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Contributors

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1954
FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF SPILSBY
IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN - PARTS OF LINDESEY.




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

July, 1955.



Wilsby R.D. G. M.O.H. Report 1955.

Mr Lindsay R312 Rsg 24 JUL 1956 30 JUL 1956



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SPILSEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1954.

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.

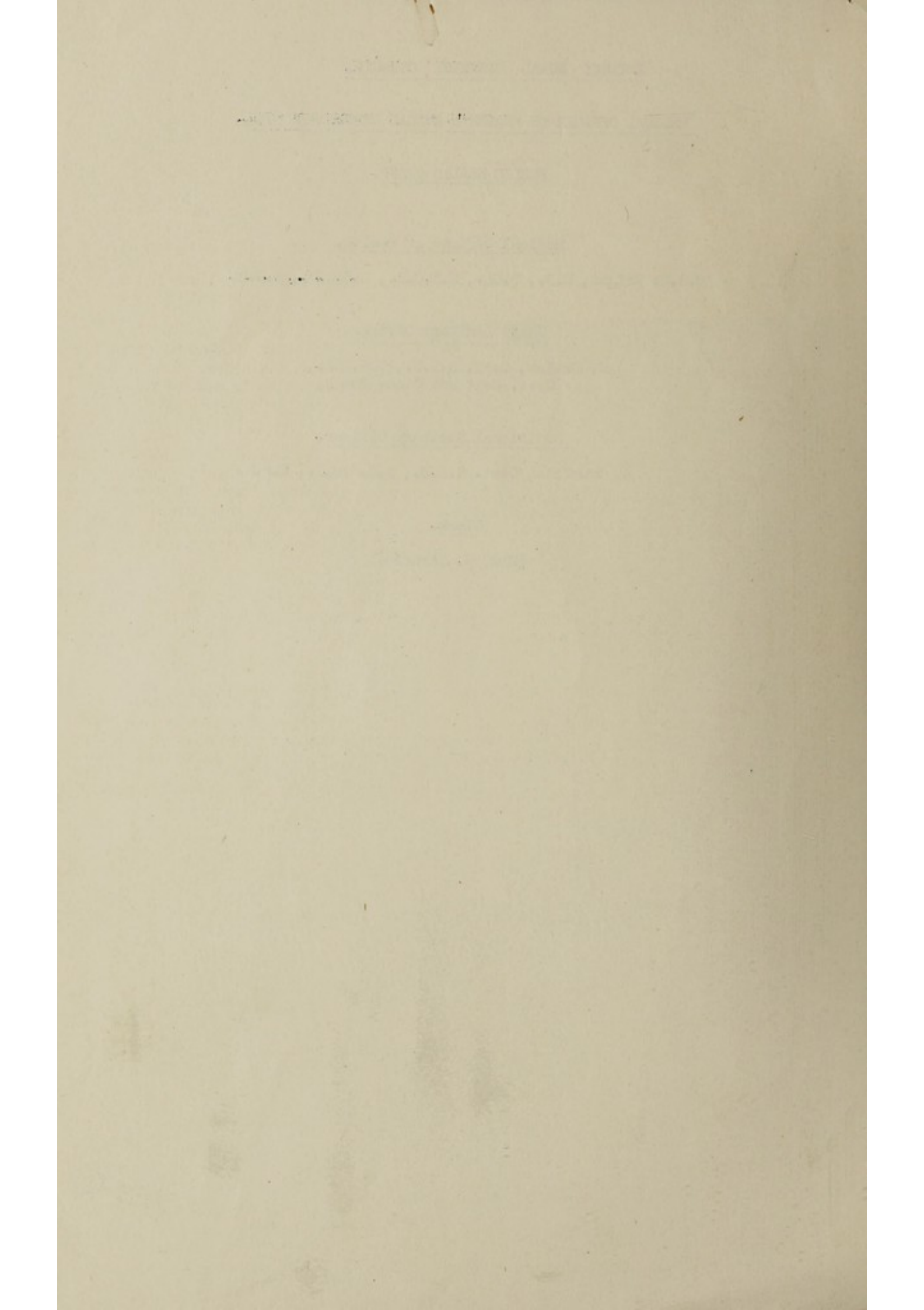
W. Bailey, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.,
Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Officer.

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

Clerk.

(Mrs) W. Harness.



Medical Officer of Health's Report for 1954.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Spilsby Rural District for the year ending 31st December, 1954.

I am pleased to be able to report once again that the general health of the District has been good throughout the year. There has been unusually little in the way of notifiable infectious diseases and no epidemic except for Influenza at the end of the year. The steady betterment of sanitary matters continued and the improved economic condition of the country has enabled more to be spent on increased water supplies, sewage disposal works and the improvement of sub-standard houses.

1954 saw the end of rationing. Pre-war licensed slaughter-houses were brought up to modern requirements and again licenced and butchers able to buy in the markets and slaughter according to the wishes of their customers. The busy housewife had a better variety of foodstuffs to choose from to the improved welfare of the people.

The year started with a mild January but February was bitterly cold with snow and frost. A dry and sunny spring was followed from the latter part of May to the end of the year by cold, sunless and wet conditions; the farmers had difficulty in getting in hay and harvest and much of it was damaged. The shortage of sun for so many months was detrimental to the health of the people, particularly the aged, and was a contributory factor to the severe epidemic of Influenza which started in December.

1954 was a very wet year with a rainfall at Twentylands of 29.77 inches or an average of 2.48 inches per month. This compares with a rainfall of 22.86 inches for 1953 and an average of 24.32 for the previous ten years. The main weight of rain was in the second half of the year.

Throughout the year the work in the Public Health Department of the Council was very heavy, particularly after the re-licensing of slaughter-houses in July and the consequent necessity of the inspection of carcasses and later in the year the start of the survey of sub-standard houses in connection with slum clearance. The absence of a technical assistant was very much felt.

There were no changes in the Staff of the Public Health Department during 1954.

Vital Statistics.

Area.

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

Population.

The mid-year population is estimated at 23,560.

Density.

The density of the population is .16 persons per acre.

Rateable Value.

The rateable value is £99,995., and the product of a penny rate £405.

Houses.

The number of inhabited houses is 7,570.

Births.

The live births numbered 361 and of these 177 were male and 184 female.

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THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

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The figure of 361 compares with 345 in 1953 and 371 in 1952. 12 of the males and 5 females were illegitimate. The total number of live births represents a crude birthrate of 15.3 per thousand of the population. After the application of the comparability factor, 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 16.98 is obtained, which compares with 15.2 for the whole of England and Wales. This is the first time there has been a rise in the birthrate in the District for some years but is a long way below the peak year of 1945 when there were 450 infants born.

There were 5 still-births; one male and four female. None of these was illegitimate.

Deaths.

The deaths numbered 313. Of these 174 were male and 139 female. This figure compares with 323 in 1953 and 249 in 1952. The crude rate is 13.28 per thousand of the population and when the comparability factor is applied 10.62. This latter figure compares with 11.3 for the whole of the Country. The death-rate is really not a fair index of the number of Spilsby District people who die since patients are sent into the Gables Hospital from far outside the District area. These are all old and ill people and when they die, even if they have been there only a few days, they are now classed as residents of the District.

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality, that is the deaths in children under one year of age, was two. One of each sex. Neither of these was illegitimate. This figure gives an Infant Mortality rate of 6.39 per thousand live births. The corresponding figure for the whole country was 25.5. One of the two children was under four weeks of age.

Causes of Death.

