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Contributors

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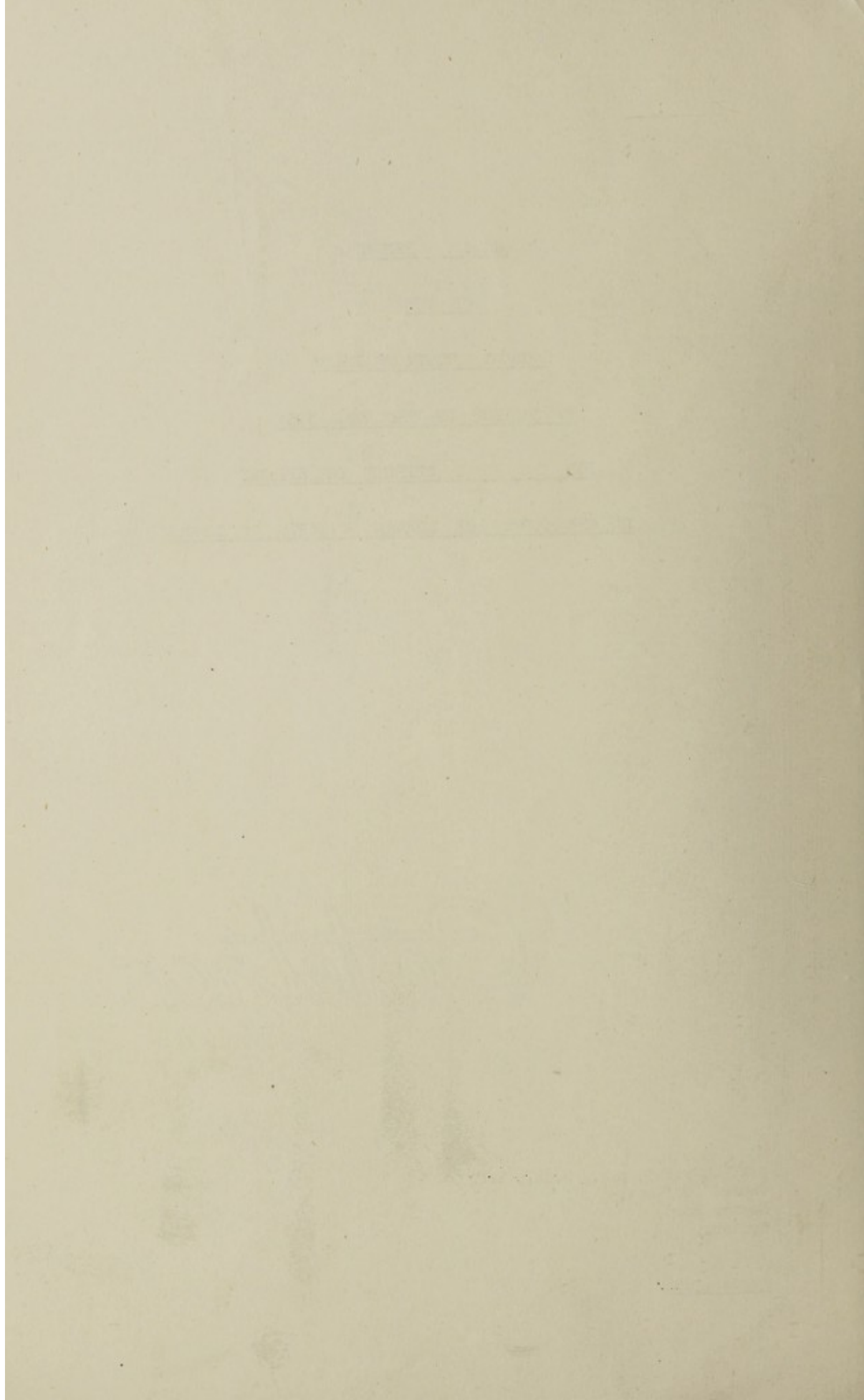
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1951
FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF SPILSBY
IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN - PARTS OF LINDSEY.

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

August, 1952.





SPILSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1951.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health.

C.S.E. Wright, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Officer and Surveyor.

W. Bailey, Cert.S.I.B., A.R.San.I.,
Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

First Additional Sanitary Officer and Surveyor.

H. Brumfitt, Cert.S.I.B., A.R.San.I., F.F.S.

Second Additional Sanitary Officer and Surveyor.

F. Richardson, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.,
Cert. Meat and Other Foods, Cert. Sanitary Science.

Technical Assistant.

G.J. Wood.

Clerk.

Miss W. Swinn.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1904

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE LANDS

AND THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONER

IN THE YEAR 1904

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SPILSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Medical Officer of Health's Report for 1951.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for the health and sanitary conditions of the Spilsby Rural District for the year ending December 31st 1951.

I am pleased to be able to report, once again, that the general health of the community has been good. With the exception of an outbreak of Measles, part of an epidemic that affected the whole Country, and a small outbreak of Whooping Cough, there were few cases of notifiable disease. The steady improvement in sanitary conditions has continued though economic conditions and shortage in materials have held up much that the Council would like to have done particularly in regard to water supplies and sewage disposal.

During the year the only change in the staff of the Health Department was the resignation of the clerk, Mr. J.R. Hawley, and his replacement by Miss W. Swinn.

