

**[Report 1946] / Medical Officer of Health, Spilsby R.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Spilsby (England). Rural District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1946

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B Y

D r . C . S . E . W R I G H T , M . B . , B o H . , D . P . H .

M e d i c a l   O f f i c e r   o f   H e a l t h .

August, 1946.



SPILSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT FOR 1946.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Spilsby Rural District for the year ending 31st December, 1946.

I am pleased to be able to report once again that the general health of the people of the District has been uniformly good.

1946 the first full year since the conclusion of hostilities was a most difficult one for the feeding of this country as with the rest of Europe, a difficulty which was accentuated by the disastrous harvest. The severe rationing of wartime continued throughout the year with the addition for the first time in the history of this country of the rationing of bread. Our careful balanced rations are dull, monotonous and uninteresting, but I am happy to say there is no evidence to suggest that the vitality or physical condition of the people has in any way <sup>been</sup> impaired by them. Whilst in the rural area the fresh fruit and vegetables most people have been able to obtain are a most welcome boon, it will certainly be a great moral and physical stimulus to all when the amount and variety of the rations can be considerably increased. Many of the schools in the district are now equipped with canteens enabling the children, whose parents wish it, to have a good hot meal at a very cheap rate. Undoubtedly many children get a much better dinner in this way and it has been of great benefit to their physical health and also to their work at school. I have visited many of these schools at meal times and in most cases have been well pleased with the food that is provided and the quality of the cooking.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The figures in this report are compiled from the monthly returns I receive from the local Registrar, they do not include figures relating to non-civilians.

Area. The area remains the same, namely 143,030 acres in 69 parishes. The population is estimated at 22,580. There has been a varying but not large number of non-civilians quartered in the district during the year. These have been mostly Poles and Germans. At one time there was a considerable number of Polish women and children.

The rateable value is £88,887, and £352 represents the product of a penny rate.

The number of inhabited houses is 7,166.

The Births (live) numbered 435. Of these 238 were male and 197 female. The number of births represents a rate of 19.3 per thousand of the population. The rate for the whole of England and Wales was 19.1. These figures both for the Spilsby District and the whole country are the highest for many years.

The figure of 435 includes 40 illegitimate births, 19 male and 21 female.

The Deaths numbered 283, of whom 152 were male and 131 female. These figures represent a death rate of 12.5 per thousand of the population compared to a rate of 11.5 for the whole country.

The Infant Mortality, that is the deaths in children under one year of age, was 16, giving a rate per thousand live Births of 36.8. The rate for England and Wales was 43.

There were 8 still births, 5 male, 3 female.

Among the deaths, 36 were due to Cancer, 87 to heart disease, (most of these were old people) 3 to Influenza, 1 to suicide, 2 to road traffic, 6 to other violent causes, 8 to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 to the non-pulmonary form of this disease. There were no deaths due to puerperal or other Maternal Cause.

General provision of Health Services.

Laboratory Examinations are carried out by the Emergency Laboratory Service at Lincoln. This service, originally a war time emergency service, has now become a permanent institution and every year some hundreds of specimens are sent to it by medical men practising in the district. The Clinical Research is also used on occasions by the doctors.

Water Analyses are carried out by W.W. Taylor of Nottingham.



CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

DATE: 10/10/54

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

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Hospitals, clinics and ambulances remain unchanged.

Cases of infectious disease that require hospital treatment are usually sent to the Isolation Hospital at Osgodby or the Grimsby Corporation Hospital at Scartho, but there is an increasing tendency to use the Skegness Fever Hospital; and for patients in the South of the District the Boston Isolation Hospital. Several times during the year we had great difficulty in getting patients admitted owing to shortage of staff, and at one time one Hospital was closed for a while.

#### Midwifery and Nursing Services.

The County Council is the local supervising Authority under the Midwives Act for the whole of Lindsey. The District Nurses are now trained and equipped with gas and air apparatus for midwifery work and the benefits obtained by this treatment have been much appreciated. Hospitals and Nursing services are unchanged.

Since the Public Institution was badly damaged by enemy action during the war the accommodation for the aged and bedridden sick is sadly deficient in quantity. There is often a waiting list of old people urgently needing admission and the increase of accommodation for these cases is a matter which should be taken up at once.

#### Scabies.

Very few cases of this irritating and most contagious disease were reported to me by medical men during 1946. With improvement in housing conditions and education in the value of cleanliness it is to be hoped that this disease (caused by dirty and insanitary conditions) will in time be completely eradicated.

#### Veneral Diseases.

These diseases are rarely seen now. A clinic for their treatment, free of charge, is in operation in Skegness.

#### Diphtheria. Immunisation of Children.

Under the County Council Scheme children under school age are immunised by the County Medical Officers and those of school age by the local practitioners. During the year 138 children under 5 years of age were given protection and 8 children of school age. 83.9% of the estimated number of children between the above ages in the authority's area had received immunisation on Dec. 31st. 1946 as compared with 78.5% on Dec. 31st 1945 and 75% on 31st Dec. 1944. The total number of children treated since the commencement of the scheme up to the end of 1946 is 4237.

It is to be hoped that medical men, nurses and school teachers will do their utmost to impress on parents the importance of this protection and that it should be given when the child is a year old. Protection is given free of cost.

There was no case of Diphtheria notified during 1946.

