

[Report 1967] / Medical Officer of Health, Gainsborough R.D.C.

Contributors

Gainsborough (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1967

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/c8up7tr2>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

THE
RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF
GAINSBOROUGH

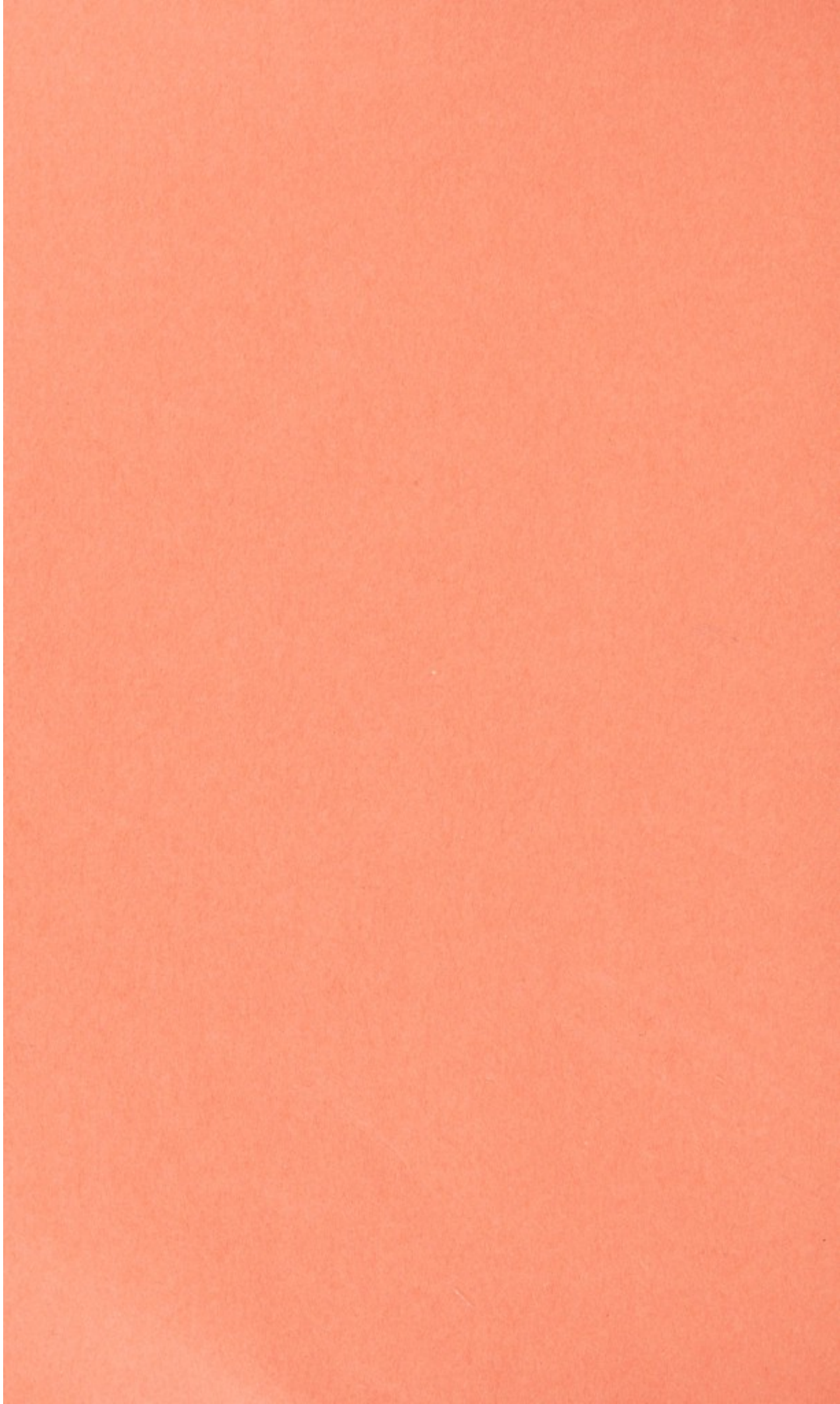


R E P O R T
OF THE MEDICAL
OFFICER of HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR
1967

EX-10

R



**Rural District Council of Gainsborough
for 1967**



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.
Councillor G. E. Hewitt.
Councillor E. A. Hobbs.
Councillor R. M. Kirman.
Councillor H. Kitchinson.
Councillor J. C. Lidgett.
Councillor Mrs. G. O. Marshall.
Councillor P. B. Minnitt.
Councillor Mrs. E. E. Moore.
Councillor H. Plowright.
Councillor M. Pyc.
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 :

F. ARCHER

M.A.P.H.I.

