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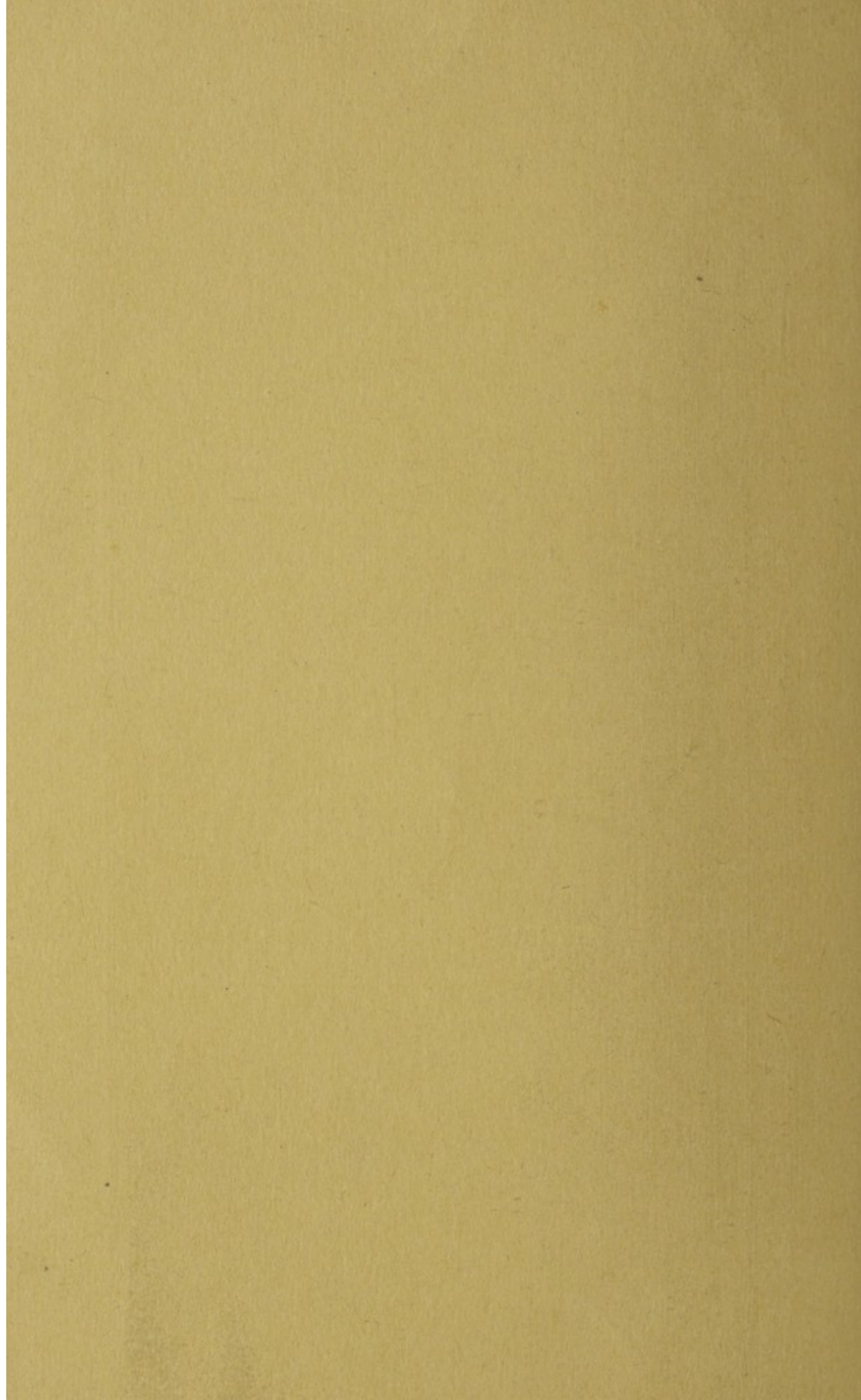
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Spalding  
Urban District Council

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REPORT  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
to the  
Spalding Urban District Council  
for the  
Year 1956







## **SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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VICE-CHAIRMAN : Mr. C. H. Peck.