#### Tuberculosis.

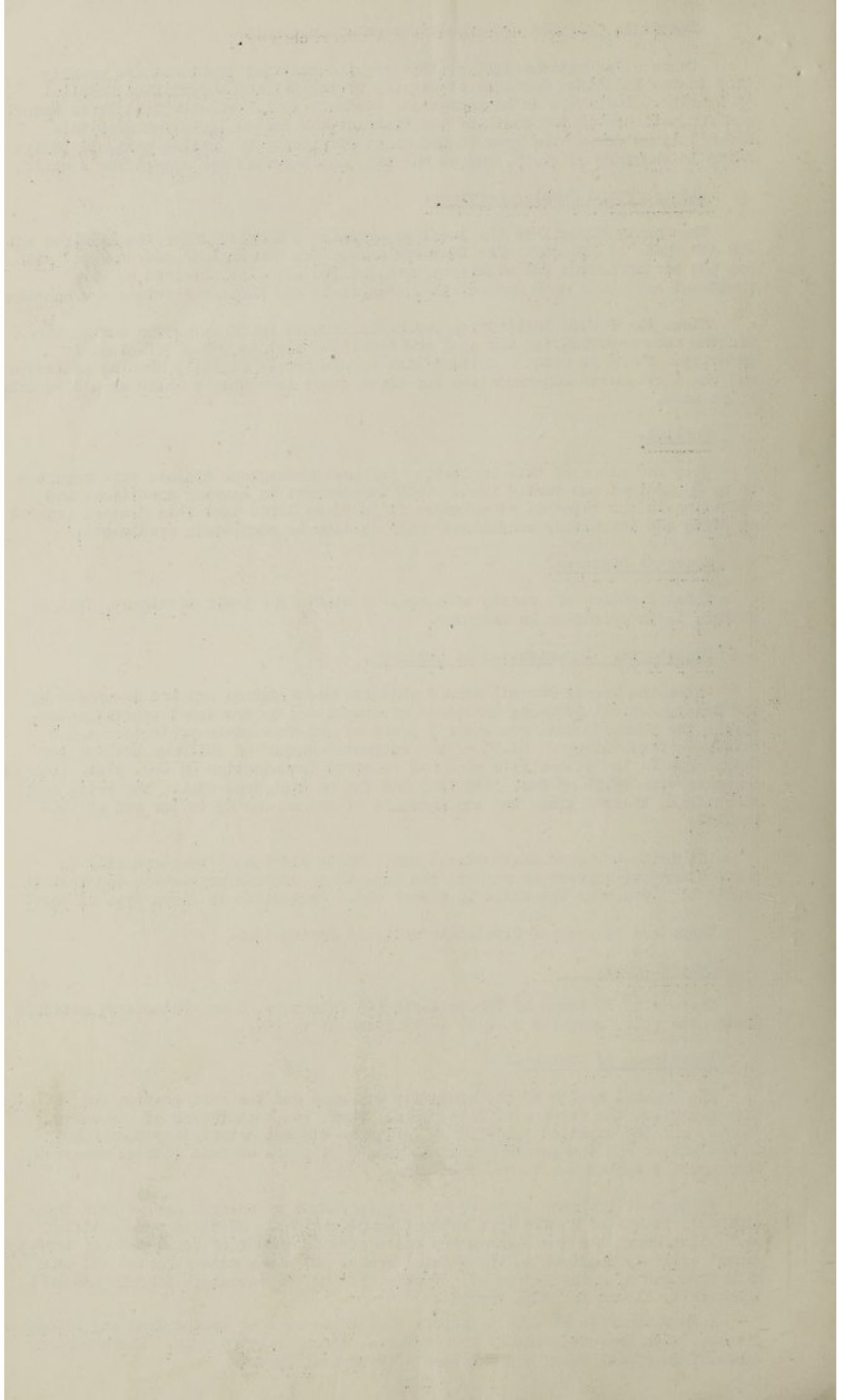
There were 20 cases of Tuberculosis (15 Pulmonary, 5 non-Pulmonary) notified during the year, compared with 27 in 1945 and 24 in 1944.

#### Prevalence of Disease.

The general health of the community was good and the notification for infectious diseases below the average of late years. There was no outbreak of any serious nature, and the expected epidemic of Influenza did not materialise though both in the winter and the summer a certain number of cases of this illness occurred. There were 3 deaths due to the same cause.

Throughout the year there was a certain amount of measles spread over the district, it was of a mild type without complications. 20 cases were notified to me. All through the year also there was a certain amount of Scarlet Fever reported almost entirely confined to the coastal areas. 27 cases were reported all of a mild type and of a low degree of infectivity. On two occasions Schools had to be temporarily closed for this trouble.

I am pleased to be able to report that there were no deaths from any infectious disease, with the exception of Tuberculosis, throughout the year. There were no cases of Puerperal Fever and only one of Puerperal Pyrexia.





The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases amongst Civilians.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
Smallpox	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever.	27	Nil
Diphtheria	Nil	Nil
Typhoid Fever	Nil	Nil
Paratyphoid Fever	Nil	Nil
Puerperal Fever	Nil	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	Nil
Erysipelas	4	Nil
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Nil	Nil
Measles	20	Nil
Infantile Paralysis	Nil	Nil
Whooping Cough	3	Nil
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	Nil
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	15	8
" (Non-Pulmonary)	5	2

There were no cases of food poisoning.

#### Sanitary Conditions of the Area.

Water Supplies. Tests taken of the water as supplied by the Councils two water schemes show that the quality continued to be very satisfactory. The many extensions of these schemes, several most urgently needed, are still held up for want of Ministerial Loan Sanction. The Council has done all in its power to further these extensions and it is to be hoped that it will be possible to proceed at any rate with the more urgent ones at an early date.

During the latter part of 1946 Messrs. Binnie, Deacon and Gourley, Consulting Water Engineers, were asked to prepare a comprehensive scheme for supplying the whole Spilsby Rural District with a piped water supply.

During the year the Water Department received and authorised a total of 352 applications for Water Supplies to be afforded as follows -

