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The health of Spalding - 1958





The health of Spalding - 1958

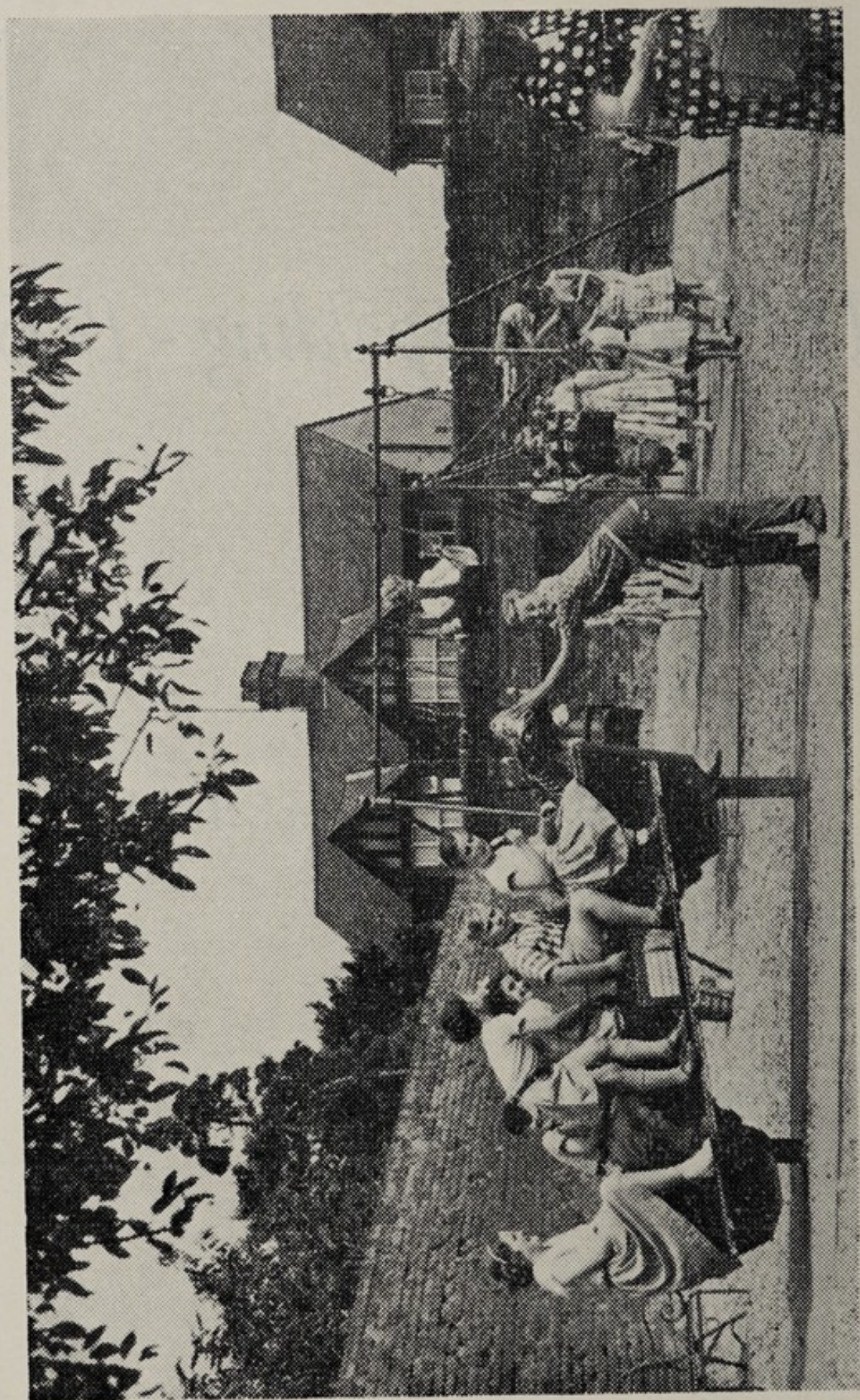
being

the Report of

The Medical Officer of Health

to the

Spalding Urban District Council



SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHAIRMAN: Mrs. A. L. Munson, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. W. A. Start.