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 1967

**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 1967 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.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

The outcry early in 1965, both locally and nationally by women's organisations for the establishment of a screening service for cancer of the cervix resulted in the setting up of cytology clinics all over the Country. Pressure groups mostly succeed.

The clinics were very well attended to begin with and the service was limited only by the number of technical staff available in the laboratories to examine the smears. More staff were trained and made available but like so many other preventive measures after the first flush of enthusiasm the numbers of women attending the clinics have fallen off. I mentioned in my report of 1965 that it might be difficult to get those at greatest risk—the women from the lower social group with the large family and those over 35—to attend. This is true and in many areas less than 10 per cent. of the women over 35 years of age have attended cytology clinics.

THREE

The reasons for the falling attendances at clinics may be due to many causes. Perhaps a further publicity campaign is required to stimulate another surge of interest amongst women and their organisations which petitioned so strongly for the service to be started.

Unfortunately the majority of those at greatest risk do not have the time or inclination to attend organisations or clubs, save perhaps Bingo ones. I feel the need may be for a domiciliary service. Experience has shown in other fields of preventive medicine how difficult it is to get these people to go to the clinic.

FAMILY PLANNING

In 1966 the Ministry of Health urged Local Health Authorities to make arrangements for advice and treatment on family planning to be made available to women to whom pregnancy would be detrimental to health. The Minister pointed out that legislation would be required to extend the service to those who wished planned parenthood even though there was no specific danger to health.

In 1967 the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act, 1967, came into being. This Act gave Local Health Authorities the power to make arrangements for the giving of advice on contraception and for the supply of contraceptive substances and appliances to the public generally and no longer only to those seeking advice on medical grounds. There was not to be any distinction between married and unmarried persons. Charges could be made for the service except cases dealt with on medical grounds. No charge could be made just for advice or examination but only for materials.

Lindsey County Council decided to operate a scheme through the agency of the Family Planning Association. The County Council decided to recover the cost of prescriptions, drugs and appliances though the amount to be recovered shall, in each instance, take account of each person's financial circumstances. Advice and examinations are to be free. The County Council decided that parental consent shall not be necessary for any patient over 16 years of age.

The service in Gainsborough is provided by the Gainsborough and District Branch of the Family Planning Association at the Clinic, 32 Spital Terrace.

FOUR

INSECTICIDES

This year we had an interesting case of the suspected poisoning of a farm worker who had been using a chemical insecticide. The case was interesting for several reasons. Firstly it was the first of its kind I have encountered, secondly the manner in which I came to hear of it, thirdly for the widespread interest it aroused and lastly because it showed how careless people can be when handling very dangerous chemicals.

A farm worker working in a crop which had been sprayed with a systemic organic-phosphorus insecticide became ill and was rushed to hospital. It was suspected he had poisoning caused by this insecticide. He quickly recovered and when he left hospital he was told to come and report the suspected poisoning to the Health Department. This was twelve days after the incident. One would nearly think that this was an after-thought.

The insecticide he had been using is described on a trade brochure as The Safer Systemic. It is one of the less toxic organo-phosphorus insecticides and considered safe to use provided certain precautions are observed. These are clearly stated in large bold lettering on the label of the product. Some of the precautions to be taken are:

Wear rubber gloves and face shield when handling concentrate.

Wash concentrate from hands and face immediately.

Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after work.

A minimum of seven clear days must elapse between last application and harvesting of a crop.

None of these had been observed. Men worked in the crop a day after spraying and even ate a meal in the field; naturally without washing. It is a source of amazement to me how careless people can be in handling dangerous substances.

In the early days many serious and tragic errors were made in the use of insecticides. They were often used indiscriminately and without proper safeguards, with the result that there were many fatalities, particularly in the U.S.A. and other countries. Rachel Carson in her book "Silent Spring" describes them as Elixirs of Death. This is an interesting book on the effects of pesticides now in use and is well worth reading.

Pesticides are extensively used today in agriculture, gardens, food storage and even in paints. Many of the pesticides have been made less toxic to man but one must still treat them with respect and caution. One cannot be too careful in the storage, preparation and use of these chemicals. To disregard the precautions advised when handling these products is to court danger. These are toxic and can produce fatal results if carelessly handled.

