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URBAN
DISTRICT



COUNCIL
OF

GAINSBOROUGH

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

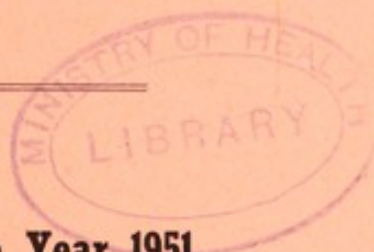
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SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year 1951

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH



1951

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor Miss M. K. Wood, B.Sc., J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor S. Purcell.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. M. Brame.

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Councillor C. W. Wilson.
Councillor Miss M. K. Wood, B.Sc., J.P.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

J. C. MACARTNEY, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Building Inspector:

JOHN CARTER, A.R.San.I., A.M.I.San.E., M.S.I.A.,

Certified Meat and Food Inspector,

Certified Smoke Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

JAMES KIRK, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.,

Certified Meat and Food Inspector

Clerk:

A. E. NICHOLSON.

Assistant Meat Inspector:

J. H. SMITHSON.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year 1951

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH

Council Offices,
10/12 Lord Street,
Gainsborough.

12th August, 1952.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for the year 1951. The estimated population dropped by 470 to 17,370, which total includes non-civilians. Compared with the previous year the Birth Rate and Death Rate are slightly higher. The latter rise is explained by reckoning the diminished population with the increased number of deaths which occurred at advanced ages, rather than conditions due to disease in earlier life. The Infantile Mortality Rate of 30.7 per 1,000 live births (total of 8 infant deaths) balances well with that for the rest of the country (29.6). There was no serious incidence of infectious disease beyond several measles cases early in the year and a number of whooping cough notifications. Five successive years have now passed without a case of Diphtheria.

Housing accommodation is still in great demand. The number of applicants on the waiting list at 31st December, 1951, was 559. During the year 13 families were housed on medical grounds. When houses are scarce it is necessary to judge whether a new house would benefit the disability, for which a medical certificate may be produced. At the same time, the claims of the healthy living in overcrowded or defective houses must also receive due weight and critical examination, before we can turn down their urgent needs. The collaboration of the Housing Manager and his staff throughout the year was most helpful.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the staff of the Health Department for their very willing and energetic pursuit of their duties, and for their splendid co-operation with me. I appreciate, also, the assistance from other departments of the Council in completing our good team-work.

1951 can be acclaimed as a healthy year.

Yours faithfully,

J. C. MACARTNEY,

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

SECTION A.

1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of the Urban District.....	2,406 acres
Estimated Population	17,370
Number of inhabited houses end 1951.....	5,287
Rateable Value	£96,152
Sum represented by 1d. Rate.....	£378/7/6

The chief industries of the area are Engineering, Timber, Malting and Milling.

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate
Live Births	260	134	126	16.7
Legitimate	145	124	121	
Illegitimate	15	10	5	
Still Births	9	5	4	
Legitimate	8	5	3	
Illegitimate	1	0	1	

Deaths. 1951. All causes.

Total	Male	Female	Death Rate
263	136	127	14.8

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES Nil

DEATHS FROM OTHER MATERNAL CAUSES Nil

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births..... 30.7

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Disease	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	2	7
Other forms Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Other infective diseases	—	2	2
Cancer, all causes	24	19	43
Diabetes	2	—	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	13	17	30
Coronary disease, angina	17	13	30
Hypertension with heart disease.....	4	5	9
Other heart disease	16	24	40
Other circulatory diseases	3	2	5
Influenza	2	4	6
Pneumonia.....	2	5	7
Bronchitis	9	5	14
Other respiratory diseases	3	—	3
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	1	2
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoæ	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	2	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—	4
Congenital malformations	1	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	21	40
Motor vehicle accidents.....	1	1	2
All other accidents	4	2	6
Suicide	1	1	2
	<hr/> 136	<hr/> 127	<hr/> 263

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Births	Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate
1951	260	134	126	16.7
1950	283	159	124	15.8
1949	269	129	140	15.1
1948	315	179	136	18.2
1947	388	209	179	22.05

Deaths	Total	Male	Female	Death Rate
1951	263	136	127	14.8
1950	229	120	109	12.2
1949	240	131	109	13.5
1948	223	117	106	12.3
1947	241	131	110	13.7

