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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

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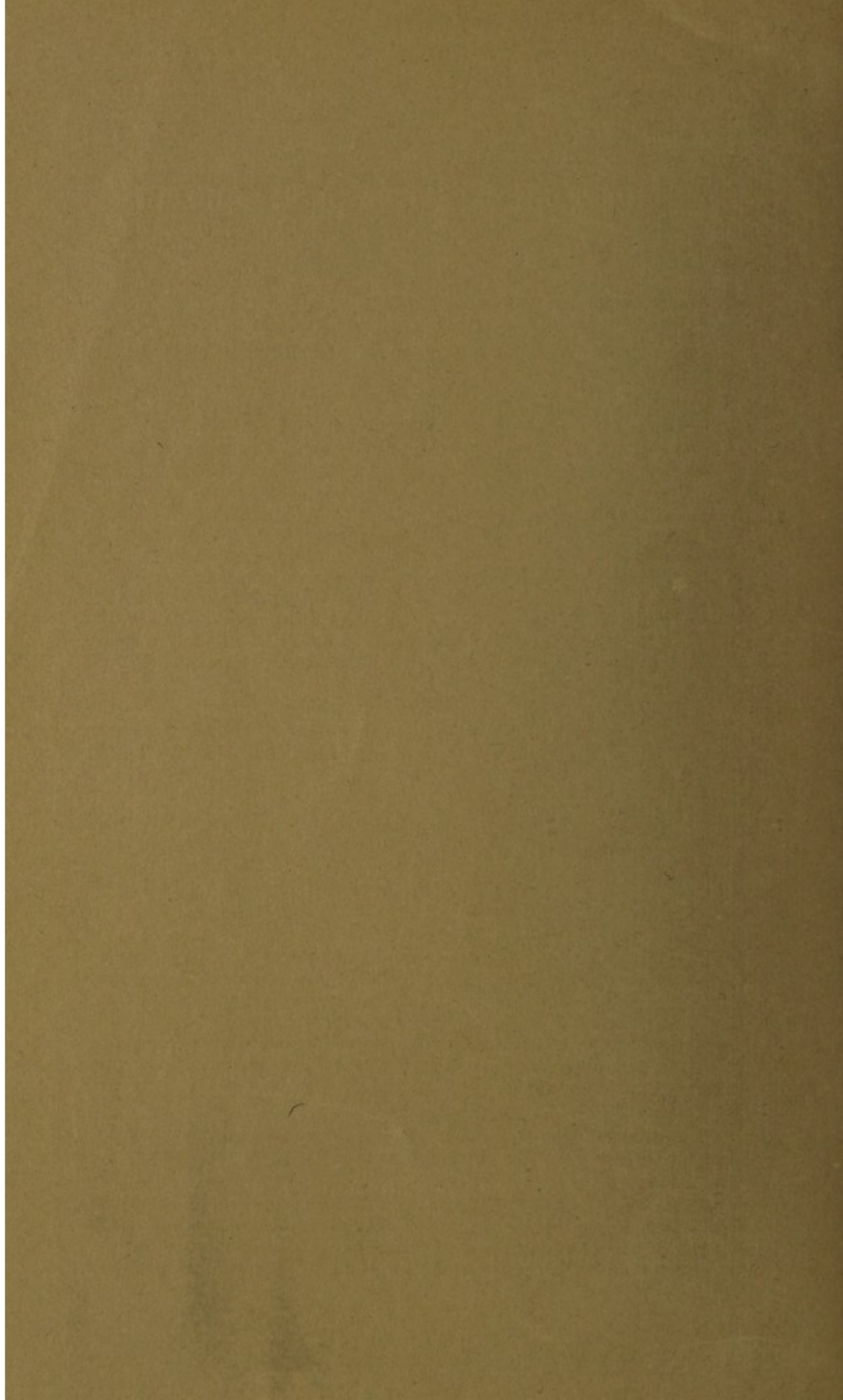
BY

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



*Lincolnshire Chronicle Printing House,
Lincoln.*



City Health Department,

Lincoln.

July, 1951.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the City during 1950.

This is my twenty-first Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health.

The Report is in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 112/50 which requires that the report should include a review of the working of all the local health services provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act, that is, Care of Mothers and Young Children, Midwifery, Health Visiting, Home Nursing, Vaccination and Immunisation, Ambulance Service, Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, Domestic Help and Health Centres. It should also include sections on Dental Treatment, Mental Health, Food Poisoning, Water, Meat and Other Foods, matters coming under Parts I and VIII of the Factories Act and deal briefly with other matters concerning Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer and close co-operation was maintained between the Public Health Services and the School Health Service.

I am glad to report that all medical clinics provided by the Council were available during 1950 as in the previous year, except that there was a break in the Dental Service from April to August. The clinics were of great assistance in looking after the health of the citizens.

The number of Tuberculosis notifications was 59 as compared with 84 in the previous year and the deaths numbered 34 as compared with 39 during last year. A Mass Radiography Unit commenced to operate during November, 1950, and was still operating at the end of the year. The formal proposals of the Local Health Authority to provide B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis were approved by the Minister of Health during the year and the necessary arrangements were made for the scheme to be put into operation.

The total number of Lincoln patients diagnosed as suffering from Venereal Disease was 41 as compared with 57 in the previous year.

There was 1 case of Diphtheria notified during the year as compared with 2 cases during the previous year. The percentage of children under 15 years of age who by the end of the year had been immunised against Diphtheria was 71.6% as compared with 74.6% at the end of the previous

year. Owing to the prevalence of Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria Immunisation was suspended from June to November, 1950. Similar precautions were taken with regard to operations for tonsils and adenoids and they were suspended during the year for the same period.

The total number of vaccinations carried out during the year was 381 as compared with 422 last year.

All parents are urged to have their children immunised against Diphtheria and vaccinated against Smallpox.

There were 6 isolated cases of Food Poisoning ; all the patients recovered. It is of the utmost importance that persons engaged in the preparation of food should pay special attention to personal hygiene, particularly the washing of hands after using the sanitary convenience.

The notification of Acute Rheumatism in persons under the age of 16 years was continued under the Acute Rheumatism Regulations, 1950.

The vital statistics for the City for 1950 compared with those for the four previous years are given on page 24.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all members of the Council for their keen interest in the various problems put before them in connection with the health of the City and express my thanks to all staffs engaged in the work of the Health Services for their interest and devotion to the work entrusted to them.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

M. L. BERY,
Medical Officer of Health.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The services provided in connection with the care of mothers and young children were on similar lines to previous years and the clinics provided by the Local Health Authority at the end of the year were as follows :—

Infant Welfare Clinics.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 34 Newland ..	Tuesdays Wednesdays Fridays	} 2—4 p.m.
St. Helen's Hall, Skellingthorpe Road	Mondays	
St. Giles' Methodist Church Hall, Addison Drive ..	Thursdays	

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 34 Newland ..	Tuesdays	9.30—12 noon
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Birth Control Clinic.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 34 Newland ..	3rd Monday each month	} 2.30 p.m.

Light Clinic.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 34 Newland ..	Tuesdays Fridays	} 2—4 p.m.

Particulars of the work undertaken at these clinics are as follows :—

Infant Welfare Clinics.

	1950	1949
Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended during the year	2,255	2,587
Number of children attending for the first time during the year :—		
(a) Under 1 year	679	864
(b) Between 1 and 5 years	82	84
Total number of attendances during the year :—		
(a) Under 1 year	9,553	10,909
(b) Between 1 and 5 years	4,273	4,562

The position with regard to the existing establishment of infant welfare clinics was again reviewed during the year, but it was decided to defer for the present any supplementation of the infant welfare services.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic.

