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Contributors

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REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1913,

PRESENTED TO THE

SPILSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL,

BY

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SPILSBY :

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1914.

APPENDIX.

RAINFALL FOR 1913.

Month.	No. of days on which '01 or more fell.	Amount in inches.	Average for last 38 years.
January	17	2·88	2·04
February	9	·63	1·95
March	16	2·15	1·92
April	16	1·75	1·75
May.....	12	1·85	2·06
June	8	·66	2·00
July.....	7	·87	2·68
August	8	·74	3·00
September	11	2·71	2·52
October	12	5·20	3·47
November	15	1·75	2·73
December	9	·71	2·67
	—	—	
Total	140	21·91	
	—	—	

TO THE
Spilsby Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

As your Medical Officer of Health I beg to lay before you my report on the health and sanitary condition of the district for the year ending December 31st, 1913.

The Spilsby Rural Sanitary District is situated in the East of the County, and is bounded on the North by the Louth Rural and the Alford Urban Districts, on the East by the North Sea and the Skegness Urban District, on the West by the Horncastle Rural District, and on the South by the Boston and Sibsey Rural Districts. It consists of 66 parishes and covers an area of 128,211 acres, and has a population estimated to the middle of 1913 of 21,188. There are 5,228 inhabited houses. The inhabitants are engaged principally in agricultural pursuits. The physical features of the district vary considerably: one part being undulating wold; another, which borders on the sea, is fertile marsh; while a third is reclaimed fen.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER.—Twenty-two notifications have been received during the year. In February there was a very mild epidemic in Ingoldmells, and eight notifications were received: but on visiting the village, other suspicious cases of illness were found amongst the children, and it was therefore thought better to recommend the closing of the school for a month. No further case occurred. The remaining notifications were from six different villages, the disease in no instance spreading beyond the inmates of the house in which it originated. On recovery of the patient, the infected rooms were stoved, and, if the child had been attending a public elementary school, a certificate was sent to the Head Teacher before the pupil was allowed to return.

DIPHTHERIA.—Only eight notifications have been received, and they all refer to isolated cases in widely different parts of the district. One of the patients was in lodgings at Winthorpe, and was removed to the isolation hospital at Skegness. Antitoxin was supplied to all the patients, and bacteriological examination of the throat was undertaken. No child was allowed to return to school until the throat was declared free of infection, and the house had been stoved. No case proved fatal.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Two notifications have been received, both in the month of September; one from Orby and the other from Spilsby. The origin of the first case was obscure, but the second was probably caused by polluted drinking water.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—One case was notified from Firsby, the cause of the complaint being due to uncleanness and want of ordinary sanitary precautions. The patient unfortunately died.

ERYSIPELAS.—Four cases were notified. They were all isolated and for the most part mild in character, and all recovered.

TUBERCULOSIS.—In 1908 all Poor Law persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption) had to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the District in which they resided. In 1912 the notification was extended to all persons whether paupers or not, and in 1913 the notifications were to include not only the pulmonary types of the disease but also all cases of illness due to tubercle, whatever the position in the body the disease might be. During 1913 I have received 40 notifications of Tubercular diseases, 29 of them being pulmonary, and 11 the origin of the disease being in other parts of the body otherwise than the lungs. Disinfectants and spittoons are supplied by your Council. After a fatal termination the house is disinfected by your

Officials. The County is still without a Sanatorium of its own for the institutional treatment of Consumption, but persons receiving benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1911, are, if considered advisable, sent to Sanatoria in other Counties, where arrangements have been made for their admission. Shelters are provided and placed in the garden for some who are unsuitable for sanatorium treatment or who have already spent some time in a Sanatorium. The provision of dispensaries in different parts of the County where tuberculin or other treatment can be carried out is nearing completion, and a scheme of nursing in connection with the Lincolnshire Nursing Association is to be carried out.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—This disease was only made notifiable on September 1st, 1912, and on October 2nd, 1913, I received notice that a child, aged 9, was ill with the disease at Ingoldmells. The child was ill for a long time, but eventually recovered, and although there were other children in the cottage no spread took place.