DOMESTIC PETS

Several times during the past year there have been discussions at meetings on the introduction of methods to curb nuisances caused by dogs fouling footpaths and public places. Discussions have often been heated perhaps because so many being dog owners are personally involved. Most people do not realise that domestic animals can transmit disease to humans, and so, being unappreciative of the risk, do not take precautions to safeguard themselves or their fellows.

I think I should mention some of those diseases:

- (i) Salmonellosis: all animals can be carriers of these organisms which are responsible for a form of food poisoning in humans.
- (ii) Leptospirosis: one serious form of this disease, Weil's disease, occurs in man. Dogs can transmit the infection in their urine.
- (iii) Ornithosis: Sick birds may transmit this and other diseases to humans. In recent years there has been an increase in the number of human cases.
- (iv) Skin diseases: Animals may transmit ringworm, fowl pest, scabies and other skin diseases.

There are many other less common diseases which I do not mention.

The diseases that domestic animals can transmit may be numerous and some of them very serious, but fortunately the number of human cases is not very great. This is more by good fortune than good judgment. The fact that there are few cases should not lead us to complacency.

It is surprising how careless people can be and how few precautions they take when handling pets. I should like to offer some advice to pet owners.

- 1. I think that all new pets should be seen by a veterinary surgeon who could then advise on worming, the vaccinations which are necessary and how best to care for one's pet. Worming is most important and a veterinary surgeon informs me that advice should be sought because preparations are frequently used which are dangerous, which cause extreme pain and occasionally which are often useless for the particular infestation.
- 2. Sick animals or those with a skin disease should be seen by a veterinary surgeon. Discharges or excretions of sick animals should be regarded as potentially infectious.

3. Intimate handling of animals should be avoided. Very young children should not have intimate contact with pets.
4. Animals should be kept away from food and one should wash one's hands after handling pets and before preparing or eating food.
5. Animals should not be allowed to pollute lawns and areas where children play. Sandpits in public parks should be protected from animal excreta.

On large estates perhaps provision should be made to provide a suitable area where dogs can be taken to relieve themselves. This area should be capable of being kept clean and hygienic say by hosing down to the sewer.

Finally may I forestall being labelled an animal hater by saying, that I am not against pets nor am I trying to stop people keeping pets. I should only like to draw attention to the real risks and hope owners will, by being aware of the dangers, take precautions to prevent the spread of disease.

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.

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 1967)	13,500
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1967	£305,387
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£1,268

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 1967

Month	RAINFALL		TEMPERATURE	
	No. of inches	No. of days on which rain fell	Maximum Temperature °F	Minimum Temperature °F
January	2.80	16	43.0	19.0
February	2.40	13	44.0	23.0
March	2.10	12	46.0	28.0
April	2.50	17	58.0	30.0
May	1.60	9	64.0	36.0
June	1.80	11	71.0	42.0
July	2.00	10	78.0	45.0
August	1.80	10	81.0	43.0
September	2.10	11	61.0	33.0
October	1.80	9	61.0	31.0
November	4.00	17	53.0	30.0
December	1.04	9	46.0	28.0

Monthly Average of rainfall — 2.2 inches.

Heaviest rainfall for one month — November — 4.0 inches.

Lowest rainfall for one month — December — 1.04 inches.

EIGHT

VITAL STATISTICS

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

Births

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births—Legitimate	209	90	119
Illegitimate	13	7	6
Totals	222	97	125

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

	Gainsborough R.D.C.	England & Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 population :		
Live Births	16.44	17.2
Still Births	0.148	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	8.93	14.8

Deaths

	Total	Male	Female
All Causes	122	67	55

	Gainsborough R.D.C.	England & Wales
Revised death rate per 1,000 population	9.038	11.2
Maternal Mortality :		
Death from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	Nil	130
Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	Nil	0.154

Infant Deaths

	Total	Male	Female
Under 1 year—Legitimate	5	4	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	5	4	1

	Total	Male	Female
Under 4 weeks—Legitimate	2	1	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	2	1	1

	Total	Male	Female
Under 1 week	2	1	1

	Gainsborough R.D.C.	England & Wales
Infant Mortality Rate (i.e. under 1 year)		
All infants per 1,000 live births	22.52	18.3
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	23.70	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil	
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (i.e. under 4 weeks)		
All infants per 1,000 live births	9.007	12.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	9.48	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil	
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (i.e. under 1 week)		
All infants per 1,000 live births	9.007	10.8
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate (i.e. still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births)	17.86	25.4