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	4	7
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Total	4	4	8

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Total	2	2	4

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

1951.....	30.7
1950.....	17.6
1949.....	59.4
1948.....	25.39
1947.....	51.5
1946.....	33.16

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	* Birth Rate	* Death Rate	‡ Infant Mortality
England and Wales ..	15.5	12.5	29.6
126 Great Towns	17.3	13.4	33.9
148 Smaller Towns	16.7	12.5	27.6
London	17.8	13.1	26.4
Gainsborough	16.7	14.8	30.7

* Rates per 1,000 home population.

‡ Rates per 1,000 Live Births.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT ADVANCED AGES

Aged	Percentage of total Deaths
Over 65 years	73%
Over 70 years	59.69%
Over 80 years	24.3%
Over 90 years	3.4%

PROBLEMS OF OLD AGE.

The trend towards the growing proportion of elderly people in the population can result from a falling birth rate and from increased expectation of life caused by advances in medical science, as well as improved social and environmental conditions. This trend creates social problems for Public Health workers. Many persons, reaching normal retiring age, would be helped by being allowed to continue with some work to the limit of their capacity. For those incapacitated an excellent service by the County Council's Home Help Organisation is available for suitable cases. Such provision is much cheaper than hostels and is an enormous saving on hospital expenditure. Longevity to some extent impedes the availability of houses for young families who require a home of their own.

Women can live to a greater age than men because most of them are kept fully employed at home until totally disabled. Men, who are fit and willing to work, if suddenly put out of employment are likely to deteriorate more rapidly, both in mind and body, unless they have some wholesome hobby to keep them fully occupied.

DECENNIAL TABLE

	1921	1931	1941	1951
Population	19,880	18,700	17,430	17,370
Birth Rate	23.4	15.0	14.5	16.7
Death Rate	10.4	13.2	14.05	14.8
Maternal deaths due to pregnancy & childbirth	3	4	0	0
Infantile mortality rate	72.9	63.8	45.9	30.7
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	34	18	12	8
Deaths due to Cancer	26	24	39	43
Diphtheria cases notified	19	10	8	0
Tuberculosis cases notified	19	19	15	11

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

A. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

County Medical Officer: Dr. W. S. H. Campbell, O.B.E.

Health Information. Enquiries relating to local health services may be made of the M.O.H., 10/12, Lord Street, 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.

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

(a) At Spital Terrace Clinic

Minor Ailments Clinic	...	Daily 9-30 a.m.
School Clinic	... ..	Tuesdays 2-0 p.m.
Infant Welfare Centre	...	Thursdays 2-0 p.m.
Toddlers Clinic	... ..	2nd Friday and 4th Monday in each month 10-0 a.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic	... ..	1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday in each month 10-0 a.m.
Dental Clinic, Vaccination and Immunisation	... ..	By appointment.
Sunlight Clinic	... ..	Mondays and Thursdays 10-0 a.m.
Domestic Help Service	...	Organiser attends Thursdays 2-0 p.m.

(b) At Woods Terrace Clinic.

Infant Welfare Centre	...	Mondays 2-0 p.m., Tuesdays 10-0 a.m. except 4th Tuesday in month.
Ante-natal Clinic	... ..	1st, 3rd and 5th Monday in month 10-0 a.m.
Toddlers Clinic	... ..	2nd Monday and 4th Friday 10-0 a.m.

In addition to above, appointments are also made at the John Coupland or other Hospital for school and pre-school children requiring Ophthalmic or Ear, Nose and Throat consultant services. A Rheumatism and Heart specialist is also available.

B. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

General Medical Care.
The Family Doctor.
Special Maternity Services apart from the Local Health Authority Service (General Practitioner Obstetrician).
Medicines, Drugs and Appliances.
Dentistry.
Supplementary Eye Service.

C. SERVICE PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

Hospital and Specialist Services. All forms of treatment in general or special hospitals are available, both in-patient and out-patient treatment. This includes sanatorium treatment, maternity care, care of mental health and surgical operations. Consultants and specialists are available as far as resources permit.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

The usual services were satisfactorily carried out. Routine analyses of samples of the water supply were made at weekly intervals. Results and remarks thereon appear in the Sanitary Inspector's section of this report.

