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City and County Borough of Lincoln



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

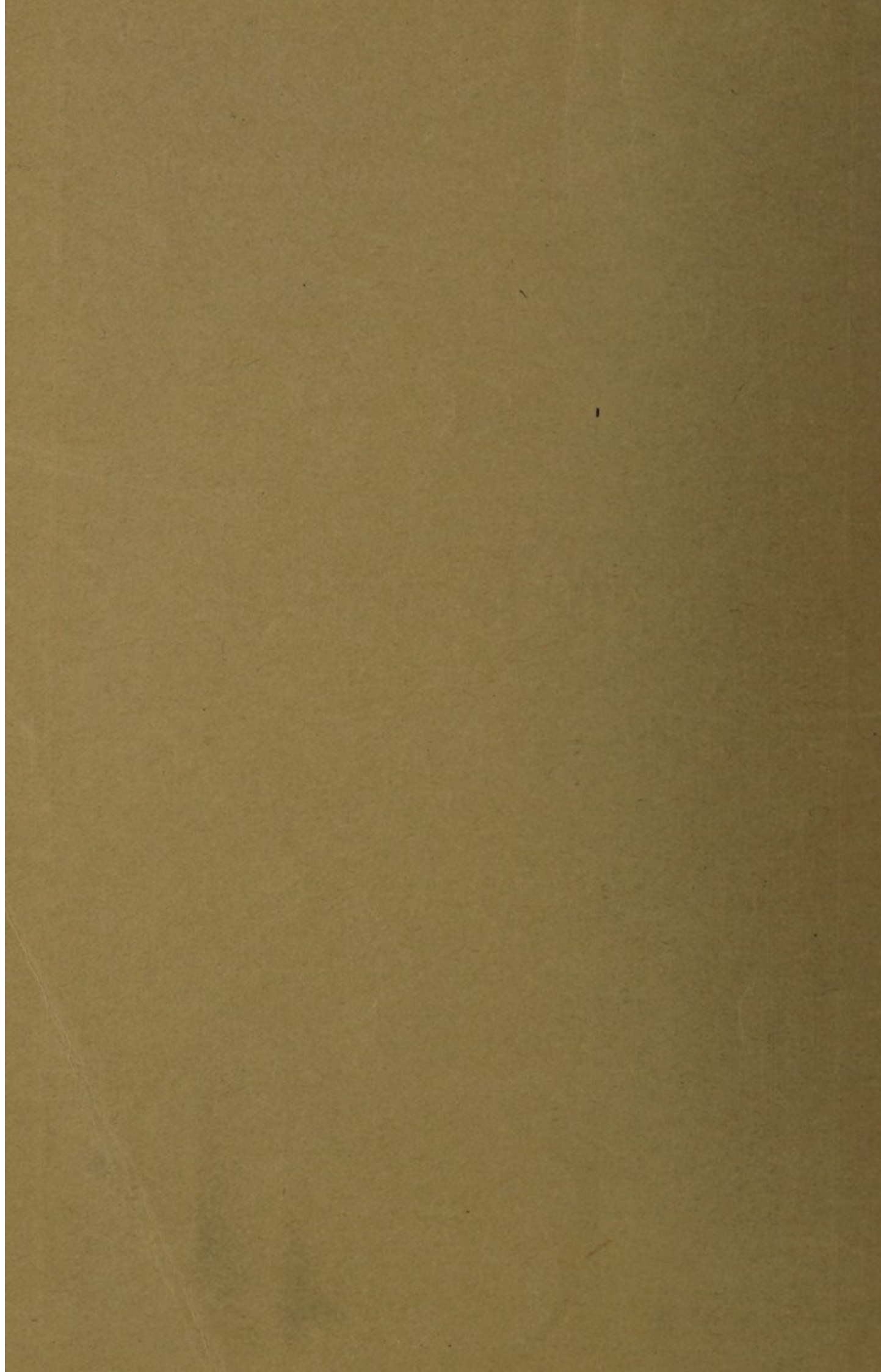
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BY

