

[Report 1952] / Medical Officer of Health, Lincoln City.

Contributors

Lincoln (England). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1952

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/nvt9apx8>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

Library.

City and County Borough of Lincoln



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

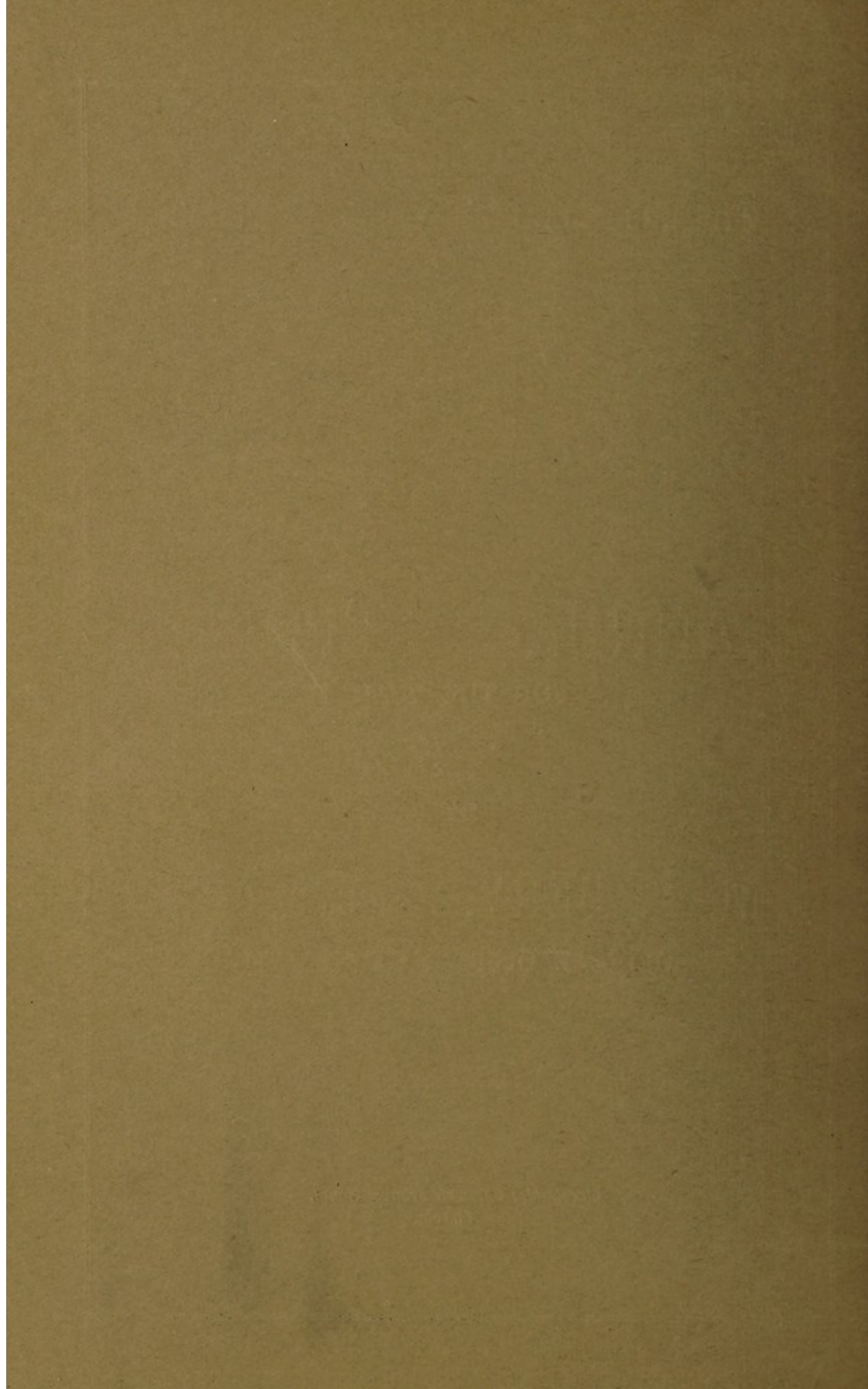
1 9 5 2

BY

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*Lincolnshire Chronicle Printing House,
Lincoln.*



City and County Borough of Lincoln



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 5 2

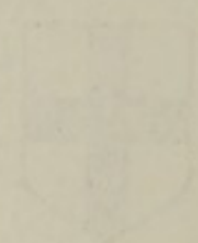
BY

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*Lincolnshire Chronicle Printing House,
Lincoln.*

City and County Council of London



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1922

M. E. HERY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

—

London: Printed and Published by the
City of London Council, 1922.

City Health Department,
Beaumont Fee,
Lincoln.

June, 1953.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the City during 1952.

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

The Report is in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 2/53 and also Circular 29/52. The Report includes an account of the local health services provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act and also contains a general review of their working as part of the wider National Health Service and particulars of the nature and results of steps taken locally to link them with other parts of the National Health Service.

The review of the services provided by the Local Health Authority includes the 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, Dental Treatment, Mental Health and Health Centres. The Report also includes sections on Food Poisoning, Water, Meat and Other Foods, matters coming under Parts I and VIII of the Factories Act and deals 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 1952 as in the previous year, and also that in January, 1952 a whole-time Dental Officer was appointed. At the end of the year there was, in addition, one part-time Dentist available for 5 sessions per week. The clinics were of great assistance in looking after the health of the citizens.

The number of Tuberculosis notifications was 66 as compared with 62 in the previous year and the deaths numbered 19 as compared with 23 during last year. The Mass Radiography Unit was available in the City at the beginning 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 during 1952 was 40.

The total number of Lincoln patients diagnosed as suffering from Venereal Disease was 36 as compared with 44 in the previous year.

For the second year in succession, no case of Diphtheria was notified. The percentage of children under 15 years of age who by the end of the year had been immunised against Diphtheria was 78.5% as compared with 78.4% at the end of the previous year.

The total number of vaccinations carried out during the year was 547 as compared with 489 last year.

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

There were 5 notified cases of food poisoning and 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 1952, compared with those for the four previous years, are given on page 34.

The co-ordination and co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service is now generally satisfactory. I feel, however, that in the case of the Tuberculosis, Infectious Disease and Maternity Services effective action is not so easy as in the past, owing to the fact that these services are now under the control of three separate bodies.

I have no special suggestions to make for improving the arrangements in this area, but feel that Local Health Authorities in their areas should be more actively concerned with the hospital, specialist and other services under the National Health Service Act. Also, that efforts should be continued centrally to link the three separate sections of the Health Service into one.

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.

GENERAL

(a) Administration

Under the provisions of Part II of the Fourth Schedule of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Health Authority has formed a Health Committee to which matters relating to the discharge of the functions of the Local Health Authority are referred.

The Health Committee consists of the following :—

Members of the Council	10
--------------------------------	----

Co-opted members representing :—

Lincoln and District Nursing Association	1
Lincoln Local Dental Committee	1
Lincoln No. 1 Hospital Management Committee	1
Lincoln Local Medical Committee	1
Lincoln Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society	1
Royal College of Nursing	1

Sub-Committees have been appointed by the Health Committee and their constitution is as follows :—

Accounts Sub-Committee	3 members of the Council
Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee	8 members of the Council and 3 co-opted members
Mental Health Services Sub-Committee	8 members of the Council and 3 co-opted members
Necessitous Cases Sub-Committee	4 members of the Council

Note.—The 3 co-opted members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee and the 3 co-opted members of the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee are women additional to the co-opted members already on the Health Committee.

The Medical Officer of Health, who is also the School Medical Officer, is responsible for the administration of all the services of the Local Health Authority. He is assisted by a Deputy Medical Officer of Health, who also acts as the Assistant Medical Officer for the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, and an Assistant School Medical Officer, who is also available for other duties in connection with the Health Services.

There is a whole-time Dental Officer, appointed jointly by the Local Health and Education Authorities, and a part-time Dentist who also assists with this work.

A Nursing Superintendent is in charge of the health visiting, district midwifery and district nursing services.

A Matron is in charge of the work at the Day Nursery.

An Ambulance Station Officer, with the assistance of a Deputy Ambulance Station Officer, is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Ambulance Service.