COMPARATIVE TABLE

RURAL DISTRICT OF GAINSBOROUGH		Live Births		Deaths (All causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
										Total		Neo-Natal	
Population 13,560		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 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births		
Year 1967	.....	222	16.44	122	9.038	2	8.93	Nil	Nil	5	22.52	2	9.007
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
Average 5 years — 1962 — 1966		—	19.68	—	9.52	—	13.19	—	—	—	17.87	—	11.71

Summary of the Principal Causes of Death, 1967
(Registrar-General's Official Returns 1967)

All Causes 122 — Males 67 Females 55

	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	2	2
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	—	4
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	1
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	5	8
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
16	Diabetes	2	1	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	10	19
18	Coronary disease, angina	20	14	34
19	Hypertension with heart disease	—	2	2
20	Other heart disease	7	6	13
21	Other circulatory diseases	4	1	5
22	Influenza	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	5	2	7
24	Bronchitis	3	—	3
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	—	1
28	Nephritis, and nephrosis	—	—	—
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	1	—	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	4	8
33	Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
34	All other accidents	2	3	5
35	Suicide	—	—	—
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
		67	55	122

ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTH and DEATH-RATES and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1967. (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 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	Early Neo-Natal Mortality	Peri-Natal Mortality	Maternal Mortality
Gainsborough Rural District (Estimated home population mid-1967 — 13,500)	16.44	0.148 8.93 (a)	9.038	Nil	3.63	0.296	0.963	22.52	9.007	9.007	17.86	Nil
England and Wales (Estimated home population mid-1967 — 48,390,800)	17.2	0.258 14.8(a)	11.2	0.0032	1.725	0.432	1.335	18.3	12.5	10.8	25.4	0.154

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

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant deaths under one year of age for 1967 was five. 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	2	1	1	—	1	5
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	—	1
Endocardial fibro-elastosis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Asphyxia	—	—	1	—	—	1
Brain Damage	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho-pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	1

	Gainsborough R.D.C.	England & Wales
Infant mortality Rate (i.e. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	22.52	18.3
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e. Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	9.007	12.5
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e. Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	9.007	10.8
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (i.e. Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still births)	17.86	25.4

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
1967	224	Nil
1966	264	Nil
1965	230	Nil
1964	251	Nil
1963	264	Nil
1962	251	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 appointment.
Chiropody Clinic	Friday a.m. and p.m. by appointment.
Tufty Club	Thursdays 3-0 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	152
(4)	Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders or otherwise demolished	31
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)	162
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	280
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	—
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)	22
	(b) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (Individual unfit houses only)	38
	(c) Number of dwelling-houses, or parts subject to Closing Orders	12
	(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.	10
	(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 I
 (ii) Number of families dwelling therein I
 (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein 7

Housing Acts, 1949-59 :

- Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received :
 (a) Standard Grant 40
 (b) Discretionary Grant 8
 Number of dwellings subject to grant :
 (a) Standard Grant 40
 (b) Discretionary Grant 8
 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 18
 Caravans 10
 Number of contraventions remedied 3
 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 16
 Total number of moveable dwellings permitted under above licences —
 Number of inspections during the year :
 Sites 8
 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 170 compared with 82 in 1966.

Details of infectious diseases are as follows :

TABLE 1

Disease	Number of Cases Notified
Measles	150
Scarlet Fever	5
Salmonella	2
Shigella Sonnei	4
Whooping Cough	8
Encephalitis	1
Total	<hr/> 170 <hr/>

TABLE II
DISTRIBUTION IN THE DISTRICT

			Measles	Scarlet Fever	Salmonella	Shigella Sonnei	Whooping Cough	Encephalitis
Blyton	.....	.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Corringham	.....	.....	6	—	—	—	—	—
Fillingham	.....	.....	3	—	—	—	—	—
Gate Burton	.....	.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Glentworth	.....	.....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Heapham	.....	.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hemswell	.....	.....	24	4	—	—	4	—
Kexby	.....	.....	3	—	—	—	—	1
Knaith Park	.....	.....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Laughton	.....	.....	3	—	—	—	—	—
Lea	.....	.....	20	—	—	—	—	—
Marton	.....	.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Morton	.....	.....	16	—	—	—	—	—
Northorpe	.....	.....	9	—	—	—	—	—
Pilham	.....	.....	—	—	—	2	—	—
Scotter	.....	.....	15	1	—	—	—	—
Scotton	.....	.....	—	—	1	—	—	—
Stow	.....	.....	15	—	1	—	2	—
Sturton	.....	.....	19	—	—	—	—	—
Torksey	.....	.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Upton	.....	.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Waddington	.....	.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Willingham	.....	.....	4	—	—	2	2	—
Willoughton	.....	.....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	.....	.....	150	5	2	4	8	1