CLERK: Mr. R. W. Hastings M.B.E.

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MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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Mr. Richard Freir.

Mr. D. Frost.

Mr. C. H. Peck.

Mr. Raymond Freir.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council are
ex-officio Members

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. P. Burrowes, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

SURVEYOR and CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

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

J. B. Jackson, M.A.P.H.I.
(Appointed February, 1958)

Spalding Urban District Council,
Spalding.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1958**

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

Madam Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report of the health and sanitary conditions of your district for the year 1958.

During the year steady progress has been made in all aspects of environmental hygiene. The removal of unfit houses and their replacement by new houses has gone on steadily, at the same time the department has carried on with the routine work of meat inspection, supervision of food premises and investigation of nuisances. There were no outbreaks of infectious diseases during the year and this aspect of the department's work has been taking up less time each year. None the less, the machinery has to be kept in readiness and in the meantime there is plenty to do in the expanding field of Public Health.

In November your Council co-operated with the Local Health Authority in the 'Guard that fire' Campaign. Posters were exhibited by a large number of shops and in addition, with the assistance of the East Midlands Gas Board, we were able to arrange a permanent display in their showrooms.

The frontispiece this year shows the children of Spalding enjoying themselves at Ayscoughfee Gardens. The provision of these facilities play a very important part in the foundation of sound health. Your Children's Corner may prevent more juvenile delinquency in one year than ten child psychiatrists will correct in five years. It shows that Spalding is not just a market town, it is a family town. It is not sufficient therefore that the Council should provide the best Cattle Market in the area, it must also provide the best family facilities in the area. In other words, it must provide what one might describe as social market places, houses, parks, playing fields and such like places where persons can pass their sparetime pleasantly. It maybe that the time has come when some of the allotments with their unsightly, ramshackle huts, their weeds and their overgrown cabbages should be developed for the enjoyment of the whole community. They are superfluous in an agricultural district, and it seems unfair that in a town where land is so expensive, so many acres should be reserved for the healthy recreation of so few.

I would like to record my appreciation of the help and advice I have received from all members of the staff and the ready co-operation of all other Chief Officers.

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 country 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 1958 was 27.44 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) 14,520

Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1959 £206,337

Sum represented by 1d. rate £858.0.0

The Number of inhabited houses and flats, etc. ... 4,711

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

1 Live Births

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	110	100	210
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	5	7
Total live births				112	105	217

2 Live Birth rate per 1000 population 14.96.

3 Still Births.

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	2	2	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	0	0	0
Total Still Births				2	2	4

4 Still Birth rate per 1000 Live and Still Births ... 18.43

5 Total Live and Still Births 221.

DEATHS

				Male	Female	Total
6 Deaths from all causes	...	...	...	102	93	195
7 Death rate per 1000 population	...	...	...	...	...	10.74

8 Infant Deaths.

(a) Deaths of Infants during first year of life.

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	5	3	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total				6	3	9

(b) Neo-natal deaths.

Legitimate	...	...	...	3	2	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	0	1
				4	2	6

Total Infant Deaths ... 15

9 Infant Mortality rate per 1000 Live Births (Total) ... 4.15

10 Infant Mortality rate per 1000 Live Births (Legitimate) 38.10

11 Infant Mortality rate per 100 Live Births (Illegitimate) 142.86

12 Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1000 Live Births ... 27.74

13 Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of Total Live Births ... 3.23