SECTION D.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Total of New Houses erected during the year	67
(1) By the Local Authority	50
(2) By other Local Authorities	7
(3) By other bodies or persons	10

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under public Health or Housing Acts)	151
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	716
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	—
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3) No. of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation....	—
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	131

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 102

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 36 Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs —

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) by owners —

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners —

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 33

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— —

(a) by owners 31

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners —

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 —

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made —

Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit —

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.... 7

(2) Number of families dwelling therein 11

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein 55

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 1

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 4

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases 19

(d) Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved —

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Byelaws relating to handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air were confirmed by the Council on 1st November, 1950, and came into operation on 1st January, 1951. Copies of these byelaws were made available to the public and public notices thereon were made in the press. Legislation alone will not solve our problem. Personal contacts using the right kind of education and persuasion, as well as obtaining the goodwill of all concerned are very essential in the pursuit of common cleanliness. Your Sanitary Inspectors carried out these measures with vigilance and tact and the results were very encouraging.

Food Poisoning:—Only one case was notified during the year. The agent causing this single case was *Salmonella Typhimurium*. The infection was contracted outside this district. Apart from this, there were no known outbreaks due to identified agents and no outbreaks with undiscovered cause.

Meat Inspection:—This is carried out by your Sanitary Inspectors, who are also qualified Meat Inspectors, at the Regional Abattoir which serves also a large area outside Gainsborough. The large extent of this work will be seen in the ensuing report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector. Much time at this work occupies out of office hours and holidays.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of these diseases was low, apart from a large number of measles and whooping cough notifications. It is pleasing to note the complete absence of Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis. The Scarlet Fever cases were mild in nature. There were no deaths from any of the notifiable fevers. Six deaths resulted from Influenza, which is not notifiable. Such a wholesome record implies an enormous saving, not only in suffering but in the financial expenditure which would have been necessary for occupation of hospital beds.

ANTI-DIPHTHERIC IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Particulars of diphtheria immunisations, vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out during 1951.

	Under five years of age at 31/12/51.	Between five and fourteen years of age at 31/12/51.				Total.
Diphtheria						
Immunisations	251			235		486
	Under one	1—4	5—14	15 or over		Total
Vaccinations	30	24	6	10		70
Re-vaccinations	Nil	Nil	Nil	12		12

TABLE I.

Disease	Number of Cases Notified
Measles	204
Whooping Cough	177
Scarlet Fever	15
Pneumonia	26
Erysipelas	3
Tuberculosis	11
	<hr/> 436 <hr/>

TABLE II.

DISTRIBUTION IN WARDS.

Disease	North	Market	Central	South
Measles	90	47	33	34
Whooping Cough	62	45	38	32
Scarlet Fever	7	4	1	3
Pneumonia	10	5	5	6
Erysipelas	1	—	1	1

TABLE III.
AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Ages	Measles	Whooping Cough		Scarlet Fever		Pneumonia	Erysipelas
		Cough	Scarlet	Fever	Pneumonia		
0-1	13	9	—	—	2	—	—
1-2	20	26	—	—	2	—	—
2-3	38	23	—	—	—	—	—
3-4	42	31	1	—	1	—	—
4-5	40	32	4	—	—	—	—
5-10	47	51	8	—	1	—	—
10-15	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
15-20	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
20-35	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
35 up	1	2	—	—	17	3	—
Totals ...	204	177	15	—	26	3	—

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Measles	137	44	18	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	204
Whooping Cough	25	12	12	21	15	20	16	23	9	10	5	9	177
Scarlet Fever	3	4	2	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	15
Pnumonia	4	13	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	26
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
Pulmonary T.B.	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	9
Non-Pulmonary T.B. ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	171	73	38	27	18	25	19	25	11	11	6	12	436

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Totals
1951	7	1	8
1950	1	0	1
1949	10	1	11
1948	5	2	7
1947	9	1	10
1946	7	1	8

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is now the Authority which is responsible for services regarding Venereal Diseases. Such services were formerly administered by Lindsey County Council. Special treatment clinics are now held at the John Coupland Hospital. One evening session per week suffices for dealing with these diseases, the incidence of which is low in this district.

