

[Report 1964] / Medical Officer of Health, Barnack R.D.C.

Contributors

Barnack (Cambridgeshire). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

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BARNACK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1964.

and Members of the Committee for their help and co-operation.

Population.

In 1963 the Registrar General surprisingly estimated that the population of the district had decreased by ten. In 1964 there is an estimated increase of 450 - the estimated population for mid-1964 being 6,150.

Mortality.

The live birth rate of 22.5 is higher than in the previous two years when it was 21.5 and 21.0. It is also higher than the rate for England and Wales which is 21.0. To which is added
THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

The infant mortality rate is, unfortunately, again higher than that of the country as a whole. Six infants died under the age of one year, giving the high mortality rate of 43.7 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 30.3 for England and Wales as a whole. The stillbirth rate is also higher than that of the country as a whole, being 11.8 compared with the national figure of 10.1. These are the only unsatisfactory features of our statistics for 1964.

The death rate is half that of the country as a whole, viz. 1.2 per 1,000 population, compared with 2.4 for the country as a whole. The cause of death is as follows:

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY:-

Medical Officer of Health:

G. Misbet, M.B., Ch.B.(Ed.), D.P.H.,
B.Sc(Ed.)

Public Health Inspector.

D. Ward Griffiths, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

General Remarks

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE,

JANUARY 18, 1904.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1903.

G. V. Fisher, Secy.,
(S. 1804.)

Printed by the State Printer.

Albany: J. B. Lyon, State Printer, 1904.

Price 10 Cents.

BARNACK RURAL DISTRICT.

I continued to act as Medical Officer of Health to the Barnack Rural District until April 1st, 1965, when Dr. J. B. Stafford took up the vacant appointment of Assistant Medical Officer, which includes the post of Medical Officer to the Barnack Rural District. This is therefore my last Report as Acting District Medical Officer, and I should like to take the opportunity to thank the Clerk and Members of the Committee for their help and co-operation.

Population.

In 1963 the Registrar General surprisingly estimated that the population of the district had decreased by ten. In 1964 there is an estimated increase of 420 - the estimated population for mid-1964 being 6,150.

Statistics.

The live birth rate of 20.0 per 1,000 population is higher than in the previous two years when it was 19.2 and 16.2 respectively. It is also higher than the rate for England and Wales as a whole, which is 18.4.

The infant mortality rate is, unfortunately, again higher than that of the country as a whole. Six infants died under the age of one year, giving the high mortality rate of 48.7 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 20.0 for England and Wales as a whole. The stillbirth rate is also higher than that of the country as a whole, being 53.8 compared with the national figure of 16.3. These are the only unsatisfactory features of our statistics for 1964.

The death rate is half that of the country as a whole, viz., 5.2 per 1,000 population, compared with 11.3 for England and Wales. Six deaths were due to malignant disease, three of these being due to carcinoma of the lung or bronchus. Five deaths were due to coronary disease, three to vascular lesions, and four to other heart and circulatory disease. These deaths account for 50 per cent of the total. There were no deaths from tuberculosis or other diseases of the respiratory system.

GEORGE NISBET

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

BARNACK RURAL DISTRICT.

I continued to act as Medical Officer of Health to the Barnack Rural District until April 1st, 1963, when Dr. J. B. Stafford took up the vacant appointment of Assistant Medical Officer, which included the post of Medical Officer to the Barnack Rural District. This is therefore my last report as Acting Medical Officer, and I should like to take the opportunity to thank the Clerk and Members of the Committee for their help and co-operation.

Population.

In 1963 the Registrar General's surveying estimated that the population of the district had decreased by 100. In 1964 there is an estimated increase of 150 - the estimated population for mid-1964 being 6,150.

Statistics.

The live birth rate of 20.0 per 1,000 population is higher than in the previous two years when it was 19.5 and 18.5 respectively. It is also higher than the rate for England and Wales as a whole, which is 18.1.

The infant mortality rate is, unfortunately, again higher than that of the country as a whole. Six infants died under the age of one year, giving the high mortality rate of 25.7 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 20.0 for England and Wales as a whole. The stillbirth rate is also higher than that of the country as a whole, being 22.5 compared with the national figure of 16.3. These are the only unsatisfactory features of our statistics for 1964.