14 Maternal Deaths, None.

15 Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 Live and Still Births —

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH - REPORT

SPALDING 1958

Errata

On Page 6 read

Total Infant deaths	9
Infant Mortality	41.5

On Page 8 read

Infantile Mortality Rate 41.5

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH - REPORT

SPALDING 1958

Errata

On Page 6 read

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH - REPORT

SPALDING 1928

Infants

On Page 6 read

Total Infant Deaths 9
Infant Mortality 41.5

On Page 8 read

Infantile Mortality Rate 41.5

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH - REPORT

SPALDING 1928

Infants

On Page 6 read

Total Infant Deaths 9
Infant Mortality 41.5

On Page 8 read

Infantile Mortality Rate 41.5

NUMBERS OF DEATHS FROM PARTICULAR CAUSES IN SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT IN 1958

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, other forms	0	0	0
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	4	4	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	0	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	12	18
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	0	0
Diabetes	1	0	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	11	19	30
Coronary disease, angina	15	8	23
Other heart disease	20	20	40
Hypertension with heart disease ...	0	1	1
Other circulatory disease	8	8	16
Influenza	1	0	1
Pneumonia	3	1	4
Bronchitis	5	1	6
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	0	0	0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	0	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	0	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	0	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0
Congenital malformation	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	14	29
Motor vehicle accidents	0	1	1
All other accidents	3	0	3
Suicide	0	0	0
Homicide and operations of war ...	0	0	0
Total	102	93	195

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	14.96	16.4
Death Rate	10.74	11.7
Infantile Mortality Rate	4.15	22.5

Not only are the total number of deaths less than last year but it is pleasing to note that in particular deaths from lung cancer, tuberculosis and accidents all show a decrease. This is probably no more than a chance variation, but it does give some idea of what is possible if the necessary preventive measures are taken.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Excluding cases of Tuberculosis, which are dealt with separately, 78 cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year.

Infectious Disease	No. of Cases
Scarlet Fever	5
Whooping Cough	20
Measles	41
Pneumonia	9
Meningococcal Infection	0
Food Poisoning	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0
Diphtheria	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0
Erysipelas	3
Total :	78

Diphtheria Immunisation.

No cases of Diphtheria occurred in the district during the year. During 1958 167 children under 5 years of age and 1 child over 5 years of age received a primary immunisation course (3 injections at monthly intervals). A further 139 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 1944-1958 inclusive:

District	Under 1 year		1 & under 5 years		5—14 years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boston Borough	72	17.2	1236	81.8	3644	92.2
Spalding Urban	42	17.8	689	82.5	2160	97.7
Boston Rural	43	11.7	1005	72.6	3149	89.8
East Elloe Rural ...	48	18.1	961	64.2	3455	91.4
Spalding Rural	41	12.4	830	71.1	3003	95.0
Totals	246	15.2	4721	75.4	15411	92.8

Infectious Diseases

Comments.

Once again the figures show that a high percentage of the children in Spalding have been immunised against diphtheria. The introduction of Poliomyelitis vaccine has been well received, and the response has been good, but local figures are not available.

Parents should remember that the introduction of poliomyelitis vaccination does not mean that immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough or smallpox vaccination can be neglected.

TUBERCULOSIS

The total number of cases on the Register at 31/12/58 was 131, an increase of 2 on last year's figure of 129.

		M.	F.	Tl.
Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31/12/58	Pulmonary	48	37	85
	Non-Pulmonary	21	25	46
Cases removed from the Register during 1958	Pulmonary	1	2	3
	Non-Pulmonary	1	0	1
Cases added to the Register during 1958	Pulmonary	2	4	6
	Non-Pulmonary	0	0	0

Analysis of new cases and deaths during the year.

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Lincoln and samples of foods, water and specimens for bacteriological examination have been dispatched there.

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

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

A satisfactory service is provided by the Holland County Council.

(c) Home Nursing.

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

(d) Mortuary Facilities.

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

(e) Clinic and Treatment Service.

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.

(f) Hospitals.

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 practitioners' Hospitals and the various Specialists attend at certain times. Other Hospital facilities available are as under :—

Boston General Hospital	Acute General
London Road Hospital	Orthopaedic and Acute General
Boston Isolation Hospital	Infectious & Chest Diseases
Wyberton West Hospital	Medical and Maternity
Woodlands Court, Kirton	Aged Sick
Freiston Hall Children's Hospital	Sick Children
Physiotherapy Clinic, Holland House	Physiotherapy

(g) National Assistance Act 1948—Section 47.

