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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1950
FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF SPILSBY.
IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN - PARTS OF LINDSEY.



C.S.E. Wright, M.B., B.C., D.P.H.
Council Offices,
Boston Road,
Spilsby.

30th July, 1951.

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SPILSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1950.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health.

C.S.E. Wright, M.B., B.C.(Camb)., M.R.C.S. (Eng).,
L.R.C.P.(Lond), D.P.H. (Sheff).

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W. Bailey, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.,
Cert. Meat & Other Foods.

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Technical Assistant.

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Medical Officer of Health's Report for 1950.

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 December 31st 1950.

I am pleased to be able to report, once again, that the general health of the people has been good. The steady improvement in sanitary conditions has continued though economic conditions and shortage of materials have held up much that the Council would like to do in various directions.

During the year Mr. D.L. Cunnick, the Second Additional Sanitary Officer, left to take up another appointment and Mr. F. Richardson was appointed to take his place.

The year 1950 started with a mild and bright winter and spring but was followed by a wet and sunless summer, autumn and winter to the detriment of Agriculture and the food situation and the general health of old people. The rainfall at Twentylands Reservoir for 1950 was 27.05 inches. This figure exceeds that of 1949 by 6.3 inches, and was 3.53 inches in excess of the average for the past five years.

The economic condition of the Country and a World shortage of important food products did not permit much relaxation of rationing during the year; indeed the meat ration at the end of the year was at a new low record. There is of course ample evidence that good health may readily be supported by a vegetarian diet that includes milk, but to the great majority of people butchers meat is seriously missed not only as an important source of Protein but for its highly flavoured extractives. The savouriness of meat in its various preparations encourages the appetite and the consumption of plenty of otherwise uninteresting foods. Fish, poultry and game though also highly valuable for their protein contents and savouriness are to many people unavailable owing to their scarcity and expense.

Vital Statistics.

Area.

The area of the District is unaltered, 146,030 acres in 69 parishes.

Population.

The population is estimated at 23,610.

Rateable Value.

The rateable value is £95,297 and the value of a penny rate is £390.

Houses.

The number of inhabited houses is 7,495.

Births.

The number of live births was 386, compared with 426 in 1949 and 404 in 1948. The figure of 386 comprised 195 male and 191 female births and of these 10 boys and 10 girls were illegitimate. The total number of births represents a birthrate of 16.3 per thousand of the population. The similar figure for the whole of England and Wales was 15.8.

Deaths.

The deaths numbered 295. This compares with 311 for 1949 and 268 for 1948. Of the deaths 152 were male and 143 female. This represents a deathrate of 12.5 per thousand of the population, compared with a rate of 11.6 for the whole Country.

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality, that is the deaths in children under one year of age, was 12 - 5 male and 7 female. This gives a deathrate per thousand live births of 31.0. The similar figure for the whole country was 29.8. No deaths occurred in illegitimate children.

Still births.

There were 12 still births - 7 male and 5 female.

Causes of deaths.

Among the 295 deaths:- 51 were due to Cancer, 106 to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, 34 to intracranial vascular lesions, 7 to Tuberculosis, 11 to Pneumonia, 5 to Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system, 4 to diseases of the intestinal tract, 6 to kidney disease, 7 to Influenza, 5 to congenital malformations, 4 to motor accidents, 5 to suicide and one to Acute Poliomyelitis.

General Provision of Health Services.

Laboratory examinations are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln. Large numbers of samples of water, milk, ice cream etc., are sent every year by the Health Department and local medical practitioners also make a very extensive use of this useful service. Complete chemical and bacteriological examinations of water samples when required are sent to Messrs. W.W. Taylor of Nottingham.

Hospitals, Clinics and Ambulances services remain unaltered. There is still a shortage of beds for the aged and bedridden sick and a deficiency of rooms for isolating such cases as need segregation at the Gables.

Infectious Diseases are sent if requiring hospital treatment to Scarthoe or Boston Isolation Hospitals if beds are available, but sometimes it is necessary to send them further afield. All cases of Acute Poliomyelitis are now sent to the Isolation Hospital at Long Leys Road, Lincoln.

Midwifery and Nursing Services have been unaltered during the year and are working satisfactorily. The Home Help service has started to come into operation and should be a great boon when it can be extended to cover all women needing help in the home in time of sickness.

Scabies. Medical men practising in the area report that there is little of this disease now. This skin trouble is caused by dirty home conditions and lack of personal cleanliness. With improved housing conditions and education the trouble should gradually be eradicated.

Venereal Diseases. No fresh cases were reported to me during 1950.

Diphtheria. During the year the following number of children were immunised against Diphtheria:-

Initial immunisations -	
under 5 years of age	210
5 to 14 years	117
'Boosters' i.e. reinforcing doses given	
when the child is older	252

These figures are an improvement particularly with regard to the 'Boosters'. As a result of immunisation and improved conditions, Diphtheria which used to be such a scourge among young children is becoming a comparatively rare disease and is seldom fatal.

Vaccinations. There were 87 initial vaccinations against Smallpox for first cases and 17 revaccinations in the year. It is to be regretted that an increasing proportion of the population is unvaccinated. The risk of Smallpox breaking out in this country has increased with the speed of travel by air and sea; and recent outbreaks have been of a very dangerous type.

Tuberculosis. There were 14 fresh cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year of these 11 were of the Pulmonary type. This figure is a great improvement. There were 7 deaths from this cause.