The Home Help Service, under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health, is organised by the Women's Voluntary Service and is known as the City of Lincoln and Women's Voluntary Service Home Help Service.

The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the control of the Mental Health Service and there are two Mental Health Workers, who are also Authorised Officers.

A Supervisor is in charge of the Occupation Centre.

A Lay Administrative Assistant is responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for the lay administrative work of the Department.

The closest co-operation exists between all the officers mentioned. In addition, the services of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff are readily available in looking after the health of the public.

(b) Co-ordination and co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service

A Local Liaison Committee has been formed, the constitution of which is as follows :—

Executive Council	Chairman, Clerk and one lay member of the Executive Council.
Local Health Authority ..	Chairman and one lay member of the Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health.
Hospital Management Committee	Chairman, Secretary and one lay member of No. 1 Hospital Management Committee.
Local Medical Committee ..	Two members.
Local Dental Committee ..	One member of each of these Committees but only to attend meetings at which matters of interest to the profession concerned are likely to be discussed.
Local Ophthalmic Committee	
Pharmaceutical Committee ..	

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the following :—

- (a) Regional Liaison Committee, comprising Medical Officers of Health of the Region, medical staff of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and medical officers of the Ministry of Health.
- (b) South Lincolnshire Medical Co-ordinating Committee—this Committee was formed by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and comprises three Medical Officers of Health in the area, five members representing Hospital Management Committees in the area and six members representing Local Medical Committees of Executive Councils in the area.
The functions of these Committees are purely advisory in character, the constituent members taking such steps as they think fit to bring relevant matters to the notice of the bodies they represent.
- (c) The Medical Officer of Health is also a member of the Obstetric Committee which consists of local general practitioners, a consultant obstetrician and the Medical Officer of Health. This Committee deals with the approval of general practitioners as General Practitioner Obstetricians.

Co-operation is maintained with the local hospitals. A large number of cases are referred to the Specialists both through the School Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Services. Full and detailed reports are received on all cases so referred and copies of the reports are also sent by the Specialists to the patients' own doctors, thus maintaining liaison with the general practitioners concerned.

The Local Hospitals are also sending lists of school children and children under school-age discharged from hospital with a view to follow-up arrangements being carried out. Information is also received regarding other discharges from hospital when it is considered that after-care supervision is required.

The Mental Hospitals notify the Medical Officer of Health of the patients discharged with a view to after-care being provided, and co-operation has been strengthened by the arrangements which have been made for the Mental Health Workers to visit the homes of Lincoln patients attending the Psychiatric Clinic and submit reports on the home circumstances to the Psychiatrist in attendance. The Senior Mental Health Worker also attends the Psychiatric Clinic when Lincoln patients are seen at the Clinic.

Co-operation exists between the Chest Physician of the area and the Medical Officer of Health, and at meetings between these Officers, which are held at regular intervals, discussions take place on all matters which help in the prevention of the spread of Tuberculosis and the after-care arrangements. The use of a Mass Radiography Unit is made available to the Medical Officer of Health and he is consulted on all arrangements that are made for its operation in the City of Lincoln.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic is held at the City Health Department and close co-operation exists between the Venereologist and the Medical Officer of Health.

The City Maternity Home keeps the Medical Officer of Health informed of all discharges and cases requesting admission to the Home on sociological grounds are only admitted after consultation with and recommendation by the Medical Officer of Health.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital notifies the Medical Officer of Health of the admissions to and discharges from the Hospital.

Every effort is made by the medical officers, health visitors, midwives and district nurses to co-operate with the specialists and general practitioners in the care of patients under treatment.

The general practitioners are kept informed by the Medical Officer of Health, either through the Executive Council or direct, of the Local Health Authority's Services available and of how assistance may be obtained. The revision of a Guide and Bulletin, issued in June, 1948, giving details of all the Services available under the National Health Service Act, is at present under consideration.

With regard to the general effectiveness of the arrangements made for co-operation, I should like to add that :—

1. The Regional Liaison Committee, which was formed prior to the operation of the Act, has been of great assistance in the shaping of the services and has been most effective in maintaining co-operation between the Specialist Services and the Local Health Authorities. The Committee felt, however, that it would make for still greater co-operation if the general practitioners were also represented on the Committee and efforts to obtain this object have resulted in the formation of Co-ordinating Committees in the Region, such as the South Lincolnshire Medical Co-ordinating Committee.

2. The Local Liaison Committee has only recently been established but I feel that it should be of great value in smoothing out local difficulties.

The co-ordination and co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service is now generally satisfactory. I feel, however, that in the case of the Tuberculosis, Infectious Disease and Maternity Services effective action is not so easy as in the past, owing to the fact that these services are now under the control of three separate bodies.

I have no special suggestions to make for improving the arrangements in this area, but feel that Local Health Authorities in their areas should be more actively concerned with the hospital, specialist and other services under the National Health Service Act. Also, that efforts should be continued centrally to link the three separate sections of the Health Service into one.

(c) Joint Use of Staff

One general practitioner is assisting the Authority by conducting a monthly Birth Control Clinic and is engaged on a sessional basis.

The local dental surgeons have been of great assistance to the Authority in the staffing of the dental clinics on a sessional basis. One of the dentists has been appointed in a full-time capacity and another is still devoting five sessions per week to the Authority's work.

The services of the two Tuberculosis Visitors, employed by the Local Health Authority, are available to the Chest Physician when sessions are held at the Chest Clinic three times per week for Lincoln patients.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic is held at the City Health Department and the services of a Clerk/V.D. Attendant are available to the Venereologist-in-charge.

An Ophthalmic Surgeon, employed by the Regional Hospital Board, devotes special sessions each week to the ophthalmic work of the School Health Service.

A Cardiologist employed by the Regional Hospital Board conducts one session per month at the Rheumatism and Heart Clinic which has been established jointly by the Lincoln and Lindsey Education Authorities.

An Orthopaedic Clinic is held at the School Clinic twice monthly and the school nurses assist the Orthopaedic Surgeon who conducts the Clinic.

Although there have been no special joint appointments in this area, the services of other Consultants are available to the Medical Officer of Health. For the first twelve months after the operation of the Act, the services of the Medical Officer of Health were available to the Regional Hospital Board in connection with the former Local Authority Hospitals.

(d) Voluntary Organisations

Prior to the operation of the Act, the Local Authority approached the Lincoln District Nursing Association with a view to their continuing to operate a Home Nursing Service. The Association preferred, however, that the Local Health Authority should take over the existing District Nursing Service and Staff, and arrangements were made accordingly.

The Home Help Service, under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health, is operated by the Women's Voluntary Services

under an agreed scheme and is known as the City of Lincoln and Women's Voluntary Service Home Help Service.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade is operating, on behalf of the Local Health Authority under an agreed scheme, a central store from which equipment is loaned or provided for the use of patients who are confined to or being nursed in their homes by the District Nursing Service or by their relatives or friends.

CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE

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, Skelling- thorpe Road	Mondays Tuesdays		
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
--	----------	--------------

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.

(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The facilities provided for expectant mothers include the establishment of a weekly Ante-Natal Clinic conducted at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, who also acts as Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. He is assisted by the district midwives who attend the Clinic on a rota basis. The midwives in attendance arrange, as far as possible, for their own patients to attend the Clinic when they are on duty.

Blood samples for Rhesus and Wassermann tests are taken from all patients attending the clinic, unless previously taken by their own doctor. Rhesus examinations are carried out at the Sheffield Regional Blood Transfusion Laboratory and Wassermann tests at the Grimsby General Hospital.

Maternity outfits are provided at approximately the seventh month to all expectant mothers who are to be confined in their own homes and these are issued to them at the Ante-Natal Clinic irrespective of whether or not they are under the care of a private or municipal district midwife.

When a district midwife is engaged for a confinement, the patient names the doctor of her choice to be called in an emergency. The doctor is notified of the arrangement and is kept informed of the results of all examinations of the patient. He is also notified of any abnormalities that arise in order that, if necessary, he may call upon the services of a Specialist.

There has not so far been any request from medical practitioners for assistance in conducting clinics on their own premises.

No special arrangements are made for unmarried mothers ; these cases are dealt with at the Ante-Natal Clinic in a similar manner to other cases.