	<i>Ante-Natal Cases</i>	<i>Post-Natal Cases</i>	<i>1950 Totals</i>	<i>1949 Totals</i>
Total number of women who attended during the year ..	389	13	402	404
Number of women who attended for the first time ..	334	13	347	352
Total number of attendances	956	14	970	1,119

Birth Control Clinic.

At this clinic advice is given to married women in whose case a future pregnancy would be injurious to their health.

	<i>1950</i>	<i>1949</i>
Total number of Lincoln women who attended during the year	58	55
Number of women who attended for the first time during the year	27	47
Total number of attendances of Lincoln women	82	112

Light Clinic.

	<i>1950</i>	<i>1949</i>
Total number of cases treated during the year	38	103
Number of cases treated for the first time during the year	28	54
Total number of attendances	389	1,615

Supply of Welfare Foods.

Dried Milk and other infant foods are made available, on payment, for the convenience of mothers attending the clinics ; in addition, by arrangement with the Ministry of Food, cod liver oil, orange juice and National Dried Milk are available to the priority classes concerned.

Day Nursery.

The Newland Day Nursery continued to be available during the year, accommodation being provided for 40 children (16 in the 0—2 years group and 24 in the 2—5 years group).

Admissions, as in previous years, were mainly confined to children whose mothers were compelled to work for financial reasons, though the home conditions and health of a child were also taken into consideration when filling any vacancy at the Nursery.

On 31st December, 1949, the number of children on the waiting list was 56. With a view to reducing this comparatively large waiting list a general review of all cases was undertaken early in 1950. As a result, the waiting list was reduced to 20 by 30th April, and the figure remained fairly constant throughout the year. On 31st December, 1950, there

were 27 children on the waiting list (13 under 2 years, and 14 aged 2—5 years). Mothers with children under 2 years of age were not encouraged to apply for nursery accommodation.

Owing to the large number of applications for the admission of children to the Nursery where the father was working and the mother also wished to work, it was decided in December, 1950, to introduce a system whereby such cases are assessed on a financial basis. Acceptance or rejection of such applications is determined by reference to a sliding scale of incomes. The introduction of this system has assisted in keeping the waiting list within reasonable proportions.

The question of the provision of an additional day nursery was again considered during the year but it was decided to take no action for the time being.

Care of Premature Infants and Illegitimate Children.

The Health Visitors continued to give special attention to premature infants and illegitimate children.

Special arrangements exist with the City Maternity Home for premature infants requiring institutional care. The Maternity Home continued to notify discharges so that early visits could be paid by Health Visitors.

The number of premature infants notified was as follows :—

	1950	1949
Born at home	25	22
Born in hospital or nursing home	36	32
	—	—
	61	54
	—	—

The Children Act, 1948.

The Children Act makes the Council responsible, through a special committee, for the care and welfare of children deprived of normal home life. This committee, known as the Children Committee, is now responsible for the discharge of the Council's functions under this Act.

Co-operation is being maintained with the Children's Officer regarding the general medical supervision of children coming within the purview of the Act and as to the suitability of prospective homes for receiving children for reward or adoption. Brief details of the work undertaken in this connection are as follows :—

Home conditions investigated by Health Visitors :—

	1950	1949
For proposed adoption	16	12
For boarding-out	10	13
Special reports	4	2
	—	—
	30	27
	—	—

MIDWIFERY

The number of cases attended by the Municipal District Midwives during the last five years was as follows :—

				<i>As Midwives</i>	<i>As Maternity Nurses</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950	..	..	..	321	88	409
1949	..	..	..	304	114	418
1948	..	..	..	369	133	502
1947	..	..	..	447	107	554
1946	..	..	..	445	137	582

During 1950, they paid 11,449 visits as compared with 10,101 during 1949.

Medical aid was summoned in 77 cases in 1950 and in 99 cases during the previous year.

Gas/air analgesia was administered by the Municipal District Midwives in 257 cases, giving a percentage of 62.8 of total cases, as compared with 231 cases in 1949 (55.2%).

In July 1949, a scheme was inaugurated whereby the Matron of the City Maternity Home referred to the Medical Officer of Health for investigation, cases seeking admission to the Maternity Home, on the grounds that the home conditions were not suitable or convenient for the confinement to take place there.

During 1950, 296 cases were investigated by the District Midwives and of these, 174 were recommended for admission to the Maternity Home on environmental and/or sociological grounds.

The Local Health Authority is the local supervising authority for the purposes of the Midwives Acts, 1902 to 1936. Statistics relating to maternity cases attended by midwives practising in the area, other than those attended by the Municipal District Midwives, are as follows :—

			<i>As Midwives</i>	<i>As Maternity Nurses</i>	1950 <i>Total</i>	1949 <i>Total</i>
Cases attended :—						
(a)	By midwives employed in Institutions	..	80	806	886	1,000
(b)	By domiciliary midwife in private practice		13	7	20	24
	Totals ..	.. ..	93	813	906	1,024

HEALTH VISITING

During the year the Health Visitors paid 2,728 visits in respect of children under the age of 1 year and 6,029 visits in respect of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. The comparable figures for 1949 were 2,982 and 5,175 respectively.

In addition, 426 visits were paid by the Health Visitors to other cases. These included visits to homes of persons suffering from illness and to expectant mothers, visits in connection with the adoption and boarding-out of children, applications for admission of children to the Day Nursery and cases notified under the Acute Rheumatism Regulations.

The total number of visits paid during the year was 9,183 as compared with 8,481 during 1949.

HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing Service continued to be available to patients being nursed in their homes and has been directly operated by the Local Health Authority since the National Health Service Act came into operation.

The following is a summary of the work undertaken during the year :—

No. of cases on register on 1st January	114
No. of new cases dealt with :—	
(a) Surgical	88
(b) Medical	726
(c) Tuberculous	17
	— 831
No. of cases removed from register as :—	
(a) Transferred to hospital, left the district etc.	101
(b) Died	205
(c) Treatment completed	521
	— 827
No. of cases on register on 31st December ..	118

The total number of cases attended during the year was 945 and the total number of visits paid was 20,624. The comparable figures for 1949 were 929 and 21,874 respectively.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination.

The Local Health Authority provides facilities for vaccination, if so desired by the parents, by general practitioners taking part in the Authority's Scheme, as well as by the Local Health Authority's medical staff at its clinics. The majority of general practitioners in the City were taking part in this Scheme at the end of the year.

A summary of the work undertaken during the year is as follows :—

		<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1—4 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>15 years or over</i>	<i>1950 Total</i>	<i>1949 Total</i>
By Local Health Authority's							
Staff at clinics :—							
Vaccinations .. ..	..	117	10	—	2	129	170
Re-Vaccinations .. ..	..	—	—	—	9	9	—
By General Practitioners :—							
Vaccinations .. ..	..	140	19	3	18	180	210
Re-Vaccinations .. ..	..	—	2	4	57	63	42
Totals .. ..	..	257	31	7	86	381	422

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Arrangements for the diphtheria immunisation of children continued during the year, and, to suit the convenience of parents, facilities were available at the Local Health Authority's clinics, and in the case of school children, at the school clinic and at the school they attended.

As with vaccination, the facilities included the participation of general practitioners in the arrangements for the diphtheria immunisation of children. The majority of general practitioners in the City were taking part in these arrangements at the end of the year.

Particulars of the children dealt with during the year are as follows :—

PRIMARY IMMUNISATION

		<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>1950 Total</i>	<i>1949 Total</i>
By Local Health Authority's Staff					
		222	145	367	859
By General Practitioners					
		153	3	156	313
Totals .. ..	..	375	148	523	1,172

Re-inforcing Doses

		<i>1950</i>	<i>1949</i>
By Local Health Authority's Staff ..			
		766	1,231
By General Practitioners			
		18	24
Totals .. ..	..	784	1,255

Diphtheria Immunisation was suspended from June to November, 1950, owing to the prevalence of Poliomyelitis.