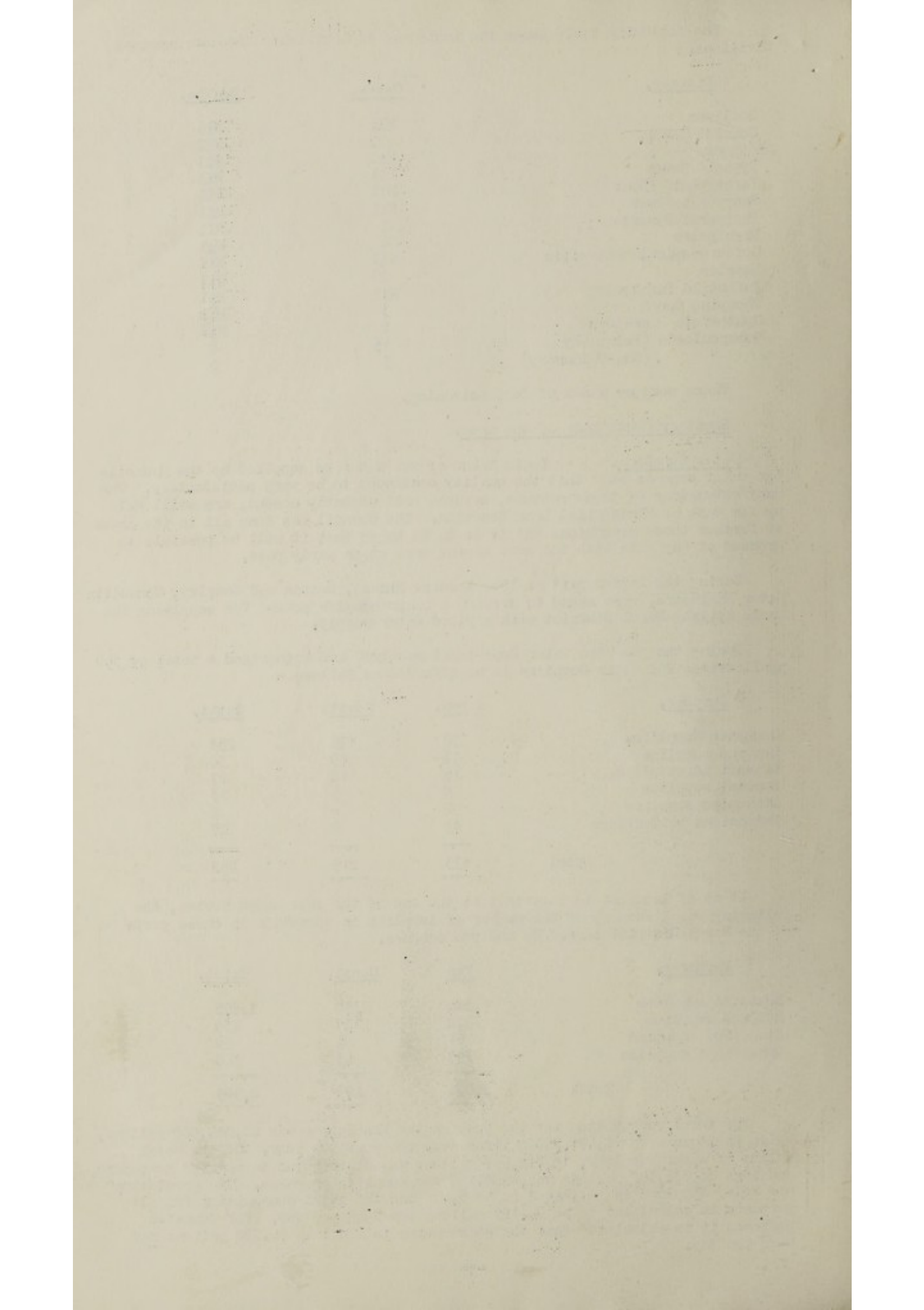
<u>Purpose.</u>	<u>Fen.</u>	<u>Coast.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Domestic Supplies.	78	175	253
Metered Supplies	11	19	30
Grassfield supplies.	15	12	27
Special supplies	8	5	13
Standpipe supplies	2	-	2
Extensions to Services	19	8	27
Total	133	219	352

It is of interest to note that at the end of the year under review, the following was a summary of the number of supplies in operation in those parts of the Rural District served by the two schemes.

<u>Purposes.</u>	<u>Fen</u>	<u>Coast.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Domestic supplies	1,364	314	1,678
Metered supplies	322	117	439
Standpipe supplies	51	1	52
Grassfield supplies	297	43	340
Total	2,034	475	2,509

The total consumption for the year on the Fen Scheme was 48,049,000 gallons, being an increase on 1,471,780 gallons over the previous year. Of the total volume of water supplied, 19,712,657 gallons was distributed to metered consumers and thus 28,336,343 gallons was supplied for domestic purposes. The population now being supplied is estimated to be 5,456 and the total consumption for all purposes is calculated to be 24.127 gallons per head per day. For domestic purposes it is calculated that the consumption is equal to 14.228 gallons per head per day.





The Coastal Area continues to be supplied from the Mumby Borehole into which has been installed a temporary means of boosting the pressure by way of a submersible borehole pump. The contract for the permanent machinery in this connection has been let and it is hoped that early delivery and installation will soon be made.

Under these temporary arrangements it has not been possible to fix any means of recording the actual volume of water passing into supply, but it is estimated that this will be in the region of from 30 to 40 thousand gallons per day.

#### Milk.

In previous Annual Reports, I have dealt fully on the importance of milk as a food, and also on the question of pasteurisation as the best means of avoiding disease being carried by the milk.

Due to changes in staff of the Public Health Department it was not possible to inspect all the large number of cowsheds and dairies in the district, but priority was given in an endeavour to see that all necessary alterations at certain cowsheds and dairies were carried out in conformity with the Milk and Dairies Order.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936-46, 54 samples of milk were taken by the County Health Inspector. Of this number 18 were proved to be not up to the high standard of purity that is very rightly required. All these cases were investigated by the Council's Officers and advice given where faults were found. Many farmers are suffering from lack of a proper water supply and the acute shortage of labour was also in some cases a contributory cause where milk was found to be not up to standard in cleanliness.

There was very little trouble from souring of milk during the year. During 1946, 12 persons were registered as cowkeepers and 12 premises as dairies.

#### Housing.

Despite the utmost efforts of the Council the provision of new houses, so urgently needed all over the District, proceeds at a most depressingly slow rate. Of the many Government Departments whose approval is required, that of supply seems to be the most difficulty. Man power also has been very difficult to obtain throughout the year.

Twenty-two rural type cottages for Agricultural workers were completed and occupied during 1946. The tenants occupying these cottages appreciate the excellent housing services provided, hot and cold water, modern sanitation, and the provision of a bath room, outbuildings and also electricity where available. Well built and situated where houses are required for farm workers, these houses will serve a ready purpose in agriculture.