No action was taken under this Section during the year.

National Assistance Act 1948—Section 50.

Action was taken in respect of one person under this Section.

GENERAL REMARKS

It is becoming increasingly popular for Problem Families to move into caravans. This should always be considered as a grave social emergency because such families do not possess the discipline, patience, and self control that is necessary for caravan life.

Your Council should in the interest of the children, take the strongest action possible in all such cases. Last year we had two such families move into this district with a total of five children. In one family the children were locked in a caravan with less than 80 sq. ft. of floor space all day while their indolent parents slept in their filthy beds. In the other case the conditions were so appalling that an infant died and there is no doubt in my mind that the physical environment in which that child lived was largely responsible for the child's death.

The physical and psychological harm done to the children who were fortunate enough to survive will never be measured. I am quite sure that even the most ardent parental love cannot abate the rigours and dangers of caravan life for children of problem families.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There is a steady improvement in the conditions of food shops but there is still room for improvement in the practices of assistants in food shops. For example I would like to see the use of cake tongs extended, and the provision of larger paper bags for fish and chips. The clothing of persons working in food shops is often "border line" and the Council should start pressing for the use of washable headwear in certain types of food premises.

During the year an attempt was made to reach agreement with local butchers on some modified form of central slaughtering. The butchers however, preferred to retain their own premises and will keep them up to legal standard in all respects.

WATER SUPPLY.

The town's supply is obtained from Artesian bores at Bourne. The water is hard and of comparatively low fluorine content. During the year investigations by your Water Engineer indicated that it might be possible to obtain water with a lower degree of hardness and a higher fluorine content from bores immediately West

of Spalding. If this proves to be so, it would be most desirable that the change from one type of water to the other should be preceded and followed by a careful dental survey. In view of this, the Local Health Authority should be kept informed of any developments that may take place.

SEWERAGE.

Plans for the extension of the Sewerage system along Pinchbeck Road have been prepared and it should be possible to begin work on this scheme as soon as the necessary negotiations are completed. This is a most important extension and is long overdue.

The Sewage Disposal plant at Marsh Rails Road continues to cope with the town's sewage but this is due more to the skill of the Surveyor than the efficiency of the plant. The plant is gradually reaching the stage where it will "creak in normal use and break down in an emergency."

The Council should begin now to inquire into the possibility of extending and improving the plant.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

From time to time complaints have been received concerning the Destructor at Marsh Rails Road. I am satisfied that this is adequate to cope with the town's refuse and is operated with reasonable efficiency. As a result of the growth of the town the destructor now finds itself a thorn among roses and the Council must face the fact that it will have to be moved at some future date. Again I think it would be advisable for the Council to start enquiring into the possibility of a new site for the destructor. In doing so, it would be as well to consider the possibility of co-operation with the encircling authority.

HOUSING.

The Clearance Order for the Green Lane Area was confirmed during the year and an Official Representation submitted in respect of 18 houses in St. Thomas's Road.

There are four official caravan sites in your area. Two of these are most satisfactory, but I feel that the sites on Willesby Road and Royce Road are unsatisfactory, and should be gradually closed down. A number of itinerant caravans stop in the town for short periods, very often in unsuitable places. A site should be provided for such caravans and they should be encouraged to use it.

SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT

Data for Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.
Year Ending March 31st, 1959.

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.

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	961,000	66.27	28.21
Bourne U.D.C.	5,200	170,000	32.69	*
† East Elloe R.D.C. ...	23,100	402,000	17.40	*
‡ Boston R.D.C.	21,146	785,000	37.07	*
South Kesteven R.D.C.	10,000	184,000	18.40	*
TOTALS	73,946	2,502,000	33.83	

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

‡ The Boston R.D.C. consumption includes an average daily quantity of 287,000 gallons supplied in bulk to Boston Borough. The net average daily consumption on the Boston R.D.C. area was 498,000 gallons (23.55 gallons per head per day).