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

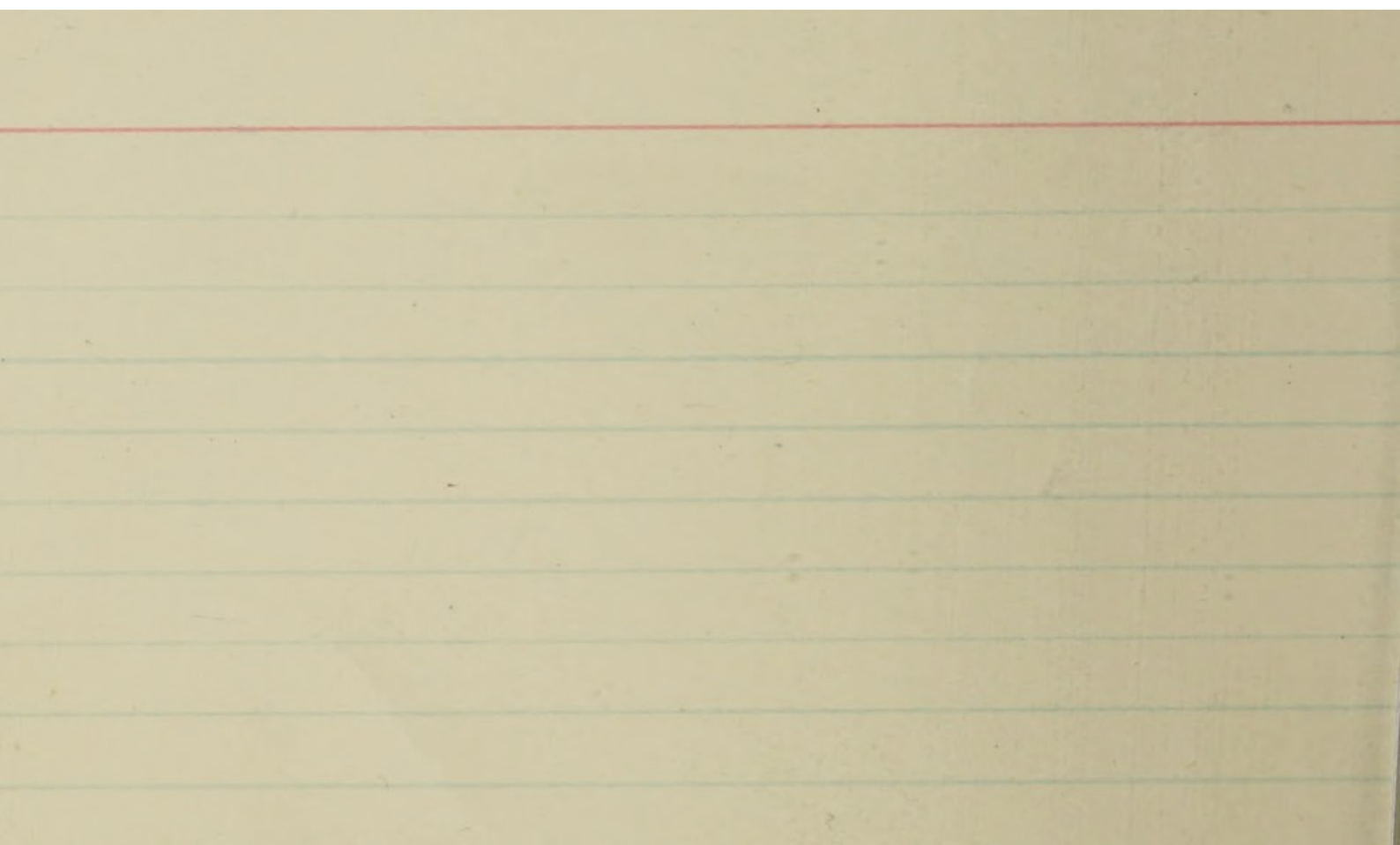
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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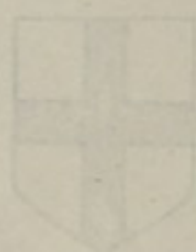
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M. L. BERY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Printed and Published by the
City of Lincoln Printing Works

City Health Department,
Beaumont Fee,
Lincoln.
July, 1952.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the City during 1951.

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

The Report is in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 42/51 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 1951 as in the previous year, and also that the dental sessions were increased from 5 sessions to 11 sessions per week during September, 1951. The clinics were of great assistance in looking after the health of the citizens.

The number of Tuberculosis notifications was 62 as compared with 59 in the previous year and the deaths numbered 23 as compared with 34 during last year. The Mass Radiography Unit was available in the City at the beginning of the year and again at the end of the year. The scheme to provide B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis, as approved by the Minister of Health, commenced in June, 1950, and the total number vaccinated from June, 1950 to 31st December, 1951, was 43.

The total number of Lincoln patients diagnosed as suffering from Venereal Disease was 44 as compared with 41 in the previous year.

There were no cases of Diphtheria notified during the year as compared with 1 case 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 78.4% as compared with 71.6% at the end of the previous year.

The total number of vaccinations carried out during the year was 489 as compared with 381 last year.

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

There were 2 cases of Food Poisoning and both 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 1951 compared with those for the four previous years are given on page 25.

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.

	1951	1950
Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended during the year	2,292	2,255

Number of children attending for the first time during the year :—

(a) Under 1 year	808	679
(b) Between 1 and 5 years	85	82

Total number of attendances during the year :—

(a) Under 1 year	9,702	9,553
(b) Between 1 and 5 years	4,581	4,273

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>1951 Totals</i>	<i>1950 Totals</i>
Total number of women who attended during the year ..	453	9	462	402
Number of women who attended for the first time ..	403	9	412	347
Total number of attendances	1,212	10	1,222	970

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>1951</i>	<i>1950</i>
Total number of Lincoln women who attended during the year	72	58
Number of women who attended for the first time during the year	43	27
Total number of attendances of Lincoln women	100	82

Light Clinic.

	<i>1951</i>	<i>1950</i>
Total number of cases treated during the year	64	38
Number of cases treated for the first time during the year	59	28
Total number of attendances	648	389

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.

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 should be assessed on a financial basis and only those cases coming within a certain financial scale were to be automatically added to the waiting list. All other cases were to be considered on their merits by the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee and during 1951, 22 such applications were reported to the Committee. Of these, only five cases were added to the waiting list.

This system has assisted in keeping the waiting list within reasonable proportions and on 31st December, 1951, there were 9 children on the

waiting list (2 under 2 years and 7 aged 2—5 years). Mothers with children under 2 years of age were not encouraged to apply for nursery accommodation.

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 :—

	1951	1950
Born at home	31	25
Born in hospital or nursing home	51	36
	—	—
	82	61
	—	—

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 maintained with the Children's Officer regarding the general medical supervision of children coming within the purview of the Act.

Investigations as to the suitability of prospective homes for receiving children for reward or adoption, previously carried out by Health Visitors, are now undertaken by members of the staff of the Children's Officer. Some investigations were, however, undertaken by the Health Visitors during the year, details of which are as follows :—

	1951	1950
For proposed adoption	3	16
For boarding-out	3	10
Special reports	3	4
	—	—
	9	30
	—	—

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health paid 35 visits to the Children's Homes, the Residential Nursery and the homes of boarded-out children during the year, and carried out 140 medical examinations. In addition, he carried out 20 examinations of boarded-out children at the City Health Department and the Infant Welfare Centres.

