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THE
RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF
GAINSBOROUGH



R E P O R T
OF THE MEDICAL
OFFICER of HEALTH

FOR THE
YEAR 1966





Rural District Council of Gainsborough for 1966



Chairman : Councillor R. CHAPPELL, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor J. R. Harris

Councillor J. B. Barley.
Councillor Mrs. J. M. Barley.
Councillor Revd. F. G. Calthrop.
Councillor W. Carter.
Councillor R. Casswell.
Councillor R. Chappell, J.P.
Councillor L. K. Cordeaux.
Councillor J. A. Cottam.
Councillor Mrs. K. L. Dickinson.
Councillor M. S. Dickinson.
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Eminson.
Councillor Mrs. D. M. Footitt.
Councillor J. H. Forington.
Councillor F. I. Gourley.
Councillor J. R. Harris.
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Councillor J. C. Lidgett.
Councillor Mrs. G. O. Marshall.
Councillor P. B. Minnitt.
Councillor Mrs. E. E. Moore.
Councillor H. Plowright.
Councillor M. Pye.
Councillor Dr. K. O'Toole.
Councillor Mrs. C. Ranby.
Councillor A. E. Robinson.
Councillor W. H. Rose.
Councillor E. R. Selby.
Councillor Mrs. E. Staniland.
Councillor A. V. Woodhead.

Clerk of the Council :

RALPH DOWNES, D.P.A. (Lond.)
R.D.C. Offices, Spital Terrace, Gainsborough

**RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
GAINSBOROUGH**

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

WILLIAM C. WARD

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector :

W. BOOY

A.M.I.Mun.E., A.I.A.S.

Left 31st January, 1966

F. ARCHER

M.A.P.H.I.

Commenced 1st January, 1966

Assistant Surveyor and Public Health Inspector :

D. G. CLIXBY

Cert. S.I.B., Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year 1966

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH**

Public Health Department,
The Guildhall,
Gainsborough.
Tel. No.: 2381.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1966 on the health and sanitary circumstances of your district.

VITAL STATISTICS

The vital statistics are good and compare favourably with those for the country as a whole.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

There have been few cases of Diphtheria in this country in recent years. This satisfactory position has been reached through the immunisation programme which has been actively pursued to get as many children as possible immunised against Diphtheria.

Although there is little diphtheria in this country many cases still occur in other countries. In 1965 264 cases of diphtheria were notified in France, 324 in Germany and in Italy there were 2,630. When one considers the vast numbers who holiday abroad one can appreciate how easily the disease could be imported into this country. We must be vigilant and continue to make every effort to see that all our children are protected by immunisation.

The dangers of tetanus and poliomyelitis are real and vaccination against these diseases is available. Children should also be vaccinated against these diseases.

THREE

SMOKING

In England and Wales over 27,025 people died from Cancer of the lung in 1966. Deaths from this disease continue to rise. The following table will give some idea of the size of the increase in deaths from cancer of the lung.

ENGLAND AND WALES DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE LUNG

1950	12,241
1955	17,199
1960	22,000
1965	26,398
1966	27,025

Some people try to explain away the increase by saying lung cancer was not diagnosed years ago and many cases were missed. This is not so; adequate methods of diagnosis have existed long before the present rise in deaths from lung cancer. Others say the cause of lung cancer is not known. This is true, however, there is sufficient evidence to show there is a relationship between smoking and lung cancer. The evidence is all there if one wishes to read it. The Report of the Royal College of Physicians 1962, entitled "Smoking and Health" is quite cheap and makes very interesting reading.

There have been numerous surveys in many countries on the smoking habits of patients with lung cancer and those of patients of the same age and sex with other diseases. All have shown that more lung cancer patients are smokers, and more of them heavy smokers, than are the controls. Prospective studies, in which the smoking habits of a defined large group have been studied and the causes of death observed over years, have confirmed the association between smoking and lung cancer. They all show a steady increase in numbers of deaths from lung cancer with increasing cigarette consumption.

Cancer of the lung is not the only bad result of smoking. Chronic Bronchitis is made much worse by smoking. Heavy smokers more frequently have coronary artery disease than non-smokers and many other diseases are made worse by heavy smoking.

