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Spalding Urban District Council



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THE HEALTH OF SPALDING
1963



Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health

SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

J. M. MORFITT
B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TELEPHONE: 3695 SPALDING



Our Ref.:—

Your Ref.:—

*Public Health Department
Town Hall
Spalding, Lincs.*

WITH THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S COMPLIMENTS

SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department
Town Hall
Spalding, Lincs.



Our Obj.—
Your Obj.—

J. M. MORRITT
B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TOWN HALL, SPALDING

WITH THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S COMPLIMENTS

SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman: Mr. E. Fisher, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. E.W. Dryden

Clerk: Norman C. Simson, F.C.C.S., L.A.M.T.P.I.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Mr. G.A. Allanson	Mr. D. Frost, J.P.
Mr. B. Baxter	Mrs. A.L. Munson, M.B.E.
Mr. F.C. Bratley, J.P.	Mr. F.H. Munson
Mr. W.E. Cook	Mr. C.H. Peck
Mr. C.H. Dales, M.P.S.	Mr. F.J. Stagles
Mr. R. Freir	Mr. T.H. Seaton
	Mr. W.A. Start

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mr. B. Baxter

Mr. G.A. Allanson	Mr. D. Frost, J.P.
Mr. F.C. Bratley, J.P.	Mrs. A.L. Munson, M.B.E.
Mr. E.W. Dryden	Mr. W.A. Start

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

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

J.M. Morfitt, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.,
D.Obst., R.C.O.G., M.R.S.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.

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Mr. E. Barker	Mrs. A.L. Munson, M.B.E.
Mr. F.C. Bealey, J.P.	Mr. F.H. Munson
Mr. J.L. Cook	Mr. G.H. Peck
Mr. C.H. Dale, M.P.S.	Mr. Y.J. Staples
Mr. R. Pepp	Mr. T.H. Swann
	Mr. W.A. Sturt

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D.Obst., F.C.C.S., M.R.S.H.
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R.H. Gainer, F.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 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the health and sanitary conditions of your district for the year 1963.

The health statistics for the year continued to be satisfactory, and once again there was a small increase in the birth rate. The District has for a long time been free from diphtheria (the last case was in 1946) and this can largely be attributed to immunization of a high proportion of the population at risk. The percentages of the various age groups who have been immunized against diphtheria, and vaccinated against polio, given later in the report, are above the national average. The price of freedom from these diseases is of course, continued immunization, and there is no room for complacency. Unfortunately there has been some decline in recent years in the percentage of children aged 1-5 years, who have been immunized against diphtheria. In 1962 and 1963 only half the children of this age group were immunized, a few years ago the percentage was much higher. I suspect that there is a tendency for some mothers not to bother having their babies immunized. Fortunately the County School Health Service manages to ensure that most of such children receive immunization when they reach school age, but in the meanwhile, they are unprotected. I would urge all parents of children under school age to make sure that they receive immunization - it is still necessary.

Owing to various delays, it was not possible for the new abattoir at Fulney to come into operation by 1st January 1964, the Appointed day when all slaughterhouses in the Urban District would have to conform with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations. The Minister agreed to yet another postponement, and named 1st April 1964 as the new Appointed Day. Fortunately, no further postponement was needed as the large new abattoir was completed in time, and the other slaughterhouses that are to remain in use conformed to the standards of the Hygiene Regulations.

On 1st October 1963, the new Meat Inspection Regulations came into force establishing the concept of a Local Authority levying a charge for compulsory inspection of meat. It is true that in this District meat inspection takes up nearly half the time of both the Additional Public Health Inspectors, and so the charges made per animal inspected do not meet the Council's expenses in providing the service. Since the Regulations came into effect, no Exchequer Grant is paid to the Council for meat inspection.

Town Hall,
Spalding

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1957

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Owing to various delays, it was not possible for the new Abattoir at Painsley to come into operation by 1st January 1958. The Apportioned Day when all slaughtermen in the Urban District would have to conform with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations. The Minister agreed to let another apportionment, and named 1st April 1958 as the new Apportioned Day. Fortunately, to further postponement was needed as the large new abattoir was completed in time, and the other slaughtermen that are to remain in use continued to the standards of the Hygiene Regulations.

On 1st October 1957, the new West Inspection Station came into force establishing the concept of a local Authority having a charge for compulsory inspection of meat. It is true that in this District meat inspection takes up nearly half the time of both the Additional Public Health Inspectors, and so the time of both the Inspectors is not met. The Council's effect, no Inspector Grant is paid to the Council for the same inspection.

<https://archive.org/details/b30122375>

Unfortunately, the new Regulations did not include any rules to control day and hour of slaughter, and meat inspection now involves a considerable amount of evening and weekend work.

In the world of the 5 day week, it is pertinent to record that your Public Health Inspectors have to undertake meat inspection work in turn on Sundays throughout the year.

Every year new legislation reaches the statute book, adding to the number of Acts and Regulations that the Public Health Department has to administer and enforce.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, the main provision of which came into effect on 1st August 1964, will have far reaching effects, as it lays down a modern standard of amenity that will have to be provided for workers in offices and shops.

The provisions that require proper cleanliness, prevention of overcrowding, reasonable temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences and washing facilities amount to a charter for clearance of the slum-type offices still occasionally found in this day and age, and the resulting improvement in working environment cannot fail to be beneficial to health.

The work involved in inspecting upwards of 400 premises in this Urban District to which the Act applies will impose a considerable strain on the Department, and some time will elapse before all the offices etc, that have to register, can be visited.

I would like to thank Mr. Gornall for his help and co-operation and the two Additional Public Health Inspectors for their conscientious work.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. MATHER MORFITT

Medical Officer of Health.

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Yours faithfully,

J. BARNER MORRIS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Spalding is a busy market town and centre of a most flourishing agricultural and horticultural area and many of its population are engaged in employment connected with these industries.

Crops include potatoes, sugar beet, beans, cauliflowers and cabbage, tomatoes, flowers and bulbs.

Industries include many associated with these products, such as the beet sugar factory, a large fruit and vegetable cannery, factories engaged in box and tray making, vegetable brining etc. Prepacking of fruit and vegetables after cleaning and trimming is also a developing industry.

Through a large bulb and produce auction and by other means, a ready market is found for the products of the area in the industrial areas of the West Riding and the East Midlands.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

The Area of the District is	7,837 acres
The Resident Population (1961 Census)	14,821
The Registrar-General's estimated mid-year Home Population figure (used in the calculation of Birth and Death Rates)	15,070
Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1964	£621,957
Sum represented by 1d rate	£2,606
The Number of inhabited houses and flats etc.	5,496

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Through a large hulk and produce auction and by other means, a ready market is found for the produce of the area in the industrial areas of the West Riding and the West Midlands.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

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Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1961	£521,957
Sum represented by 10 pence	£2,606
The Number of inhabited houses and flats etc.	5,106

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

1. Live Births:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	114	124	238
Illegitimate	7	5	12
Total live births	<u>121</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>250</u>

2. Live birth rate per 1,000 population - 16.6

3. Still Births:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Total Still Births	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

4. Still Birth rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births - 15.8

5. Total Live and Still Births - 254.

6. Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of Total Live Births
- 4.8%.

DEATHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
7. Deaths from all causes	111	119	230

8. Death rate per 1,000 population - 15.3

9. Infant Deaths:

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

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

(b) Neo-natal deaths:

Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Total Infant Deaths	...	...	<u>4</u>

10.	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births (Total) ...	16.0
11.	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births (Legitimate)	12.6
12.	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births (Illegitimate)	83.4
13.	Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births ...	16.0
14.	Early Neo-natal Mortality rate	16.0
15.	Peri-natal Mortality rate	31.5
16.	Maternal Deaths	Nil

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other forms	0	0	0
Syphilitic disease	1	1	2
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 neoplasms, stomach	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasms, breast	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasms, uterus	0	0	0
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	0	0	0
Leukaemia, leukaemia	0	0	0
Diabetes	0	0	0
Vascular lesions of nervous system	0	0	0
Coronary disease, angina	0	0	0
Hypertension with heart disease	0	0	0
Other heart disease	0	0	0
Other circulatory disease	0	0	0
Influenza	0	0	0
Pneumonia	0	0	0
Bronchitis	0	0	0
Other diseases of respiratory system	0	0	0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	0	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0	0
Hepatitis and cirrhosis	0	0	0
Hyperaemia of prostate	0	0	0
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0
Congenital malformation	0	0	0
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	0	0	0
Motor vehicle accidents	0	0	0
All other accidents	0	0	0
suicide	0	0	0
Homicide and executions of war	0	0	0

10.	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (Total) ...	16.0
11.	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (Registered) ...	12.6
12.	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (Illegitimate) ...	83.4
13.	Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...	16.0
14.	Early Neo-natal Mortality rate ...	16.0
15.	Post-natal Mortality rate ...	31.5
16.	Maternal Deaths ...	111

NUMBERS OF DEATHS FROM PARTICULAR CAUSES
IN SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT IN 1963.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	0	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	0	0	0
Syphilitic disease	1	0	1
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	4	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	1	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	6	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	0	1
Diabetes	0	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	22	37
Coronary disease, angina	20	10	30
Hypertension with heart disease	1	5	6
Other heart disease	16	23	39
Other circulatory disease	12	16	28
Influenza	0	0	0
Pneumonia	10	7	17
Bronchitis	4	0	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	0	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	0	2	2
Hyperlasia of prostate	0	0	0
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0
Congenital malformation	1	0	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	7	13
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
All other accidents	0	3	3
Suicide	2	0	2
Homicide and operations of war	0	1	1
Total	<u>111</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>230</u>

NUMBERS OF DEATHS FROM PARTICULAR CAUSES
IN SEABIRD WYOMING DISTRICT IN 1951

Causes	Male	Female	Total
Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0
Suicide	0	0	0
All other accidents	0	0	0
Motor vehicle accidents	0	0	0
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	0	0	0
Congenital malformation	0	0	0
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0
Hypertasis of prostate	0	0	0
Nephritis and nephrosis	0	0	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0	0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	0	0
Other diseases of respiratory system	0	0	0
Bronchitis	0	0	0
Pneumonia	0	0	0
Influenza	0	0	0
Other circulatory diseases	0	0	0
Other heart disease	0	0	0
Hypertension with heart disease	0	0	0
Coronary disease, angina	0	0	0
Vascular lesions of nervous system	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Scarlet fever	0	0	0
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0
Acute poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Non-specific infections	0	0	0
Whooping cough	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Syphilitic disease	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, other forms	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	0	0

Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates
in Spalding Urban District, 1949 - 1963.

