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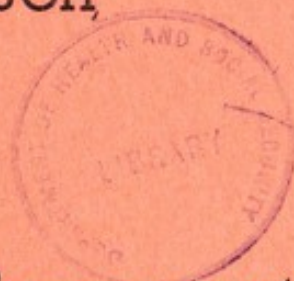
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URBAN
DISTRICT



COUNCIL
OF

GAINSBOROUGH,

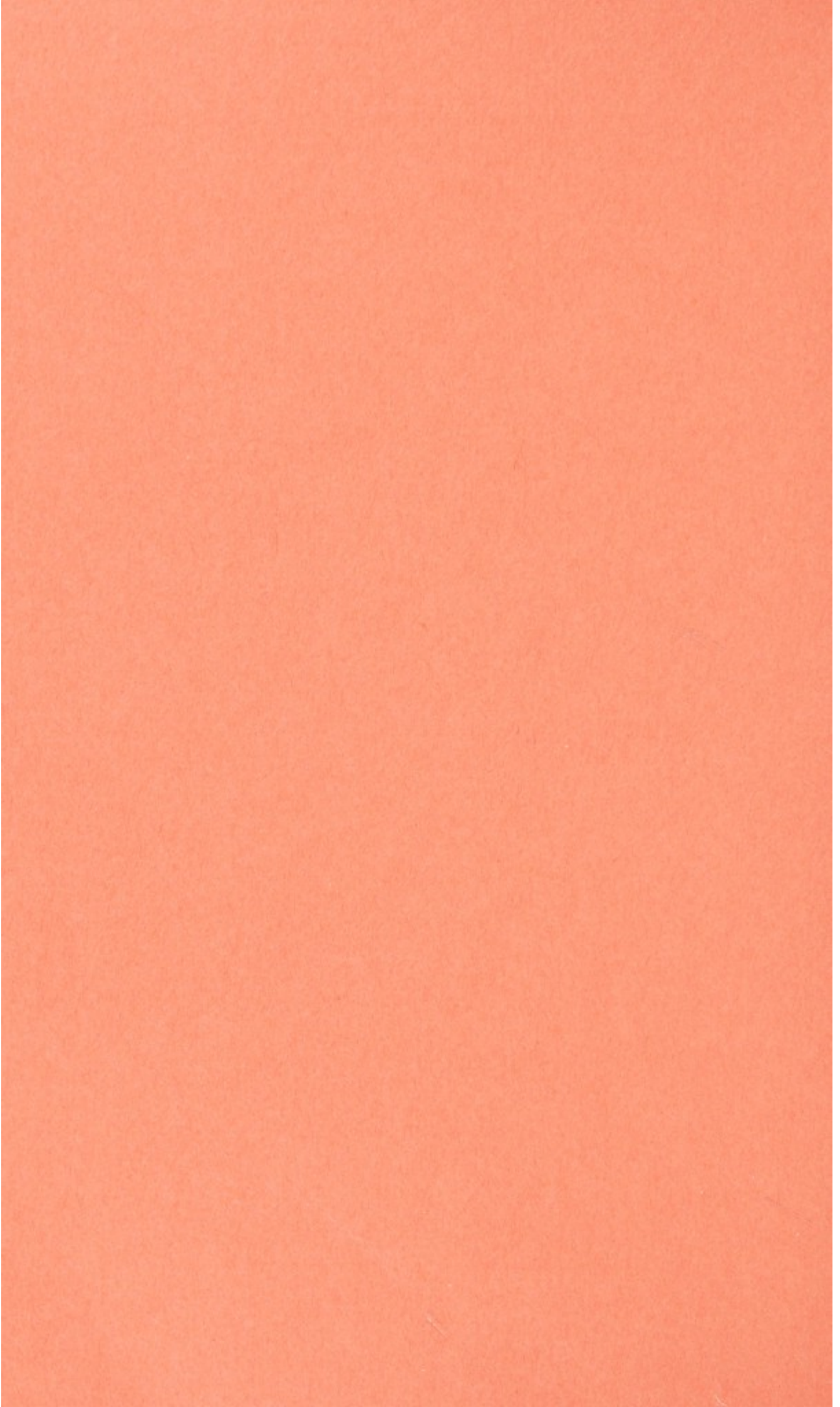


Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1967



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH



1967

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor C. B. Roofe.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor A. Theaker.

HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman

Councillor J. C. Fitchett, B.E.M.

Councillor N. T. Antcliff

Councillor M. P. Dunn

Councillor D. R. Gamwell

Councillor H. G. L. Gillum

Councillor E. G. Moden

Councillor C. B. Roofe

Councillor F. Spicksley

Councillor J. G. Stanley

Councillor P. Walmsley

Councillor Mrs. D. Wright.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL:

William McIntyre, Esq., LL.B., F.C.C.S.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIAM C. WARD,
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector:

THOMAS M. KILYON, M.A.P.H.I.

1. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board.
2. Royal Society of Health, Certificate as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
3. Royal Society of Health Certificate for Smoke Inspectors.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J. K. ROPER.
Left January, 1967.