CANCER.

There has been a notable increase in the diagnosis of Cancer of the lung and bronchus and this fact has been observed in all parts of the country. Research and enquiry are continuing with reference to the cause.

The total number of deaths from Cancer was	43
Males	24
Females	19

The sites of the disease are as follows:—

Stomach	5
Lung and Bronchus	3
Breast	4
Uterus	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	28
Total	43

The total number of Cancer deaths in recent years is given below:

Year	Deaths
1951	43
1950	28
1949	31
1948	47
1947	27
1946	39

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS.

Accidents should be a subject demanding more preventive measures. Eight deaths were due to such causes, two of which were motor vehicle accidents. This toll of eight deaths exceeds by one the number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, and this disease used to be renowned as a killing disease.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Sanitary Inspector

for the year 1951

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my fifth Annual Report on the work of the Department during the year. Once again, attention has been mainly focussed on the conditions under which many families are obliged to live due to the inadequate supply of new houses. Wherever possible, the staff have exercised the provisions of the Public Health Act in order to alleviate these cases. Decisions made in the High Court have revealed certain disabilities in the application of the appropriate sections of the Housing and Public Health Acts, and if the wastage of sub-standard houses is to be checked, a more realistic national approach to the problem in the light of present day economics will require to be made.

Legislative changes affecting the work of the Department during the year were as follows:—

Defence Regulation 62B which permitted the keeping of pigs, hens or rabbits notwithstanding any restrictions in statutes, leases or agreements, except those relating to nuisances, was revoked on July 1st.

The Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act 1951 came into operation on 1st October and reduced the period during which animals awaiting slaughter are required to be fed, from 24 hours to 12 hours.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Amendment Regulations 1951 brought the requirements relating to the installation of thermometers in manufacturing plants into operation on 1st March.

Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order 1951. Extended the application of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 on the 1st October to persons having the custody or control of any vessel other than a sea-going ship.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951. Came into operation on the 1st November and requires all premises where upholstery, stuffing of bedding and toys, etc., is carried on to be registered and premises used for storing or manufacturing rag flock, to be licensed by the Council. A fee of one pound is imposed in each case.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The number of factories on the register, including 12 bake-houses, is 111. During the year, 103 visits were paid to these premises, which resulted in 5 offences against the Act being remedied. This work has been facilitated by the ready co-operation which has been extended at all times by His Majesty's Inspector for the District.

Together with the Assistant County Fire Prevention Officer, visits were paid to 14 premises with a view to the issue of Certificates of Means of Escape in Case of Fire under Section 34 of the Act.

The following table in the form required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, gives a summary of the work undertaken by the Sanitary Inspectors.

PART I OF THE ACT.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authori- ties	14	10	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	93	87	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority exclud- ing outworkers ...	4	6	Nil	Nil
Totals	111	103	Nil	Nil

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in Which Defects Were Found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness .	5	5	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp. .	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective floor drainage	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences insufficient	1	—	—	1	—
Unsuitable or defective	1	—	—	1	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7	5	Nil	2	Nil

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

147 visits were paid during the year to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act in relation to health and comfort of shop workers. 13 contraventions were found and remedied without recourse to formal action.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Premises in which food is stored or prepared for sale were regularly visited with a view to securing compliance with the provisions of the Act, and contraventions were remedied in nine cases without recourse to formal action.

There are 28 food preparing premises registered under Section 14 of the Act, and 147 visits of inspection were paid during the year.

The Model Byelaws for the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air adopted by the Council, came into operation on the 1st January.

Several shopkeepers welcomed the introduction of these byelaws and taking advantage of the publicity created, took steps to conform to the new requirements. The greatest difficulty is being experienced by the small "mixed" shop which, in most cases, suffers from its structural limitations and shortage of storage accommodation.

Forty-two purveyors of ice-cream, including five manufacturers, are on the register, and all were regularly visited to secure observance of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947.

I am indebted to Mr. B. J. Drew, County Health Inspector, for supplying the following details of samples taken within the Council's area by the Lindsey County Council as Food and Drugs Authority under the Act.