The very cold and wet weather with which 1951 opened continued until well into the Spring. After a fine and warm early summer the weather deteriorated again and continued from August until the end of the year (with the exception of part of October) to be very wet and sunless to the detriment of agriculture and the health of the people. The hard winter took a heavy toll on the lives of the aged, particularly as there was much Influenza of a respiratory type at that time.

The rainfall for 1951 was 28.98 inches at Twentylands. This figure is a high one for this part of the country and is 3.70 inches more than the average of the past six years.

Vital Statistics.

Area.

The area of the District is 147,530 acres in 69 parishes.

Population.

The population is estimated at 23,720.

Density.

The density of the population is .174 persons per acre.

Rateable value.

The rateable value is £98,609 and the value of a penny rate is £389. 6. 5d.

Houses.

The number of inhabited houses is 7,570.

Births.

The live births numbered 376, compared with 386 in 1950 and 426 in 1949. The figure of 376 comprises 188 babies of each sex and of these 10 male and 17 female were illegitimate. The total number of births represents a birthrate of 15.85 per thousand of the population. After the application of the comparability figure, which affords a means of adjustment to make allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas, a birthrate of 16.94 results which compares with a rate of 15.5 for the whole of England and Wales.

Stillbirths. There were 9 stillbirths during the year and of these 5 were male and 4 female.

Deaths.

The deaths numbered 313 - 154 male and 159 female - and compares with 295 in 1950 and 311 in 1949. The death rate per thousand of the population is 13.2 and when the comparability figure is applied 14.0. This figure compares with 12.5 for the whole country.

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality, that is the deaths in children under one year of age, was 11 - 4 male and 7 female. This gives an infant mortality rate per thousand live births of 29.7. The similar figure for the whole country was 29.6. Of the 11 deaths in infants 3 male and 2 female occurred when under 4 weeks of age and one of each sex was illegitimate.

Causes of deaths.

Among the 313 deaths, 45 were due to Cancer, 6 to Diabetes, 34 to vascular lesions of the nervous system, 137 to diseases of the heart and circulatory systems, 12 (a high figure) to Influenza, 9 to Pneumonia, 14 to Bronchitis, 5 to Tuberculosis, 3 to kidney diseases, 6 to Prostatic troubles, 1 to maternal cause, 4 to motor accidents, 4 to other accidents and 3 to suicide. There were no deaths due to notifiable diseases otherwise than Tuberculosis.

General Provision of Health Services.

Hospitals, Clinics and Ambulances. These services remain unaltered. There is still a shortage of beds for the aged and bedridden sick, this is partly due to the increasing proportion of old people and partly to shortage of help in the homes.

The Home Help Service, of which so much was expected and which should be a great boon to the aged sick and the busy housewife when there is illness in the home, has practically not materialised. In spite of every effort it seems almost impossible to recruit the right type of person for this work.

The new Physiotherapy Centre at the Gables came into action during the year. It is being extensively used and will be a great boon to the District.

Midwifery and Nursing services have been unaltered during the year and are working satisfactorily.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47. No compulsory removals under this Act took place during 1951. In one case an order had been recommended but before it could be put into effect the patient became mentally affected and was removed to a Mental Hospital.

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 important service. When complete chemical and bacteriological reports on water samples are required they are sent to Messrs. W.W. Taylor of Nottingham.

Infectious diseases if requiring hospital treatment are sent to Scarthoe or Boston Isolation Hospitals if beds are available, but sometimes have to be sent further afield. All cases of Acute Poliomyelitis are now sent to the Isolation Hospital at Long Leys Road, Lincoln.

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

Veneral Diseases. No fresh cases were reported to me during the year.

Diphtheria. There were no cases of Diphtheria reported during 1951. The following number of children were immunised against this disease:-

| | | |
|--|-----|--|
| Initial immunisations - | | |
| under 5 years of age | 274 | |
| 5 to 14 years | 30 | |
| 'Boosters' i.e. reinforcing doses given when the child is older. | 182 | |

I should like once again to impress on all parents the importance of having their children immunised before their first birthday. Before the drive for immunisation was started in 1940 the average yearly deathrate from Diphtheria throughout the country was 2800. In 1951 there were 34 deaths only.

Vaccination. There were 110 initial vaccinations against Smallpox and 21 revaccinations in the year. This is a definite improvement on 1950 but still a much lower figure than it should be. The risk of Smallpox breaking out in this country has considerably increased with the speed of travel by air and sea, and recent outbreaks have been of a dangerous type.

Tuberculosis. There were 21 cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year, this is 7 more than the previous year. There were 5 deaths from this cause as compared with 7 in 1950. Throughout the whole country there is a gradual decline both of cases of this disease and of deaths caused by it.

Prevalence of Disease. 1951 started with a widespread epidemic of Influenza. It was of a serious type often with complications and coming at a time of severe weather the victims were frequently a long time making a good recovery. There were 12 deaths attributed to this disease and that there were not many more was due to the modern drugs that can do so much to control influenzal complications.

The Measles epidemic which started at the end of 1950 spread rapidly in the schools throughout the first half of the year. Altogether 499 cases were notified to me and undoubtedly there were others. This outbreak was part of an epidemic that affected the whole country, one of the most widespread outbreaks for many years. Fortunately in this district few of the cases were a cause of anxiety and there were no deaths.