Prevalence of disease. At the beginning and at the end of the year there was widespread Influenza; it was of a mild type in January and February but there were many more serious cases in December and 7 deaths were due to this cause. Throughout the whole country Acute Poliomyelitis was epidemic in the Summer and Autumn and 14 cases were confirmed in the District. They were mostly from one part of the area, but with a few exceptions had no recognisable relation to each other. A considerable number of suspect cases were under observation in hospital but subsequently proved to be something of a less serious nature. There was one death from this cause.

In the late Autumn the beginnings of a Measles epidemic could be seen, part of an outbreak that spread throughout the country. It was not a bad type and was of short duration in most cases. There were no deaths from Measles.

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases reported to me during the year 1950:-

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>No. of cases.</u>
Smallpox.	0
Scarlet Fever.	14
Whooping Cough.	64
Acute Poliomyelitis	
paralytic	8
non-paralytic	6
Diphtheria	0
Measles	201
Dysentery	3
Erysipelas	5
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0
Pneumonia	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	0
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	1
Meningococcal Infection	0
Food Poisoning	1
Tuberculosis	
Pulmonary	11
Non-pulmonary	3

Sanitary conditions of the Area.

Water Supplies.

The most important event of the year in regard to water questions was the proving by the Dribby bore of a source of water of excellent quality and in sufficient quantity to supply all the District with a piped water supply. The Council is most anxious to bring this source of supply into use at the earliest possible moment and it is to be hoped that Ministerial consent will be obtained before long.

Regular tests of the water supplied by the Council's Fen and Coastal schemes show that the quality continues to be very satisfactory, but for both undertakings the quantity has at times given cause for some anxiety, and necessitated acquiring a supply from neighbouring sources.

The North East Lincolnshire Water Undertaking was not taken over by the Council until just after the end of the year. At times the quality and pressure of water supplied to Spilsby and Hundleby has not been entirely satisfactory and alterations to the pumping station and reservoir were urgently needed and promptly put in hand.

Towards the end of the year a new and much more satisfactory supply was provided to the village of Ulceby by connecting it to the Boston supply at Fordington.

I append at the end of this report the Water Engineer's report on the various water schemes and the extensions that have taken place during the year.

Food Hygiene. In previous reports I have laid stress on the great expansion of communal feeding in recent years and that the result has been very many more cases of food poisoning than before. Another modern trend is the marked increase in mobile vans, catering to the public in the summer time with fish and chips, fruit, vegetables, cups of tea and ice cream etc. Some of these vans have inefficient arrangements for the washing of hands, cups, spoons etc., and so are liable to become a source of danger to the cleanliness of food. As they come into our District from outside we have very little control over them.

Following the Chief Sanitary Officer's report on the unsatisfactory conditions in the transport and handling of meat, I am glad to be able to report that there has been a change for the better. Comment has also been made upon the question of adequate and proper facilities for the washing of tankards and glasses in licensed public houses, and now with the marketing of improved and approved detergents every opportunity presents itself for reaching the hygienic standard required by those who desire not only to consume their drink in comfortable surroundings, but to feel assured that the glasses have been properly sterilised before use.

In my report for 1949 I mentioned that ^{we} were proposing at Butlins Holiday Camp to test as far as possible all personnel who were connected with the handling of food to ensure that they were not carriers of disease. In this matter we had the whole-hearted support of the Controller of the Camp and also his staff. It meant a great deal of work but was successfully carried through with the result that two carriers were found and were immediately relieved of all duties involving the handling of food. When one considers that at the height of the season some 6000 visitors arrive and a similar number leave this camp every week one appreciates the great importance of personal cleanliness in all those who are handling their food.

The Council has now adopted the Model Byelaws respecting the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of food and sale of food in the open air. This will materially strengthen the hands of your officials in the future.

Housing.

In my 1949 Report I referred to the problem of housing the Agricultural worker in decent houses in order to prevent the drift from villages to the towns and cities.

Results were anticipated towards the improvement of housing conditions under the grant scheme given under the Housing Act, 1949., but it is now obvious that the grants available are too interconnected with the Council's monthly building 'ceiling level'.

It is common knowledge that the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1936, lapsed in 1945, due to the need for labour and materials for the construction of new houses. However, when the Housing Act 1949, allowed "improvement grants" to private owners for the provision of dwellings by the conversion of houses or other buildings, or for the improvement of dwellings, being also exempt for development charge, it was anticipated that these properties, in order to safeguard future demolition, would receive attention.

The average improvement cost is now about £500, and with a monthly 'ceiling quota' of £929, it is not possible to grant more than one building licence each month. The Council, therefore, cannot accelerate its rate of progress in improving the bad housing conditions respecting those 2,065 houses in category 4 of the Housing Rural Survey.

The present ceiling of £100 for each house in a period of 12 months without a building licence, together with the present day cost of materials and labour does not solve the major problem of improving the housing amenities, yet here is an Act, fully intended to allow the working families decent housing accommodation, and it is not possible to take full advantage of it due to the stipulated monthly building 'ceiling level'. The position is ludicrous when one considers the system employed by Council in selecting

Council house tenants. It is only natural that those families living in poor insanitary conditions and overcrowded, should have the first opportunity of having a Council house, and priority is rightly given to these needy cases. Yet on account of the inadequate 'ceiling quota' allowed to the Council, it is not possible to grant to the owners the necessary building licence. The result is that the premises are once again occupied and the vicious circle of inhabiting these unfit houses continues. It seems therefore that the 32% of houses classified in Category 4 will not be fit for human habitation for many years.