The number of notifications received during 1913 was 38, being the smallest ever received, and 48 below the average of the last 10 years. A copy of these notifications has been sent each week to the Local Government Board and to the County Council. Their distribution under their several headings will be seen in the following table:—

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric or Ty- phoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Total.
1904		42	18			6					11		77
1905		71	16			9			1		10		110
1906		70	31			7			1		10		119
1907		63	19								6		88
1908		40	8			6					3		57
1909		64	18			2					7		91
1910		40	33			5					10		88
1911		36	23			8					11		78
1912		34	27			5			1		8		75
1913		22	8			2			1	1	4		38

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Information is obtained of the occurrence of non-notifiable infectious diseases by receiving from the County Medical Officer of Health a copy of a return sent to him by all Head Teachers of Elementary Schools notifying the existence of an infectious disease amongst the pupils. In this way Measles was reported to me in January as occurring amongst children attending the schools at Winthorpe and Burgh, and in the first-named school the attendance being reduced below 50%, the school was closed by order of the School Medical Officer for three weeks. In February cases occurred at Willoughby and Sloothby, the latter school being closed by the School Medical Officer for fourteen days. In April there were cases at Sutton, and in July at Thorpe. One child died at Sloothby, aged 5 months.

CHICKEN POX.—In January this disease occurred at Friskney, East Kirkby, and Miningsby, and so reduced the attendance at the last school that it was thought advisable by the School Medical Officer, on educational grounds, to close the school for a fortnight. In February there was an extensive outbreak at Markby, and the school was closed for a fortnight. In November a few cases occurred at Enderby.

WHOOPING COUGH.—In May this disease was reported from Little Steeping, and in October from Wainfleet, New Leake, and Langton. The school in the latter parish was closed by the School Medical Officer from Nov. 3rd to Nov. 17th. Four children died from this disease during the year.

COUNTY LABORATORY.

A County Laboratory, for the detection of suspected Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, and Tuberculosis, was established in Lincoln, on January 1st, 1912, under the superintendence of Dr. Ashleigh Glegg, County Medical Officer of Health, and continues to do good work and to be of great assistance to the Medical Officers of Health. During 1912, 533 specimens were examined.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The wooden isolation hospital, situated in the Workhouse Grounds, Hundleby, has been thoroughly cleansed: the walls having been distempered, the remainder of the woodwork painted, and the roof spouted. It has not been opened during the year. It was not found necessary to open the Cottage at Sutton. One patient from Winthorpe, who was suffering from Diphtheria, was removed to the isolation hospital at Skegness. No further steps have been taken to combine districts together for the purpose of having one isolation hospital for a large area as recommended by the County Medical Officer of Health in his report for 1911.

WATER SUPPLY.

The parishes that have a system of public water supply are: Spilsby with Hundleby, Sutton-on-Sea, and Wainfleet All Saints. A part of Winthorpe is supplied with water from the mains of the Skegness Urban District Council as also are some houses in Burgh and Welton. A few houses in West Fen are supplied from the mains of the Boston Waterworks Co. The total number of premises connected with these supplies is approximately 428, being distributed as follows:—Spilsby 52, Hundleby 11, Sutton-on-Sea 147, Wainfleet All Saints 146, Winthorpe 59, Burgh 7, Welton 2, and West Fen 4. It is estimated that 81 new connections have been made during the last year. The Bethlem Hospital estate at Wainfleet St. Mary and one or two other properties are supplied from a private reservoir at the Hall, Wainfleet St. Mary, and it is rumoured that this supply is to be extended by the laying of an additional six miles of main as far as Friskney Fen. During the year a private reservoir, having a capacity of 10,000 gallons, has been constructed at Candlesby, and supplies seven houses and four farmsteads with water.

The wold villages are for the most part supplied with spring water from wells, each house having a separate well. The fen villages have to depend principally on rain collected from house roofs into

cisterns, or upon water obtained from dykes with which the fen is intersected. The fen parishes alluded to are: Eastville, Friskney, Midville, New Leake, Thorpe St. Peters, and West Fen.