Unlike 1950, we were fortunate in having few cases of Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) only 3 proved cases being notified to me. The three cases had no relation to each other and they all recovered.

There were 29 cases of Scarlet Fever during 1951, they were all in the Coastal or Wainfleet area and all of a very mild type. This disease which used to be so much dreaded is now such a mild malady that infectious diseases hospitals demur very much at admitting them and will only do so if home conditions are such that they cannot be looked after at home.

There were 5 cases of Erysipelas; this disease which used to be such a scourge to hospitals in days gone by is now comparatively uncommon and with modern drugs very rarely a source of anxiety.

There was one small outbreak of food poisoning which affected 8 people who had partaken of a wedding breakfast, though only 2 were seriously upset. The trouble was almost certainly due to a tin of preserved plums.

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases notified to me during 1951:-

| <u>Disease.</u> | <u>No. of cases.</u> | <u>Deaths.</u> |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Smallpox. | 0 | 0 |
| Scarlet Fever. | 29 | 0 |
| Whooping Cough. | 79 | 0 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | | |
| Paralytic | 2 | 0 |
| Non-paralytic | 1 | 0 |
| Measles. | 499 | 0 |
| Diphtheria. | 0 | 0 |
| Dysentery. | 8 | 0 |

| <u>Disease.</u> | <u>No. of cases.</u> | <u>Deaths.</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Pneumonia | | |
| (primary or influenzal) | 22 | 9 |
| Erysipelas | 5 | 0 |
| Typhoid | 0 | 0 |
| Paratyphoid | 1 | 0 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 0 | 0 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia. | 1 | 0 |
| Meningococcal Infection. | 1 | 0 |
| Food Poisoning. | 1 | 0 |
| Encephalitis. | 0 | 0 |
| Tuberculosis - | | |
| Pulmonary | 15 | 5 |
| Non-pulmonary. | 6 | 0 |

Sanitary Conditions of the Area. Water Supplies.

Throughout the year the Council vigorously pursued its policy of extending its watermains so far as Ministerial consent could be obtained and I append to this report the Water Engineer's Annual Report on the various water undertakings and the extensions that have taken place during the year.

Regular tests of the water supplied by all the Council's schemes show that the quality continues to be satisfactory. The North-East Lincolnshire Water Undertaking was finally taken over by the Council at the beginning of the year. This supplies Spilsby and Hundleby and in time will supply also part of Halton Holgate. When taken over this supply was not entirely satisfactory either in quality or pressure but work carried out at the pumping station and at the reservoir brought the supply up to quite a satisfactory standard.

With the great extension of the Council's mains and the immense increase in the amount of water required there will always be anxiety, particularly in the summer, as to the quantity of water available. This will continue until the proposed Driby scheme comes into operation. The getting of this source of water, which will solve all our water difficulties, is a matter of real urgency.

Many samples of water from private supplies were tested during the year. These when taken from shallow wells were in many cases found to be bacteriologically of an unsatisfactory standard.

Housing.

At the end of 1951 the Council had completed during the year the following habitable premises:-

| | | |
|-----|------------------------|----|
| (a) | Three bedroomed houses | 62 |
| (b) | Two bedroomed houses | 6 |
| (c) | Aged persons bungalows | 6 |

An agricultural wartime building at Carrington was converted and occupied by 5 families.

The 74 newly constructed houses and bungalows are an increase on the 1950 completed programme. In that year 45 new buildings were completed.

In addition to the 74 completed houses in 1951 there were at the end of the year a total number of 73 houses already started which had reached various stages in building construction.

During the year also 17 houses and bungalows were completed and occupied being built by private enterprise, and 17 building licences were issued, being the maximum quota the Council could permit.

In addition to the above Council and private houses completed, three were built by the Lindsey County Council for occupation by the police force.

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The Council now owns a total of 654 Council houses.

As will be seen the Council's building programme took a big step forward during the year 1951. It is hoped also that with a bigger allotment in 1952 the above figures both for Council and private houses will be considerably improved on. In spite of all efforts made in past years the housing shortage remains acute particularly in the larger parishes.

With a few exceptions the housing shortage does not permit the demolition of certain very bad properties which are known to exist, properties which for various causes cannot be made reasonably satisfactory in many cases owing to the prohibitive cost. It is also true that the unavoidably high rents of our excellent new Council houses compared with the three or four shillings per week rent of old properties acts as a deterrent to many prospective applicants at present living in most unsatisfactory conditions.

Immediately a tenant leaves a house, classified under category 4 or 5 of the Housing Rural Survey, the owner is served with a notice under the Housing Act. By this means unfit houses are improved and fresh families prevented from occupying such houses and then attempting to jump the queue by claiming the same right to have a Council house as the former tenant. This procedure, though necessary, is sometimes very hard on the owners of poor class properties as the expense involved takes many years rent to pay for. Until a landlord is allowed to increase his rent in proportion to the cost involved in improving his property there can never be the wholehearted co-operation we should like to see.

Families rehoused in the Council's houses during the year fall into the following categories:-

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. Families removed from overcrowded houses | 6 |
| 2. Families removed from houses classified in categories 4 and 5, Housing Rural Survey. | 49 |
| 3. Families removed from sub-lets and not included in overcrowded houses. | 20 |
| 4. Families rehoused other than above. | 39 |

(The above figures include removals into both newly built and old Council houses and into one converted hostel).