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Mr. R. Freir	Mr. D. A. Hall (Resigned)
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### **MEMBERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE**

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Mr. E. Fisher	Mr. D. A. Hall (Resigned)
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	Mr. R. Freir (Appointed Oct., '56)

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#### **SURVEYOR and CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

L. A. Gornall, F.I.A.S., M.R.S.H.

#### **ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

R. H. Grainger, A.R.S.H.

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THE CHAIRMAN: M. J. WATSON, JR.

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Mr. J. B. Jones, Jr.	Mr. J. B. Jones, Jr.
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Mr. J. B. Jones, Jr.	Mr. J. B. Jones, Jr.

## MEMBERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: M. J. WATSON, JR.

Mr. J. B. Jones, Jr.	Mr. J. B. Jones, Jr.
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## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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Spalding Urban District Council,  
Spalding.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF  
HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1956**

**To the Chairman and Members of  
The Spalding Urban District Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health and sanitary conditions of your Urban District for the year 1956.

During the period dealt with in this report, Dr. Miller was still in office, but having studied the statistics for that year and acquainted myself with your district I have made a few comments which I trust will prove to be helpful.

I have noted the staffing problem to which Dr. Miller referred in his last report, but I hope that next year I will be able to report that a satisfactory solution has been found.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. P. BURROWES,  
Medical Officer of Health.



## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The town of Spalding is a busy market town situated on the banks of the Welland in the Fenland county of Lincolnshire. The town is the centre of one of the most flourishing agricultural areas in the country and as a result the standard of living is remarkably high. The total rainfall for the year 1956 was 23.09 inches.

There are a few large industries in the district but the prevailing winds disperse their smoke over the wide fenlands and the atmosphere remains pure and bracing.

## STATISTICS OF THE AREA

The Area of the District is ..... 7,825 acres

The Resident Population (1951 census) ..... 14,439

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year Home Population figure (used in the calculation of Birth and Death Rates) ..... 14,550

Rateable Value ..... £199,142

Sum represented by 1d. rate ..... £781 2s. 0d.

The Number of inhabited houses and flats ..... 4,626

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

### BIRTHS

Live Births.					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	106	116	222
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
Total Live Births					109	121	230

Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population 15.95.

### Still Births.

					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Total Still Births					3	2	5

Still Birth rate per 1,000 (Live & Still) Births ... 21.48

### DEATHS

#### Deaths from all causes.

					Male	Female	Total
Deaths from all causes	...	...	...	...	124	106	230
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population					.....	9.638	

#### Maternal Mortality.

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ... 1

#### Infantile Mortality.

#### Deaths of Infants during first year of life.

					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Total					2	1	3

Infantile Mortality Rate ... 13.04 per 1,000 live births

#### Neonatal Mortality

					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Total					1	1	2

Neonatal Mortality Rate ... 8.69 per 1,000 live births.



# NUMBERS OF DEATHS FROM PARTICULAR CAUSES IN SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT IN 1956

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other forms ... ..	0	1	1
Syphilitic disease ... ..	0	0	0
Diphtheria ... ..	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ... ..	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infections ... ..	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	0	0	0
Measles ... ..	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	3	1	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	0	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	0	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	0	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neo- plasms ... ..	7	4	11
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	0	1	1
Diabetes ... ..	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	15	32
Coronary disease, angina ... ..	13	5	18
Other heart disease ... ..	20	20	40
Hypertension with heart disease ...	4	0	4
Other circulatory disease ... ..	22	26	48
Influenza ... ..	1	1	2
Pneumonia ... ..	3	6	9
Bronchitis ... ..	1	0	1
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	0	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	0	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	0	0	0
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	0	0	0
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	0	1	1
Congenital malformation ... ..	1	0	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	15	31
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	1	1	2
All other accidents ... ..	3	1	4
Suicide ... ..	1	1	2
Homicide and operations of war ...	0	0	0
Total	124	106	230

## Commentary on Vital Statistics.

The birth and death rates have been corrected by using the comparability factor provided by the Registrar General. It is therefore possible to compare your figures with those for England and Wales.

	S.U.D.C.	England & Wales
Birth Rate ... ..	15.95	15.7
Death Rate ... ..	9.64	11.7
Infantile Mortality Rate ... ..	13.04	23.8

I must draw your attention to the strange coincidence that the number of births during the year 1956 exactly equalled the number of deaths. The figures for your area compare favourably with those for the country as a whole.

