measles | — | — | — |
| 9. Other infective and parasitic diseases | — | — | — |
| 10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| 11. Malignant neoplasm, lung/bronchus | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 12. Malignant neoplasm, breast | — | 3 | 3 |
| 13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus | — | 1 | 1 |
| 14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| 15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 16. Diabetes | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 17. Vascular lesions of nervous system | 12 | 22 | 34 |
| 18. Coronary disease, angina | 23 | 17 | 40 |
| 19. Hypertension with heart disease | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 20. Other heart diseases | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| 21. Other circulatory diseases | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| 22. Influenza | — | — | — |
| 23. Pneumonia | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 24. Bronchitis | 7 | — | 7 |
| 25. Other diseases of respiratory system | — | — | — |
| 26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 1 | — | 1 |
| 27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 28. Nephritis and nephrosis | — | — | — |
| 29. Hyperplasia of prostate | — | — | — |
| 30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion | — | — | — |
| 31. Congenital malformations | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| 33. Motor vehicle accidents | 1 | — | 1 |
| 34. All other accidents | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 35. Suicide | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 36. Homicide and operations of war | — | — | — |
| Total | 88 | 92 | 180 |

HOME ACCIDENTS

The Casualty Department of the Johnson Hospital has been keeping a register of all home accident injuries treated there so that statistics could be compiled. During 1967, 231 people were treated compared with 275 in the previous year and 233 in 1965. These 231 home accidents are analysed in the table below.

| <u>Age</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Below 5 years | 60 | 35 | 95 |
| 5 - 14 years | 21 | 19 | 40 |
| 15 - 34 years | 15 | 21 | 36 |
| 35 - 64 years | 7 | 34 | 41 |
| 65 years and over | 2 | 17 | 19 |
| | <u>105</u> | <u>126</u> | <u>231</u> |

| <u>Type of Accident</u> | <u>Below 5 Years</u> | <u>Over 65 Years</u> | <u>All other Age Groups</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Scalds | 8 | 2 | 12 | 22 |
| Burns | 15 | - | 7 | 22 |
| Falls | 18 | 12 | 19 | 49 |
| Cuts | 35 | 4 | 69 | 108 |
| Other | 22 | 1 | 7 | 30 |
| | <u>98</u> | <u>19</u> | <u>114</u> | <u>231</u> |

As in the previous year the accidents appear to have been caused mainly by cuts from sharp instruments and broken pottery and burns and scalds from household equipment. The most "accident prone" age group appear to be the under five year olds when their inquisitive nature tends to lead them into hazardous adventures.

10 young children were seen at the Casualty Department during the year because they had swallowed various poisons ranging from various preparations of aspirin to liquid shampoo.

Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates
in the Rural District of Spalding 1953 - 1967

| Year | No. of Births | Crude Birth Rate | Crude No. of Deaths | Crude Death Rate | Infant Mortality Rates | AVERAGE FOR FIVE YEARS | | |
|------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | Birth Rates | Death Rates | Infant Mortality Rates |
| 1953 | 334 | 17.3 | 177 | 9.4 | 21.0 | | | |
| 1954 | 321 | 17.0 | 152 | 8.1 | 40.5 | | | |
| 1955 | 312 | 16.5 | 181 | 9.6 | 25.6 | 16.7 | 9.3 | 32.8 |
| 1956 | 283 | 15.0 | 139 | 10.0 | 33.9 | | | |
| 1957 | 323 | 17.1 | 173 | 9.4 | 37.9 | | | |
| 1958 | 325 | 17.1 | 139 | 10.0 | 27.2 | | | |
| 1959 | 315 | 16.5 | 194 | 10.1 | 22.2 | | | |
| 1960 | 320 | 16.6 | 160 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 16.2 | 9.7 | 26.5 |
| 1961 | 293 | 15.2 | 182 | 9.4 | 27.3 | | | |
| 1962 | 303 | 15.6 | 207 | 10.6 | 46.2 | | | |
| 1963 | 203 | 14.6 | 162 | 8.3 | 21.0 | | | |
| 1964 | 330 | 16.8 | 179 | 9.1 | 15.2 | | | |
| 1965 | 313 | 15.9 | 186 | 9.4 | 28.3 | 15.4 | 9.1 | 20.6 |
| 1966 | 296 | 15.0 | 192 | 9.7 | 23.6 | | | |
| 1967 | 288 | 14.5 | 130 | 9.1 | 14.0 | | | |