Housing Act, 1949. Improvement Grants.

This Act was designed to assist in the carrying out of any works other than works of repair and maintenance. There are, of course, certain conditions to be fulfilled as the Act is not intended to "throw good money after bad" or to patch up poor cottages at the nation's expense.

Four applications were received of which three applications were refused. One application in respect of the conversion of a blacksmith's shop into a cottage was allowed, a grant of £265. being allowed to the owner.

Sewerage.

Again one regrets to have to report that another year has passed and there has been no constructional commencement in the laying of sewers and sewage disposal works. This is so in spite of every effort that has been made by the Council to start works for Anderby, Hogsthorpe and Chapel St. Leonards. I need not again cover the ground for the urgency of disposal works for these places, their need has been stressed in previous annual reports.

In Hogsthorpe sanitary conditions are primitive in the extreme, the field drains during the summer when the water is held up becoming nothing but open cesspools which are offensive and a danger to health and until a proper system is installed the houses in this built-up village cannot be allowed to have decent modern facilities in the way of baths and water closets. In Chapel also conditions are often very unsatisfactory and every year we receive letters from visitors from Urban Districts complaining of the lack of sanitary amenities to which they are used.

It was also the Council's policy to maintain a high level of activity in the field of international law. It was also the Council's policy to maintain a high level of activity in the field of international law.

With a few exceptions the Council's policy was to maintain a high level of activity in the field of international law. It was also the Council's policy to maintain a high level of activity in the field of international law.

Similarly a Council member's name, if it was not on the list of the Council's members, was not to be included in the list of the Council's members. It was also the Council's policy to maintain a high level of activity in the field of international law.

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- 1. Council member's name, if it was not on the list of the Council's members, was not to be included in the list of the Council's members.
- 2. Council member's name, if it was not on the list of the Council's members, was not to be included in the list of the Council's members.
- 3. Council member's name, if it was not on the list of the Council's members, was not to be included in the list of the Council's members.
- 4. Council member's name, if it was not on the list of the Council's members, was not to be included in the list of the Council's members.
- 5. Council member's name, if it was not on the list of the Council's members, was not to be included in the list of the Council's members.

The Council's policy was to maintain a high level of activity in the field of international law. It was also the Council's policy to maintain a high level of activity in the field of international law.

Annex to the Council's Policy

This annex was designed to provide a more detailed description of the Council's policy. It was also the Council's policy to maintain a high level of activity in the field of international law.

For information, the Council's policy was to maintain a high level of activity in the field of international law. It was also the Council's policy to maintain a high level of activity in the field of international law.

Annex

After the Council's policy was adopted, it was also the Council's policy to maintain a high level of activity in the field of international law. It was also the Council's policy to maintain a high level of activity in the field of international law.

In the Council's policy, it was also the Council's policy to maintain a high level of activity in the field of international law. It was also the Council's policy to maintain a high level of activity in the field of international law.

The urgency of the need for modern disposal plants for Wainfleet and Burgh-le-Marsh also is steadily increasing as is well known to the Council. The present methods being hopelessly inadequate and often offensive.

The five public conveniences built in 1950 for the coastal parishes have been very largely used and have done much to prevent the unsatisfactory conditions on the sandhills in previous years caused through lack of such facilities. The Council has had much to contend with from non-paying defrauders and others damaging and stealing from the coin locks, but though undoubtedly there has been some loss of money and expenses for renewals, sanitary conditions have been greatly improved on the sandhills.

It is hoped shortly to have similar conveniences in the centre of Ingoldmells and in Wainfleet Market Place.

Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings.

Holidays in the summer in camps and in moveable dwellings have very much increased since the end of the war and have unquestionably come to stop. On economic grounds a camping holiday appears to be the only way in which many families can afford to get away together in these days and if conditions are good it is a delightful and excellent form of recreation. It is still increasing in popularity.

In our coastal area we have now mile after mile of these camps behind the sandhills and close to the sea. In the four parishes of Ingoldmells, Chapel St. Leonards, Anderby and Huttoft we have, I believe I am correct in stating, the largest camping area in the whole of England controlled by one authority. In 1951 there were 70 of these licensed camping grounds, an increase of 7 over the previous year. It is conservatively estimated that during the height of the season there are not less than 12000 people in these camps. This figure does not include Butlins Camp at Ingoldmells with its staff of 1,800 and a weekly intake of some 6,000 new arrivals each Saturday during August, nor the large number of unregistered camps which come and go in fields during the season and over which the Council have no control so long as they do not stay more than 28 days.

It can readily be imagined that this great temporary influx of visitors creates many problems for the Council and the sanitary department. While most camping site owners and the majority of campers are anxious to preserve the amenities of the area there are always some who care nothing for these things, and it does not require the discerning eye to distinguish these particular sites.

During the year a joint meeting between your officers and the owners of the camping sites was held and this has had a salutary effect. At this meeting it was pointed out to the owners the structures considered undesirable and unsatisfactory and which must be removed from the district. On 18 sites 82 structures were removed, some to be used for chicken houses or other purposes than as dwelling places, the remainder were entirely removed from the district. The owners of 5 camping sites on which were 34 unsatisfactory structures were unco-operative and further action will have to be taken.