J. P. R. CARTER, M.A.P.H.I.
Commenced 1st March, 1967.

1. Diploma of the Public Health Inspector's Examination Board.
-

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

MR. F. V. SHEPHERD.

Clerks:

MISS R. A. HOLLINGSWORTH.
MISS A. M. BARLOW.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1967

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
URBAN 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.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The number of cases notified during the year was 281, of which 274 were Measles, two Food Poisoning, two Whooping Cough and three Tuberculosis.

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.

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 Hospital Terrace.

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-phosphorous 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 departments 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. Kilyon, my Senior Public Health Inspector, who got together quite a considerable amount of the details contained in this report.

I should also like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and members of the Council for their support during the year.

Finally I wish to record my thanks to the staff of my own department. Mr. T. M. Kilyon, Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. J. P. R. Carter, Additional Public Health Inspector, Mr. F. V. Shepherd, Pupil 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 the Urban District.....	2,406 acres
Estimated Population	17,560
Number of inhabited houses end 1965.....	6,060
Rateable Value	£712,399
Sum represented by 1d. Rate.....	£2,765

Gainsborough is an old market town situated on the bank of the River Trent. The principal industries are Engineering, Timber, Malting and Milling, and the manufacture of wearing apparel.

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

RAINFALL
TEMPERATURE

Month	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	1.40	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 — 1.4 inches.

VITAL STATISTICS

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

Births

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births—Legitimate	321	162	159
Illegitimate	29	13	16
Totals	350	175	175

	Total	Male	Female
Still Births—Legitimate	8	5	3
Illegitimate	2	2	—
Totals	10	7	3

	Gainsborough U.D.C.	England & Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 population :		
Live Births	19.9	17.2
Still Births	0.683	0.258

Deaths

	Total	Male	Female
All Causes	220	124	96

	Gainsborough U.D.C.	England & Wales
Revised death rate per 1,000 population	12.5	11.2
Maternal Mortality :		
Deaths 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	6	3	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	6	3	3

	Total	Male	Female
Under 4 weeks—Legitimate	3	1	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	3	1	2

	Total	Male	Female
Under 1 week	3	1	2

	Gainsborough U.D.C.	England & Wales
Infant Mortality Rate (<i>i.e.</i> under 1 year)		
All infants per 1,000 live births	17.14	18.3
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	18.126	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil	
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (<i>i.e.</i> under 4 weeks)		
All infants per 1,000 live births	8.57	12.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	9. 63	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil	
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (<i>i.e.</i> under 1 week)		
All infants per 1,000 live births	8.57	10.8
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (<i>i.e.</i> still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births)	8.287	25.4

COMPARATIVE TABLE

URBAN DISTRICT OF GAINSBOROUGH		Live Births		Deaths (All causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		
		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	Total	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births
Population 17,560												
Year 1967	....	350	20.07	220	12.62	12	33.15	Nil	Nil	12	17.14	8.57
Year 1966	....	314	17.97	244	14.60	10	30.87	Nil	Nil	13	19.11	12.75
Year 1965	....	367	21.18	252	14.55	3	13.44	Nil	Nil	8	21.8	13.65
Year 1964	....	314	18.24	244	14.18	3	9.46	Nil	Nil	11	33.03	15.92
Year 1963	....	286	16.62	232	13.42	10	33.18	Nil	Nil	9	31.47	17.48
Year 1962	....	317	18.97	253	14.7	4	12.48	Nil	Nil	9	28.39	22.08
Average 5 years — 1962 — 1966		—	18.51	—	14.18	—	19.89	—	—	—	26.61	16.38

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

All Causes 220 — Males 124 Females 96

	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	3	6	9
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	1	5
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2	2
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	9	19
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
16	Diabetes	2	—	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	19	34
18	Coronary disease, angina	25	16	41
19	Hypertension with heart disease	4	—	4
20	Other heart disease	13	16	29
21	Other circulatory diseases	4	3	7
22	Influenza	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	7	2	9
24	Bronchitis	14	2	16
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28	Nephritis, and nephrosis	3	1	4
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	3	1	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	14	23
33	Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—
34	All other accidents	2	1	3
35	Suicide	—	—	—
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
		124	96	220

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 Urban District													
(Estimated home population mid- 1967 — 17,560)	20.07	0.683 33.15 (a)	12.62	Nil	4.44	0.287	1.892	17.14	8.57	8.57	8.287	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 were six. The causes of these deaths 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	—	2	—	1	6
Bronchopneumonia	—	—	1	—	1	2
Heart Disease	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus	—	—	1	—	—	1
Prematurity	2	—	—	—	—	2

	Gainsborough U.D.C.	England & Wales
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Infant Mortality Rate (i.e. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	17.4	18.3
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e. Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	8.57	12.5
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (i.e. Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	8.57	10.8
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (i.e. Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still births)	8.287	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	362	Nil
1966	314	Nil
1965	397	Nil
1964	317	Nil
1963	296	Nil
1962	288	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	Friday 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 3-30 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	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(2)	By other local Authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(3)	By other bodies or persons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
(4)	Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders or otherwise demolished	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