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>
1951	368	63	431
1950	321	88	409
1949	304	114	418
1948	369	133	502
1947	447	107	554

During 1951, they paid 11,727 visits as compared with 11,449 during 1950.

Medical aid was summoned in 93 cases in 1951 and in 77 cases during the previous year.

Gas/air analgesia was administered by the Municipal District Midwives in 298 cases giving a percentage of 69.1 of total cases, as compared with 257 cases in 1950 (62.8%).

Pethedine was administered by the Municipal District Midwives in 275 cases during the year.

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 1951, 210 cases were investigated by the District Midwives and of these, 139 were recommended for admission to the Maternity Home on environmental and/or sociological grounds.

Arrangements were made during the year whereby notification from Maternity Homes of all discharges of mothers and babies before the 14th day are received by the Medical Officer of Health, in order that visits may be paid to the homes of patients by Health Visitors or District Midwives, whichever is appropriate.

The Local Health Authority is the local supervising authority for the purposes of the Midwives Act, 1951. 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>	<i>1951 Total</i>	<i>1950 Total</i>
Cases attended :—				
(a) By midwives employed in Institutions ..	215	722	937	886
(b) By domiciliary midwives in private practice ..	15	8	23	20
Totals	<u>230</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>960</u>	<u>906</u>

HEALTH VISITING

During the year the Health Visitors paid 3,138 visits in respect of children under the age of 1 year and 7,191 visits in respect of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. The comparable figures for 1950

were 2,728 and 6,029 respectively.

In addition, 361 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 10,690 as compared with 9,183 during 1950.

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	.. ..	118
No. of new cases dealt with :—		
(a) Surgical	.. ..	131
(b) Medical	.. ..	798
(c) Tuberculous	.. ..	18
		— 947
No. of cases removed from register as :—		
(a) Transferred to hospital, left the district, etc.	..	134
(b) Died	.. ..	214
(c) Treatment completed	.. ..	611
		— 959
No. of cases on register on 31st December	..	106

The total number of cases attended during the year was 1,065 and the total number of visits paid was 21,423. The comparable figures for 1950 were 945 and 20,624 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>1951 Total</i>	<i>1950 Total</i>
By Local Health Authority's						
Staff at clinics :—						
Vaccinations ..	131	20	—	3	154	129
Re-Vaccinations ..	—	—	1	29	30	9
By General Practitioners :—						
Vaccinations ..	173	18	16	35	242	180
Re-Vaccinations ..	—	1	8	54	63	63
Totals	304	39	25	121	489	381

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>1951 Total</i>	<i>1950 Total</i>
By Local Health Authority's Staff	518	300	818	367
By General Practitioners	235	7	242	156
Totals	753	307	1060	523

<i>Re-inforcing Doses</i>				
			<i>1951</i>	<i>1950</i>
By Local Health Authority's Staff	..	..	2524	766
By General Practitioners			43	18
Totals .. ..	..	..	2,567	784

At the end of the year 78.4% of the child population below 15 years of age had been immunised against Diphtheria, as compared with 71.6% at the end of 1950.

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.

The City Council, with the approval of the Minister of Health, decided to equip the vehicles of the Ambulance Service with radio control facilities. The installation had not, however, been completed by the end of the year.

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

	<i>Lincoln</i>	<i>Lindsey</i>	<i>Kesteven</i>	<i>Total</i> 1951	<i>Total</i> 1950
No. of Journeys	9,067	1,831	3,117	14,015	14,227
No. of Patients	12,347	2,345	4,979	19,671	17,701
Mileage ..	77,491	40,588	73,303	191,383	185,028

Included in the Lincoln journeys were 488 for the transport of gas/air analgesia and 7 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	..	624
Hospital Admissions	.. ..	1,178
Out-Patient Attendances	.. ..	8,549
Inter-Hospital Transfers	.. ..	564
Hospital Discharges	.. ..	885
Infectious Disease Cases	.. ..	93
Maternity Cases	.. ..	454
Total ..		<u>12,347</u>

In 11 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, 1951, the total number of vehicles on the strength of the Ambulance Service was 6 Ambulances and 4 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 2,980 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 1950, the number of such visits paid was

4,707. The Visitors also continued to attend the clinics now administered by the Central Lincolnshire Chest Unit and during the year they attended 127 sessions.

During the year, 207 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.

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, 1951	12
Recommended for rehousing during the year	9
Rehoused during the year	12
Removed from the priority list	—
Awaiting rehousing on 31st December, 1951	9

Suitable cases under supervision at home are loaned open-air shelters. During the year under review, however, no case requiring this form of assistance came to the notice of the Department.

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 1951. Under this scheme materials for rug-making, knitting, embroidery, etc., were supplied at specially reduced charges. At the end of the year, 9 patients were undertaking rug-making and 17 were occupied in embroidery and knitting.

In June, 1950, a scheme was put into operation for the provision of B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 72/49.

Under this scheme, duly approved by the Minister of Health, the vaccination is carried out by the Chief Medical Officer of the Central

Lincolnshire Chest Unit on behalf of the Local Health Authority. The present aim of the scheme is limited to the vaccination of every "Mantoux negative" child contact of known tuberculous patients.

The total number vaccinated under these arrangements from June, 1950 to 31st December, 1951, was 43.

As mentioned in my report for last year, a Mass Radiography Unit commenced to operate in the City on 6th November, 1950, by arrangement with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. The Unit continued its survey until 15th February, 1951, and a brief report upon the work undertaken during the whole period is as follows:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total attendances	7,685	3,691	11,376
Found suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis	6	6	12

It should be noted that the above figures include a certain number who reside in neighbouring villages, but who are employed in the City. Of the 12 persons found to be suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 females were resident outside the City.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the City again towards the end of 1951, and commenced to operate on 27th November. The survey was still proceeding at the end of the year and a report on similar lines to the above will be included in my report for 1952.