All the 70 licensed camping sites have a piped water supply laid on and a weekly refuse collection. A few sites have permanent water closets connected to cesspools and the rest have pail closets with a twice weekly collection during the summer months.

Scavenging Services.

Forty-two parishes covering an area of 68,817 acres were added to the scavenging services during the year. There is a dry refuse collection in all the sixty-nine parishes in the Rural District. In nine parishes the refuse is collected once a week and in the other sixty once a fortnight.

It is as well to note that only as far back as 1945, only five parishes received scavenging services and these were done by private contract. In 1946 the Council purchased their first 10 cu. yd motor refuse vehicle in order

The majority of the cases of the epidemic of influenza in the United States in 1918-1919 were of the mild type. The epidemic was of a mild type, and the majority of the cases were of the mild type.

The mild type of influenza is characterized by a sudden onset of fever, headache, and general malaise. The fever is usually of a low grade, and the headache is usually of a dull, aching type. The general malaise is usually of a moderate degree, and the patient is usually able to get about after a few days of rest.

It is important to note that the mild type of influenza is usually self-limiting, and the patient usually recovers within a few days of the onset of the illness.

Severe Type of Influenza

Influenza is the disease in which the patient is usually able to get about after a few days of rest. The severe type of influenza is characterized by a sudden onset of fever, headache, and general malaise. The fever is usually of a high grade, and the headache is usually of a severe, throbbing type. The general malaise is usually of a severe degree, and the patient is usually unable to get about after a few days of rest.

The severe type of influenza is usually accompanied by complications, such as pneumonia, pleurisy, and sinusitis. The patient is usually unable to get about after a few days of rest, and the illness usually lasts for a week or more. The patient is usually able to get about after a few days of rest, and the illness usually lasts for a week or more.

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All the 70 cases of influenza in the United States in 1918-1919 were of the mild type. The epidemic was of a mild type, and the majority of the cases were of the mild type.

Summary

The mild type of influenza is characterized by a sudden onset of fever, headache, and general malaise. The fever is usually of a low grade, and the headache is usually of a dull, aching type. The general malaise is usually of a moderate degree, and the patient is usually able to get about after a few days of rest.

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to overcome the difficulties encountered in the coastal parishes, particularly during the holiday season on the camping sites.

Gradually this health service has been built up so that up to date there are four refuse vehicles, 1-10 cu. yd. and 3-12 cu. yd. capacity engaged on the collection of dry refuse.

As in all rural districts, and more particularly in our own large acreage, considerable mileage is covered by the vehicles travelling from village to village. In the month of December a total distance of 3010 miles was covered by these four vehicles, consuming 405 gallons of petrol with an average of 7.47 miles to the gallon. In the summer time with the extra work for the camping sites the distances are considerably greater.

Night Soil Collection.

Some idea of the work involved in night soil collection and disposal can be obtained when it is realised that during the summer period some 2639 pail closets require attention every week and in some cases twice a week. This figure diminishes after the holiday season is over and the workmen return to normal duties, involving attention to an estimated 739 pail closets.

Had the Council not had the foresight to purchase an extra 800 gallon cesspool vehicle our troubles during 1951 would have been much increased. Towards the end of the season a twice weekly night service took place at Chapel St. Leonards in addition to Ingoldmells and the workmen did good service.

The owners of camping sites very much appreciate the service given, not only because it is a regular service but also because their own difficulties in organizing the collection and disposal are considerably diminished.

Many holiday visitors at the houses and camping sites fail to realise that we have a total absence of modern sewage disposal and treatment works at the coastal resorts, and are very apt to create a nuisance from overflowing cesspools due to waste or carelessness.

There has been a large demand for the use of the Council's cesspool vehicles during the year. 517 cesspools have been emptied (including public conveniences) against 252 in the previous year.

The income derived from private owners for the use of Council's cesspool emptiers was £437. 19. 4d and of this sum £240. 12. 5d came from the coastal area and £197. 6. 11d from inland.

Ice-Cream.

During the year 7 fresh premises were registered for the sale of ice cream giving a total of 61 selling that commodity in the Spilsby Rural District. This figure does not include a number of vehicles coming into our area from outside and selling ice cream, in some cases under conditions of which we do not approve, and in other cases ice cream that has been manufactured under conditions of which we know nothing.

Of the 61 registered premises only 4 are manufacturers. The great majority of ice cream sold now is manufactured by large firms outside our district under the best modern conditions and with hygienic apparatus.

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

In view of the fact that the investigation is being conducted in the interest of the public, it is necessary that the results of the investigation be made known to the public.

It is requested that the public be kept advised of the progress of the investigation and that the results of the investigation be made known to the public.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the public be kept advised of the progress of the investigation and that the results of the investigation be made known to the public.

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CONCLUSION

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Condemned Food.

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

| <u>Commodity.</u> | <u>Weight.</u> |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Ham | 131½ lbs. |
| Beef | 250 " |
| Pork | 168 " |
| Cheese | 18 " |

| | <u>Quantity (Tins)</u> |
|------------|------------------------|
| Milk | 7 |
| Sardines | 5 |
| Peas | 5 |
| Salmon | 5 |
| Meat | 5 |
| Plums | 4 |
| Tomatoes | 3 |
| Pilchards | 2 |
| Oranges | 1 |
| Tunny Fish | 1 |
| Carrots | 1 |
| Soup | 1 |

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. Rodent Control.