* Not known accurately.

A total of 913,288,000 gallons was pumped from Bourne during the year. 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 122 new services were laid and connected and 3,831 yards of new distribution mains were laid. At the end of the year over 99% of the total population has a piped water supply.

SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT
COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF WATER ANALYSES
Samples collected on 21st April, 1959, 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	No. 2	No. 3
	Bourne Pumping Station		Tap at Carrington Road, Spalding
	13" Bore	36" Bore	
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS			
Appearance	Clear and bright	Bright with a few particles	Bright with a few particles
Turbidity	Nil	Less than 3	Less than 3
Colour	Nil	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction ph.	7.1	7.3	7.3
Electric Conductivity at 20° C.	660	635	650
Total Solids at 180° C.	440	425	435
Hardness—Total	380	350	350
Hardness—Temporary	230	230	230
Hardness—Permanent	150	120	120
Free CO ²	34	22	22
Alkalinity as CaCO ³	230	230	230
Chlorine in Chlorides	23	21	21
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.9	0.2	0.3
Nitrogen in Nitrites	Absent	Less than 0.01	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.000	0.008	0.000
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.012	0.013	0.012
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ..	0.35	0.40	0.40
Residual Chlorine	Absent	Absent	Absent
Metals—Iron	Absent	0.08	0.06
Metals—Copper	Absent	Absent	Absent
Metals—Others	Absent	Absent	Absent
BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS			
Colonies per ml. on Agar			
1 day at 37° C.	—	—	—
2 days at 37° C.	—	—	1
3 days at 20° C.	—	—	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 mineral constituents. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and of the highest standard of bacterial purity.

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

No. 2—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 very hard in character though not excessively so, and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and of the highest standard of bacterial purity.

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

No. 3—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 very hard in character though not excessively so, and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and of the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

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 visit	Number of visits
General sanitation	144
Housing Act, 1957	86
Housing: Public Health Act, 1936	102
Surveys	112
Rent Act, 1957	25
Food Premises: Food & Drugs Act, 1955	280
Factories Act 1937	24
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	34
(excluding visits by Rodent Operator).	
Miscellaneous visits of Council houses	46

HOUSING

General.

Number of Houses erected during the year:—

	Houses	Bungalows	Flats
(a) By private enterprise	17	21	1
(b) By the Council	10	5	16

Number under construction at the end of 1958:

	Houses	Bungalows	Flats
(a) By private enterprise	13	23	—
(b) By the Council	—	22	24

Slum Clearance.

During the year slum clearance continued and resulted as under:—

- 1 Green Lane Clearance Order involving 6 dwellings was confirmed by the Minister.
- 2 St. Thomas's Road/Green Lane Clearance Order involving 18 dwellings was submitted to the Minister for confirmation.
- 3 Individual houses.

Demolition Orders made	16
Closing Orders made	3
- 4 Reconditioning of Unfit houses.

Undertakings accepted	2
------------------------------	---
- 5 Houses repaired by informal action 9

Improvement Grants.

4 applications for Improvement Grants were approved during the year. By the end of the year 12 improvement works had been completed.

Moveable Dwellings.

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

During the year 4 applications were approved, 12 licences renewed for a further period and 4 licences cancelled. The position is therefore:—

Dwellings licensed at 31.12.57	16
Dwellings licensed at 31.12.58	16

(b) Moveable Dwellings — Sites.

The sites provided by the Council have remained fully occupied throughout the year. Eighty-two such sites, each provided with proper drainage, water supply, electrical supply and substantial garden space, adequately fenced, have now been provided.

The provision of these sites, besides providing a very useful housing need, has done much to prevent the indiscriminate stationing of caravans on unauthorised and unsatisfactory sites throughout the Urban area.

A short waiting list still exists, but the number of applications for these sites continues to decrease.

Common Lodging Houses.