I am pleased to be able to report that the infant mortality rate for 1956 is below the National average. In a small community such as this, one or two deaths cause a large fluctuation in this figure. None the less it is important that constant attention should be paid to the infant mortality rate as it reflects the social conditions of the community.

Deaths from lung cancer show an increase this year. There seems little doubt that there is an adverse relationship between smoking and lung cancer and the time has come when this fact should be more widely advertised.



## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Excluding cases of Tuberculosis, which are dealt with separately, 29 cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year.

Infectious Disease	No. of Cases
Scarlet Fever ... ..	4
Whooping Cough ... ..	2
Measles ... ..	10
Pneumonia ... ..	12
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	1
Food Poisoning ... ..	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	0
Diphtheria ... ..	0
Total : ... ..	29

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

No cases of Diphtheria occurred in the district during the year. During 1956, 180 children under 5 years of age and 14 children over 5 years of age received a primary immunisation course (3 injections at monthly intervals). A further 260 children between the ages of 5 and 14 years received a "booster" or secondary injection.

The figures provided by the County Medical Officer of Health show the number and percentage of the child population immunised at any time during the period 1942-1956 inclusive:

District	Under 1 year		1 & under 5 years		5—14 years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boston Borough .....	76	19.4	1236	80.8	3221	81.5
Spalding Urban .....	49	21.0	715	84.1	1880	85.1
Boston Rural .....	59	16.2	1071	76.4	2807	80.1
East Elloe Rural ...	40	12.9	1098	72.5	3031	80.2
Spalding Rural .....	37	11.5	930	78.5	2614	82.8
Totals	261	16.1	5050	77.9	13553	81.6



## Infectious Diseases

### Comments.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified were considerably less than last year. This difference is due largely to the decrease in notifications of measles and whooping cough. The fall in whooping cough figures is probably partly due to the wider use of whooping cough vaccine.

Again this year no case of food poisoning has been notified. I am convinced that this is not a true assessment of the position and have encouraged the family doctors to notify all possible cases so that we can make further investigations.

Infectious Diseases	
Measles	12
Whooping cough	15
Diphtheria	1
Scarlet fever	1
Epidemic typhus	1
Food poisoning	0
Other	1
Total	31

## TUBERCULOSIS

The total number of cases on the Register at 31/12/56 was 126, an increase of 6 on last year's figure of 120.

		M.	F.	Tl.
Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31/12/56	Pulmonary .. ..	46	34	80
	Non-Pulmonary .. ..	21	25	46
Cases removed from the Register during 1956	Pulmonary .. ..	0	1	1
	Non-Pulmonary .. ..	0	1	1
Cases added to the Register during 1956.	Pulmonary .. ..	6	0	6
	Non-Pulmonary .. ..	2	0	2

### Analysis of new cases and deaths during the year.

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non		Pulmonary		Non	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 ... ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—45 ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—55 ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & over ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	6	—	2	—	—	1	—	—

## COMMENTS

This disease has lost some of its sting as a result of modern treatment and preventive measures. It is still necessary, however, to do everything possible to control the disease if the ground that has been gained is not to be lost. In this regard it is important that contacts should come forward for investigation so that every possible source of infection may be removed from public circulation. It seems likely that there are some foci of infection in your district as the number of notifications has remained fairly constant over a number of years.



(a) **Laboratory Facilities.**

The Waterworks Department used the facilities provided by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, for the chemical and bacteriological examinations of water samples.

A satisfactory service is provided by the Holland County Council.

Home nursing and Home Help services are provided by the County Council.

Mortuary facilities are available at the Johnson Hospital, Priory Road, and at the Pinchbeck Road Hospital, Spalding.

The Holland County Council organises child Welfare and Ante-natal sessions at their Clinic in Holland Road. In addition, Speech Therapy and Physiotherapy sessions are held regularly. Patients may have their children protected against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis at this Clinic or by their own family doctor. At present too few children are protected against smallpox but the County Health Authority is striving to improve this position.