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Number of Cases Notified

Cases Notified

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Tuberculosis - pulmonary | ... | ... | 1 |
| - other | ... | ... | - |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | 10 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | 6 |
| Measles | ... | ... | 57 |
| Acute Pneumonia | ... | ... | - |
| Erysipelas... | ... | ... | - |
| Meningococcal Infection | ... | ... | 1 |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum | ... | ... | - |
| Sonne Dysentery | ... | ... | 3 |
| Food Poisoning | ... | ... | 2 |
| Infectious Jaundice | ... | ... | 5 |
| Leptospirosis | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | ... | ... | 86 |

Number of Cases Otherwise Ascertained

Food Poisoning (Salmonella Dublin) 2

TUBERCULOSIS

Male Female Total

Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31.12.67.

| | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|
| Pulmonary | 33 | 30 | 65 |
| Non-Pulmonary | 3 | 5 | 8 |

Cases removed from the Register during 1967.

| | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|
| quiescent | - | - | - |
| left District | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| died | - | - | - |

Cases added to the Register during 1967

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|
| new notifications | - | 1 | 1 |
| transfer into District | - | - | - |

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PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the following information.

VACCINATION OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16 COMPLETED DURING 1967. COMPLETED PRIMARY COURSE

| Type of Vaccine or Dose | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1960-63 | Others Under Age 16 | Total |
|---|------|------|------|------|---------|---------------------|------------|
| 1 Quadruple DTPP. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 Triple DTP. | 107 | 125 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 262 |
| 3 Diptheria/Pertussis | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 Diptheria/Tetanus | 1 | 2 | - | - | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| 5 Diptheria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 Pertussis | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 Tetanus | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 59 | 62 |
| 8 Salk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 Sabin | 49 | 186 | 33 | 14 | 32 | 14 | 328 |
| 10 Lines 1.2.3.4.5. | 108 | 127 | 9 | 9 | 14 | 4 | 271 |
| 11 Lines 1.2.3.6. | 107 | 125 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 262 |
| 12 Lines 1.2.4.7. | 108 | 128 | 9 | 9 | 16 | 63 | 333 |
| 13 Lines 1.8.9. | 49 | 186 | 33 | 14 | 32 | 14 | 328 |
| Persons over age of 16 years completed primary course | | | | | | | 8 |
| | | | | | | | <u>336</u> |

REINFORCING DOSES

| Type of Vaccine or Dose | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1960-63 | Others Under Age 16 | Total |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|---------------------|-------|
| 1 Quadruple DTPP. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 Triple DTP. | - | 69 | 65 | 16 | 64 | 18 | 232 |
| 3 Diptheria/Pertussis | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 4 Diptheria/Tetanus | - | 3 | 4 | 1 | 172 | 40 | 220 |
| 5 Diptheria | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 168 | 171 |
| 6 Pertussis | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 Tetanus | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 21 | 29 |
| 8 Salk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 Sabin | - | 6 | 23 | 5 | 224 | 43 | 301 |
| 10 Lines 1.2.3.4.5. | - | 72 | 70 | 17 | 238 | 227 | 623 |
| 11 Lines 1.2.3.6. | - | 69 | 65 | 16 | 64 | 19 | 233 |
| 12 Lines 1.2.4.7. | - | 72 | 69 | 19 | 242 | 79 | 481 |
| 13 Lines 1.8.9. | - | 6 | 23 | 5 | 224 | 43 | 301 |

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to R.J. Cameron Stobie, Esq., the Engineer and Manager of the South Lincolnshire Water Board, for the information in this section of the report.

Throughout the year 1967 adequate supplies were maintained in the Rural District from the Board's two main sources at Bourne and Pinchbeck supplemented by supplies from the Deeping St. Nicholas source which serves principally the Deeping and Crowland areas.

The calculated figure for the average water consumption per head per day for the whole of the Board's area is 44.49 gallons.