Ministry of Health Circular 64/50, received in July, 1950, contains recommendations with the 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 exist 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	122
No. certified during year	11
No. transferred from other areas	7
No. died	10
No. transferred to other areas	2
No. de-certified	—
No. remaining on Register on 31st December	128

OBSERVATION CASES.

No. under observation on 1st January ..	16
No. of new cases who came under observation during year	8
No. removed from observation	1
No. under observation on 31st December	23

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 undertakes 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.

Provision of Nursing Equipment and Apparatus.

A scheme exists under which the Lincoln division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade operates on behalf of the Local Health Authority a medical comforts depot from which nursing equipment and apparatus is loaned or provided for the use of patients being confined or nursed at home.

This scheme was put into operation on 1st April, 1950, and was more fully described in my report for that year.

During the year 165 patients were assisted and 214 articles of equipment were issued. Particulars of the equipment issued are as follows :—

Air Rings	52
Bed Pans	47
Urinals	13
Commodes	3
Bed Rests	16
Cradles	3
Waterproof Sheets ..	30
Air Beds	2
Dunlopillo Cushions	1
Feeding Cups	8
Wheel Chairs	26
Crutches, pairs	11
Walking Sticks	2

Total	214
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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 1951 were "Health of the Mother and Child," "Healthy Childhood," "Venereal Diseases," "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," "Breastfeeding," "Work of the Health Visitor," and "Accidents in the Home."

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

By arrangement with the Central Council for Health Education, a two-day course was held in April at the Adult Education Centre, Lincoln, on the "Principles, Methods and Media of Health Education," for medical officers and nursing staffs. On the same occasion, arrangements were made through the Education Department for a one-day course to be held on "Health Education in the School," for head teachers, and through the Children's Department for a one-day course on "Looking After Children," for staffs of the Children's Homes, Day Nursery, etc."

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 1951, 209 cases were provided with a Home Help. The various types of cases assisted were as follows:—

	1951	1950
Maternity	50	42
Sickness	52	74
Tuberculous	4	8
Aged and Infirm ..	103	78
Totals	209	202

Efforts were continued during the year to recruit additional suitable women for the Service and at the end of the year 17 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

The services of four Dental Practitioners were available, up to the end of August, for five sessions each week for work in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare and the School Health Service.

The number of sessions was increased to eleven each week from the beginning of September.

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	139	139	139	139
Children under five	474	474	474	474

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided :—

	<i>Extrac- tions</i>	<i>Anaesthetics</i>		<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate treat- ment</i>	<i>Dress- ings</i>	<i>Radio- graphs</i>	<i>Dentures Provided</i>	
		<i>Local</i>	<i>General</i>						<i>Com- plete</i>	<i>Par- tial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	112	14	18	28	16	3	16	1	9	1
Children under five	259	8	108	64	19	411	37	—	—	—

The general arrangements in connection with the dental work were the same as described in my report for 1949.

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 1951 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.

With a view to considering methods of co-operation between the Mental Hospitals and the Local Health Authority, a conference was held at the Bracebridge Heath Hospital. As a result of the conference arrangements were made, during the year, for visits to be paid to the homes of Lincoln patients attending the Hospitals Psychiatric Clinic, held at the County Hospital, Lincoln, and for reports to be submitted to the Psychiatrist in attendance. The Mental Health Workers also attended the Clinic when Lincoln patients were examined.

Arrangements were also made for notification to be forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health of patients discharged and recommended for visiting under the Local Health Authority's After-Care arrangements.

Psychiatric Cases.

In January, 1949, 4 ex-Service patients under the supervision of the Mental Health Association were transferred to the care of the Local Health Authority.

In August, 1949, one further case was referred to the Local Health Authority by the St. Ebbas and Sutton Hospital Group.

All 5 cases have been kept under supervision during the year.

Under Ministry of Health Circular 81/50, arrangements have been made for the notification to the Local Health Authority of any soldiers discharged from the Army on psychiatric grounds and who may require after-care. No cases have so far been referred to this Authority.

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, and the Senior Mental Health Worker attended a weekend conference at Sheffield during 1951.

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.

The following shows the work carried out by the Mental Health Workers during the year:—

No. of visits made by the Mental Health Workers in connection with patients attending the Psychiatric Clinic ..	212
No. of visits made to ex-patients of Mental Hospitals ..	32
No. of visits made to ex-Service Hospital Psychiatric cases ..	20
No. of visits made to ex-patients of Mental Deficiency Institutions	45

Total visits made by Mental Health Workers	309
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UNDER LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890—1930.

No. of cases admitted to Mental Hospitals	49
No. of cases investigated and found "not subject to be dealt with"	18
No. of visits made by Authorised Officers	85

UNDER MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913—1938.

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on 31st December, 1951.

	<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 ..	10	3	13
Aged 16 years and over ..	37	37	74
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)—			
Under 16 years of age ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over ..	7	—	7
(c) In "places of safety"	—	—	—
(d) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)—			
Under 16 years of age ..	8	4	12
Aged 16 years and over ..	24	14	38
(e) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings ..	—	—	—
TOTAL ascertained cases found to be "subject to be dealt with"	86	58	144

No. of cases included in (b) to (e) above in urgent need of institutional care, Male (3), Female (1) Total (4). Not in urgent need of institutional care, Male (36), Female (17). Total (53).

	<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 ..	23	28	51
TOTAL number of mental defectives			
1 plus 2	110	86	196

Particulars of cases reported during the year 1951.