TABLE III

AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

			Measles	Scarlet Fever	Salmonella	Shigella Sonnei	Whooping Cough	Encephalitis
0—1	.....	.....	12	—	—	—	2	—
1—2	.....	.....	17	—	—	—	1	—
2—3	.....	.....	22	2	—	—	3	—
3—4	.....	.....	22	—	1	—	—	1
4—5	.....	.....	23	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	.....	.....	51	2	—	1	2	—
10—15	.....	.....	5	—	—	1	—	—
25—50	.....	.....	—	1	1	2	—	—
Totals	.....		150	5	2	4	8	1

TABLE IV

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Measles	42	18	28	9	3	8	12	26	2	2	—	—	150
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Salmonella	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Shigella Sonnei	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	2	—	8
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	43	20	28	9	8	8	17	28	2	4	3	—	170

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no new cases of 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, 1967

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	—	—
Totals	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—

Table—(b)—TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1967

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
On Register 31/12/66	114	88	202	44	45	89	155	136	291
Additions :									
Primary Notifications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Posthumous Notifications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returned to the District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Additions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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 31/12/67	114	87	201	44	45	89	155	135	290

CANCER

The number of deaths due to Cancer in 1967 was 17 compared with twelve in 1966. The sites of the diseases are shown in the following table:

Site of Malignant Disease		1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Stomach	M	—	—	1	1	1	1
	F	2	—	2	—	—	2
Lung and Bronchus	M	4	4	2	3	5	5
	F	—	—	3	—	1	—
Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	3	2	1	—
Uterus	F	2	—	1	2	3	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	3	1	4	6	9	4
	F	5	6	3	6	5	3
Leukaemia	M	—	—	1	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	M	7	5	8	11	16	10
	F	10	7	12	10	11	5
Grand Total		17	12	20	21	27	15

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Particulars of immunisations and vaccinations carried out in the Gainsborough Rural District during 1967.

Diphtheria Immunisations

Initials

Boosters

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

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations

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

Diphtheria, Tetanus & Whooping Cough Immunisations

Initials

Boosters

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
82	137	4	7	5	2	—	237
—	38	101	25	16	52	2	234

Diphtheria and Tetanus Immunisations

Initials

Boosters

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
—	—	4	4	11	134	18	171

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

Vaccination

Re-vaccination

Under One	1-4	5-15	Total
22	119	2	143
—	4	27	31

Tetanus Immunisations

Initial Courses

Boosters

Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
—	—	6	27	33
—	—	7	21	28

TWENTY-SEVEN

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

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
1967	—	—	—	57	—	—
1966	—	—	—	149	—	19
1965	—	—	—	26	—	35
1964	—	—	—	10	—	14
1963	—	—	—	6	—	16
1962	—	—	—	9	—	1
1961	—	—	—	4	—	61
1960	—	—	—	1	—	15
1959	—	—	—	1	—	10
1958	—	—	—	1	—	9
1957	—	—	—	—	—	6
1956	—	—	—	1	—	4
1955	—	—	—	—	—	3
1954	—	—	—	—	—	2
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	265	—	195

Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Of 73 school children and students tested it was found that six were positive and did not require vaccination and 65 were negative and were given B.C.G. vaccination. All positive reactors were x-rayed and no report had been received showing active Tuberculosis.