Occupation of Council Houses.

1. Families removed from overcrowded houses	6
2. Families removed from houses classified in categories 4 and 5, Housing Rural Survey	18
3. Families removed from sub-lets not included in overcrowded houses	13
4. Families rehoused other than above	8
	<u>45</u>

The position at 31st December, 1950, respecting the erection of new Council Houses was as follows:-

Proposals approved	100
Started	74
D.P.C.	66
Eaves	48
Roofed	28
Plastered	16

Sewerage.

Another year has passed during which I had hoped to see the commencement of works in progress towards the installation of modern sewage works at Hogsthorpe and early prospects of similar undertakings at Anderby, Chapel St. Leonards and Ingoldmells. I need not cover again the ground for the urgency of these works, it has been stressed for many years in previous annual reports, but the conditions particularly at Hogsthorpe and parts of Anderby are to be deplored. The urgency of the need for modern disposal plants for Wainfleet and Burgh-le-Marsh is steadily increasing as is well known to the Council; the present methods being hopelessly inadequate and often offensive.

Gradually the conversion of privy vaults and pail closets to the water carriage system has taken place at Spilsby and Hundleby. There are now only fourteen houses at Hundleby and nineteen at Spilsby requiring conversion, and of the nineteen properties at Spilsby not converted eight are condemned under the Housing Act, 1936. It is satisfactory to note that out of a possible total of 601 houses in Spilsby and Hundleby there are now only twenty-five that have not water laid on. I hope to be able to report next year that 100% of the houses have abolished all pails and privy vaults.

For some years now there has been an urgent need for modern public conveniences at our coastal resorts. The timber and corrugated structures with pail closets were not only out of date but also inadequate. Further complaints had been received that nuisances were caused by persons in the sandhills owing to this lack of satisfactory conveniences. During the year five modern brickbuilt conveniences were erected near the sandhills in the parishes of Anderby, Chapel St. Leonards and Ingoldmells. These buildings, which are certainly a great improvement, have been favourably commented on by the Parish Councils. The erection of similar conveniences in the centre of Ingoldmells village and in the market places at Wainfleet and Burgh-le-Marsh are also needed and priority consideration should be given to the same by the Council.

Sanitary Accommodation at Public Houses.

During 1950 considerable improvement in sanitary accommodation was effected in many of our village public houses. Where previously primitive sanitary conveniences existed, and in many cases no separate accommodation for the tenants as distinct from the customers, there now exists proper provision for the tenants family and also for the male and for the female customers.

The position at the end of the year was as follows:-

Number of public houses in the District.	97
Number of public houses provided with separate conveniences for (1) tenant (2) men (3) women customers as a result of informal action.	41
Works in progress.	1
Instructions given by owners but work not started	7
Outstanding notices.	12

Scavenging Services.

This service which collects and disposes of domestic refuse and night soil is one which is not only very important from the point of view of public health but also is highly appreciated by the householder. In April, 1950, there was further extension of the scavenging service to include twenty parishes. All these parishes receive a once weekly dry refuse collection. There is now a collection in twenty-eight parishes which it is estimated covers 60% of the houses in the District.

During the summer months there are in addition to the above regular premises, some 1,500 to 2000 ashbins on camping sites to be emptied weekly at the height of the holiday season. The trailer caravan holiday has noticeably increased during the past few years and our camping sites are fully occupied. Here the importance of a weekly refuse collection is obvious and the services have proved most satisfactory, relieving the owners of camping sites of the difficulties and worries of collecting and disposing of large quantities of rubbish.

A regular night soil collection is undertaken in certain parishes by the Council. One cannot stress too much the importance of such a scheme when one inspects the camping sites at Anderby, Chapel St. Leonards and Ingoldmells. In addition to the houses in these holiday resorts, there are over 1500 buckets to be emptied on the camping sites in July and August. Twice a week there is a night soil collection at Ingoldmells during the holiday season and once a week a collection in the parishes of Anderby, Chapel St. Leonards, Hogsthorpe, Burgh, Spilsby, Wainfleet All Saints and Wainfleet St. Mary.

The Cesspool vehicles (which are in greater demand every year) emptied and cleaned 252 cesspools at the owners request during the year.

For the summer of 1950 a new problem arose in the fact that Butlins Camp requested the Council to dispose of all the refuse from their holiday Camp. This meant that every day a very large quantity of all sorts would have to be disposed of. The difficulty was got over by having a very deep and wide trench dug by a mechanical excavator, into this all refuse was dropped and then covered with soil. The arrangement worked admirably.

Camping sites and Moveable Dwellings.

During the year the Moveable Dwellings Committee inspected 36 camping sites and all moveable dwellings and other structures on these sites.

The difficult task confronted by the members of this Committee will be seen when it is realised that at one period of the season there was a total of 2,234 dwellings on these sites, consisting of caravans, tents and an assortment of other structures including converted buses.

During 1900 considerable improvement in sanitary accommodation was effected in many of our village public houses. Where previously primitive sanitary arrangements existed, and in many cases no separate accommodation for the female sex existed from the male, there now exists proper provision for the female sex and also for the male and for the female sex.

The position at the end of the year was as follows:-

37	Number of public houses in the District.
44	Number of public houses provided with separate accommodation for (1) males (2) and (3) women customers as a result of internal alterations.
1	Public houses in process of alteration.
7	Public houses given by owners but work not started.
12	Public houses closed.