Of the 313 people who died during the year, the following were the causes of their deaths:-

<u>Cause.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).	2	1
Infective and parasitic diseases.	1	1
Cancer of the Stomach.	1	2
Cancer of the Lungs or Bronchus.	8	1
Cancer of the Breast.	-	2
Cancer of the Uterus.	-	4
Other forms of Cancer.	20	12
Diabetes.	-	2
Vascular diseases of the nervous system.	17	25
Coronary disease of the Heart.	35	14
Hypertension with Heart disease.	7	2
Other forms of Heart disease.	40	34
Other circulatory diseases.	7	7
Pneumonia.	5	5
Bronchitis.	4	-
Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	3	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum.	-	1
Kidney disease.	2	-
Prostatic diseases.	5	-
Pregnancy or maternal cause.	-	1
Other defined or ill-defined diseases.	12	20
Motor vehicle accidents.	3	1
All other accidents.	1	1
Suicide.	1	1
Total.	174	139



General Provision of Health Services.

Hospitals, Clinics and Ambulances. The services remain unaltered and are working satisfactorily. The shortage of beds for the aged and bed-ridden sick still exists but this condition is not so acute as it was.

Midwifery and Nursing Services. These services are unchanged and have worked satisfactorily throughout the year. Women expecting their first confinement and others where home conditions are bad or difficulties are likely are admitted to the Spilsby, Louth or Skegness Hospitals.

Home Help Service. This important service is slowly extending in the district but is not yet on a sufficient scale. This is largely due to a scarcity of the right type of women for this work. I very much hope that the scope of this work will increase in the near future since it is often difficult to get help for the aged sick and the overworked housewife when there is illness in the home. Many of the aged inform who have to be sent now to an institution could be looked after at home if the right type of help could be found and this would be better from a humanitarian as well as from an economic point of view.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47. I am glad to be able to report that no compulsory removals under this Act took place during 1954.

Laboratory Examinations. These are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln or Grimsby. A great many samples are sent every year by the Council's Health Department for examination, particularly samples of drinking water and of milk and ice-cream. Local medical men also make 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. Cases requiring hospital treatment are sent to Scarthoe or Boston Isolation Hospitals if beds are available but sometimes they may have to be sent further afield. All cases of Poliomyelitis are sent to the Isolation Hospital at Lincoln.

Venereal Disease. These cases are rarely seen now and no cases were brought to my notice during the year. There is a special clinic for their treatment when necessary.

Prevalence of Disease.

With regard to cases of notifiable infectious diseases, 1954 was a very satisfactory year; there being a total of 120 in all; an unusually low figure. There was no epidemic but throughout the year a certain amount of Whooping Cough was reported mainly amongst the very young children.

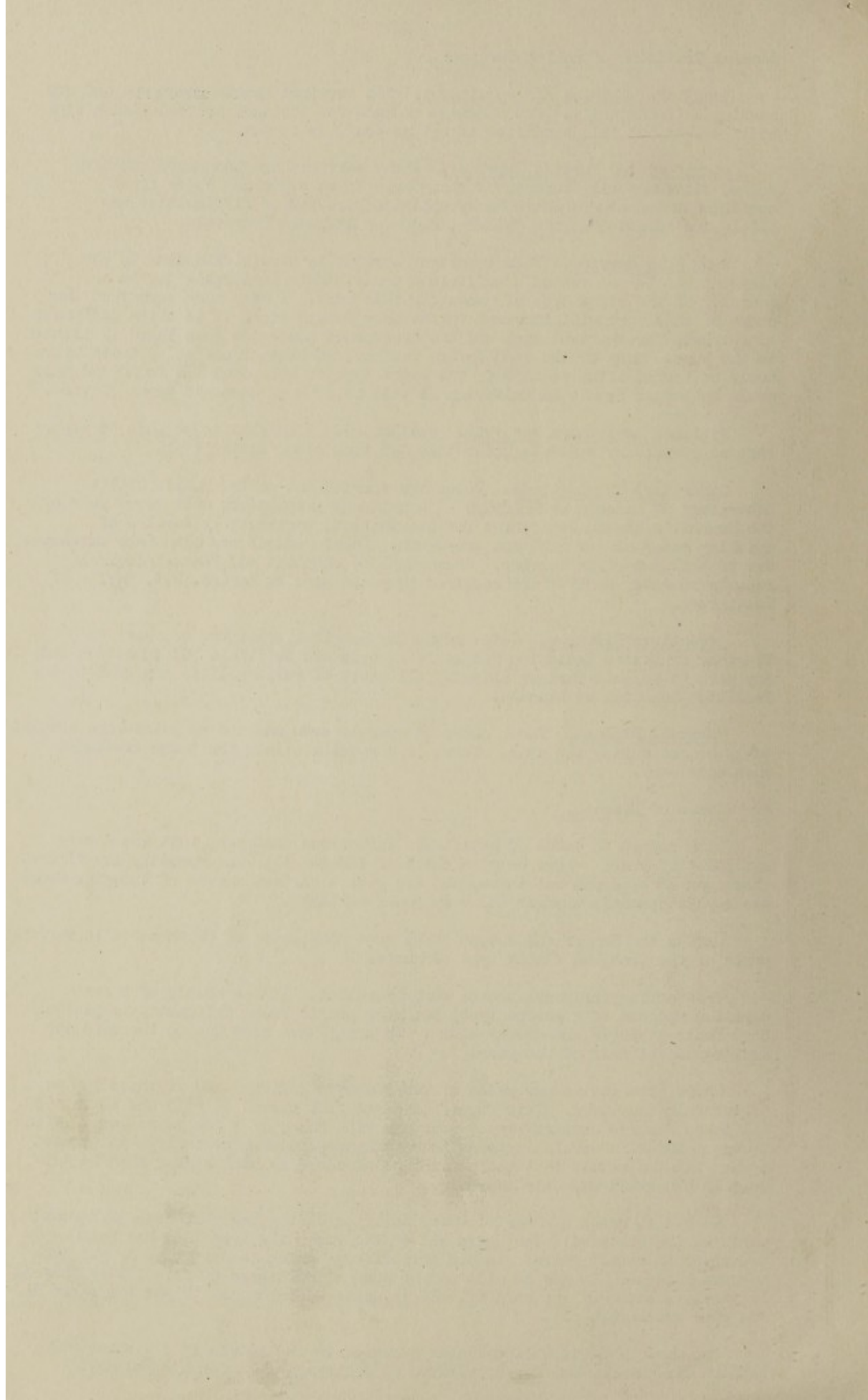
During the Summer and Autumn there were many cases of Chicken-Pox in various parts of the area and a mild type of Mumps.

In December Influenza became very prevalent. It was mostly of short duration and not of a severe type, but many people found difficulty in getting back their strength and energy again. This may have been due to the cold and sunless second half of the year.

There were twelve new cases of Tuberculosis notified and of these ten were of the Pulmonary type. This figure compares with eleven in 1953 and 10 in 1952. All these figures compare very favourably with those of a few years back. With modern methods Tuberculosis tends to be diagnosed much more early than it used to be with the result that the percentage of cures is much higher than in days gone by and still steadily improving.

We had 14 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year from different parts of the District. They were all of the very mild type that has been prevalent in recent years; indeed this disease which in days gone by was such a serious menace, is now so mild and of such a low degree of infectivity that it is rarely a cause of any anxiety. It is quite uncommon now to see two cases in the same household.

One case of Acute Poliomyelitis occurred in the autumn in a visitor who had the disease on him when he arrived at a caravan site for his holiday.



There were no cases of food poisoning.

I am glad to be able to report once again that there were no cases of Diphtheria in 1954. As some people are beginning to say that this disease is so uncommon now that there should be no need for immunisation, I make no apologies for once more stressing its continued importance. When in 1939 a concerted effort was made to get as many children as possible protected from this dread disease by immunisation there were 47,076 notified cases throughout the Country with 2,130 deaths. In 1954 there were altogether 182 cases with 9 deaths and this happy result was due almost entirely to the protection given by immunisation. This satisfactory state of affairs will not continue unless a high proportion of all infants are given this protection. All babies should be immunised before their first birthday and receive a 'booster' dose when they start school.

In the Spilsby District, 230 children under 5 years were immunised during the year and 21 between 5 and 15 years, while 177 received booster doses.

Vaccination.