Year	No. of births	Crude birth rate	No. of deaths	Crude death rate	Infant deaths	Infant mortality rate	Birth rates	Death rates	Infant mortality rates
1949	266	17.9	174	11.7	8	30.1			
1950	223	15.3	203	13.0	8	35.9			
1951	198	13.7	192	13.3	11	55.5	15.6	13.1	36.2
1952	220	15.4	152	10.6	3	13.6			
1953	226	15.7	244	16.9	11	48.7			
1954	223	15.4	231	15.9	3	12.9			
1955	197	13.6	222	15.3	6	30.5			
1956	230	15.8	230	15.8	3	13.0	14.9	15.2	20.3
1957	220	15.1	225	15.5	1	4.5			
1958	217	14.9	195	13.4	9	41.5			
1959	206	14.1	232	15.9	8	38.8			
1960	251	17.1	184	12.5	6	23.9			
1961	214	14.4	205	13.8	6	14.0	15.6	14.2	22.6
1962	234	15.7	200	13.4	2	6.5			
1963	250	16.6	230	15.3	4	16.0			

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 favourable with the average. Over half the deaths registered during the year were of people aged 75 years or over.

	<u>Live Birth Rate</u> (Corrected)	<u>Death Rate</u> (Corrected)	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>
Spalding Urban District	16.6	11.8	16.0
Holland County-Urban Districts	17.6	12.2	18.7
Holland County-Rural Districts	15.3	11.0	19.2
Holland County-All Districts	16.1	11.4	19.0
England and Wales	18.2	12.2	20.9

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

324 cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year.

<u>Infectious Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Pneumonia	1
Whooping Cough	13
Measles	303
Dysentery	6
Total	324

There was no notification of scarlet fever, poliomyelitis, diphtheria or food poisoning.

The birth rate and death rate figures given below have been corrected by using the corrected 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.

While 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. Over half the deaths registered during the year were of people aged 75 years or over.

Rate	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Birth rate	18.0	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.0	16.9
Death rate	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.6
Infant mortality rate	19.2	19.0	18.8	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.1
Rate per 1,000 live births	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.9

TABLE 1. - NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

250 cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year.

Infectious Disease	No. of Cases
Scarlet fever	1
Diphtheria	1
Whooping cough	1
Hepatitis	1
Measles	1
Polio	1
Total	250

There was no notification of scarlet fever, poliomyelitis, diphtheria or food poisoning.

Incidence of infectious disease in recent years.

Disease	Number of Cases in Years:-							
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Scarlet Fever	4	0	5	4	2	1	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	10	277	41	18	2	452	1	303
Whooping Cough	2	5	20	0	0	8	0	13
Poliomyelitis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

Infectious disease comments

Measles

Epidemics of this disease of childhood seem to come around every second year, and 1963 was a measles epidemic year.

During the year a National Enquiry was carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service in collaboration with the Society of Medical Officers of Health, to assess the number of cases of measles where there are serious complications, such as pneumonia. This survey was carried out in a number of County Boroughs all over the Country, and it enabled a prediction to be made of the toll taken by measles in England and Wales in an average epidemic year:-

500,000 cases
 35,000 with serious complications
 (20,000 lung complications)
 (13,000 ear " ")
 (2,000 brain " ")
 6,000 admitted to hospital
 100 deaths, mostly in children already
 ill with another disease.

It is unfortunate that neither of the vaccines being developed seems to be the answer to the problem of measles. The killed vaccine is safe, but does not give long-lasting immunity, so that unless repeated booster doses were to be given, it would merely postpone the date at which measles was contracted.

The other type of vaccine, a live attenuated virus gives good immunity, but may well give the child a mild attack of measles, and it is not free from risk of serious reactions. For these reasons there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of cutting the toll of measles by immunisation despite the success this has had in the prevention of other diseases.

Number of Cases in 1954

Disease	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Scarlet Fever	4	0	2	4	1	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	10	27	44	13	1	303
Whooping Cough	7	20	0	0	0	13
Poliomyelitis	0	1	0	0	1	0

Integration of Disease Control

Measles

Integration of this element of child health care is done through every major program, and 1954 was a notable example. During the year a National Campaign was carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service in collaboration with the Society of Public Health Officers of Health, to increase the number of cases of measles from 100 to 1000. In addition, such as measles, this campaign was carried out in a number of County Boroughs all over the country, and it is a notable feature in the work of the Public Health Service in England and Wales in an average epidemic year.

200,000 cases
 25,000 with serious complications
 (20,000 fatal complications)
 1,000 per
 2,000 cases
 5,000 cases to hospital
 100 deaths, mostly in children already ill with another disease.

It is anticipated that within of the year the following development will be the result of the work of the Public Health Service, but also of the local health authority, so that unless serious outbreaks occur and so to speak, it would severely postpone the rate of which measles is controlled.

The other type of vaccine, a live attenuated virus gives good immunity, but it is still the only type of vaccine and it is not free from risk of serious complications. For these reasons there has not been any large-scale movement of carrying the live of measles by vaccination, and because this has not in the prevention of other diseases.

Dysentery

The outbreak of Sonne Dysentery in the Spalding schools, that started in October 1962, did not end until January 1964, and in the new year, 6 cases were confirmed.

48 notifications of dysentery were received in the year, but 42 of these patients were not confirmed, following bacteriological tests. I am grateful to family doctors and teachers who were kind enough to inform me at the outset when patients and pupils had symptoms suggestive of dysentery.

Diphtheria Immunisation

No cases of Diphtheria occurred in the district during the year. During 1963, 170 children under 5 years of age and 44 children over 5 years of age received a primary immunisation course. A further 331 children between the ages of 5 and 14 years received a "booster" or secondary injection.

The figures provided by the County Medical Officer show the number and percentage of the child population immunised at any time during the period 1949-1963 inclusive:-

<u>District</u>	<u>Under 1 year</u>		<u>1 and under 5 years</u>		<u>5 - 14 years</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Boston Borough	162	34.9	818	52.5	3541	94.4
Spalding Urban	92	33.8	470	50.3	1969	93.3
Boston Rural	168	54.1	746	56.3	3053	92.3
East Elloe Rural	136	40.3	648	52.9	3039	87.3
Spalding Rural	104	39.5	580	50.3	2799	91.5
TOTALS	662	41.1	3262	52.6	14401	91.7

Dysentery

The outbreak of Sonne Dysentery in the Reading schools, that started in October 1953, did not end until January 1954, and in the new year, 6 cases were confirmed.

No notifications of dysentery were received in the year, but 42 of these patients were not confirmed, following bacteriological tests. I am grateful to family doctors and teachers who were kind enough to inform me of the onset when patients and pupils had symptoms suggestive of dysentery.

Diphtheria Immunization

No cases of Diphtheria occurred in the district during the year. During 1953, 170 children under 5 years of age and 44 children over 5 years of age received a primary immunization course. A further 354 children between the ages of 5 and 14 years received a "booster" or secondary injection. The figures provided by the County Medical Officer show the number and percentage of the child population immunized at any time during the period 1949-1953 inclusive:-

District	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 - 14 years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boston Borough	122	34.3	318	52.2	3521	94.4
Spalding Urban	92	33.8	470	50.3	1969	92.3
Boston Rural	158	54.1	745	56.3	3055	92.3
East Hill Rural	136	40.3	645	52.9	3039	87.3
Spalding Rural	104	39.2	500	50.3	2729	91.2
TOTALS	682	41.7	3268	52.6	14401	91.7

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

These figures provided by the County Medical Officer show the percentages of Spalding residents who had received polio vaccination by 31. 12. 63, classified by date of birth.

	<u>Born in</u>	<u>Percentage Vaccinated</u>	
		31. 12. 63	
<u>Pre-school age</u>	(1963	7.9	(by 31.3.64, 16.2% had been vaccinated)
	1962	61.5	
	1961	79.9	
	1960	74.9	
	(1959	86.4	
<u>School age</u>	(1958	82.4	<u>1962 Figures</u> 81.5
	1957	86.3	83.6
	1956	87.8	85.2
	1955	85.2	83.2
	1954	86.0	84.7
	1953	89.3	84.0
	1952	88.6	85.9
	1951	98.4	93.4
	1950	83.8	81.6
	1949	77.4	75.5
	(1948	70.8	69.3
<u>Adults</u>	(1947	71.8	70.8
	1946	73.4	73.1
	1945	74.0	73.5
	1944	55.2	54.9
	1943	55.7	53.8
	1942	55.7	50.0
	1941	46.0	43.9
	1940	46.0	40.5
	1939	39.4	37.2
	1938	38.3	35.1
	1937	36.8	35.9
	1936	42.6	40.8
	1935	50.9	48.0
	1934	49.2	46.2
	1933	48.9	47.7
	1932	46.3	45.9
	1931	45.1	42.3
1930	37.3	34.2	
1929	42.3	39.0	
1928	35.0	33.3	
(1927	42.5	40.0	

Poliovaccine Administration

These figures provided by the County Health Officer show the percentage of leading residents who had received polio vaccination by 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, 60, 63, 66, 69, 72, 75, 78, 81, 84, 87, 90, 93, 96, 99, and 100%.

Year	Percentage Vaccinated	Category
1957	7.9	Pre-school age
1958	41.5	
1959	70.0	
1960	70.0	
1961	70.0	
1962	70.0	
1963	70.0	
1964	70.0	
1965	70.0	
1966	70.0	
1967	70.0	
1968	70.0	
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2014	70.0	
2015	70.0	
2016	70.0	
2017	70.0	
2018	70.0	
2019	70.0	
2020	70.0	
2021	70.0	
2022	70.0	
2023	70.0	
2024	70.0	
2025	70.0	
2026	70.0	
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2028	70.0	
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2031	70.0	
2032	70.0	
2033	70.0	
2034	70.0	
2035	70.0	
2036	70.0	
2037	70.0	
2038	70.0	
2039	70.0	
2040	70.0	
2041	70.0	
2042	70.0	
2043	70.0	
2044	70.0	
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2046	70.0	
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2048	70.0	
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2086	70.0	
2087	70.0	
2088	70.0	
2089	70.0	
2090	70.0	
2091	70.0	
2092	70.0	
2093	70.0	
2094	70.0	
2095	70.0	
2096	70.0	
2097	70.0	
2098	70.0	
2099	70.0	
2100	70.0	

Tuberculosis

The number of cases on the Register at 31/12/63 was 133, a decrease of 2 on last year's figure of 135.

Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31.12.63.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pulmonary	46	37	83
Non-Pulmonary	24	26	50
Cases removed from the Register during 1963 -			
- quiescent	1	2	3
- left district	0	0	0
- death	1	0	1
Cases added to the Register during 1963 -			
- new notifications	1	0	1
- transfers	0	1	1

Details of Cases on the Tuberculosis Register 1953 - 1963.

<u>Year</u>	<u>New Notifications</u>	<u>Cases on Register at end of year</u>		<u>Deaths During Year</u>
		<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
1953	4	73	40	-
1954	3	76	43	2
1955	1	75	45	1
1956	3	80	46	1
1957	5	82	47	1
1958	4	85	46	-
1959	3	89	47	1
1960	2	86	48	2
1961	4	89	48	2
1962	3	85	50	2
1963	1	83	50	1

The number of cases on the Register at 31.12.55 was 135, a decrease of 2 on last year's figure of 137.

Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31.12.55.

Category	Prisoners	Non-Prisoners	Total
Cases added to the Register during 1955 - new notifications	1	1	2
Cases removed from the Register during 1955 -			
- death	1	0	1
- left district	0	0	0
- deceased	1	2	3
Total	2	3	5

Details of Cases on the Tuberculosis Register 1955 - 1956.

Year	New Notifications	Prisoners	Non-Prisoners	Cases on Register at end of year	Deaths
1955	1	1	1	135	1
1956	2	1	1	137	2
1957	4	1	3	141	1
1958	2	1	1	143	1
1959	2	1	1	145	1
1960	2	1	1	147	1
1961	4	1	3	151	2
1962	3	1	2	154	2
1963	1	1	0	155	1

B.C.G. Vaccination in South Holland

Year Ended 31. 12. 63.

School	No. Eligible	Acceptance No.	%	Skin Tested	Negative	Positive	B.C.G. Vaccinated
Grammar	167	108	64.6	102	77	23	77
High	100	62	62.0	58	46	12	46
ed Boys	114	57	50.0	45	35	8	35
ed Girls	174	99	56.9	87	70	13	69
ge Farmer	120	80	66.6	79	57	15	57
le Sec.	160	136	85.0	126	102	24	93
wland Sen.	40	25	62.5	25	18	7	14
ngton Cowleys	80	38	47.5	33	31	2	31

Holland County Council operates a scheme whereby school children aged 13 years or over can be tested to determine their natural resistance to tuberculosis. Where the test is negative, showing there is no naturally acquired immunity, protection is given by B.C.G. vaccination. This is an important matter both for the individual and for the community as B.C.G. vaccination is a major means of stamping out tuberculosis.

In view of this, the percentage of children whose parents agree to their benefiting from this scheme, is all too low.

B.C.G. VACCINATION IN SOUTH HOLLAND
Year Ended 31. 12. 51.

No. of Children	No. Eligible	No. Accepted	Skin Tested	Results		B.C.G. Vaccinated
				Negative	Positive	
100	100	82	58	46	12	46
114	114	57	45	35	8	35
174	174	99	87	70	13	69
180	180	80	79	57	15	57
180	180	135	126	102	24	97
40	40	25	25	18	7	14
80	80	38	33	31	2	31

Holland County Council operates a scheme whereby school children aged 15 years or over can be tested to determine their natural resistance to tuberculosis. Where the test is negative, showing there is no naturally acquired immunity, protection is given by B.C.G. vaccination. This is an important matter both for the individual and for the community as B.C.G. vaccination is a major means of stamping out tuberculosis.

In view of this, the percentage of children whose parents agree to their benefiting from this scheme, is all too low.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT

A. County Council Services

(i) Domiciliary Midwives

In this County approximately one third of babies are delivered at home by domiciliary midwives.

(ii) Health Visitors

The main function of a health visitor is to bring health teaching into the home. She is particularly concerned with advising mothers of young children, and as routine, visits every home where a birth has been notified to the County Medical Officer of Health. Three health visitors cover the Spalding town area.

(iii) Clinic Centres

Infant Welfare Clinics and Ante-Natal Clinics are held at Holland Road Clinic, Spalding. Vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis and immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are available at this clinic.

During the year, 103 Infant Welfare sessions were held, with an average attendance of 30 children.

182 babies under 1 year old were enrolled during the year - this represents 72.8% of babies born in 1963.

(iv) School Health Service

All pupils are medically inspected three times in their school life - at entry, at 11 years old, and before leaving school. Any child found to have defective vision is referred to a consultant eye doctor, who attends at Spalding Clinic. Speech therapy is also provided by appointment at Spalding Clinic, and referrals to consultants are made as required.

An important part of the work of the School Health Service is the supervision and school placement of handicapped pupils.

(v) Home Help

The aged account for over half the work done by County Home helps, who carry out ordinary household work for patients who cannot manage to do this without help, e.g. during illness. This service is not free, but in many cases a reduced charge is made, depending on income.

(vi) Home Nursing

Over half the patients attended by Home Nurses are 65 years old or over. Home nursing, with the aid of Home Help, enables patients to be nursed at home, often saving the cost to the nation of a long stay in hospital.

(vii) Chiropody

Elderly people, with stiff joints often have difficulty in looking after their feet. The County Chiropody Service, which started in 1960, is available to three types of person - the aged; pregnant mothers; and the physically disabled. Treatments are undertaken at surgeries and also at Spalding Clinic. Where absolutely necessary, transport is provided, and in exceptional cases treatment may be arranged at home.

(viii) Ambulance Service

The Spalding ambulance station is staffed by seven whole-time driver/attendants, and has an establishment of two ambulances, one car, and two utility ambulances. All the ambulances are of modern design and are equipped with oxygen therapy apparatus. A Minuteman portable mechanical resuscitator is kept at the Ambulance station and equipment for applying mouth to mouth resuscitation is carried in all ambulances.

A portable incubator for transporting small premature babies is stored at Boston General Hospital, for use in the whole of the County.

(vi) Home Nursing

Over half the patients attended by Home Nurses are 65 years old or over. Home nursing, with the aid of Home Help, enables patients to be nursed at home, often saving the cost to the nation of a long stay in hospital.

(vii) Chicago

Illinois people, with stiff joints often have difficulty in looking after their feet. The County Chicago Service, which started in 1950, is available to these types of person - the spot; pregnant mothers; and the physically disabled. Treatments are undertaken at the patients' and also at the County Clinic. Where absolutely necessary, transport is provided, and in exceptional cases treatment may be arranged at home.

(viii) Ambulance Services

The County Ambulance Station is staffed by seven Ambulance Drivers/Attendants, and has an establishment of two ambulances, one car, and two Hilling ambulances. All the ambulances are of modern design and are equipped with oxygen therapy apparatus. A Minnesota portable mechanical resuscitator is kept at the Ambulance Station and equipment for applying mouth to mouth resuscitation is carried in all ambulances.

A portable incubator for transporting small premature babies is stored at Boston General Hospital, for use in the whole of the County.

B. Hospitals

There are two general practitioner hospitals in Spalding, the Pinchbeck Road Hospital for the aged and chronic sick, and the Johnson Hospital.

The Johnson Hospital has beds for acute medical, surgical and maternity cases, and provides out-patient, casualty and X-ray facilities. A number of visiting consultants attend to conduct specialist out-patient clinics. Under the Hospital Plan for England and Wales, a radical change of use is proposed for this Hospital. When the proposed new 500 bed District General Hospital has been built at Boston, the acute medical and surgical beds at the Johnson Hospital will be closed, and the Hospital will then be used for aged and chronic patients. It is proposed that the maternity unit, out-patients, casualty and x-ray facilities would be retained.

When these changes become operative (by 1970 at the earliest) all medical and surgical patients from Spalding and District who need admission to hospital will have to be sent to Boston.

In February 1963, representatives of Spalding U.D.C. and R.D.C. and of the local doctors met to discuss the Hospital Plan, and representations were made to the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, protesting against the proposed changes. In July the Board received a joint deputation from the U.D.C. and R.D.C. at a meeting at Rauceby Hospital. Unfortunately it was made clear that no hope could be held out of the acute beds being retained at the Johnson Hospital, as it would be impracticable to provide a District General Hospital of sufficient size to justify the provision of an adequate range of supporting facilities if existing cottage hospital beds were to be retained.

In November a letter was sent to the Ministry of Health, asking whether the Minister would be prepared to receive a deputation. A reply received in January 1964, stated that the Minister was in agreement with the basis of the Regional Hospital Boards planning, but that as a final decision on the change of use of the Johnson Hospital would not be taken for some years, it was doubtful whether it would be helpful if he were to meet a deputation at this stage.

There are two general practitioners hospitals in Spalding, the Pinchock Road Hospital for the aged and chronic sick, and the Johnson Hospital.

The Johnson Hospital has beds for acute medical, surgical and maternity cases, and provides out-patient, casualty and X-ray facilities. A number of visiting consultants attend to urgent specialist out-patient clinics under the Hospital Plan for England and Wales, a medical change of use is proposed for this Hospital. From the proposed new 500 bed District General Hospital has been built at Boston, the acute medical and surgical beds at the Johnson Hospital will be closed, and the Hospital will then be used for acute and chronic out-patients. It is proposed that the maternity unit, out-patients, casualty and X-ray facilities would be retained.

When these changes become operative (by 1970 at the earliest) all medical and surgical patients from Spalding and District who need admission to hospital will have to be sent to Boston.

In February 1965, representatives of Spalding U.D.C. and H.R.C. and of the local doctors met to discuss the Hospital Plan, and representations were made to the Spalding District Hospital Board, protesting against the proposed changes. In July the Board received a joint suggestion from the U.D.C. and H.R.C. at a meeting at Kenwick Hospital. Unfortunately it was made clear that no hope could be held out of the acute beds being retained at the Johnson Hospital, as it would be impracticable to provide a District General Hospital of sufficient size to justify the provision of an adequate range of supporting facilities if existing college hospital beds were to be retained.

In November a letter was sent to the Ministry of Health, asking whether the Minister would be prepared to receive a suggestion. A reply received in January 1966, stated that the Minister was in agreement with the basis of the Spalding Hospital Board's plan, but that as a final decision on the change of use of the Johnson Hospital would not be taken for some years, it was doubtful whether it would be helpful if he were to meet a delegation at this stage.

Despite this assurance that a final decision has not yet been taken, it seems very probable that eventually Spalding will lose the acute medical and surgical beds at the Johnson Hospital. The government policy was clearly laid down in the statement made by the Secretary of State for Scotland in the House of Commons on 4.6.63. "We cannot have both a first class service in the (new) District Hospitals and at the same time a second class service in small and out of date hospitals".