The following tables indicate the work of inspection carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator, Mr. H. Wright, during the year ended 31st December, 1951:-

| | | <u>Dwelling Houses.</u> | <u>Agricultural.</u> | <u>All other including Business and Industrial.</u> |
|--|-------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Number of properties found to be infested by rats. | Major | 2 | 2 | |
| | Minor | 47 | 81 | 20 |
| Number of properties found to be seriously infested by mice. | | 2 | 2 | 4 |

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

Your obedient Servant,

H. Wright

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

The following table was prepared during the year as with the same

| Commodity | Quantity |
|-----------|-----------|
| Wool | 1,200,000 |
| Wool | 200,000 |
| Wool | 100,000 |
| Wool | 50,000 |

| Commodity | Quantity |
|-----------|-----------|
| Wool | 1,200,000 |
| Wool | 200,000 |
| Wool | 100,000 |
| Wool | 50,000 |

Production of Wool by State and Territory

The following table indicates the work of the various States and Territories during the year ending the 31st of December, 1907.

| State or Territory | Quantity | Value |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Alaska | 100,000 | \$100,000 |
| Arizona | 200,000 | \$200,000 |
| California | 1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| Colorado | 500,000 | \$500,000 |
| Idaho | 100,000 | \$100,000 |
| Montana | 200,000 | \$200,000 |
| Nebraska | 100,000 | \$100,000 |
| Nevada | 100,000 | \$100,000 |
| New Mexico | 100,000 | \$100,000 |
| North Dakota | 100,000 | \$100,000 |
| South Dakota | 100,000 | \$100,000 |
| Texas | 100,000 | \$100,000 |
| Utah | 100,000 | \$100,000 |
| Wyoming | 100,000 | \$100,000 |

I have the honor to be, Sir, Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. H. ...
Special Agent in Charge

Public Health Department.

Report on work done by Sanitary Inspector for the year 1951.

Total number of new houses erected during the year.

| | | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| (I) | By the Local Authority | ... | ... | 74 |
| (II) | By other Local Authorities | ... | ... | 3 |
| (III) | By other bodies or persons | ... | ... | 17 |

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

| | | |
|--------|--|------|
| (1)(a) | Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) including Council houses and applications for building licences. | 995 |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose and during progress of works. | 1246 |
| (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. | 23 |
| (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 | ... |

} Already
} recorded
} and altered
} on Rural
} Survey.

157

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 other Officers including Council houses and premises granted Building licences. | 757 |
|---|-----|

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. | 9 |
| (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 | 1 |
| (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. | 1 |
| (2) | No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. | 1 |
| (3) | No. of dwelling houses subject to undertakings. | 22 |

Report of the Committee on Education and the Labor Committee on the Joint Committee

Joint Committee on Education and the Labor Committee on the Joint Committee

| | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| 17 | ... | ... | (1) The Joint Committee |
| 17 | ... | ... | (2) The Joint Committee |
| 17 | ... | ... | (3) The Joint Committee |

Joint Committee on Education and the Labor Committee on the Joint Committee

| | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| 17 | ... | ... | (1) The Joint Committee |
| 17 | ... | ... | (2) The Joint Committee |
| 17 | ... | ... | (3) The Joint Committee |

Joint Committee on Education and the Labor Committee on the Joint Committee

| | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| 17 | ... | ... | (1) The Joint Committee |
| 17 | ... | ... | (2) The Joint Committee |
| 17 | ... | ... | (3) The Joint Committee |

Joint Committee on Education and the Labor Committee on the Joint Committee

| | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| 17 | ... | ... | (1) The Joint Committee |
| 17 | ... | ... | (2) The Joint Committee |
| 17 | ... | ... | (3) The Joint Committee |

Joint Committee on Education and the Labor Committee on the Joint Committee

| | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| 17 | ... | ... | (1) The Joint Committee |
| 17 | ... | ... | (2) The Joint Committee |
| 17 | ... | ... | (3) The Joint Committee |

Joint Committee on Education and the Labor Committee on the Joint Committee

| | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| 17 | ... | ... | (1) The Joint Committee |
| 17 | ... | ... | (2) The Joint Committee |
| 17 | ... | ... | (3) The Joint Committee |

Joint Committee on Education and the Labor Committee on the Joint Committee

| | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| 17 | ... | ... | (1) The Joint Committee |
| 17 | ... | ... | (2) The Joint Committee |
| 17 | ... | ... | (3) The Joint Committee |

Joint Committee on Education and the Labor Committee on the Joint Committee

| | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| 17 | ... | ... | (1) The Joint Committee |
| 17 | ... | ... | (2) The Joint Committee |
| 17 | ... | ... | (3) The Joint Committee |

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. | - |

(e) Proceedings under Sections 25 and 26:-

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---|
| (1) No. of Clearance Orders made | ... | ... | - |
| (2) No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance thereof. | | | - |

Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|----|
| (a) (I) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year. | } No true record. | |
| (II) Number of families dwelling there. | | |
| (III) Number of persons dwelling therein. | | |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | | - |
| (c) (I) Number of cases of sub-tenants relieved during the year, provided with Council house. | | 20 |
| (II) Number of persons concerned in such cases. | | 63 |
| (d) Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved. | | - |