The Lincoln Diocesan Moral Welfare Association has a Mother and Baby Home in Lincoln, and the Local Health Authority makes contributions towards the cost of approved cases admitted to this Home. Contributions are also made to other Mother and Baby Homes in approved cases.

Mothercraft training is undertaken at the Ante-Natal Clinic by the health visitors and talks are given to the mothers on infant care.

A Post-Natal Clinic is held in conjunction with the Ante-Natal Clinic but the majority of mothers attend their own doctors who have undertaken to provide maternity service under the National Health Service.

The following table shows briefly the extent to which the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics have been used since 1948 :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Total number of women who attended during the year :—					
(a) Ante-Natal cases ..	687	379	389	453	392
(b) Post-Natal cases ..	139	25	13	9	3
Total attendances :—					
(a) Ante-Natal cases ..	3147	1086	956	1212	774
(b) Post-Natal cases ..	201	33	14	10	3

(b) Child Welfare

Six infant welfare sessions are held weekly. Three of these are held at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in the centre of the City and three are held at two centres on the outskirts of the City. The Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare (Deputy Medical Officer of Health) is in attendance at five of the six sessions.

There has not, so far, been any request from medical practitioners for assistance in conducting clinics on their own premises.

The services of the Paediatrician for the area are available for Specialist advice, and the services of the other Specialists are also available for all cases attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

The following table shows briefly the extent to which the Infant Welfare Clinic facilities have been used since 1948 :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Total number of children attending the clinic ..	2874	2587	2255	2292	2227
Total number of attendances	18022	15471	13826	14283	15321

The question of infant welfare clinic facilities is kept under constant review.

(c) Care of Premature Infants

Particular attention is given to the care of premature infants. The general medical practitioners prefer premature babies to be admitted to the City Maternity Home immediately, where they are kept under the care of the Paediatrician and this is the practice at present. Special heated baskets are available for the transporting of babies and oxygen outfits are also available if required.

The City Maternity Home notifies the Medical Officer of Health promptly on the discharge of a premature infant to enable the Health Visitor to make an early visit.

The question of the care of premature infants is at present under review by the Paediatrician and close liaison is being maintained with the Medical Officer of Health.

The number of premature infants notified during 1952 was as follows :

	1952	1951
Born at home	27	31
Born in hospital or nursing home ..	42	51
	—	—
	69	82
	—	—

(d) Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

Close liaison exists with the Local Executive Officer of the Ministry of Food and arrangements have been made at all the Infant Welfare Clinics for the distribution of welfare foods available under the Government Welfare Foods Scheme to the priority classes concerned.

Dried milk and other infant foods, recommended by the medical staff, are also available at the Clinics on payment, for the convenience of mothers.

(e) Dental Care

Dental care for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age is provided at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. The Council has established a Dental Department for the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Services, the services of the Dental Officers being available for both these sections of the Department.

There is an establishment of two whole-time dental officers and two were employed when the National Health Service came into operation.

In December, 1948, one of the dentists resigned and it was not found possible to fill the vacancy on a full-time basis.

In January, 1949, the services of a part-time dentist were obtained for 4—6 sessions each week, in addition to the full-time dentists.

The services of the one whole-time and one part-time dentist were available until March, 1950, when there was a break in the service, both dentists having resigned.

From August, 1950 to August, 1951, four dental practitioners in the City carried out jointly five sessions per week and from September, 1951 to the end of the year, the sessions were increased to eleven per week or the equivalent of a whole-time dentist.

In January, 1952 a whole-time dentist was appointed and at the end of the year, there was in addition one part-time dentist also available for five sessions per week.

The position is being kept under constant review.

There is no doubt that the advent of the National Health Service Act has had an adverse effect on the Dental Services which were provided by the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Services.

The following is a summary of the work carried out for expectant and nursing mothers and young children during 1952 :—

Numbers provided with Dental Care :—

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	172	172	172	172
Children under five ..	483	483	483	483

Forms of Dental Treatment provided :—

	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>Anaesthetics</i>		<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate treatment</i>	<i>Dressings</i>	<i>Radio-graphs</i>	<i>Dentures Provided</i>	
		<i>Local</i>	<i>General</i>						<i>Complete</i>	<i>Partial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	88	5	24	33	22	7	19	—	9	8
Children under five	297	9	116	78	24	414	80	1	—	—

(f) Birth Control

A Birth Control Clinic is held once per month at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. It is conducted by a general practitioner on a sessional basis.

Advice is given only to women in whose case a further pregnancy would be injurious to their health.

	1952	1951
Total number of Lincoln women who attended during the year	41	72
Number of women who attended for the first time during the year	22	43
Total number of attendances of Lincoln women	59	100

(g) Light Clinic

A Light Clinic is held twice per week at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

Cases treated at the clinic are those referred from the Infant Welfare Clinics in which it is considered a course of ultra-violet rays would be beneficial to the general health of the child.

	1952	1951
Total number of cases treated during the year ..	72	64
Number of cases treated for the first time during the year	63	59
Total number of attendances	817	648

(h) Day Nursery

One 40-place Day Nursery is provided by the Local Health Authority and admissions are mainly confined to children whose mothers are compelled to work. Environmental conditions and the health of a child are also taken into consideration when a vacancy is to be filled at the Nursery. The admission of very young infants is not encouraged.

The system introduced in December, 1950, whereby applications for admission in cases where the father was working and the mother also wished to work are assessed on a financial basis, was continued during 1952. Only those cases coming within a certain financial scale are automatically added to the waiting list and the other cases are considered on their merits by the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

At the end of the year there were 5 children on the waiting list.

MIDWIFERY

Eight domiciliary midwives, one of whom is designated as Senior, are employed by the Council. They are housed in various parts of the City, for the convenience of patients, some in Local Authority owned or rented houses, each midwife being responsible for a district. A bicycle and a telephone are provided for each midwife.

The district midwives are supervised by a Nursing Superintendent.

There is also one private domiciliary midwife who practises in the City and is well known to the Department.

Close liaison exists between the Medical Officer of Health and the Maternity Homes under the Regional Hospital Board. There are in addition two nursing homes, one of 7 beds and the other of 8 beds, registered by the Local Authority for maternity cases.

All midwives employed by the Local Health Authority and the one private domiciliary midwife are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia. Four machines are kept at the Ambulance Station and are available to the midwives at all hours. These are transported by sitting-case car whenever necessary. Gas/air analgesia was administered by the district midwives in 258 cases in 1952, giving a percentage of 66.7 of total cases, as compared with 298 cases in 1951 (69.1%).

Pethidine is also available for the use of the District Midwives as and when required, and was administered in 242 cases during 1952 as compared with 275 cases in 1951.

The midwives may be booked by patients either at their own homes or at the ante-natal clinic. All patients are advised to attend the ante-natal clinic.

Good co-operation exists between the midwives and the doctors in the City.

The following table shows briefly the extent to which the service has been used since 1948 :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Cases attended by Municipal District Midwives :—					
(a) As Midwives ..	369	304	321	368	318
(b) As Maternity Nurses	133	114	88	63	69
Total ..	502	418	409	431	387

During 1952, they paid 10,994 visits as compared with 11,727 during 1951.

Medical aid was summoned in 122 cases in 1952 and in 93 cases during the previous year.

The names of patients who apply for admission to the Maternity Home other than on medical grounds are referred by the City Maternity Home to the Medical Officer of Health. Environmental report forms are issued to each midwife regarding cases on her district and when completed, the forms are returned to the Medical Officer of Health for final assessment.

The Matron of the City Maternity Home is then informed of those cases who are recommended for admission to the Home on sociological grounds and those who are considered suitable for a domiciliary confinement. She then informs the patients accordingly and makes the necessary arrangements for those cases recommended for admission to the Home.

If the District Midwife considers that a case is suitable for a domiciliary confinement when making her enquiries, she immediately makes a provisional booking, confirming the arrangements later.

During 1952, 258 cases were investigated by the district midwives and of these, 182 were recommended for admission to the Maternity Home on environmental and/or sociological grounds.

Arrangements are made for the district midwives to attend on a rota basis refresher courses organised by the Royal College of Midwives.