At the end of the year 71.6% of the child population below 15 years of age had been immunised against Diphtheria, as compared with 74.6% at the end of 1949.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The City Ambulance Service continued to be available during the year to patients in the City, and, by arrangement with the Lindsey and Kesteven County Councils, to patients in a number of villages in an area approximately corresponding to within a radius of 12 miles from the City Centre.

Particulars of the work undertaken during the year are as follows:—

	<i>Lincoln</i>	<i>Lindsey</i>	<i>Kesteven</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>1950</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>1949</i>
No. of Journeys	9125	2090	3012	14227	11299
No. of Patients	11556	2429	3716	17701	17208
Mileage ..	82428	40965	61635	185028	141429

Included in the Lincoln journeys were 517 for the transport of gas/air analgesia and 25 for disinfection after cases of infectious diseases.

As regards the Lincoln cases, the following statistics give some indication of the type of calls dealt with:—

Street Accidents and Street Illnesses ..	689
Hospital Admissions	970
Out-Patient Attendances	7,846
Inter-Hospital Transfers	507
Hospital Discharges	1,031
Infectious Disease Cases	138
Maternity Cases	375
Total	11,556

In 12 cases, where long journeys were involved, part of the journey was undertaken by railway, by special arrangement with the railway authorities.

Throughout the year, efforts were continued in co-operation with the hospital authorities and the medical practitioners in an endeavour to avoid unnecessary journeys.

On 31st December, 1950, the total number of vehicles on the strength of the Ambulance Service was 6 ambulances and 3 sitting-case cars and the total staff, including the Ambulance Station Officer and the Deputy Ambulance Station Officer, was 23.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis.

Adequate ventilation, housing, nourishment, and the avoidance of financial and other worries are of great importance to the well-being of tuberculous patients. Every effort was continued by the Department to assist tuberculous patients with these principles in mind.

The Tuberculosis Visitors paid 4,707 domiciliary visits to investigate the patients' home circumstances, to arrange for contacts to attend for examination and to give advice on precautions to be taken against the

spread of infection. During 1949, the number of such visits paid was 4,337. The Visitors also continued to attend the clinics now administered by the Central Lincolnshire Chest Unit and during the year they attended 146 sessions.

During the year, 210 Lincoln persons were examined at the Central Lincolnshire Chest Unit on account of their having been in contact with tuberculous patients.

The payment of maintenance and other allowances to tuberculous patients is now being provided under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and co-operation was maintained during the year with the local office of the National Assistance Board with regard to patients in need of financial assistance.

Patients were encouraged and assisted to obtain extra nourishment by way of increased milk supplies, and where any financial hardship resulted, the co-operation of the National Assistance Board was sought with a view to the granting of an extra allowance for this purpose. In cases where the National Assistance Board were unable to assist, milk was provided by the Local Health Authority, either free of cost to the patient or at a reduced cost, according to means.

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, workshops or village settlements for tuberculous patients may be provided by the Local Health Authority. The question of such provision was under consideration towards the end of 1948, and in March, 1949, a conference of local health authorities in this Region was convened by the Nottinghamshire County Council to discuss the question of the development of their Sherwood Village Settlement on a regional basis. A further conference was held in July 1949, and at the end of that year a draft scheme was in course of preparation for the establishment of a Regional Joint Board for the management of the Settlement. During 1950, however, there were no further developments in connection with the proposed scheme.

The Health Committee continued to give special consideration to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis living in overcrowded or unsuitable housing conditions and referred particular cases to the Housing Committee for priority consideration.

The position was as follows:—

Awaiting rehousing on 1st January, 1950	..	14
Recommended for rehousing during the year		9
Rehoused during the year	.. .. .	9
Removed from the priority list	.. .. .	2
Awaiting rehousing on 31st December, 1950	..	12

Suitable cases under supervision at home are loaned open-air shelters. One such case was assisted during the year.

Where necessary, home nursing equipment, invalid chairs, beds, bedding, clothing, etc., have been provided or loaned during the year to tuberculous patients.

The Department has continued to co-operate with the Ministry of Labour and National Service for placing tuberculous patients fit for

part-time or full-time work in suitable employment and for appropriate cases to be admitted to the Disabled Persons' Register.

At the commencement of 1949, a scheme was inaugurated for the provision of Occupational Therapy for suitable cases under treatment at home, and this scheme was continued during 1950. Under this scheme materials for rug-making, knitting, embroidery, etc., were supplied at specially reduced charges. A number of male patients were anxious to supplement their income by selling hand-made rugs but certain difficulties were experienced in disposing of the completed articles. At the end of the year, 17 patients were undertaking rug-making and 23 were occupied in embroidery and knitting.

In June, 1950, formal proposals were submitted to the Minister of Health indicating the intention of the Local Health Authority to provide for B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 72/49. The proposals were duly approved by the Minister of Health and necessary arrangements were made for the scheme to be put into operation.

By arrangement with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, a Mass Radiography Unit was made available to Lincoln residents and commenced to operate on 6th November, 1950. The survey was still proceeding at the end of the year and I propose to report more fully on the work undertaken by the Unit in my Report for 1951. I understand that the Unit will visit Lincoln annually.

Ministry of Health Circular 64/50 was received in July, 1950, and contained recommendations with regard to the protection of organised groups of children against the risk of infection by adults suffering from tuberculosis. In order to give effect to these recommendations, arrangements have been made for staffs of the Council's Day Nursery and the Children's Homes to undergo an annual chest x-ray examination when the Mass Radiography Unit is available in Lincoln, and for any new staff to be given an x-ray examination before appointment.

Prevention of Blindness.

The work in connection with prevention of blindness and the care and after-care of the blind is now undertaken by the Council's Welfare Department under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948. Co-operation, was maintained during the year, however, between the two Departments.

The statistics for the year are as follows:—

CASES ON REGISTER.

No. on Register on 1st January	..	..	125
No. certified during year	..	..	12
No. transferred from other areas	..	..	1
No. died	..	..	12
No. transferred to other areas	..	..	3
No. de-certified	..	..	1
No. remaining on Register on 31st December	..	..	122

OBSERVATION CASES.

No. under observation on 1st January	16
No. of new cases who came under observation during year	2
No. removed from observation	2
No. under observation on 31st December ..	16

Cancer, Care and After-care of Epileptics, the Hard of Hearing, the Aged and Infirm.

The major portion of the work undertaken in connection with the care and after-care of persons in these categories passed to the Council's Welfare Department under Part III of the National Assistance Act. but co-operation was maintained during the year with this Department.

After care of patients following discharge from Hospitals.

The Department is prepared to undertake the follow-up of cases who need special care and attention at home after discharge from hospital and who are specially referred to the Department by the hospital staffs for this purpose. Very few cases, however, have been so referred by hospitals during the year under review.

Provision of Nursing Equipment and Apparatus.

Towards the end of 1949, a scheme had been formulated by the Council in which the Lincoln division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade would operate on behalf of the Local Health Authority a medical comforts depot from which nursing equipment and apparatus could be loaned or provided for the use of patients being confined or nursed at home. Final arrangements were completed early in 1950, the scheme was duly approved by the Minister of Health and the depot was opened on 1st April.

Under the scheme, the St. John Ambulance Brigade are responsible for the manning and maintenance of the depot, including the provision and renewal of equipment, and the Council make an annual donation to the Brigade to cover expenses. A small weekly charge is usually made for the loan of equipment, the money so received being paid to the Council. In cases of hardship, however, the charge is waived or reduced, according to the patient's circumstances. No charge is made for the loan of equipment to tuberculous patients, old-age pensioners and persons receiving assistance under the National Assistance Act.