There are 32 cottages in Alma Place, Spilsby, which are at present supplied with water from wells. At the beginning of September a case of typhoid fever was notified from one of these cottages, and on examination the supply of water was found to be impure. The supplies from the remaining wells in the street were submitted to chemical examination with the same result. Samples were then taken from the well at the North end of the street, and to which the majority of the people were wont to go for their supply, and sent to the Clinical Research Association in London for bacteriological examination as well as chemical. The report from the Association was that "the result of the examinations shewed gross pollution, and the water must be regarded as quite unfit for drinking purposes." Notices have been served on the owners to provide a wholesome, sufficient, and available supply of water, but up to the end of the year these notices have not been complied with.

A house to house inspection was made at St. Michael's Lane, Wainfleet St. Mary, and it was found that the cottages, with one or two exceptions, were badly supplied with drinking water. The

inspection revealed that some of the inhabitants had to fetch water from a distance, and others were using water of a very doubtful character. The water mains from the private supply at Wainfleet Hall, belonging to the Bethlem estate, pass at each end of this lane. Your Council entered into negotiations with the Governors of the Bethlem Hospital for the purpose of providing these cottages with a sufficient and wholesome water supply. These negotiations are still being proceeded with, and it is to be hoped will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

I have analysed 27 samples of drinking water, and the results were that in nine cases the water was classed as good, in five suspicious, and in 13 bad.

MILK SUPPLY.

The whole of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops registered in the district have been inspected, and a general improvement in their condition is maintained. During the year 10 names have been added to the register, and eight have been removed. The defects chiefly found are a more frequent need of limewashing, the stacking of manure in close proximity to the shed, and the drainage from the cowsheds not being properly disposed of. There are 74 cowsheds on the register.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

SPILSBY AND HUNDLEBY.—These parishes have combined for sewerage purposes, the sewage from both parishes being dealt with at the sewage disposal works situated about half-a-mile south-east of Spilsby Railway Station. During the year the drains from 150 houses in these parishes have been connected with the new sewers. In every instance the old drains were taken up and new ones laid. All new drains were tested under hydraulic pressure and were subjected to the mirror test, and 654 visits to the various premises were required for the inspecting and testing of these new drains. Three subsidiary sewers, approximately 138 yards, together with necessary manholes, &c., have been constructed. The old sewer carrying sewage from the Grammar School and adjacent property being only clay-jointed, has been taken up and relaid to straight lines and even gradients and properly jointed with cement. The Disposal Works have claimed a good deal of attention and supervision, entailing 142 visits. The irrigation area has been levelled and a storm weir fixed at the N.E. corner to act as an overflow during times of exceptional storm. A six inch pipe has been laid from this weir and discharges its contents into a ditch. A great improvement has been effected by the insertion of sludge pipes in the detritus tanks and the fixing of deflector plates to the scum boards in the sedimentation

tanks. These plates have practically stopped the egress of humus and colloid matter with the result that little trouble is now experienced in the working of the dosing valve, the working part of which was constantly being clogged by humus matter settling in the valve sump. Sludge pipes have not yet been fixed to the storm tanks, but it is hoped this will be done during 1914.

BURGH.—In November a special report was made to your Council on the present condition of the drainage of Burgh. The report stated that only 70 houses out of 240 discharge their sewage into the tank situated in the field near the Skegness road, from which tank it is pumped on to land. The remaining houses discharge their sewage into open ditches which are periodically cleaned out by your Council. These ditches are at frequent intervals in an offensive condition and injurious to health. The Sanitary Surveyor has been asked by your Council to take levels and prepare a scheme for the better disposal of the sewage of Burgh.

SUTTON-ON-SEA.—Notwithstanding that the date fixed for the completion of the sewerage scheme for Sutton was January 4th, 1913, the Engineers have not given their certificate of the satisfactory completion of the contract, consequently the Council have not yet taken over the scheme as a whole from the Contractor. The geological

difficulties that had to be contended with during the execution of the work no doubt prevented its completion within the stated period, but as the work has apparently been practically finished some months ago, the Contractor having withdrawn his men, it is difficult to understand why this delay should occur. The services of Mr. F. E. Davies, who acted as Clerk of the Works on the sewerage scheme, have been retained in order that the examination of the house drains may be facilitated and the work finished before next season. So far 230 drains have been examined and tested. The drains from 63 houses, which were connected with the old sewer, have been disconnected and joined to the new system. An entirely new scheme of drainage has been laid down on 36 premises.