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 :—

Cases attended :—	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	1952 Total	1951 Total
(a) By midwives employed in Institutions ..	293	723	1016	937
(b) By domiciliary midwives in private practice	17	6	23	23
Totals	310	729	1039	960

HEALTH VISITING

There are seven Health Visitors, one of whom is designated Senior Health Visitor, each being responsible for a district. A bicycle is provided for each health visitor.

As already stated earlier in the Report, a Nursing Superintendent is in charge of the Health Visiting Service.

The main duties of the health visitors concern the visiting of children below school age and nursing and expectant mothers in their homes. They also attend the Infant Welfare Clinics to advise mothers generally and ensure that all children attending the clinics are seen by the Medical Officer at regular intervals.

As previously mentioned, mothercraft training is undertaken at the Ante-natal Clinic by the health visitors and talks are given to mothers on infant care.

Visits are also paid to the homes of persons suffering from illness and the aged, where requests are received from medical practitioners or other sources, in connection with the adoption and boarding-out of children, applications for admission to the Day Nursery and cases notified under the Acute Rheumatism Regulations. Good co-operation exists between the Health Department and the Welfare and Children's Departments regarding visits to the aged, adoptions and boarded-out cases.

Special visits are also paid to the homes of patients discharged from hospital, when the hospital authorities consider that after-care supervision is required. Other visits are paid to the homes of patients to make enquiries before the patients are discharged from hospital.

The following table shows briefly the extent of the visiting carried out since 1948 :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Visits to children :—					
Under 1 year	3607	2982	2728	3138	4844
Between 1 and 5 years	4856	5175	6029	7191	8794
Other visits	247	324	426	361	520
Totals	8710	8481	9183	10690	14158

All the health visitors hold the Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

It has not been found necessary to provide training facilities for student health visitors.

Arrangements are made for the health visitors to attend, on a rota basis, refresher courses.

HOME NURSING

There are eight State Registered Nurses employed in the Home Nursing Service, one of whom is designated Senior District Nurse. Each is responsible for a district and resides, as far as possible, on the district and a telephone and a bicycle are provided.

The Nursing Superintendent is in charge of the Home Nursing Service.

Close liaison is maintained with the general practitioners who either contact the district nurse direct by telephone or letter, or through the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. The general practitioners are kept informed, usually through the Executive Council, of the particulars of the services provided.

Liaison is also maintained with the hospitals. Requests are received prior to discharge from the hospitals, for arrangements to be made for home nursing to be provided on the discharge of patients and the medical practitioners are kept informed by the hospital authorities.

The following table shows the main types of case attended by the home nurses since 1948 :—

	1948 (from 5th July)	1949	1950	1951	1952
<i>New Cases Attended :</i>					
Surgical	50	154	88	131	154
Medical	337	663	726	798	927
Tuberculous	7	14	17	18	22
Totals	394	831	831	947	1103
Total number of visits	11455	21874	20624	21423	23433

At the end of 1952 there were 142 cases on the register as compared with 106 cases at the end of 1951.

Although it has not been found necessary to institute an all-night service, evening visits are paid to the homes of patients when required and any calls for late visits to be paid have always been met.

Arrangements are made for the district nurses to attend, on a rota basis, refresher courses.

Facilities have also been provided for district nurses to have leave of absence to undertake District Training under the auspices of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox

Every effort is made by the health visiting staff to persuade mothers to have their children vaccinated against smallpox before they reach the age of one year. Mothers are given every encouragement to attend either the Infant Welfare Clinics, where facilities are available for vaccination, or their own doctors.

A summary of the work done since 5th July, 1948 is as follows :—

	1948 (from 5th July)	1949	1950	1951	1952
<i>By Local Authority Staff :</i>					
<i>Vaccinations :</i>					
0—1 year	22	65	117	131	159
1—4 years	2	63	10	20	24
5—14 years	—	39	—	—	7
15 years and over ..	—	3	2	3	2
<i>Re-Vaccinations :</i>					
0—1 year	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years	—	—	—	—	1
5—14 years	—	—	—	1	—
15 years and over ..	—	—	9	29	4
Total	24	170	138	184	197
<i>By General Practitioners :</i>					
<i>Vaccinations :</i>					
0—1 year	66	96	140	173	175
1—4 years	5	80	19	18	18
5—14 years	—	15	3	16	7
15 years and over ..	8	19	18	35	76
<i>Re-Vaccinations :</i>					
0—1 year	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years	—	5	2	1	1
5—14 years	4	5	4	8	3
15 years and over ..	14	32	57	54	70
Total	97	252	243	305	350
Grand Total ..	121	422	381	489	547

(b) Immunisation against Diphtheria

Efforts to persuade mothers to have their children immunised against diphtheria are maintained by the health visitors both during their home visits and at the Infant Welfare Clinics.

Facilities are available at the Infant Welfare Clinics for the work to be carried out. Where mothers visited do not wish to attend the clinic with their children, they are encouraged to consult their own doctors regarding immunisation.

Greetings are despatched to children on their first birthday containing a message to parents stressing the desirability of having their children protected against diphtheria if this has not already been done.

An organised effort is made each year to obtain the consent of parents of children who have been immunised in infancy, and who have commenced their school-life, to have "booster" doses or to have their children immunised, if they have not previously been protected.

Arrangements are made for special sessions to be conducted at school premises whenever a sufficient number of acceptances are received from a school.

No child is admitted to the Day Nursery unless previously immunised.

A summary of the immunisations undertaken since 5th July, 1948, is shown below :—

is shown below :—	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	(from				
	5th July)				
PRIMARY IMMUNISATION					
By Local Authority Staff :					
Under 5 years ..	426	568	222	518	429
5 years and over ..	101	291	145	300	326
By General Practitioners :					
Under 5 years ..	70	302	153	235	216
5 years and over ..	5	11	3	7	6
Total	602	1172	523	1060	977
RE-INFORCING DOSES					
By Local Authority Staff	305	1231	766	2524	2144
By General Practitioners	21	24	18	43	49
Total	326	1255	784	2567	2193

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

At the end of the year 78.5% of the child population below 15 years of age had been immunised against Diphtheria, as compared with 78.4% at the end of 1951.

(c) Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Immunisation against whooping cough was commenced in April, 1951 and is only carried out at the special request of parents who attend with their children at the Infant Welfare Clinics. A summary of the work carried out since that date is as follows :—

	1951	1952
Under 1 year ..	50	160
1—4 years ..	71	73
Total ..	121	233

(d) Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough (combined)

Medical Practitioners in the City carry out combined immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough and the records submitted to the Health Department show the following work to have been completed :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Under 1 year	2	30	35	28	47
1—4 years	20	77	55	64	67
5 years and over ..	1	7	2	—	—
Total	23	114	92	92	114

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The City Ambulance Service is available 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.

At the end of the year 1952, 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.

The following gives an idea of the type of work undertaken by the Service :—

- Street accidents and street illness.
- Hospital admissions.
- Out-patient attendances.
- Inter-hospital transfers.
- Hospital discharges.
- Infectious disease cases.
- Maternity cases.
- Transport of analgesia apparatus for maternity cases.

The majority of the work is concerned with the transport to and from the out-patient departments of the hospitals both inside and outside the ambulance area. This work has increased during 1952 as the various out-patient departments of the hospitals have developed and the ambulance service has been fully extended to meet all the calls on the service, particularly between the hours of 8.0 a.m. and 8.0 p.m. on weekdays.

A summary of the work undertaken since the introduction of the National Health Service Acts is shown below :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	(from 5th July)				
No. of patients carried	7684	17208	17701	19671	24536
No. of journeys undertaken	3986	11299	14227	14015	12880
No. of miles covered	46685	141429	185028	191383	198311

Good co-operation exists with the hospitals and special arrangements have been made with the hospital authorities whereby as much advance notice as possible is given to the Ambulance Service of the transport requirements. The arrangements have proved to be beneficial and help to keep abuse of the Service to a minimum.

The general practitioners are always co-operative and no difficulties have been experienced in removing cases under their care.

Radio-control was introduced in January, 1952 and has increased the efficiency of the service in that the Ambulance Station is in direct communication with all the vehicles within a radius of 15 miles and control can be maintained without the vehicles returning to the Station for instructions. The stand-by of a vehicle for emergency duties has been obviated and all vehicles can be utilised.