It is also known that giving up smoking cigarettes or changing to smoking cigars or a pipe reduces the risk of getting lung cancer and also reduces the disability from chronic bronchitis. We should encourage heavy cigarette smokers to change their smoking habits and our prime aim should be to persuade the young not to start a habit which they may have, even though they wish, the greatest difficulty in stopping later on in life.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of British doctors who smoke and this is reflected in the fact that they are said to be the only occupation to show a decline in the incidence of lung cancer in the past ten years. This has been stated by Dr. J. Wakefield of the Christie and Holt Radium Institute in Manchester.

Smoking cigarettes starts very young in children some say at the age of 11 to 12 years. We must try and find a way to convince them that smoking is expensive, a risk to their health and an unnecessary habit to acquire. Parents, teachers and doctors can exercise a strong influence if they show by example that they themselves do not smoke. Example is stronger than publicity.

FOOD HYGIENE

This year the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Minister of Health made the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966. These Regulations lay down standards of food hygiene to be observed in respect of handling or trading in food either in any market or market premises or way from fixed premises. Delivery vehicles are also covered by the Regulations.

The principal requirements of these Regulations relate to:

- (i) the cleanliness of stalls and delivery vehicles used in any food business and the equipment used therein;
- (ii) the hygienic handling of food;
- (iii) the cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food and of their clothing, and the action to be taken where they suffer from or are the carriers of certain infections liable to cause food poisoning;
- (iv) the temperatures at which certain foods particularly liable to transmit disease are to be kept at markets and stalls;
- (v) the provision of water supply and washing facilities;
- (vi) the proper disposal of waste material;
- (vii) the granting by local authorities of certificates of exemption from certain of the requirements, with a right of appeal to a magistrates' court against the refusal or withdrawal of a certificate.

The increase in communal feeding during and after the Second World War and the rising figures of food poisoning notifications revealed that food hygiene was not being adequately practised in food businesses, and that some form of control was needed.

Under the 1955 Food and Drugs Act, food hygiene legislation was brought into operation on a nation wide basis. During the past ten years there has been a marked improvement in the standards of food hygiene observed in food shops and catering premises, both in regard to the condition of premises, and the food handling practices. The same cannot be said of market stalls, mobile shops and other out door positions from which food is sold. The Regulations of 1955 and 1960 did not provide adequate means of securing satisfactory control of open air food trading. The need to strengthen legislation has been apparent for some time and now this year we have the new Regulations which should prove more successful in obtaining better hygienic conditions and practices in the open air food business.

Mobile shops have become popular in recent years. There are on sale purpose-constructed vehicles with built-in refrigerators and washing facilities. The increase in sale of pre-packed food and the use of such a vehicle reduce problems of hygiene to a minimum. There are, however, still a number of converted buses, coaches, vans, etc., touring the estates and countryside. When these are operated by unco-operative traders it is difficult to enforce regulations because they pass from one local authority to another and one cannot be certain of their whereabouts. The public should not buy food from any such un-hygienic vehicles.

Street markets are regarded sentimentally by many as typical of the urban scene and hygiene is often regarded as a superfluous refinement. In the past rejectable refuse has often been allowed to accumulate; the surfaces of stalls have often been of most unsuitable construction; dirty hands and equipment were commonplace; vendors' clothing was frequently unsuitable for hygienic practices and the legal machinery did not help the task of securing observance of good clean practices at these market food stalls. The 1966 Regulations will help to secure an improvement.

How does one achieve hygienic handling of food? There is no doubt that legislation has helped with those engaged in the food trade but the greatest improvement has been by the persuasive efforts of public health workers supported by the active co-operation of most managements and employees. It has not been easy to get the customer to insist on the observance of clean food practices in the shop he or she patronizes. The insistence of the public on good clean practices in the food trade would more quickly secure higher standards of hygiene than could be obtained by the enforcement of regulations.

STAFF

I am grateful to many of my colleagues for the information concerning their department included in this report. I should particularly like to thank Dr. C. D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, Lindsey County Council, and his staff, for making available the information relating to the County Health Department. I also thank Mr. Archer, the Surveyor, and Chief Public Health Inspector, who got together quite a considerable amount of the details contained in this report.