Housing Repairs and Rents Acts, 1954-57

Number of certificates of disrepair issued	—
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Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	151
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.....	.....	.....	.....	301

Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	31
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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	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
	(b)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
	(c)	Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
	(d)	Number of dwelling-houses, or parts rendered fit by undertakings	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
	(e)	Number of dwelling-houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
	(f)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	34

(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	—
(h)	Total number of dwelling-houses occupied under Sections 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	1
(4)	Nissen Huts or other similar Hutments :—	
(a)	Number still occupied	—
(b)	Date by which it is anticipated occupants will be rehoused	—
(5)	Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) above, remaining to be dealt with under :—	
(a)	The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18	—
(b)	The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	48

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	1
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	2
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	9

Housing Acts, 1949-59

	Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received	
(a)	Standard Grant	28
(b)	Discretionary Grant	16
	Number of dwellings subject to grant :	
(a)	Standard Grant	27
(b)	Discretionary Grant	19
	Number of houses owned by local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry	2

Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, Etc.,

	Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	—
	Number of site licences	—
	Number of caravans permitted under such licences	—
	Number of inspections during the year	
	Sites	—
	Caravans	—
	Number of contraventions remedied	—
	Number of sites exempt from licence	—
	Number of caravans thereon	—
	Number of holiday chalets	—

Public Health Act, 1936

	Number of site licences	1
	Number of individual licences	—
	Total number of moveable dwellings permitted under above licence	3
	Number of inspections during the year	
	Sites	1
	Dwellings	—
	Number of contraventions remedied	—
	Number of sites exempt from licence	—
	Number of dwellings thereon	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) notified was 278 compared with 35 in 1966.

Details of infectious diseases are as follows:

TABLE I

Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.
Measles	274
Food Poisoning	2
Whooping Cough	2
Total ...	278

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION IN WARDS

Disease	North	Market	Central	South
Measles	46	76	84	68
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	2	—	—	—

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological examinations are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln.

TABLE III

AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

				Measles	Food Poisoning	Whooping Cough
0 — 1	.....	.....	.....	24	—	—
1 — 2	.....	.....	.....	26	—	—
2 — 3	.....	.....	.....	61	—	1
3 — 4	.....	.....	.....	50	—	1
4 — 5	.....	.....	.....	55	—	—
5 — 10	.....	.....	.....	54	—	—
10 — 15	.....	.....	.....	2	—	—
25 and over	.....	.....	.....	2	2	—
Totals	.....	.....	.....	274	2	2

TABLE IV

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Measles	42	68	64	25	56	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	274
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	44	69	64	25	56	18	2	—	2	—	—	1	281

TUBERCULOSIS

There were three new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year. No deaths 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	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table (b) — TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1967

	Pulmonary			Non Pulmonary			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
On Register 31/12/66	60	37	97	7	8	15	67	45	112
Additions :									
Primary Notifications	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Posthumous Notifications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returned to the District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total additions	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Deductions :									
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Left the District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recovered	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diagnosis not confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer to other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total deductions	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
On Register 31/12/67	63	36	99	7	8	15	70	44	114

CHEST CLINIC

A Chest Clinic is held at the John Coupland Hospital each Tuesday afternoon and Friday morning. I am indebted to Dr. J. B. Wilkinson, Chest Physician, for the following information:

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Total attendances	1471	1290	1223	1268	1272
New Cases	170	152	142	145	165

TUBERCULOSIS

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Number of cases added to Register	9	2
Number of cases of Tuberculosis (active and inactive) attending the Clinic for treatment and supervision 31.12.67 ...	172	8

Contacts: 48 cases were examined, including 31 children. Thirty cases were found to be tuberculin negative and given B.C.G. vaccination.

One hundred and seventy new cases were seen at the clinic and of these 14 were found to be suffering from chronic bronchitis, four from sarcoidosis, twelve from carcinoma of the lung, and ten from bronchiectasis, in addition to the nine respiratory and two non-respiratory cases of tuberculosis.

CANCER

The number of deaths due to cancer in 1967 was 39 compared with 38 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	3	3	4	3	3	2
	F	6	1	3	3	1	—
Lung and Bronchus	M	4	8	5	9	6	11
	F	1	2	—	—	1	1
Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	2	3	1	—	4
Uterus	F	3	2	3	1	3	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	10	16	11	9	9	15
	F	9	5	15	6	8	12
Leukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	M	18	27	21	21	18	28
	F	21	11	24	11	13	18
Grand Total		39	38	45	32	31	46

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

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

Diphtheria Immunisations

Initials

Boosters

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-16	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-16	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria, Tetanus & Whooping Cough Immunisations

Initials

Boosters

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-16	Total
182	144	25	4	6	3	—	364
—	29	209	22	16	33	—	309

Diphtheria and Tetanus Immunisations

Initials

Boosters

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-16	Total
—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
—	—	1	1	27	182	2	213

Whooping Cough Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-16	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-16	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Smallpox