There were 94 primary vaccinations and 15 revaccinations against Small-pox during the year. This figure is a shade better than last year but is much too low. The risk of Small-pox breaking out in the country has very much increased with the speed of modern travel.

Whooping Cough.

More people now realise the advantage of having their children immunised against Whooping Cough. This disease - there were 49 cases in 1954 - is very debilitating and infectious and sometimes fatal. During the year 104 children were protected by immunisation, more than double the number in the previous year, I am glad to say. I hope that more and more parents will take advantage of this protection which should be given before the child's first birthday.

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases in the Spilsby District throughout the year:-

Scarlet Fever.	14
Whooping Cough.	49
Measles.	12
Pneumonia.	24
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	10
(non-pulmonary)	2
Dysentery.	2
Erysipelas.	3
Meningococcal Infection.	1
Acute Poliomyelitis.	1
Puerperal Pyrexia.	2
Total.	120

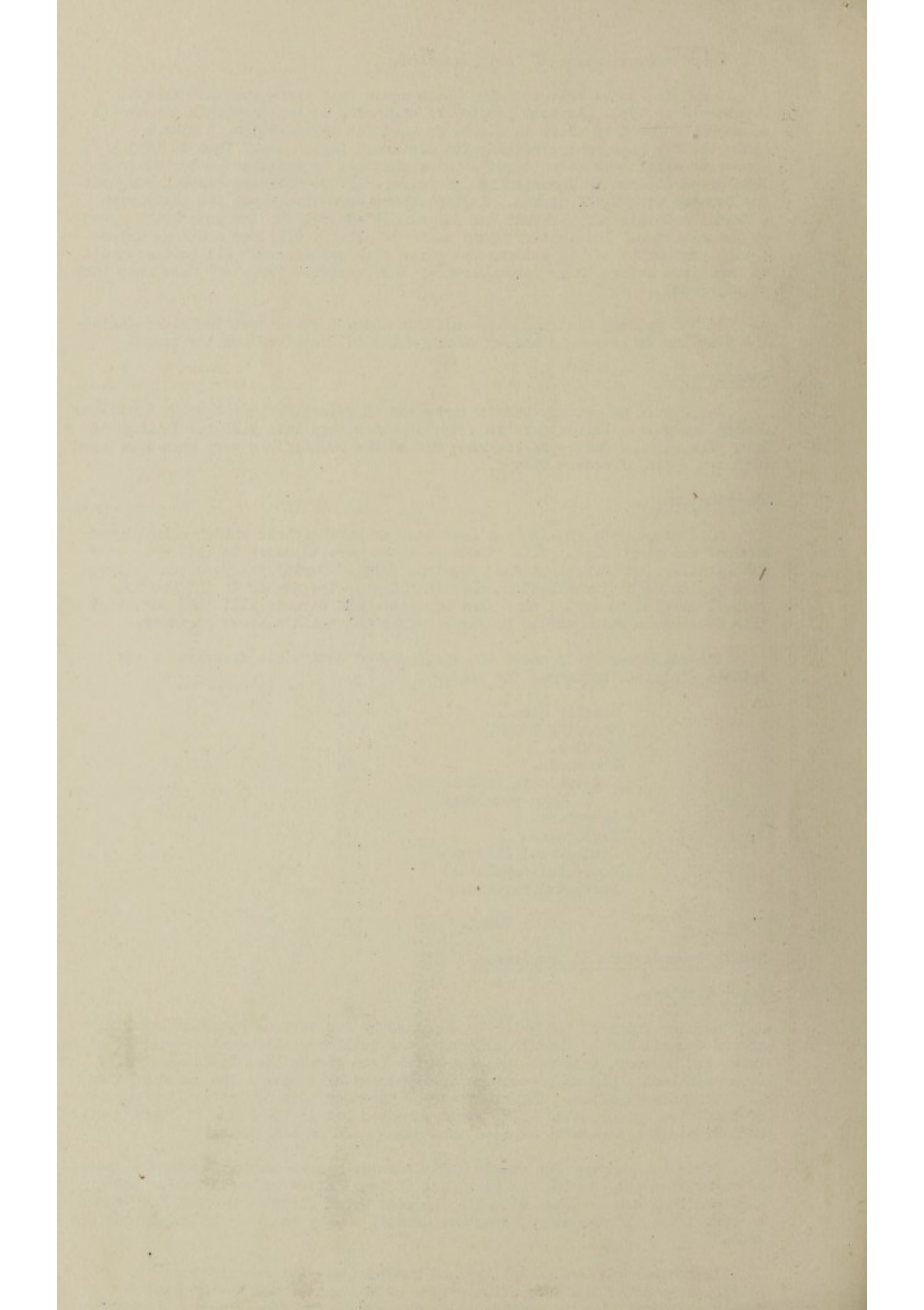
Sanitary Conditions of the Area.

Water Supplies.

Regular tests of the water as supplied by the various water undertakings of the Council showed that in all cases the quality continues to be satisfactory. There is, however, evidence that the water from the Spilsby Sandstone has of late contained a higher percentage of temporary hardness. The cause of this is under investigation. This increase of hardness does not affect the purity of the water for drinking or domestic purposes but is the cause of furring of kettles and the necessity of more soap being used on wash days.

Owing to the very wet summer and autumn we had no anxiety as to the amount of water in supply during the year, but it is a matter of satisfaction that agreement has been reached with the Skegness Urban District Council for them to take water, if necessary, from our coastal supply and they to supply our fen area.

The water pressure in Spilsby and Hundleby was not satisfactory particularly after the occupation of the houses on the new Boston Road development and there is anxiety as to the supply for fire fighting purposes.



I regret that it was not found possible to provide a water supply, as arranged, to South Ormsby. This village is urgently in need of good water particularly in and around the School.

The construction of the two further bores at Driby which had been commenced in November, 1953, was completed during the year. The yield from these bores when tested was found to be entirely satisfactory at 20,000 gallons per hour and the analysis proved the water to be bacteriologically and chemically pure.

When the Comprehensive Water Scheme based on this Driby source of water is completed we shall have no further anxiety as to the supply for the whole of the District.

During the year under review the Council's water undertaking distributed some 154,368,574 gallons of water in their statutory area, an average of 422,982 gallons per day. This figure is nearly 22 million gallons more than in 1953.

Of the total volume supplied 120,136,750 gallons were produced from the Council's own sources of supply and the balance of 34,251,825 gallons was taken from the neighbouring Authorities of Boston Municipal Corporation and Skegness Urban District Council.

It is estimated that the total population now supplied by the Council is approximately 16,500 and the average consumption per head 25.64 gallons.

A further 7.58 miles of distribution pipes were laid during the year ended 31st December, 1954, and the total length of mains in operation at the end of the year was approximately 208 miles.

3,320 yards, approximately 1.89 miles, were laid to replace mains which were destroyed or had to be abandoned as a result of the floods in the Coastal Area in the winter of 1953 and this cost £2,570.

Housing.

During the year the Council completed 63 new houses, consisting of:-

- (a) 42 three-bedroomed houses.
- (b) 9 two-bedroomed houses.
- (c) 12 aged persons bungalows.

The following dwellings were approved and under construction at the end of the year:-

Approved.	89	Eaves.	43
Commenced.	77	Roofed.	36
Damp-proof course.	69	Plastered.	32

A total of 964 families are now housed by the Council under the following categories:-

(a)	Council Houses (brick).	808
(b)	" " (non-traditional airy).	40
(c)	" " (" " Prefab.)	60
(d)	" " (" " Swedish).	8
(e)	Dwellings (converted land army hostel).	10
(f)	Old Council Offices, now 4 flats.	4
(g)	Hutments (Camp Sites etc.)	34

During the year 103 families were re-housed by the Council in the following categories:-

1.	Families removed from overcrowded or sublets.	25
2.	Families removed from houses classified in category 4 of the Housing Rural Survey.	5
3.	Families removed from houses classified in category 5 of the Housing Rural Survey.	15
4.	Families rehoused from hutment camping sites.	10
5.	Families rehoused other than above.	48

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's message to the Congress at the beginning of his first term.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It contains information about the state of the Treasury and the country's financial situation at the time.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861. It contains information about the state of the Interior and the country's natural resources at the time.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861. It contains information about the state of the War and the country's military situation at the time.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861. It contains information about the state of the Navy and the country's naval situation at the time.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861. It contains information about the state of the State and the country's foreign relations at the time.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Agriculture, dated January 1, 1861. It contains information about the state of the Agriculture and the country's agricultural situation at the time.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Commerce, dated January 1, 1861. It contains information about the state of the Commerce and the country's commercial situation at the time.

