

[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Spalding U.D.C.

Contributors

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The Health of Spalding - 1961

REPORT



of the

Medical Officer of Health *V.H.*

to the

Spalding Urban District Council



SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Vice-Chairman: Mr. T. H. Seaton.

Clerk: Mr. R. W. Hastings, M.B.E.

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Mr. E. W. Dryden	Mr. C. H. Dales
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Mr. E. W. Dryden	Mrs. A. L. Munson
Mr. Raymond Freir	Mr. C. H. Peck
Mr. D. Frost, J.P.	Mr. Richard Freir, J.P.

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

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

K. S. Deas, M.B., Ch.B., 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.

SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL,
TOWN HALL,
SPALDING.

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1961**

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health and sanitary conditions of your district for the year 1961.

As Dr. Deas was the Medical Officer of Health during the whole of that year, I am unable to make much comment on the work of the Public Health Department in 1961. I have studied the health statistics of your district, however, and commented on them in the body of the report.

Important new legislation came into effect during the year, that considerably strengthened the hand of the Council, namely, the Public Health Act, 1961, and the Housing Act, 1961.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Council, and the Clerk and other Officers for the friendly reception they gave me when I took up my duties in Spalding.

Finally, may I thank all the Staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal and conscientious work throughout the year.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

J. MATHER MORFITT,
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, and is the centre of one of the most flourishing agricultural areas in the country. The total rainfall for the year 1961 was 18.55 inches.

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)	14,820
Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1962.....	£221,306
Sum represented by 1d. rate.....	£944.0.0
The Number of inhabited houses and flats, etc.	5,029

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

1 Live Births:

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	....	104	102	206
Illegitimate	....	7	1	8
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total live births		111	103	214
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

2 Live birth rate per 1,000 population — 14.42

3 Still Births:

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	....	4	2	6
Illegitimate	....	0	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total still births		4	2	6
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

4 Still Birth rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births — 27.23

5 Total Live and Still Births — 220

6 Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of Total Live Births — 3.74%

DEATHS

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
7 Deaths from all causes	124	81	205

8 Death rate per 1,000 population — 13.83

9 Infant Deaths:

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

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	....	3	0	3
Illegitimate	....	0	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	....	3	0	3
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(b) Neo-natal deaths:

Legitimate	....	3	0	3
Illegitimate	....	0	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	....	3	0	3
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total infant deaths 6

10 Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births (Total)	....	14.01
11 Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births (Legitimate)	....	14.56
12 Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births (Illegitimate)	....	Nil
13 Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births	....	14.01
14 Early Neo-natal Mortality rate	....	14.01
15 Peri-natal Mortality rate	....	40.90
16 Maternal Deaths	....	1
17 Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	....	4.55

NUMBERS OF DEATHS FROM PARTICULAR CAUSES IN SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT IN 1961

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	0	2
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	2	0	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	3	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	1	9
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	6	16
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	0	0
Diabetes	2	1	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	14	31
Coronary disease, angina	17	7	24
Other heart disease	17	11	28
Hypertension with heart disease	4	3	7
Other circulatory disease	11	14	25
Influenza	3	1	4
Pneumonia	5	6	11
Bronchitis	2	0	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	2	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	0	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	0	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	0	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	0	0	0
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	1	1
Congenital malformation	0	0	0
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	7	18
Motor vehicle accidents	0	1	1
All other accidents	1	1	2
Suicide	1	0	1
Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0
Total	124	81	205

LUNG CANCER DEATHS

<i>Years</i>	<i>Spalding U.D.</i>	<i>Spalding R.D.</i>	<i>East Elloe R.D.</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1950 } 51 } 52 }	6	5	14	25
1953 } 54 } 55 }	8	9	14	31
1956 } 57 } 58 }	16	16	16	48
1959 } 60 } 61 }	14	15	20	49

It is clear from the above table, that the number of lung cancer deaths in South Holland has shown a fairly considerable increase in the last few years. There is little or no atmospheric pollution in the area, and this factor, which is an important one in industrial areas can in this case be dismissed. In my opinion, the increased incidence of lung cancer is due to increase in the use of tobacco, particularly cigarettes.

As it takes many years smoking before the lung passages respond by producing a cancer, it is likely that the seeds of the present increase were sown in the 30's and 40's. Since then, the annual consumption of tobacco per head has gone up still further, and it seems likely that in the next decade there will be even more deaths.