Sanitary Measures.

This service which collects and disposes of domestic refuse and night soil is one which is not only very important from the point of view of public health but also in highly appreciated by the community. In 1900, there was further extension of the sanitary service to include weekly collection. All these parishes receive a once weekly refuse collection. There is now a collection in twenty-eight parishes whilst in sixteen covers 60% of the houses in the district.

During the summer months there are in addition to the above regular provision, some 1,500 to 2,000 additional men engaged also to be engaged weekly at the height of the holiday season. The further extension of the sanitary service during the last few years and the sanitary rates are continually increasing. The importance of a weekly refuse collection in order to keep the streets clean and tidy is generally appreciated by the owners of the houses and the sanitary rates are generally paid in advance.

A regular refuse collection is undertaken in certain parishes by the Council. The Council also has the importance of such a service when the houses are engaged at the height of the holiday season. In addition to the houses in these holiday resorts, there are over 150 houses to be engaged on the evening rates in July and August. There is a weekly refuse collection in the parishes of the Council during the holiday season and once a week a collection in the parishes of the Council. The Council also has the importance of such a service when the houses are engaged at the height of the holiday season. In addition to the houses in these holiday resorts, there are over 150 houses to be engaged on the evening rates in July and August.

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Public Houses and Sanitary Measures.

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These inspections covered three periods, and following recommendations by the Moveable Dwellings Committee, it was resolved that the owners of several camping sites be required to carry out certain improvements, particularly in the removal of unsatisfactory structures. In all, 197 of these moveable dwellings and structures were reported upon, and it was noticed after the camping season terminated, that some of the owners were endeavouring to comply with the Council's requirements.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of this Committee for the large amount of time they gave to these inspections and to the difficult problems they entailed, and also to the strong support given to the Council's officers in an attempt to remove unsatisfactory conditions which threaten to ruin the amenities of our coastal area.

The problem of persons living permanently on these camping sites will have to be tackled also by the Council. Many of these structures are of a very poor type, others are overcrowded and whilst the majority of these families have only recently entered the District, having come for the seasonal employment, we are now confronted with the problem of where to place the buildings after enforced removal under the Town and Country Planning Act.

The Council's housing programme cannot cope with this problem of rehousing families displaced from structures erected or sited on unlicensed ground, and the possibility of having to purchase land for the reception of these families cannot be overlooked.

Ice Cream.

During the year 26 new premises were registered for the sale of ice cream, all for retail sale.

There are now 59 registered premises in the District and of these two only are being used for the manufacture of ice cream the rest for retail only.

It is only to be expected that mobile ice cream traders should concentrate in our coastal districts during the season, but we are yet without the necessary enforcement powers to ensure hygienic conditions in mobile vehicles similar to those for registered premises. There is however a great improvement in the construction of up-to-date modern ice cream vans, they being fitted with hot water and washing facilities, and this is all to the good and shows an improved outlook towards the maintenance of hygienic standards.

In the course of inspections one manufacturer of ice cream was found to be preparing this commodity under conditions that were far from satisfactory.

Condemned food.

The following food was condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption.

<u>Commodity.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>
Cheese	13 lbs
Beef	130 lbs
Hammon	16½ lbs
Ham	20 lbs

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Quantity (tins)</u>
Tomatoes	1
Luncheon meat	4
Pineapples	2
Peas	3
Nestles milk	15
Peaches	1
Beans	1
Syrup	2

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Quantity (tins)</u>
Soup	1
Plums	4
Milk	9
Malted food	1
Salmon	5
Ham	1
Oranges	1
Apricots	1
Tunny	1
Pilchards	1

Rodent Control.

The following tables indicate the work of inspection and destruction carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator, Mr. H. Wright, during the year ended 31st December, 1950:-

<u>Type of infestation.</u>	<u>Areas treated.</u>	<u>Bodies found.</u>
Major infestations	6	187
Minor infestations	106	221

It is officially estimated that every body of a rat found represents on the average 5 corpses not found.

Types of premises and numbers of treatments.

<u>Types of premises.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>No. Treated.</u>	<u>No. of visits.</u>
Sewage farms.	Spilsby		3
	Burgh		1
Sewers.	Spilsby		1
	Wainfleet		1
	Burgh		1
Tips	Spilsby		1
	Burgh		3
	Wainfleet		3
	Hogsthorpe		3
Dwelling houses		18	
Business premises		42	
Farms		39	
Schools		5	
Institutions		2	

Surveys have been carried out in several parishes.

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

C. Wright

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

Public Health Department.

Report on work done by Sanitary Inspector for the year 1950.

Total number of new houses erected during the year.

(I)	By the Local Authority	...	...	45
(II)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	-
(III)	By other bodies or persons	...	...	28

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

(I) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	991
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	1137
(2) (a)	No. of dwelling houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	-
(b)	No. of inspections made for the purpose.	-
(3)	No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	5
(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.	749

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.	655
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 36 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
(1)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	3
(2)	No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a)	by owners	5
(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.	5
(2)	No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a)	by owners	2
(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.	1
(2)	No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	1
(3)	No. of dwelling houses subject to undertakings	1

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year: (Cont'd)

(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 rooms having been rendered fit. -