The death rate is half that of the country as a whole, viz., 5.5 per 1,000 population, compared with 11.7 for England and Wales. Six deaths were due to malignant disease, three of these being due to carcinoma of the lung or bronchus. Five deaths were due to coronary disease, three to vascular diseases, and four to other heart and circulatory diseases. These deaths account for 50 per cent of the total. There were no deaths from tuberculosis or other diseases of the respiratory system.

DECEMBER 1964

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	15,256 acres.
Population estimate mid 1964	6,150
Number of inhabited houses from Rate Book (April, 1964)	887
Rateable Value (April, 1964)	£150,720
Sum represented by Penny Rate (April, 1964).	612

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

ENGLAND & WALES.

Live Births:		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Leg.	62	53	115	
Ill.	6	2	8	
Total	68	55	123	

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population: 20.0. 18.4

Illegitimate live births per cent of Total Live Births: 6.5

<u>Stillbirths:</u>		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Leg.	4	3	7	
Ill	-	-	-	
Total	4	3	7	

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and Stillbirths: 53.8 16.3

Total Live and Stillbirths: 130

<u>Infant Deaths:</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Leg.	2	4	6
Ill.	-	-	-
Total	2	4	6

Infant Mortality Rate:

Total per 1,000 Live Births 48.8 20.0.

Legitimate per 1,000 Live Births: 48.8

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births: 0.0.

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (Under 1 week) 40.7

Neonatal Mortality Rate (First four weeks) 40.7

Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths: 92.3

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) 0.0.

Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths: 0.0.

Deaths:	Males	15
	Females	17
	TOTAL	32

Death rate per 1,000 Population 5.2 11.3

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area
Population estimate mid 1964
Number of inhabited houses from Rate Book (April, 1964)
Mortality Rate (April, 1964)
Rate represented by Family Rate (April, 1964)
15,556 acres
6,130
887
2150,750
602

LAND AND WATER

STATISTICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births:

Reg.	M.	F.	Total
111	65	53	118
Total	65	53	118

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population:

Estimated live births per cent of
Total Live Births:

Stillbirths:

Reg.	M.	F.	Total
111	1	3	4
Total	1	3	4

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and
Stillbirths:

Total live and stillbirths:

Infant Deaths:

Reg.	M.	F.	Total
111	2	4	6
Total	2	4	6

Infant Mortality Rate:

Total per 1,000 live births

Estimated per 1,000 live births:

Estimated per 1,000 live births
Live Births:

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate
(Under 1 week)

Neonatal Mortality Rate
(Under 1 week)

Postnatal Mortality Rate per
1,000 live and stillbirths:

Infant Deaths (including stillbirths)

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000
live and stillbirths:

Deaths:

Reg.	Males	Females	Total
111	15	17	32

Death rate per 1,000 Population

11.3

International Statistical Classification of Diseases.

<u>INJURIES AND CAUSES OF DEATH.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis respiratory	-	-
Tuberculosis (other forms)	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic diseases	-	-
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-
Malignant neoplasm of lung, bronchus	3	-
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	3	-
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	-	-
Diabetes	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	3
Coronary diseases	2	3
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-
Other heart disease	1	2
Other circulatory diseases	-	1
Influenza	-	-
Pneumonia	-	1
Bronchitis	-	1
Other diseases Respiratory system	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth & Abortion	-	-
Congenital malformation	1	-
Other defined and ill defined diseases	3	5
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-
All other accidents	-	-
Suicide	1	-
Homicide & Operations of War	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>

NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	Unddr 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 "	3 - 4 "	Total under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 "	6 - 9 "	9 - 12 "	TOTAL under 1 year
Premature Birth and Malformation, etc.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Peritonitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	5	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	6

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DEATHS THEREFROM.

	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	14	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Infective Encephalitis	1	1	-
	17	1	-

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Over 65	TOTAL	Unknown
Scarlet	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	1	3	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	1	2	3	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-

TUBERCULOSIS

	Deaths during 1964				New Cases during 1964			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
15 - 24 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

New Cases notified during 1962 = 1
 " " " " 1963 = 2
 " " " " 1964 = 1

FACTORY ACT 1937. PART I OF THE ACT.