Vaccination

Re-vaccination

Under One	1-4	5-16	Total
157	109	23	289
—	2	12	14

Tetanus Immunisations

Initial Courses

Boosters

Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
—	—	3	1	4
—	—	—	3	3

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	—	—	—	203	—	—
1966	—	—	—	239	—	7
1965	—	—	—	44	—	11
1964	—	—	—	12	—	2
1963	—	—	—	11	—	37
1962	—	—	—	9	—	138
1961	—	—	—	6	—	66
1960	—	—	—	1	—	6
1959	—	—	—	1	—	8
1958	—	—	—	—	—	4
1957	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	—	—	—	4	—	2
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	—	—	—	—	—	1
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	430	—	282

Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Of 370 school children and Students tested it was found that 15 were positive and did not require vaccination and 351 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	30	—	6	5	30	—
1962	156	1	20	19	156	—
1961	168	13	22	33	168	—
1960	24	1	3	3	24	—
1959	4	—	—	—	4	—
1958	4	1	—	1	4	—
1957	3	—	—	—	3	—
1956	75	17	9	22	75	—
1955	193	24	23	44	193	—
1954	89	16	11	25	89	—
1953	70	25	12	33	70	—
1952 and earlier	271	55	39	86	271	—
TOTAL	1,087	153	145	271	1,087	—

TABLE B.

Inspections carried out in the Gainsborough Urban District during 1967.

DEFECT	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of defects		No. of defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	42	4	—	—
Eyes				
(a) Vision	153	57	—	—
(b) Squint	34	—	—	—
(c) Other	2	1	—	—
Ears				
(a) Hearing	6	12	1	1
(b) Otitis Media	1	8	—	—
(c) Other	—	2	—	—
Nose and Throat	2	25	1	—
Speech	1	10	—	2
Lymphatic Glands	—	2	—	—
Heart	1	8	—	—
Lungs	6	13	—	—
Developmental				
(a) Hernia	4	—	—	—
(b) Other	1	15	—	—
Orthopaedic				
(a) Posture	2	19	—	—
(b) Feet	11	17	—	—
(c) Other	9	42	—	—
Nervous System				
(a) Epilepsy	1	3	—	—
(b) Other	2	7	—	—
Psychological				
(a) Development	1	—	—	—
(b) Stability	12	58	—	—
Abdomen	1	—	—	—
Other	6	5	—	—

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	72
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	28
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	33
Bakers and/or Confectioners	10
Fried Fish Shops	16
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc.	28
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc.	46
Poultry Packing Station	1

During the year 490 inspections were made of the above premises.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16 REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. registered	No. of inspections during year
Ice Cream (Manufacture)	2	19
Ice Cream (Storage and Sale)	82	23
Preparation and Manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies	20	32

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.

1. Number of milk pasteurising dairies	1
2. Number of dealers retailing T.T. Milk, Pasteurised Milk, Sterilised Milk	5
3. Number of dealers retailing Sterilised Milk only	40
4. Number of dealers retailing Tuberculin Tested Milk (raw)	3

The following samples of milk were taken from the pasteurising dairy and from milk shops and on delivery by retailers. These were subject to tests for the efficiency of pasteurisation and sterilisation and for keeping quality.

Pasteurised	89
Sterilised	34
Total ...	<hr/> 123 <hr/>

One sample failed the methylene blue test. A warning was issued concerning this sample and future samples proved satisfactory.

Thirty-three samples of raw milk were taken for biological examination, four of which showed evidence of brucella abortus and none of tuberculosis.

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, 1949-54, are Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested and Sterilised.

ICE CREAM

There are on the Register two Manufacturers/Retailers and 82 Retailers. The former are traders supplying their own needs, and latter retail pre-packed ice cream.

Both manufacturers were visited to secure compliance with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959. Inspections were made of premises retailing ice cream.

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.
ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE**

Article sampled	No. of samples taken
Milk	33
Processed milk or milk products	7
Edible fats and oils	2
Tinned, bottled, dried products	13
Alcoholic beverages	5
Non-alcoholic beverages	1
Sugar, flour, confectionery	8
Meat and fish products	13
Cereal products	1
Vinegars, spices, flavourings	3
Medicines and drugs	3
Miscellaneous	9
Total ...	128

Deficiencies

Pork sausage containing excess fat.

Warning issued to Manufacturer.

Extraneous Matter in Food

1. Chocolate Easter eggs infested with Australian spider beetle.

Legal proceedings instituted. Fine of £35 and £12 4s. costs.

2. Infested milk chocolate.

Legal proceedings instituted. Fine of £40 and £5 14s. costs.

3. Canned hot dog sausages completely disintegrated.

Warning to importer.

4. Tinned tomatoes of inferior quality due to tinning of can.

Warning to wholesaler and importer.

Meat, Foods and Slaughterhouse Inspections

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excl'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed.....	3723	103	20	8506	8,968
Number inspected	3723	103	20	8506	8,968
<i>All disease except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</i> Whole Carcasses con- demned	18	14	3	29	96
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	320	3	1	9	95
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tub- erculosis and Cysticerci	9.08	16.5	20	.4468	2.241
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole Carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	3	—	—	—	43
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	.1102	—	—	—	0.5464
<i>Cysticercosis.</i> Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	3	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	3	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

No horse slaughtering for human consumption is carried on within the District.