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

(a)	(I) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	-
	(II) Number of families dwelling therein	-
	(III) Number of persons dwelling therein	-
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(c)	(I) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	6
	(II) Number of persons concerned in such cases.	38
(d)	Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved.	-
Moveable Dwellings, Tents Vans, etc.	(No. of site licences. ...	63
	(No. of individual licences ...	-
	(No. inspected during year ...	3160
	(No. of contraventions in which Notices were served and remedied. ...	163
Bakehouses.	(No. in district ...	40
	(No. of inspections ...	102
	(No. of contraventions ...	1
	(Defects remedied ...	1
Control of Milk Supplies. (L.A.)	(No. of distributors on register ...	19
	(No. of producer/retailers ...	7
	(No. of dairies on register ...	10
	(No. of Inspections of dairies ...	32
	(Contraventions remedied ...	-
	(No. of milk samples taken: Satisfactory	32
	Unsatisfactory	1
Ice Cream.	(No. of manufacturers ...	3
	(No. of premises registered for sale ...	59
	(No. of contraventions ...	1
	(No. of samples taken : Satisfactory	21
	Unsatisfactory	-
Slaughter- Houses.	(No. on register ...	-
	(No. of inspections ...	-
	(Contraventions of by-laws ...	-
	(Defects remedied ...	-

Unsound Food.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)					
Number inspected					
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcases condemned					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.					
Percentage of the number 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.					

NO SLAUGHTERING.

Offensive Trades.	(No. of premises in district.	...	-
	(No. of inspections	...	-
	(Contraventions of by-laws.	...	-
	(Contraventions remedied	...	-

(Wells (New sunk	...	...	6
(Closed as polluted	...	...	1

Public (Area supplied	)	See
Supply (Percentage of houses supplied.	)	below.

Water	Number of samples obtained for analysis	46
	(a) from wells	31
	(b) from public supply	15
	Any insufficiency and where	-

Supply. Area Supplied - Parishes supplied by water mains other than mains belonging to Spilsby Rural District Council - Raithby, Burgh, Orby, Welton, Gunby, Candlesby, Bilsby, Well, Markby, Sibsey, Langton, Frithville, Carrington, part of West Fen, Old Bolingbroke and Mavis Enderby.

Parishes supplied by Spilsby Rural District Council
Water Mains - Toynton St. Peter, Halton Holgate, Little Steeping, Thorpe St. Peter, East Keal, Stickford, Stickney, New Leake, Eastville, Midville, Friskney, Wainfleet All Saints, Wainfleet St. Mary, Toynton All Saints, part of West Fen, West Keal, Firsby, Great Steeping, Irby, East Kirkby, Willoughby, Spilsby, Hundleby and part of Croft.

Percentage of houses supplied - Burgh 70%, Orby 27%, Gunby 21%, Welton 45% and Candlesby 35%.

Closets.	(No. of houses with privy vaults in district.	2380
	(No. of houses with pail closets in district.	3164
	(No. of pail closets repaired	49
	(No. of water-closets substituted for dry receptacles.	21
	(No. of houses with water-closets in district (sewerage schemes in four parishes)	1836
	(No. of water-closets repaired	-

Drainage and
Sewerage.

Drains	(Drains examined, tested, exposed, etc.	192
	(" unstopped, repaired, etc.	6
	(Waste, pipes, disconnected, repaired, etc.	-
	(Existing soil pipes, etc., renewed or repaired.	6
Sewers.	(New lengths of sewer laid and small sewerage works constructed (Ingoldmells, Croft, Eastville and New Bolingbroke).	4
	(Alterations to sewage disposal works.	-
Filter Beds, etc.	(Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works or complaints as to smells.	-
	(Cesspools emptied, cleansed, etc.	252
Disinfection, etc.	(" abolished	-
	(Rooms disinfected	
	((a) ordinary infectious disease.	29
	((b) tuberculosis	4
	(Rooms stripped and cleansed	-
	(No. of premises disinfected	4
House Refuse.	(No. of houses using dustbins (Scavenging area)	5090
	(Parishes served by original scavenging scheme - Spilsby, Wainfleet All Saints, Burgh, Chapel St. Leonards, Hogsthorpe, Ingoldmells, Anderby, Hundleby and Sibsey.	
	(Parishes added to scavenging scheme since 1st April, 1950 - Great Steeping, Willoughby, Bilsby, Partney, Stickford, Stickney, East Kirkby, New Bolingbroke, Friskney, Wainfleet St. Mary, Addlethorpe, Welton, Orby, Eastville, New Leake, Toynton All Saints, East Keal, Mumby and Huttoft.	
	(How frequently is refuse removed from each house?	Weekly
	(No. of complaints of non-removal.	7
	(Method of final disposal.	controlled tipping.
	(Are existing arrangements for refuse removal satisfactory?	Yes.
	(Total number of Nuisances during year:-	
	((1) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector.	421
	((2) Reported to Council { (Statutory notice issued	5
Details of Nuisances Abated.	(" " not issued.	-
	(Overcrowding.	6
	(Smoke	-
	(Accumulation of refuse	2
	(Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water.	12
	(Foul pigs and other animals	2
	(Privy Middens	21
	(Dampness	-
	(Ashbins	119
	(Yards repaved or repaired	-
	(Cesspools	252
	(Other nuisances.	-
After Informal Intimation.		After Statutory Notice.

Any Assistants?

Two.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Part I of the Act.

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

Premises. (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Insp- ect- ions (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosec- uted. (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	27	54	-	-	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	108	139	-	-	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	-	-	-	-	3
Total		132	193	-	-	

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied. (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	3	2				4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5						5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6						6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7						7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	1	-				8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) insufficient	9						9
(b) unsuitable or defective	10						10
(c) not separate for sexes	11						11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	12						12
Total	60	4	2				60

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of work.	Section 110				Section 111		
	M/c line No.	No. of out-workers in August Dist. required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises.	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wearing apparel { Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing.	13	1	-	-	-	-	-
	14						
Total	70	1	-	-	-	-	-

SPILSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT.