It is difficult for a *habitué* to give up smoking — but since the publication of the report of the Royal College of Physicians ("Smoking and Health") many people have thought it well worthwhile to try. I am sure that nearly everyone will agree that young people should be urged to avoid this expensive and dangerous habit.

Unfortunately the tobacco firms have been carrying out skilful propaganda through the mass media, designed to make these youngsters the cigarette addicts of the future. If they succeed, I am afraid that a proportion of them will inevitably be the lung cancer victims of the future.

Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates, in the Urban District of Spalding 1952-1961

Year	No. of Births	Crude Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Birth Rates	Death Rates	Infant Mortality Rates
1952	220	15.9	152	10.6	13.6	} 15.7	} 12.8	} 23.7
1953	226	15.7	244	16.9	48.7			
1954	223	16.2	231	13.7	12.9			
1955	197	14.0	222	13.1	30.5			
1956	230	15.9	230	9.6	13.0			
1957	220	15.1	225	9.1	4.5	} 15.3	} 11.6	} 24.5
1958	217	14.9	195	10.7	41.5			
1959	206	14.1	232	12.1	38.8			
1960	251	17.1	184	12.5	23.9			
1961	214	14.4	205	13.8	14.0			

Comments on Vital Statistics.

The birth rate and death rate figures given below have been corrected by using the comparability factors supplied by the Registrar-General. These factors allow for the differences in the age and sex composition of the various populations, and make valid comparisons possible.

Whilst this district has a lower birth rate than the average for England and Wales, the death rate and infant mortality rates continue to compare favourably with the average.

	Live Birth Rate (corrected)	Death Rate (corrected)	Infant Mortality Rate
Spalding Urban District	14.4	10.4	14.0
Holland County—Urban Districts	15.7	11.6	15.8
Holland County—Rural Districts	14.4	10.3	19.8
Holland County—All Districts	14.9	10.8	18.2
England and Wales	17.4	12.0	21.4

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Excluding cases of Tuberculosis, which are dealt with separately, 470 cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year.

<i>Infectious Diseases</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
Scarlet Fever	1
Whooping Cough	8
Measles	452
Pneumonia	3
Meningococcal Infection	0
Food Poisoning	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Diphtheria	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	1
Erysipelas	0
Total	470

Incidence of infectious disease in recent years

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of Cases in Years:—</i>						
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Scarlet Fever	6	4	0	5	4	2	1
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	339	10	277	41	18	2	452
Whooping Cough	57	2	5	20	0	0	8
Poliomyelitis	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Diphtheria Immunisation

No cases of Diphtheria occurred in the district during the year. During 1961 255 children under 5 years of age and 34 children over 5 years of age received a primary immunisation course. A further 227 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 1947-1961 inclusive:—

<i>District</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>		<i>1 and under 5 years</i>		<i>5—14 years</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Boston Borough	153	37.5	1005	63.6	3640	92.9
Spalding Urban	90	38.4	532	57.4	2045	96.9
Boston Rural	129	39.4	858	62.9	3149	94.9
East Elloe Rural	110	27.3	761	62.5	3191	89.1
Spalding Rural	96	40.1	723	63.2	2988	94.6
Totals	578	35.4	3879	62.8	15013	93.2

Infectious Diseases comments.

Measles

452 cases of Measles were notified in 1961, the worst "measles" year for the last 10 years.

The last "measles year" had been in 1957, and in the intervening years the low incidence of the disease had allowed the number of susceptible children to accumulate.

While measles is commonly considered a mild disease, carrying only a nuisance value, there is no doubt that it can sow the seeds of future chest trouble, and other serious complications can occur. This is particularly true when the disease affects younger pre-school-age children. Trials of a measles vaccine are now being conducted and it is hoped that in the future it will prove possible to protect these very young children against the disease.

Poliomyelitis

One case of Poliomyelitis was notified. During 1961, a polio vaccine taken by mouth, that had been developed by Professor Sabin was undergoing trials in many parts of the world. It is now known to be highly effective and safe, and it is available for use in this country.

If a sufficiently high proportion of the population receives this improved protection, we may well be able to score a total victory over poliomyelitis in the next decade. There is now no excuse for anyone in the under 40 years age-group omitting this simple and painless protection against the disease.