From 1st April until the end of the year, 77 patients were assisted and 124 articles of equipment were issued. Particulars of the equipment issued are as follows:—

Air Rings	36
Bed Pans	24
Urinals	11
Commodes	1
Bed Rests	11
Bed Tables	3
Cradles	3
Waterproof Sheets ..	16

Hot Water Bottles	..	2
Wheel Chairs	..	15
Crutches, pairs	..	2
		<hr/>
Total	..	124
		<hr/>

Health Education.

The services of the Central Council for Health Education were available to the Department as in previous years, and posters and leaflets on various health matters continued to be displayed and distributed.

Four large poster frames placed in prominent positions in the City are utilised regularly for the display of posters and the subjects dealt with during 1950 were "Health of the Mother and Child," "Don't Neglect Measles," "Let them Sleep and Grow Strong," "Clean Hands—Safe Food," "Flies," and "How to Deal With Influenza."

Subjects dealt with during the year by means of leaflets included "Infantile Paralysis," "Measles" and "Influenza." Leaflets in support of the Clean Food Campaign were also distributed.

Special leaflets giving advice regarding the value of Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination and information regarding the facilities available are sent out to parents at the appropriate times.

The exhibition stand on loan from the Central Council for Health Education continued to be available for the display of educational topics. Topics displayed during the year were "Head Lice," "Care of the Feet," "Work of the Health Visitor," "Milk" and "Cafe and Canteen Hygiene."

The distribution of the monthly issue of the "Better Health" booklet, which contains useful articles on health matters, was continued during the year.

The medical, nursing, sanitary and other staff of the Health Department continued to take every opportunity to give advice on prevention of illness, care and after-care and on general hygienic methods.

HOME HELP SERVICE

This Service, known as the City of Lincoln and Women's Voluntary Service Home Help Service, was inaugurated in March, 1947, to provide domestic assistance for maternity, sick and infirm cases in their homes. The services of a Home Help are provided only on the recommendation of a doctor, district nurse, hospital nurse or upon the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health.

Applications for a reduction in the charge made for this Service are dealt with by the Health (Necessitous Cases) Sub-Committee.

Under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, this service was continued and during 1950, 202 cases were provided with a Home

Help. The various types of cases assisted were as follows:—

	1950	1949
Maternity ..	42	30
Sickness ..	74	59
Tuberculous ..	8	6
Aged and Infirm	78	50
	—	—
Totals ..	202	145
	—	—

Efforts were continued during the year to recruit additional suitable women for the Service and at the end of the year 14 were engaged in full or part-time duties.

It was possible to provide some assistance in all deserving cases though in some instances only the minimum help could be supplied owing to shortage of staff. The service was particularly appreciated by many old-age pensioners to whom the help was given free of charge, and by mothers with large families for assistance given during the lying-in period.

HEALTH CENTRES

There were no special developments regarding the provision of Health Centres during the year. As a long term policy the Council have provisionally reserved two sites in connection with their new housing estates.

DENTAL TREATMENT

During the first part of the year, the services of a full-time dental officer and a part-time officer who conducted three or more sessions a week were available for work in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare and the School Health Service, but there was a break in the service from April to the end of August.

It was found possible from August to the end of the year to obtain the services of four dental practitioners in the City to be available for five sessions each week.

The following is a summary of the work carried out for expectant and nursing mothers and young children during the year:—

Numbers Provided with Dental Care:—

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	93	93	93	93
Children under five	280	280	280	280

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided:—

	Extrac- tions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treat- ment	Dress- ings	Radio- graphs	Dentures Provided	
		Local	General						Com- plete	Par- tial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	191	18	13	56	26	—	41	1	6	17
Children under five	308	4	115	90	15	190	11	3	—	—

The general arrangements in connection with the dental work were the same as described in my report for last year.

MENTAL HEALTH

Administration.

As from 5th July, 1948, the Local Health Authority has been responsible for carrying out the functions under the Lunacy, Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency Acts, as amended by the National Health Service Act, 1946. All mental health matters were dealt with during 1950 by the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee which consisted of 8 Council members and 3 co-opted members, and met monthly.

Staff Employed in the Mental Health Service.

Two Medical Officers of the Council, with previous mental health experience, were available during the year and the services of two Medical Superintendents of Mental Hospitals and one Medical Superintendent of a Mental Deficiency Colony were available for special cases.

The two Mental Health Workers, who are also designated "Authorised Officers," were responsible for visiting and for the supervision of patients at home and for taking initial proceedings under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

There is one Occupation Centre with a staff of one Supervisor, one Guide Assistant and one Home Teacher.

Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees.

A definite scheme for co-ordination with the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees had not been formulated by the end of the year but contact was maintained with the Medical Superintendents of the Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Institutions, and arrangements existed whereby assistance in the supervision of patients "on trial" or "on licence" was given by the Mental Health Workers on the request of the Medical Superintendents.

Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.

There were no special duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.

Training of Mental Health Workers.

Arrangements were made by the Sheffield University for two Courses of lectures on the Mental Health Services. The first of these Courses was in November, 1948, at which the Senior Mental Health Worker

attended, and the second Course was in July, 1949, at which the second Mental Health Worker attended. Contact is being maintained with the Sheffield University for further refresher courses.

Account of work undertaken in the community during the year.

UNDER SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946. (Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care).

The general services provided under this Section were also available to patients suffering from mental illness or mental defectiveness. During the year the Mental Health Workers paid 60 visits under the Section, of which 34 were to ex-patients of Mental Hospitals, 4 to ex-patients of Mental Deficiency Institutions and 22 to ex-Service Hospital Psychiatric cases.

UNDER LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890—1930.

No. of cases admitted to Mental Hospitals	66
No. of cases investigated and found "not subject to be dealt with"	33
No. of visits made by Authorised Officers	171

UNDER MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913—1938.

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on 31st December, 1950.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Number of Ascertained Mental Defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with":—			
(a) In Institutions (including cases on licence therefrom)—			
Under 16 years of age ..	11	4	15
Aged 16 years and over ..	41	37	78
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)—			
Under 16 years of age ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over ..	6	—	6
(c) In "places of safety"	1	—	1
(d) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)—			
Under 16 years of age ..	12	3	15
Aged 16 years and over ..	16	13	29
(e) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings ..	—	—	—
TOTAL ascertained cases found to be "subject to be dealt with"	87	57	144

No. of cases included in (b) to (e) above awaiting removal to an Institution, *Male* (7) *Female* (—) (*Total* 7).

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
2. Number of Mental Defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with," but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained:—			
Under 16 years of age ..	1	—	1
Aged 16 years and over ..	26	30	56
TOTAL number of mental defectives			
1 plus 2	114	87	201

Particulars of cases reported during the year 1950.

1. ASCERTAINMENT.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act 1944):—			
i. Under Section 57 (3)	2	—	2
ii. Under Section 57 (5)			
On leaving special schools ..	—	—	—
On leaving ordinary schools ..	1	—	1
(b) Other ascertained defectives reported during 1950 and found to be "subject to be dealt with"	6	3	9
Total ascertained defectives found to be to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year	9	3	12
(c) Other reported cases ascertained during 1950 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with"	—	—	—
Total number of cases reported during the year	9	3	12

2. DISPOSAL OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with"	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
i. Admitted to Institutions ..	2	2	4
ii. Placed under Guardianship ..	1	—	1
iii. Taken to "places of safety" ..	1	—	1
iv. Placed under Statutory Supervision	5	1	6
v. Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—
vi. Action not yet taken	—	—	—
Total ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with"	9	3	12

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(b) Cases not at present "subject to be dealt with"—			
i. Placed under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	—
ii. Later found not to be defective	—	—	—
iii. Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—
iv. Action unnecessary	—	—	—
v. Action not yet taken	—	—	—
Total cases not at present "subject to be dealt with"	—	—	—

Number of Mental Defectives in Institutions, under Community Care, including Voluntary Supervision, or in "Places of Safety" on 1st January, 1950, who have ceased to be under any of these forms of care during 1950—

(a) Ceased to be under care	3	—	3
(b) Died, removed from the area, or lost sight of	2	3	5
Total	5	3	8

Of the total number of Mental Defectives known to the Local Health Authority.—

(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1950:—		
(i) After marriage .. .. .	..	Nil
(ii) While unmarried .. .. .	..	Nil
(b) Number who have married during 1950:—	Males ..	Nil
	Females ..	1

Number of domiciliary visits made by Mental Health Workers during 1950 410

Number of cases examined by Public Health Medical Staff—

(a) For certification	5
(b) For re-examination or special report	6

Training.

NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES RECEIVING TRAINING:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) In day-training centres—			
Under 16 years of age ..	8	2	10
Aged 16 years and over ..	10	9	19
(b) At home	1	4	5
Total	19	15	34

Occupation Centre.

The Occupation Centre, Westgate, which provides accommodation for the training of 30 mental defectives, was available as in previous years.

The arrangements under which an omnibus of the Corporation Transport Department undertakes the conveyance of the defectives to and from the Centre were continued during the year.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES**Diphtheria.**

The number of diphtheria notifications during the last five years was:—

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
18	19	21	2	1

There were no deaths in the year.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of notifications during the last five years was:—

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
79	48	96	51	93

The disease was generally mild in character.

There were no deaths in the year.

Erysipelas.

The number of notifications during the last five years was:—

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
3	5	5	7	19

There were no deaths in the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

The number of notifications during the last five years was:—

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
9	21	11	15	6

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The number of notifications during the last five years was:—

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
6	4	1	2	—

Chickenpox.

The number of notifications during the last five years was:—

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
180	87	686	320	116

There were no deaths in the year.

Measles.

The number of notifications during the last five years was:—

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
83	489	933	47	1380

Most of the cases occurred during the months of October, November and December, and they were chiefly among children below 15 years of age. The disease was generally mild.

There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough.

The number of notifications during the last five years was:—

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
65	167	319	86	278

There was 1 death in the year.

Typhoid Fever.

The number of notifications during the last five years was:—

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
—	—	—	—	—

There were no deaths in the year.

Para-Typhoid Fever.

The number of notifications during the last five years was:—

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
3	1	1	—	—

There were no deaths in the year.

Dysentery.

The number of notifications during the last five years was:—

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
9	2	2	2	39

There were no deaths in the year.

Pneumonia.

The number of notifications during the last five years was:—

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
69	45	63	54	35

The deaths attributed to this cause numbered 27 in the year.

Meningococcal Infection.

Meningococcal Infection, as such, became notifiable on 1st January, 1950.

No notification was received during the year.

There were no deaths in the year.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

The number of notifications during the last five years was:—

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
4	13	3	9	19

Of the 19 cases notified in 1950, 16 were paralytic and 3 non-paralytic.

There were 6 deaths.

Acute Encephalitis.

Acute Encephalitis, as such, became notifiable on 1st January, 1950. No notification was received during the year.

Two deaths were certified by the City Coroner as due to Acute Encephalitis after post mortem examinations.

Malaria.

The number of notifications during the last five years was:—

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
—	—	—	1	1

There were no deaths in the year.

Smallpox.

The number of notifications during the last five years was:—

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
—	—	—	—	—

There were no deaths in the year.

SCABIES

Thorngate Clinic, which was taken over for the treatment of scabies by the Health Department during 1944, continued to be available during 1950.

In dealing with scabies, efforts were continued to arrange for all the members of an infected family to be treated at the same time.

In connection with school children, the percentages found to be suffering from scabies during the last five years were:—

1946	..	..	..	2.5%
1947	..	..	..	1.5%
1948	..	..	..	2.1%
1949	..	..	..	0.76%
1950	..	..	..	0.83%

ACUTE RHEUMATISM REGULATIONS, 1950

The Acute Rheumatism Regulations, 1947, provided for the notification of acute rheumatism in persons under the age of 16 years resident in the administrative County of Lincoln (parts of Lindsey), and the County Boroughs of Bristol, Grimsby, Lincoln and Sheffield for a period of three years commencing from 1st October, 1947.

The Regulations were renewed by the Acute Rheumatism Regulations, 1950, for a further period of three years from 1st October, 1950, and they now apply to certain other local authorities in addition to those mentioned above.

During 1950, six cases (4 males, 2 females) were notified in the City and five of them attended the Joint Heart and Rheumatism Clinic held

monthly at 30, Lindum Road, Lincoln. The other case was still under treatment in hospital at the end of the year.

The clinical classification of these cases is as follows:—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Rheumatic Pains and/or Arthritis without heart disease	3	2	5
2. Rheumatic Heart Disease (Active)			
(a) with polyarthritis	1	—	1
(b) with chorea	—	—	—
3. Rheumatic Heart Disease (Quiescent)	—	—	—
4. Rheumatic Chorea (Alone) ..	—	—	—
Total	4	2	6

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications received during the year was 59 (53 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary) as compared with 84 (68 pulmonary and 16 non-pulmonary) in the previous year.

The number of primary notifications received during the last five years was:—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Pulmonary ..	59	106	71	68	53
Non-Pulmonary ..	13	13	14	16	6
	72	119	85	84	59

The number of deaths from tuberculosis during the last five years was:—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Pulmonary ..	39	45	30	35	31
Non-Pulmonary ..	3	5	5	4	3
	42	50	35	39	34

VENEREAL DISEASES

The responsibility for the treatment of Venereal Diseases passed to the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board on 5th July, 1948. The clinics however, continued to be held on confidential lines at the City Health Department and during 1950, 142 Lincoln patients attended for the first time. Of these 41 proved to be suffering from Venereal Diseases and 101 from Non-Venereal conditions.

The number of new cases of definite Venereal Disease amongst patients domiciled in the City who came under treatment for the first time during the last five years was:—

				<i>Syphilis</i>	<i>Soft Chancre</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea</i>	<i>Total</i>
1946	..	..	..	67	—	66	133
1947	..	..	..	33	—	57	90
1948	..	..	..	27	—	19	46
1949	..	..	..	28	—	29	57
1950	..	..	..	17	—	24	41

WATER

The chlorination of the water supply was continued during the year.

Samples for bacteriological analyses were taken each week from the boreholes in use and from the water passing into supply after chlorination and have shown satisfactory results. Quarterly samples were submitted during the year for chemical analyses and there was no noticeable variation in the chemical characteristics of the water.

There was no action necessary on account of contamination by lead.

The great majority of the houses are supplied direct from public water mains but in the case of the remainder, there is only a tap in the yard for the common use of one or more houses.

The water supply was constant and remained satisfactory in quality and quantity.

HOUSING

The total number of houses erected in the City was:—

		1950	1949
(a)	By the Local Authority ..	328	240
(b)	By private enterprise ..	36	65
	Total ..	364	305

FOOD POISONING

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year.

Twelve isolated cases or suspected cases were notified, however, and of these six were confirmed as food poisoning. The infecting organism in five cases was *Salmonella typhi-murium*; in all five cases suspected food was obtained for examination and all proved negative. The infecting organism in the remaining case was not discovered.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It was not found necessary to take action under this Section during the year.