No veterinary ante-mortem inspection of animals is undertaken.

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

MEAT CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR

CATTLE

1 carcase and all offal	Chronic septic mastitis
1 carcase and all offal	Septic Peritonitis
1 carcase and all offal	Johnes Disease
1 carcase and all offal	Fatty Degeneration
2 carcasses and all offal	Pyrexia
2 carcasses and all offal	Uraemia
2 carcasses and all offal	Pyaemia
2 carcasses and all offal	Enteritis and Peritonitis
2 carcasses and all offal	Emaciation and Oedema
3 carcasses and all offal	Oedema
3 carcasses and all offal	Acute Septicaemia
1 side and set of offals	Bruising
1 head	Abscesses
1 head	Tuberculosis
1 head	Actinomycolosis
4 heads	Cysticercus Bovis
1 head and tongue	Cancer
1 head and tongue	Abscesses
1 liver	Malanosis
1 liver	Fatty degeneration
1 liver	Angioma
7 livers	Hydated cysts
28 livers	Cirrhosis
46½ livers	Abscesses
92 livers	Distomatosis
132 livers	Fluke
1 heart	Abscesses
2 hearts	Cysticercus Bovis
1 lung	Abscesses
1 lung	Pneumonia
1 lung	Fatty Degeneration
3 lungs	Hydated Cysts
4 lungs	Pleurisy
2 plucks	Abscesses
1 spine	Abscesses
2 shoulders	Damaged
1 foreleg	Bruising
1 hind leg	Bruising
1 hind leg	Broken
457 lbs. skin	Bruising
50 lbs. flanks and carcase	Oedema

PIGS

1 carcase and all offal	Pneumonia
1 carcase and all offal	Emaciated
1 carcase and all offal	Savaged and Moribund
1 carcase and all offal	Poor physical condition
1 carcase and all offal	Infiltration
2 carcasses and all offal	Tuberculosis

2 carcasses and all offal	Moribund
3 carcasses and all offal	Peritonitis
5 carcasses and all offal	Pyaemia
6 carcasses and all offal	Pyrexia
8 carcasses and all offal	Abscesses
2½ heads	Abscesses
37 heads	Tuberculosis
2 lungs	Congestion
5 lungs	Pleurisy
8 lungs	Pneumonia
1 liver	Abscesses
1 liver	Peritonitis
15 livers	Ascaris Lumbricoides
1 heart	Ascaris Lumbricoides
1 pluck	Abscesses
1 pluck	Adhesions
7 plucks	Ascaris Lumbricoides
21 plucks	Adhesions
1 kidney	Nephritis
1 leg	Damaged
2 legs	Infiltration
4 legs	Arthritis
1 Forequarter	Abscesses
1 Forequarter	Pleurisy
2 Hindquarters	Damaged
6 Hindquarters	Abscesses
10 Hindquarters	Arthritis

SHEEP

1 carcase and all offal	Acute Fever
1 carcase and all offal	Poor physical condition
1 carcase and all offal	Moribund
1 carcase and all offal	Abscesses
1 carcase and all offal	Pneumonia
2 carcasses and all offal	Pyrexia
2 carcasses and all offal	Dropsy
2 carcasses and all offal	Jaundice
4 carcasses and all offal	Oedema
7 carcasses and all offal	Savaged by dogs
1 carcase	Congestion
1 carcase	Bruising
11 carcasses	Emaciation
1 part carcase	Bruising
2 hearts	Pericarditis
1 liver	Fluke
1 liver	Fatty degeneration
2 livers	Parasitic
1 pluck	Adhesions
2 shoulders	Abscesses
1 pair hindquarters	Abscesses

FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1967

140 tins Meat.	7 pkts. Biscuits and Cakes.
280 tins Vegetables.	9 pkts. Cereal.
186 tins Fruit.	2 pkts. Salt.
11 tins Fish.	99½ lbs. Butter and Margarine.
70 tins Pudding.	2 lbs. Sugar.
59 tins Milk and Cream.	12½ lbs. Flour.
58 tins Soup.	8½ lbs. Cheese.
6 tins Baby Food.	40 lbs. Bacon.
6 tins Drinking Chocolate.	3 lbs. Currants.
1 tin Coffee.	22½ doz. Eggs.
1 tin Custard Powder.	10 jars Jam.
1 tin Mustard.	9 botts. Squashes and Fruit Juices.
49 pkts. Frozen Meat.	1 bott. Salad Cream.
80 pkts. Frozen Fish.	3 boxes Chocolates.
37 pkts. Frozen Vegetables.	
2 pkts. Frozen Cakes.	

POULTRY PACKING STATION

Although the Health Department are unable to employ an officer full time at the poultry packing station to inspect the poultry being prepared for sale for human consumption, emphasis has been placed, since March of this year, on daily visits as far as possible.