	Number on Register	Inspections	No. of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	7	9	-	-
(111) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	15	20		
TOTAL	23	30	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases"

	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector Referred	
Want of Cleanliness				
Overcrowding				
Temperature				
Inadequate Ventilation				
Ineffective drainage of floors				
Sanitary Conveniences:				
(a) Insufficient				
(b) Unsuitable or defective				
(c) Not separate for sexes.				
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.)				
	-	-	-	-

	Number on Register	Inspection	No. of Written Notices	Offenders Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	7	9	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	15	20	-	-
TOTAL	23	30	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".

Kind of Offence	Number of cases in which defects were found	Handled To H.M. Inspector Referred	Number of cases in which proceedings were instituted
Sanitary Conveniences: (a) Insufficient (b) Unavailable or defective (c) Not separate for sexes. Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.)	41	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation Temperature Overcrowding Inadequate drainage of floors	-	-	-

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Nursing in the Home:

Under the Soke of Peterborough County Council Scheme the services of the District Nurses are available in all the Villages in the District.

Home Helps.

Home Helps are available under the County Council Scheme. Application should be made to:

The Home Help Organiser,
County Council Offices,
Bridge Street,
Peterborough.

General Hospitals.

Acute and Maternity admissions are either to the Stamford and Rutland Hospital, Stamford, or the Memorial Hospital, Peterborough, Maternity Units under the charge of this Hospital.

Chronic and long term cases are admitted to St. George's Hospital, Stamford, St. John's Close or St. John's Hospital, Peterborough.

Isolation Hospital.

Infectious cases are admitted to the Peterborough Isolation Hospital under the Peterborough Hospital Management Committee.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

(a) Provided by the Soke of Peterborough County Council.

Child Welfare Clinics:-

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) The Village Hall,
Barnack | 3rd Thursday in the Month, in the
afternoon. |
| (b) The Sick Quarters, R.A.F.
Station, Wittering. | 1st and 3rd Wednesday in the month
in the afternoon. |
| (c) The Reading Room,
Bainton. | 1st Wednesday in the month in the
afternoon. |

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Provided under the General Practitioner Service of the National Health Acts.

(b) Provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis cases are seen at the Chest Clinic, Stamford Hospital, provided by the Peterborough and Stamford Hospital Management Committee.

Weekly Clinic:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Stamford and Rutland Hospital | Tuesday and Friday. |
| Chest Clinic, 1, Thorpe Road,
Peterborough. | Old Cases:- Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
New Cases:- Tuesday and Friday |

Venereal Disease:

The Memorial Hospital,
Midland Road,
Peterborough.

Male Clinics:

Monday & Wednesday 5.30 p.m. - 7 p.m.

Female Clinics:

Tuesday 10.30 a.m. - 12 Noon.
5.30 p.m. - 7 p.m.

Laboratory Facilities:

Public Health Laboratory,
Memorial Hospital,
Peterborough.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Visiting in the Home:

Under the care of Peterborough County Council Health Services the services of the District Nurses are available in all the villages in the District.

Home Help:

Home help is available under the County Council Scheme. Applications should be made to:

The Home Help Organizer,
County Council Offices,
Bridge Street,
Peterborough.

General Hospitals:

Acute and Maternity admissions are either to the Stamford and Rutland Hospital, Stamford, or the General Hospital, Peterborough, Maternity Units under the charge of this Hospital.

Chronic and long term cases are admitted to St. George's Hospital, Stamford, or John's Cross or St. John's Hospital, Peterborough.

Infection Hospital:

Infection cases are admitted to the Peterborough Infection Hospital under the Peterborough Hospital Management Committee.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS:

(a) Provided by the City of Peterborough Council:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Child Welfare Clinic -
The Village Hall,
Burton | 1st Thursday in the Month, in the afternoon. |
| (b) The Skin Disorders, R.A.F. Station, Wittering. | 1st and 3rd Wednesday in the month in the afternoon. |
| (c) The Hearing Room,
Belton. | 1st Wednesday in the month in the afternoon. |

Maternity Services:

Provided under the General Practitioner Service of the National Health Service.