9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Education, dated January 1, 1861. It contains information about the state of the Education and the country's educational situation at the time.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Public Works, dated January 1, 1861. It contains information about the state of the Public Works and the country's public works situation at the time.

11. The eleventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Public Lands, dated January 1, 1861. It contains information about the state of the Public Lands and the country's public lands situation at the time.

12. The twelfth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Public Debt, dated January 1, 1861. It contains information about the state of the Public Debt and the country's public debt situation at the time.

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Ten sub-standard houses were closed in pursuance of undertakings given by the owners, involving the displacement of thirty adults and ten children under ten years of age. Of this number, fifteen adults and eight children were transferred to three bed-roomed houses and aged persons bungalows belonging to the Council.

There are still 23 families housed in the R.A.F. hutments at Great Steeping. Those huts still occupied on site 4 are very unsatisfactory and it is much to be hoped that during 1955 this area will be finally cleared up. A difficulty is that some families are problem cases.

During the year 40 new houses and bungalows were built by private enterprise.

Improvement Grants. I am glad to be able to report that a marked advance has been experienced in applications for Improvement Grants. During the first four years after the passing of the Act, 19 cases only were approved, but during the year 1954, 90 applications were received and 87 were granted, covering 106 houses.

The improvements effected were provision of bathrooms, hot water systems, new drainage, waterproofed floors, staircases, damp-proof courses, electrical installations, raising of heights of rooms and three cases of new family units.

The total grants approved amounted to £23,935, with an average grant of £225 per house. Of this amount the District Council provide one quarter.

It has now been agreed that circular letters will be sent out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in respect of houses in Categories 3 and 4 requesting the owners to communicate with Mr. G.F. Taylor, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, for advice and assistance in the preparation of schemes for improvement.

Properties damaged by the 1953 flood have now been made habitable. Some idea of the extensive damage done can be ascertained by a portion of the works done relating to 195 claims for building repairs, costing £18,430.

Under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954, the Council must forward to the Minister by the end of August, 1955, their slum clearance proposals. In a widely spread Rural District such as this the survey for this report will take a great deal of work and time. According to the Housing Rural Survey taken 9 years ago, there are some 750 houses classified in Category 5, i.e., houses in such a condition as to be unfit for habitation, and 1600 houses in category 4, i.e. of a standard requiring additions and improvements. All these houses will need to be systematically inspected. This survey was started in the Autumn of 1954. It would appear that there are few areas for clearance but a large number of individual houses in such a bad state structurally that they cannot at any reasonable expense be brought up to modern standards. This slum clearance is going to be a long and very costly business, but when completed will be one of the greatest steps forward for the health and happiness of the people that the Health services of this country have ever undertaken.

Camping Sites.

The Spilsby District Coastal belt, particularly Ingoldmells and Chapel St. Leonards, appears to be a most popular area with caravaners and every year more and more arrive. Many enquiries are received from persons owning land that they wish to licence for camping purposes and during the year 11 additional sites were approved permitting 180 caravans.

In all there were 77 licensed camping sites in 1954 and it is estimated that some 3,500 caravans were stationed during the holiday season. This influx of population, from 10 to 12 thousand persons, creates many problems for the Health Department.

Many owners of camp sites take a pride in keeping their grounds in a most satisfactory way with the provision of all amenities. Others are not so particular and require constant supervision.

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On the whole there has been a marked improvement in the condition which the camps have been kept in comparison with a few years ago. This improvement is not only in regard to sanitary conditions but also to the general appearance of the camps and the absence of old and disreputable vehicles.

The removal of waste products is a primary public health factor and to cope with this there is a twice weekly removal of the night soil in the parishes of Ingoldmells, Chapel St. Leonards and Anderby during the Camping season.

One great difficulty is the emptying of refuse bins. Refuse loads from the camps are largely filled with waste paper, ice cream cartons, brown paper packages etc., and a bin has to be emptied from everyone of the 3,500 caravans. If camp owners could be required to collect the bins at certain static centres, there would be an immense saving of time and labour for our workmen and hence also of the rate-payers money.

During wet weather, and 1954 was a very wet summer, the Council's heavy vehicles frequently got into difficulties on the wet and sodden ground, when visiting some of the sites for essential services; it may be that in the future it will be necessary to enforce the making of reasonable access roads to these camps.

The Council's workmen, during the prolonged wet season, did a very good job of work and it is pleasing to be able to record that this good service was appreciated by camp site owners.

Scavenging Services.

In all the 69 parishes refuse removal is undertaken. There is a once weekly collection in seven built-up places, namely Spilsby, Hundley, Wainfleet All Saints, Hogsthorpe, Burgh-le-Marsh, Ingoldmells and Chapel St. Leonards. In the remaining 62 villages removals have been carried out once every three weeks in the winter and once every two weeks during the remainder of the year.

In this scattered rural area it is essential for economic reasons to have as many tips as possible and for them to be positioned at convenient spots for the removal of refuse from the nearby villages and built-up areas.

Small and shallow open tips have every disadvantage. They are difficult to control and require high wire fencing to prevent paper blowing about and trespassers who go to sort the rubbish.

The problem of finding satisfactory refuse dumps is not isolated to this Council, many Local Authorities are experiencing the same difficulty. In the absence of deep pits the best method of burying refuse is by digging trenches with a drag line at convenient places, these, when full, have the great advantage that the topsoil is on the spot ready for replacement. This method has been tried out with much success at Hogsthorpe.