The one remaining Common Lodging house within the Urban District continued to function satisfactorily. Structurally this lodging house is old and inconvenient and cannot be modernised at an economical cost. It, nevertheless, serves a useful purpose in providing accommodation for casual labouring classes who frequent this area during certain seasons.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During the year the undermentioned work was carried out : —

(a) Closet Accommodation.

Vaults converted and connected to Public Sewer ...	2
Vaults converted and connected to Septic Tanks ...	2
Cesspools abolished and drains connected to Public Sewer	2

(b) Cesspool and Vault Closet Emptying.

During the year 210 cesspools and vault closets were emptied and the contents disposed into the water-carriage sewerage out-falls.

(c) Rain Water Cistern Emptying.

A portable pump is used for the emptying of rain water cisterns. During the year 11 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 1,931 street gullies were emptied and cleansed.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

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

(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) Street Scavenging.

Prior to 1st October, 1957 the whole of the Classified and Un-classified roads were manually swept by employees of the Holland County Council.

From that date the work was taken over by the Urban Council and sweeping is now carried out by a Karrier Mechanical Sweeper. This applies to all roads to which the vehicle has access; passages and footpaths alongside roads with grass verges are dealt with manually and collected in Street Orderlies.

From the Public Health point of view, the new method is considered more hygienic, as by the application of a water spray the spread of dust is eliminated.

(c) **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, 1959:

Materials	£	s.	d.
Waste paper	3408	2	3
Metals	595	7	5
Rags and String	39	0	9
Miscellaneous	88	5	0
Total:	£4130	15	5

This sum represents the product of a $4\frac{3}{4}$ rate.

SWIMMING POOL

During the 1958 season a total of 35,600 bathers visited the pool, which shows an increase of 2,600 over the previous season. Of this total 10,000 were schoolchildren under swimming instruction from the Holland County Education Committee teachers. The Council awarded free season tickets to all schoolchildren who were successful in the Royal Life Saving Society examination held the previous year.

As in previous seasons the bathwater was heated, filtered, aerated and chlorinated by the breakpoint system, giving a clear sterile water at all times according to weekly test samples taken by one of the County Health Inspectors and daily free-chlorine residual tests carried out by the Water Department.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1 Food Premises.

The survey of food premises was continued and improvements secured in many cases to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Occupiers of three small bakehouses, faced with major works of improvement, voluntarily closed their premises owing to the cost involved.

Compliance with the Regulations does not end with the provision of a 'hot water supply and a wash hand basin' and in the course of regular visits to food premises every opportunity is taken to effect further improvements in the nature of working and other surfaces and in the methods of preparing and handling food in a hygienic manner.

2 Market Stalls.

The standards set by the Food Hygiene Regulations are applied to market stalls and the stallholders have complied reasonably well to this end. It is felt, however, that attention should be given to the provision of more readily accessible washing facilities.

3 Milk and Milk Products.

(a) Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-1954.

The bulk of the milk supply in the Urban area continued to be produced and bottled in other districts.

Licences to use the Special Designations were issued during 1957 as under :—

Pasteurised	3
Sterilised	11
Tuberculin Tested	6

(b) Ice Cream.

During the year six more premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice cream. The sale of "loose" ice cream was discouraged and of the 85 registered premises in this area 84 premises sold the prepacked proprietary makes. No premises were registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

4 Slaughterhouses.

The four slaughterhouses in the district continued in use, were well managed and kept clean.

With the advent of the new Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, more stringent standards are to be applicable as regards equipment and accommodation and considerable improvement and alterations are anticipated in any slaughterhouses which continue to operate after the interim period allowed for such works.

5 Outworkers.

Conditions of premises concerned in the handling of certain foods by outworkers is controlled by the Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations, 1957.

In accordance with these Regulations twenty-nine premises were registered for the purpose of onion peeling. Applications in respect of three premises were refused.