This expression of policy seems to ignore the difficulties that would ensue if all the "acute" beds serving a large sparsely populated rural area, such as Holland were centralized in one town, Boston.

In this sort of area, the two types of hospital are complementary and in my opinion the aim should be for both the large central, and the smaller outlying hospitals to provide a first class service, each in their own sphere of usefulness.

C. Laboratory Facilities

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln, and samples of foods, water and specimens for bacteriological examination have been despatched there. These facilities are invaluable for the investigation and control of outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Despite this assurance that a final decision has not yet been taken, it seems very probable that eventually something will be done to give medical and surgical help at the hospital. The Government policy was clearly laid down in the statement made by the Secretary of State for Scotland in the House of Commons on 2.12.55. "I cannot have both a first class service in the (new) District Hospital and at the same time a second class service in both and out of these hospitals".

This expression of policy seems to ignore the difficulties that would arise if all the "new" beds leaving a large hospital were to be put into a new hospital, such as would be the case in one town, hospital.

In this sort of case, the two types of hospital are complementary and in the opinion the air should be for both the large central, and the smaller outlying hospitals to provide a first class service, each in their own sphere of activities.

C. Laboratory Facilities

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Liverpool, and samples of food, water and specimens for bacteriological examination have been requested there. These facilities are invaluable for the investigation and control of outbreaks of infectious diseases.

MISCELLANEOUS

i. Medical examination of Council Staff

During the year 19 persons were medically examined to ascertain their fitness for entry into superannuation and sickness payment schemes.

ii. Requests for re-housing on Medical grounds

Applicants for Council houses who claim that they have serious medical grounds for priority re-housing, are investigated by your Medical Officer of Health, and recommendations are made to the Housing Committee.

iii. Health Education

Talks were given to a variety of organisations on health topics - e.g. Mental Health, Home Safety, and the Work of the Public Health Department.

iv. Persons in need of care and attention

Provision is made under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for people who are in need of care and attention, and who are unable to look after themselves.

It sometimes happens that an old person is living alone under terrible insanitary conditions, or is gravely ill, and yet refuses to go into a welfare home or hospital. In his own interests it is sometimes necessary to use the National Assistance Act compulsory powers to make such a person go into a place where he can be looked after properly.

Needless to say, this step is only taken as a last resort.

The decision is made by a magistrate and both the family doctor and the District Medical Officer of Health have to agree that removal is urgently needed.

During the year, although visits were made to elderly people who were living alone and starting to get into difficulties, no compulsory removal orders were needed.

MISCELLANEOUS

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Needless to say, this step is only taken as a last resort.

The Section is made by a magistrate and both the Family Doctor and the District Medical Officer of Health have to agree that removal is urgently needed.

During the year, although visits were made to elderly people who were living alone and starting to get into difficulties, no compulsory removal orders were needed.

WATER SUPPLY

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

The administration and control of the water supply service in the area of the Spalding Urban District has, from October 1962, been under the direction of the South Lincs Water Board. This has resulted in the co-ordination of the various sources, distribution and trunk main systems, and plant operation which previously were separately administered by the individual authorities who are now constituent members of the Board.

The two main sources at Bourne and Pinchbeck are now interlinked by trunk main connections resulting in water from both sources being utilised for this southern district of the Board.

The quantity of water supplied in detail in the Spalding Urban District during the year covered by this Report was 481,381,000 gallons as compared with 383,246,000 gallons for the previous similar period of 1962. These figures show an increase of 98,135,000 gallons or 25.6% for 1963 over 1962.

Variations in consumption in this district are as unpredictable as the weather and, in fact, are largely influenced by weather conditions. This situation obtains in most of the Board's area which is engaged in intensive horticultural and agricultural pursuits.

Continuous weekly sampling for bacteriological analysis from the various sources of the Board is carried out and these have given satisfactory results. Samples have also been taken from the distribution mains with equally satisfactory effect.

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The two main sources at Bourne and Pinchbeck are now interlinked by trunk main connections resulting in water from both sources being utilised for this southern district of the Board.

The quantity of water supplied in detail in the Spalding Urban District during the year covered by this Report was 121,321,000 gallons as compared with 125,146,000 gallons for the previous similar period of 1952. These figures show an increase of 38,155,000 gallons or 25.6% for 1953 over 1952.

Variations in consumption in this district are as unpredictable as the weather and, in fact, are largely influenced by weather conditions. This situation obtains in most of the Board's area which is covered in intensive horticultural and agricultural pursuits.

Continuous weekly sampling for bacteriological analysis from the various sources of the Board is carried out and these have given satisfactory results. Samples have also been taken from the distribution mains with equally satisfactory effect.

A recent chemical analysis from the Bourne and Pinchbeck sources was made and the analysts report gave the following results in parts per million:-

	<u>Bourne</u>	<u>Pinchbeck</u>
Appearance	Bright with very few particles	Bright with very few particles
Turbidity	less than 3	less than 3
Colour	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Slight Hydrogen Sulphide
H	7.2	7.3
P		
Free Carbon Dioxide	28	24
Chlorine present as Chloride	25	21
Total Hardness	400	310
Carbonate	230	240
Non-carbonate	170	70
Oxygen absorbed	0.3	0.3
Iron	absent	0.08
Manganese	0.04	0.04
Zinc, Copper, Lead	absent	absent
Fluoride	less than 0.1	0.4

The following main extensions were laid during the year under review:-

2" dia.	684 lin.yds.
2" "	1,043 " "

These were almost wholly due to new housing development in the Spalding Urban District. In addition road alterations in West Marsh Road area involved some relaying and re-alignment of existing mains.

Surveillance of Water Board employees.

Water supply is one of the most important of the various environmental health factors that are the concern of the District Sanitary Authorities. Prior to the setting up of the Water Board the managers of the various District Council Water undertakings looked to their District M.O.H. for advice on the medical and bacteriological aspects of their work. The newly constituted Water Board covers 9 District Council areas served by 5 M.O.s.H. so that the Engineer and Manager has a super-abundance of medical advice.

A recent chemical analysis from the Bureau and Tinsbeck sources on each and the analysis report gave the following results in parts per million:-

Appearance	Moisture	Tinsbeck
Colour	Bright with very low moisture	Bright with very low moisture
Odour	less than 5	less than 5
H	211	211
F	211	211
Total Carbon Dioxide	7.8	7.3
Chlorine present as Chloride	28	24
Total Hardness	25	21
Carbonate	400	310
Non-carbonate	230	240
Oxygen absorbed	170	70
Iron	0.3	0.3
Manganese	about	0.03
Zinc, Copper, Lead	0.04	0.04
Phosphate	about	about
	less than 0.1	0.4

The following rain experiments were laid during the year under review:-

- 1. 2" dia. 200 in. ves.
- 2. " " " " " "
- 3. " " " " " "

These were almost wholly due to new housing development in the Sealdah Urban District. In addition road alterations in East London Road area involved some re-laying and re-alignment of existing mains.

Development of Water Board employees

Water supply is one of the most important of the various environmental health factors that are the concern of the District Sanitary Authority. Prior to the setting up of the Water Board the members of the various District Councils were undertaken to look to their District W.O.s for advice on the technical and bacteriological aspects of their work. The newly constituted Water Board covers 9 District Council areas served by S.W.W. so that the Engineer and Manager has a super-charge of technical aspects.

Fortunately, all the M.O.s.H. concerned are in general agreement about the measures that must be taken to avoid the remote possibility of water-borne diseases, such as typhoid. During the year all the employees of the Board, who are engaged on such work that they could conceivably cause contamination of the water supplies, had bacteriological tests of 3 consecutive weekly samples of urine and faeces; and this will be repeated every 6 months. All these tests were satisfactory.

In addition, blood samples were taken from all of the 48 workers who live in the south of Holland County, for a further laboratory test (Widal) to rule out the possibility of their being typhoid carriers.

Fluoride Content of Water

For more than thirty years it has been known that the amount of fluoride in drinking water effects dental health. Studies in Britain and other countries have shown that children born and brought up in areas where water naturally contains fluoride at a level of one part per million have less than half the dental decay of children in areas where there is only a trace of fluoride. There is strong evidence that the benefit of fluoride persists well in middle age.

In this district, the water is deficient in fluoride, only 0.1-0.4 parts per million being present.

The Minister of Health announced in Parliament on 10th December 1962, that he was ready to approve under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, schemes submitted to him by local health authorities for making arrangements with water undertakers for the addition of fluoride to water supplies which are deficient in it naturally.

While Holland County Health Committee twice considered this matter, in January and March 1963, and accepted the principle of the adjustment, where practicable, of the fluoride content of the water supply to the optimum one part per million, the full Council decided to take no action on the matter, and negatived the Health Committee minute.

I hope that the County Council will give further consideration to this controversial question at a later date, as I believe that fluoridation is the best practicable method of dealing with the problem of dental decay.

Fortunately, all the W.G.H. concerned are in general agreement about the measures that must be taken to avoid the remote possibility of water-borne diseases, such as typhoid. During the year all the employees of the Board, who are engaged on such work that they could conceivably cause contamination of the water supplies, had bacteriological tests of 3 consecutive weekly samples of urine and faeces; and this will be repeated every 6 months. All these tests were satisfactory.

In addition, blood samples were taken from all of the 48 workers who live in the south of Holland County, for a further laboratory test (titer) to rule out the possibility of their being typhoid carriers.

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In this district, the water is deficient in fluoride, only 0.1-0.2 parts per million being present.

The Minister of Health announced in Parliament on 10th December 1952, that he was ready to approve under Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, schemes submitted to him by local health authorities for making arrangements with water undertakers for the addition of fluoride to water supplies which are deficient in it naturally.

Miss Holland County Health Committee twice considered this matter, in January and March 1952, and accepted the principle of the adjustment, where practicable, of the fluoride content of the water supply to the optimum one part per million. The Full Council decided to take no action on the matter, and notified the Health Committee twice.

I hope that the County Council will give further consideration to this controversial question at a later date, as I believe that fluoridation is the best practicable method of dealing with the problem of dental decay.

25 YEARS AGO - INFORMATION FROM THE 1938 ANNUAL REPORT

<u>Statistics</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1963</u>
Population	13,370	15,070
Birth Rate	18.9/1000	16.0/1000
Death Rate	13.4/1000	*15.3/1000
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	51.3	16.0
Still birth rate per 1000 total births	38.0	15.8

Infectious diseases

In 1938 there was an epidemic of diphtheria, 43 cases being notified, with 3 deaths. The peak age for this infection was 5-10 years but 9 pre-school children and 12 adults contracted the disease. 5 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified, and the report mentioned that all were cured without impairment of vision. This was by no means always the case 25 years ago, and this infectious disease was a major cause of blindness.