The firm employ a team of quality control spotters under the charge of a Supervisor. These spotters are placed at strategic points. There is one in the plucking room, three on the evisceration lines (two are stationary and one roaming), three on the packing tables (two are stationary and one roaming) and one in the box room. An officer from my department then checks on all birds that have been withdrawn for any reason and condemnation tickets are made out.

All water used in the factory is chlorinated in excess of the recommendations contained in the Code of Practice. Spot checks are made with the use of a Lovibond Comparator.

Number of poultry packing premises in the District ...	1
Number of visits to these premises	205
Total number of birds processed during the year ...	5,181,326
Types of birds processed during the year	Broilers and 16,000 Hens
Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	0.2%
Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	48,717 lbs.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

- (i) Water is supplied by the Lincoln and District Water Board. It is obtained from three boreholes and is stored in two reservoirs with an estimated total capacity of three day's normal demand. Two water towers with a capacity of 36,500 gallons are also provided for gravity feeding to the higher levels of the town.

The supply is satisfactory in quality and in quantity.

(ii) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year 360 samples of water, taken before and after chlorination, were submitted for bacteriological examination. These samples were made up of 185 taken by the Health Department and 175 taken by the Lincoln and District Water Board. Results are reported in accordance with the Ministry of Health's suggested classification.

RAW WATER

Class 1 (Satisfactory)	42	1000.000%
Class 2 (Unsatisfactory)	-	
	<hr/> 42	

WATER GOING INTO SUPPLY

Class 1 (Satisfactory)	133	1000.000%
Class 2 (Unsatisfactory)	-	
	<hr/> 133	<hr/> 1000.000%

- (iii) Proven bacteriological contamination was always dealt with promptly and the cause located in most cases. The chlorine content of the supply was increased temporarily and the service mains flushed. Repeat samples were taken during and after this treatment and were satisfactory.

- (iv) Number of dwelling houses supplied by public
 mains direct to houses 5,911
 Number of population supplied as above 17,200
 Number of dwelling houses supplied by public
 mains by means of stand pipes 37
 Number of population supplied as above 120

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewerage

The Urban District is divided into two areas by an escarpment running north to south.

The western portion, lying between the foot of the escarpment and the River Trent, is almost fully developed and contains the business areas of the town. This area is in the River Trent Catchment Area and is drained by the combined system, that is to say, foul sewerage and the rainwater from roads, roofs, yards and paved areas are taken into one system of pipes. These combined sewers discharge into the River Trent at eleven separate outfalls between Morton and Carr Lane and are controlled by tidal flaps and/or manually operated penstocks so that the sewers may be closed when the river is in flood. This is to prevent water backing up the sewers and flooding the low lying districts. There is an automatic pumping station on each of the outfalls at Bridge Street, Bowling Green Road and North Warren Road, the latter being completed in 1965 and having a fully automatic penstock. These pumping stations come into operation when the sewer valves are closed and empty the sewers.

The current year has seen the completion of a new pumping station in Thornton Street together with main sewers interlinking it to the outfalls at Carr Lane, Trent Bridge, Bridge Street, Wembley Street and Hickman Street and on completion of the automatic penstock at Carr Lane the sewage from these five outfalls will be discharged from one central outfall near the Lindsey County Highways Depot in Bridge Street.

The eastern portion of the district lying on the high ground to the east of the escarpment is only partially developed and includes the new housing estates and the proposed main areas for future housing development and industrial development. This area is in the Witham and Steeping Rivers' Catchment Area and is drained on the "separate system". In this system there are two sets of sewers, one carries the foul sewage and the other rainfall from roads, roofs and yards and paved areas. The rainwater is discharged directly into existing open water courses and dykes. Design work is being carried out for a balancing reservoir, to be constructed on the River Till downstream of the Eastern Area Sewage Disposal Works at Park Springs, to regulate the flow of stormwater in the river during times of heavy storms. The foul sewage from this area of the district flows by gravity to the pumping station in Heapham Road and is then pumped to the Park Springs Works for treatment. These works take the sewage from the new housing estates.

Sewage Disposal

Approximately 70% of the town's sewage is discharged, untreated, directly into the River Trent at the eleven outfalls previously mentioned. National legislation now forbids discharge of untreated sewerage into rivers and watercourses and the Council has embarked upon a scheme for the ultimate treatment of all sewerage at present being discharged into the River Trent. Previously it had been envisaged that this would be done by constructing treatment works at the Lea Road Tip and at Morton.

This scheme has now been amended to allow for one large works at Lea Road Tip to treat the whole of the sewage from the western portion of the town. Works to include a sludge treatment plant large enough to treat the sludge produced at this works and from the Park Springs Works is now nearing completion and final design work is in progress on the main works. Construction is scheduled to take two years.

The remaining 30% of the sewage is discharged to the Park Springs Works.