As it is not practicable, with the present integrated mains supply system, to separately meter the Rural District a figure for the total consumption in 1967, based on an estimated population of 19,300, is calculated to be 313,410,000 gallons.

The satisfactory reports obtained on the analyses of the weekly samples taken both of raw and treated water indicates the continuance of maintaining a water supply of high quality.

Copies of the chemical analyses of waters supplied from the three sources mentioned accompany the report.

During the year the question of plumbo solvency was raised by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, a report on which was submitted to the Ministry and a copy of this report is attached.

During the period under review the yardage of the new mains laid within the various parishes of the rural district is indicated in the following table.

| Parish | 3" dia. | 12" dia. | 21" dia. |
|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| | Yards | Yards | Yards |
| Crowland | 108 | - | - |
| Donington | 370 | - | - |
| Gosberton | 450 | - | - |
| Pinchbeck | - | 1,960 | 4,677 |
| TOTALS | 928 | 1,960 | 4,677 |

The following table shows the number of dwellinghouses supplied from the Water Board's mains in each parish:-

| Parish | Dwellings Supplied | | Variations |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|
| | 1966 | 1967 | |
| Cowbit | 194 | 194 | 0 |
| Crowland | 1,014 | 1,016 | +2 |
| Deeping St. Nich. | 527 | 527 | 0 |
| Donington | 685 | 683 | -2 |
| Gosberton | 761 | 781 | +20 |
| Moulton | 836 | 840 | +4 |
| Pinchbeck | 1,390 | 1,393 | +3 |
| Quadring | 327 | 326 | -1 |
| Surfleet | 347 | 371 | +24 |
| Weston | 467 | 487 | +20 |
| TOTALS | 6,548 | 6,618 | +70 |

Chemical analyses of water from the three main sources were made on 24.5.67 and the results are given in the following table:-

Chemical Results in Parts per million

| | <u>Bourne</u> | <u>Deeping St. Nicholas</u> | <u>Pinchbeck Jockey Bore</u> |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Apperance | Clear and Bright | Slight Opalescence | Clear and Bright |
| Turbidity (APHA units) | NIL | 4 | NIL |
| Colour | NIL | 6 FILTERED | NIL |
| Odour | NIL | Faint Hydrogen Sulphide | Faint hydrogen Sulphide |
| pH | 7.2 | 8.0 | 7.3 |
| Free Carbon Dioxide | 30 | 6 | 26 |
| Chlorine present as Chloride | 27 | 190 | 25 |
| Total Hardness | 385 | 90 | 290 |
| Carbonate | 230 | 315 | 240 |
| Non-Carbonate | 155 | NIL | 50 |
| Oxygen absorbed | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.15 |
| Iron | Absent | 0.7 | 0.04 |
| Manganese | Absent | Absent | Absent |
| Zinc Copper Lead | Absent | Absent | Absent |
| Fluoride | Less than 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen | NIL | 0.56 | 0.10 |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen | NIL | 0.02 | NIL |

The waters put into supply by the South Lincolnshire Water Board are in the main abstracted from boreholes sunk into the Lincolnshire Limestone (the lower Oolite).

Full chemical analyses are made once a year on the waters from the major sources of supply, namely, Bourne and Jockey, and ones of greater periodicity are made regularly on the smaller sources.

The analyses are carried out by the Counties Public Health Laboratories London, W.C.1 and brief reports of Bourne and Jockey respectively are as follows:-

(1) Bourne - Sampled 24.5.67 (Largest Source)

Iron, Zinc, Lead, Manganese - absent.

The water is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals. The water is very hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not considered excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality.

These results indicate from the aspect of chemical analysis a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(2) Jockey - Sampled 24.5.67

Iron, 0.04 - Zinc, Copper, Lead, Manganese - absent

This water is clear and bright in appearance neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents are not excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality.

These results indicate from the aspect of the chemical analysis a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

Generally the remaining sources have similar reports with the exception of one minor source, namely, that of Deeping St. Nicholas. The water from this source has a fairly soft condition and comparative high alkalinity and high level of mineral constituents. In isolated instances attack has been experienced on galvanised iron pipes and tanks but within the past five years no evidence has been produced to indicate plumbo-solvency.