(b) Provided by the Stamford Hospital Board:

Tuberculosis cases are seen at the Chest Clinic, Stamford Hospital, provided by the Peterborough and Stamford Hospital Management Committee.

Weekly Clinics:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Stamford and Rutland Hospital | Tuesday and Friday. |
| Chest Clinic, 5, Thorne Road, Peterborough. | Old Cases - Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
New Cases - Tuesday and Friday. |

General Services:

- | | |
|--|--|
| The General Hospital,
Belton Road,
Peterborough. | Male Clinics:
Monday & Wednesday 5.30 p.m. - 7 p.m.
Female Clinics:
Tuesday 10.30 a.m. - 12 Noon.
5.30 p.m. - 7 p.m. |
|--|--|

Laboratory Facilities:

Public Health Laboratory,
General Hospital,
Peterborough.

SUNSHINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

OF THE

ANNUAL REPORT.

My Lord, Members and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my 15th Annual Report, this for the year 1964.

STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

17	Water Supplies
42	Refuse Collection and Disposal
221	Drainage and Sewage Disposal
30	Factories and Workshops
61	Housing (other than Council houses)
390	Council House Maintenance
390	Building
2	Infectious Diseases
27	Food Preparation (including school kitchens)
122	Miscellaneous
<hr/>	
1442	
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BUILDING BYELAWS

85 plans (69 previous year) were deposited and approved under the Council's Building Byelaws for the following:-

35	Conversions, adaptations and improvements
42	New Private Dwellings
2	Sanitary Conveniences, Drainage, etc.
10	Private Garages
1	Sporting Facilities
9	Agricultural Buildings
9	Factory Alterations
1	Petrol Filling Station
2	Works by Public Undertaking

One plan was refused during the year for various contraventions of Building Byelaws. A further plan was the subject of a combined application to the Ministry of Public Building and Works, submitted jointly by the applicant and the Council in accordance with Section 67 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The decision of the Minister confirmed the Council's interpretation of the Byelaw in question.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION.

In my previous Annual Report, I mentioned that the few minor infringements observed in some properties under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1961, had been complied with, except in one case where an appeal against the notice was served on the Council. The County Court Judge dismissed the appeal against the notice. The owner had still not carried out the work specified at the end of the year.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

2 applications for Discretionary Improvement Grants in respect of 8 dwellings were approved to the value of £2,975.

11 applications for Standard Grants were approved to the value of £1,795.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of factories registered during the year was 23, the majority being one-man businesses, and building operations in respect of which Section 7 of the Act is enforced by the local authority. Periodical inspections were made and once again no serious contraventions were observed.

SHOPS ACTS.

The number of shops registered was 13. The standard of hygiene was again generally satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS AND REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES.

There were 2 additional registrations for the storage and sale of ice cream and one deletion during the year, making a total of 11 such premises. All ice cream retailed in the District was sold in pre-packed containers.

Complaints regarding a dirty milk bottle and an extraneous piece of tin in a can of pork luncheon meat were considered during the early part of the year, but having regard to the circumstances in each case, no legal proceedings were taken. A further complaint of a piece of string in a tin of sliced green beans was fully investigated and, here again, no legal proceedings were taken.

During the year on the direction of the Ministry of Health, all shops, cafes, hotels, etc., within this area, were visited, but no tins of corned beef or tongue were found, manufactured by various foreign establishments which were suspect during the recent outbreak of typhoid fever in Aberdeen.

A complaint was received regarding a worm infestation found in codfish. Upon investigation, it was found that the piece of fish was affected with a worm (*Filaria Bicolor*) which is not uncommon in codfish, and is not necessarily harmful if ingested by human beings.

SLAUGHTER HLUSES AND KNACKERS YARDS.

No such premises in the District.