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Food or Drug	Formal or Informal	Result
Milk (4)	Formal	Genuine.
Ice Cream (4)	Formal	Genuine.
Nut Brown Ale	Formal	Genuine.
Mixed Nuts	Formal	Genuine.
Figs	Informal	Genuine.
Chocolate Fudge	Formal	Genuine.
Silver Cachous	Informal	Genuine.
Gelatine	Informal	Genuine.
Nut Kernels	Informal	Genuine.
Pale Ale	Informal	Genuine.
Soup Powder	Informal	Genuine.
Beef and Tomato Paste	Informal	Genuine.
Chewing Gum	Informal	Genuine.
Fruitade Tablets	Informal	Genuine.
Coconut Chips	Informal	Genuine.
Soft Drink	Informal	Genuine.
Cut Peel	Informal	Genuine.
Mixed Spice	Informal	Genuine.
Sherry Flavour Essence	Informal	Genuine.
Brandy Flavour Essence	Informal	Genuine.
Cough Pastilles	Formal	Genuine.
Laxative Tablets	Informal	Genuine.
Milk of Magnesia Tablets	Informal	Genuine.
"Rollmints"	Informal	Genuine.
Cough Tablets	Informal	Genuine.
Zinc Ointment	Informal	Genuine.

One sample of ice cream showed a slight Sucrose deficiency and a warning letter was sent.

MILK and DAIRIES.

On the Register are 13 Purveyors and 4 Dairymen: 6 Purveyors and 2 Dairymen residing outside the District. 11 small shops also retail sterilised milk brought into the Town by the Bottlers. 87 visits were paid to the premises.

During the year, 44 reports in respect of Pasteurised Milk were received from the County Health Inspector, all of which were reported upon as satisfactory.

Until the Ministry prescribes areas in which only Designated milks may be sold under the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, dealers may sell raw milk or any of the Designated milks. The designations now in force are:—

TUBERCULIN TESTED.	ACCREDITED.
PASTEURISED.	STERILISED.

After 1st October, 1954, the designation "Accredited" will no longer be used.

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

The Council remain responsible for the issue of Dealers and Supplementary licences and the conditions under which milk is retailed to the public, including the registration of dairy premises and distributors.

With a view to assisting the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to eradicate Tuberculosis from cattle, the Council agreed to co-operate with the County Council in the taking of samples for biological examination. By the end of the year, 3 samples had been taken, all of which were reported upon as negative.

Meat, Foods and Slaughterhouse Inspections

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excl'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed.....	980	545	502	3627	1083
Number inspected	980	545	502	3627	1083
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i> Whole Carcasses con- demned	9	7	—	29	37
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	187	133	1	90	343
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	20.0	25.68	0.2	32.81	35.1
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole Carcasses con- demned	11	10	—	—	24
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	124	119	1	—	95
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	13.77	23.67	0.20	—	10.98

No veterinary ante-mortem inspection of animals is under-
taken.

No action was necessary in regard to meat offered for sale
by retail.

Foodstuffs condemned during the year were:—

MEAT.

21	Beast carcasses and all offals	Tuberculosis
4	Beast carcasses and all offals	Dropsy
6	Beast carcasses and all offals	Emaciation
2	Beast carcasses and all offals	Johne's Disease
1	Beast carcase and all offals	Fever
1	Beast carcase and all offals	Cysticercus Bovis
1	Beast carcase and all offals	Septicaemia
1	Beast carcase and all offals	Jaundice
113	Beast heads	Tuberculosis
2	Beast heads	Abscesses
146	Beast lungs	Tuberculosis
7	Beast livers	Tuberculosis
235	Beast livers	Distomatosis
16	Beast livers	Cavernous Angioma
8	Beast livers	Cirrhosis
8	Beast livers	Cysts
35	Beast livers	Abscesses
18	Beast livers	Tuberculosis
27	Beast livers	Tumours
50	Beast part livers	Distomatosis
2	Beast part livers	Cysts
47	Beast intestines	Tuberculosis
2	Beast intestines	Johne's Disease
53	Beast udders	Mastitis
3	Beast udders	Abscesses
7	Beast udders	Tuberculosis
2	Beast kidneys	Nephritis
2	Beast tripes	Tuberculosis
1	Beast heart	Inflammation
6	Beast spleens	Inflammation
1	Calf head and pluck	Tuberculosis
1	Calf intestines	Enteritis
16	Sheep carcasses and all offals	Emaciation
3	Sheep carcasses and all offals	Fever
3	Sheep carcasses and all offals	Dropsy
2	Sheep carcasses and all offals	Inflammation
2	Sheep carcasses and all offals	Tuberculosis
1	Sheep carcase and all offals	Putrefaction
1	Sheep carcase and all offals	Moribund
1	Sheep carcase and all offals	Bruising
17	Sheep heads and plucks	Abscesses
8	Sheep plucks	Strongylosis
6	Sheep plucks	Distomatosis
17	Sheep livers	Distomatosis
30	Sheep lungs	Strongylosis
3	Sheep lungs	Abscesses
16	Sheep heads	Abscesses