Mr. Booy left to take a similar appointment with an authority near his home. I should like to thank him for all the help and advice he so willingly gave during his short stay with us. He was a most energetic colleague and it was a pleasure to work with him.

I welcome Mr. F. Archer and I wish him every success in his new position. I hope that he and his family will settle happily in the Gainsborough area.

Finally, I wish to record my thanks to the staff of my own department, Mr. F. Archer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. D. G. Clixby, Assistant Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, and the clerical staff for their loyal co-operation and assistance.

I am, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of Rural District	78,000 acres
Estimated population (Mid 1966)	13,540
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1966	£307,607
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£1,232

Apart from a number of semi-residential villages, the district is entirely rural in character and the sole industry is agriculture. It surrounds the Urban District of Gainsborough on three sides, the northern and southern extremities are twenty-one miles apart and the greatest width of the district is eleven miles.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Records of rainfall and temperature are kept by the Geography Department of the Castle Hills Secondary Modern School. I should like to thank the Headmaster, Mr. R. M. Underhill, for the following information.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR 1966

RAINFALL
TEMPERATURE

Month	No. of inches	No. of days on which rain fell	Maximum Temperature °F	Minimum Temperature °F
January	2.30	17	47.0	21.0
February	2.10	11	48.0	28.0
March	2.60	15	59.0	29.0
April	1.30	13	60.0	31.0
May	1.80	12	65.0	34.0
June	2.00	12	73.0	41.0
July	2.50	12	76.0	42.0
August	1.40	9	79.0	40.0
September	1.85	8	64.0	31.0
October	3.40	16	66.0	30.0
November	3.10	18	57.0	29.0
December	2.00	11	51.0	26.0

Monthly Average of rainfall — 2.19 inches

Heaviest rainfall for one month — October — 3.40 inches

Lowest rainfall for one month — April — 1.30 inches

EIGHT

VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics are calculated on estimated population as supplied by the Registrar General.

Births

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births—Legitimate	255	129	126
Illegitimate	9	5	4
Totals	264	134	130

	Total	Male	Female
Still Births—Legitimate	2	1	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	2	1	1

	Gainsborough R.D.C.	England & Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 population :		
Live Births	19.49	17.7
Still Births	0.15	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	7.52	15.4

Deaths

	Total	Male	Female
All Causes	113	55	58

	Gainsborough R.D.C.	England & Wales
Revised death rate per 1,000 population	8.34	11.7
Maternal Mortality :		
Death from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	Nil	221
Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	Nil	0.256

Infant Deaths

	Total	Male	Female
Under 1 year—Legitimate	7	3	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	7	3	4

	Total	Male	Female
Under 4 weeks—Legitimate	4	2	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	4	2	2

	Total	Male	Female
Under 1 week	4	2	2

	Gainsborough R.D.C.	England & Wales
Infant Mortality Rate (i.e. under 1 year)		
All infants per 1,000 live births	26.52	18.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	27.46	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e. under 4 weeks)		
All infants per 1,000 live births	15.16	12.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	15.69	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil	
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (i.e. Still Births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births)	15.16	26.3

COMPARATIVE TABLE

RURAL DISTRICT OF GAINSBOROUGH		Live Births		Deaths (All causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
										Total		Neo-Natal	
										No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births
Population 13,540		No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births
Year 1966	.....	264	19.49	113	8.37	2	7.52	Nil	Nil	7	26.52	4	15.16
Year 1965	.....	230	17.32	114	8.58	2	8.62	Nil	Nil	3	4.35	2	4.35
Year 1964	.....	251	19.81	122	9.62	2	7.90	Nil	Nil	3	11.95	2	7.97
Year 1963	.....	264	20.15	137	10.54	5	18.58	Nil	Nil	6	22.63	4	15.15
Year 1962	.....	251	21.64	129	10.50	6	23.34	Nil	Nil	6	23.91	4	15.93
Year 1961	.....	213	16.37	124	9.54	4	18.43	Nil	Nil	9	42.25	6	27.65
Average 5 years — 1961 — 1965		—	19.03	—	9.76	—	15.37	—	—	—	21.02	—	14.21

Summary of the Principal Causes of Death, 1966
(Registrar-General's Official Returns, 1966)