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)	—	—	—
ii. Under Section 57 (5)			
On leaving special schools ..	5	—	5
On leaving ordinary schools ..	—	—	—
(b) Other ascertained defectives reported during 1951 and found to be "subject to be dealt with"	1	2	3
Total ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year	6	2	8
(c) Other reported cases ascertained during 1951 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with"	—	—	—
Total number of cases reported during the year	6	2	8
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
ii. Placed under Guardianship ..	—	—	—
iii. Taken to "places of safety" ..	—	—	—
iv. Placed under Statutory Supervision	6	1	7
v. Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—
vi. Action not yet taken ..	—	—	—
Total ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with"	6	3	9

	<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, 1951, who have ceased to be under any of these forms of care during 1951—

(a) Ceased to be under care	2	3	5
(b) Died, removed from the area, or lost sight of	6	3	9
Total	8	6	14

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

(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1951:—		
(i) After marriage .. .. .	..	Nil
(ii) While unmarried .. .. .	..	Nil
(b) Number who have married during 1951:—	Males ..	Nil
	Females ..	1

Number of domiciliary visits made by Mental Health Workers during 1951 379

Number of cases examined by Public Health Medical Staff—

(a) For certification	6
(b) For re-examination or special report	8

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	6	3	9
Aged 16 years and over	10	8	18
(b) At home	1	4	5
Total	17	15	32

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 :—

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
19	21	2	1	—

There were no deaths in the year.

Scarlet Fever.

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

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
48	96	51	93	22

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 :—

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
5	5	7	19	5

There were no deaths in the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

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

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
21	11	15	6	12

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

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

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
4	1	2	—	1

Chickenpox.

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

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
87	686	320	116	312

There were no deaths in the year.

Measles.

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

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
489	933	47	1380	55

There were no deaths in the year.

Whooping Cough.

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

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
167	319	86	278	32

There were no deaths in the year.

Typhoid Fever.

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

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
—	—	—	—	—

There were no deaths in the year.

Para-Typhoid Fever.

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

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
1	1	—	—	3

All the 3 cases notified during the year appeared to have been infected outside the City. There were no deaths.

Dysentery.

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

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
2	2	2	39	37

There were no deaths in the year.

Pneumonia.

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

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
45	63	54	35	45

The deaths attributed to this cause numbered 28 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 :—

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
13	3	9	19	5

Of the 5 cases notified in 1951, 4 were paralytic and 1 non-paralytic.

There were 3 deaths, one of which was a patient who contracted the disease in 1950.

Acute Encephalitis.

Acute Encephalitis, as such, became notifiable on 1st January, 1950.

No notification was received during the year.

There were no deaths.

Malaria.

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

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
—	—	1	1	—

There were no deaths in the year.

Smallpox.

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

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
—	—	—	—	—

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 1951.

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:—

1947	..	..	..	..	1.5%
1948	..	..	..	..	2.1%
1949	..	..	..	..	0.76%
1950	..	..	..	..	0.83%
1951	..	..	..	..	0.39%

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 1951 one case (male) was notified in the City and attended the Joint Heart and Rheumatism Clinic held monthly at 30, Lindum Road, Lincoln.

The clinical classification is as follows:—

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

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications received during the year was 62 (57 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary) as compared with 59 (53 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary) in the previous year.

The number of primary notifications received during the last five

years was :—

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Pulmonary	106	71	68	53	57
Non-Pulmonary ..	13	14	16	6	5
	—	—	—	—	—
	119	85	84	59	62
	—	—	—	—	—

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

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Pulmonary	45	30	35	31	22
Non-Pulmonary ..	5	5	4	3	1
	—	—	—	—	—
	50	35	39	34	23
	—	—	—	—	—

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 1951, 143 Lincoln patients attended for the first time. Of these 44 proved to be suffering from Venereal Diseases and 99 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>
1947	33	—	57	90
1948	27	—	19	46
1949	28	—	29	57
1950	17	—	24	41
1951	18	—	26	44

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 :—

	1951	1950
(a) By the Local Authority	311	328
(b) By private enterprise	56	36
Total	<u>367</u>	<u>364</u>

FOOD POISONING

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year.

Two cases were notified, however, and both were confirmed as food poisoning. The cases occurred in a man and his wife and the infecting organism in both cases was *Salmonella typhi-murium*. It was not possible to obtain any suspected food for examination.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

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

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Population (mid-year estimates)	65,770	67,870	68,810	69,900	69,050
Net Live Births	1,345	1,247	1,077	1,012	1,048
Still Births	44	37	31	22	30
Net Deaths	851	755	829	844	842
Marriages Solemnised	707	725	634	702	620
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population.. .. .	20.45	18.37	15.65	14.62	15.18
Legitimate	18.85	16.97	14.55	13.61	14.24
Illegitimate	1.60	1.40	1.10	1.01	0.94
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population.. .. .	0.67	0.55	0.45	0.32	0.43
Legitimate	0.58	0.52	0.42	0.26	0.39
Illegitimate	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.04
Death Rate per 1,000 population.. .. .	12.94	11.12	11.56	11.59	11.58
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 total (live and still) births	1.44	1.56	1.80	0.97	0.93
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	33	28	33	31.6	25.8
Tuberculosis Mortality Rate, per 1,000 population	0.76	0.52	0.57	0.49	0.33
Cancer Mortality, per 1,000 population	1.85	1.59	1.73	1.91	2.16

COMPARISON OF VITAL STATISTICS WITH RATES FOR THE COUNTRY GENERALLY

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including 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	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	15.18
Still Births	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.43
<i>Death rate per 1,000 population—</i>					
All causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	11.58
Enteric Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.14
<i>Rate per 1,000 live births—</i>					
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.95
Deaths (all causes) .. under 1 year ..	29.6	33.9	27.6	26.4	25.8

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 1950.
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.
Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.
(came into operation 1st November, 1951).

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

DWELLINGHOUSES.