The two Hospitals—Johnson Hospital, Priory Road, Spalding, and Pinchbeck Road Hospital, Spalding, in the area are under the control of the Boston Group Management Committee of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. Both these hospitals are general practitioner's Hospitals and the various Specialists attend at certain times. Other Hospital facilities available are as under :—

11



**(g) National Assistance Act 1948—Section 47.**

No action was taken under this Section during the year.

**National Assistance Act 1948—Section 50.**

Arrangements were made for the burial of two persons under Section 50 of the above Act.

**GENERAL REMARKS**

**Water Supply.**

The towns supply is obtained from artesian bores at Bourne. A report from the Water Engineer is appended.

**Sewerage.**

The sludge beds at your Sewerage Disposal plant at Marsh Road are unsatisfactory.

**Housing.**

During 1955, one Clearance Area consisting of nine houses was represented and action taken on some individual unfit houses. The housing requirements of the aged remain a constant problem but it is important that they should not be provided for at the cost of young families. Your Oak Court scheme provides an excellent solution to this problem.

I am a little apprehensive about the growth of Caravan sites in your district. I have nothing but praise for the way in which these sites have been planned and the way that they are maintained by the tenants. Nevertheless, I do not feel that this type of living promotes good mental hygiene. The provision of suitable housing in which normal family life can be succoured and encouraged may be regarded as a form of protection against mental illness. It is, I admit, far better that a young married couple should live in a caravan than with their in-laws but some scheme should be worked out whereby families living in caravans could be offered houses after 2—3 years.

**Inspection and Supervision of Food.**

The Food Hygiene Regulations were introduced on January 1st, 1956. It should now be possible to enforce a higher standard of hygiene in the various food premises in the town.

Regular inspection of meat is carried out, but as the local slaughterhouses transmit a considerable portion of their meat to other areas more meat inspection has to be done than would normally be required by a town of this size. As a result, the inspectors have to do some of this work after office hours and I feel that such regular incursion into an individual's private time should be compensated.



# SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT

Data for Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.  
Year Ending 31st March, 1957

## Quantity Supplied:

An uninterrupted supply of water was maintained throughout the year from the source at Bourne, not only to the Spalding U.D.C. Area, but also to the Rural Districts of Boston, East Elloe and South Kesteven and also to the Urban District of Bourne. The southern end of Boston Borough also receives a supply through Boston R.D.C.

The actual quantities supplied were as follows:

Authority	Estimated Popula- tion	Av. Daily Consump- tion Gallons	Av. Daily Consumption per head: All Purposes	gallons Domestic Only
Spalding U.D.C. ....	14,500	858,000	59.18	24.47
Bourne U.D.C. ....	5,200	145,000	27.90	*
East Elloe R.D.C.† ...	23,100	498,000	21.60	*
Boston R.D.C.‡ .....	21,146	882,000	41.20	*
TOTALS	73,965	2,571,000	33.74	—

† Partial supply only. East Elloe R.D.C. also receives bulk from Spalding R.D.C.

‡ The Boston R.D.C. consumption includes an average daily quantity of 380,000 gallons supplied in bulk to Boston Borough. The net average daily consumption in the Boston R.D.C. Area was 478,000 gallons (22.2 gallons per head per day).

\* Not known accurately.

Record quantities of water have been pumped from Bourne during the year principally to meet the appreciable increase in the Boston R.D.C. demand, but adequate reserves of water are available underground at Bourne to meet all estimated future requirements.

## Purity of Supply:

Chemical and bacteriological examinations were carried out at regular intervals both at the source and as delivered into supply. The results show that at all times the water was of the very highest standard. The water is not plumbo-solvent, nor has there been any form of contamination.

## Developments in the Spalding U.D.C. Area:

During the year 95 new services were laid and connected and 1.170 yards of new distribution main were laid. At the end of the year over 99% of the total population had a piped water supply.

P. A. LAMONT,

M.A., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.,

Water Engineer's Office, Engineer and Manager.  
Chatterton Tower, Winfrey Avenue,  
Spalding.

14th June, 1957.



**SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**  
**WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT**  
**COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF WATER ANALYSIS**

Samples collected on 5th March, 1957, and sent for Analysis  
to The Counties Public Health Laboratories at 66, Victoria Street,  
LONDON S.W. 1.