WATER ENGINEER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

1950 - 1951.

L.W. WILLIAMS A.M.Inst.B.E.,M.S.E.
Waterworks Engineer.

Waterworks Department,
Council Offices,
Boston Road,
SPILSBY.
Lincs.

31st August, 1951.

STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE
January 1, 1901.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1900.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER,
1901.

1901 - 1900

Printed by
JAMES B. LEECH,
STATE PRINTER,
ALBANY, N. Y.
1901.

.....
.....

31st August, 1951.

To the Chairman and Members,
Waterworks Committee,
Spilsby R.D.C.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herein my Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 1951, and I trust the information contained herein will prove to be of interest.

FEN AREA WATER SCHEME.

1. Consumers.

During the year ended 31st March, 1951, 320 new supplies were taken from your Fen Area Water Mains, making a total of 3,136 separately rated supplies at the end of the year as follows:-

Supply.	At 31/3/50.	New Supplies 1950/51.	Supplies Discontinued.	Total Supplies at 31/3/51.
Domestic.	1,902.	129.		2,031.
Metered.	462.	181.	11.	632.
Field.	337.	1.		338.
Standpipe.	78.	4.	31.	51.
Special.	79.	5.		84.
	2,858.	320.	42.	3,136.

The practice of metering certain domestic, and all field supplies, has meant that meters have been fixed to 59 field and 62 domestic supplies during the past year.

The service laying gang afforded 216 supplies from the New Fen Area Mains, and at the end of the year, 161 had been completed by the consumers' private plumbers and put into operation. The remaining supplies should be completed during the current year.

In addition to the new supplies, there were 39 applications for the extension of existing supplies viz.

Domestic. 25.
Metered. 14.
39.

2. Length of Mains.

The total length of mains of 2" diameter and over in operation at the close of the year was 116.54 miles, an increase of 17.94 miles over the previous year.

3. Consumption.

The total volume of water consumed during the year amounted to 64,983,030 gallons, or a daily average of 178,036 gallons. The supply being obtained from the following sources.

1. The total value of the property owned by the company at the end of the year was \$1,000,000. This was an increase of \$200,000 over the previous year. The increase was due to the acquisition of new property and the depreciation of the old property.

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Category	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Fixed Assets	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	1,800,000
Current Assets	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000
Liabilities	100,000	120,000	140,000	160,000	180,000
Equity	1,100,000	1,330,000	1,560,000	1,790,000	2,020,000

The increase in the value of the property owned by the company is due to the acquisition of new property and the depreciation of the old property. The company has been able to acquire new property at a lower cost than the old property, which has resulted in an increase in the value of the property owned by the company.

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1950
1951
1952
1953
1954

Table of Values

The total value of the property owned by the company at the end of the year was \$1,000,000. This was an increase of \$200,000 over the previous year. The increase was due to the acquisition of new property and the depreciation of the old property.

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3. Consumption. Continued.

Source.	Gallons per Annum.	Average Gallons per day.
Spilsby R.D.C. Twentylands.	51,448,320.	140,955.
North East L. nes.	10,171,890.	27,868.
Skegness U.D.C.	3,344,080.	9,161.
Boston R.D.C.	18,740.	52.
	64,983,030.	178,036.

It is estimated that the population now being supplied is 8,372, and the consumption per head per day for all purposes is therefore 21.26 gallons; a decrease of 1.129 gallons per head per day compared with last year.

There were 632 metered supplies in operation, and the volume of water supplied by meter amounted to 24,512,443 gallons or an average of 38,786 gallons per meter. Deducting the metered consumption from the total, we find that 40,470,587 gallons were supplied for domestic and other purposes. This is equal to an average daily domestic consumption per head of 13.65 gallons, compared with 15.353 gallons last year.

4. Rainfall and Yield. Twentylands.

The rainfall at Twentylands over the last five years has averaged 23.695 inches per annum. During the year under review, the rainfall measured at Twentylands amounted to 30.82 inches, or 7.125 inches above the average. The wettest month was November with 4.99 inches, and the driest, June, with .97 inches.

The average daily yield of the sourceworks over the year was 140,955 gallons, which is equal to approximately 5,873 gallons per hour; an increase of 5,040 gallons per day over last year. The consumption figures indicate that, the average yield of the source during the year was some 37,081 gallons below the daily demand of the Fen Area.

5. Water Purchased in Bulk.

13,534,720 gallons were purchased in bulk at a cost of £869 - 17 - 0d., or nearly 1/3¹/₂d per thousand gallons. The volume purchased being 970,980 gallons in excess of the volume purchased last year.

6. Cost Per One Thousand Gallons at Source.

The cost of the water at Twentylands Reservoir, after allowing for purchase of water, repayment of loans, repairs, maintenance &c., was £1,275 - 18 - 7d., or approximately 4.77 pence per one thousand gallons.

COASTAL AREA WATER SUPPLY.

7. Consumers.

At the 31st March, 1951, the total number of supplies being afforded from the mains in the Coastal Area numbered 1,222. There were 201 applications received for new supplies and 7 applications for extensions of existing supplies.