General sanitary circumstances

Abundant evidence of the Council's progressive policy was to be found in the 1938 Annual Report.

During the year the sewered area was extended to include the Goodfellows Road, Spalding Common and Cradge Bank Housing Estates. A target date (March 1940) had been set for the abolition of that insanitary inconvenience the pail closet, and from subsequent Annual Reports it is clear that the target was reached. In the year, 33 pail closets and 41 vault closets were converted to water carriage, and 19 cesspools were abolished.

The provision of a proper sanitary dust-bin was insisted on, and the appearance of the streets when the bins were out awaiting collection, presented a very different picture than was the case a few years before, when uncovered dust bins had been allowed. (Evidently a kerb-side collection was made in 1938)

* Inflated by long-stay geriatric and chronic sick Hospital deaths (Pinchbeck Road).

In the field of slum clearance, considerable work was being done, and 33 demolition orders were made in the year.

Public Health Act notices requiring defects to be remedied were served in respect of 207 houses, and a further 54 houses were rendered fit following informal action by the Council or their Officers.

Bed bugs were a common problem, and 27 houses had to be treated by the Sanitary Department (as it then was) for their eradication. In all cases where tenants were removed from condemned houses to Council houses, the premises, furniture, bedding etc, were treated prior to removal and in doubtful cases a close watch was kept on such tenants in their new house.

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:-

<u>Subject of Visit</u>	<u>Number of Visits</u>
General sanitation	237
Infectious Diseases	105
Housing Act, 1957	50
Housing: Public Health Act, 1936	84
Rent Act, 1957	-
Food Premises: Food and Drugs Act, 1955	218
Factories Act, 1937-1959	36
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	150
Miscellaneous visits to Council houses	9
Clean Air Act, 1956	195
Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	20
Meat Inspection	1024

HOUSING

1. General

Number of Houses erected during the year:-

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Bungalows</u>	<u>Flats</u>
(a) By private enterprise	27	22	Nil
(b) By the Council	Nil	22	Nil

Number under construction at the end of 1962:-

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Bungalows</u>	<u>Flats</u>
(a) By private enterprise	60	25	Nil
(b) By the Council	Nil	2	Nil

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:-

Number of Visits	Subject of Visit
1024	Water Inspection
20	Provisional Act, 1924
150	Artisanal (1924, Health & Factory Class. Act, 1925)
2	Health House visits to Council houses
150	Prevention of Malaria by House Act, 1925
35	Factories Act, 1927-1929
210	Food Inspection: Food and Drugs Act, 1925
-	Land Act, 1927
64	Hospitals: Public Health Act, 1925
50	Housing Act, 1927
105	Infectious Diseases
237	General sanitation

Buildings

General

Number of houses erected during the year:-

By private enterprise	By the Council	Total
27	22	49
Nil	22	22

Number of houses constructed at the end of 1925:-

By private enterprise	By the Council	Total
20	25	45
Nil	2	2

At 31st August 1963, the Council's Housing Waiting list was as follows:-

Lodger families	17
Overcrowded tenants	4
Adequately housed tenants	32
Occupants of temporary accommodation	14
Applications merely for future safeguard	13
Applicants for aged persons bungalows	59
Slum clearance awaiting rehousing	9
Total	<u>148</u>

In addition there is a reserve list of 101 applications from persons resident outside the Urban District. The Council has made considerable progress in providing modern amenities in its pre-war houses, but there are still 517 council houses without a proper hot water system.

2. Slum Clearance - Housing Act, 1957

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

(1)	Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	9
(2)	Closing Orders cancelled and Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3)	Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	10
(4)	Closing Orders determined...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(5)	Undertakings accepted	...	...	...	...	1
(6)	Houses purchased and demolished...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(7)	Houses repaired by informal action	...	...	...	...	7
(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	11
Discretionary grants approved	10
Schemes completed	5

Standard Grants

Formal applications received	26
Standard grants approved	26
Schemes completed	23

At the August 1955, the Council's Housing Waiting List was as follows:-

17	Other families
4	Overcrowded tenants
25	Locally housed tenants
	Occupants of temporary
14	accommodation
	Applications made for
13	tenants' tenancy
	Applications for good
29	persons' tenancies
	Five tenants waiting
	rehousing
9	
146	Total

In addition there is a reserve list of 101 applicants from persons resident outside the Urban District. The Council has made considerable progress in providing modern amenities in its pre-war houses, but there are still 517 council houses without a proper hot water system.

2. Other Classes - Housing Act, 1955

During the year the following classes continued and resulted as follows:-

9	Demolition Orders made	(1)
311	Closing Orders cancelled and Demolition Orders made	(2)
10	Closing Orders made	(3)
311	Closing Orders determined	(4)
1	Underpinning completed	(5)
311	Repairs completed and demolished	(6)
7	Houses repaired by external action	(7)
311	Houses repaired by formal action	(8)

3. Overcrowding

No cases of overcrowding were reported during the year.

4. Home Repairs and Repairs Act, 1955

Improvement Grants, Discretionary

11	Formal applications received
10	Discretionary grants approved
2	Standard completed
	Standard grants
26	Formal applications received
26	Standard grants approved
23	Standard completed

5. Moveable Dwellings

The Council decided on the policy of reducing the number of Council owned caravan sites from four to two. The caravan sites at Cradge Bank and Fulney Lane will be retained, but the Willesby and Royce Road Sites will be run down and made available for traditional Council Housing development.

This is a very welcome step forward, as although these caravans dwellings have performed a very useful transitional housing stop gap, they can in no way be regarded as suitable substitutes for permanent housing.

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 Council accepted the invitation of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to join the co-operative scheme of investigation into atmospheric pollution and the Smoke/Sulphur Dioxide apparatus was set up and daily measurements taken from 1st July 1963.

The Council do not possess a Reflectometer and we are grateful to Mr. J. Jones, Chief Public Health Inspector to the Borough of Lincoln whose staff make the necessary readings. We are also indebted to Mr. R. Ackroyd B.Sc. (Hons.Chem) of the Spalding Grammar School, who does the laboratory work.

Although it may be early to comment on the results obtained, it would seem that the atmosphere in Spalding compares favourably with towns of similar industry and population and that most pollution might be attributed to the domestic firegrate in winter.

5. Novels and Dwellings

The Council decided on the policy of reducing the number of Council owned caravan sites from four to two. The caravan sites at Grange Bank and Wray Lane will be retained, but the Liberty and Joyce Road sites will be run down and made available for traditional Council housing development.

This is a very welcome step forward, as although these caravan dwellings have performed a very useful transitional housing stop gap, they can in no way be regarded as suitable substitutes for permanent housing.

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 estimated cost of £10,000. It nevertheless serves a useful purpose in providing accommodation for casual labouring classes who frequent this area during certain seasons.

7. Atmospheric Pollution

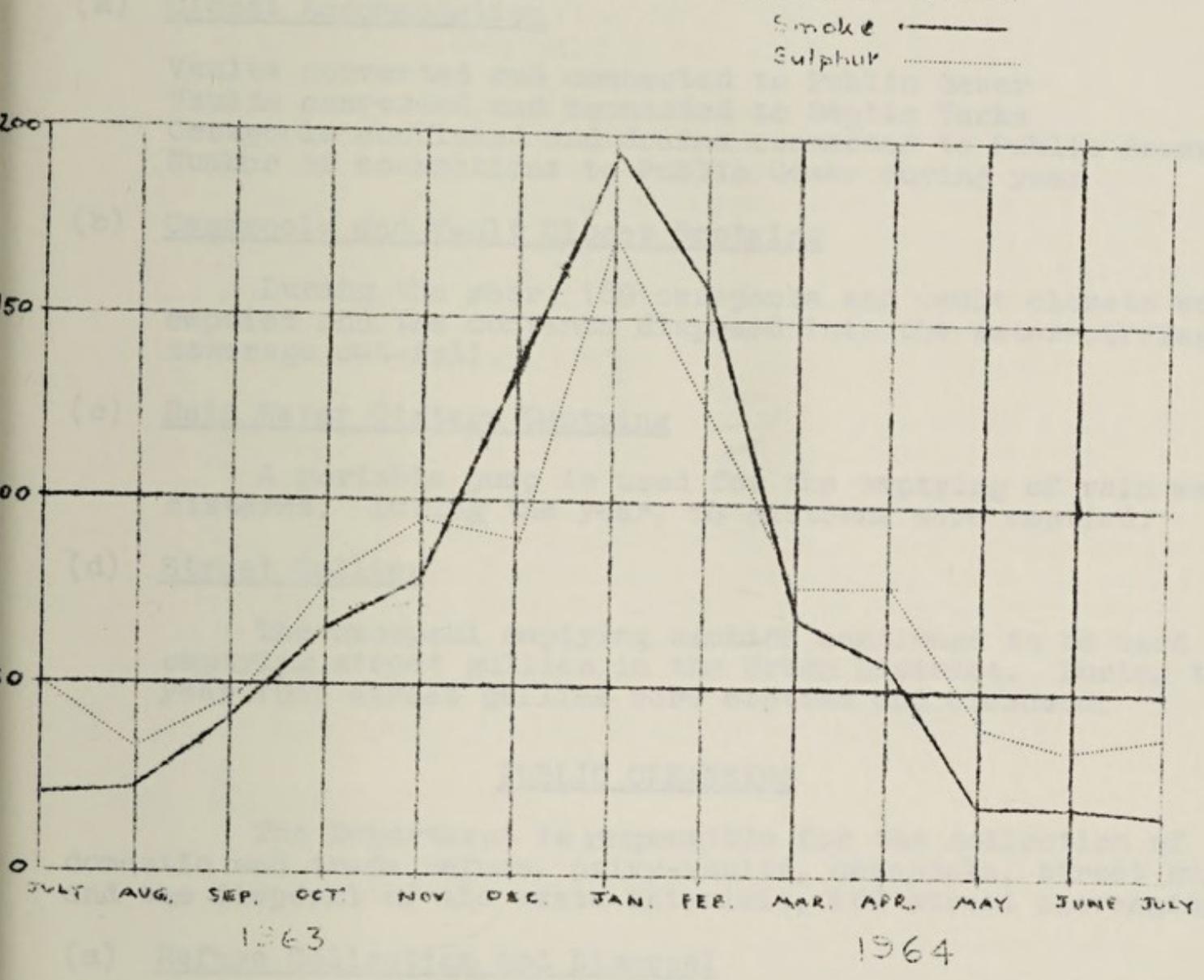
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Although it may be early to comment on the results obtained, it would seem that the atmosphere in Spalding compares favourably with towns of similar industry and population and that most pollution might be attributed to the domestic firegrate in winter.