Chemical Results in Parts Per Million	No. 1 Bourne Pumping Station		No. 3 Standpipe Water Tower Sutterton
	13" Bore	36" Bore	
<b>CHEMICAL ANALYSIS</b>			
Appearance .. ...	Clear and Bright		Very faint opalescence with a very few particles
Turbidity ... ..	Nil	Nil	Less than 3
Colour ... ..	Nil	3	Nil (filtered)
Odour ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction ph. ... ..	7.2	7.2	7.3
Electric Conductivity at 20° C.	640	600	615
Total Solids at 180° C. ... ..	425	400	410
Hardness—Total ... ..	360	330	355
Hardness—Temporary ... ..	220	230	225
Hardness—Permanent ... ..	140	100	130
Free CO <sup>2</sup> ... ..	25	25	20
Alkalinity as CaCO <sup>3</sup> ... ..	220	230	225
Chlorine in Chlorides . ... ..	22	20	22
Nitrogen in Nitrates ... ..	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nitrogen in Nitrites ... ..	Absent	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ... ..	0.000	0.023	0.000
Albuminoid Nitrogen ... ..	0.025	0.026	0.023
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ...	0.30	0.50	0.35
Residual Chlorine ... ..	Absent	Absent	Absent
Metals—Iron ... ..	Absent	0.08	0.16
Metals—Copper ... ..	Absent	Absent	Absent
Metals—Others ... ..	Absent	Absent	Absent
<b>BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS</b>			
Colonies per ml. on Agar			
1 day at 37° C. ... ..	—	—	1
2 days at 37° C. ... ..	—	—	1
3 days at 20° C. ... ..	6	—	1
Presumptive Coliform Reaction			
Present in ..... ml. ... ..	—	—	—
Absent from ..... ml. ... ..	100	100	100
Bact. coli.			
Present in ..... ml. ... ..	—	—	—
Absent from ..... ml. ... ..	100	100	100
Cl. Welchii Reaction			
Present in ..... ml. ... ..	—	—	—
Absent from ..... ml. ... ..	100	100	100



## REMARKS

No. 1—This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is very hard in character though not excessively so and it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It is of very satisfactory organic and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

No. 2—This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is very hard in character though not excessively so and it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It is of very satisfactory organic and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

No. 3—This sample is reasonably clear and bright in appearance since it shows only very faint opalescence and carries only a few particles of matter in suspension. The water is neutral in reaction, very hard in character though not excessively so, contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution and it is free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. It is of very satisfactory organic and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

Dated: 14th March, 1957.

The following section of the Annual Report refers particularly to the work of the Public Health Inspectors.

### Visits.

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

Subject of Visits	Initial Visits	Routine or Revisits
Housing Defects ... ..	41	95
Water Supplies and Water Samples ...	3	5
Drainage Nuisances ... ..	15	17
Refuse Nuisances ... ..	8	15
Overcrowding ... ..	2	2
Moveable Dwellings ... ..	8	24
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	—	22
Ice Cream Premises ... ..	9	15
Bakehouses ... ..	—	12
Food Preparing Premises ... ..	1	17
Factories & Workplaces (excluding Food Factories) ... ..	1	15
Verminous Premises ... ..	2	4
Infectious Diseases ... ..	2	1
Disinfection and Infectious Disease ...	2	2
Rats and Mice ... ..	28	—
Housing Act, 1949 ... ..	18	30
Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 ...	21	10
Miscellaneous ... ..	9	14
	<hr/> 170	<hr/> 300

## HOUSING

### General.

Number of Houses erected during the year:—

	Houses	Bungalows	Flats
(a) By private enterprise ...	11	5	4
(b) By the Council ... ..	28	10	20

Number under construction at the end of 1956:

	Houses	Bungalows	Flats
(a) By private enterprise ...	3	4	—
(b) By the Council ... ..	30	12	—



### **Repair and Demolition.**

1. Number of Houses repaired as a result of informal action 28
2. (a) Number of Houses repaired as a result of service of Notices under Section 9 Housing Act, 1936 ..... Nil
- (b) Number of Houses repaired as a result of service of Notices under Public Health Act, 1936 ..... 1
3. (a) Number of Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..... 5
- (b) Number of Houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted ..... 1
- (c) Number of Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..... 1

### **Slum Clearance.**

During the year the Minister confirmed a Clearance Order in respect of 9 houses. The Council commenced rehousing the tenants of these houses.