Supply.	At 31/3/50.	New Supplies 1950/51.	Supplies Discontinued.	Total Supplies at 31/3/51.
Domestic.	724.	129.		853.
Metered. *	196.	70.	8.	258.
Field.	59.	-	12.	47.
Standpipe.	19.	1.		20.
Special.	43.	1.		44.
	1041.	201.	20.	1222.

* includes 11 field and 17 domestic supplies.

The number of applications received for new supplies shows an increase of 61 compared with last year.

Applications for Extensions of Existing supplies numbered 7, as follows:-

Domestic.	1.
Metered.	4.
Special.	2.
	<u>7.</u>

8. Length of Mains.

The total length of mains of 2" diameter and above in operation at the close of the year was 36.63 miles, 8.51 miles being laid during 1950/51.

9. Consumption.

During the year under review, the total volume of water consumed in the Coastal Area amounted to 16,455,342 gallons, or a daily average of approximately 45,083 gallons. The whole supply being obtained from the Mumby Pumping Station.

It is estimated that the population being supplied numbers approximately 3,412, and the consumption per head per day for all purposes averaged 13.21 gallons.

There were 258 metered supplies in operation at the close of the year, and the volume of water recorded through such meters amounted to 7,787,300 gallons, or an average of 30,183 gallons per meter.

Deducting the metered consumption from the total, we find that 8,668,042 gallons were supplied for domestic and other purposes, or an average daily domestic consumption of 6.96 gallons per head.

Summary

As the 1961 season, 1961, the total number of samples being collected from the Coastal zone numbered 1,200. There were 600 applications received for new permits and 2 applications for extension of existing permits.

Sample	1961	1962	1963	1964	Total
Domestic	750	100	100	100	1050
Industrial	250	100	100	100	550
Field	100	100	100	100	400
Transportation	100	100	100	100	400
Special	100	100	100	100	400
	1000	400	400	400	2200

1. Analysis of 1961 and 1962 domestic samples.

The number of applications received for new permits shows an increase of 60 compared with last year. Applications for Extension of Existing permits numbered 2, as follows:

Domestic	1
Industrial	1
Special	2
Total	4

Analysis of 1961

The total length of water of 1" diameter and above in operation at the close of the year was 50.00 miles. 8.00 miles being laid during 1961.

Consumption

During the year under review, the total volume of water consumed in the District was estimated as 10,000,000 gallons, or a daily average of approximately 40,000 gallons. The water supply being obtained from the Supply Station.

It is estimated that the population being supplied numbers approximately 1,200, and the consumption per head per day for all purposes averaged 15.00 gallons.

There was 100,000 gallons in operation at the close of the year, and the volume of water consumed during the year averaged 10,000,000 gallons, or an average of 10,000,000 gallons per year.

During the year under review, 100,000 gallons of water were consumed in the District, and the volume of water consumed during the year averaged 10,000,000 gallons, or an average of 10,000,000 gallons per year.

10. Cost Per One Thousand Gallons at Source.

The cost of water at Mumby Pumping Station, after allowing for repayment of loans, pumping costs, maintenance of the Pumping Station &c., works out at an average of 13.55 pence per one thousand gallons.

WOLDS AREA.

(Ulcoby - with - Fordington.)

A supply was made available to the parish of Ulcoby-with-Fordington during the year, by means of laying 4" Asbestos Cement Mains from the Boston Corporation's Fordington Pumping Station to the various parts of the parish. The works involved the laying of 3,199 yards of 4" mains &c., the erection of a small booster station and provision of booster. A bulk supply is afforded by the Boston Corporation and is boosted onto the parish from their Pumping Station by the Council's Booster.

11. Consumers.

The supply was put into operation in December 1950 and by the end of the year some 52 supplies had been connected to the mains as follows:-

Domestic.	35.
Motorod.	<u>17.</u>
	<u>52.</u>

12. Length of Mains.

The total length of mains laid in the parish is 1.82 miles.

13. Consumption.

The total volume of water consumed during the period December 1950 to 31st March, 1951, was 353,000 gallons or an average of 2,942 gallons per day. Estimating the population supplied to be 140, the average daily consumption per head for all purposes was approximately 21 gallons.

14. Cost of Water at Source.

The whole of the supply for this area is purchased from the Boston Corporation at a cost of 1/6d per thousand gallons.

The report of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, for the year 1900, is hereby published in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1879, (20 Stat. 398), and the Act of March 3, 1879, (20 Stat. 398), and the Act of March 3, 1879, (20 Stat. 398).

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PLANT INDUSTRY

(1900 - with a preliminary)

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CONTENTS

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1900	1900
1900	1900
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

15. Consumers.

The undertaking of the North East Lines Water Company was taken over by the Council on 1st February, 1951, and the following supplies were in operation at 31st March, 1951.

Domestic.	576.
Metered.	17.
Special.	<u>21.</u>
	<u>614.</u>

16. Length of Mains.

The total length of mains taken over by the Council was 3.76 miles.

17. Consumption.

The consumption for the months of February and March, was estimated to be 2,635,000 gallons or a daily average of 44,678 gallons, and estimating the population supplied to be 2,120, the average daily consumption per head for all purposes was 21.07 gallons.

18. Cost of Water at Source.

The estimated cost of the water produced at the Hundleby Pumping Station was 6.38 pence per one thousand gallons.

COMBINED AREAS.

19. Consumption.

The total volume of water consumed throughout the area supplied by the Spilsby Rural District Council amounted to 84,426,732 gallons or an average of 270,739 gallons per day.