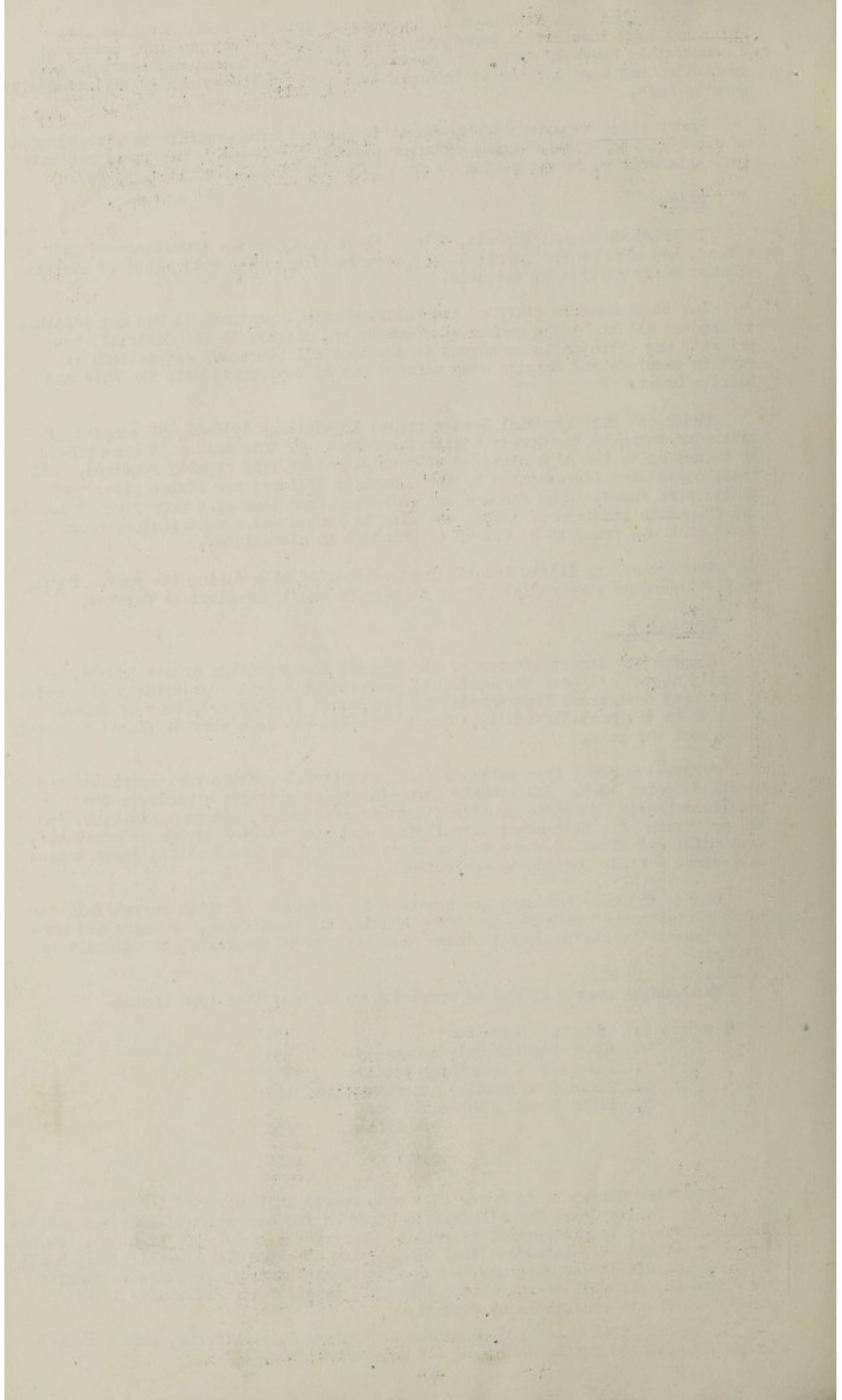
Beside the need for many new houses a large number of those in use fall far below the standard which we aim at for housing the population. As more and more houses become available many of these will have to be demolished or extensively altered.

The housing survey so far as completed up to Dec. 31st 1946 showed-

Category 1.	Fit for occupation	171
"	2. Minor repairs only necessary	891
"	3. Defective & requiring repairs	1216
"	4. Classed as needing reconstruction.	1442
"	5. Provisionally scheduled for demolition.	658
	Total	<u>4378</u>

Under this Survey it is noted that many houses fall short of the standard of fitness for habitation. The standard is based on the recommendation of the Central Housing Advisory Committee and, it must be appreciated, is a very high one. In fairness it must be pointed out that the adopted standard for a satisfactory house is to secure conditions that may be regarded as satisfactory in years to come; but there is, and will be for a long time yet, considerable difficulty in an attempt to create conditions as visualised.

In August 1946 Messrs. W. Saunders and Partners, Architects, were retained by the Council and put in charge of all future building.





### Licensing of Housing Work.

Seven hundred and fifty nine houses were dealt with under Building Licences for repairs. Their work is carried out by the Public Health Staff and all applications are carefully considered in order that they may be assured that the Licencee has priority and proceeds with the Remedy of housing defects.

### "Squatters".

In August "Squatters" invaded the Army Camp at Jackson Corner, Ingoldmells and part of the Spilsby Aerodrome at Great Steeping. Since that time the Council have administered these Camps for the Ministry of Health and have endeavoured to supply such amenities as were available i.e., water, sewerage and electricity. The Camp at Jackson's Corner is not suitable for temporary dwellings, many of the huts are structurally very unsatisfactory and are deteriorating.

Since these initial invasions, camp sites and hutments in other parts of the District have been occupied. One is extremely sorry for many of these squatters, in most cases they are very decent people who simply cannot find other accommodation.

There are a large number of huts spread about the Spilsby Rural District and every month they become more decrepit; it is a great pity that the materials of which they are composed cannot be made available in the present great shortage of all building materials.

### Scavenging Services.

A modern 10 cubic yard refuse vehicle was purchased and put into commission to deal with the collection of refuse from houses, shops and moveable dwellings in the parishes of Anderby and Chapel St. Leonard's. In addition a 400 gallon special tank for Earth Closet and Cesspool Contents was ordered and delivered along with the pumping machinery. In the early stages of this direct labour scavenging services various difficulties were met. There was the question of finding land suitably situated for night soil deposit and also a refuse tip. The right sort of men for this type of work were hard to get hold of but gradually the difficulties were overcome towards the latter part of the year. During the year 91 Cesspools were emptied by direct labour and the Council's vehicle.