It is somewhat difficult, however, to assess the full benefit of radio-control as the number of patients carried has shown a marked increase

during 1952, mainly due to the extension of the out-patients' clinics in the hospitals served by the City Ambulance Service. It has been shown, however, that whilst the number of patients carried has increased considerably during 1952 as compared with the number for the previous year, the mileage covered has not increased to the same extent.

The following table shows the mileage, patients carried and the miles per patient for 1951 and 1952 :—

	<i>Mileage</i>		<i>Patients Carried</i>		<i>Miles per Patient</i>	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
January	16743	16494	1663	1953	10.0	8.4
February	16857	16074	1445	1820	11.6	8.8
March	16400	16226	1655	1945	9.9	8.3
April	16400	16044	1624	1858	10.1	8.6
May	16553	17953	1697	2000	9.7	8.9
June	15507	17253	1467	2069	10.6	8.3
July	16156	18013	1673	2079	9.5	8.6
August	14036	16235	1641	1978	8.5	8.2
September	15138	15176	1457	2028	10.3	7.4
October	16622	16452	1808	2244	9.2	7.3
November	15106	16487	1810	2399	8.3	6.8
December	15863	15904	1697	2163	9.4	7.3

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(a) Tuberculosis

Two Tuberculosis Visitors are employed by the Local Health Authority and their duties include the investigation of home circumstances of tuberculous patients, arranging for contacts to attend the Chest Clinic for examination and to give advice on the precautions to be taken against the spread of infection. They also assist at the Central Lincolnshire Chest Clinic held in Lincoln, when Lincoln residents attend for examination.

It is in this way, and as previously mentioned under (b) of General Administration by the regular meetings between the Chest Physician and the Medical Officer of Health, that close liaison is maintained between the Chest Clinic and the Health Department.

Co-operation is maintained with the National Assistance Board regarding patients who are in need of assistance both financially and for extra nourishment. In cases where the National Assistance Board are unable to help, extra milk is provided by the Local Health Authority either free of charge or at a reduced cost, according to the patients' means.

The Tuberculosis Visitors paid 2387 domiciliary visits and attended 86 clinic sessions during 1952, as compared with 2980 visits and 127 sessions in 1951.

255 Lincoln persons were examined at the Central Lincolnshire Chest Clinic during 1952 on account of their having been in contact with tuberculous patients.

Special consideration is also given by the Health Committee to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis living in overcrowded or unsuitable circumstances and particular cases are referred to the Housing Committee for priority consideration.

The number of cases rehoused since 1948 is as follows :—

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
21	11	9	12	20

Suitable cases under home supervision are loaned open-air shelters on the recommendation of the Chest Physician. During 1952, however, no case requiring this form of assistance came to the notice of the Department.

Home Nursing Equipment is also provided or loaned to suitable cases.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Ministry of Labour and National Service, who give every assistance in the placing of tuberculous patients fit for full-time or part-time work in suitable employment and for certain cases to be admitted to the Disabled Persons Register.

A scheme is in operation for the provision of Occupational Therapy for suitable cases under treatment at home. Under this scheme, materials for rug-making, knitting, embroidery, etc. are supplied on request at reduced costs. At the end of 1952, 6 patients were undertaking rug-making and 15 were occupied in embroidery and knitting.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is carried out by the Chest Physician on behalf of the Local Health Authority, the present aim being limited to the vaccination of every "Mantoux Negative" child contact of known tuberculous patients. The number vaccinated under these arrangements during 1952 was 40.

A Mass Radiography Unit is made available for a period each year to the Medical Officer of Health and he is consulted on all arrangements that are made for its operation in the City of Lincoln.

As mentioned in my report for last year, a Mass Radiography Unit commenced to operate in the City on 27th November, 1951, by arrangement with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. The Unit continued its survey until 18th January, 1952, 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	2,649	3,100	5,749
Found suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis	5	5	10

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 10 persons found to be suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis, 1 male was resident outside the City.

Arrangements are made for the X-ray examination, prior to appointment, of new staff of the Council's Day Nursery, Residential Nursery and Children's Homes, and also employees of the Education Authority such as school caretakers, school meals staff, etc. In addition, the staffs mentioned undergo an annual chest X-ray when the Mass Radiography Unit is available in Lincoln.

X-ray examinations are also carried out of Entrants to Courses of Training for Teaching and Entrants to the Teaching Profession.

(b) **Other Illnesses**

The Council's Welfare Department undertakes the care and after-care of the following :—

Blind Persons.
Cancer patients.
Epileptics.
The hard of hearing.
The aged and infirm.

Close co-operation is maintained between the Health Department and the Welfare Department.

The statistics for the year 1952, in connection with prevention of blindness and the care and after-care of the blind, are as follows :—

CASES ON REGISTER

No. on Register on 1st January	128
No. certified during year	8
No. transferred from other areas	4
No. died	6
No. transferred to other areas	3
No. de-certified	—
No. remaining on Register on 31st December ..	131

OBSERVATION CASES

No. under observation on 1st January	23
No. of new cases who came under observation during year	10
No. removed from observation	4
No. under observation on 31st December ..	29

The Health 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 hospitals.

A Medical Comforts Depot, operated by the St. John Ambulance Brigade on behalf of the Local Health Authority, was opened in April, 1950. Nursing equipment and apparatus are loaned or provided for the use of patients being confined or nursed at home.

During the year 151 patients were assisted and 238 articles of equipment were issued. Particulars of the equipment issued are as follows :—

Air Rings	49
Bed Pans	48
Urinals	19
Commodes	6
Bed Rests	27
Cradles	11
Waterproof Sheets	35
Air Beds	1
Dunlopillo Cushions	8
Feeding Cups	11
Wheel Chairs	10
Crutches (pairs)	5
Sputum Mugs	1
Bed Tables	7
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	238
	<hr/>

DOMESTIC HELP

The Domestic Help Service inaugurated in 1947 is under the control of the Medical Officer of Health and operated by the Women's Voluntary Service under an agreed scheme and is known as the City of Lincoln and Women's Voluntary Service Home Help Service.

The County Borough Organiser of the Lincoln Branch of the W.V.S. is authorised to recruit suitable persons for the Home Help Service and has the assistance of a whole-time paid clerical assistant. She also allocates the helps according to the needs of the persons requiring assistance. Overalls are provided for the home helps.

Applicants for domestic help who are unable to afford the full cost of the service provided may apply for a reduction in the charge and these are dealt with by the Health (Necessitous Cases) Sub-Committee.

The following table shows the type of cases assisted and the number of home helps engaged at the end of the year :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Maternity ..	36	30	42	50	29
Sickness ..	63	59	74	52	66
Tuberculous ..	6	6	8	4	4
Aged and Infirm	50	50	78	103	124
	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	155	145	202	209	223
	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Home Helps at the end of the year ..	7	10	14	17	24

The majority of the home helps employed are married women experienced in the duties which they undertake. It has not been considered necessary to provide any special facilities for training. The majority of the Home Helps are part-time workers.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Under the general arrangements for health education, the following action is taken :—

- (a) Four large poster frames in prominent positions in the City are utilised for the display of posters dealing with a variety of subjects. The posters are obtained from the Central Council for Health Education and are changed frequently.
- (b) An Exhibition Stand is erected at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Newland, and appropriate topics on health matters are displayed.
- (c) Copies of " Better Health " are circulated each month through the offices of the Department, the Public Library and the Lincoln Executive Council.

- (d) Leaflets and booklets on appropriate topics including "Measles," "Whooping Cough," "Influenza," "Poliomyelitis," and "Prevention of Accidents in the Home" are distributed by the Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors from time to time. They are also made available for the general public at offices and clinics of the Department.

In addition, in cases of certain infectious diseases a handbill is given to the parents to advise them regarding precautionary measures to be taken.