I have recently had a full chemical analysis carried out on this source with particular reference to the corrosive possibilities of the water and in view of the forthcoming sealing of this bore with the development of a larger source, the chemical report led me to conclude that for an interim period this very minor source was still suitable for domestic and drinking purposes.

Taking the area as a whole, the incidence of lead pipe is very very small, usage has mostly been galvanised iron and copper with a predominance of the former and during the last five years nearly all underground services have been high density polythene and internal plumbing of copper.

In conclusion, I feel that from all the information obtained from the various chemical analyses of the waters put into supply in my Board's area the problem of plumbo-solvency in particular is non-existent.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA AS REPORTED
BY THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of the
Spalding Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish to submit my report on the sanitary circumstances of the district for the Year 1967. The table of visits made by the Public Health Inspectors again shows the heavy call, made by meat inspection, on the time of the Inspectors. With the appointment of the full time Meat Inspector in April the burden of this work has been considerably eased and this is reflected in the increased number of visits in connection with food hygiene, Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, public sewerage and general nuisances. The Council's decision to retain the services of Mr. Cusden for 12 months, after he passed his final examination in June, was very much appreciated, as this gave an opportunity to make good some of the back-log of work in the Department.

In addition to the continuing problems of housing and domestic drainage in the un-sewered areas, the two principle problems now met by the Department are those of refuse disposal and the disposal of cesspool contents. It is becoming increasingly difficult to carry out these two operations without causing nuisance and conditions which, I am sure, the Council would wish to avoid. During the coming year it is hoped that schemes may be submitted, for the Council's consideration, which will provide acceptable alterations for the existing method of tipping domestic refuse and lagooning of cesspool contents.

I wish to thank the Members of the Council and particularly the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the courtesy and assistance which they have given me during the year. Also I wish to record my appreciation of the excellent support which I have received from the staff of the Department.

I am Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

F. LUKER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

The following table shows the number of visits made during the year by the Public Health Inspectors.

| Subject of Visit | Initial Visits | Routine or Re-visits |
|--|----------------|----------------------|
| Housing Act, 1957 ... | 68 | 198 |
| Water Supplies; water samples ... | 31 | 15 |
| Overcrowding Complaints ... | 1 | — |
| Moveable Dwellings; Camps ... | 10 | 12 |
| Food Samples and Food Inspection | 8 | — |
| Food Hygiene ... | 229 | 99 |
| Factories and Workplaces ... | 4 | 2 |
| Offices, Shops and Railway Premises | 54 | 167 |
| Public Conveniences ... | — | 72 |
| Infectious Diseases ... | 37 | 18 |
| Disinfection after I.D. ... | — | — |
| Prevntion of Damage by Pests Act | 13 | 4 |
| Disinfestation ... | 25 | 3 |
| Drain Tests ... | 35 | 22 |
| Housing Site Sewerage Schemes ... | 18 | 63 |
| Refuse Service ... | 41 | 36 |
| Night Soil and Cesspool Emptying Service | 37 | 17 |
| Slaughterhouses ... | — | 34 |
| Public Sewerage Schemes ... | 421 | 377 |
| Improvement Grants ... | 9 | 7 |
| Nuisances - General ... | 84 | 145 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 111 | 41 |
| Meat Inspection ... | — | 1788 |
| Animal Boarding Establishments... | 1 | 1 |
| Clean Air Act ... | 3 | 1 |

SANITARY SERVICES

Cesspool Emptying

Details of the work done during the year by the two cesspool emptying vehicles employed regularly, and the reserve vehicle E.J.L. 625, occasionally used on this work, are as follows:-

| <u>Cesspools</u> | <u>Vault Closets</u> | <u>Cisterns, tanks etc.</u> |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3469 | 139 | 49 |

The "Free Service" system has been in operation throughout the year, this allows each rateable property within the District which is not capable of being connected to the public sewerage system to have one cesspool load of approximately 1,100 gallons removed from the property, free of charge within each twelve months. The undermentioned table gives a breakdown of the number of free loads, number of chargeable loads removed from private property and the number of loads removed from Council houses.

| <u>Free Loads</u> | <u>Chargeable Loads</u> | <u>Council Houses</u> |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1304 | 1269 | 1542 (including 509 free loads) |

On 110 occasions the machines were used to remove the sludge from the settlement and humus tanks at the housing estate sewage works and on 9 occasions the sludge was removed from the temporary sewage works at Fosters' Housing Estate, Pinchbeck, involving a total of 501 loads.