Housing Act, 1949.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Number of applications for grants received. | 3 |
| (b) Number of grants made | 1 |
| (c) Number of applications for grants made by Local Authority. | - |
| Moveable | { No. of site licences. 70 |
| Dwellings, Tents, | { No. of individual licences. - |
| Vans, etc. | { No. inspected during year - Sites. 310 |
| | { (Surveyed on site) - Dwellings. 3205 |
| | { No. of contraventions remedied. 82 |
| | { -do- not remedied. 31 |

FOOD PREMISES.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----|-----|----|
| Bakehouses. | { No. in district | ... | ... | 38 |
| | { No. of inspections | ... | ... | 97 |
| | { No. of contraventions | ... | ... | 2 |
| | { Defects remedied | ... | ... | 2 |
| Control of Milk Supplies. | { No. of distributors on register. | ... | ... | 23 |
| | { No. of dairies on register | ... | ... | 14 |
| | { No. of Inspections of dairies | ... | ... | 67 |
| | { Contraventions remedied | ... | ... | 2 |
| | { No. of milk samples taken : Satisfactory | | | 26 |
| | { -do- : Unsatisfactory | | | 5 |
| Ice Cream and Meat Products. | { No. of manufacturers : (a) Ice Cream. | ... | ... | 3 |
| | { (b) Meat Products | ... | ... | 14 |
| | { No. of premises registered for sale of Ice Cream. | | | 61 |
| | { No. of Contraventions found | ... | ... | 5 |
| | { No. of Contraventions remedied | ... | ... | 4 |
| | { No. of samples of ice-cream taken - Grade I. | | | 17 |
| | Grade II | | - | |
| | Grade III and Grade IV | | - | |

FOOD PREMISES. (Cont'd)

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Slaughter-houses. | (No. of register. | ... | - |
| | (No. of inspections. | ... | - |
| | (Contraventions of by-laws. | ... | - |
| | (Defects remedied. | ... | - |
| Other Food Premises. | (No. of inspections | ... | 391 |
| | (No. of contraventions found | ... | 7 |
| | (No. of contraventions remedied | | 7 |

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 carcasses condemned | | | | | |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned. | | | | | |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis. | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis only. | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned. | | | | | |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned. | | | | | |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis. | | | | | |

NO SLAUGHTERING.

Drainage and Sewerage.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------|
| Closets. | (No. of houses with privy vaults in district. | 2365 |
| | (No. of houses with pail closets in district. | 3157 |
| | (No. of pail closets repaired. | 37 |
| | (No. of houses with water closets in district. | 2032 |
| | (No. of water closets repaired. | 8 |
| | (No. of privy vaults converted to water closets. | 15 |
| Drains. | (No. of pail closets converted to -do- | 7 |
| | (Drains examined, tested, exposed, etc. | 166 |
| | (Drains unstopped, repaired, etc. | 21 |
| | (Waste pipes, disconnected, repaired, etc. | 36 |
| Sewers. | (Existing soil pipes etc., renewed or repaired. | - |
| | (New lengths of sewer laid. | 8 |
| Tanks, Filter Beds, etc. | (New sewage disposal works. | 8 |
| | (Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works or complaints as to smells. | - |
| Cesspools. | (Cesspools emptied, cleansed, etc. | 517 |
| | (Cesspools abolished | - |

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| No. of persons | 100 |
| No. of families | 25 |
| No. of children | 50 |
| No. of persons | 100 |
| No. of families | 25 |
| No. of children | 50 |

Persons in custody and detention

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| No. of persons | 100 |
| No. of families | 25 |
| No. of children | 50 |

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| No. of persons | 100 |
| No. of families | 25 |
| No. of children | 50 |

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| No. of persons | 100 |
| No. of families | 25 |
| No. of children | 50 |

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| No. of persons | 100 |
| No. of families | 25 |
| No. of children | 50 |

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| No. of persons | 100 |
| No. of families | 25 |
| No. of children | 50 |

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| No. of persons | 100 |
| No. of families | 25 |
| No. of children | 50 |

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| No. of persons | 100 |
| No. of families | 25 |
| No. of children | 50 |

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| No. of persons | 100 |
| No. of families | 25 |
| No. of children | 50 |

General.