TUBERCULOSIS

The total number of cases on the Register at 31/12/61 was 136, an increase of 2 on last year's figure of 134.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31.12.61:			
Pulmonary	44	42	86
Non-Pulmonary	25	25	50
Cases removed from the Register during 1961—			
quiescent	2	0	2
left district	1	1	2
death	2	0	2
Cases added to the Register during 1961	3	5	8

Analysis of New Cases and Deaths during the Year

<i>Age Period</i>	<i>New Cases</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	—	—	—
15—24	1	1	—	—
25—34	—	4	—	—
35—44	1	1	—	—
45—54	—	—	—	—
55—64	—	—	2	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	6	2	—

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 supplies.

(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 Service*

The Holland County Council organises Child Welfare and Ante-natal sessions at the Clinic in Holland Road. In addition, Speech Therapy and Physiotherapy sessions are held regularly. Parents may have their children protected against smallpox, diphtheria, tetanus, 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 and 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*

Many visits were made to elderly persons in need of some care and various agencies, voluntary and otherwise, were asked to help.

In one case, application was made for a detention order and the patient, an elderly woman, was admitted to the hospital.

The following section of the report has been contributed by Mr. R. J. Cameron Stobie, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer and Manager of Spalding U.D.C. Waterworks Department, and relates to the year ending 31/3/62:—

The source at Bourne supplied a record total of 989,927,000 gallons of water during the year, exceeding the record year of 1959/60 by 11 million gallons. Of this total the quantities supplied to the Spalding U.D.C. and to individual authorities by bulk sales were as follows:—

<i>Authority</i>	<i>Spalding U.D.C.</i>	<i>East Elloe R.D.C.</i>	<i>*Boston R.D.C.</i>	<i>Bourne U.D.C. & South Kesteven R.D.C.</i>
Quantity	361,210,000 gallons	87,100,000 gallons	381,356,000 gallons	160,261,000 gallons

* Of the quantity supplied to Boston R.D.C., 153,058,000 gallons were in turn passed on by them to the Borough of Boston.

Regular bacteriological analyses were made of the raw and treated waters, and six monthly samples taken for chemical analyses. Without exception the reports on these analyses are that "the results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes."

During the year, 1,575 yards of 3-in. and 4-in. mains were laid by direct labour predominantly to serve new housing estate development, both private and local authority, and 160 new service connections provided. In addition, 2,341 premises were inspected to check plumbing installations and fittings for wastage and contamination, and 356 cold water taps re-washed free of charge.

Over 99% of the dwelling-houses in the Urban District are supplied with a piped main water supply.

Samples were collected on 5th March, 1962, and sent for chemical analysis to The Counties Public Health Laboratories at Thresh House, Verulam Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

The laboratory forwarded the following remarks about the results:—

No. 1.
From 13-in. Bore,
Bourne Pumping
Station.

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is very hard in character, but not excessively so, contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of a very satisfactory organic quality. From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

No. 2.
From 36-in. Bore,
Bourne Pumping
Station.

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The water is very hard in character, but not excessively so, contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of a very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

No. 3.
From kitchen tap,
45, Halmer Gate,
Spalding.

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, but not excessively so, contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of a very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

After several years of negotiations, nine local authorities, including the Spalding U.D.C., in the Counties of Holland, Kesteven, Rutland and the Soke of Peterborough, voluntarily agreed upon a private Order for a proposed South Lincolnshire Water Board. Following on a Public Inquiry, which was held in November, 1961, the Order was approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, and the Board came into being as a statutory body on the 1st May, 1962. The Undertaking of the Spalding U.D.C. will accordingly be taken over by this Board on the 1st October, 1962, and will be the responsibility of and administered by this Board.

The following sections of the Annual Report refer particularly to the work of the Public Health Inspectors.

Visits

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

<i>Subject of Visit</i>	<i>Number of Visits</i>
General sanitation	188
Housing Act, 1957	83
Housing: Public Health Act, 1936	108
Rent Act, 1957	11
Food Premises: Food and Drugs Act, 1955	164
Factories Act, 1937-1959	44
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	263
(excluding visits by Rodent Operator)	
Miscellaneous visits of Council houses	10
Clean Air Act, 1956	17
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	16
Meat Inspection	1248

HOUSING

1. *General*

Number of Houses erected during the year:—

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Bungalows</i>	<i>Flats</i>
(a) By private enterprise	36	83	2
(b) By the Council	—	28	—