1 Sheep heart	Inflammation
24 Pig carcasses and all offals	Tuberculosis
15 Pig carcasses and all offals	Erysipelas
9 Pig carcasses and all offals	Emaciation
4 Pig carcasses and all offals	Fever
1 Pig carcase and all offals	Gangrenous Pneumonia
2 Pig carcasses and all offals	Swine Paratyphoid
1 Pig carcasses and all offals	Dropsy
1 Pig carcase and all offals	Septicaemia
1 Pig carcase and all offals	Mutilation
1 Pig carcase and all offals	Inflammation
1 Pig carcase and all offals	Measles
1 Pig carcase and all offals	Jaundice
6 Pig lungs	Pneumonia
7 Pig lungs	Tuberculosis
18 Pig lungs	Erysipelas
3 Pig hearts	Erysipelas
43 Pig intestines	Enteritis
242 Pig intestines	Swine Paratyphoid
6 Pig heads	Tuberculosis
44 Pig plucks	Tuberculosis
3 Pig plucks	Erysipelas
33 Pig plucks	Swine Paratyphoid
3 Pig plucks	Pneumonia
6 Pig plucks	Cysts
67 lbs. Pork	Bruising
12 lbs. Pork	Abscesses
80 lbs. Beef	Bruising
33 lbs. Beef	Abscesses

OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

655 tins tomatoes.	177 tins peas.
63 tins beans.	169 tins luncheon meat.
58 tins fish.	396 tins fruit.
24 bottles fruit.	34 tins soup.
1 tin syrup.	333 tins milk.
175 tins ham.	20 tins vegetables.
129 tins spaghetti.	8 tins pork.
5 tins chicken.	8 tins beef.
4 bottles coffee.	11 jars jam.
351 bottles sauce.	1 jar pickles.
25 bottles salad cream.	4 lbs. chopped pork.
12 lbs. bacon.	15 lbs. rabbits.
10 lbs. jellied veal.	10 lbs. meat pies.
46½ lbs. shoulder ham.	7 lbs. brawn.
6 table jellies.	4 lbs. ground ginger.
3 packets epsom salts.	43 lbs. cream cakes.
96½ lbs. sausages.	50 lbs. cheese.
6 lbs. cooked meats.	52 custard powders.
12 lbs. oats.	

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The number on the Register is 4. 9 visits have been paid to these premises during the course of the year, and on the whole, they have been kept clean and free from nuisance. Several complaints of objectionable smells emanating from the Hide and Skin Store were investigated and satisfactorily dealt with. The premises are in a very bad and dilapidated condition, but any reconstruction is dependent upon the future use of the site.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

With a view to improving the refuse collection service, the "relay" system was abandoned in favour of the "district" system and came into operation on the 17th May.

The town was divided into three districts, North, Central, and South and a vehicle allocated to each. Within a few weeks, the collection interval had been materially reduced and the progress maintained to the end of the year.

With the adoption last year of Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, which enabled the Council to provide dustbins in default, the difficulties experienced previously as a result of legal decisions, were largely removed and, by the end of the year, 254 bins were provided by the Council at an annual charge of five shillings each.

CONTROLLED TIPPING OF REFUSE.

The amount of domestic refuse dealt with at the tip, was for the year ending 31st March estimated to be 6,620 tons.

With a view to securing access to the proposed joint Lea sewage works, consultations were held with the Gainsborough Rural District Council as to the method of raising the Barrier Bank by means of controlled tipping. In order to carry out this project, it was decided that the acquisition of Field O.S. 464 adjoining the bank would be necessary, subject to the consent of the County Planning Authority.