All Causes 113 — Males 55, Females 58

	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
1	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	4	—	4
2	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	1	1
3	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	1	6	7
4	Diabetes	—	2	2
5	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	11	8	19
6	Coronary Disease, Angina	9	16	25
7	Other Heart Disease	6	11	17
8	Other Circulatory Disease	4	2	6
9	Influenza	1	1	2
10	Pneumonia	4	3	7
11	Bronchitis	6	1	7
12	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—	1
13	Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	1
14	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1	1
15	Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases	4	4	8
16	Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	—	1
17	All other accidents	2	1	3
18	Suicide	1	—	1
		55	58	113

ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTH and DEATH RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1966
(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population							Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Coronary and Arteriosclerotic (Heart Disease)	Cancer (Lung & Bronchus)	Cancer (Other)	Infant Mortality	Neo-Natal Mortality	Peri-Natal Mortality	Maternal Mortality		
Gainsborough Rural District													
(Estimated home population mid- 1966—13,540)	19.49	0.15 7.52(a)	8.34	Nil	3.11	0.296	0.59	26.52	15.16	15.16	Nil		
England and Wales													
(Estimated home population mid- 1966 — 48,075,300	17.7	0.275 15.4 (a)	11.7	0.049	2.389	0.562	1.628	19.0	12.9	26.3	0.256		

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant deaths under one year of age for 1966 was seven. The causes of death are listed.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under one Week	Under one month	Under three months	Under six months	Under nine months	Total under one year
All Causes	3	1	2	—	1	7
Prematurity	3	—	—	—	—	3
Broncho-pneumonia	—	1	1	—	1	3
Cardiac Failure	—	—	1	—	—	1

	Gainsborough R.D.C.	England & Wales
Infant mortality Rate (i.e. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	26.52	18.9
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e. Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	15.16	12.9
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (i.e. Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still births)	15.16	26.3

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Table showing the total number of births (live births plus still births) and the total number of maternal deaths.

Year	Total Number of Births	Number of Maternal Deaths
1966	264	Nil
1965	230	Nil
1964	251	Nil
1963	264	Nil
1962	251	Nil
1961	217	Nil

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

A. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

County Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. C. D. Cormac, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
Public Health Dept., County Offices, Lincoln.

Health Information. Enquiries relating to local health services may be made of the Medical Officer of Health, The Guildhall, Gainsborough.

Many various facilities are available under the following headings:—

Maternity Service.

Child Care.

Home Nursing.

Health Visitors.

Home Helps.

Sick Room Requisites, Appliances and other Equipment.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Mental Health.

Ambulance Service.

Minor Ailment Clinics for School Children.

Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics.

Welfare Services for the Aged and the Handicapped.

The County Council's clinics function at Gainsborough as follows:—

(a) At Spital Terrace Clinic.

School Clinic	Tuesdays 2-0 p.m.
Infant Welfare Centre	Thursdays 2-0 p.m.
Toddlers' Clinic	2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month 2-0 p.m.
Vaccination and Immunisation	3rd Wednesday in each month 2-0 p.m.
Cytology Clinic	Thursday a.m. by appoint- ment.
Chiropody Clinic	Friday a.m. and p.m. by appointment.
Tufty Club	Thursdays 3 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.
Distribution of Welfare Foods	Tuesdays and Thursdays 2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
Domestic Help Service	Apply Welfare Offices, Market Street.
Family Planning Clinic ...	2nd Monday 2 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. 4th Wednesday 6-40 p.m. to 8 p.m.

(b) At Woods Terrace Clinic.

Infant Welfare Centre	...	Mondays 2-0 p.m.
Toddlers' Clinic	... ..	2nd Monday and 4th Monday 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Immunisation	... ..	1st Monday in each month.
Mothercraft and Relaxation Class	... ..	1st and 3rd Friday in each month 2-0 p.m.
Ante-Natal for Maternity Home Patients	... ..	Tuesdays 1-30 p.m.

The County Council as the Local Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service. In addition to the clinics mentioned above, specialist services are arranged, with the co-operation of the child's family doctor, through the hospital services.

B. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

These consist of General Practitioner medical and obstetrical care, with the provision of medicines, drugs and medical and surgical appliances; dental care and a supplementary eye service with provision for the testing of eyesight and the supply of glasses.

C. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

Hospital and Specialist services are provided by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. They are responsible for the adequate provision of all forms of treatment in both general and specialised hospitals. This is provided both on an in-patient and out-patient basis.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Total Number of new Houses erected during the year :	
(1) By the Local Authority	10
(2) By other Local Authorities	—
(3) By other Bodies or persons	132
(4) Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders or otherwise demolished	10

Housing Repairs and Rent Acts, 1954-57 :	
Number of Certificates of disrepair issued	—

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	170
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	261

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :	
Number of defected dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	12

Action under Statutory Powers during the year :	
(1) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(i) by owners	—
(ii) by local authority in default of owners	—
(2) Proceedings under the Housing Acts :	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(i) By owners	—
(ii) By local authority in default of owners	—
(iii) Number of unfit houses purchased by local authority in accordance with Housing Acts	—
(c) Number of certificates of disrepair issued	—
(3) Slum Clearance — proceedings under the Housing Acts :	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (Individual unfit houses only)	16
(b) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (Individual unfit houses only)	26
(c) Number of dwelling-houses, or parts subject to Closing Orders	4
(d) Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	—
(e) Number of dwelling-houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders	—
(f) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof	—
(g) Total number of dwelling-houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957.	25
(h) Total number of dwelling-houses occupied under Section 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act 1957	—
(i) Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure	—

(4)	Nissen Huts or other similar Hutments :	
(a)	Number still occupied	—
(b)	Date by which it is anticipated occupants will be re-housed	—
(5)	Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) above, remaining to be dealt with under :	
(a)	The Housing Act, 1957, Section 16 and 18	—
(b)	The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	—

Housing Acts — Overcrowding :

(a)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	—
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	—
(b)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	—
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	—
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	—

Housing Acts, 1949-59 :

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received :		
(a)	Standard Grant	45
(b)	Discretionary Grant	5
Number of dwellings subject to grant :		
(a)	Standard Grant	45
(b)	Discretionary Grant	5
Number of houses owned by local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry		
—		

Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, Etc.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 :		
Number of site licences		9
Total number of caravans permitted under such licences		659
Number of inspections during the year :		
Sites		16
Caravans		5
Number of contraventions remedied		—
Number of sites exempt from licence		—
Number of caravans thereon		—
Number of holiday chalets		30

Public Health Act, 1936 :

Number of site licences		—
Number of individual licences		15
Total number of moveable dwellings permitted under above licences		
—		
Number of inspections during the year :		
Sites		15
Dwellings		—
Number of contraventions remedied		—
Number of sites exempt from licence		—
Number of moveable dwellings thereon		—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) notified was 82 compared with 192 in 1965.

Details of infectious diseases are as follows :

TABLE 1

Disease	Number of Cases Notified
Measles	64
Scarlet Fever	9
Salmonella Bradenburg	1
Whooping Cough	8
Total	82

TABLE II
DISTRIBUTION IN THE DISTRICT

	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Sal- monella	W. Cough
Blyborough	1	3	—	—
Blyton	2	1	—	—
East Ferry	1	—	—	—
East Stockwith	2	—	—	—
Fillingham	—	1	—	—
Glentworth	1	—	1	—
Hemswell	12	2	—	—
Kexby	4	—	—	—
Northorpe	6	1	—	—
Scotter	23	—	—	—
Susworth	3	—	—	—
Stow	—	—	—	1
Torksey	2	—	—	—
Upton	—	—	—	2
Willoughton	4	1	—	—
Willingham	3	—	—	5
Totals	64	9	1	8

TABLE III

AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Sal- monella	Whooping Cough
0—1	5	—	—	1
1—2	9	—	—	3
2—3	5	2	—	3
3—4	10	1	—	—
4—5	11	3	1	1
5—10	20	1	—	—
10—15	—	2	—	—
Age Unknown	4	—	—	—
Totals	64	9	1	—

TABLE IV

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Measles	1	1	—	1	—	1	5	6	6	1	2	40	64
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	9
Salmonella Brandenburg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	8
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	3	2	1	1	—	3	5	7	7	1	5	48	83

TUBERCULOSIS

There was one new case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year. One death occurred from Tuberculosis.