					Re- Inspections	Inspections
Re Notifiable Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	121	286
Re Contacts .. ..	..	..	..	..	213	1
Re Other Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Re Complaints .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,931	4,126
Re Housing Act, 1936—Inspections ..	..	..	..	..	12	—

	Inspections	Re Inspections
Re Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding provisions	9	—
Dirty	19	43
Verminous	40	16
Water supply	264	42
DRAINS		
Inspected	499	162
Tested { Colour	48	5
{ Grenade	7	—
{ Smoke	82	—
{ Water	41	—
OTHER PREMISES.		
Canal Boats	20	—
Common Lodging Houses	30	—
Factories	42	—
Interviews	694	—
Moveable dwellings	77	2
Offensive trades	28	15
Plots of waste land	33	16
Schools	6	—
Marine Stores	2	2
Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies, etc.	102	55
Squatters	28	—
Swimming Baths	48	—
Re Swine, Fowls and other animals	14	4
Theatres and Cinemas	44	—
Unclassified Visits	720	—
INFORMAL AND STATUTORY NOTICES		
Statutory Notices outstanding December 31st, 1950		74
" " served		108
" " complied with		145
" " outstanding December 31st, 1951		37
Informal Notices served		847
" " complied with		988
" " outstanding December 31st, 1951		559
No. of complaints received and recorded at the Health Department		768

Housing.

INSPECTIONS OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1,828
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 4,733
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. 12

(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	12
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	743

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	832
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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	61
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	70
(b) By local authority in default of owners	21

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	184
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	101
(b) By local authority in default of owners	69

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

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(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
" " " " disinested	4
No. of other houses found to be infested	22
" " " " disinested	22

All the houses were successfully disinested, 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	2
No. of Houses	2
No. of rooms used for sleeping	13
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	53

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.

In the case of Boutham Open-air Bath, difficulties were experienced in maintaining adequate free chlorine readings throughout the bath water and this matter was discussed with the City Engineer and Surveyor with a view to appropriate action being taken.

Canal Boats.

Number of boats on the register	50
„ „ inspections made	20
„ „ men on board	40
„ „ 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

In the case of one canal boat the master was unable to produce a certificate of registration identifying the canal boat and the matter was referred to the appropriate registration authority.

Shops Act, 1950.

Two 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.

A certificate of exemption in respect of an exhibition proposed to be held during the winter months was refused on the grounds that the retail trade or business to be carried on was not subsidiary or ancillary only to the main purpose of the exhibition.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri-cultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	
I. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District ..	94	20,319	20	2,045	22,478
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during the year as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise	(a) 30	180	2	129	341
	(b) 2	124	—	42	168
III. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats	Major : 12	3	2	11	28
	Minor : 11	93	—	58	162
IV. Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice	1	24	—	34	59
V. Number of infested properties (under III and IV) treated by the Local Authority ..	24	120	2	103	249
VI. Number of notices served under Sec. 4 :—					
(1) Treatment ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VII Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Sec. 4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VIII Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IX. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	Two				
Number of rat bodies recovered as the result of poisoning					2,693
Number of rats estimated to be poisoned, the estimate being based on the weight of poisoned bait taken					6,426
Number of mice caught by traps					586

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	49	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	294	40	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	—	—	—
Total	344	42	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. by In-spector	H.M. In-spector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ..	2	—	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Insufficient ..	1	—	—	1	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	5	4	—	5	—
Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	8	4	—	8	—

Part VIII of the Act—(Sections 110 and 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 Feedings Stuffs Act, 1926.

During the year six informal samples of fertiliser and six samples of feeding stuffs were submitted to the agricultural analyst. One sample of feeding stuff showed a deficiency of oil and excess of phosphoric acid, but in the opinion of the analyst this was not to the prejudice of the purchaser. All the other samples were satisfactory.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

The requirements of Marking Orders made under the above Act in respect of Agricultural, Horticultural and Fishery produce were suspended during the war by the Ministry of Food under emergency powers. During the year it was decided by the Ministry not to continue the suspensions further and appropriate steps were taken by notice in the local press and otherwise to inform all merchants, shopkeepers and traders.

Public Health Act, 1936—.*Legal Proceedings.*

Proceedings were taken in respect of eight offences under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Seven cases were for delivering articles in exchange for rags to

persons under 14 years of age. Fines of £5 were imposed in each of six cases and £2 in one case, a total of £32.

In one case action was taken for failure to comply with a notice to abate a nuisance. The case was adjourned sine die on certain conditions and the nuisance was subsequently abated.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938 TO 1950

Milk Supply

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

No. of milk distributors on the Register 85

No. of Dairies on the Register 9

No milk distributor in the City is selling loose milk and only one 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" 35

No. of dealers licences to use the designation "Sterilised" 52

334 samples of designated milk were submitted for examination and of these 10 samples failed to pass the tests prescribed by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

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. Failed		Unsatisfactory Samples	
		Meth. Blue Test	Phosphatase	Meth. Blue Test	Phosphatase	Turbidity		No.	Percentage
Pasteurised ..	188	186	186	2	2	—	—	4	2.12
Pasteurised ..	97	89	97	4	—	—	—	4	4.12
(School) ..									
Sterilised ..	11	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Totals ..	296	275	283	6	2	11	—	8	2.70

In four instances the overnight atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65°F. and in such cases the Methylene Blue test was not applicable.

Raw Milk.

Designation	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Passed	Blue Failed	Unsatisfactory Samples	
				Number	Percentage
Tuberculin Tested ..	38	36	2	2	5.26
(Farm Bottled).					

The percentages of unsatisfactory samples both for heat treated and raw milks are less than for the year 1950.

Examination for Tubercle Bacilli.

The following 166 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination with negative results :—

104	Pasteurised.
53	Pasteurised (School).
6	Tuberculin Tested
3	Ungraded.

166

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

*Food Samples. **

285 samples of food were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst who certified 255 samples genuine and 30 samples adulterated. The number of samples submitted per 1000 population was 4.10.