- (e) In connection with Diphtheria Immunisation, "Birthday Cards" published by the Central Council for Health Education are sent out when children attain the age of one year, and in connection with Vaccination, special leaflets are sent out when children attain the age of 4 months.
- (f) Courses and lectures are held from time to time by arrangement with the Central Council for Health Education.
- (g) The Health Visitors, District Nurses, District Midwives, School Nurses, Tuberculosis Visitors, Sanitary Inspectors and other staff take every opportunity, when performing their duties to give advice on the prevention of disease, accidents in the home and general hygienic methods in the home.

The Local Authority is affiliated to the Home Safety Section of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and advantage is taken of the pamphlets and circulars issued, and advice given by the Society.

MENTAL HEALTH

A Mental Health Services Sub-Committee of the Health Committee has been formed for dealing with all matters concerning mental health work, the constitution of which is eight members of the Council and three co-opted members, who are specially qualified by experience in mental health work. Two of the present co-opted members are women and there is one vacancy. The Sub-Committee meets monthly one week prior to the Health Committee.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant School Medical Officer have been approved for the purpose of giving Medical Certificates under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938.

The services of two Medical Superintendents of Mental Hospitals and one Medical Superintendent of a Mental Deficiency Hospital are also available for special cases.

There are two Mental Health Workers, who are also designated "Authorised Officers." Both have attended approved courses on mental health work.

There is one Occupation Centre. The Supervisor is qualified by many years of experience in this type of work and has attended refresher courses from time to time. There is also a qualified Home Teacher who assists at the Centre and an unqualified Guide/Assistant.

There is good co-operation between the staffs of the Mental Hospitals, Hospitals for Mental Defectives and the Local Health Authority. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Regional Liaison Committee and good co-operation exists with the Regional Hospital Board Medical Officers.

There are no special duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.

Arrangements are made for the staff of the Mental Health Service to attend refresher courses from time to time.

The services of the Mental Health Workers are utilised for the visiting and reporting on the home circumstances of Lincoln patients attending the Hospital's Psychiatric Clinic. The Mental Health Workers also attend the Clinic when Lincoln patients are examined.

Ex-Service psychiatric patients are also visited and kept under supervision. After-care visits are made to the ex-mental hospital patients when requested by the hospital authorities.

Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, the Authorised Officers are responsible for taking initial proceedings in providing care and treatment for persons suffering from mental illness.

Patients ascertained under the Education Act and any other defectives ascertained from other sources are visited and kept under the supervision of the Mental Health Workers.

Voluntary supervision is maintained of defectives who have been discharged from "Order."

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health pays annual visits to the defectives under guardianship, who are also kept under the supervision of the Mental Health Workers.

An Occupation Centre provides accommodation for 30 defectives where handwork, domestic science and social training is taught by the staff. Use is made of the B.B.C. Music and Movement programme and outdoor games are played when the weather permits.

Dinners, cooked on the premises, are provided at a small charge and free milk is provided for the defectives under the the age of 16 years.

By an arrangement with the Transport Department, an omnibus takes the defectives to and from the Centre.

The Home Teacher, who also assists at the Occupation Centre, undertakes teaching at home in special cases. Five defectives are being taught handwork and rug-making in their own homes at the present time.

Account of work undertaken in the community during 1952

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	160
No. of visits made to ex-patients of Mental Hospitals ..	97
No. of visits made to ex-Service Hospital Psychiatric cases ..	10
No. of visits made to ex-patients of Mental Deficiency Institutions	34
Total visits made by Mental Health Workers	301

UNDER LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890—1930 :

No. of cases admitted to Mental Hospitals	78
No. of cases investigated and found "not subject to be dealt with"	33
No. of visits made by Authorised Officers	170

UNDER MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913—1938 :

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on 31st December, 1952 :—

	<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	8	2	10
Aged 16 years and over	38	36	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	5	13
Aged 16 years and over	25	15	40
(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 (—), Total (3). Not in urgent need of institutional care, Male (37), Female (20), Total (57).

2. Number of Mental Defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with," but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained :—	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 16 years of age	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over	23	27	50
TOTAL number of mental defectives 1 plus 2	109	85	194

Particulars of cases reported during the year 1952

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. ASCERTAINMENT :			
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944) :—			
i. Under Section 57 (3)	—	1	1
ii. Under Section 57 (5)—			
On leaving special schools ..	3	1	4
On leaving ordinary schools ..	—	1	1
(b) Other ascertained defectives reported during 1952 and found to be "subject to be dealt with"	—	—	—
TOTAL ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year	3	3	6
(c) Other reported cases ascertained during 1952 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with" ..	—	—	—
TOTAL number of cases reported during the year	3	3	6

2. DISPOSAL OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with"—			
i. Admitted to Institutions	—	1	1
ii. Placed under Guardianship ..	—	—	—
iii. Taken to "places of safety" ..	—	—	—
iv. Placed under Statutory Supervision	3	2	5
v. Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—
vi. Action not yet taken	—	—	—
TOTAL ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with"	3	3	6
(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, 1952, who have ceased to be under any of these forms of care during 1952 :—

(a) Ceased to be under care	—	2	2
(b) Died, removed from the area, or lost sight of	4	—	4
TOTAL	4	2	6

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

(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1952 :—	
(i) After marriage	Nil
(ii) While unmarried	Nil
(b) Number who have married during 1952 :—	
Males	Nil
Females	1
Number of domiciliary visits made by Mental Health Workers during 1952	360
Number of cases examined by Public Health Medical Staff :—	
(a) For certification	1
(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	9	10	19
(b) At home	2	3	5
TOTAL	17	16	33

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.

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.

When necessary, however, the Health Visitors continue to be available for special visits in connection with the Children Act, 1948.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health paid 58 visits to the Children's Homes, the Residential Nursery and the homes of boarded-out children during the year, and carried out 229 medical examinations. In addition, he carried out 25 examinations of boarded-out children at the City Health Department and the Infant Welfare Centres.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria

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

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
21	2	1	—	—

There were no deaths in the year.

Scarlet Fever

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

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
96	51	93	22	63

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 :—

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
5	7	19	5	2

There were no deaths in the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia

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

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
11	15	6	12	11

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

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

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
1	2	—	1	—

Chickenpox

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

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
686	320	116	312	656

There were no deaths in the year.

Measles

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

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
933	47	1380	55	159

There were no deaths in the year.

Whooping Cough

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

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
319	86	278	32	48

There were no deaths in the year.

Typhoid Fever

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

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
—	—	—	—	—

There were no deaths in the year.

Para-Typhoid Fever

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

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
1	—	—	3	—

There were no deaths during the year.

Dysentery

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

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
2	2	39	37	12

There were no deaths in the year.

Pneumonia

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

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
63	54	35	45	30

The deaths attributed to this cause numbered 22 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 :—

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
3	9	19	5	1

The one case notified during the year was paralytic.

There was one death ; a patient who contracted the disease in December, 1947.

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 :—

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
—	1	1	—	1

There were no deaths in the year.

Smallpox

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

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
—	—	—	—	—

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 1952.

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 :—

1948	..	..	..	2.1%
1949	..	..	..	0.76%
1950	..	..	..	0.83%
1951	..	..	..	0.39%
1952	..	..	..	0.30%

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 1952 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 :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Rheumatic Pains and/or Arthritis without heart disease	1	—	1
2. Rheumatic Heart Disease (Active) :			
(a) with polyarthritis	—	—	—
(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 66 (61 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary) as compared with 62 (57 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary) in the previous year.

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

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Pulmonary	71	68	53	57	61
Non-Pulmonary	14	16	6	5	5
	—	—	—	—	—
	85	84	59	62	66
	—	—	—	—	—

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

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Pulmonary	30	35	31	22	19
Non-Pulmonary	5	4	3	1	—
	—	—	—	—	—
	35	39	34	23	19
	—	—	—	—	—

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 1952, 129 Lincoln patients attended for the first time. Of these 36 proved to be suffering from Venereal Diseases and 93 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>
1948	27	—	19	46
1949	28	—	29	57
1950	17	—	24	41
1951	18	—	26	44
1952	12	—	24	36

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 :—

	1952	1951
(a) By the Local Authority ..	319	311
(b) By private enterprise ..	80	56
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	399	367
	<hr/>	<hr/>

FOOD POISONING

(a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) Returned to Registrar General :—

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	3	2	—	5

(b) Outbreaks Due to Identified Agents :—

Total Outbreaks : Nil Total cases : —

(c) Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause :—

Total Outbreaks : Nil Total cases : —

(d) Single Cases :—

Agent identified : Nil. Unknown Cause 5. Total 5.