SCAVENGING AND EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

The removal of night soil and house refuse is carried out by contract under the supervision of your Council in the parishes of Spilsby, Hogsthorpe, Wainfleet, Winthorpe, and Sutton. In the remaining parishes the removal is left to each householder. The pan-closet system is the one in vogue, but there are many privy vaults to be found. These are being altered whenever opportunity occurs. In July the old scavenger at Sutton terminated his contract, and a new one was appointed. There was also some one appointed

locally to supervise, and a great improvement, in the manner in which work is being done, has been effected. The scavenging contracts are:—

Spilsby	....	£100	per annum.
Sutton	....	£86 13s. 4d.	„
Hogsthorpe	....	£22	„
Wainfleet	....	£70	„
Winthorpe	....	£45	„

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There is no public slaughter house in the district, all being privately owned. There are 31 licensed slaughter houses and one registered to which bye-laws apply. There are four others where bye-laws do not apply, viz., one each in Eastville, Skendleby, Thorpe, and Willoughby. They have been inspected, and any defects found have been remedied.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The only common lodging house in the district is at Partney, but the bye-laws do not extend to that village. The place is well conducted, and no complaint has been received.

BAKEHOUSES.

Forty-six have been inspected, and were found for the most part to be kept clean. In seven cases attention was called to the need of more frequent limewashing, and the defect was remedied. There are no underground bakehouses in the district.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no bye-laws with respect to offensive trades. A license has been granted to a horse slaughterer at Cumberworth. There is also a licensed slaughter place at Stickney. The premises of the fellmongers have been inspected. At the beginning of the year a fellmonger at Burgh carried on his business in such a way as to cause a nuisance. Notice was served to abate the nuisance with the result that the business has been discontinued.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

There are 50 elementary schools in the district with a total of 2,866 scholars on the registers. The following schools were closed during the year by the School Medical Officer on account of the attendance having fallen below 50% due to some illness of an infectious nature amongst the pupils: Winthorpe, East Kirkby, Willoughby, Ingoldmells, Langton, and Wainfleet. Ingoldmells school was thoroughly stoved on account of an outbreak of mild Scarlet Fever amongst the scholars.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, 157 inspections have been made. Seven nuisances under the Public Health Act were discovered and were remedied.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

Inspections have been made under the Housing and Town Planning Act with regard to 273 houses. Many of the defects found have been remedied, and four closing orders have been made. The inspections revealed similar conditions to those mentioned in my previous report, and need not be repeated. The total number of inspections and re-inspections under this Act have amounted to 650 during the year.

No. of Houses inspected.	No. considered unfit for human habitation.	No. of representations made with view to a closing order.	No. of closing orders made.	No. of defects remedied without making a closing order.	No. put into a fit state after closing order.
273	4	4	4	259	0

Report of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors for the year 1913 :—

All Inspections made—

No. of premises inspected on complaint	...	...	25
No. of premises inspected in connection with Infectious Diseases	...	...	59
No. of premises inspected under periodical inspection (all classes)	...	...	1123
No. of premises inspected from house to house (Housing Acts)	...	...	273
Total number of inspections and re-inspections	..		2588

All Notices issued—

Cautionary or intimation notices given	...	...	156
Matters remedied as result of intimation	...	...	149
Statutory notices or orders issued	...	...	326
Matters remedied as result of statutory notice	...	...	273
Summonses served	...	...	—
Convictions obtained	...	...	—

WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTOR IN DETAIL.