There was one case, however, where action may have been necessary under the Section but it was found possible to deal with it otherwise.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Population	65,280	65,770	67,870	68,810	69,900
(mid-year estimates)					
Net Live Births	1,349	1,345	1,247	1,077	1,012
Still Births	39	44	37	31	22
Net Deaths	801	851	755	829	844
Marriages Solemnised ..	715	707	725	634	702
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population.. ..	20.66	20.45	18.37	15.65	14.62
Legitimate	18.66	18.85	16.97	14.55	13.61
Illegitimate	2.01	1.60	1.40	1.10	1.01
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population.. ..	0.60	0.67	0.55	0.45	0.32
Legitimate	0.52	0.58	0.52	0.42	0.26
Illegitimate	0.08	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.06
Death Rate per 1,000 population.. ..	12.27	12.94	11.12	11.56	11.59
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0.00	1.44	1.56	1.80	0.97
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	43	33	28	33	31.6
Tuberculosis Mortality Rate, per 1,000 population ..	0.64	0.76	0.52	0.57	0.49
Cancer Mortality, per 1,000 population	1.67	1.85	1.59	1.73	1.91

COMPARISON OF VITAL STATISTICS WITH RATES FOR THE COUNTRY GENERALLY

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns in- cluding London	148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000— 50,000 at Census, 1931)	London	LINCOLN
<i>Birth rate per 1,000 population—</i>					
Live Births	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	14.62
Still Births	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.32
<i>Death rate per 1,000 population—</i>					
All causes	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	11.59
Enteric Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.13
<i>Rate per 1,000 live births—</i>					
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	—
Deaths (all causes) under 1 year	29.8	33.8	29.4	26.3	31.6

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

The sanitary section of the Health Department is responsible for the administration of certain parts of the various Public Health Acts and the following other Acts and Regulations made thereunder:—

Housing Acts, 1936 and 1949.
 Food and Drugs Acts, 1938 to 1949.
 Shops Act, 1950.
 Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.
 Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.
 Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928
 Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.
 Rag Flock Act, 1911.
 Factories Acts, 1937 and 1949.

General Inspections.

DWELLINGHOUSES

					<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re- Inspections</i>
Re Notifiable Diseases	..	..	..	..	198	316
Re Contacts	..	..	..	..	108	16
Re Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	5	4
Re Complaints	..	..	..	..	2,338	3,358
Re Housing Act, 1936—Inspections	..	..	..	..	48	57
Re Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding provisions					17	—
Dirty	..	..	..	..	18	12
Verminous	..	..	..	..	31	21
Water supply	..	..	..	..	3,370	—

DRAINS

Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	419	122
Tested	{	Colour	..	..	..	66	10
	{	Grenade	..	..	..	25	—
	{	Smoke	..	..	..	73	—
	{	Water	..	..	..	28	—

OTHER PREMISES

Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	..	12	—
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	36	—
Houses-let-in-lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	38	—
Workplaces (as defined in P.H.A. 1936, Sec. 343)						1	2
Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	637	—
Moveable dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	114	1
Offensive trades	..	..	..	..	..	16	2
Plots of waste land	..	..	..	..	..	36	18
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	17	—

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re- Inspections</i>
Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies, etc.	95	43
Smoke observations	1	—
Squatters	35	2
Swimming Baths	16	—
Re Swine, Fowls and other animals	22	4
Theatres and Cinemas	28	—
Unclassified Visits	389	—
Wasps nests	5	—
Rats	28	—
Marine Stores	3	—
Exhumation	1	—
Allotments	10	—

INFORMAL AND STATUTORY NOTICES

Statutory Notices outstanding December 31st, 1949 ..	105
" " served	175
" " complied with	206
" " outstanding December 31st, 1950 ..	74
Informal Notices served	1081
" " complied with	821
" " outstanding December, 31st, 1950 ..	700
No. of complaints received and recorded at the Health Department	835

Housing.

INSPECTIONS OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,198
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	4,439
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	4
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	4
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
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	890

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	714
--	-----

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

A—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 84 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 64 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners .. | 30 |

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 173 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 62 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners .. | 49 |

C—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | — |

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 | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | — |

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No. of Council houses found to be infested	4
" disinfested	4
No. of other houses found to be infested	18
" disinfested	18

All the houses were successfully disinfested, a liquid insecticide, Zaldecide with D.D.T. being employed.

The Sanitary Inspectors take the opportunity as occasion may arise to advise as to methods to be adopted to prevent re-infestation after cleansing.

Common Lodging Houses.

No. of Keepers	3
No. of Houses	3
No. of rooms used for sleeping	17
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	63

The Common Lodging Houses have been kept in conformity with the Byelaws.

Swimming Baths.

The three Swimming Baths in the city are visited from time to time when in use and tests applied to determine the amount of free chlorine in the water.

All tests applied were satisfactory.

Canal Boats.

Number of boats on the Register	50
„ „ inspections made	12
„ „ men on board	24
„ „ women on board	—
„ „ children on board	—
Legal proceedings taken	—
Cases of Infectious Diseases	—
Detention of Boats for Cleansing	—
Number of Boats believed to be available	50
„ „ Motor propelled boats registered	2
No infringements of the Acts and Regulations were noted.	

Shops Acts.

The Shops Acts 1912 to 1938 were consolidated by the Shops Act, 1950 which came into operation on the 1st day of October, 1950.

Three notices were served during the year for infringements of the Act relating to sanitary and other arrangements.

During the winter months shops were again required to close at earlier hours. Shops generally, during the remainder of the year, did not remain open the maximum permitted hours.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

One Pests Officer and two Rodent Operatives are employed to deal with rats and mice infestation and a summary of the work is given below.

In the case of industrial and commercial premises the cost of disinfestation is recovered from the occupiers. Advice and service is given free to the occupiers of private dwellinghouses.

No. of premises visited	480
No. of visits	3041
No. of baits laid	12532
No. of bodies recovered (rats)	2364
No. of rats estimated to be poisoned	5723
(estimate based on weight of poison bait taken)	
No. of mice caught in traps	756

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.*Part I of the Act***INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.**

PREMISES.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	51	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	288	35	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	1	—	—	—
Total	340	38	1	—

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	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
Insufficient	3	3	—	3	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	9	9	—	9	—
Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12	12	—	12	—

Part VIII of the Act (Sections 110 & 111)

OUTWORK.

Nature of Work.	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome Premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel						
Making etc. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

During the year one formal and five informal samples of Fertiliser and six informal samples of Feeding Stuffs were submitted to the Agricultural Analyst. The formal sample of Fertiliser was taken at the request of the Grimsby County Borough Council. All the samples were satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938 TO 1949**Milk Supply.***Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.*

No. of milk distributors on the Register 78

No. of Dairies on the Register 11

No milk distributor in the city is now selling loose milk and only one distributor is selling raw undesignated bottled milk.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

No. of Dealers licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" 18

The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949.

No. of Dealers (Pasteuriser's) licences	2
No. of Dealers licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"	33
No. of Dealers licences to use the designation "Sterilised"	47

222 samples of milk were submitted for examination. 220 were samples of designated milk and of these 10 failed to pass the tests prescribed by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949. 2 undesignated milks were also submitted and found to be unsatisfactory.

All the samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln.

The following tables give the information in more detail:—

Heat Treated Milk

Designation	No. of samples	Passed		Failed		Passed.		Unsatisfactory Samples	Per-centage
		Meth. Blue Test	Phos-phat-ase	Meth. Blue Test	Phos-phat-ase.	Turbidity	Failed.		
Pasteurised ..	94	90	91	—	2	—	—	2	2.12
Pasteurised (School)	67	56	59	4	3	—	—	5	7.46
Sterilised	18	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Totals ..	179	146	150	4	5	18	—	7	3.90

All the samples of Pasteurised milk were not submitted to both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests. In the case of the Methylene Blue test the overnight atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65°F on certain occasions and in such cases the Methylene Blue test is not applicable.