SALVAGE.

During the year, 236 tons of waste paper were collected by the Department, which, together with other items, realised a gross value of £3,309.

The upward trend in waste paper prices mentioned in last year's Annual Report was maintained throughout 1951 and enabled us to secure the record total income of £3,309.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Total cost of Collection and Disposal of the Town's Refuse is as follows:—

	£ s d		
Refuse Collection and Disposal	....	....	10616 10 2
Revenue....	....	....	3752 1 3
	Nett Cost	....	6864 8 11

Pop.	No. of Weekly Collections		Method of Collection	Method of Disposal	COLLECTION & DISPOSAL COSTS							
	House	Trade			Total Cost	Total Tons (Est.)	No. of Houses	Cost per Ton (Est.)	Cost per House	Cost per 1000 Houses	Cost per Head of Population	Cost 1000 Population
17,370	1	1	2 Ten Cu. Yd. and 1 Seven Cu. Yd. Side Loading Motor Vehicles	Controlled Tip	£6,864	6,620	5,287	20.74s.	£1.3	£1,298	7.9s.	£395

Rate Represented for Collection and Disposal 18.14d.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

34 visits were paid to premises during the year, 23 rooms being disinfected following the occurrence of infectious disease, including 4 after Tuberculosis.

Disinfection of bedding is carried out at "Oakdene" Hostel for the aged and chronic sick.

37 premises were treated for vermin.

HOUSING.

As in previous years, most of the Inspector's time was devoted to maintaining houses in a reasonable state of repair. For this purpose, 867 visits were made to 151 houses, 102 of which were repaired without recourse to formal action.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Drains cleansed or repaired	139
Drains constructed	17
Drain Ventilators fixed or repaired	3
Inspection Chambers rebuilt	2
Water Closets cleansed or repaired	31
Water Closet structures repaired	10
Yard Gullies connected to drain	2
Sink Waste Pipes repaired or renewed	23
New Sinks provided	31
Portable Dustbins provided	254
Yard Pavements, etc., repaired	11
Roofs repaired	52
Floors repaired	22
Rain Water Pipes and Eaves Gutters repaired	17
Foodstores repaired or provided	4
Plaster of Walls and Ceilings repaired	83
Firegrates repaired, re-set or renewed	24
Windows, Skylights repaired	6
Wash-house structures repaired	12
Coppers re-set, repaired or provided	11
Chimneys repaired or pointed	15
External Walls pointed, repaired, etc.	24
Coal Stores erected or repaired	6
Stairs repaired or renewed, Handrails fixed	8
Skirtings fixed	17
Doors repaired	9
W.C. Pans replaced	26
W.C. Flushing Cisterns repaired	22
Filthy Houses cleansed	37

NEW BUILDINGS.

During the year 50 permanent houses were erected by the Council and 10 by private persons under licences granted by the Council. Seven houses were erected by other Authorities.

WATER CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There has been very little change in this direction and there are still 9 pail closets at outlying premises. A few trough closets remain in the older parts of the town.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS.

Number of properties inspected	332
Number of properties found to be infested ...	316
Number of properties treated	316
Number of "Block" control treatments	3

Treatment was carried out at 311 domestic and 32 business premises during the year.

Regular treatment of the Council's sewers and refuse tip was carried out as required by the Ministry.

The estimated kill during the year was 1,997.

The number of bodies found was 673.

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Houses—Public Health Acts: Visits	716
Complaints Investigated	151
Visits to Property under Notice	867
Common Lodging Houses	11
Factories—Mechanical Power	87
Factories—No Mechanical Power	10
Workplaces	6
Infectious Disease Cases	34
New Buildings	139
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	332
Drainage Work	187
Shops Act	147
Bakehouses	27
Fried Fish Shops	16
Other Food Preparation	96
Wet Fish Shops	12
Butchers' Shops	23
Markets	107
Slaughterhouses	311
Offensive Trades	9
Ice Cream Shops	103
Dairies and Milk Shops	87
Stables and Garages	9
Verminous Houses	37
Depot and Tip	82
Refuse Collection	94
Marine Stores	13
Interviews with Owners	157
Miscellaneous	33
Water Samples	214
Unsound Food	328
Building Control	205
Overcrowding	7

Total 4,657

WATER SUPPLY.