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	63	90	132	21	153
Ice Cream	—	15	13	2	15
Sourcrout	—	1	—	1	1
Pears	—	1	1	—	1
Dressed Crab	—	1	1	—	1
Dried Mixed Vegetables	—	1	1	—	1
Salad Cream	—	3	3	—	3
Tomato Sauce	—	1	1	—	1
Strawberry Jam	—	2	2	—	2
Table Jelly	—	5	3	2	5
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	4	4	—	4
Sage and Onion Stuffing ..	—	1	1	—	1
Sponge Mixture	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Ginger	—	1	1	—	1
Meat Paste	—	3	3	—	3
Self Raising Flour	—	5	5	—	5
Cake Mixture	—	1	1	—	1
Golden Raising Powder ..	1	2	2	1	3
Lemonade Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Horseradish Relish	—	1	1	—	1
Pork Sausage	2	—	1	1	2
Beef Sausage Meat	1	—	1	—	1
Beef Sausage	3	—	3	—	3
Jelly Crystals	—	2	2	—	2
Marsh Mallows	—	1	1	—	1
Malt Vinegar	—	3	3	—	3
Potted Meat Paste	—	2	2	—	2
Ground Rice	—	1	1	—	1
Pastries	—	5	5	—	5
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—	1

<i>Nature of Sample.</i>			<i>Adul-</i>		<i>terated</i>		<i>Total</i>
			<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Genuine</i>		
Malt Choco	—	1	1	—	1		1
Violet Petals	—	1	1	—	1		1
Tea	—	3	3	—	3		3
Table Creams	—	1	1	—	1		1
Baking Powder	1	3	2	2	4		4
Corn flour	—	2	2	—	2		2
Honey	—	1	1	—	1		1
Soup	—	1	1	—	1		1
Fruitlets	—	1	1	—	1		1
Marmalade	—	2	2	—	2		2
Meat and Veg. Broth	—	1	1	—	1		1
Grape Fruit Squash	—	1	1	—	1		1
Drinking Chocolate	—	1	1	—	1		1
Mint Sauce	—	1	1	—	1		1
Mayonnaise	—	1	1	—	1		1
Dry Mincemeat	—	1	1	—	1		1
Chocolate Liqueur Tots	1	—	1	—	1		1
Sweet Pickle	—	1	1	—	1		1
Mincemeat	—	2	2	—	2		2
Coffee	—	1	1	—	1		1
Blanc Mange Powder	—	2	2	—	2		2
Custard Powder	—	2	2	—	2		2
Ground Almonds	—	1	1	—	1		1
Soup Powder	—	1	1	—	1		1
Fish Paste	—	1	1	—	1		1
Blackberry Jelly	—	1	1	—	1		1
Sweetened Sponge Mixture	—	1	1	—	1		1
Tomato Ketchup	—	2	2	—	2		2
Glucose	—	1	1	—	1		1
Juice of Lemons	—	1	1	—	1		1
Beef Suet	—	1	1	—	1		1
Pure Pepper	—	1	1	—	1		1
Cheese Spread	—	1	1	—	1		1
Veal and Ham Paste	—	1	1	—	1		1
Pudding Mixture	—	1	1	—	1		1
Semolina	—	1	1	—	1		1
Cocoa	—	1	1	—	1		1
Chocolate Swiss Roll	—	1	1	—	1		1
Horseradish Sauce	—	1	1	—	1		1
Tea-time Tablets	—	1	1	—	1		1
Pudding Powder	—	1	1	—	1		1
Bubbly Gum	—	1	1	—	1		1
Sweetened Cake Flour	—	1	1	—	1		1
Ground Nutmeg	—	1	1	—	1		1
Salami Sausage	—	1	1	—	1		1
Ice-cream	—	1	1	—	1		1
Ham and Beef Paste	—	1	1	—	1		1
Orange Wine (Flavoured)	—	1	1	—	1		1
Crab Paste	—	1	1	—	1		1
Totals	72	213	255	30	285		

Adulterated Samples

(a) Administrative Action Taken.

Of the 30 samples adulterated, 11 were taken informally and 19 formally.

(b) Legal Proceedings.

1. Milk. Producer sold milk containing 3.5%, 3.8%, 5.4%, 6.0%, 6.9% and 13.8% of added water.
Fined £1. 10s. 0d. in each case plus costs of £7 1s. 0d., a total of £16. 1s. 0d.
2. Milk. Producer sold milk containing 12.7% of added water.
Fined £2 0s. 0d. plus costs of £3 15s. 6d., a total of £5 15s. 6d.
3. Milk. Producer sold milk containing 21.4%, 45.7% and 51.5% of added water.
Fined £3 0s. 0d. in each case plus costs of £5 10s. 0d. a total of £14 10s. 0d.
4. Milk. Producer sold milk containing 20%, 30% and 50.2% of added water.
Fined £5 0s. 0d., £10 0s. 0d. and £10 0s. 0d. plus costs of £5 4s. 0d. a total of £30 4s. 0d.
5. Sausage. Shopkeeper sold Pork Sausage deficient in meat to the extent of 14.4%.
Fined £3 3s. 0d. plus costs of £1 1s. 0d., a total of £4 4s. 0d.

(c) Informal Action.

1. Sourcrot. Sample was decomposing and contained a considerable volume of carbon dioxide but no hydrogen. 43 x 14 oz. tins surrendered as unfit for human consumption and destroyed.
2. Golden Raising Powder. Sample deficient in available carbon dioxide to the extent of 9.6%. A formal sample proved genuine. Arrangements were made with the vendor for the disposal of old stock otherwise than for human consumption.
3. Baking Powder. Deficient in available carbon dioxide to the extent of 31.7%. Letters of warning were sent to the vendor and wholesalers. A letter was also sent to the manufacturers suggesting that the date of production be stamped on the outer cover.
4. Milk. Contained at least 3.5% of added water. This was a sample of Tuberculin Tested farm bottled milk. It appeared from investigation that extraneous water could get into the milk from condensation water in the long length of pipes from the milking machines to the balancing tanks, all pipes being steam sterilized after washing. A letter of warning was sent to the producer.
5. Milk. In the case of 3 formal samples no action was necessary.