Total number of loads removed during the year for all purposes was 4616.

The old cesspool emptier E.J.L. 625 was scrapped at the end of this year. This vehicle which was 16 years old has helped considerably in maintaining the service during the year and also aiding with the pail closet service when the pail closet machine was under repair.

A new cesspool emptying vehicle has been ordered from Messrs. Shelvoke and Drewry with an expected delivery date sometime next June or July.

The expected decrease in this service, due to the public sewerage schemes has not as yet materialized, the number of loads increasing as follows:-

1965 - 3247 loads
1966 - 4466 loads
1967 - 4616 loads

At approximately 1100 gallons per load, this means that over 4½ million gallons of cesspool contents were transported and disposed of during the year. Increasing difficulties are being experienced with the present arrangements for disposal of this material by lagooning and tipping on agricultural land. The Council's Consulting Engineers' have been instructed to design a plant for the disposal of this material, which is not so dependent on the weather, by incorporating it into one of the Public Sewerage Schemes. The Consulting Engineers are expected to put forward their proposals during 1968.

Pail Closet Emptying

This service has been maintained during the year and continues to be by far the most objectionable work regularly carried out under the heading of Sanitary Services.

The manner in which the work, and the cesspool emptying has been carried out, again reflects credit on the Department Foreman (Mr. F. Daubney) and particularly the workmen, who carry out these unpleasant but essential duties.

Refuse Collection

In June of this year the second 50 cubic yard capacity Pakamatic Refuse Freighter came into operation and has proved a most useful addition to the Council's fleet of refuse vehicles. With the receipt of this vehicle the last side loading machine has been scrapped and the Council now has a completely modern fleet of refuse collection vehicles i.e. two fore & aft tippers and two Pakamatic machines all of which are loaded from the rear.

The cash value of materials salvaged from the refuse during the year was £1,372 this is a drop of £126 on the figure in 1966 and an increase of £603 on 1965.

Drainage and Sewerage - Council Houses

During the year 128 blocked drains on the Council estates were cleared by the Public Health Department workmen.

The Housing Committee has again continued the scheme for improving the older Council Houses and the position as supplied by the Housing Manager at 31st December 1967 was as follows:-

| | |
|---|-----|
| Houses fully improved with bathrooms, W.C.'s etc. | 380 |
| Houses provided with W.C.'s but not bathrooms | 120 |
| Houses still without W.C.'s or bathrooms | 152 |

The continuation of this work is desirable from all points of view and it is hoped that nothing will arise out of the nation's financial difficulties to cause any delay in the completion of these improvement works.

Public Sewerage

Work of connecting both new and existing properties to the public sewerage schemes proceeded during the year and in a number of cases owners of existing properties took advantage of the Improvement Grant Scheme to obtain cash grants towards the cost of providing bathrooms, hot water supplies and W.C.'s as the convenience of the public sewerage became available to them.

The Pinchbeck Public Sewerage Scheme was completed on the 10th November and by the end of the year some 81 private properties had been connected to it along with Brownlow Crescent, St. Marys Avenue and a major part of Fosters Development, the overall figure of properties connected being 251.

During 1968 it is hoped that a start can be made on the Moulton Public Sewerage Scheme, and when this is completed all the major village areas in the Spalding Rural District will be provided with public sewerage facilities.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

| Class of animal | Cattle (Excluding Cows) | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs |
|--|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Number killed | 2707 | 126 | 4 | 3650 | 23999 |
| Number inspected | 2707 | 126 | 4 | 3650 | 23999 |
| <u>MEAT REJECTED</u> | | | | | |
| <u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</u> | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses rejected | 19 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 172 |
| Carcase of which some part or organ was rejected | 1131 | 13 | 3 | 49 | 2630 |
| Percentage of carcasses affected | 42.52% | 11.11% | 100% | 0.73% | 11.53% |
| <u>Tuberculosis only</u> | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses rejected | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was rejected | 12 | - | - | - | 259 |
| Percentage of carcasses affected | 0.48% | - | - | - | 1.08% |