Raw Milk

Designation	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Passed	Methylene Blue Failed	Unsatisfactory Samples	
				Number	Percentage
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) ..	41	38	3	3	7.31
Undesignated ..	2	—	2	2	100.00
Totals	43	38	5	5	11.62

Examination for Tubercle Bacilli

The following 50 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination with negative results:—

21	Pasteurised.
12	Pasteurised (School).
2	Accredited.
1	Tuberculin Tested.
14	Ungraded.

—
50
—

For the first eight months of the year samples were examined at the Department of Pathology, City General Hospital, Sheffield. For the remainder of the year they were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, County Hospital, Lincoln.

Food and Drug Samples

280 samples of food and drugs were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst who certified 261 samples genuine and 19 samples adulterated. The number of samples submitted per 1,000 population was 4.03.

The details of the samples procured, the number adulterated and the administrative action taken are given below.

<i>Nature of Sample.</i>	<i>Formal.</i>	<i>Informal.</i>	<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Adul- terated.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Milk	25	156	166	15	181
Ice cream	—	16	16	—	16
Baking Powder	1	5	4	2	6
Jam Pastries	—	4	4	—	4
Beef Sausage	4	—	4	—	4
Beef Sausage Meat	3	—	3	—	3
Sage and Onion Stuffing ..	—	3	3	—	3
Self-raising Flour	—	3	3	—	3
Tea	—	3	3	—	3
Custard Powder	—	2	2	—	2
Pork Sausage	2	—	2	—	2
Salad Cream	—	2	2	—	2
Beef Suet	—	2	2	—	2
Jelly Crystals	—	2	2	—	2
Mincemeat	—	2	2	—	2
Synthetic Cream	—	2	2	—	2
Dessert Gelatine	—	1	1	—	1
Pastry Mix	—	1	1	—	1
Tomato Ketchup	—	1	1	—	1
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	1	1	—	1
Potted Meat Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Sauce	—	1	1	—	1
Milk Cheese	—	1	1	—	1
Potato Puffies	—	1	1	—	1
Sugar Wheat Puffies	—	1	1	—	1
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—	1
Pudding Mixture	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Rice Cakes	—	1	1	—	1
Pepper Flavoured Compound	—	1	1	—	1
Golden Raising Powder ..	—	1	1	—	1
Strawberry Jam	—	1	1	—	1
Tomato Sauce	—	1	1	—	1
Meat Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	1
Date Squares	—	1	1	—	1
Honey	—	1	1	—	1
Blancmange Powder	—	1	1	—	1

<i>Nature of Sample.</i>	<i>Formal.</i>	<i>Informal.</i>	<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Adul- terated.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Coconut Flour	—	1	1	—	1
Table Jelly	—	1	1	—	1
Peanut Butter	—	1	1	—	1
Coffee	—	1	1	—	1
Pickled Red Cabbage ..	—	1	1	—	1
Glace Pineapple	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Almonds	—	1	1	—	1
Cake Decorations	—	1	1	—	1
Dessert Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Cake	—	1	1	—	1
Lemonade Crystals	—	1	1	—	1
Saccharin Tablets	—	1	1	—	1
Milk Whipping Compound	—	1	1	—	1
Apple & Strawberry Jam..	—	1	1	—	1
Glazed Fruit	—	1	1	—	1
Sago	—	1	1	—	1
Chocolate Spread	—	1	1	—	1
Malted Oatmeal	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Rice	—	1	1	—	1
Cornflour	—	1	1	—	1
Borax	—	1	1	—	1
Lactogal	—	1	1	—	1
Totals	35	245	263	17	280

Adulterated Samples

(a) Administrative Action Taken.

Of the 17 samples adulterated, 10 were taken informally and 7 formally. Formal samples were subsequently taken where informal sampling had indicated adulteration. In 6 cases the formal samples proved genuine.

(b) Legal Proceedings.

Milk. A producer charged with selling milk containing 32.2%, 42.4%, 34.4% and 37.2% of added water prosecuted his cowman for this offence.

The cases against the producer were dismissed. The cowman was fined £5 with £5 costs.

(c) Informal Action.

Milk. Deficient in milk-fat 7.3%. Letter of warning sent by the Town Clerk to the producer.

Milk. Deficient in milk-fat 9.6%. Letter sent by the Town Clerk to the Kesteven Agricultural Executive Committee. Reply stated that production of milk deficient in fat was due to circumstances beyond the producer's control. No further action taken.

Baking Powder. Deficient in available carbon dioxide 29.1%. Vendor surrendered remainder of damp carton of baking powder. Vendor bankrupt. No further action taken.

Offences other than those indicated by Sampling.

1. Selling three sausage rolls intended for, but unfit for, human consumption. (Sausage rolls were mouldy.) Vendors fined £15.
2. Selling one loaf of sliced bread four slices of which were intended for, but unfit for, human consumption. (Contained pieces of metal rust.) Vendors fined £5.
3. Exposing for sale 20 meat pies and selling one meat pie intended for, but unfit for, human consumption. (Meat pies were mouldy.) Vendors fined £5.
4. Selling one scone intended for, but unfit for, human consumption. (Contained a black beetle.) Vendors fined £5.
5. Selling one pint bottle containing milk intended for, but unfit for, human consumption. (Contained sand and leaves.) Letter of warning sent by the Town Clerk to the distributor.
6. Dirty milk bottle—A pint bottle used for containing milk was not immediately before use in a state of thorough cleanliness. Vendors given an absolute discharge.
7. Dirty milk bottle—Hard cement-like substance encrusted on the inside of the base. Letter of warning sent by the Town Clerk to the distributor.

Ice Cream.

No. of premises registered for manufacture	..	..	15
No. of Premises registered for sale	..	..	162
No. of Premises registered for storage	..	..	1

52 samples were submitted for the methylene blue reduction test. The following table shows the number of samples qualifying for each of four grades suggested as a provisional guide to the bacterial cleanliness of ice cream.

All samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln.

Provisional Grade	Time taken to reduce	
	Methylene Blue	No. of samples
1	4½ hours or more	23
2	2½—4 hours	15
3	½—2 hours	9
4	0	5
		—
		52
		—

In Ministry of Health Circular 69/47 dated 10.4.47, it is suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice cream consistently fails to reach grades 1 and 2, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which call for further investigation. In each case where a sample fell within provisional grade 3 or 4, appropriate action was taken.

Preserved Food.

81 premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods—other than Horseflesh

There are five licensed slaughterhouses in the City and three are used by the Ministry of Food, i.e., the City Abattoir, and two Bacon Factories. The other two are not at present in use.

The number of food animals slaughtered and inspected at the three slaughterhouses was 36,304.

The following table shows the incidence of Tuberculosis and other diseases in the various classes of animals.

	<i>Cattle excl.</i>				
	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	4,363	1,856	3,834	13,116	13,135
Number inspected	4,363	1,856	3,834	13,116	13,135
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	19	24	131	56	48
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	1,231	685	27	515	1,654
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	28.65	38.20	4.12	4.35	12.95
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	27	37	15	—	22
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	751	713	12	—	943
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	17.83	40.40	0.70	—	7.34

The incidence of tuberculosis in cattle excluding cows, cows and pigs has decreased slightly as compared with 1949. There is a slight increase in the incidence of tuberculosis in calves.

During the year the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries sent to the Public Abattoir for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order 1938, only one cow as against 14 for the year 1949.

Since the centralization of slaughter commenced in the City in 1940, information has been given to the Local Authority concerned of all cases of Tuberculosis found in cows. During the year 1950 all bovines affected with Tuberculosis have been included in the information given to Local Authorities.