Dwelling Houses—

No. of representations made to Local Authority ...	3
Houses, premises, &c., cleansed, repaired, &c., without closure	259
Closed as unfit for habitation:	
(a) as result of action under Housing of Working Classes Acts	4
(b) otherwise	—
Re-opened after repairs, alterations, &c.	—
Demolished	—
Any cases of overcrowding?	3
No. of new houses built during the year	45
Any working-class dwellings erected by the S.A.? ...	—

Common Lodging Houses—

No. registered under bye-laws	none
No. of inspections made	} The only lodging house is situated at Partney where the bye-laws are not in force.
No. of contraventions of bye-laws	
No. of contraventions remedied	

Canal Boats used as Dwelling Houses—

No. registered under Acts	} None in the district.
No. of inspections	
No. of contraventions of regulations... ..	
No. of contraventions remedied	

Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, &c.—

No. inspected during year	1
No. of nuisances therefrom abated	—
No. removed from district	—

Bakehouses—

No. in district	46
No. of underground bakehouses	—
No. of inspections	42
Contraventions of Factory Acts	7
Defects remedied	7

Slaughter Houses—

No. on register	...	...	...	...	...	32
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	30
Frequency of inspections	...	...	...	...	yearly	
Contraventions of bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	3

Cowsheds—

No. on register	...	...	...	...	...	74
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	83
Frequency of inspections	...	...	...	...	frequently	
Contraventions of regulations	...	...	...	...	...	23
Contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	...	23
No. of milch cows in district	...	...	...	...	...	387
What arrangements for veterinary inspection of cows?	...	...	...	...	...	none

Dairies and Milkshops—

No. on register	...	...	...	...	...	76
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	85
Frequency of inspections	...	...	...	...	frequently	
Contravention of regulations	...	...	...	...	...	1
Contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1
Any instance of disease attributed to milk during the year?	...	...	...	...	...	no

Unsound Food—

(a) animals seized	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) articles seized	...	...	...	...	...	—
Condemned by Magistrate (a)	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b)	...	...	...	...	...	—
Articles surrendered	...	...	...	...	...	—

Offensive Trades—

No. of premises in district	} No bye-laws in force in district. Premises of all known fell-mongers have been inspected.
No. of inspections	...	...
Contraventions of bye-laws	...	...
Contraventions remedied	...	...

*Water Supply—**Wells—*

New, sunk	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cleansed, repaired	...	...	...	...	...	23
Closed as polluted	...	...	...	...	...	—

Public Supply—

Area supplied	...Spilsby, Hundleby, Sutton-on-Sea, Wainfleet, and part of Winthorpe and Burgh-le-Marsh.					
Percentage of houses supplied	...	...	...	...	...	26%
New supplies provided	...	...	...	...	...	81
Cisterns cleansed, repaired, covered, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	—

Constant supply in each parish, cisterns not required.

No. of samples obtained for analysis :

(a) from wells	...	...	...	...	...	16
(b) from public supply	...	...	...	...	...	1

*Drainage and Sewerage—**Closets—*

No. of houses with privy vaults in district, estimated	...	...	...	...	...	2,750
No. of houses with pail closets in district, estimated	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
No. of pail closets substituted for privy vaults						36
No. of pail closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of houses with water closets in district, estimated	...	...	...	...	...	625
No. of water closets substituted for dry receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	66
No. of water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	27

Drains—

Drains examined, tested, exposed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	388
Drains unstopped, repaired, trapped, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	273
Waste pipes, rain water pipes disconnected, repaired, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	37
New soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed	...	...	...	...	...	76
Existing soil pipes or ventilating shafts repaired	...	...	...	...	...	40
Drains re-constructed	187

Sewers—

New lengths of sewer laid	Five lengths at Spilsby.
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Tanks, Filter Beds, &c.—

Alterations to sewage disposal works	See M. O. H. report.
Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works	—
Complaints as to smells	—

Cesspools—

Cesspools rendered impervious	—
Cesspools emptied, cleansed, &c.	39
Cesspools abolished	66

Disinfection—

School (throughout)	1
Rooms disinfected :	
(a) ordinary infectious disease	27
(b) tuberculosis	31
Rooms stripped and cleansed	—
Articles disinfected or destroyed	No steam disinfectors in district.
(a) ordinary infectious disease	—
(b) tuberculosis	—

House Refuse—

No. of ashpits provided with covers	27
No. uncovered	—
No. of bins substituted for ashpits	175
No. of houses using bins	—
Is refuse removed by householders or by public scavenger?	*
How frequently is refuse removed from each house?	*
No. of complaints of non-removal	48
Method of final disposal	on land
Are existing arrangements for refuse removal satis- factory?	yes

Nuisances reported—

Total No. of nuisances reported during year	866
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Nuisances abated—

Overcrowding	2
Smoke	—
Accumulations of refuse	20
Foul ditches, ponds, and stagnant water	16
Foul pigs and other animals	38
Dampness	104
Yards repaved or repaired	48
Other nuisances	142

* House refuse removed by scavenger—

Spilsby—From 15th July to 15th Sept. twice in every week. From 15th Sept. to 31st March once in every fortnight. From 1st April to 15th July once in every week.