AIR POLLUTION

Average Daily Concentrations of Smoke & Sulphur
in micrograms per cubic metre.

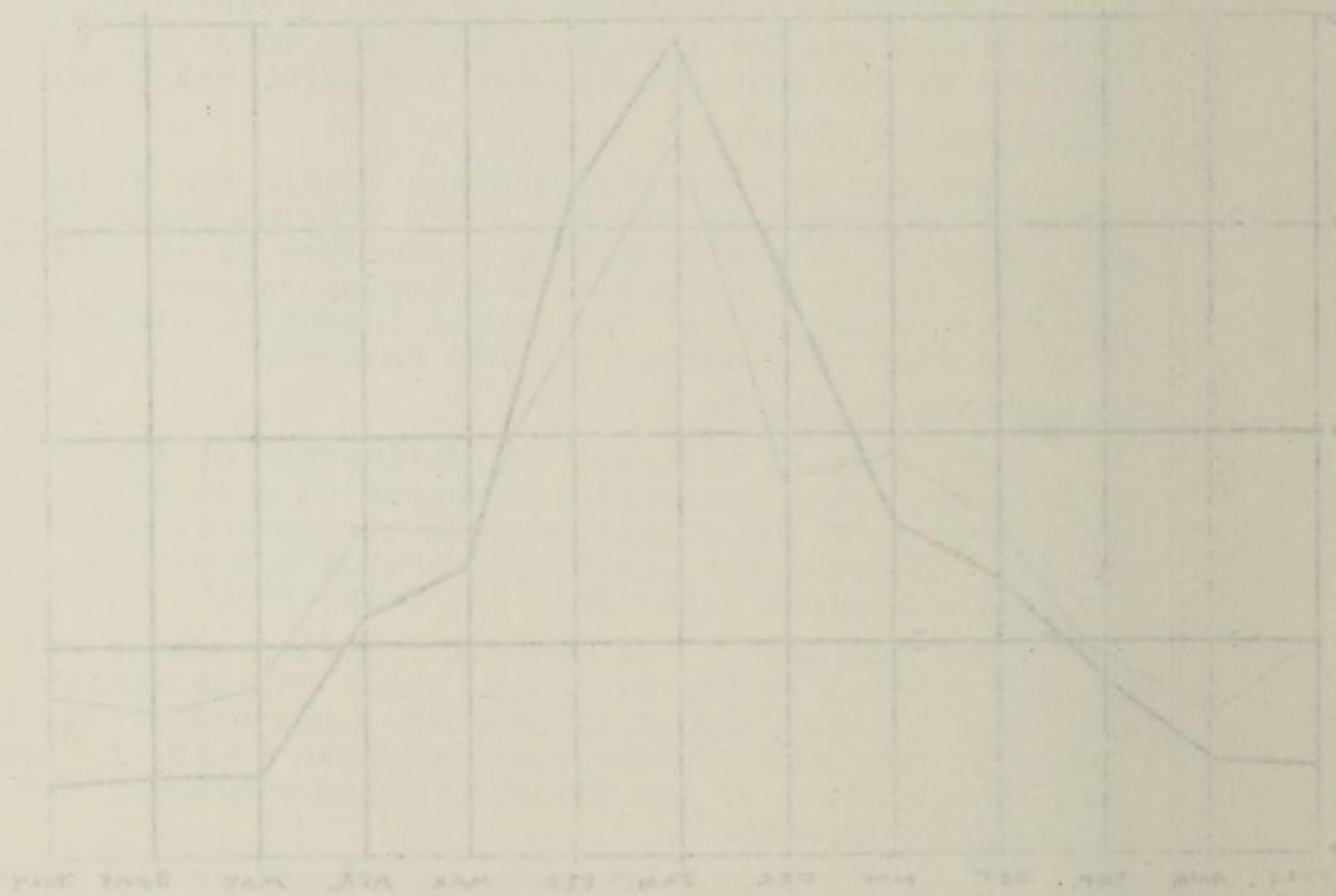


AIR POLLUTION

Average Daily Concentrations of Sulfur Dioxide

in micrograms per cubic meter

————— Sulfur Dioxide
 ————— Particulates



1954

1964

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	2
Vaults converted and connected to Septic Tanks	3
Cesspools abolished and drains connected to Public Sewer	3
Number of connections to Public Sewer during year	74

(b) Cesspools and Vault Closet Emptying

During the year, 189 cesspools and vault closets were emptied and the contents disposed into the water-carriage sewerage out-fall.

(c) Rain Water Cistern Emptying

A portable pump is used for the emptying of rain water cisterns. During the year, 14 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 1051 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 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.

Since incineration of refuse was discontinued, disposal has been by tipping into pits. While the tip at Baxter's pit was being filled up, the Council had negotiated for the use of a large pit in the neighbouring Rural District at Bertie Fen, and tipping started there in May, 1963.

SEWERAGE AND WASTE

Sewerage and waste disposal arrangements are adequate for the District.

During the year the undermentioned work was carried out:-

(a) Closet Accommodation

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

(b) Cesspools and Vault Closet Emptying

During the year, 189 cesspools and vault closets were emptied and the contents disposed into the water-carriage sewerage out-fall.

(c) Rain Water Cistern Emptying

A portable pump is used for the emptying of rain water cisterns. During the year, 14 cisterns were emptied.

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Since inauguration of refuse was discontinued, disposal has been by tipping into pits. While the tip at Baxter's pit was being filled up, the Council had negotiated for the use of a large pit in the neighbouring Rural District at Bertie Fen, and tipping started there in May, 1923.

The pit was full of water and it was not thought to be practicable to pump it away prior to tipping, owing to the high level of water table in the area.

After a few weeks of tipping, the water became deoxygenated and foul, and complaints of smell and fly nuisance were received from the residents of the very small number of dwellings near the pit. The local press gave front page publicity to the matter, and the neighbouring Spalding Rural District Council was placed in the awkward position of having to take note of alleged nuisance committed by this Council. On August 7th, representatives of the two Councils met to consider the question of measures that might be taken to mitigate any nuisance, and agreement was reached as to what should be done, including re-oxygenation of the water, control of flies, and use of odour-masking sprays. The guidance of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was sought, and a Ministry Inspector visited the tip and made further suggestions of measures that might be taken.

There is no question that this council's tip at Bertie Fen differs in any material way from other "tipping into water" sites run by neighbouring authorities except for the fact that a very few dwellings are in its vicinity. Throughout the country, the really isolated, highly suitable pits are rapidly being used up, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to dispose of refuse by this relatively inexpensive method. For the future, there appears to be two alternatives - disposal by a destructor or incinerator, or haulage in super-freighters to relatively distant controlled tipping sites.

(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.

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Details are given below of the values of salvage sold during the financial year ending 31st March, 1964:-

<u>Materials</u>	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	3670	5.	11.
Metals	3	0.	0.
Rags and String	38	14.	0.
Total	<u>£3711</u>	<u>19.</u>	<u>11.</u>

This sum represents the product of a 1.4d. rate.

OPEN-AIR SWIMMING POOL

During the 1963 Season 28042 bathers visited the pool, a decrease of 107 on the previous season. Of the total, 7167 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

As many as possible food premises were inspected during the year. Routine duties prevented inspection of many more premises. No statutory action was taken, but improvements in equipment and hygiene practices continued.

2. Stalls

The food stalls on the open market were visited on market days to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Hand washing facilities complete with hot and cold water have been made available by the Council for all stall holders.

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Hand washing facilities complete with hot and cold water have been made available by the Council for all stall holders.

3. Milk

The Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949-1960 are enforced by the Holland County Council Health Department. See Report on Page 37.

4. Ice Cream

No additional premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice cream.

5. Slaughterhouses

Building delays necessitated a further deferment of the Appointed Day to 1st April, 1964, as the date by which all slaughterhouses must comply with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations. During the year one slaughterhouse ceased to operate.

6. Outworkers

No outworkers are employed in this area in the food industry. Onion peeling is now carried on within the factory premises.

Food Complaints

1. Cheese Rolls

A customer complained of a mould deposit in cheese grated as a filling for bread rolls. The firm was contacted, the storage and preparation methods investigated and improvements suggested. No further complaints have been received.

2. Dirty Milk Bottle

A customer found what appeared to be dirty reddish coloured stains in a bottle containing milk. The sample was submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratory who reported the "Quality of the milk was unimpaired and the staining on the bottle to be iron oxide (rust) which might have arisen in the water supply."

This matter was taken up with the firm concerned, but no conclusive causes were found.

3. Milk

The Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949-1950 are enforced by the Holland County Council Health Department. See Report on Page 37.

4. Ice Cream

No additional premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice cream.

5. Slaughterhouses

Building delays necessitated a further deferment of the Appointed Day to 1st April, 1951, as the date by which all slaughterhouses must comply with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations. During the year one slaughterhouse ceased to operate.

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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 & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	1644	4	12	3632	9663	-
Number inspected	1644	4	12	3632	9663	-
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole Carcasses condemned	2	-	-	-	10	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	138		-	8	462	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	8.52		-	0.22	4.88	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1		-	-	126	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.06		-	-	1.30	-
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases or which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

APPENDIX

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

Horses	Pigs	Sheep & Lambs	Calves	Cows	Cattle excluding Cows	
-	3663	3632	12	4	1644	Number killed (if known)
-	3663	3632	12	4	1644	Number inspected
-						All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis: Whole Carcasses condemned
-	10	-	-	-	2	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned
-	182	8	-	-	138	Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis only
-	4.68	0.22	-	-	8.52	Whole carcasses condemned
-	-	-	-	-	-	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned
-	156	-	-	-	1	Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis
-	1.30	-	-	-	0.06	Cysticercosis: Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned
-	-	-	-	-	7	Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration
-	-	-	-	-	7	Generalised and totally condemned

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

<u>Article Condemned</u>	<u>Disease or condition</u>
Bovine Carcasses and Organs	Dropsy (1) Acute septic pericarditis (1)
Pig Carcasses and Organs	Dropsy (1) Jaundice (1) Septicaemia (3) Acute Pyrexia (1) Septic Pericarditis(1) Acute Emaciation (1) Moribund (2)

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

9 beasts' heads	97 pigs' heads
6 beasts' lungs	129 pigs' lungs
3 beasts' hearts	14 pigs' hearts
118 beasts' livers	292 pigs' livers
3 beasts' spleens	10 pigs' kidneys
1 beast's kidney	2 pigs' hocks
1 beast's tongue	48 pigs' mesenteries
8 sheep's livers	5 pigs, part carcasses.