Table (a) shows the incidence of new cases and deaths as regards age and sex. Table (b) is a copy of the Tuberculosis Register.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1966

Table (a) — New Cases and Deaths.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	I	—	—	—	I	—	—
Totals	—	I	—	I	—	—	—	—

Table—(b)—TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1966

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
On Register 31/12/65	114	88	202	44	45	89	155	136	291
Additions :									
Primary Notifications	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Posthumous Notifications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returned to the District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Additions	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Deductions :									
Deaths	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Left the District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recovered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diagnosis not confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer to other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deductions	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
On Register 31/12/66	114	88	202	44	45	89	155	136	291

CANCER

The number of deaths due to cancer in 1966 was twelve compared with 20 in 1965. The sites of the diseases are shown in the following table.

Site of Malignant Disease		1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Stomach	M	—	1	1	1	1	3
	F	—	2	—	—	2	—
Lung and Bronchus	M	4	2	3	5	5	3
	F	—	3	—	1	—	—
Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	3	2	1	—	1
Uterus	F	—	1	2	3	—	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	1	4	6	9	4	7
	F	6	3	6	5	3	3
Leukaemia	M	—	1	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	M	5	8	11	16	10	14
	F	7	12	10	11	5	5
Grand Total		12	20	21	27	15	19

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Particulars of immunisations and vaccinations carried out in the Gainsborough Rural District during 1966.

Diphtheria Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Initials	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Boosters	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	11

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2

Diphtheria, Tetanus & Whooping Cough Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	99	122	11	9	1	8	—	250
Initials	99	122	11	9	1	8	—	250
Boosters	—	6	74	11	6	45	—	142

Diphtheria and Tetanus Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
Initials	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
Boosters	—	—	4	1	3	160	5	173

Whooping Cough Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Smallpox	Under One	1-4	5-15	Total
	32	90	14	136
Vaccination	32	90	14	136
Re-vaccination	—	1	6	7

Tetanus Immunisations	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
	—	3	9	11	23
Initial Courses	—	3	9	11	23
Boosters	—	—	—	1	1

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Year of Birth	Salk Vaccine			Oral Vaccine		
	Two Injections	Third Injection	Fourth Injection	Initial Course of three Doses	Oral Booster after two salk injections	Booster Dose of oral Vaccine
1966	—	—	—	29	—	—
1965	—	—	—	131	—	1
1964	—	—	—	20	—	1
1963	—	—	—	15	—	—
1962	—	—	—	5	—	4
1961	—	—	—	7	—	48
1960	—	—	—	4	—	39
1959	—	—	—	1	—	14
1958	—	—	—	—	—	6
1957	—	—	—	—	—	6
1956	—	—	—	—	—	6
1955	—	—	—	2	—	4
1954	—	—	—	—	—	3
1953	—	—	—	1	—	1
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	215	—	133

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

This service is provided by the County Council and I, as School Medical Officer, carried out inspections, etc., in our schools. The state of health, general nutrition and cleanliness of the children was of a high standard. Routine medical inspection is carried out on children in their first year at school, in their first year at secondary school, and in their last year at school. Besides these routine medical inspections, children with any defects are regularly seen at "supervisory" examinations and any child referred by a parent or teacher is given a "special" examination. I am grateful to the County Medical Officer for permission to include the following summary of work carried out in 1966 in our area.

TABLE A.

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION

Age Groups (by years of birth)	Number of Children				Physical Condition	
	Inspected	Found to require treatment (including cases under treatment —excluding dental diseases, and infestation with vermin)			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
		For defect- ive vision excluding squint	For any other condition	Total in- dividuals requiring treatment		
1962 and later	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	58	1	2	3	58	—
1960	150	—	1	1	150	—
1959	27	—	—	—	27	—
1958	6	1	1	1	6	—
1957	7	—	—	—	7	—
1956	5	—	—	—	5	—
1955	60	3	1	4	60	—
1954	19	—	—	—	19	—
1953	1	—	1	1	1	—
1952	57	1	—	1	57	—
1951 & earlier	24	—	1	1	24	—
TOTAL	414	6	7	12	414	—

TABLE B
 Inspections carried out in the Rural District of Gainsborough
 during 1966