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 1967 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		
1963 and later	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	68	1	4	5	68	—
1961	154	2	6	8	153	1
1960	22	1	1	1	22	—
1959	10	—	—	—	10	—
1958	8	2	—	2	8	—
1957	6	—	—	—	6	—
1956	48	—	—	—	48	—
1955	35	—	—	—	35	—
1954	1	—	—	—	1	—
1953	56	—	—	—	56	—
1952 & earlier	21	—	1	1	21	—
TOTAL	429	6	12	17	428	1

TABLE B

Inspections carried out in the Rural District of Gainsborough
during 1967

DEFECT	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Skin	1	16	—	—
Eyes				
(a) Vision	6	29	1	—
(b) Squint	1	11	—	—
(c) Other	—	1	—	—
Ears				
(a) Hearing	1	23	—	2
(b) Otitis Media	1	2	—	1
(c) Other	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat	—	15	—	—
Speech	2	6	1	—
Lymphatic Glands	—	3	—	—
Heart	—	2	—	—
Lungs	1	5	—	—
Development				
(a) Hernia	—	—	—	—
(b) Other	—	17	—	—
Orthopaedic				
(a) Posture	—	4	—	—
(b) Feet	—	17	—	—
(c) Other	2	9	—	—
Nervous System				
(a) Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
(b) Other	1	1	—	—
Psychological				
(a) Development	1	5	1	—
(b) Stability	1	18	—	1
Abdomen	—	1	—	—
Other	—	2	—	1

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 seventy-one inspections were made during the year of the above premises. Three contraventions were 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)	39	47
Preparation and Manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies	7	12
Totals	47	59

THIRTY-ONE

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 48

Sterilised 20

Untreated 2

(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 brucella 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, 39 Retailers who retail only pre-packed Ice Cream.

Forty-seven inspections were made during the year of the 39 premises, and of the two contraventions found, two 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	16
Processed milk products	5
Tinned, bottled, dried products	3
Alcoholic beverages	2
Non-alcoholic beverages	6
Vinegars, spices and flavourings	2
TOTAL	34

Unsatisfactory Food and Drugs samples

Potatoes of unsatisfactory condition—warning to Retailer and notification to the Potato Marketing Board.

MEAT, FOODS AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE INSPECTIONS

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

There are no licensed 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 240

Suspicious -

Unsatisfactory 1

3. **Chemical Analysis.**

Nine 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	.....	332	1	333
Brampton	.....	21	2	23
Corringham	.....	142	—	142
East Ferry	.....	35	—	35
East Stockwith	.....	74	—	74
Fenton	.....	87	3	90
Fillingham	.....	63	2	65
Gate Burton	.....	27	—	27
Glentworth	.....	120	1	121
Grayingham	.....	32	1	33
Hardwick	.....	15	3	18
Harpwell	.....	54	—	54
Heapham	.....	34	—	34
Hemswell	.....	359	1	360
Kettlethorpe	.....	87	—	87
Kexby	.....	113	—	113
Knaith	.....	68	—	68
Laughton	.....	76	1	77
Lea	.....	308	—	308
Marton	.....	160	2	162
Morton	.....	373	—	373
Newton-on-Trent	.....	76	3	79
Northorpe	.....	51	2	53
Pilham	.....	13	—	13
Scotter	.....	662	—	662
Scotton	.....	101	—	101
Springthorpe	.....	42	—	42
Stow	.....	117	—	117
Sturton-by-Stow	.....	287	—	287
Thonock	.....	11	—	11
Torksey	.....	57	—	57
Upton	.....	170	1	171
Walkerith	.....	24	1	25
Wildsworth	.....	22	1	23
Willingham	.....	145	—	145
Willoughton	.....	146	—	146

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Fifty-five 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.

In East Stockwith the house connections were completed and the works became fully operative in the Spring.

The development of Scotter and Scotton for residential purposes made it necessary to extend the existing works to accommodate the increase in sewage. These improvements started during the year.

The Scheme for Fillingham, Glentworth, Harpswell and Hemswell which had been agreed to in principal by the Ministry but which, owing to the financial situation, had to be deferred. This year the Council approached the Ministry pointing out the urgent need of this scheme. The Ministry in return replied saying that if I could issue a report justifying the urgency of the scheme that they would give further consideration. I am pleased to report that permission has been received to proceed with this scheme.

SWIMMING POOLS

There are two private swimming pools in the area, one at a holiday camp and the other at a secondary school. The one at the camp is used once a week by the pupils of the local village primary school. No adverse reports were received from the County Health Officer who takes samples of the pools used by school children.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Refuse was collected from 4,472 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

Twenty-one premises are licensed and during the year 31 visits were made to these premises. Five of the six defects found were 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, 1967.