### **Improvement Grants.**

17 applications for Improvement Grants were approved during the year. By the end of the year 10 improvement works had been completed.

### **Moveable Dwellings.**

- (a) **Dwellings licensed under Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936.**

During the year 8 applications were approved, 14 licences renewed for a further period and 3 licences cancelled. The position is therefore:—

Dwellings licensed at 31.12.55 .....	17
Dwellings licensed at 31.12.56 .....	22

- (b) **Moveable Dwellings — Sites.**

The sites provided by the Council remained fully occupied throughout the year. The extension of one site to provide a further 20 plots was completed. These plots are now fully occupied. The position is therefore:—

Dwellings on licensed sites at 31.12.55 ...	62
Dwellings on licensed sites at 31.12.56 ...	82

### **Common Lodging Houses.**

Common Lodging Houses were inspected regularly throughout the year. The general condition and management continued to be satisfactory. No vermin infestations were found and no cases of infectious disease reported. During the year, two common lodging houses closed, but it is considered the remaining two establishments should provide sufficient accommodation for the seasonal influx of casual labour.



## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During the year the undermentioned work was carried out : —

**(a) Closet Accommodation.**

Vaults converted and connected to Public Sewer ...	1
Vaults converted and connected to Cesspools .....	4
Cesspools abolished and drains connected to Public Sewer .....	2

**(b) Cesspool and Vault Closet Emptying.**

During the year 242 cesspools and vault closets were emptied and the contents disposed into the water-carriage sewerage outfalls.

**(c) Rain Water Cistern Emptying.**

A portable pump is used for the emptying of rain water cisterns. During the year 10 cisterns were emptied.

**(d) Street Gullies.**

The cesspool emptying machine continued to be used for emptying street gullies in the Urban District on behalf of the Highway Authority. During the year 1,826 street gullies were emptied and cleansed.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Department is responsible for the collection of domestic and trade refuse, the emptying of Sanitary pails, privy-vaults, cesspools, street gullies and the disposal of the waste materials.

**(a) Refuse Collection and Disposal.**

A weekly kerbside refuse collection is given to all domestic premises and a twice weekly collections to food and other business premises. A fortnightly collection serves outlying properties. The disposal of the refuse is by incineration and controlled tipping. The incineration plant has been in use for a number of years, and the continued increase in the amount of refuse, particularly during the summer months, causes some congestion and difficulties at the Incinerator.



### (b) Salvage Collection and Disposal.

Domestic salvage is collected at the same time as domestic refuse; a trailer is attached to each freighter for this purpose. Special collections are arranged when quantities and types of material make it necessary.

Details are given below of the values of salvage sold during the financial year ending 31st March, 1957:

Materials	£	s.	d.
Waste paper ... ..	2922	13	10
Metals ... ..	765	17	3
Rags and String ... ..	72	8	6
Miscellaneous ... ..	441	1	2
Total :	£4202	0	9

This sum represents the product of a five penny rate.

### SWIMMING POOL

The use of the Swimming Pool was again organised by the local Swimming Pool Committee. The Education Committee arranged swimming instruction for schoolchildren from Spalding and District.

Weekly routine samples were submitted for analysis and in all cases were satisfactory. The Waterworks Department continued to make daily checks of the free-chlorine content and at no time was the free chlorine content be found to be less than 1 p.p.m.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### 1 Food Premises.

Regular inspections were made of all types of food premises. Generally, conditions were found to be satisfactory, but few premises reached a high standard.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1956, meant that many food premises, previously considered satisfactory under Section 13, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were now unsuitable and in many cases required fairly extensive modifications. During the year, much work of this nature was carried out, but there remains much to be done.

### 2 Milk and Milk Products.

#### (a) Milk and Dairies Regs. 1949-1954.

On 1st October, 1956, the sale of raw undesignated milks in this area was prohibited by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Previous to that date, only two retailers sold raw undesignated milk, so the compulsory prohibition of the sale of those milks did not create a problem and supplies were in no way affected. The bulk of the milk sold in the district continued to be produced and bottled in other districts.