Cysticercus Bovis

8 Beasts Carcasses and Offals were found to be affected with Cysts of the tapeworm *Taenia Saginata*. The infections were all localised and the carcasses and offals were consigned to 'deep freeze' treatment. The edible offals, or part of the carcase found to be infested with the cysts, were condemned. The percentage of carcasses found to be affected with *Cysticercus Bovis* was 0.29% compared with 0.54% last year and 0.78% in 1965. Statistical indications from relatively small figures such as those under consideration can be misleading but it is hoped that the downward trend, over the last few years, is an indication that this very serious condition will soon follow bovine tuberculosis and virtually disappear from the field of meat inspection.

Tuberculosis

Lesions of tuberculosis were found in only thirteen bovine animals out of a total of 2830 animals inspected including 126 cows and 4 calves. The thirteen cattle found to be affected were isolated by the Veterinary Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food during their routine testing of cattle and were despatched for slaughter under licence.

From clinical examinations lesions of tuberculosis were found in 260 pig carcasses, the lesions being mainly of the avian type.

Meat Inspection

100% meat inspection has again been carried out during the year. Following the implementation of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 and the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1966 regarding "notice as to days and hours of Slaughter" most of the Slaughterhouse owners undertook to slaughter within normal office hours, the exceptions being visited by the Additional Public Health Inspectors outside normal working hours either in the early mornings or evenings.

On the recommendation of the Council an Authorised Meat Inspector (Mr. T. White) was appointed and he took up duties with the Department on 1st April this year. Mr. White's main responsibility is for the meat inspection at the slaughterhouse of Messrs. W. Hargrave and Son at Pinchbeck. During the year the throughput at this slaughterhouse was 1430 Beast, 5139 Sheep and 20239 Pigs bringing in a revenue on meat inspection charges of £1067.1.3.

Details of Meat and Offals rejected as unfit for food are contained in the following lists:-

| <u>Article</u> | | <u>Disease or Condition found</u> |
|------------------------------|-----|--|
| 2 Beast Carcasses and Offals | ... | Septicemia |
| 1 Beast Carcase and Offals | ... | Acute Septic Pericarditis |
| 7 Beast Carcasses and Offals | ... | Acute Septic Pneumonia |
| 1 Beast Carcase and Offals | ... | Generalised Oedema |
| 1 Beast Carcase and Offals | ... | Generalised Actinobacillosis |
| 2 Beast Carcasses and Offals | ... | Jaundice |
| 1 Beast Carcase and Offals | ... | Generalised Tuberculosis |
| 2 Beast Carcasses and Offals | ... | Johnes Disease |
| 1 Beast Carcase and Offals | ... | Extensive and Severe Bruising |
| 1 Beast Carcase and Offals | ... | Pathological Emaciation |
| 1 Beast Carcase and Offals | ... | Pyæmia |
| 1 Cow Carcase and Offals | ... | Malignant Tumours with secondary growths |
| 1 Calf Carcase and Offals | ... | Immaturity |
| 6 Sheep Carcasses and Offals | ... | Generalised Oedema |
| 6 Sheep Carcasses and Offals | ... | Acute Septic Pneumonia |
| 2 Sheep Carcasses and Offals | ... | Moribond Condition |
| 4 Pig Carcasses and Offals | ... | Extensive and severe bruising |
| 2 Pig Carcasses and Offals | ... | Acute Swine Erysipelas |
| 35 Pig Carcasses and Offals | ... | Acute Septic Pneumonia |
| 73 Pig Carcasses and Offals | ... | Pyæmia |
| 11 Pig Carcasses and Offals | ... | Generalised Oedema |
| 2 Sow Carcasses and Offals | ... | Acute Septic Metritis |
| 4 Pig Carcasses and Offals | ... | Acute Diffuse Septic Peritonitis |
| 11 Pig Carcasses and Offals | ... | Septicæmia |
| 3 Pig Carcasses and Offals | ... | Gangrene |
| 3 Pig Carcasses and Offals | ... | Uraemia |
| 2 Pig Carcasses and Offals | ... | Acute Diffuse Septic Pleurisy |
| 1 Pig Carcase and Offals | ... | Generalised Tuberculosis |
| 1 Pig Carcase and Offals | ... | Joint Ill |
| 2 Pig Carcasses and Offals | ... | Moribond Condition |
| 12 Pig Carcasses and Offals | ... | Fever |
| 2 Pig Carcasses and Offals | ... | Toxaemia |
| 5 Pig Carcasses and Offals | ... | Pathological Emaciation |