DEFECT	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Skin	I	4	—	—
Eyes				
(a) Vision	6	12	I	—
(b) Squint	2	3	—	—
(c) Other	—	I	—	—
Ears				
(a) Hearing	2	13	—	I
(b) Otitis Media	—	2	—	I
(c) Other	—	2	—	—
Nose and Throat	I	20	—	—
Speech	—	6	—	—
Lymphatic Glands	—	6	—	—
Heart	—	3	—	—
Lungs	—	4	—	—
Development				
(a) Hernia	—	—	—	—
(b) Other	I	9	—	—
Orthopaedic				
(a) Posture	—	6	—	—
(b) Feet	—	22	—	—
(c) Other	—	6	—	—
Nervous System				
(a) Epilepsy	—	I	—	—
(b) Other	—	—	—	—
Psychological				
(a) Development	I	5	—	—
(b) Stability	—	18	—	—
Abdomen	—	3	—	—
Other	—	I	—	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

ANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Type of Business	No. of Premises
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	49
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	—
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	6
Bakers and/or Confectioners	—
Fried Fish Shops	8
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc.	3
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc.	35
Others	2
Total	103

One hundred and forty-five inspections were made during the year of the above premises. One contravention was found.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16 REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. registered	No. of inspections during year
Ice Cream (Manufacture)	1	—
Ice Cream (Storage and Sale)	37	48
Preparation and Manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies	7	12
Totals	45	60

MILK AND DAIRIES

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The above Regulations transferred as of October 1st, 1960, the responsibility for the administration of retail distribution of milk from smaller Authorities to the Food and Drug Authorities. Licences are issued by the Lindsey County Council.

Number of dealers retailing T.T. milk (Pasteurised), Pasteurised milk, Sterilised milk only	7
Number of dealers retailing Sterilised milk only ...	10
Number of dealers retailing Tuberculin Tested Milk (raw)	3

(a) Samples of Milk taken in course of delivery (specified Areas):

Pasteurised	67
Sterilised	17
Untreated	3

(b) Samples of Milk for biological examination:

Five samples of raw milk were taken for biological examination and none of these showed evidence of tuberculosis or bruceella abortus.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the control of milk production. The supervising of pasteurising plants is exercised by the Lindsey County Council.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER, 1956

The above Order requires all milk sold within the district to be sold under special designations. The special designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949-1954, are Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested and Sterilised.

ICE CREAM

There are on the Register 41 Retailers who retail only pre-packed Ice Cream.

Forty-eight inspections were made during the year of the 41 premises, and of the four contraventions found, three were remedied.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, provides for the sampling of food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological and other examinations. The Lindsey County Council is the authority responsible for these duties. I am grateful to Dr. C. D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. G. Collinson, County Health Inspector, for the following information:—

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Article Sampled.	No. of Samples Taken.
Milk	15
Processed milk and milk products	4
Edible fats and oils	1
Tinned, bottled, dried products	2
Alcoholic beverages	3
Meat and fish products	2
Vinegars, spices, flavourings, pickles	2
Cereal products	1
Medicines and drugs	2
Miscellaneous	3
TOTAL ...	35

Unsatisfactory Food and Drugs samples

Potted meat containing extraneous water—warning to manufacturer.

The following complaints of extraneous matters in food were as follows:

Deterioration of canned meat owing to defective lacquering—warning to manufacturer.

Bread containing extraneous matter—warning to manufacturer.

Discolouration of potato crisps—warning to manufacturer.

MEAT, FOODS AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE INSPECTIONS

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

There are no licenced slaughterhouses in the Area.

Condemned meat is disposed of to approved processors; other foods condemned are disposed of by burial at the Council's refuse tip.

THIRTY-THREE

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The Lincoln and District Water Board is responsible for supplying water to the Rural District.

1. The water is derived from the following sources and during the year was satisfactory both in quantity and quality.
 - (i) Boreholes in the Lincolnshire Limestone at Glentham and Caenby and Welton west of the Lincolnshire Wolds.
 - (ii) Boreholes in the Bunter Sandstone at Elkesley in Nottinghamshire, Newton-on-Trent and Gainsborough in Lincolnshire.
2. During the year, bacteriological examination of the water was carried out with the following results:—

Satisfactory	268
Suspicious	—
Unsatisfactory	—
3. **Chemical Analysis.**

Thirteen samples were taken from each source of supply for chemical examination; all proved satisfactory.
4. All the waters are chlorinated at source, the dosage being automatic and continuous.