Number under construction at the end of 1961:—

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Bungalows</i>	<i>Flats</i>
(a) By Private enterprise	36	33	—
(b) By the Council	6	13	12

2. *Slum Clearance — Housing Act, 1957*

During the year slum clearance continued and resulted as under:

(1) Demolition Orders made	6
(2) Closing Orders cancelled and Demolition Orders made	1
(3) Closing Orders made	2
(4) Closing Orders determined	1
(5) Undertakings accepted	1
(6) Houses purchased and demolished	Nil
(7) Houses repaired by informal action	9
(8) Houses repaired by formal action	Nil

3. *Overcrowding*

No cases of overcrowding were reported during the year.

4. *House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959*

Improvement Grants. Discretionary

Formal applications received	....	1
Discretionary grants approved	....	1
Schemes completed	....	Nil

Standard Grants

Formal applications received	....	35
Standard grants approved	....	35
Schemes completed	....	27

5. *Moveable Dwellings*

The application of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, has had the expected result of reducing the number of caravans on private sites.

At the end of the year, five sites relating to individual caravans had been approved. A balance of five individual caravans remain on separate sites which will not reach the required standard, and efforts are being made to transfer them to Council-owned sites as vacancies occur.

6. *Common Lodging Houses*

The one Common Lodging House within the Urban District continued to be used. 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.

7. *Atmospheric Pollution*

The atmospheric pollution deposit gauge is still in operation on the Grammar School roof and we are once more grateful to Mr. R. Ackroyd, B.Sc. (Hons. Chem.), Chemistry Master at the Grammar School, who has continued to carry out the analysis of deposits each month.

While the results obtained from a Deposit Gauge are very useful, they relate to a limited area only and include the coarser particles of solid matter. They do not include the fine particles which are suspended in the atmosphere and are in fact 'smoke' which settle out only very slowly if at all and which have ready access to the human lung.

To obtain a better picture of the air we breathe in the Spalding Urban District it would be well to give consideration to the installation of a Daily Smoke Filter Apparatus.

No contraventions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, were recorded during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements are adequate for the District.

During the year the undermentioned work was carried out:—

(a) *Closet Accommodation*

Vaults converted and connected to Public Sewer	3
Vaults converted and connected to Septic Tanks	2
Cesspools abolished and drains connected to Public Sewer	1
Number of connections to Public Sewer during year	133

(b) *Cesspools and Vault Closet Emptying*

During the year 173 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 7 cisterns were emptied.

(d) *Street Gullies*

The cesspool emptying machine continued to be used for emptying street gullies in the Urban District. During the year 1,351 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 collection of refuse is given to the central domestic premises and a fortnightly collection now serves the most distant properties. Food and business premises receive a twice-weekly collection.

Incineration of refuse was discontinued and the disposal was wholly by controlled tipping.

The tip in use is rapidly becoming filled and to assure the continuation of means of disposal, the Council have negotiated for the use of a pit outside the Urban area.

To effect efficient and expeditious covering of the refuse, a "Track Marshall" was acquired and has proved a great saver in time and labour.

(b) *Street Scavenging*

All classified and unclassified roads within the Urban Area have been swept regularly.

This work to vehicular roads is carried out by a *Karrier* Mechanical Sweeper and courts, passages and footpaths are dealt with manually and collected in Street Orderlies.

(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 materials make this necessary,

Details are given below of the values of salvage sold during the financial year ending 31st March, 1962:—

<i>Materials</i>					£	s.	d.
Waste paper	....	....	....	....	3,848	6	3
Metals	....	....	....	....	223	8	0
Rags and String	....	....	....	....	18	18	0
Total					£4,090	12	3

This sum represents the product of a 4½d. rate.

OPEN-AIR SWIMMING POOL

During the 1961 Season 33,157 bathers visited the pool a decrease of 2,779 on the previous season which is attributed to the poor summer. Of the total, 11,131 were school children under swimming instruction from the Holland County Education Committee teachers. The Council again awarded free Season Tickets to all school children who were successful in the Royal Life-Saving Society examination held the previous year.

As in previous years 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 the Public Health Inspector of the Holland County Council and daily free-chlorine residual tests carried out by the Department.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. *Food Premises*

All food premises were regularly inspected during the year, and improvements continue to be achieved.