Three cases occurred in one family and the remaining two also in one family. In connection with the first family, faeces and samples of suspected food were examined but were negative. In the case of the second family faeces were negative and suspected food was not available 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

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Population	67,870	68,810	69,900	69,050	69,500
(mid-year estimates)					
Net Live Births	1,247	1,077	1,012	1,048	1,045
Still Births	37	31	22	30	32
Net Deaths	755	829	824	842	803
Marriages Solemnised ..	725	634	702	620	606
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	18.37	15.65	14.62	15.18	15.04
Legitimate	16.97	14.55	13.61	14.24	13.97
Illegitimate	1.40	1.10	1.01	0.94	1.07
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.55	0.45	0.32	0.43	0.46
Legitimate	0.52	0.42	0.26	0.39	0.43
Illegitimate	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.03
Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.12	11.56	11.59	11.58	10.97
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 total (live and still) births ..	1.56	1.80	0.97	0.93	—
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	28	33	31.6	25.8	30.6
Tuberculosis Mortality Rate, per 1,000 population	0.52	0.57	0.49	0.33	0.27
Cancer Mortality, per 1,000 population	1.59	1.73	1.91	2.16	1.80

COMPARISON OF VITAL STATISTICS WITH RATES FOR THE COUNTRY GENERALLY

	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	160 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000—50,000 at Census, 1951)	London	LINCOLN
<i>Birth rate per 1,000 population :</i>					
Live Births	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	15.04
Still Births	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.46
<i>Death rate per 1,000 population :</i>					
All causes	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	10.97
Enteric Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Smallpox	0.00	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Influenza	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	—
<i>Rate per 1,000 live births :</i>					
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.91
Deaths (all causes) under 1 year	27.6	31.2	25.8	23.8	30.6

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 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.
 Pet Animals Act, 1951 (came into operation 1st April, 1952).

General Inspections

DWELLINGHOUSES

					<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re- Inspections</i>
Re Notifiable Diseases	..	..	..	..	108	306
Re Contacts	..	..	..	..	76	2
Re Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	10	—
Re Complaints	..	..	..	..	1,805	3,748
Re Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding provisions	..	..	..	..	14	—
Dirty	..	..	..	..	13	16
Verminous	..	..	..	..	35	11
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	135	98

DRAINS

Inspected	..	..	..	..	404	158
Tested	Colour	..	..	..	43	7
	Grenade	..	..	..	11	—
	Smoke	..	..	..	86	—
	Water	..	..	..	36	—

OTHER PREMISES

Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	23	—
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	28	—
Factories	..	..	..	..	98	—
Houseboats	..	..	..	..	20	—
Interviews	..	..	..	..	615	—

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re- Inspections</i>
Moveable dwellings	91	4
Marine Stores	7	—
Nursing Homes	7	—
Offensive trades	55	—
Plots of waste land	31	17
Pet Animal Shops	12	—
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials ..	28	—
Schools	7	—
Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies, etc. ..	99	35
Squatters	1	—
Swimming Baths	76	—
Re Swine, Fowls and other animals ..	25	4
Theatres and Cinemas	33	—
Unclassified Visits	672	—

INFORMAL AND STATUTORY NOTICES

Statutory Notices outstanding December 31st, 1951 ..	37
" " served	35
" " complied with	54
" " outstanding December 31st, 1952 ..	18
Informal Notices served	657
" " complied with	772
" " outstanding December 31st, 1952 ..	444
No. of complaints received and recorded at the Health Department	700

Housing

INSPECTIONS OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1,700
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 4,283
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 1
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 1
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 1
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 707

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	614
--	-----

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 | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | 15 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners .. | 11 |

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 118 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | 80 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners .. | 63 |

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 | 1 |
| (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	2
No. of Council houses disinfested	2
No. of other houses found to be infested	14
No. of other houses disinfested	14

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	.. .. .	2
No. of Houses	.. .. .	2
No. of rooms used for sleeping	.. .. .	13
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	.. .. .	51

On one known occasion the keeper of a common lodging house accommodated by night a greater number of male lodgers than permitted by his registration. A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk to the registered keeper. Appropriate action was also taken against the same keeper for failing to comply with certain of the byelaws relating to common lodging houses.

Swimming Baths

The three swimming baths in the City have been visited regularly when in use and tests applied to determine the amount of free chlorine in the water.

An improvement was carried out at Boultham Open Air Baths by the installation of break point chlorination plant. The purpose of this method of chlorination is to ensure a free residual of chlorine which is much more rapidly bactericidal and which deals much more promptly with bacterial pollution introduced into the water by bathers.

Canal Boats

Number of boats on the register	.. .. .	50
„ „ inspections made	.. .. .	23
„ „ men on board	.. .. .	43
„ „ women on board	.. .. .	3
„ „ children on board	.. .. .	1
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 Act, 1950

It was necessary to call the attention of six shopkeepers to the provisions of the Weekly Half Holiday Order and two shopkeepers to the requirements of the Act relating to Sunday Trading.

A certificate of exemption in respect of one exhibition was granted.

The Shops (Revocation and Winter Closing Provisions) Order, 1952 revoked such of the provisions of Sections 2 and 6 of the Shops Act, 1950, as prescribed the general closing hours for shops in winter and the Order came into operation on the first day of November, 1952. General closing hours are now the same throughout the year. Shops generally did not remain open the maximum permitted hours.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri-cultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	Total
i. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	94	19,928	74	2,577	22,673
ii. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during the year as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise	(a) 23	206	1	114	344
iii. Number of properties (under ii) found to be infested by rats	(b) 10 Major : 10 Minor : 15	124 3 165	1 1 —	31 5 68	166 19 248
iv. Number of properties (under ii) found to be seriously infested by mice	1	1	—	10	12
v. Number of infested properties (under iii) and iv) treated by the Local Authority	26	95	2	82	205
vi. Number of notices served under Sec. 4 : (1) Treatment (2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil 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	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of rat bodies recovered as the result of poisoning					2,855
Number of rats estimated to be poisoned, the estimate being based on the weight of poisoned bait taken					6,729
Number of mice caught by traps					930

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	48	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	293	95	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	1	1	—
Total	345	98	3	—

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. In-spector	by H.M. In-spector	
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	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	3	2	—	2	—
Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	3	5	—	2	—

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 Makiog, etc.	9	—	—	—	—	—

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

During the year five formal samples of feeding stuffs and one informal and six formal samples of fertilisers were submitted to the Agricultural Analyst. A sample of cotton cake meal contained oil in excess of the guarantee, a sample of linseed cake meal contained albuminoids in excess of the guarantee and a sample of national poultry food was slightly deficient in oil. None of these differences was to the prejudice of the purchaser. Two samples of fertiliser one an informal and one a formal sample were found to be deficient in water soluble phosphoric acid to the extent of 41% and 47.5% respectively and both had an excess of insoluble phosphoric acid. This fertiliser was manufactured outside the city and the matter was referred to the appropriate authority.

Two of the samples of feeding stuffs and one of fertiliser were obtained at the request of other authorities.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

Appropriate steps were again taken during 1952 to acquaint shopkeepers and traders with the requirements of this Act.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Six premises were registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951 and on payment of a registration fee of £1 in each case.

No samples were taken during the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

The Pet Animals Act, 1951 which came into operation on the 1st April, 1952 regulates the sale of pet animals and requires all persons keeping a pet animal shop to hold a licence. During the year eight pet animal shops were licensed on payment of an annual fee of 10/- in each case and in accordance with certain conditions specified in the licence.

Public Health Act, 1936*Legal proceedings.*

Proceedings were instituted under Section 94 (1) against a property owner for failing to comply with a notice requiring the abatement of a nuisance. The complaint was subsequently withdrawn the owner having complied with the notice.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938 TO 1950**Milk Supply***Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 :*

No. of milk distributors on the Register	87
No. of Dairies on the Register	8

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" ..	56

406 samples of designated milk were submitted for examination and of these 22 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

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>Passed Meth. Blue Test</i>	<i>Phos phat-ase</i>	<i>Failed Meth. Blue Test</i>	<i>Phos. phat-ase</i>	<i>Passed Turbidity</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory Samples No.centage</i>	
Pasteurised	207	188	203	2	3	—	—	5	2.41
Pasteurised (School)	136	121	128	4	6	—	—	10	7.35
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	27	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—
	372	311	333	6	9	27	—	15	4.03

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. On such occasions the test was rendered void.