The following offals and part carcasses were rejected, as unfit for food, the various reasons being too numerous to be set out in detail:-

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 758 Beast Livers | 25 Sheep Lungs |
| 383 Part Beasts Livers | 8 Sheep Hearts |
| 394 Beast Lungs | 2 Sheep Kidneys |
| 126 Beast Spleens | 2404 Pigs Livers |
| 23 Beasts Hearts | 1762 Pigs Lungs |
| 52 Beasts Heads | 877 Pigs Hearts |
| 51 Beasts Tongues | 297 Pigs Heads |
| 39 Beasts Skirts | 57 Pigs Kidneys |
| 2 Beast Kidneys | 34 Pigs Mesenteric Fats |
| 6 Beast Mesenteric Fats | 1 Pig Spleen |
| 11 Cows' Livers | 8 Pigs Stomachs and Intestines |
| 4 Part Cows' Livers | 169 lbs Beef |
| 3 Cows Lungs | 90 lb Veal |
| 1 Calf Lungs | 14 lb Mutton |
| 41 Sheep Livers | 1378 lb Pork |

Food Premises

Details of other food found to be unfit for human consumption:-

| | Decomposition |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1 x 6 lb. tin Tongue | Meat contaminated with extraneous matter |
| 1 x 2 lb. Pork Luncheon Meat | Meat contaminated with extraneous matter |
| 2 x 4 lb. Pork Luncheon Meat | Unsound and Stale |
| 196 lb. Fish... | |

Slaughterhouses

Milk and Dairies

Food Premises

There has been little change in the character of most of the food shops and food manufacturing premises in the District, which are of the small "family business" type. In the larger villages, some of the shops are being modernised and changing in character into self service stores.

There are no premises in the area where ice-cream is manufactured. Retail sale from premises is restricted to portions pre-packed by the manufacturers.

Slaughterhouses

There has been no change in the number of slaughterhouses in the District and with the exception of two premises they are all occupied by family butchers producing meat for their own trade only.

With the completion of the Pinchbeck Public Sewerage Scheme it is hoped that during the next year an answer can be found for the crude discharge of effluent from Messrs. W. Hargrave & Son's Slaughterhouse at Pinchbeck and that satisfactory arrangements can be made to accept the discharge into the main sewerage system.

Most of the contravention of regulations made under the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 were of a minor nature and were dealt with by informal notices.

Milk and Dairies

All milk retailed in the area is 'designated' milk in bottles. There is one milk pasteurising plant in the District and this is licensed and supervised by the County Council.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

The fumigation plant at the West Marsh Road Depot has been maintained by the three authorities in the South of the County i.e. Spalding Urban, East Elloe Rural and Spalding Rural District Councils. The plant has done no work for this Council. The cost of up-keep to each Authority is negligible but the maintenance of the plant is a safe-guard against the spread of serious infectious diseases or parasitic infestations by vehicles such as clothing, bedding or furniture.