This work has been very much appreciated by the householders, who, particularly in recent years, could not find anyone to do it. The overflow of cesspool contents on to the land was always a source of danger to health and of worry to the Council Officers, but, due to the forethought of the Council in obtaining the much needed modern vehicle and equipment, cesspools are now quickly attended to on request.

Scavenging services are carried out by private Contractors in the parishes of Spilsby, Wainfleet All Saints, Burgh, Hogsthorpe and Ingoldmells. Other places such as Hundleby and Sibsey require these services and undoubtedly direct labour is the solution of these problems and must come gradually in many places in the district.

### Conversion of Earth Closets.

The progress of the conversion of Earth Closets to the Water Carriage system is slower than I could wish. Labour and materials are in short supply. During the year 12 premises with earth closets had water closets installed.

### Rural Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1944.

In August, 1946, the Council instructed Messrs. Binnie, Deacon and Gourley to report on the drainage of the District and to prepare Sewerage Schemes. As it was found to be economically impracticable at the present time to provide Sewerage Schemes covering all parishes they, in their report, considered in detail the drainage of those parishes only for which the provision of Sewerage Schemes were found to be most urgently required. The parishes placed in this category were Spilsby, Hundleby, Burgh-le-Marsh, Wainfleet, Huttoft, Anderby, Hogsthorpe, Chapel St. Leonard's and Ingoldmells. All these parishes are provided with a piped water supply. Further, Messrs. Binnie, Deacon and Gourley in their report discussed in a general way the drainage of certain other areas, which may be considered as coming next in priority for the provision of Sewerage Schemes. These second priority parishes were the villages of Croft, Sibsey, Haltón Holgate, Great Steeping, Hirsby, Mumby, Addlethorpe, Willoughby with Sloothby and East Kirkby. Their report was approved by the Council in December, 1946.

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Public attention was focussed upon the standards of food preparation, production and distribution during the year largely due to the serious epidemic of Typhoid Fever caused by infected Ice Cream in Wales. One flagrant case was reported in this District where Ice Cream was being manufactured in highly unsatisfactory conditions. After Service of Notice on the person to show cause why the Council should not refuse to register the premises the owner ceased manufacturing Ice Creams.

Under the food (Licensing of Establishments) Order, 1943, the Ministry of Food can grant a licence to an applicant for a Catering licence; but first the applicant must state on his form whether or not his premises have been approved by the local authority. All applications for a Caterer's Licence are referred by the Food Executive Officer to the Council. Following an inspection of the premises no licence is granted by the Ministry of Food until all works required by the Council have been completed to the satisfaction of the Council Officers.

Adequate statutory powers are not given towards the security of training in elementary food hygiene of personnel. In the kitchens of all Catering Establishments and food premises it is the personal element that counts and the domestic yardstick of hygiene is apt to be applied by employees according to the environment in which they live at home. I have no doubt that the time will come when the public will call for medical inspection of all persons engaged in the production, preparation and handling of food.

Condemned Food.

The undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year -

Ideal Milk	15 tins
Pilchards	10 "
Stewed Steak	4 "
Sardines	5 "
Baked Beans	10 "
Dried Milk	51 "
Peas	8 "
Tomatoes	1 "
Kam	1 "
Plums	11 "
Apricots	1 "
Fruit Cocktail	1 "
Carrots	10 "
Sausage	1 "
Figs	1 "
Salmon	2 "
Total	131 tins.
Butter	11 lbs.
Rolled Oats	21 lbs.
Beef	268 lbs.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act.

It would appear that the time is now opportune for the Council to employ a fully trained Rodent Operator and to abolish the payment of 2d per tail for rat tails.

There is every indication according to the reports of the Director of Infestation Control, following research into the project, that the money is to a certain extent wasted and the amount paid for rat tails can be diverted into proper channels by approaching and tackling rodent infestation of premises in a more scientific manner.

This question has been discussed by the Council, and, in my opinion it is only a matter of time before local authorities are enforced to employ the services of a Rodent Operator, or alternatively the power will ultimately be taken over by the Ministry of Food.

I have the honour to be,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

*Herbert H. H.*

M.B., B.C., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health.





Public Health Department.

Spilsby Rural District.

Report of work done by Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1946.

Total number of new houses erected during the year.

(i)	By the Local Authority	...	22
(ii)	By other Local Authorities.	...	-
(iii)	By other Bodies or persons.	...	9

1. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year.

(1)(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts), (759 inspections re Building Licences and 4378 inspections under the Housing Survey)	829
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	5207
(2)(a)	No. of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	23
(b)	No. of inspections made for the purpose.	23
(3)	No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	-
(4)	No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	23

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices:-

No. of Defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	10
-do- via Building licences.	542

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a)	Proceedings under Section 9,10 and 36 of the Housing Act,1936:-	
(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	-
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a)	by owners	-
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	-
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-	
(1)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	-
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a)	by owners.	-
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	-
(c)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act,1936:-	
(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	-
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	-
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses subject to undertakings.	-
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act,1936:-	
(1)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	-
(2)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.	-