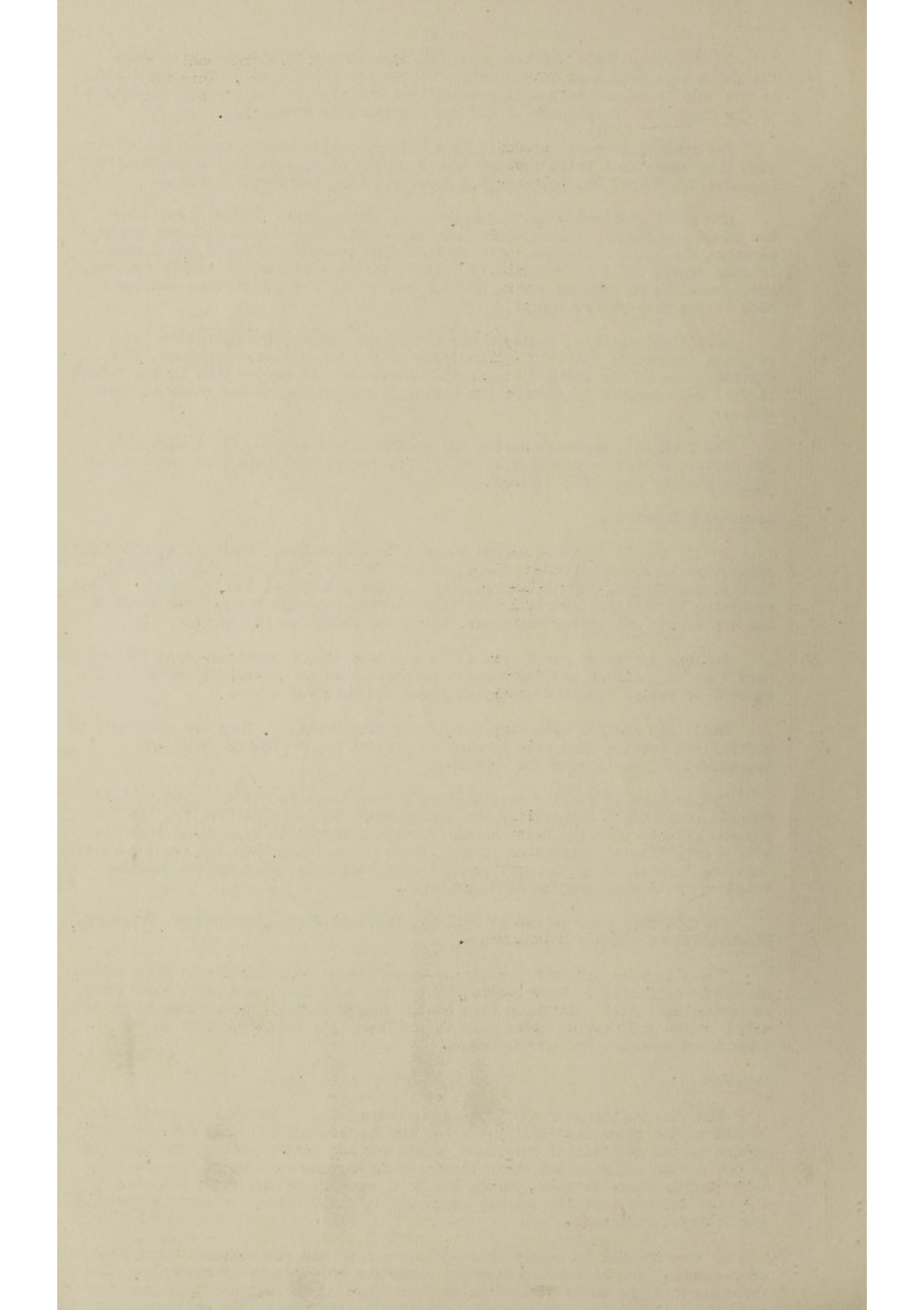
In 1954 tips were in use at Spilsby, Burgh-le-Marsh, Hogsthorpe, Friskney, Ulceby, Bilsby and New Bolingbroke.

There is room for much greater co-operation by householders in this matter of refuse collection. Many people, taking the easy line, put large quantities of combustible matter in their bins (which they invariably camouflage by putting ashes on the top) giving extra work to the Council's employees both in the loading of vehicles and at the dumps.

Sewerage.

With the building of new houses, the conversion of pail-closets and privy vaults to the water carriage system and the improvement of many sub-standard houses by the addition of bathrooms, sinks and hot water systems, the need for proper sewage and disposal works increases in urgency each year. Progress is very slow in these matters, partly due to a shortage of materials but more to the vast expense that the schemes envisaged by the Council for various parts of the District will cost.

I am very glad to record that one new scheme did get started toward the end of the year. The sewage and disposal works for the village of Stickney. The first part of the works will cover the main part of the village including the new school and when it is completed practically the whole area will come into the scheme.



Another pleasurable item to report in this connection is that at the end of the year the scheme for the combined villages of Hogsthorpe and Chapel St. Leonards was about to start and indeed did so in January of 1955. I have been pressing the case of the highly insanitary conditions at Hogsthorpe for the past 14 years and I am thankful indeed that a start has been made for the improvement of the very unsatisfactory state of affairs in that village. A modern sewage system will also be a great help in the development of Chapel into a delightful seaside resort. I do however regret that owing to financial stringency it has been found necessary to drop that part of the scheme which would have catered for the camping area of this part of the coast. The sewerage of camping sites would not only be a much needed amenity to these camps but also a great relief to our night soil and cesspool emptying employees.

The proposed schemes for Anderby, Ingoldmells, Halton and East Kirkby would appear to be nearing the position when work may be started.

Wainfleet All Saints and Burgh-le-Marsh, as I have mentioned in previous reports, have antiquated and unsatisfactory disposal works where no proper treatment to the sewage is given. I can only repeat that the provision of modern conditions must not be delayed any longer than can possibly be avoided.

Night Soil Collection.

Conditions have not altered as regards night soil collection since my last annual report. This service continues to be a very important and at the same time a very expensive item in the work of the Health Department and must continue to be so until the many sewerage schemes envisaged by the Council come into action.

There is a twice weekly removal of night soil in the villages of Anderby, Chapel St. Leonards and Ingoldmells during the summer season and a once weekly removal during the rest of the year. Spilsby, Burgh-le-Marsh, Wainfleet St. Mary, Wainfleet All Saints and Hogsthorpe receive a weekly collection throughout the year. In addition there is a clearance of pail closets at Thorpe, Toynton, Irby, Welton-le-Marsh and Eastville schools.

It is pleasing to be able to report that in spite of difficulties there have been few serious complaints about this service during the year

Slaughterhouses and meat inspection.

With the end of meat rationing and the cessation of centralised slaughtering by the Ministry of food in July, it became the responsibility of the Local Authority to ensure that sufficient accommodation was available to meet the needs of the District. All pre-war licensed slaughter-houses had been out of action for nearly fifteen years and most of them had sadly deteriorated in condition.

In accordance with the guidance issued to local authorities by the Minister that "private slaughter-houses must not be allowed to slip back into the conditions of the pre-war disorders and numbers" all previous owners were contacted. These slaughter-houses were then inspected and where the butchers wished to have their properties re-licensed they were informed as to what must be done to bring them up to the required modern standard. As a result of this the following premises were put in order and relicensed:-

<u>Applicant.</u>	<u>Situation of premises.</u>
Mr. H.C. Wells.	Hogsthorpe.
Mr. J. Taylor.	Hogsthorpe.
Messrs. J.R. & P.N. Holmes.	Burgh-le-Marsh.
Mr. C.H. Hutson.	Old Bolingbroke.
Mr. A. Clarke.	Eastville.
Mr. W.M. Shaw.	Halton Holgate.
Mr. C.F. Shaw.	Stickney.
Mr. J.R. Savage.	Wainfleet All Saints.
Mr. A. Mowbray and Mrs Parker.	Spilsby.

The licensing of these slaughter-houses required the inspection of carcasses after slaughtering, a most important side of public health work. This fresh duty entailed a great deal of the staff's time and indeed it has been found impossible to inspect all carcasses in the widely scattered slaughter-houses of the Spilsby Rural District.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1801. It contains a report on the state of the Union and the progress of the government during the year 1800.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 3, 1801. It contains a statement of the public debt and the revenue of the government for the year 1800.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 3, 1801. It contains a statement of the naval forces of the United States and the progress of the navy during the year 1800.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1801. It contains a statement of the military forces of the United States and the progress of the war during the year 1800.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 3, 1801. It contains a statement of the land and mineral resources of the United States and the progress of the interior during the year 1800.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 3, 1801. It contains a statement of the foreign relations of the United States and the progress of the state during the year 1800.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1801. It contains a statement of the military forces of the United States and the progress of the war during the year 1800.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 3, 1801. It contains a statement of the naval forces of the United States and the progress of the navy during the year 1800.

Slaughtering usually takes place on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. During the second half of the year some 196 inspections were made and about 50% of carcasses were examined. Fortunately the butchers slaughtering in this district are of a good type and co-operating well with the health officers; but it is not altogether satisfactory that, owing to pressure of other work, time cannot be found for the inspection of all carcasses.

Condemned Food.

During the year the following food was condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed:-

Fresh Meat:

1 pigs carcass.	104 lbs.
1 bullock's carcass.	438 lbs.
Part bovine carcass.	225 lbs.
Various bovine and pigs organs.	201 lbs.
	<hr/>
	968 lbs.

Tinned Meat :	66 lbs.
Tinned fruit, soup, etc.	226 lbs.

Total food condemned - 11 cwt 1 qr.

Clean Food.

Bakehouses, cafes, holiday camp kitchens, snack bars etc., on inspection have in most cases ^{been} found to be satisfactory and in few cases has co-operation been lacking to improve conditions when faults have been found and pointed out.