RODENT CONTROL

Mr. F. Emery, the Council's Rodent Operator has again carried out this work efficiently. There has been an increase in the number of calls for his assistant and in order to make up for the time which Mr. Emery spends with other services Mr. Pacey (one of the Health Department labourers) has been allowed to assist him with some of the work. Mr. Pacey shows a keen interest in rodent control and, under Mr. Emery's tuition is now proficient in this work.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1967

| | Type of Property | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | Local Author- ity (including Council Houses) | Non Agricul- tural | Agricult- tural | Total |
| Total No. of properties in the District | 1980 | 5957 | 1399 | 9836 |
| No. of properties inspected | | | | |
| (a) Following notification | 73 | 1358 | 656 | 2087 |
| (b) Otherwise | 532 | 9 | - | 541 |
| No. of Revisits | 423 | 495 | 333 | 1251 |
| No. of properties found to be infested by:- | | | | |
| (a) Rats | 24 | 255 | 73 | 352 |
| (b) Mice | - | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| No. of infested properties treated | 243 | 275 | 74 | 373 |
| No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act | | | | |
| (a) Requiring treatment | - | - | 9 | 9 |
| (b) Requiring structural works | - | - | - | - |
| No. of cases in which work was carried out in default | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| Legal Proceedings | - | - | - | - |

HOUSING

NUISANCES

84 cases of inadequate water supplies, housing defects, drainage and refuse nuisances were investigated during the year and 36 informal notices served as necessary.

None of the cases has required statutory action.

SLUM CLEARANCE HOUSING ACT, 1957

During the year 32 unfit houses were reported to the Council and the following statutory procedure was taken:-

32 Notices of 'Time and Place' were served
20 Demolition Orders made
9 Closing Orders made
1 Undertaking to repair house to accepted standard received

Houses demolished following statutory procedure by the Council

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| In Clearance Areas | NIL |
| Not in Clearance Areas | 17 |

Families re-housed

| | |
|--|-----|
| From Clearance Areas | NIL |
| From condemned houses not in Clearance Areas | 9 |

During the year 10 houses were demolished by their owners without statutory action by the Council.

This branch of the Public Health Department's work has again been limited to individual housing action resulting in Demolition or Closing Orders. The re-housing of families from houses condemned in this way presents quite a problem in some parishes, particularly those with a substantial waiting list for Council Houses, but if the procedure under the Act is not to be brought into disrepute, it is essential that re-housing be effected as speedily as possible, subject of course to the exigencies of the area concerned.

HOUSING PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1957

Details as supplied by the Council's Architect and Building Surveyor.

Discretionary Improvement Grants

| | |
|---|-----|
| Houses inspected in full details | NIL |
| Applications received for Improvement Grant | NIL |
| Improvement Grants approved | NIL |

Standard Grants

| | |
|---|-----|
| Applications received for Standard Grants | 34 |
| Standard Grants approved | 34 |
| Standard Grants refused | NIL |

OVERCROWDING

No cases of overcrowding were reported during the year.

NEW HOUSES

Work on 29 Council flats was commenced during the year, these are situated at Crowland.

97 dwellings were erected by private developers and a further 86 were commenced.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

As in previous years administration of those parts of the Act that are the responsibility of this Authority has raised no serious problems. No new industry has been started in the District and with one or two exceptions the premises are small family businesses.

There are no outworkers in the area.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

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

| Premises (1) | Register (2) | Number of:- | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Inspections (3) | Written notices (4) | Occupiers prosecuted (5) |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... | NIL | - | - | - |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Authority ... | 63 | 30 | 2 | - |
| (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... | 7 | - | - | - |
| Total | 70 | 32 | 2 | - |

2. Cases in which defects were found

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

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Inspections of premises under the provisions of the Act have proceeded satisfactorily during the year. There are no large shops, office establishments or railway stations within the area. Contraventions of the provisions of the Act have been of a minor character.

In all cases informal notices have been served on the occupiers and there has been no difficulty in securing compliance with the requirements.

There have been no reports either formal or informal of accidents occurring during the year in offices and shops.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

| Class of Premises | Premises Registered During Year | Total Registered | General Inspection | Persons Employed | | Exempt-ions | Prosecutions | Inspectors |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | | | | Male | Female | | | |
| Offices | 3 | 29 | 29 | 43 | 52 | - | - | 4 |
| Retail Shops | 9 | 62 | 60 | 62 | 97 | - | - | 4 |
| Wholesale Shops | 1 | 5 | 5 | 13 | 15 | - | - | 4 |
| Catering Establishments | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 10 | - | - | 4 |
| Fuel, Storage Depots | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Total | 14 | 100 | 98 | 120 | 174 | - | - | 4 |

Number of visits of all kinds to registered premises 221