Sutton-on-Sea—Ditto.

Winthorpe—Ditto.

Hogsthorpe—At least once in every month.

Wainfleet All Saints—Ditto.

Bye-laws are in force in Spilsby, Sutton, Burgh, Chapel St. Leonards, Hogsthorpe, Hundleby, Wainfleet, and Winthorpe with regard to New Streets, Cleansing of Footpaths and Pavements, Common Lodging Houses, and Removal of Nuisances. Those with regard to Houses let in Lodgings are in force in Winthorpe, and those with regard to Horses, Ponies, Mules, and Asses, Hackney Carriages, Public Bathing, and Pleasure Boats and Vessels in Chapel St. Leonards, Sutton, and Winthorpe. Entirely new bye-laws, founded on the model bye-laws for rural districts of the Local Government Board, with respect to new buildings are now in force over the whole of the district. They are simpler than the old ones and have removed restrictions with regard to materials and thickness of walls, &c., but they stipulate

that the amount of air space about buildings shall be sufficient to secure a free circulation of air ; that no earth-closet or privy shall be within ten feet of a dwelling house, and thirty feet from any well, spring, or stream of water used or likely to be used for drinking purposes ; that all cesspools shall be fifty feet away from a dwelling house, and sixty feet from a well. Bye-laws with regard to Slaughter Houses are in force in that part of the district which comprises the contributory places of Bolingbroke, Bratoft, Burgh, Chapel St. Leonards, Friskney, Halton, Hogsthorpe, Hundleby, East Kirkby, Mumby, New Leake, Spilsby, Stickford, Stickney, Sutton, Toynton All Saints, Wainfleet All Saints, Wainfleet St. Mary, Welton, and Winthorpe. The Council have now under consideration the adoption of new bye-laws with respect to New Streets for the contributory places of Spilsby, Sutton, Burgh, Chapel, Hogsthorpe, Hundleby, Wainfleet, and Winthorpe.

The following Adoptive Acts are in force in this district :—Public Health Amendment Acts, 1890 and 1907 ; The Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

VITAL STATISTICS.

In 1913 the Births were 457 and the Deaths 273. The Birth-rate was 21·57 per 1,000 population and is slightly below the average of the

last five years. The Death-rate was 12·41, which is also slightly below the average of the last five years.

The Birth-rate in England and Wales in 1913 was 23·9 per 1,000 population, and the Death-rate was 13·7.

Thirty-eight children died under one year of age, giving a mortality rate per 1,000 births of 83·1, being 2·6 below the average of the last five years.

The number of Deaths over 65 was just over half the total number.

The class of Zymotic Diseases contributed 10 to the total list, and these deaths were put down to Measles one, Enteric Fever one, Whooping Cough four, Puerperal Fever one, and Diarrhœa three, and they have already been alluded to. The Death-rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases amounted to ·42. The Death-rate in England and Wales for the same Diseases was

Thirty-seven persons died from Cancer, giving a death-rate per 1,000 of 1·74, and twenty-three from Consumption, giving a death-rate of 1·27.

In December, 1912, the Local Government Board informed your Council that, having considered the report of their Assistant Inspector, Mr. Huddart, after his recent visit to the district, they learn :—“That the demands made upon Mr.

Bolt's time by the performance of the duties of Sanitary Surveyor have prevented him from giving sufficient time to the duties of Inspector of Nuisances. The Board would point out that the Rural District covers an area of over 200 square miles and contains a population of 21,000 living in 66 parishes, and they are convinced that the duties imposed on Mr. Bolt are much heavier than one man can properly perform. The Board therefore requested that the District Council take into consideration the question of making arrangements to secure adequate discharge of the duties of Inspector of Nuisances." The result of this communication was that your Council decided to divide the District into two, having a Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances for each. One Inspector to live at Spilsby the other at Burgh. Mr. Bolt was given the Spilsby District and Mr. Whitworth was appointed for the Burgh District. He commenced duties on Oct. 1.