The following licences to use Special milk designations were issued during 1956:—

Pasteurised .....	3
Sterilised .....	22
Tuberculin Tested .....	3
Tuberculin Tested .....	3

#### (b) Ice Cream.

During the year nine more premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice cream. The sale of "loose" ice cream was discouraged and of the 75 registered premises in this area 74 premises sold the prepacked proprietary makes. No premises were registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

### 3 Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection.

The four slaughterhouses originally licensed when private slaughtering was resumed were relicensed for the year. Generally, they were well managed, kept reasonably clean, but no structural improvements were carried out. Much work and many alterations to these slaughterhouses is necessary if they are to be brought up to a standard comparative to other food premises.



The following tables give details of the amount of meat inspected and condemned : —

## APPENDIX

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	997	15	43	2819	5313	—
Number inspected	997	15	43	2819	5313	—
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis &amp; Cysticerci</u>						
Whole Carcases condemned	2	3	1	1	18	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	113		2	12	542	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	11.58		7.00	0.46	9.03	—
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	4	—	2	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	61		—	—	81	—
Percentage of num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis.	6.42		4.65	—	1.52	—
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	14	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	14	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Details of Meats and Offals condemned are contained in the following list : —

Article condemned	Disease or condition
4 Beef carcasses and offals .....	Generalised tuberculosis.
2 Calf carcasses and offals .....	Generalised tuberculosis.
1 Cow carcase and offals .....	Generalised Oedema,
1 Cow carcase and offals .....	Emaciation.
1 Cow carcase and offals .....	Traumatic pericarditis.
1 Beef carcase and offals .....	Acute Pyrexia.
1 Beef carcase and offals .....	Multiple and severe injuries.
1 Calf carcase and offals .....	Multiple and severe injuries.
6 Pigs carcasses and offals .....	Acute Swine Erysipelas.
2 Pigs carcasses and offals .....	Acute Septic Peritonitis.
3 Pigs carcasses and offals .....	Acute Septic Pneumonia.
1 Sows carcase and offals .....	Acute Peritonitis.
1 Pigs carcase and offals .....	Moribund and unwholesome.
1 Pigs carcase and offals .....	Emaciation.
1 Sows carcase and offals .....	Tumours and Emaciations.
1 Pigs carcase and offals .....	Uraemia.
1 Pigs carcase and offals .....	Jaundice.
1 Pigs carcase and offals .....	General Oedema.
1 Sheep carcase and offals .....	Moribund and unwholesome.
8 Part Beef carcasses .....	Tuberculosis.
1 Part Pig carcase .....	Tuberculosis.
1 Part Sow carcase .....	Mastitis.
2 Part Beef carcase .....	Injuries.
2 Part Sow carcasses .....	Injuries.
258 lbs. Beef Trimmings .....	Pleurisy peritonitis, etc.
163 lbs. Pork Trimmings .....	Urticaria, bruising, etc.

The following offals were condemned for reasons too numerous to set out in details : —

- 41 Beasts' Heads and Tongues.
- 87 Beasts' Livers.
- 30 Beasts' part livers.
- 47 Beasts' Lungs.
- 4 Beasts' Thick Skirts.
- 18 Beasts' Thin Skirts.
- 4 Beasts' Hearts.
- 2 Beasts' Spleens.
- 8 Beasts' Intestines and Myster-  
teries.
- 1 Beast's Kidney.
- 6 Sheeps' Livers.
- 4 Sheeps' Lungs.
- 2 Sheeps' Plucks.
- 75 Pigs' Heads.
- 120 Pigs' Livers.
- 157 Part Pigs' Livers.
- 87 Pigs' Plucks.
- 127 Pigs' Lungs.
- 19 Pigs' Kidneys.
- 13 Pigs' Hearts.
- 4 Pigs' Spleens.
- 28 Pigs' Intestines and Myster-  
teries.
- 7 Pigs' Hocks and Feet.



**(d) Other Foods Inspection.**

The following foodstuffs, generally in the possession of local tradesmen were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed. A list is given below : —

- 713 Cans of various Canned Foods.
- 15 Jars of Preserves and Pickles.
- 161 Cans of Meat and Meat Products.
- 21 Canned Hams.
- 59 lbs. Cheese and Cheese Trimmings.
- 15 Packets of Processed Cheese and Cheese Spread.
- 45 lbs. Flour.
- 27 lbs. Sausages.
- 30 lbs. Bacon.
- 10 Packets various Cereals.
- 17 Fish Cakes.
- 21 lbs. Butter.
- 7 Tons Imported Onions.