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:-

- 165 Cans of Meat and Meat Products.
- 127 Canned Hams
- 10 Green Gammons, Backs and Middles.
- 394 Cans, packets and jars of various canned foods.
- 1 Chicken.
- 1550 Packets (3100 lbs.) Frozen Broccoli.
- 30 lbs. Dried Fruit Salad.

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

Articles Condemned

Bovine Carcasses and Organs

Pig Carcasses and Organs

Diseases or condition

- Propag (1)
- Acute septic pericarditis
- Propag (1)
- Jandies (1)
- Septicemia (3)
- Acute Pyrexia (1)
- Septic Pericarditis (1)
- Acute Emaciation (1)
- Moribund (2)

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

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 97 pigs' heads | 9 beasts' heads |
| 129 pigs' lungs | 6 beasts' lungs |
| 14 pigs' hearts | 3 beasts' hearts |
| 292 pigs' livers | 118 beasts' livers |
| 10 pigs' kidneys | 3 beasts' spleens |
| 2 pigs' hocks | 1 beast's kidney |
| 18 pigs' mesenteries | 1 beast's tongue |
| 5 pigs' part carcasses | 6 sheep's livers |

Other Foods Inspection

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

- 165 Cans of Meat and Meat Products.
- 127 Canned Hams
- 10 Green Gannons, Backs and Middles.
- 294 Cans, packets and jars of various canned foods.
- 1 Chicken.
- 1550 Packets (3100 lbs.) Frozen Broccoli.
- 30 lbs. Dried Fruit Salad.

COUNTY FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

Mr. R. Fidling, the County Health Inspector, is also the Food and Drugs Sampling Officer, and I am indebted to him for this report, which refers to work carried out over the whole of the County of Holland.

FOOD

During the year 320 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst and an additional 102 samples of milk were examined by County Health Department Staff.

The number of samples reported as showing some irregularity was 7.8% of the total samples, compared with only 2% unsatisfactory in the previous year.

The apparent increase in unsatisfactory samples is to a large extent accounted for by the inclusion of a series of duplicated samples of the same unsatisfactory commodities and also of some labelling irregularities.

The 190 formal and 130 informal samples submitted to the Public Analyst covered a very wide range, including raw fruit, sweets, beer, mineral water and spirits, as well as most common foods, and household medicines.

Unsatisfactory Samples

1. Orange Drink

The wording on the cap claimed the presence of 3 mgms. Vitamin C per fluid ounce. The Analyst reported the sample as being deficient in this vitamin. There appears to be some divergence of opinion as to the rate of deterioration of Vitamin C in opened samples of this commodity. The firm was contacted and any reference to Vitamin C was omitted in further supplies offered for sale.

2. Rose Hip Syrup and Orange

Reported deficient in Vitamin C. Correspondence with the manufacturers showed this commodity had ceased to be manufactured 7½ years ago, and that all known stocks had been withdrawn from sale. The firm arranged to pick up any more old stock still held by the vendor.

3. Potted Meat

Contained 3.5% Starch content, and should therefore be called Meat Paste. When revisited it was found the designation had in fact been changed.

COUNTY FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

Mr. R. Bidling, the County Health Inspector, is also the Food and Drugs Sampling Officer, and I am indebted to him for this report, which refers to work carried out over the whole of the County of Holland.

FOOD

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The number of samples reported as showing some irregularity was 7.8% of the total samples, compared with only 2% unsatisfactory in the previous year.

The apparent increase in unsatisfactory samples is to a large extent accounted for by the inclusion of a series of duplicated samples of the same unsatisfactory commodities and also of some labelling irregularities.

The 190 formal and 150 informal samples submitted to the Public Analyst covered a very wide range, including raw fruit, sweets, beer, mineral water and aquatics, as well as most common foods, and household medicines.

Unsatisfactory Samples

1. Orange Drink

The wording on the cap claimed the presence of 3 mgms. Vitamin C per fluid ounce. The Analyst reported the sample as being deficient in this vitamin. There appears to be some divergence of opinion as to the rate of deterioration of Vitamin C in opened samples of this commodity. The firm was contacted and any reference to Vitamin C was omitted in further supplies offered for sale.

2. Rose Hip Syrup and Orange

Reported deficient in Vitamin C. Correspondence with the manufacturers showed this commodity had ceased to be manufactured 1/2 years ago, and that all known stocks had been withdrawn from sale. The firm arranged to pick up any more old stock still held by the vendor.

3. Fotted Meat

Contained 3.2% Starch content, and should therefore be called Meat Paste. When revisited it was found the designation had in fact been changed.

4. Can of Danish Cream.

This can had the proper proportion of fat, but it was found to be soured and discoloured. The Local Authority was notified so that they could examine any other stocks held by the vendor.

5. Minced Beef with Onions and Gravy

Had a meat content of 36%. The Analyst considers 45% meat would be reasonable.

6. Casserole Steak and Gravy

Meat content 62.5%. The Analyst considers 75% should be the minimum amount.

7. Chopped Ham and Pork

Six samples of these products canned in the Countries of Holland and Denmark were reported to show deficiencies ranging from 4.2% to 12.5%. The Analysts opinion is based on the recommendations of the Food Standards Committee report on Canned Meat. These recommendations have not as yet become Law and therefore remain as simply recommendations. Firms contacted indicated that while prepared to comply with Statutory Regulations they did not consider Recommendations as having legal standing. The matter was reported to the Ministry of Food and emphasis was placed on the necessity for having proper Regulations to control these products. In the meantime the Sampling Officer was advised that only in instances of gross deficiency would it be reasonable to take prosecutions in these cases.

8. Whole Uncooked Pheasant

Taken in connection with the Lead in Food Regulations. A peculiar anomaly seems bound to arise in the enforcement of the Regulations because of the following factors:-

- (a) Shot Whole Game:- Owing to technical difficulties of sampling making it impracticable to take Formal Samples of shot game carcasses, it is improbable that such samples will be taken, with the result that carcasses containing large amounts of lead will continue to be sold in spite of the regulations.
- (b) On the other hand, products manufactured from the minced up flesh of the carcasses, can be easily sampled, and the actual amount of lead will be present in the finished product is so uncertain, that manufacturers are being forced to cease manufacture for fear of prosecution.

4. Can of Danish Cream.

This can had the proper proportion of fat, but it was found to be soured and discoloured. The Local Authority was notified so that they could examine any other stocks held by the vendor.

5. Mixed Meat with Onions and Gravy

Had a meat content of 38%. The Analyst considers 45% meat would be reasonable.

6. Casseroles Steak and Gravy

Meat content 62.5%. The Analyst considers 75% should be the minimum amount.

7. Chopped Ham and Pork

Six samples of these products canned in the countries of Holland and Denmark were reported to show deficiencies ranging from 1.5% to 12.5%. The Analyst's opinion is based on the recommendations of the Food Standards Committee report on Canned Meat. These recommendations have not as yet become law and therefore remain as simply recommendations. Firms contacted indicated that while prepared to comply with Statutory Regulations they did not consider recommendations as having legal standing. The matter was reported to the Ministry of Food and emphasis was placed on the necessity for having proper regulations to control these products. In the meantime the Sampling Officer was advised that only in instances of gross deficiency would it be reasonable to take prosecutions in these cases.

8. Whole Uncooked Pheasant

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(a) Shot Whole Game:- Owing to technical difficulties of sampling making it impracticable to take formal samples of shot game carcasses, it is probable that such samples will be taken with the result that carcasses containing large amounts of lead will continue to be sold in spite of the regulations.

(b) On the other hand, products manufactured from the minced up flesh of the carcasses, can be easily sampled and the actual amount of lead will be present in the finished product is so uncertain, that manufacturers are being forced to cease manufacture for fear of prosecution.

The spread of minute particles of lead derived from lead shot are sometimes very widely dispersed in a carcass and in the pheasant under investigation the lead content of different portions varied from nil. to 42 parts per million, with an average of 3 parts per million. The Analyst reported this as excessive lead content in relation to the Lead in Food Regulations.

9. Butter

Small excess of water, i.e. 0.6%. Firm warned.

Complaint Samples

1. Orange Drink with Odour of Paraffin

Vendor apparently thawed several bottles of this drink near a paraffin heater, after they had frozen during the very severe frost. The caps of the bottles had been loosened to prevent bursting and some caps had fallen off the bottles. Vendor was given a warning and undertook to use an electric fire instead of the paraffin burner in the food store.

2. Plain Flour

Complainant said the flour bubbled and was difficult to mix with water. Complaint not justified.

3. Slug in bottle of Sterilized Milk.

There was a possible doubt as to whether the slug was present in the bottle when it was delivered to the customer, since the customer admitted the bottle had been left open for some time before the slug was discovered.

4. Object in Irish Stew

Complainant considered an object in the stew was a portion of a mouse. Examination proved the object to be Beef Gristle.

5. Ground Almonds

Complaint of excessive saltiness, analysis showed the complaint to be not justified.

6. Milk Bottle

Minute black specks fused in the glass of the bottle interior. The Analyst was of opinion the specks were derived from firework combustion. The bottle had apparently been washed prior to filling with milk as no debris was found in the milk. The vendor was warned.

The spread of minute particles of lead derived from lead shot are sometimes very widely dispersed in a carcass and in the present under investigation the lead content of different portions varied from 11. to 42 parts per million with an average of 25 parts per million. The Analyst reported this as excessive lead content in relation to the lead in Food Regulations.

9. Butter

Small excess of water, i.e. 0.6%. Firm warned.

Complaint Samples

1. Orange Drink with Odour of Paraffin

Vendor apparently thawed several bottles of this drink near a paraffin heater, after they had frozen during the very severe frost. The caps of the bottles had been loosened to prevent bursting and some caps had fallen off the bottles. Vendor was given a warning and undertook to use an electric fire instead of the paraffin burner in the food store.

2. Plain Flour

Complainant said the flour bubbled and was difficult to mix with water. Complaint not justified.

3. Sing in bottle of Sterilised Milk

There was a possible doubt as to whether the sing was present in the bottle when it was delivered to the customer, since the customer admitted the bottle had been left opened for some time before the sing was discovered.

4. Object in Irish Stew

Complainant considered an object in the stew was a portion of a mouse. Examination proved the object to be beef Gristle.

5. Grown Almonds

Complaint of excessive saltiness, analysis showed the complaint to be not justified.