Area.	Consumption.	Daily Average.
Fen.	64,983,030.	178,036.
Coast.	16,455,342.	45,083.
Wolds.	353,000.	2,942.
Spilsby.	2,635,000.	44,678.
	<u>84,426,732.</u>	<u>270,739.</u>

Estimating the population supplied by the Council's Water Schemes to be 14,044, the average daily consumption per head for all purposes was 19.28 gallons; compared with 21.3 gallons for the year 1949/50.

The total number of metered supplies in operation at the 31st March was 924, and the volume of water consumed through such meters amounted to 32,299,743 gallons or an average of 36,038 gallons per meter; compared with 37,933 gallons in the previous year.

19. Combined Areas. Continued.Consumption.

The consumption for domestic and other non-metered supplies was 52,126,629 gallons or an average daily consumption per head of 10.17 gallons.

20. Cost of Water per One Thousand Gallons.

The estimated cost of providing and distributing water during the year has been based on the Chief Financial Officer's Revised Estimate for 1950/51 and is as follows.

	£.	s.	d.
Provision of Water at Source.	2,301	7	8.
Administration.	2,719	0	0.
Distribution Costs.	2,267	0	0.
Loan Charges.	4,839	14	0.
	£ 12,126	- 14	- 8.

The following table shows the estimated cost per one thousand gallons compared with 1949/50.

	1950/51.	1949/50.
(a) Cost at Source.	6.54 pence.	5.782 pence.
(b) Administration Costs.	7.73 pence.	7.937 pence.
(c) Distribution Costs.	6.44 pence.	3.63 pence.
(d) Loan Charges.	13.76 pence.	10.54 pence.
Total.	34.47 pence.	27.889 pence.

From the above figures it will be seen that the estimated cost of water per one thousand gallons delivered to the consumer was 2s/10.47d., an increase of 6.581 pence per thousand gallons over the previous year.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The mains of the Undertaking have now been extended into 34 parishes in the Rural District Council's Statutory Area of Supply, the length of such mains of 2" diameter and over being 158.65 miles.

It is of interest to note that of the 69 parishes contained within the Rural District, 34 parishes receive a supply direct from the Council's own Undertaking, 15 parishes receive supplies from other Statutory Undertakings and 20 remain without a piped water supply.

The Council's Undertaking has now afforded 5,024 separate service connections from their mains, of which 924 are separately metered supplies.

The total volume of water supplied by the Undertaking during the year was 84,426,372 gallons. Of this volume 70,539,462 gallons were produced from the Council's own sources of supply, and the balance of 13,886,910 gallons were taken through interconnections with neighbouring authorities. The total volume of water supplied shows an increase of 2,874,000 gallons over the previous year, and the volume taken from other authorities a decrease of 2,185,000 gallons.

The volume of water supplied by meter was 32,299,743, and is an increase of 7,587,220 gallons over the previous year. The number of metered supplies in operation at 31st March, 1951, shows an increase of 266 meters over the previous year and the average of 36,038 gallons per meter is comparable with 37,933 gallons last year.

The Undertaking and area of supply of the North East Lincolnshire Water Company were taken over by the Council as from 1st February and have now been incorporated in the Council's Undertaking. In accordance with your instructions, the works of modernising the plant and works so taken over is progressing as the exigencies of the times will allow and it is generally felt that improved conditions in this respect will ultimately be achieved.

The Council's policy of creating interconnections with neighbouring authorities in a mutual aid scheme has been pursued, and a pleasing feature in this respect is the agreement reached with the Skegness Urban District Council in regards to the 8" interconnection at Burgh. This scheme has been submitted to the Ministry and a Local Enquiry into the proposals has been held. The completion of these proposals will, in due course, give a general improvement on the volume of water available for supply and will provide a considerable margin of safety in periods of emergency.

The further extension of the distribution system in your Coastal Area has given rise to some considerable concern as to the necessity of providing adequate storage facilities, and this has now been provided for by your proposal to erect a 100,000 gallon storage tower at Mumby.

Whilst some disappointment is felt in the delivery and erection of the tower it is now regarded as certain that this will be in operation prior to next summer when, as is usual, the consumption on the district is at the highest peak.

The question of affording a piped water supply to the remaining 20 parishes has received the attention of your Consulting Engineers and whilst it is not possible to report but very little progress with the major proposals, sight ought not to be lost of the fact, that water in considerable volume has been proved at the Driby sourceworks and that so far as the future is concerned, the water supply problems that have hitherto confronted the Council have, to a very great extent, been overcome.

The delay in delivery of materials for works of water supply is having far reaching effects throughout the whole of the industry and, whilst one is not able to visualise any improvement in this connection for many years to come, considerable advantage may be gained by wise planning and ordering of materials well in advance of requirements.

In conclusion Sir, allow me to offer my sincere thanks both to you and the members of your Committee for the generous assistance that they have afforded me at all times during the past year and to pay tribute to the hard work and loyalty that has been shown to me by every member of the staff of your undertaking.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

L.W. WILLIAMS.

Waterworks Engineer.

The situation of affairs in the world is very serious. The war has been going on for a long time and the people are suffering. The government is trying to do its best to help them, but it is not enough. The people need more help and the government must do more.

The government is trying to do its best to help the people. It is giving them money and food. It is also trying to get them back to work. But the people are still suffering. They need more help and the government must do more.

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I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

John G. Thompson

L. E. 11. 11. 11.

Enclosure 11. 11. 11.