Premises served by the present plant are as follows:—

1. Number of houses connected to sewer and to disposal plant	1,700
2. Schools (equivalent in houses)	90
3. Shops (equivalent in houses)	12
4. R.E.M.E. Depot (equivalent in houses)	20
5. R.E.M.E. Houses and Mobile married quarters	81
6. Industrial premises, Corringham Road (equivalent in houses)	330
<hr/>	
Total equivalent of houses ...	2,243
<hr/>	

During the year extensions to Park Springs Works have been proceeding and on completion will produce an ultimate design capacity of 532,000 gallons per day. This will enable the Council to carry out further housing and industrial development as envisaged in the Council's agreement with the Greater London Council, within the area draining to the works, up to the equivalent of 1,400 houses. Included in this extension scheme is plant and pipe lines for the pumping of sludge from the Park Springs Works to the Lea Road Tip Works for treatment.

I am indebted to Mr. A. B. Whittingham, C.Eng., A.M.I.Mun.E., A.M.Inst.H.E., Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, who is responsible for the drainage of the area, for information on these subjects.

SWIMMING POOLS

There is one public swimming pool in the area, which is owned by the Local Authority. It is an indoor heated pool fitted with a continuous mechanical filtration and chlorination plant. The season at this pool opens in April and closes in September. The bath is emptied and refilled in July and continuously topped up throughout the season from the mains water supply. Slipper baths are provided at the pool.

Forty-one samples were taken of water in the swimming pool. Three samples were reported as unsatisfactory. Attention was given to the cleansing and chlorination and all succeeding samples were satisfactory.

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

The mortuary provided and maintained by the Council is most unsatisfactory. The Council are planning to provide a new mortuary when the restrictions on capital expenditure are relaxed. A new mortuary is a first priority and I am sure my committee are fully aware of this.

Twenty-nine bodies were brought into the mortuary and twenty-nine post-mortem examinations were carried out.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

No licences were issued under the Caravan Act.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two licences to keep a pet shop under the provisions of the above Act were issued by the Council during the year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

No applications for licences under the above Act were received.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The number on the register is one and 52 visits were paid to these premises to ensure compliance with the byelaws.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Under Section 50 of the above Act, it is the duty of the Council to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in the area where no suitable arrangements for disposal have been made. This function was delegated to your Public Health Inspector. No cases were dealt with during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Two hundred and thirty-six premises are licensed under the above Act. Two hundred and sixteen inspections were made. Two hundred and twenty-two defects were found.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Refuse is collected from 7,583 premises in the area. The town is divided into three districts, each served by one vehicle.

A fourth vehicle is employed to supplement this service when for various reasons delays are experienced.

This vehicle is also used for collections from business premises, hospitals, institutions, etc., and so concentrates the work of district vehicles on the house refuse.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The amount of domestic refuse dealt with at the tip was estimated to be 14,920 tons for the year, which was an increase of 1,615 tons on the figure for the previous year.

The method in use is that of controlled tipping. Soil is dug out by the angledozer, deposited on top of the refuse, and finally levelled off. Soil is also received from excavations on building sites in the immediate area.

Tipping operations are carried out in fields on the north side of the flood bank in Causeway Lane which were acquired by the Urban and Rural Councils for the construction of sewage disposal works and therefore require to be raised above the flood level of the River Trent.

SALVAGE

Sixty-five tons two hundredweights three quarters of waste paper was collected by the Department which, together with other items, realised a gross value of £535 19s. 6d.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

(Financial Year Ending:—31st March, 1968)

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

	£	s	d
Refuse Collection and Disposal	....	....	27,357 - -
Revenue	....	....	2,020 - -

Nett Cost	....	25,337	- -

COLLECTION & DISPOSAL COSTS											
Pop.	No. of Weekly Collections		Method of Collection	Method of Disposal	Total Cost	Total Tons (Est.)	No. of Premises	Cost per Premise	Cost per 1000 Houses	Cost per Head of Population	Cost 1000 Head of Population
	House	Trade									
17,560	I	I	Three 18 Cu. Yd. Rear Loading and one 10 Cu. Yd. Side Ldg. Motor Vehicles	Controlled Tip	£25,337	14,920	7,583	£3/6/9½	£3,341	£1/8/10	£1,450

Rate Represented for Collection and Disposal 8.91d.

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

SEWERS

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

TYPE OF PROPERTY	
NON-AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
7,617	10
790	—
370	—
14	—
441	7
51	—
3	—

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Ceiling plaster repaired								I
Wall plaster repaired								2
Floorboards repaired or renewed								2
Roofs repaired								7
Window repairs								I
Stairtreads repaired or renewed								I
Chimneys repaired								2
Pointing repaired								3
Yard surfaces repaired								I
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed								7
Rainwater fall pipes renewed								3
Choked drains cleansed or repaired								23
Defective waste channel repaired								I
W.C. flushing cisterns repaired								I
Water supply pipes repaired								I
Portable dustbins provided by Local Authority in default Accumulation removed								II9 S