RAG FLOCK ACT

No such premises in the District.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

There is one such establishment in the District, which complied with the provisions of the Act.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Apart from the usual measles and whooping cough, one case of scarlet fever, one of encephalitis and one of tuberculosis were notified. The last 2 cases occurred in children of R.A.F. personnel, and the necessary subsequent action was taken by the R.A.F. authorities.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

All such premises had to be registered with the Local Authority, by the 31st July, 1964. At the end of the year 10 registration forms had been returned and further letters sent to owners and occupiers of other premises in the District to which the Act applied. 3 premises were inspected on receipt of registration forms.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT.

This scheme utilising a part time rodent operator in conjunction with 4 adjoining authorities once again proved to be satisfactory and most economical, with the exception that very little work could be undertaken on farm premises. A free service was given to all domestic properties and treatments given immediately on request.

During the year, I was able to arrange for the systematic inspection and baiting of all sewers within the District and subsequent inspections revealed that there was very little take in the sewers, apart from those in Wothorpe.

A comparatively severe infestation was cleared in the vicinity of hutments used by the labour force engaged on the Wansford North By-pass.

The number of shops registered was 15. The standard of hygiene was again generally satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS AND REGISTERED FOOD VENDORS.

There were 2 additional registrations for the storage and sale of ice cream as one defected during the year, making a total of 11 such premises. All ice cream retailed in the District was sold in pre-packed containers.

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During the year on the direction of the Ministry of Health, all shops, cafes, hotels, etc., within this area, were visited, but no tin of corned beef or tongue were found, manufactured by various foreign establishments which were suspect during the recent outbreak of typhoid fever in Aberdeen.

A complaint was received regarding a worm infestation found in codfish. Upon investigation, it was found that the piece of fish was affected with a worm (Heterostichus) which is not uncommon in codfish, and is not necessarily harmful if ingested by human beings.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND MEATCUTTING VENDORS.

No such premises in the District.

HAD PICKING ACT.

No such premises in the District.

ANIMAL KIDNAPING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1903.

There is one such establishment in the District, which complied with the provisions of the Act.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Apart from the usual measles and whooping cough, one case of scarlet fever, one of erysipelas and one of tuberculosis were notified. The last 2 cases occurred in children of R.A.F. personnel, and the necessary subsequent action was taken by the R.A.F. authorities.

OFFICIAL, SHOP AND WHOLESALE BUSINESS ACT, 1903.

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PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT.

This scheme, utilizing a part time rodent operator in conjunction with a voluntary committee once again proved to be satisfactory and most economical. A very little work could be undertaken on farm premises. Free service was given to all domestic properties and treatments given immediately on request.

During the year, I was able to arrange for the systematic inspection and baiting of all sewers within the District and subsequent inspections revealed that there was very little work in the sewers, apart from those in workshops.

A comparatively severe infestation was cleared in the vicinity of houses used by the labour force engaged on the Harland North By-pass.

FLY INFESTATION.

A complaint regarding a peculiar case of fly infestation in one of the villages was thoroughly investigated and reported to Council.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

a) Pilsgate, Barnack, Bainton and Ufford.

These parishes discharge to a sewage treatment works at Tallington Road, Bainton, with the final effluent discharging in Summer months to the River Welland and in Winter months to the nearby stream when the flow therein gives sufficient dilution.

A fracture occurred in the pumping main from the Ashton Ejector Station, and this was immediately repaired.

b) St. Martins Without and Wothorpe.

The drainage from these 2 parishes is pumped into the Stamford Borough's Sewerage system. In November a breakdown occurred in the Ejector at St. Martins Pump House due to defective valves, with the result that modifications were carried out similar to those carried out previously in the Wothorpe Ejector Station.

At the end of the year estimates were being obtained for the work of extending the sewer at the head of the system in the Second Drift, Wothorpe.

c) Wittering.

The innovation incorporating sludge/straw composting worked extremely well. During the year 30 to 40 tons of straw was supplied free of charge by a local farmer and in turn he received approximately 100 to 120 tons of the resultant sludge/straw compost.

A platform over the sludge/straw compost bays was completed in April.

Towards the end of the year, there was a breakdown in the gear box of one of the comminutors which was replaced by the manufacturers.

Certain remedial work was carried out to prevent the infiltration of sub-soil water into the main drainage lines, but this was not entirely satisfactory, due essentially to adverse working conditions on this site.

d) Wansford.