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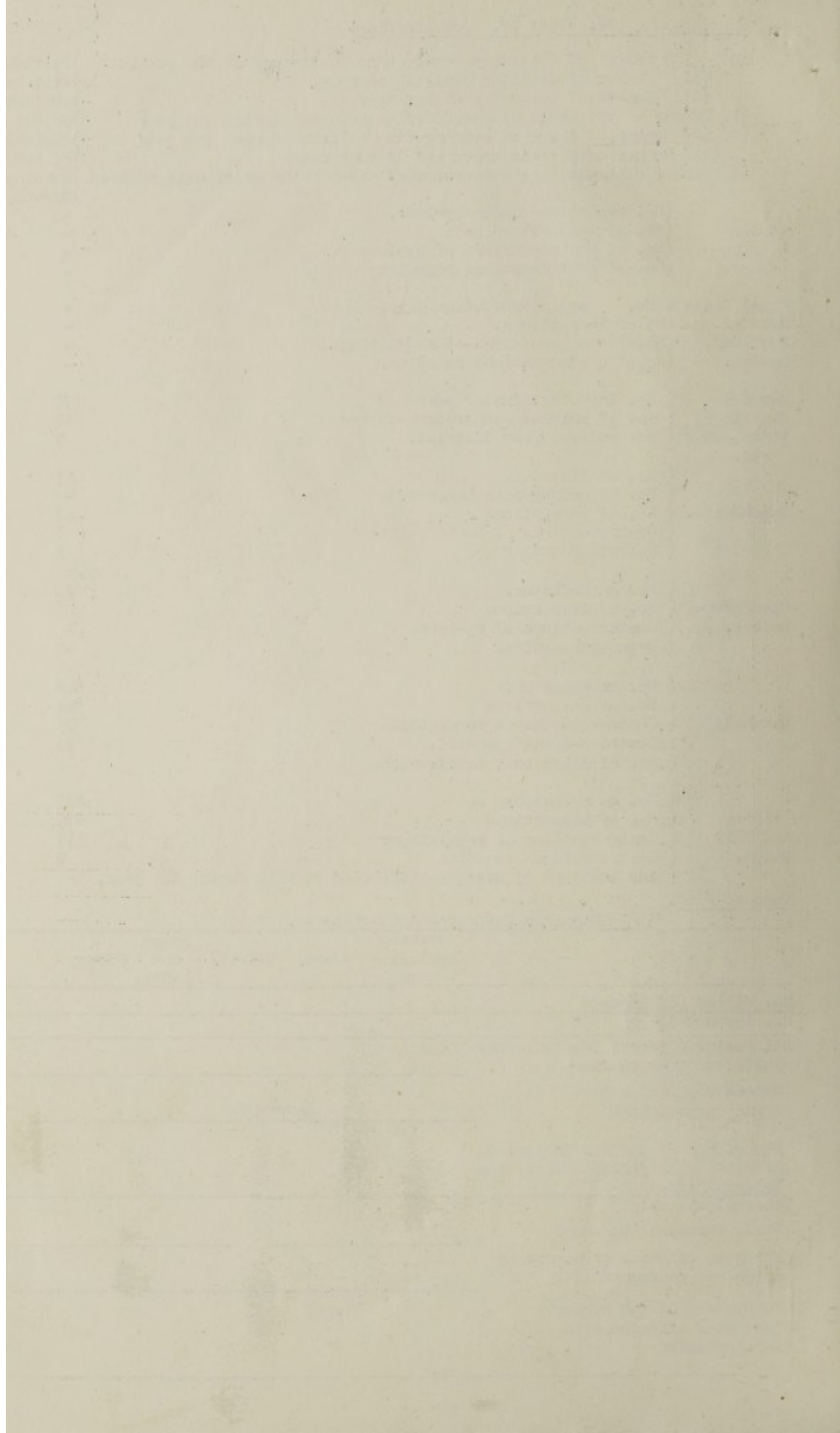


4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.	}Particulars will be available on the completion of the Housing Survey.
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein.	
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein.	
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	}
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	
(d)	Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved.	
	(No. registered under by-laws.	
Common	(No. of inspections made	-
Lodging-	(No. of contraventions of by-laws	-
Houses.	(No. of contraventions remedied	-
Canal Boats	( No. registered under Acts.	-
used as	(No. of Inspections.	-
dwelling	(No. of contraventions of regulations.	-
houses.	(No. of contraventions remedied.	-
Moveable	( No. inspected during year	170
dwellings,	( No. of nuisances therefrom abated	10
tents, vans	( No. removed from district.	5
etc.	( No. in district.	41
	( No. of underground bakehouses	-
Bakehouses.	( No. of inspections	47
	( Contraventions of Factory Acts	1
	( Defects remedied	1
	( No. on register.	30
Slaughter-	( No. of inspections	5
houses.	( Contraventions of by-laws.	-
	( Defects remedied.	-
	( No. on register.	846
	( No. of Inspections	386
Cowsheds	( Contraventions of regulations	21
	( Contraventions remedied.	17
	( No. of milch cows in district.	-
	( No. on register.	832
Dairies	( No. of inspections	274
and Milk	( Contraventions of regulations	12
Shops.	( Contraventions remedied	9
	( Any instance of disease attributed to milk during the year.	-