No Statutory action was taken during the year under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

2. *Stalls*

Regular inspections of food stalls are made on Market days throughout the year. Attention is also given to the Produce Market and the Game and Poultry Sections of the Cattle Market on the appropriate days.

3. *Milk and Milk Products*

(a) *Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-1960*

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

The issue of licences became the responsibility of the Food & Drugs Authority with effect from 1st October, 1960.

(b) *Ice Cream*

During the year four more premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice cream. Ninety-five premises are now registered in the district and all handle the pre-packed product exclusively.

4. *Slaughterhouses*

All four licenced slaughterhouses continued to be used throughout the year. They were well managed and kept as clean as structural conditions permitted.

The Report as called for under the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, was accepted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, with the amendment that the effective and operative date for the full implementation of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations should be 1st January, 1963.

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 thirty-six premises are registered for the purpose of onion peeling.

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.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	1485	4	22	3900	8254	—
Number inspected	1485	4	22	3900	8254	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole Carcases condemned	1	—	—	—	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	196	—	—	14	238	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	13.16	—	—	0.35	—	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	121	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.13	—	—	—	1.46	—
Cysticercosis: Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases sub- mitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	3	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

<i>Article condemned</i>	<i>Disease or condition</i>
Bovine carcase and organs	Generalised oedema
17 lb. Beef trimmings	Bruising
Two pig carcasses and organs	Acute swine erysipelas
Two pig carcasses and organs	Moribund
Three forequarters of pork	Abscesses
148 lb. Pork trimmings	Bruising and Injuries

The following were rejected for various reasons too numerous to mention:—

8 beasts' heads	3 beasts' skirts	105 pigs' livers
6 beasts' lungs	3 sheep's lungs	5 pigs' kidneys
1 beasts' heart	10 sheep's lungs	10 pigs' hearts
104 beasts' livers	101 pigs' heads	56 pigs' plucks
68 part beasts' livers	12 pigs' mesenteries	7 pigs' hocks
		170 pigs' lungs

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:—

- 206 Cans of Meat and Meat Products
- 85 Canned Hams
- 2248 Half bags and crates of Imported Ware Onions
- 314 Bags of Pickling Onions
- 136 Bags of Imported Carrots
- 23 Green Gammons, Backs and Middles
- 554 Cans, packets and jars of various canned foods
- 3 Chickens
- 4 Crates of Spring Onions
- 13 lbs. Pork Sausages
- 85 lbs. English Beef

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
Report for 12 Months Ended 31st December, 1961

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) <i>Agricultural</i>
	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>				
	(1) <i>Local Author- ity</i>	(2) <i>Dwelling House (inc. Council Houses)</i>	(3) <i>All Other (including Business Premises)</i>	(4) <i>Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)</i>	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	11	4755	1112	5878	Dwellings 183
II. Number of properties in- spected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	3	82	12	97	4
(b) Survey under the Act	4	—	—	4	1
(c) Otherwise (<i>e.g.</i> , when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	6	5	11	1
III. Total inspections carried out — including re-in- spections (To be completed only if figures are readily avail- able)	28	192	28	248	15
IV. Number of properties in- spected (in Section II) which were found to be infested by:—					
(a) Rats { Minor	1	—	—	1	—
{ Minor	6	86	16	108	6
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	—	2	1	3	—
V. Number of infested pro- perties (in Section IV) treated by the L.A. (Fig- ures should NOT exceed those given at Sct. IV)	5	88	17	110	6
VI. Total treatments carried out — including retreat- ments (To be completed only if figures are readily avail- able)	28	127	28	183	12

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (continued)

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) <i>Agricultural</i>
	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>				
	(1) <i>Local Author- ity</i>	(2) <i>Dwelling House (inc. Council Houses)</i>	(3) <i>All Other (including Business Premises)</i>	(4) <i>Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)</i>	
VII. Number of notices served under Sect. 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 Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings (see overleaf)	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out					

3

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1960 for the Urban District of Spalding in the County of Holland (Lincs.)

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to enforced by Local Authorities	5	4	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Authority	104	40	2	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	6	Nil	Nil
Total	118	50	2	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

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

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of work</i> (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110</i> (1)(c) (2)	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i> (3)	<i>No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i> (4)	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i> (5)	<i>Notices served</i> (6)	<i>Prosecutions</i> (7)
Wearing Apparel	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pea Picking	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Pet Animals Act, 1951

No new pet shops were licensed during the year.