The small sewage treatment units at Thornhaugh and Wansford were again maintained during the year. Further deterioration of the settling and humus tanks at Wansford occurred which made an early start on the Wansford/Thornhaugh Sewerage scheme imperative.

e) Samples.

16 samples of sewage effluents were taken as follows with results as shown:-

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Entirely</u> <u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Partially</u> <u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Wittering	12	7	3	2
Wansford	4	3	-	1

Shortage of labour was the principal cause of the unsatisfactory samples.

f) General.

The Engineering Surveyor of the Council's Insurance Company again carried out his 6 monthly inspections of all sewage pumping equipment within the area and his reports stated that skilled and careful attention was being given to this equipment.

A complaint regarding a peculiar case of fly infestation in one of the villages was thoroughly investigated and reported to Council.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

a) Effluents. Barmack, Bainton and Ufford.

These parishes discharge to a sewage treatment works at Tallington Road, Bainton, with the final effluent discharging in summer months to the River Welland and in winter months to the nearby stream when the flow therein gives sufficient dilution.

A fracture occurred in the pumping main from the Bainton Ejector Station, and this was immediately repaired.

b) St. Martin Without and Wetherby.

The drainage from these 2 parishes is pumped into the Stamford Borough's Sewerage system. In November a breakdown occurred in the Ejector at St. Martin's Pump House due to defective valves, with the result that modifications were carried out similar to those carried out previously in the Wetherby Ejector Station.

At the end of the year estimates were being obtained for the work of extending the sewer at the head of the system in the Second Drift, Wetherby.

c) Wittering.

The innovation incorporating sludge/straw composting worked extremely well. During the year 30 to 40 tons of straw was applied free of charge by a local farmer and in turn he received approximately 100 to 120 tons of the resultant sludge/straw compost.

A plant for the sludge/straw composting was completed in April.

Towards the end of the year, there was a breakdown in the gear box of one of the compressors which was replaced by the manufacturers.

Certain remedial work was carried out to prevent the infiltration of sub-surface water into the main drainage lines, but this was not entirely satisfactory due essentially to adverse working conditions on this site.

d) Wansford.

The small sewage treatment works at Thirubach and Wansford were again maintained during the year. Further deterioration of the settling and humus tanks at Wansford occurred which made an early start on the Wansford/Thirubach Sewerage scheme imperative.

e) General.

16 samples of sewage effluents were taken as follows with results as shown:

	Total	Entirely Satisfactory	Partially Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Wittering	12	7	3	2
Wansford	4	3	-	1

Shortage of labour was the principal cause of the unsatisfactory samples.

f) General.

The Engineering Surveyor of the Council's Insurance Company again carried out his 6 monthly inspection of all sewage pumping equipment within the area and his reports stated that skilled and careful attention was being given to this equipment.

f) General (Continued)

Southorpe is the only parish where a proper sewerage system is not envisaged. This is a small straggling hamlet where the installation of main drainage would be comparatively costly.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The weekly scheme of refuse collection, instigated in 1960, again worked extremely well, virtually without interruption, despite minor breakdowns of the vehicle and periodical shortage of labour. Hardly any complaints were received from householders in the area, who take the regularity of this service for granted,

During the year, scrap salvage amounted to £31.10s. 0d., and paper salvage to £24. 19s. 0d., of which £11. 0s. 0d. was repaid to the collectors as a salvage bonus.

A refuse tip used in an adjoining rural area had to be vacated and in July, advantage was taken of a tip owned by an adjoining Authority, a charge being made of 5/- per load deposited.

It was apparent at the end of the year, that the cost of maintaining the refuse vehicle was increasing. 4 new tyres had to be provided at a cost of £128. 0s. 0d., the vehicle was re-painted at a cost of £85. 0s. 0d., and new brakes, fuel injection pipe, air filter, water pump, catches and springs, exhaust pipe, etc. had to be provided and fitted.

A special service was made available in April in Burghley Park for the National Caravan Rally, when the sum of £130. 2s. 6d. was paid by the organisers. Refuse was collected from over 2,200 caravans, temporary shops, beer tents, etc. over a period of 5 days.