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

TYPE OF PROPERTY	
NON-AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
3,580	983
318	117
292	114
26	3
371	15
48	6
10	—

SEWERS :

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

Yes

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The numbers of factories on the Council's Register is 37.
Forty-one 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 prosecu ed (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	39	40	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	39	40	1	—

2—Cases in which defects were found.

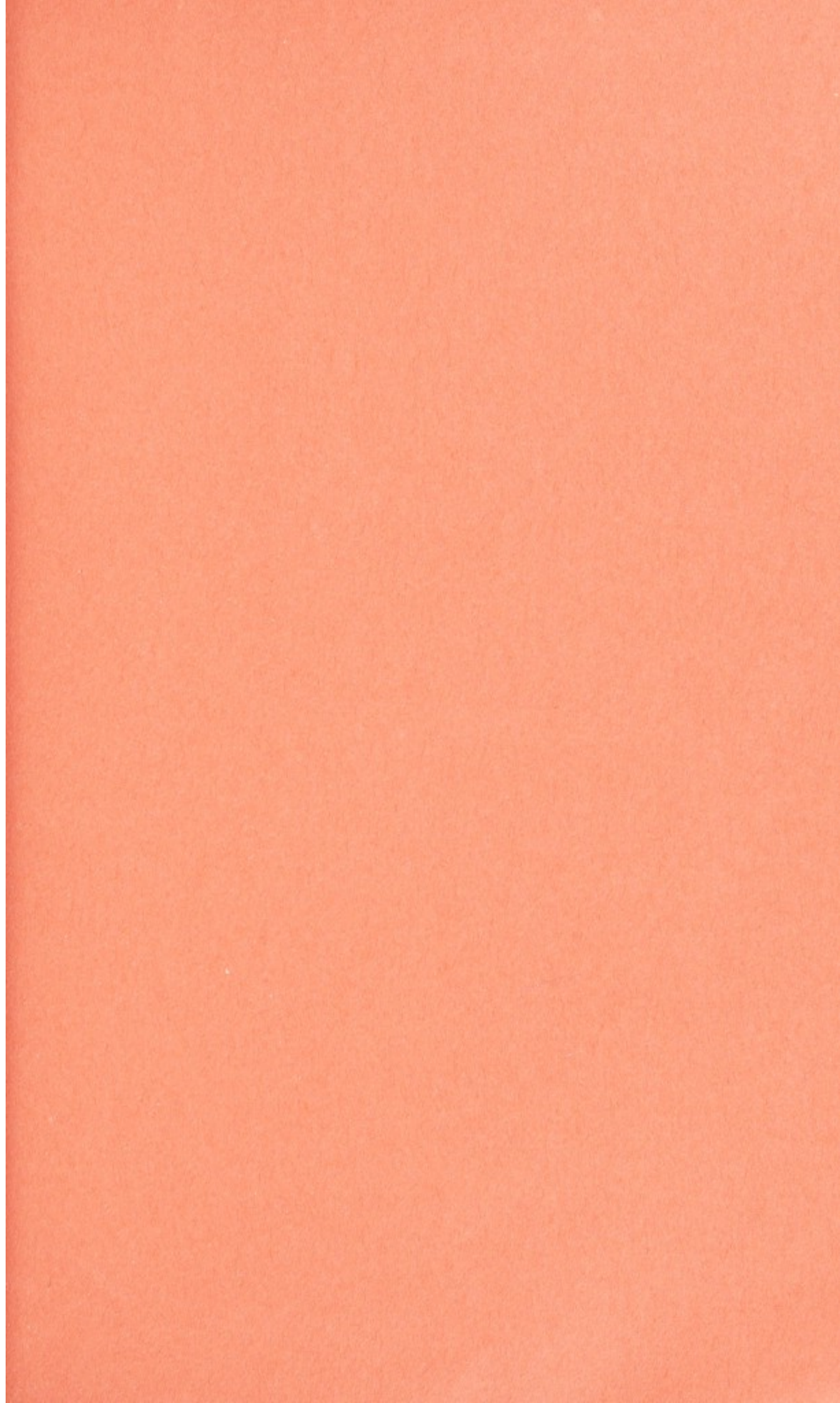
Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Rem'd (3)	To H.M. Inspec. (4)	By H.M. Inspec. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (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 unwhole-some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)	
Nature of work (1)							
Wearing apparel Making, etc., Cleaning and washing	3	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	3	—	—	—	—	—	



CALDICOTTS LTD., Printers
124 Trinity Street, Gainsborough