The main conditions found under the heading "All Diseases except Tuberculosis" were—Inflammation, Immaturity, Injury, Moribund, Febrile, Septic Pericarditis, Septic Pneumonia, Septic Peritonitis, Septic

Mastitis, Septic Metritis, Melanosis, Emphysema, Actinomycosis, Fatty degeneration, Hyadtid Cysts, Abscesses, Jaundice, Emaciation, Dropsy, Umbilical Pyaemia, Joint ill, Swine Erysipelas, Johnes Disease, Distomatosis, Angiomatosis, Cirrhosis and Cysticercus bovis.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

This is the second complete year in which routine inspection has been carried out for the detection of cysticercus bovis.

Cysts were found in 105 animals. Not all cysts were submitted for confirmation to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, as it has been found from experience that a precise diagnosis is not possible where the cysts are in varying degrees of calcification. The following table shows the incidence of infection. The percentage of infection of all bovines was slightly less than for the year 1949.

<i>Bovines Slaughtered</i>		<i>No. infected with C. Bovis.</i>		<i>No. of Generalised Cases</i>		<i>Percentage infection of all Bovines.</i>
<i>Cows</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Others</i>	
1856	4363	19 (1.02%)	86 (1.97%)	1	1	1.68

The cysts were located as follows:—

Head	94
Heart	12
Carcase	2

(In three cases cysts were found in the head and heart of the same animal.)

As each case was confirmed, notification was at once sent to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Local Authority from whose area the animal was sent in for slaughter.

Foreign workers and ex-Service men who had served overseas employed on farms may have been infected with the tape worm *Toenia Saginata* and contaminated pasture or water supply by indiscriminate defecation, but enquiries made by Officers of Local Authorities from whose area animals were sent in for slaughter have revealed no positive evidence to confirm this.

It was only possible to trace the origin of 27 animals:—

- 12 were home bred.
- 6 were probably home bred.
- 9 were Irish imported.

Horseflesh.

There are two shops retailing horseflesh in the City.

The Slaughterhouses supplying this horseflesh are situated in the area of the North Kesteven Rural District Council. By arrangement with the North Kesteven Rural District Council, the Chief Sanitary Inspector was appointed an Inspector to that Council in July 1941, and since that date he has inspected all horses slaughtered for human consumption.

<i>Occupier.</i>	<i>No. of visits.</i>	<i>No. of carcasses inspected.</i>
Christopher's Slaughterhouse, Waddington Low Fields Hughes' Slaughterhouse, Skel- lingthorpe Ferry	315	404

Approximate total weight of horseflesh and offal condemned as unfit for food and so disposed of as to prevent same being used for human consumption:—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Sts.</i>
Horseflesh	2	9	5
Offal	—	4	3
	2	14	—

Inspections made at Food Shops and Places where food is prepared or sold.

Bakehouses	14
Canteens	2
Cowsheds	3
Dairies	160
Food Inspections other than Meat	12,542
Food Premises (Section 13) ..	47
Markets	94
Shops, English and Foreign Meat	39
„ Fish	17
„ Fried Fish and Chip ..	36
„ Fruit and Vegetable ..	3
„ General Provisions ..	185
„ Horseflesh	67
„ Ice Cream—Shops ..	18
„ Manufacturers	22
„ Dealers	51
„ Milk	75
„ Tripe	1
„ Others, Railway Stations, Cafes	20
Milk Retailers	41
Slaughterhouses	934
Warehouses	9
Food Poisoning Investigations	16
Food Poisoning, Mice examined	1
Faeces for bacteriological examination	31
Food for bacteriological examination	17
Water for chemical examination	5
Water for bacteriological examination	9

Foods Condemned

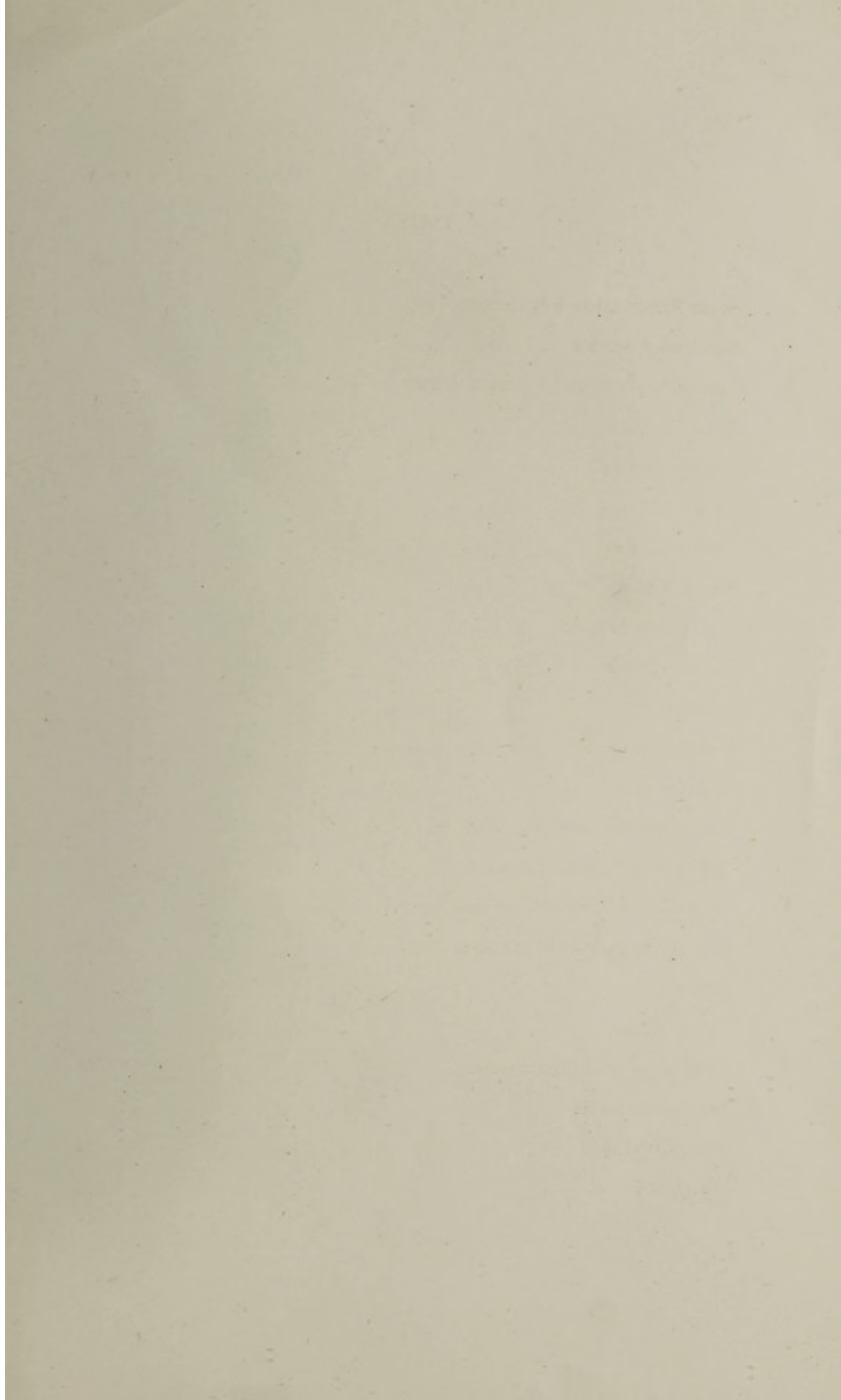
The amount of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption was:—

				<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Sts.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat	..	..	..	55	4	5	8½
Offals	..	..	..	39	12	7	4
Fish	..	..	..	—	14	6	10
Fruit, Vegetables and other food	..	..	..	6	10	3	3¼
				<hr/> 102	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 11¾

The amount of foodstuffs condemned shows an increase of over 17 tons on the previous year.

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