- (i) Water is obtained from three boreholes at the Council's waterworks and stored in two open reservoirs with an estimated total capacity of three days normal demand. Two water towers with a total capacity of 36,500 gallons are also provided for gravity feeding to the higher levels of the town.

During the year the water supply was entirely satisfactory in quantity.

- (ii) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year 214 samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination both before and after chlorination. Results are reported upon in accordance with the Ministry of Health's suggested classification.

RAW WATER.

Class 1 (Highly satisfactory)	46	92%
Class 2 (Satisfactory)	2	4%
Class 3 (Suspicious)	1	2%
Class 4 (Unsatisfactory)	1	2%
Total	50	

WATER GOING INTO SUPPLY.

Class 1 (Highly satisfactory)	159	97%
Class 2 (Satisfactory)	5	3%
Class 3 (Suspicious)	0	—
Class 4 (Unsatisfactory)	0	—
Total	164	

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Two samples were taken on 14th November and were reported upon as "Satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically".

- (iii) As the water has a total hardness of 287 parts per million and a pH value of 7.8, the possibility of the water having a plumbo-solvent action is extremely remote.
- (iv) The water is chlorinated at the waterworks by means of an automatic chlorinating and recording apparatus.
- (v) Number of dwellinghouses supplied from public water mains direct 4,923
- Number of dwellinghouses supplied by means of standpipes 364

DRAINAGE and SEWERAGE.

Whites Wood Lane Sewage Works.

I am indebted to Mr. Stanley Algar, F.R.I.C.S., M.I.Mun.E., Engineer and Surveyor for the following report:—

The sewage works originally built to serve the Military Camp were taken over by the Council on the 1st November, 1949, to serve the new housing site in the watershed of the Witham and Steeping rivers which could not be drained into the existing sewerage system.

The works as taken over, were capable of treating a D.W.F. of 35,000 gallons per day of "medium" or "domestic" sewage

and were extended during 1950 and 1951 to be capable of treating a D.W.F. of 67,500 gallons per day of "domestic" sewage. The estimated D.W.F. from the military camp to be treated is 21,000 gallons per day.

All drainage in this area is on the "separate" system.

The Sewage Works consist of:—

1. Three horizontal flow settlement tanks with modified type of hopper bottom. Capacity of each tank is about 22,500 gallons. Total capacity about 67,500 gallons per day.
2. Two filter beds each with a capacity of 500 cubic yards which will take a D.W.F. of 70,000 gallons of "medium" sewage.
3. Three humus tanks of the horizontal flow type with a capacity of 7,500 gallons each which will take a D.W.F. of 67,500 gallons per day.
4. Sludge drying beds—390 square yards in area—which is sufficient for a D.W.F. of 73,000 gallons per day.

BUILDING CONTROL.

On the 1st August, 1945, the Council were authorised under Defence Regulation 56A to grant licences within specified limits, which duty was delegated to your Sanitary Inspector.

During this year, eleven licences to the total value of £1,939 were issued by this Department, and in addition, eighteen applications made to the Regional Office of the Ministry of Works for licences to a total value of £10,156 were granted after submission of my detailed report and observations in each case.

Thirteen licences to the total value of £27,525 authorised by the Council for the erection of private dwellings were issued.

The Control of Building Operations (No. 16) Order, 1951, extended for a further twelve months the present financial limits within which building or civil engineering work may be done without a licence. The effect of the Order is that during the period between the 1st July, 1951, and the 30th June, 1952, work may be done without a licence on any single property if its cost, together with the cost of any previous work carried out on the property without a licence in that period, does not exceed £100, or in the case of special classes of buildings, known as "designated buildings," £500.

Government measures for reducing capital expenditure which reduced the Council's licensing ceiling to £1,600 (80% of the value of licences issued during 1949) were retained during 1951.

In concluding my report, I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their unstinted co-operation, to the Medical Officer of Health for his invaluable help at all times, and to the Additional Sanitary Inspector and Health Department staff for their ready and willing assistance.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CARTER.