Offences other than those indicated by Sampling.

1. Sold sliced bacon intended for but unfit for human consumption. (Contaminated by mouse droppings).
Fined £5 0s. 0d.
2. Allowed filth to accumulate in a room in which food intended

for human consumption was deposited for the purpose of sale. (Accumulation of mouse droppings).

Fined £5 0s. 0d.

3. Had in their possession for the purpose of sale, flour intended for, but unfit for human consumption. (Infested with the larvae of the flour moth *Ephestia Kuhnella*). Fined £30 0s. 0d.
4. Failed to take all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to protect food intended for sale for human consumption from dust, dirt, rodents, flies and insects. (Byelaws for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, etc.). Fined £5 0s. 0d.
5. Failed to clean or cause to be cleaned as often as may be reasonably necessary to prevent risk of contamination of food intended for sale for use as food for human consumption, all fittings, apparatus and surfaces with which the food is in or is liable to come into contact. (Byelaws for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, etc.). Fined £5 0s. 0d.
6. Sold a mince pie containing a piece of glass. The mince-meat was imported and other extraneous objects had been found in a barrel of mincemeat from the same source. A letter was sent to the Ministry of Food suggesting that increased efforts be made to ensure that imported foodstuffs are free from foreign objects.
7. Sold a loaf of bread containing a black brown streak, which the public analyst reported was due to the presence of lubricating oil. The chief sanitary inspector was directed to interview the vendors with a view to preventing a recurrence.
8. Sold a loaf of bread containing an oily substance which the public analyst reported was lubricating oil. A letter of warning was sent to the vendors.

Byelaws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The model byelaws of the Ministry of Food were adopted by the Council on the 17th February, 1950, confirmed by the Minister of Food on the 19th May, 1950 and came into operation as from the 26th June, 1950.

Copies of the byelaws were distributed free of charge to all food premises in the City.

During the year 1951 legal action was taken in connection with two offences under the byelaws and particulars of these are given above under the heading "Offences other than those indicated by sampling."

Ice Cream.

No. of Premises registered for manufacture	..	..	15
No. of Premises registered for sale	..	..	189
No. of Premises registered for storage	..	..	1

Of the 15 premises registered for manufacture, only 5 were in use at the end of the year.

75 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.

<i>Provisional Grade</i>	<i>Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue.</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Per-centage</i>
1	4½ hours or more	39	52%
2	2½ to 4 hours.	19	25.3%
3	½ to 2 hours.	9	12.0%
4	0	8	10.6%
		75	100.0%

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. The percentage of samples in grades 3 and 4 was less than for the year 1950. In each case 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 37,081.

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

	<i>Cattle excl. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	5,448	1,822	2,417	13,117	14,277
Number inspected	5,448	1,822	2,417	13,117	14,277
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	23	21	50	40	62
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,659	698	20	250	1,832
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	30.87	39.46	2.89	2.21	13.26

Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcasses condemned	13	51	11	—	18
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	766	756	4	—	801
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	14.29	44.29	0.62	—	5.73

The incidence of tuberculosis in cows shows an increase of 3.89% over the 1950 figures and although fewer cows were killed more whole carcasses were condemned. The incidence of tuberculosis in other beast, calves and pigs showed a decrease during the year.

During 1951 the veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries sent to the public abattoir for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, two cows as against one in 1950 and 14 in 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. For the past two years this information has been extended to include all bovine animals.

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, Actinomycosis, Fatty degeneration, Abscesses, Emaciation, Dropsy, Joint ill, Swine Erysipelas, Swine Fever, Johne's disease, Distomatosis, Angiomatosis, Cirrhosis, *Cysticercus bovis* and Gastro-enteritis.

Cysticercus Bovis.

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

Cysts were found in 206 animals. The following table shows the incidence of infection of all bovines to be 2.83%. The figure for 1950 was 1.68%.

<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>		
1822	5448	29 (1.59%)	177 (3.24%)	Nil.	2.83

The cysts were located as follows :—

Head	200
Heart	9

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

In those cases where the address of the farm was known notification was sent at once 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 *Taenia 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 40 animals.

17 were home bred.

10 were probably home bred.

13 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.	420	587
Hughes' Slaughterhouse, Skellingthorpe Ferry.		

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	1	5	2
Offal		3	7
	1	9	1

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

Bakehouses	30
Dairies	203
Food Inspections other than meat	14,222
Food premises (Section 13)	398
Markets	164
Shops, English and Foreign Meat	64
„ Fish	15
„ Fried fish and chip	29
„ Fruit and vegetable	21
„ General provisions	274
„ Horseflesh	144
„ Ice Cream—Shops	28
„ Manufacturers	28
„ Dealers	59
„ Others	24
Milk distributors	95
Slaughterhouses	1,078
Warehouses	15
Food poisoning investigations	3
Food for bacteriological examination	6
Faeces for bacteriological examination	3
Water for bacteriological examination	9
Water for chemical analysis	1

Foods Condemned.

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

	Tons	Cwts	Sts.	Lbs.
Meat	55	1	1	4½
Offals	40	—	7	12
Fish	—	5	2	5½
Fruit, Vegetables and other food	9	14	—	12¾
	<hr/> 105	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 6¾

The amount of foodstuffs condemned shows an increase of 3 tons on the previous year and 20 tons on the year 1949.

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