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Houses—Public Health Acts : Visits							147
Complaints investigated							800
Visits to property under notice							151
Factories—Mechanical Power							66
Factories—No Mechanical Power							15
Drainage Work							99
Butchery shops and departments							45
Bakehouses and confectionery departments							59
Fried fish shops							4
Wet fish shops							4
Grocery and greengrocery							88
Markets							124
Meat Inspection and Slaughterhouse							791
Offensive Trades							52
Ice Cream Shops							23
Cafes and Restaurants							14
Licensed premises							17
Vermin							2,334
Depot and Tip							141
Refuse collection							208
Interviews							121
Miscellaneous							171
Water samples							182
Unsound Food							30
Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act : Visits							216
Atmospheric pollution							6
Scrap Metal Dealers Act : Visits							2
Poultry Packing Station							205
Improvement Grants							234
Food Poisoning Enquiries							9
Noise Abatement							24
Caravans							34
Total							6,594

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The number of factories on the register, including two bakehouses, is 117. During the year, 81 visits were paid to these premises, which resulted in two offences against the Act being remedied. This work has been facilitated by the ready co-operation which has been extended at all times by Her Majesty's Inspector for the District.

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

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	4	15	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	96	66	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	15	2	—	—
TOTAL	115	83	1	—

2—Cases in which defects were found.

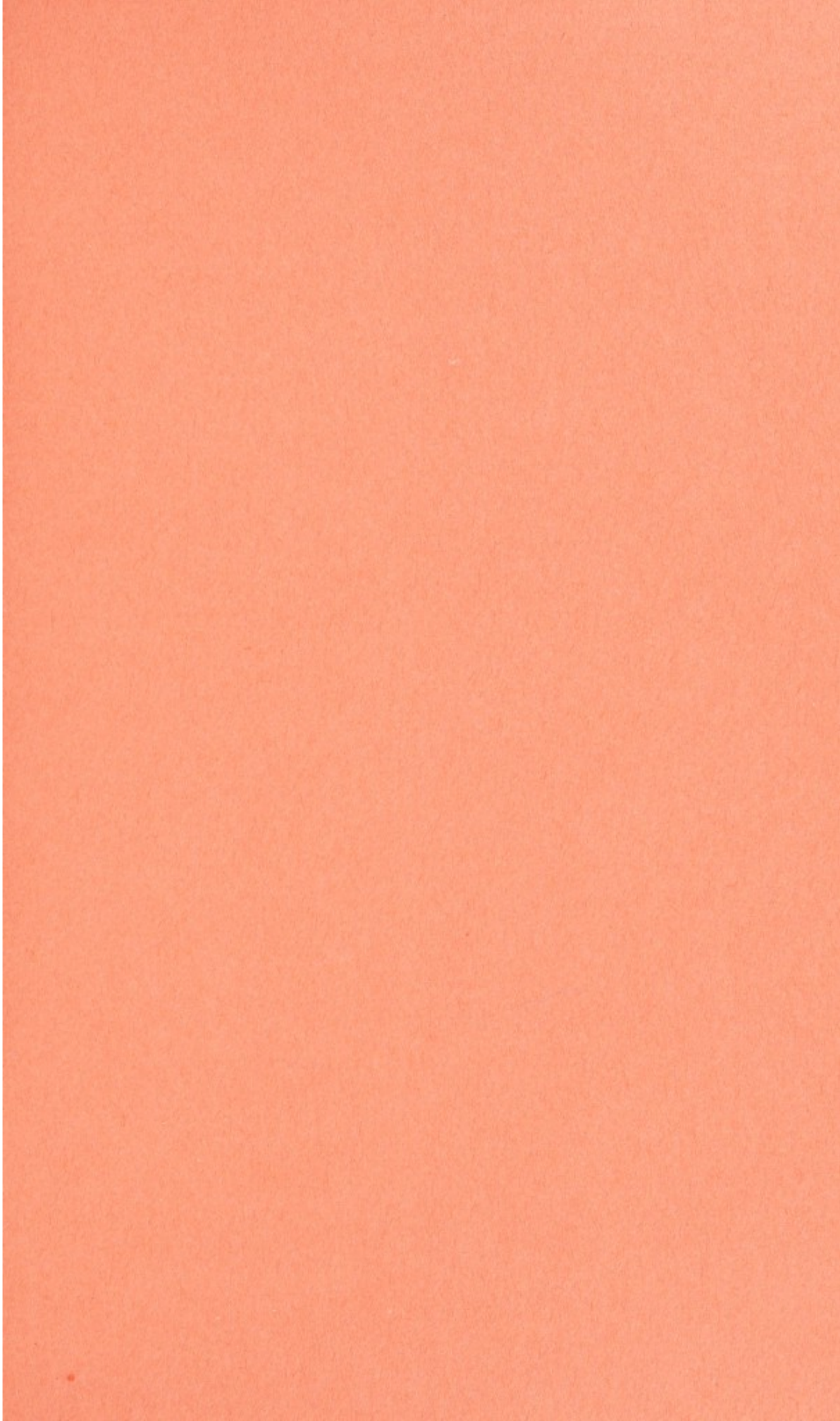
Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Rem'd (3)	To H.M. Inspec. (4)	By H.M. Inspec. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	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 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosec- utions (7)
Nature of work (1)						
Wig Makers	6	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	—	—	—	—	—



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