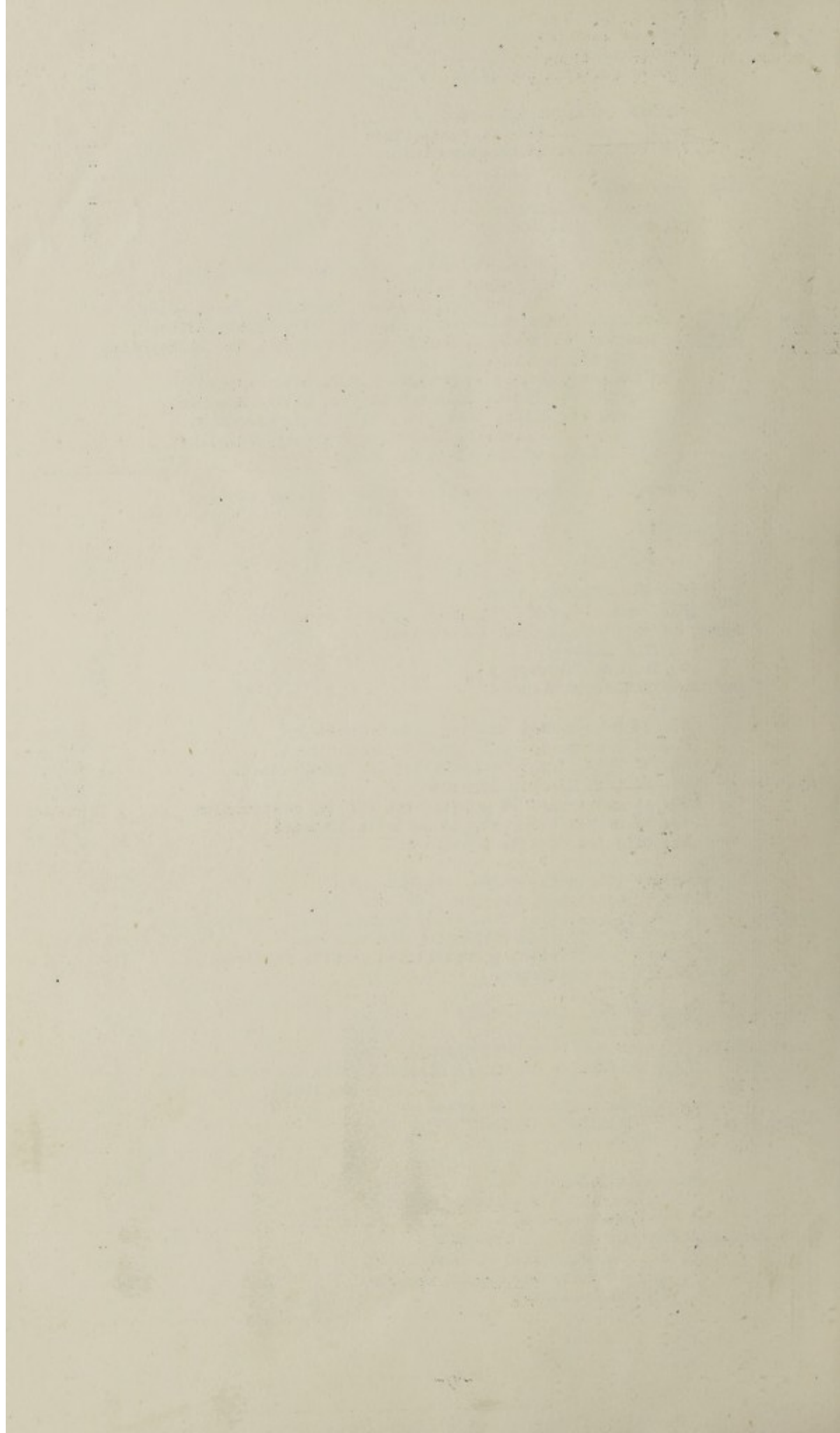
Unsound Food.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.				
	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs. Pigs.
No. Killed (if known)				
No. inspected.				
All diseases except Tuberculosis.				
Whole carcases condemned.				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned				
	NO			SLAUGHTERING.
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.				
Tuberculosis only.				
Whole carcases condemned				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned				
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.				



Offensive Trades.	(No. of premises in district.	3
	(No. of inspections.	17
	(Contraventions of bylaws.	-
	(Contraventions remedied.	-
Shops Act, 1934.	(Number of shops inspected	-
	(Additional heating or ventilation	-
	(Additional sanitary conveniences	-
Wells	(New sunk	-
	(Cleansed, repaired	2
	(Closed as polluted	1
	Area Supplied:	
Water Supply.	(Parishes supplied by water mains other than mains belonging to Spilsby R.D.C.)	
	Part of Croft, Spilsby, Reithby, Handleby, Burgh, Orby, Welton, Gunby, Candlesby, Bilsby, Well, Markby, Sibsey, Langton, Frithville, Carrington, West Fen, Old Bolingbroke and Mavis Enderby.	
	(Parishes supplied by Spilsby R.D.C. water mains)	
	Toynton St. Peter, Halton Holgate, Little Steeping, Thorpe St. Peter, East Keal, Stickford, Stickney, New Leake, Eastville, Midville, Friskney, Wainfleet All Saints and Wainfleet St. Mary.	
	Percentage of houses supplied at Burgh 43 per cent.	
	" " " " " Orby 25 " "	
	" " " " " Gunby 21 " "	
	" " " " " Welton 45 " "	
	" " " " " Croft 30 " "	
	(New Cisterns provided	-
	(Cisterns cleansed, repaired, covered etc.	-
Number of samples obtained for analysis		
	(a) from wells	14
	(b) from public supply	11
Any insufficiency and where		-
Closets.	(No. of houses with privy vaults in district	1 } Accurate figures
	(No. of houses with pail closets in district	
	(No. of pail closets substituted for privy vaults	12 } available after
	(No. of pail closets repaired	
	(No. of water-closets substituted for dry receptacles	12 } Housing Survey is completed.
	(No. of houses with water closets in district	
Drains.	(No. of water closets repaired.	
	(Drains examined, tested, exposed, etc.	53
	" unstopped, repaired, trapped etc.	-
	(Waste pipes, rain water pipes disconnected, repaired etc.	-
	(New soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed	4
	(Existing soil pipes or ventilating shafts repaired.	-
Sewers.	(Drains reconstructed.	7
	(New lengths of sewer laid	-
Tanks, Filter beds etc.	(Alterations to sewage disposal works	-
	(Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works or complaints as to smells.	-
Cesspools.	(Cesspools rendered impervious	4
	" emptied, cleansed etc.	91
	" abolished	-
Disinfection	(Rooms disinfected	17
	(a) ordinary infectious disease	13
	(b) tuberculosis	4
	(Rooms stripped and cleansed	-
	(Articles disinfected or destroyed	-
	(a) ordinary infectious disease	-
	(b) tuberculosis	-





	(No. of covered ashpits	3784
	(No. of uncovered ashpits	-
	(No. of bins substituted for ashpits	-
	(No. of houses using bins	3348
	(Is refuse removed by householders or by public Scavenger?	
House	Public Scavenger at Spilsby, Wainfleet All Saints, Burgh, Chapel	
Refuse.	St. Leonards, Hogsthorpe, Ingoldmells and Anderby.	
	(How frequently is refuse removed from each house?	Weekly.
	(No. of complaints of non-removal	18
	(Method of final disposal	Controlled.
	(Are existing arrangements for refuse removal satisfactory?	Improved since inception of Direct Scavenging Service at Chapel St. Leonards and Anderby.