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Offensive Trades. | (No. of premises in district. - |
| | (No. of inspections. - |
| | (Contraventions of by-laws. - |
| | (Contraventions remedied. - |
| Knackers Yards. | (No. licensed. - |
| | (No. of inspections. - |
| | (Defects remedied. - |
| Shops Act, 1950. | (Number of shops inspected. - |
| | (Contraventions remedied. - |
| Water Supply. | (Wells : New sunk - |
| | (Closed as polluted 2 |
| | (Public Supply : Area supplied.) |
| | (Percentage of houses supplied) See below. |
| | (No. of samples obtained for analysis : |
| | (a) from wells. 56 |
| | (b) from public supply. 115 |
| | (Any insufficiency and where - |
| | (<u>Area supplied - Parishes supplied by water mains</u> |
| | (<u>other than mains belonging to Spilsby Rural District</u> |
| Disinfection, etc. | (<u>Council - Burgh, Orby, Welton, Gunby, Candlesby, Bilsby,</u> |
| | (<u>Well, Markby, Sibsey, Langton, Frithville, Carrington,</u> |
| | (<u>Old Bolingbroke, Mavis Enderby and parts of Raithby and</u> |
| | (<u>West Fen.</u> |
| | (<u>Parishes supplied by Spilsby Rural District Council</u> |
| | (<u>water mains - Spilsby, Addlethorpe, Anderby, Bratoft,</u> |
| | (<u>Chapel St. Leonards, Croft, Eastville, Firsby, Friskney,</u> |
| | (<u>Great Steeping, Hagnaby, Halton, Hogsthorpe, Hundley,</u> |
| | (<u>Huttoft, Ingoldmells, Irby, Little Steeping, Midville,</u> |
| | (<u>Mumby, New Leake, Stickford, Stickney, Thorpe St. Peter,</u> |
| House Refuse. | (<u>Toynton All Saints, Toynton St. Peter, Ulceby, Wainfleet</u> |
| | (<u>All Saints, Wainfleet St. Mary, West Keal, Willoughby</u> |
| | (<u>with Sloothby, and parts of Raithby, Sausthorpe and West</u> |
| | (<u>Fen.</u> |
| | (<u>Percentage of houses supplied - Burgh 75%, Orby 35%</u> |
| | (<u>Gunby 23%, Welton 50%, Candlesby 40%.</u> |
| | (Rooms disinfected : |
| | (a) Ordinary infectious disease. 64 |
| | (b) tuberculosis. 6 |
| | (Rooms stripped and cleansed. - |
| | (No. of premises disinfested. - |
| House Refuse. | (<u>Parishes served by original scavenging scheme -</u> |
| | (<u>Spilsby, Wainfleet All Saints, Burgh, Chapel St.</u> |
| | (<u>Leonards, Hogsthorpe, Ingoldmells, Anderby, Bilsby,</u> |
| | (<u>Partney, Stickford, Stickney, East Kirkby, New Bolingbroke,</u> |
| | (<u>Friskney, Wainfleet St. Mary, Addlethorpe, Welton, Orby,</u> |
| | (<u>Eastville, New Leake, Toynton All Saints, East Keal,</u> |
| | (<u>Mumby, Hundley, Huttoft, Sibsey, Great Steeping and</u> |
| | (<u>Willoughby.</u> |
| | (<u>Parishes added to scavenging scheme since 1st April, 1951 -</u> |
| | (<u>Little Steeping, Firsby, Candlesby, Croft, Brinkhill, Irby,</u> |
| House Refuse. | (<u>Gunby, Scremby, Skendleby, Ashby, Halton Holgate, Toynton</u> |
| | (<u>St. Peter, Old Bolingbroke, Raithby, West Keal, West Fen,</u> |
| | (<u>Frithville, Midville, Bratoft, Hagnaby, Aswardby, Ulceby,</u> |
| | (<u>Thorpe St. Peter, Thornton-le-Fen, South Ormsby, Rigsby,</u> |
| | (<u>Markby, Langton, Calceby, Carrington, Claxby, Cumberworth,</u> |
| | (<u>Dalby, Driby, Farlesthorpe, Hareby, Harrington, Langrville,</u> |
| | (<u>Mavis Enderby, Sausthorpe, Westville and Well.</u> |
| | (How frequently is refuse removed from each house? - Once weekly in nine built up |
| | (parishes - remaining 60 |
| | (parishes once every two weeks. |

General. (Cont'd)

| | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------|
| House refuse (C'td). | (Method of final disposal. | Controlled tipping. |
| | (Are existing arrangements for refuse removal satisfactory? | Yes. |

| | | |
|------------|--|---------------|
| Nuisances. | (Total number of nuisances during year:- | |
| | (1) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector. | 659. |
| | (2) Reported to Council - Statutory | |
| | Statutory notice issued. | - |
| | -do- | not issued. - |

Details of Nuisances abated.

| | After informal intimation. | After Statutory Notice. |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| Accumulation of refuse. | 2 | - |
| Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water. | 10 | - |
| Overcrowding. | 20 | - |
| Fowls, pigs and other animals. | 5 | - |
| Cesspools. | 517 | - |
| Privy middens and pails. | 59 | 1 |
| Ashbins. | 46 | - |
| | (No. of rodent operatives employed. | 1. |
| | (No. of premises treated :- | |
| | (a) dwelling houses ... | 51. |
| | (b) other premises ... | 105, |
| Rats and Mice Destruction. | (Are there any serious reservoirs of rats in district? | No. |

Other appointments held by Inspector. Building Surveyor.

Any Assistants? ... Two.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948.

Part I of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purpose 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 | 25 | 48 | - | - | 1 |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. | 2 | 104 | 126 | - | - | 2 |
| (iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises). | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Total. | | 129 | 174 | - | - | |

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

| Particulars | M/c line No. | No. of cases in which defects were found. | | | | No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instit- uted. | M/c line No. |
|---|--------------------|--|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
| | | Found | Remedied. | To H.M. Inspection | By H.M. Inspection | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1) | 4 | 3 | 3 | | | | 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 | 1 | | | | 8 |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) | | | | | | | |
| (a) insufficient | 9 | 2 | 2 | | | | 9 |
| (b) unsuitable or defect- ive. | 10 | | | | | | 10 |
| (c) not separate for sexes. | 11 | | | | | | 11 |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork). | 12 | | | | | | 12 |
| Total | 60 | 6 | 6 | | | | 60 |

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111).

NIL.