6. Milk Bottle

Minute black specks found in the glass of the bottle interior. The Analyst was of opinion the specks were derived from firework combustion. The bottle had apparently been washed prior to filling with milk as no debris was found in the milk. The vendor was warned.

Prosecutions for Food and Drugs Offences

1. Fly in Sausage

Case dismissed on the grounds that it had not been established beyond all reasonable doubt that the fly was in the sausage at the time of sale to the customer.

2. Whisky

Adulterated, 16% deficient in Proof Spirit.
Fined £20 and £3 5s. 0d. costs.

3. Curried Chicken and Mushroom

Deficient in Meat content 68%.
Fined £15 and £3 5s. 0d. costs.

4. Curried Chicken and Mushroom

Deficient in Meat content 56.5%.
Fined £1.5 and £3 5s. 0d. costs.

Merchandise Marks Act Offences

Failure to indicate to the customer that the goods were imported products:-

(a)	Canary Tomatoes	-	Fined £1
(b)	Dutch Tomatoes	-	Fined £1
(3)	Tasmanian Apples	-	Fined £1

Labelling Irregularities

Ready Mix Ice Cream Powder, Pernivit Tablets, Tyrocane Lozenges, Cod Liver Oil capsules.

Exception was taken in respect of the presentation or omission of information given on the package labels. The firms were contacted and will bear the matter in mind when new labels are obtained.

MILK

Composition

The general standard of compositional quality of milk retailed in this area remains good. 98 samples of ordinary milk, and 25 samples of "Channel Island" milk were found to conform to the legal standards of Milk Fat and non-fatty solids percentages.

Prosecutions for Food and Drug Offences

Ty in Sausage

Case dismissed on the grounds that it had not been established beyond all reasonable doubt that the Ty was in the sausage at the time of sale to the customer.

Whisky

Adulterated, 16% deficient in Proof Spirit.
Fined £20 and £3 5s. 0d. costs.

Curried Chicken and Mushroom

Deficient in Meat content 68%.
Fined £15 and £3 5s. 0d. costs.

Curried Chicken and Mushroom

Deficient in Meat content 56.5%.
Fined £15 and £3 5s. 0d. costs.

Merchandise Marks Act Offences

Failure to indicate to the customer that the goods were imported products:-

- (a) Canary Tomatoes - Fined £1
- (b) Dutch Tomatoes - Fined £1
- (c) Tasmanian Apples - Fined £1

Labelling Requirements

Ready Mix Ice Cream Powder, Permivit Tablets, Tyrocane
Loseenges, Cod Liver Oil capsules.

Exception was taken in respect of the presentation or omission of information given on the package labels. The firms were contacted and will bear the matter in mind when new labels are obtained.

MILK

Composition

The general standard of compositional quality of milk retailed in this area remains good. 28 samples of ordinary milk, and 25 samples of "Channel Island" milk were found to conform to the legal standards of Milk Fat and non-fat solids percentages.

Only two samples of milk were reported by the analyst as being unsatisfactory. Both cases were capable of being rectified by the application of suitable methods to ensure proper mixing of the milk prior to bottling.

1. 2.5% Milk Fat deficient. The producer retailers premises were visited and 'Appeal to Cow' Samples taken. These tests showed that while a few cows produced low milk fats, others provided high milk fat so that with proper bulking of the whole supply prior to bottling, the whole milk as supplied to the public could be up to the approved standard. The producer was advised on this matter and subsequent samples were satisfactory.
2. 9% deficient in milk fat. Another sample taken at the same time was perfectly satisfactory and investigation suggested the deficiency was due to inadequate agitation of the milk while in the bulk tank awaiting bottling. Advice was given and further samples were satisfactory.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The milk pasteurising premises and 144 Milk Dealers are licensed by the County Council. Visits are made to milk premises by the County Health Inspector and samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln, for tests as to the adequacy of Heat Treatment and the Keeping Quality for the milk are made. Inspections of the Processing Plants, Heat recorders and thermometers are made and checks carried out on the cleanliness of bottles and churns. Milk sample failures are investigated and re-sampling carried out.

The following are the numbers and types of milk samples taken together with samples that failed the appropriate test.

Type of Sample	No. of Samples	Failed Keeping Quality Test	Failed Heat Treatment Test
Pasteurised	284	4	1
Pasteurised T.T.	182	1	-
Sterilised	35	-	-
Raw T.T.	35	-	-
Totals	535	5	1

Biological Milk Samples

17 samples of Raw Milk being retailed were submitted for tests for Tubercle Bacilli and Brucella Abortus. All were negative.

Only two samples of milk were reported by the analyst as being unsatisfactory. Both cases were cases of being rectified by the application of suitable methods to ensure proper mixing of the milk prior to bottling.

1. 2-24 Milk Fat deficient. The producer retailer premises were visited and 'Appeal to Cow' Samples taken. These tests showed that while a few cows produced low milk fat, others provided high milk fat so that with proper blending of the whole supply prior to bottling, the whole milk as supplied to the public could be up to the approved standard. The producer was advised on this matter and subsequent samples were satisfactory.
2. 24 deficient in milk fat. Another sample taken at the same time was perfectly satisfactory and investigation suggested the deficiency was due to inadequate agitation of the milk while in the bulk tank awaiting bottling. Advice was given and further samples were satisfactory.

The Milk (Special Destination) Regulations, 1960

The milk pasteurizing premises and Milk Dealers are licensed by the County Council. Visits are made to milk premises by the County Health Inspector and samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln, for tests as to the adequacy of Heat Treatment and the Keeping Quality for the milk are made. Inspections of the Processing Plants, Heat exchangers and thermometers are made and checks carried out on the cleanliness of bottles and churns. Milk samples failures are investigated and re-sampling carried out.

The following are the numbers and types of milk samples taken together with samples that failed the appropriate test.

Type of Sample	No. of Samples	Failed Keeping Quality Test	Failed Heat Treatment Test
Pasteurised	284	4	1
Pasteurised T.T.	182	1	-
Sterilised	35	-	-
Raw T.T.	35	-	-
Totals	535	5	1

Biological Milk Samples

17 samples of Raw Milk being retailed were submitted for tests for Tubercle Bacilli and Brucella Abortus. All were negative.

Rodent Destruction

Since 1960, this Council has not had the services of a full-time rodent operator, and the number of inspections carried out has fallen each successive year. The work is at present undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors or by workmen from the Surveyor's Depot, and is largely confined to investigation of complaints. Surveys of blocks of premises are not being carried out as often as could be wished, owing to the lack of staff time; and revisits after treatment tend to be insufficient.

While every effort is made to investigate complaints promptly, and arrange eradicated treatment, this does not constitute a complete rodent destruction service, as the Department is virtually ignoring all infestations that do not give rise to complaints.

In my opinion, this Urban District requires the services of a workman who will be able to devote at least half his time to rodent destruction.

Rodent Destruction

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In my opinion, the Urban District requires the services of a workman who will be able to devote at least half his time to rodent destruction.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1963

	Type of Property				(5) Agricul- tural
	Non-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	14	4994	1081	6089	Dwellings 178
II. Number of properties in- spected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	Nil	38	2	40	1
(b) Survey under the Act	6	28	Nil	34	Nil
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-	-
III. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	32	148	2	182	10
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Section II) which were found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats { Major	Nil	-	-	1	1
(a) Rats { Minor	6	58	2	66	1
(b) Mice { Major	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice { Minor	-	2	-	2	-
V. Number of infested pro- perties (in Section IV) treated by the L.A. (Fig- ures should NOT exceed those given at Sec. IV)	6	62	2	70	1

PREVENTION OF MURDER BY TESTS ACT, 1963
Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1963

District	Type of Property				Number of properties in Local Authority's District
	Non-Agricultural			Local Authority	
	(1) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(2) All other (including Business Premises)	(3) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)		
178	14	100	608	114	Number of properties inspected as a result of: (a) Notification (b) Survey under the Act (c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)
1	1	2	40	42	Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available)
1	1	1	34	36	Number of properties inspected (in Section II) which were found to be infested by:-
-	-	-	-	-	(a) Major
-	-	-	-	-	(b) Minor
-	-	-	-	-	(c) Major
-	-	-	-	-	(d) Minor
1	1	2	70	74	Number of infested properties (in Section IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sec. IV)

	Type of Property				(5) Agricul- tural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
VI. Total treatments carried out - including retreatments (To be completed only if figures are readily available).	9	66	2	77	2
VII. Number of notices served under Sec. 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 S.4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.			4		

(2) Age and Sex	Type of Property				Total treatments awarded out - including retreat- ments (To be completed only if figures are readily available).
	Non-Industrial				
	(4) Total of Cof. & (1) (2) & (3)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(2) Living houses (the General Houses)	(1) Local Author- ity	
	77	2	62	2	VI. Total treatments awarded out - including retreat- ments (To be completed only if figures are readily available).
	-	-	-	-	VII. Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act: (a) Treatment
	-	-	-	-	(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proving)
	-	-	-	-	VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under S.4 of the Act.
	-	-	-	-	IX. Legal Proceedings
	-	1	-	-	X. Number of blocks control orders served out.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of
the Year 1963 for the Urban District of Spalding in the
County of Holland (Lincs.)

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of:		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authorities.	4	1	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Authority.	99	30	2	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	10	5	Nil	Nil
Total	113	36	2	Nil

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of
the Year 1938 for the Urban District of Spalding in the
County of Holland (Lancs.)

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of:		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Compulsory Procedures (5)
(A) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authorities.	4	1	Nil	Nil
(B) Factories not included in (A) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Authority.	22	30	2	Nil
(C) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	10	2	Nil	Nil
Total	36	33	2	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector By H.M. Inspector (4) (5)		
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	2	3	Nil	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	Nil	1	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	5	6	Nil	2	Nil

3. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Number of cases in which prosecution were instituted (5)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Particulars (1)
	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (3)	Found Remedied (2)	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Want of cleanliness (2.1)
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Overcrowding (2.2)
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Unreasonable temperature (2.3)
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Inadequate ventilation (2.4)
Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Ineffective drainage of floors (2.5)
Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Sanitary conveniences (2.7):-
Nil	Nil	Nil	1	(a) Inefficient
Nil	1	Nil	2	(b) Unsanitary or defective
Nil	1	Nil	1	(c) Not separate for sexes
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)
Nil	2	Nil	2	Total

PART III OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

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

Pet Animals Act, 1951

One pet shop was relicensed during the year.

ART III OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	No. of Processions for failure to supply lists	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c) (2)	Nature of work	Notices Served
(2)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(5)
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Hearing Approval	NIL
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Fun Plotting	NIL

Pet Animals Act, 1921

One pet shop was relicensed during the year.