The following subjects, generally in the possession of local  
 interest, were found to be suitable for human consumption and  
 were voluntarily accepted and arranged. A list is given  
 below:—

1. The Case of the "Giant" Food
2. The Case of the "Giant" Food
3. The Case of the "Giant" Food
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**PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949**  
**REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1957**

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	10	Dwellings 4298 Shops with L.A. over 131 4429	Shops 582 Hotels and Offices 31 Garages, Cafes, etc 117 Industrial 26 756	5195	Dwellings 197 Buildings 6 203
II. Number of properties in- spected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	—	96	12	108	—
(b) Survey under the Act	7	126	19	152	2
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	1	7	5	13	5
III. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspec- tions (To be completed only if figures are readily avail- able)	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Number of properties in- spected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	5	143	17	165	2
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	6	2	8	—
V. Number of infested pro- perties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sect. IV)	5	141	14	160	2
VI. Total treatments car- ried out—including re- treatments (To be completed only if figures are readily avail- able)	20	N.A.	20	N.A.	N.A.
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings (see overleaf)	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" con- trol schemes carried out		15			

## FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948

During the year the undermentioned work was done in respect of factories :—

### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities.	12	5	1	—
2. Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	96	17	4	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities.	7	2	—	—

### 2. Cases in which defects were found

	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Insp.	Referred to H.M. Insp.
Want of Cleanliness (Sec. 1)	1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of Floors (Sec. 6)	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 7)				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	2	1	—	—
Total	8	6	3	



### **Out-workers.**

During the year 34 persons were employed as Outworkers under the Factories Act, 1937. Thirty-two were engaged in "pea picking," one in making wearing apparel, and one in making artificial flowers.

Seventy persons were engaged in onion peeling in their homes.

I consider outwork in connection with the food industry most undesirable. It was anticipated the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, Regulation 7, would prohibit outwork of this nature on 31st December, 1956. Unfortunately, the Food Hygiene (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1956, postponed for a further year the operation of Regulation 7 of the principal Regulations. This has permitted outwork of this nature to continue.

Under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 1938, the Food and Drug Administration is required to issue regulations to enforce the provisions of the act. The act is designed to protect the public health by ensuring the safety, efficacy, and quality of food, drugs, and cosmetics.

The act is divided into several chapters, each dealing with a different aspect of food, drug, and cosmetic regulation.

Chapter I, which is the first chapter, deals with the general provisions of the act.

Chapter II, which is the second chapter, deals with the regulation of food.

Chapter III, which is the third chapter, deals with the regulation of drugs.

Chapter IV, which is the fourth chapter, deals with the regulation of cosmetics.

Chapter V, which is the fifth chapter, deals with the regulation of medical devices.

Chapter VI, which is the sixth chapter, deals with the regulation of biologics.

Chapter VII, which is the seventh chapter, deals with the regulation of food additives.

Chapter VIII, which is the eighth chapter, deals with the regulation of color additives.

Chapter IX, which is the ninth chapter, deals with the regulation of radiation-emitting products.

Chapter X, which is the tenth chapter, deals with the regulation of electronic products.

Chapter XI, which is the eleventh chapter, deals with the regulation of medical products.

Chapter XII, which is the twelfth chapter, deals with the regulation of medical devices.

Chapter XIII, which is the thirteenth chapter, deals with the regulation of medical devices.

Chapter XIV, which is the fourteenth chapter, deals with the regulation of medical devices.

Chapter XV, which is the fifteenth chapter, deals with the regulation of medical devices.

Chapter XVI, which is the sixteenth chapter, deals with the regulation of medical devices.

Chapter XVII, which is the seventeenth chapter, deals with the regulation of medical devices.

Chapter XVIII, which is the eighteenth chapter, deals with the regulation of medical devices.

Chapter XIX, which is the nineteenth chapter, deals with the regulation of medical devices.

Chapter XX, which is the twentieth chapter, deals with the regulation of medical devices.