The time must come, and the sooner the better, when bread and confectionery will be received by the customer always in sealed wrapped containers and when no food will be exposed to contamination in shops by dust and flies.

One sometimes hears complaints of dirty cutlery and plates or the remains of lipstick being found on cups in some of the less satisfactory establishments. The cure for these troubles is largely in the hands of the community itself. If the customer finding conditions of this sort would complain to the management at once and walk out of the premises and then inform the Health Authority, such eating houses would soon cease to exist. To do this requires wit and courage but the results would be highly satisfactory.

Respecting milk bottles, our main concern at the present time is chipped bottle tops and sometimes insecurely capped bottles. One dairy alone has a daily output of over 40,000 bottles and although as careful a check as possible is made at the bottling department the human element sometimes fails to get a 100% perfect result. I should like to ask for the co-operation of the public in returning all empty bottles to the dairy as soon as possible. Bottles that are not washed for some days are difficult to get clean.

Rodent Control.

	Dwelling Houses.	Agricultural premises.	All other including business and industrial premises.
a. Inspections.	418	387	154
b. Treatments			
(rats) major	1	10	-
minor	101	77	14
(mice) major	-	-	-
minor	3	-	-

Note. b. This is only shown as one irrespective of the number of visits for baiting, etc., to any one premises.

The first of these is the fact that the
document is a copy of a letter from
the Secretary of the State to the
President of the United States.

The second is the fact that the
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the Secretary of the State to the
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The tenth is the fact that the
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the Secretary of the State to the
President of the United States.

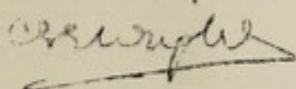
Salvage.

Total amount of salvage collected from 1st January, 1954, to 31st December, 1954:-

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Baled paper and cardboard.	28.	0.	2.	184.	1.	8.
Books and Magazines.	10.	3.	2.	86.	2.	0.
Fibreboard containers.	25.	11.	1.	230.	1.	3.
Newspapers.	10.	19.	1.	104.	3.	1.
	<u>74.</u>	<u>14.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>£604.</u>	<u>8.</u>	<u>0.</u>
Mixed scrap metal.	16.	15.	0.	92.	6.	2.
	<u>91.</u>	<u>9.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>£696.</u>	<u>14.</u>	<u>2.</u>

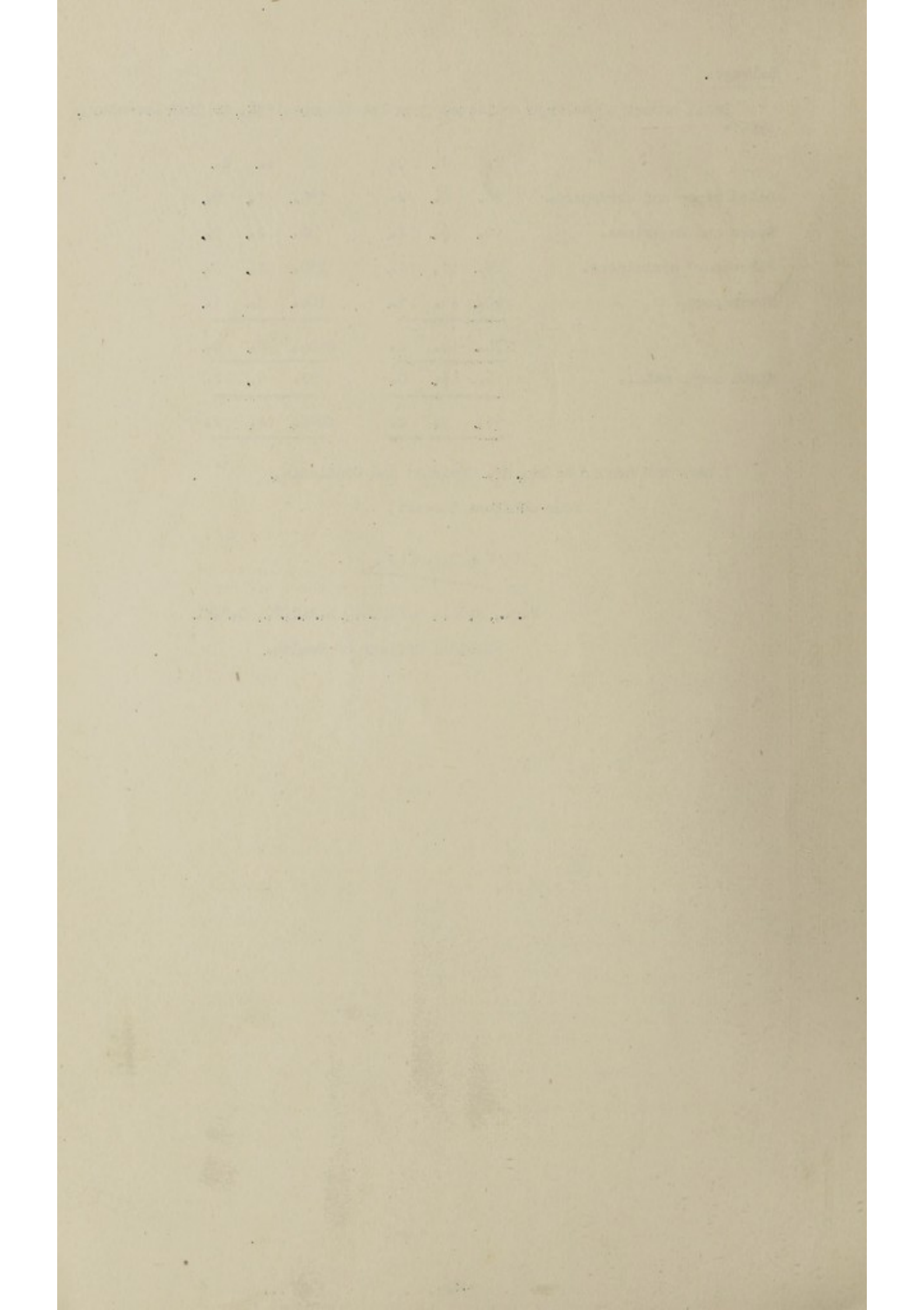
I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



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

Medical Officer of Health.



Public Health Department.

Report of work done by Chief Sanitary Inspector for the year 1954.

Total number of houses erected during the year:-				103
(i)	By the Local Authority.	...	...	63
(ii)	By other Local Authorities.	...	...	-
(iii)	By other bodies or persons.	...	...	40

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 Search charges, Improvement Grants, Flood damage)			336
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.			743
(2) (a)	No. of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	...	...	84
(b)	No. of inspections made for the purpose		...	98
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses found to be unfit for human habitation (Section 9. Housing, Repairs and Rents Act, 1954).			36
(4)	No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be fit for human habitation.	...	...	48

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 (including flood repairs).	244
---	-----	-----	-----

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 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	...	...	-
(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.	...		4
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-			
(a)	by owners	...	...	4
(b)	by local authority in default of owners.			-
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-			
(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	-
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	...	...	-
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses subject to undertakings or Closing Orders.	...	...	13
	No. of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of undertaking.			10
(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			-