	Properties supplied from public mains		Total No. of Dwellings
	Direct	Standpipes	
Blyborough	42	3	45
Blyton	320	1	321
Brampton	20	2	22
Corringham	139	—	139
East Ferry	34	—	34
East Stockwith	78	—	78
Fenton	82	3	85
Fillingham	63	2	65
Gate Burton	27	—	27
Glentworth	122	3	125
Grayingham	33	1	34
Hardwick	15	3	18
Harpwell	54	—	54
Heapham	33	—	33
Hemswell	357	1	358
Kettlethorpe	86	—	86
Kexby	113	—	113
Knaith	68	—	68
Laughton	73	1	74
Lea	281	—	281
Marton	145	2	147
Morton	347	—	347
Newton-on-Trent	76	3	79
Northorpe	51	2	53
Pilham	13	—	13
Scotter	602	—	602
Scotton	97	—	97
Springthorpe	42	—	42
Stow	114	—	114
Sturton-by-Stow	259	2	261
Thonock	11	—	11
Torksey	60	—	60
Upton	171	1	172
Walkerith	20	1	21
Wildsworth	22	1	23
Willingham	142	—	142
Willoughton	146	—	146

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Fifty-two earth closets were replaced by water closets in private houses, during the year. These works were carried out with the aid of Improvement and Conversion Grants.

Two new works, at Upton and Corringham, which serve the villages of Corringham and Springthorpe, were brought into full use during the year. The disposal works and sewers were completed at East Stockwith, and the house connections are expected to be completed early in 1967. New pumps were installed at the Scotter Pumping Station to relieve flooding, which has occurred from time to time in the village. A tender was accepted in December for the extension of the Scotter works to give proper treatment to the increased volume of sewage which is now being discharged. It is hoped to make a start on this work early in 1967.

The schemes submitted for Fillingham, Glentworth, Harpswell and Hemswell was agreed in principal by the Ministry but owing to the financial situation permission was not given to proceed with this scheme at the moment. It is hoped this scheme will not be delayed too long.

SWIMMING POOLS

Only one of the two private swimming pools in the area has operated during the year. The sampling of the Newton-on-Trent pool was carried out by the County Health Department at regular intervals to safeguard the health of the primary school children using it weekly. No adverse reports were received from the County Health Officer during the year for this pool or the newly opened pool at the Sturton-by-Stow Secondary Modern School.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Refuse was collected from 4,281 properties in the district. There has been an improvement in this service; the period of collection is now around 8-10 days. Sometimes in favourable circumstances this period is even shorter. We should continue to strive for a weekly collection.

The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on a tip we share with the Gainsborough Urban District Council. We are very fortunate to have this facility. Suitable tipping areas are not easy to find and are most likely to become very scarce in the future. Then different methods of refuse disposal will have to be found.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

No houses were disinfected or disinfested during the year.

KNACKERS' YARD

Routine inspections of the only knackers' yard in the area have been carried out.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Primary inspections and re-inspections of all premises registered under the above Act were made during the year. A number of premises that appeared to require registration were visited during the year which resulted in their subsequent registration.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Forty-two visits were paid to shops during the year. Two contraventions of the welfare provisions of the Act were found and remedied.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Council employs one full time Rodent Operator, and the handyman is available to assist him during the busy winter season.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following information extracted from the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is for the year ending 31st December, 196

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS :

1. Number of properties in district
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification
- (b) Number infested by (i) Rats
- (ii) Mice
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification
- (b) Number infested by (i) Rats
- (ii) Mice

SEWERS :

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year ?

TYPE OF PROPERTY	
NON-AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
3,661	983
397	92
362	71
19	12
425	17
27	2
5	1

No.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The numbers of factories on the Council's Register is 37. 41 inspections were made.

PART I OF THE ACT

1—INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 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	43	40	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	44	41	—	—

2—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Rem'd (3)	To H.M. Inspec. (4)	By H.M. Inspec. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

	SECTION 133				SECTION 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)	
Nature of work (1)							
Wearing apparel Making, etc., Cleaning and washing	2	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	2	—	—	—	—	—	



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