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)	1154	9	9	2584	6884	—
Number inspected	1154	9	9	2584	6884	—
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>						
Whole Carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	88		—	7	204	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	7.56		—	0.27	2.96	—
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	51		—	—	112	—
Percentage of num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis.	4.38		—	—	1.62	—
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	3	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

Article condemned	Disease or condition
1 pig carcase and offals.	Acute swine erysipelas.
1 pig carcase and offals.	Acute septic peritonitis.
1 pig carcase and offals.	Emaciation.
3 part Beef carcasses.	Injuries and bruising.
2 part Beef carcasses.	Tuberculosis.
1 part Beef carcase.	Oedema.
4 part Sow carcasses.	Injuries.
1 part Sow carcase.	Mastitis.
2 part Sow carcasses.	Pleurisy and peritonitis.
1 part Pig carcase.	Oedema.
60 lb. Beef trimmings.	Bruising.
25 lb. Pork trimmings.	Urticaria, bruising, etc.

The following offals were condemned for reasons too numerous to mention :—

- 32 Beasts' Heads & Tongues.
- 52 Beasts' Livers.
- 26 Beasts' part Livers.
- 33 Beasts' Lungs.
- 2 Beasts' Thick Skirts.
- 3 Beasts' Thin Skirts.
- 2 Beasts' Spleens.
- 2 Beasts' intestines and mesenteries.
- 6 Sheep's Livers.
- 2 Sheep's Lungs.
- 93 Pigs' Heads.
- 62 Pigs' Livers.
- 131 Pigs' part Livers.
- 21 Pigs' Plucks.
- 63 Pigs' Lungs.
- 9 Pigs' Kidneys.
- 33 Pigs' Hearts.
- 2 Pigs' Spleens.
- 45 Pigs' Intestines and mesenteries.
- 2 Pigs' Hocks and Feet.

(d) Other Foods Inspection.

The following foodstuffs, generally in possession of local tradesmen were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

A list is given below :—

- 389 Cans various Canned Foods.
- 27 Jars Preserves and Pickles.
- 224 Cans of Meat and Meat Products.
- 17 Canned Hams.
- 49 lbs. Cheese and cheese trimmings.
- 10 lbs. Butter.
- 2145 Half Bags Imported Onions.
- 514 Full Bags Imported Onions.
- 23 Boxes Cyprus Potatoes.
- 113 Baskets Italian Potatoes.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1959.

	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)	11	Dwellings 4388 Shops with L.A. over 124 Others 49 4561	Shops 214 Hotels and Offices 89 Garages 290 Misc. 118 Industr'l 41 Non-Ind. 153 Entertain-ment 39 944	5516	Dwellings 190
II. Number of properties in- spected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	1	148	18	167	—
(b) Survey under the Act	5	43	6	54	5
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	1	22	26	49	1
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	1	—	—	1	—
Minor	5	173	36	214	5
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	1	6	2	9	—
V. Number of infested prop- erties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sect. IV)	7	179	38	224	5
VI. Total treatments car- ried out—including re- treatments (To be completed only if figures are readily avail- able)	9	202	49	260	5
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		8			

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.	7	1	—	—
2. Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	104	24	3	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities.	6	4	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

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

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

No new pet shops were licensed during the year but the one existing continued to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES

Under the Act of March 3, 1871, approved March 3, 1871.

Presented to the Senate and House of Representatives at the first session of the Forty-second Congress, in January, 1872.

STATE.	SECTION.	ACRES.	REMARKS.
Alabama	1	100	
Alabama	2	100	
Alabama	3	100	
Alabama	4	100	
Alabama	5	100	
Alabama	6	100	
Alabama	7	100	
Alabama	8	100	
Alabama	9	100	
Alabama	10	100	
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Alabama	97	100	
Alabama	98	100	
Alabama	99	100	
Alabama	100	100	

LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES

STATE.	SECTION.	ACRES.	REMARKS.
Alabama	1	100	
Alabama	2	100	
Alabama	3	100	
Alabama	4	100	
Alabama	5	100	
Alabama	6	100	
Alabama	7	100	
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Alabama	100	100	

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