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Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.	} No true record.
(11)	Number of families dwelling therein.	
(111)	Number of persons dwelling therein.	
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	-
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	25
(11)	Number of persons concerned in such cases.	100
(d)	No. of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved.	-
Housing Act, 1949.		
(a)	No. of applications for grants received.	94
(b)	No. of grants made	94
(c)	No. of applications for grants made by Local Authority.	-
Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.	(No. of site licences (Coastal) ...	77
	(No. of individual licences (Coastal) ...	-
	(No. of inspections during year - Sites	147
	(- Dwellings.	21
	(No. of contraventions remedied. ...	11
	(Caravans repaired. ...	35
FOOD PREMISES.		
Bakehouses.	(No. in district. ...	35
	(No. of inspections. ...	57
	(No. of contraventions. ...	1
	(Defects remedied. ...	1
Milk Supplies.	(No. of distributors on register. Sterilised - Past. -	
	(T.T. 3. N/D. 24.	
	(No. of samples of milk taken in course of delivery	
	((other than biological) Nil.	
	(-do- biological. Sterilised - Past. - T.T. 6. N/D. 54.	
	(No. of samples satisfactory. Sterilised - Past. - T.T. 6.	
Ice Cream.	(N/D. 54.	
	(No. of inspections of dairy premises.	74
	(Contraventions remedied. ...	-
	(No. of manufacturers on register. ...	2
	(No. of premises licensed for sale of ice cream.	83
	(No. of inspections of premises made. ...	69
Meat Products	(No. of contraventions found	-
	(-do- remedied	-
	(No. of samples taken - Grade I	7
	(Grade II	1
	(Grade III	1
	(Grade IV	-
Other Food Premises.	(No. of premises licensed for manufacture of meat	
	(products. ...	19
	(No. of inspections made. ...	80
	(No. of contraventions found	8
	(-do- remedied	5
	(works in progress	2
	(not complied with	1
	(No. of inspections. ...	53
	(No. of contraventions found	1
	(-do- remedied	1

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JAMES M. SMITH

VOLUME I

THE EARLY PERIOD

FROM 1492 TO 1776

NEW YORK

1876

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Carcases Inspected and Condemned
(Part year only).

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	N O T	K N O W N.			
Number inspected.	135	3	1	9	154
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	4	-	-	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	5	2	-	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-

Slaughter-houses. (Inspections for purpose of examining carcasses.

196

Other Foods Condemned.

2 x 8lb. tins tongue.	36 x 1lb. jars marmalade.
8 x 12oz. tins meat.	6 jars beetroot.
1 x 7lb. tin meat.	16 bottles mayonaise.
21 tins fruit.	1 case fish trimmings - 56 lbs.
27 lbs. prunes.	33 x 14oz. tins fruit.
15 lbs. raisins.	40 tins assorted fruit.
76 x 16oz. soup.	12 tins assorted vegetables.
48 x 10 oz. tins soup.	45 x 10lb. tins ham.
	14 x 10lb. tins ham.

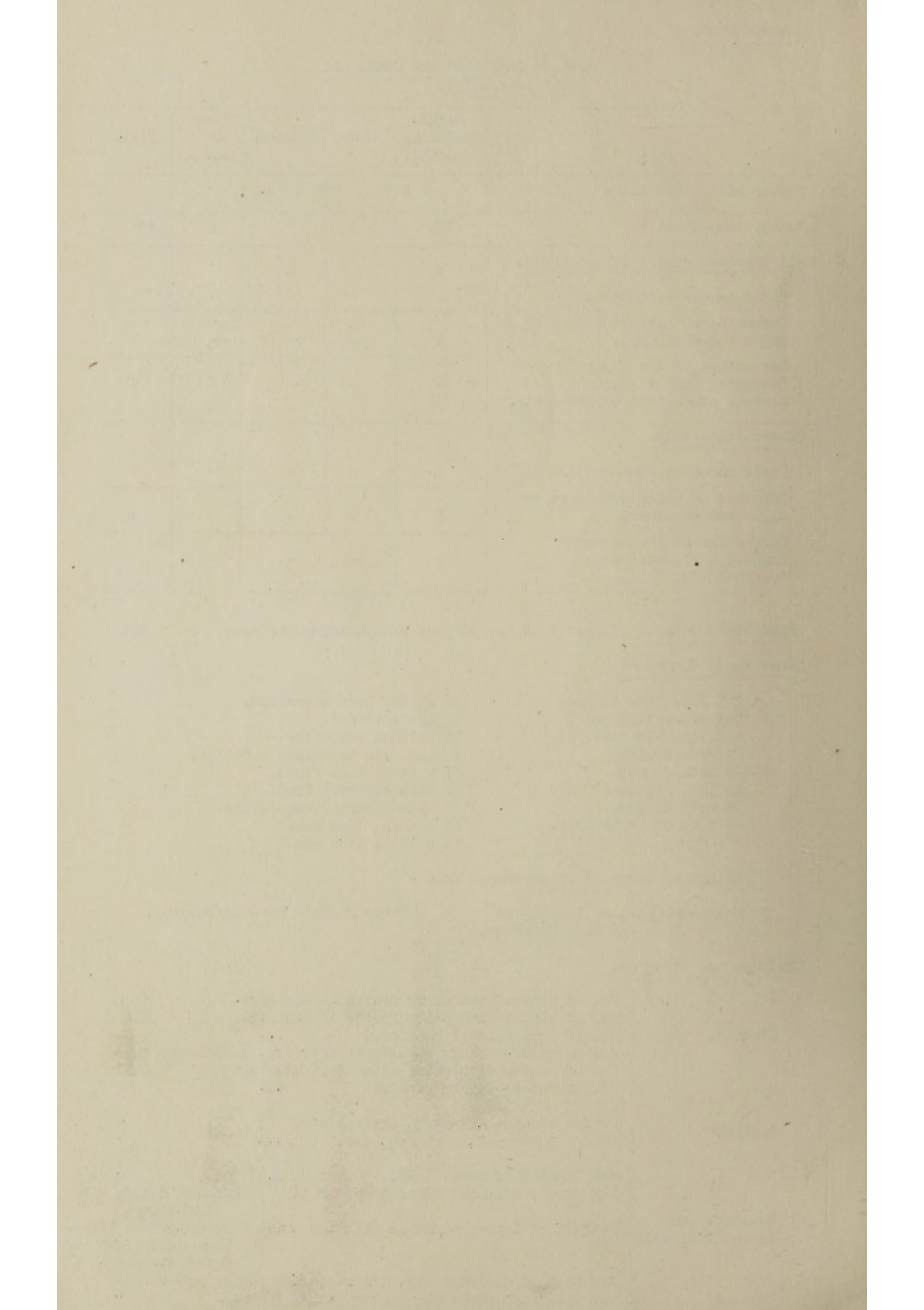
Method of disposal of condemned food -

Meat - Hounds, or burying or
Hide and Skin Merchant.

Other Foods - Burning/Burying.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Closets.	{ No. of houses with privy vaults in district.	2301.
	{ No. of houses with pail closets in district.	3077.
	{ No. of pail closets repaired.	-
	{ No. of water-closets substituted for dry receptacles.	108
	{ No. of houses with water-closets in district	2458
	{ No. of water-closets repaired.	-
Drains.	{ Drains examined, tested, exposed etc.	-
	{ Drains unstopped, repaired, etc.	-
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.	{ New lengths of sewer laid.	-
	{ New sewage disposal works provided at Housing Estate - Skendleby.	-
	{ Details of improvements to existing works - Relaying new filter beds at Spilsby and Great Steeping.	-
	{ Any part of district urgently requiring public sewers and/or treatment works for public health reasons.	-



Cesspools.	(Cesspools emptied, cleansed, etc. ...	443.
	(Cesspools abolished. ...	-

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

Water Supplies.	(Parishes supplied by Spilsby Rural District Council water mains - Spilsby, Addlethorpe, Anderby, Bratoft, Brinkhill, Chapel St. Leonards, Croft, Cumberworth, East Keal, East Kirkby, Eastville, Firsby, Friskney, Great Steeping, Hagnaby, Halton, Hogsthorpe, Hundleby, Huttoft, Ingoldmells, Irby, Little Steeping, Midville, Mumby, New Leake, Partney, Stickford, Stickney, Thorpe St. Peter, Toynton All Saints, Toynton St. Peter, Ulceby, Wainfleet All Saints, Wainfleet St. Mary, West Keal, Willoughby-with-Sloothby, and parts of Raithby, Sausthorpe and West Fen.	
-----------------	---	--

Percentage of houses supplied - Burgh 80%, Orby 35%, Gunby 23%, Welton 55%, and Candlesby 40%.