		(Total number of Nuisances during year:-	
Nuisances.	(1) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector		66
	(2) Reported to Council	(Statutory notice issued.	-
		" " not issued.	-
		<u>After informal intimation.</u>	<u>After Statutory Notice.</u>
Details of Nuisances abated.	( Overcrowding	-	-
	( Smoke	-	-
	( Accumulation of refuse	2	-
	( Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	-	-
	( Foul pigs and other animals.	-	-
	( Dampness	-	-
	( Yards repaved or repaired	-	-
	( Other nuisances.	64	-

Any Assistants? Yes - One.

#### FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

This Table is enclosed by request of the Minister of Labour and National Service to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 128(3) to be furnished in their annual reports with respect to the matters under Part I and Part VIII of the Act which are administered by the District Council. It is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the report.

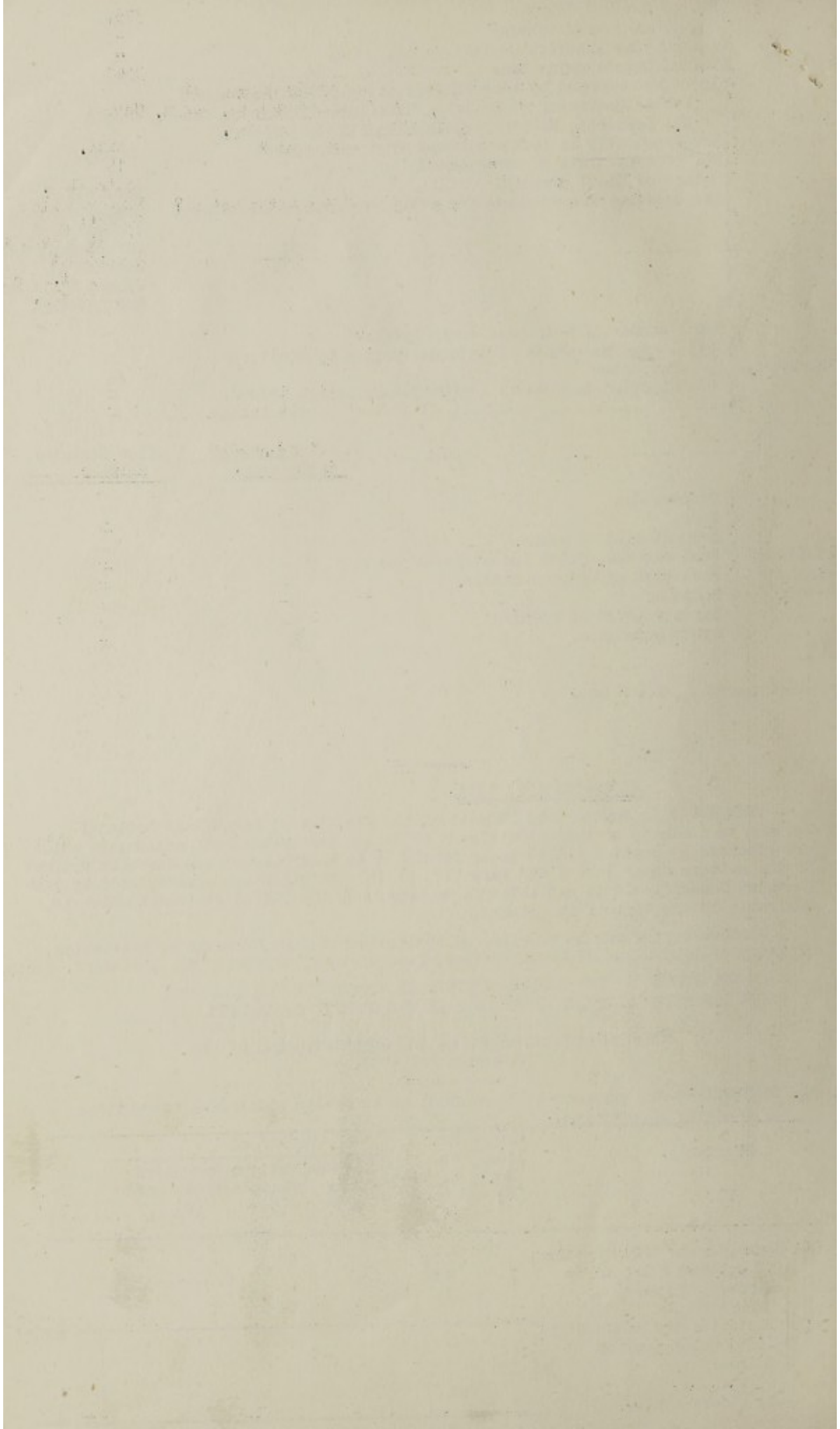
Further copies can be supplied on application to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Headquarters, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1946 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF SPILSBY IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the  
Factories Act, 1937.

#### 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	M/c line No. (2)	No. on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(1)						
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	132	53	-	-	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies	2					2
(a) . . . . .						
(b) others . . . . .	3	1	4	-	-	3
Total		133	57	-	-	





2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars.	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instit- uted. (7)	M/c line No.
		Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. by H.M. Insp. Insp.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sanitary Conveniences (3.7) (a) insufficient.	10	1	-	-	1	-	10
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	13	1	1		1		13
Total	60	2	1		2		60

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nil.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general  
discussion of the problem. It is shown that the  
problem is of great importance and that it has  
not been completely solved. The author then  
presents his own solution and shows that it is  
correct and complete.

2. In the second part of the paper the author  
presents a detailed analysis of the problem. He  
shows that the problem can be reduced to a  
series of simpler problems. He then solves these  
problems one by one and shows that the solution  
is correct and complete.

3. In the third part of the paper the author  
presents a detailed analysis of the problem. He  
shows that the problem can be reduced to a  
series of simpler problems. He then solves these  
problems one by one and shows that the solution  
is correct and complete.

4. In the fourth part of the paper the author  
presents a detailed analysis of the problem. He  
shows that the problem can be reduced to a  
series of simpler problems. He then solves these  
problems one by one and shows that the solution  
is correct and complete.

5. In the fifth part of the paper the author  
presents a detailed analysis of the problem. He  
shows that the problem can be reduced to a  
series of simpler problems. He then solves these  
problems one by one and shows that the solution  
is correct and complete.