Since my appointment as your Medical Officer of Health in 1886, sanitary work has increased very much. In addition to the ordinary work of inspecting and reporting on every case of infectious disease, including tuberculosis, and the inspection of any nuisance occurring in the district, the following additions have been made to the work of the sanitary staff:—Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops have been transferred from the Privy Council to the Local Government

Board and thence to the District Council, and entail in this district at least 76 inspections during each year. About 46 Bakehouses and 32 Slaughter Houses have also to be inspected. The Factories and Workshops Act, 1901, entails about 157 inspections; and The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, requires an inspection to be made from time to time with a view to ascertain whether any dwelling house therein is in a state unfit for human habitation. These inspections and re-inspections have averaged 500 for the last two years and the work will take some time yet to complete.

Spilsby with Hundley, Wainfleet and Sutton have had complete systems of sewerage and sewage disposal constructed and these all require frequent supervision. Public water supplies have been provided for Spilsby with Hundley, Wainfleet and Sutton-on-Sea, and for part of Winthorpe and Burgh.

When we consider that on an average there are over 2,500 inspections made every year and that the area to be covered is 200 square miles, it will be easily understood that a good deal of work has to be done by your Officials.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS J. WALKER.

TABLE I.—For Whole District.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Un-corrected Number.	NETT. Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
									Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births		Number.	Rate.
1908	20,850	469	..	22.34	261	12.51	2	..	42	89.3	259	12.42
1909	20,900	472	..	22.58	264	12.63	4	..	37	78.4	260	12.44
1910	20,950	463	..	22.15	274	13.08	4	..	41	88.5	270	12.88
1911	21,027	483	480	22.82	266	12.60	2	17	39	82.3	281	13.36
1912	21,064	454	455	21.60	270	12.81	4	2	41	90.3	268	12.72
1913	21,188	460	457	21.57	266	12.55	9	16	38	83.1	273	12.41

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)—128,211.

Total population at all ages—21,012

Number of inhabited houses—5,228

Average number of persons per house—4.01

At Census of 1911.

TABLE II.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.					TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.						SPILSBY.	ALFORD.	WAINFLEET.	BURGH.	STOCKNEY.		
		Under 1.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65							65 and upwards.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(including Membranous croup)	8	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	22	3	16	1	2	...	...	...	7	12	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	29	...	2	9	13	3	2	2	4	9	7	2	2	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	11	...	2	5	3	1	...	7	2	1	...	1	...	...
Totals	78	4	29	16	21	5	3	16	16	17	23	6	1	...

TABLE III. Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
All causes ...	265	37	5	4	2	9	28	43	137	...
...	9	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	5	...
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	23	...	...	...	...	6	9	6	2	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	37	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	20	...
Rheumatic fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease ...	30	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	22	...
Bronchitis ...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	8	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth ...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	7	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	1
Suicides ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	102	6	2	1	...	1	5	10	77	6
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Totals ...	274	38	6	4	2	10	29	43	142	9

TABLE IV. INFANT MORTALITY Return of Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under one Year.
	16	..	..	1	17	8	3	5	4	37
All Causes. { Certified	1
All Causes. { Uncertified	1
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)
Convulsions
Laryngitis
Bronchitis
Pneumonia (all forms)
Diarrhoea
Enteritis
Gastritis
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation, overlaying Injury at Birth
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformations
Premature Birth
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus
Other Causes
	16	..	..	1	17	8	3	6	4	38

Nett Births in the Year { legitimate { Boys 221 } Total 421
 { Girls 200 }
 { illegitimate { Boys 15 } Total 36
 { Girls 21 } }

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 31.
 { illegitimate infants 7.

Report on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	157	15	
Workplaces			
Total	157	15	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ..	1	1		
Other nuisances	7	7		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	7	7		
Total	15	15		

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshops	102
Bakehouses	47
Total number of workshops on Register ..	149

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901)	Notified by H.M. Inspector	...	...	... 2
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	...	...	2