It is apparent that the Council's refuse collectors have looked forward to these events for some years. Apart from the overtime payments involved, they invariably turn out neatly attired in white overalls, collar and tie, red beret and polished footwear.

The organisers fully appreciated this service and special mention (with photographs) was subsequently made in the official journal of the Caravan Club.

Refuse was also collected, at a cost of £24. 7s. 4d. resulting from the Spastics Carnival and Traction Engine Rally in Burghley Park in June.

WATER SAMPLES.

Regular and numerous samples from the public supplies in the area were taken by the South Lincolnshire Water Board.

7 samples were taken for bacteriological examination from 3 properties. Due to the unsatisfactory samples from a well of one of these properties, (a cottage some distance from a water main), a "boiling notice" was served on the owner/occupier.

COUNCIL HOUSE MAINTENANCE.

Minor repairs to Council houses are carried out by Council Workmen and other repairs by local building contractors.

The provision by the Council of standard garden sheds for Council house tenants at an extra payment again proved to be popular.

Some electric coppers were provided to replace obsolete brick coppers.

Works of improvements to modernise 6 Council houses in Wittering were commenced in August at a cost of £1,824.

House paths continued to be repaired in Barnack, Thornhaugh, Ashton, Ufford and Church Road, Wittering.

Further defective window frames were renewed in Church Road, Wittering, and Park View, St. Martins.

During the year, the obsolete ranges were taken out of the 16 Airey houses

Southampton is the only parish where a proper sewerage system is not in-
vigorated. This is a small struggling hamlet where the installation of main
drainage would be comparatively costly.

HOUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The weekly scheme of refuse collection, inaugurated in 1900, again worked
extremely well, virtually without interruption, whereas in the previous years of the
middle and periodical shortages of labour. Nearly 100 complaints were received
from householders in the area, who take the regularity of this service for granted.

During the year, scrap salvages amounted to £31.10s. 0d., and paper salvages
to £24. 19s. 0d., of which £11. 0s. 0d. was repaid to the collectors as a salvage
bonus.

A refuse tip used in an adjoining rural area had to be vacated and in July,
1904, was taken of a tip owned by an adjoining authority, a charge being made
of 2s. per load deposited.

It was reported at the end of the year, that the cost of maintaining the refuse
chute was increasing. A new grate had to be provided at a cost of £15. 0s. 0d.,
the vehicle was re-painted at a cost of £35. 0s. 0d., and new brakes, fuel injection
pump, air filter, water pump, catches and springs, exhaust pipe, etc. had to be
provided and fitted.

A special service was made available in April in Burghley Park for the National
Garden Rally, when the sum of £130. 2s. 6d. was paid by the organizers. Refuse
was collected from over 2,500 caravans, temporary shops, beer tents, etc. over a
period of 5 days.

It is apparent that the Council's refuse collectors have looked forward to this
event for some years. Apart from the overtime payments involved, they invariably
run out nearly all the white overalls, collar and tie, red belt and polished
boots.

The organizers fully appreciated this service and special mention (with
photographs) was subsequently made in the official Journal of the Garden Club.

Refuse was also collected, at a cost of £24. 7s. 6d., resulting from the
Garden Club and Festival Rally in Burghley Park in June.

WATER SUPPLY

Regular and numerous samples from the public supplies in the area were taken
by the South Lincolnshire Water Board.

7 samples were taken for bacteriological examination from 3 properties. One
to the waterworks from a well on one of these properties, (a cottage
some distance from a water main), a "boiling notice" was served on the owner.

COUNCIL HOUSE MAINTENANCE

Minor repairs to Council houses are carried out by Council Workmen and other
repairs by local building contractors.

The provision by the Council of standard garden sheds for Council house tenants
at an extra payment again proved to be popular.

Some electric copiers were provided to replace obsolete ink copiers.

Works of improvements to houses in Council houses in Hattering were commenced
in August at a cost of £1,254.

House gables continued to be repaired in Hattering, Thoroughpugh, Ashdon, Willford
and Church Road, Hattering.

Further defective window frames were renewed in Church Road, Hattering, and
Park View, St. Martin's.

During the year, the obsolete lamps were taken out of the 10 Army houses.