No. of samples taken for chemical examination:-		
from public supplies - satisfactory.		-
-do- - unsatisfactory.		1
from private supplies - satisfactory.		103
-do- - unsatisfactory.		4
No. of samples taken for bacteriological examination:-		
from public supplies Cl.1 39. Cl.11 11. Cl.111 3. Cl.IV.4.		
from private supplies Cl.1 - Cl.11 5. Cl.111 1 Cl.IV.8.		

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 ...	-

Disinfection, etc.	(Rooms disinfected:	
	(a) ordinary infectious disease ...	15
	(b) tuberculosis ...	3
	(Rooms stripped and cleansed ...	4
	(No. of premises disinfected ...	1

House Refuse.	(Parishes served by scavenging scheme -	
	(Spilsby, Wainfleet All Saints, Burgh, Chapel St. Leonards, Hogsthorpe, Ingoldmells, Anderby, Bilsby, Partney, Stickford, Stickney, East Kirkby, New Bolingbroke, Friskney, Wainfleet St. Mary, Addlethorpe, Welton, Orby, Eastville, New Leake, Toynton All Saints, East Keal, Mumby, Hundleby, Huttoft, Sibsey, Great Steeping, Willoughby, Little Steeping, Firsby, Candlesby, Croft, Brinkhill, Irby, Gunby, Scremby, Skendleby, Ashby, Halton, Toynton St. Peter, Old Bolingbroke, Raithby, West Keal, West Fen, Frithville, Midville, Bratoft, Hagnaby, Aswardby, Ulceby, Thorpe St. Peter, Thornton-le-Fen, South Ormsby, Rigsby, Markby, Langton, Calceby, Carrington, Claxby, Cumberworth, Dalby, Driby, Farlesthorne, Hareby, Harrington, Langrville, Mavis Enderby, Sausthorpe, Westville and Well.	

How frequently is refuse removed from each house? Once weekly in seven built up parishes - remaining 62 parishes once every 3 weeks during the winter and once every 2 weeks during the summer.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
 discussion of the problem. It is shown that the
 problem is of great importance in the theory of
 functions of a complex variable. The second part
 contains a detailed proof of the theorem. The third
 part is devoted to some applications of the theorem.
 The fourth part contains some remarks and
 references.

House Refuse	{ Method of final disposal.	(a) Open controlled tipping.
		(b) Trench controlled tipping.
(Cont'd.)	{ Is collection by Local Authority or contract -	Local Authority.
Nuisances.	{ Total number of nuisances during year:-	
	{ (1) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector.	133
	{ (2) Reported to Council - Statutory notice issued.	2
	{ " " " not issued.	2

Details of Nuisances abated.

		After informal intimation.	After statutory notice.
	{ Smoke	-	-
	{ Accumulation of refuse.	27	1
	{ Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water.	25	3
	{ Fowls, pigs and other animals.	1	-
	{ Dampness.	-	-
	{ Drainage.	37	-
	{ Other nuisances.	42	-
	{ No. of rodent operatives employed.		1
	{ No. of premises treated:-		
	{ (a) dwelling houses.	...	439
	{ (b) other premises.	...	565
	{ Are there any serious reservoirs of rats in district?		No.

Other appointments held by Inspector. None.

No. of Additional Sanitary Inspectors. One.

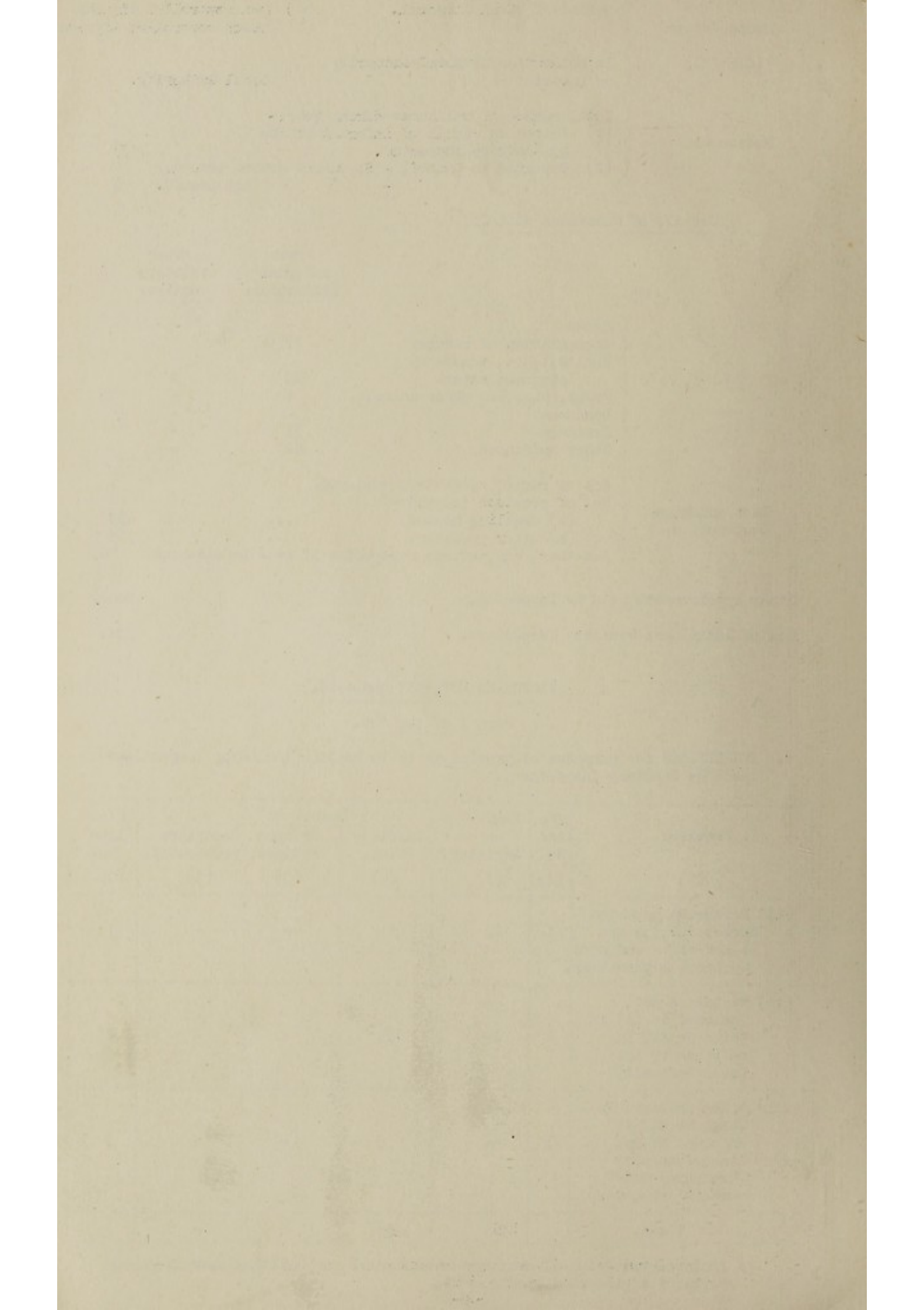
FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948.

Part I of the Act.

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

Premises.	M/c line No.	Number on Register.	Number of			M/c line No.
			Inspect-ions.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	22	51	-	-	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect.7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	99	35	2	-	2
(iii) Other premises in which Sect.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding out-workers' premises)	3	4	9	-	-	3
Total.		125	95	2	-	

∕ Includes provision of sanitary conveniences for building operations and works of engineering construction.



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.	Referred			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	To H.M. Inspection.	By H.M. Inspection.	(7)	(8)
Want of cleanliness. (S.1)	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ineffective drain- age of floors (S.6)	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) Insufficient.	9	-	-	-	1	-	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	10	-	-	-	1	-	10
(c) Not separate for sexes.	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Total.	60	-	-	-	2	-	60

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111)

NIL.