Raw Milk

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Passed</i>	<i>Blue Failed</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory Samples Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	34	27	7	7	20.58

Examination for Tubercle Bacilli :

The following 15 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination :—

- 2 Pasteurised (School)
- 4 Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)
- 9 Ungraded

One of the ungraded milks contained tubercle bacilli and two of the ungraded milks contained a brucella organism. In all three cases the milk was sampled at the time of delivery to the pasteurising dairy and before pasteurisation. Notification was sent to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in each instance.

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

Food Samples :

281 samples of food and drugs were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst who certified 257 samples genuine and 24 samples adulterated. The number of samples submitted per 1,000 population was 4.04.

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	50	122	156	16	172
Ice Cream	14	—	14	—	14
Curry Powder .. .	—	2	2	—	2
White Pepper .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Salad Cream .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Pure Olive Oil .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Orange Squash .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Potted Crab .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese Spread .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Mixed Pickle .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Salmon and Shrimp Paste ..	—	2	2	—	2
Apple and Strawberry Jam ..	—	1	1	—	1
Strawberries and Cream ..	1	—	—	1	1
Sweetened Sponge Mixture ..	—	1	1	—	1
Pure Coffee .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Mixed Spice .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Meat Pie .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Blackcurrant Jam .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Table Jelly .. .	2	3	3	2	5
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	2	1	2	3
Cake Mixture .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Glaze Cherries .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Dessicated Coconut .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Potted Meat Paste .. .	—	2	1	1	2
Fishcakes .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Synthetic Cream Powder .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Almonds .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Ground Cinnamon .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Butterscotch .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Almond Tarts .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Sunny Pack .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Self Raising Flour .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Sponge Pudding Mixture .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Cochineal .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Baking Powder .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Sweetened Pudding Mixture	—	1	1	—	1
Custard Powder .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Apricot Jam .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Lemonade Crystals .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Potato Crisps .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Tea .. .	—	3	3	—	3
Saccharin Tablets .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Cheese Straws .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Oatcakes .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Beef Suet .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Tomato Sauce .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Chips (Potato) .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Jelly Crystals .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Royal Dessert .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Corn Flour .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Mincemeat .. .	—	2	2	—	2

<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adul- terated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Jam Pastries	—	1	1	—	1
Marzipan	—	1	1	—	1
Tomato Puree	—	1	1	—	1
Golden Raising Powder ..	—	1	1	—	1
Malt Vinegar	—	1	1	—	1
Raspberry Vinegar	—	1	1	—	1
Deville Chicken	—	1	1	—	1
Fruit Sauce	—	1	1	—	1
Raisin Flavoured Wine ..	—	1	1	—	1
Table Cream	—	1	1	—	1
Lemon Flavour Essence ..	—	1	1	—	1
Fat	—	1	1	—	1
Milk Chocolate Cones ..	—	1	1	—	1
Kilko Kones	—	1	1	—	1
Hydrogen Peroxide	—	1	1	—	1
Koray Tablets	—	1	1	—	1
Cough Balsam	—	1	1	—	1
Tincture of Iodine	—	1	1	—	1
Epsom Salts	—	1	1	—	1
Cod Liver Oil and Malt ..	—	1	1	—	1
Aspirin Tablets	—	2	2	—	2
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey	—	1	1	—	1
Spirit of Sal Volatile ..	1	2	1	2	3
Borax	—	1	1	—	1
Totals ..	69	212	257	24	281

ADULTERATED SAMPLES

(a) *Administrative Action Taken :*

Of the 24 samples adulterated, 10 were taken informally and 14 formally.

(b) *Legal Proceedings :*

1. Milk. Producer sold milk deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 6.6%.
Case dismissed.
2. Milk. Producer sold milk containing 18.7%, 21.8%, 8.4%, 13.1%, 17.2%, 5.5% and 5.2% respectively of added water. Fined £105 0s. 0d. plus £13 0s. 0d. costs, a total of £118 0s. 0d.
3. Milk. Producer sold milk containing 14.1% of added water. Fined £6 0s. 0d. plus £4 10s. 0d. costs, a total of £10 10s. 0d.
4. Table Jelly Tablet. Shopkeeper sold a table jelly tablet which failed to satisfy the setting test prescribed by the Food Standards (Table Jellies) Order, 1949.
Case against the shopkeeper was dismissed. Manufacturers were fined £5 0s. 0d. plus £3 17s. 0d. costs, a total of £8 17s. 0d.

(c) *Informal Action :*

1. Coffee and Chicory Essence. Sample deficient in caffeine to the extent of 28%. Letter of warning sent to the manufacturers by the Town Clerk.

2. Strawberries and Cream. Sample proved to be strawberries and synthetic cream. Vendor was not displaying a notice indicating the cream was "artificial." Letter of warning sent to the vendor by the Town Clerk.
3. Spirit of Sal Volatile. Sample deficient in ammonia to the extent of 38.3% and in ammonium carbonate to the extent of 6.1%. Letter of warning sent to the vendor by the Town Clerk.

In the case of one formal milk sample slightly deficient in milk-fat and milk-solids other than milk-fat no action was taken.

Offences other than those indicated by Sampling :

1. Sold a coconut pyramid containing a piece of wood, one and seven-tenth inches long. A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk to the vendors who were also the manufacturers.
2. Sold an eccles cake containing a nail $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long. A letter of warning was sent to the vendors and the manufacturers by the Town Clerk.
3. Householder brought to the Health Department a bottle of fruit juice. The bottle was dirty on the inside. After consideration of all the circumstances by the Health Committee, informal action was taken by the department.

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 no offences were noted under the byelaws.

Ice Cream :

No. of Premises registered for manufacture	.. ..	15
No. of Premises registered for sale	.. ..	214
No. of Premises registered for storage	.. ..	1

Of the 15 premises registered for manufacture, only 4 were in use at the end of the year.

40 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>Percentage</i>
1	$4\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more	16	40%
2	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours	12	30%
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours	7	17.5%
4	0	5	12.5%
		—	—
		40	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 handling which call for further investigation.

In the case of samples in grades 3 and 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 43,670.

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

	<i>Cattle excl. Cows</i>					<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	3,975	1,575	751	16,634	20,735			
Number inspected	3,975	1,575	751	16,634	20,735			
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis :</i>								
Whole carcasses condemned	12	20	56	62	67			
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	872	599	13	310	2,153			
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	22.23	39.30	9.18	2.23	10.70			
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>								
Whole carcasses condemned	24	34	2	—	34			
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	624	680	1	—	1,393			
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	16.30	45.33	0.4	—	6.88			

The incidence of tuberculosis in bovines and pigs shows a slight increase over the 1951 figures, but is not higher than in some previous years since the war.

During 1952 the veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries sent to the Public Abattoir ten cows for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. In seven cases the whole carcass was condemned and in three cases parts only condemned.

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 three years this information has been extended to include all bovines.

The main conditions found under the heading "All Diseases except Tuberculosis" were—Inflammation, Immaturity, Injury, Moribund, Febrile, Pericarditis, Actinomycosis, Fatty degeneration, Abscesses, Emaciation, Dropsy, Joint ill, Swine erysipelas, Swine fever, Johnes disease, Distomatosis, Angiomatosis, Cirrhosis, *Cysticercus bovis*, Enteritis and Septicaemia.

Cysticercus Bovis

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

Cysts were found in 58 animals. The following table shows the incidence of infection of all bovines examined to be 1.04%. The figure for 1951 was 2.83%.

<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>		
1575	3975	13 (0.82%)	45 (1.13%)	Nil	1.04

The cysts were located as follows :—

Head	..	..	57
Heart	..	..	1

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.

The carcasses and the remainder of the offal of all 58 animals were put in cold storage at a temperature not exceeding 20°F for a period of not less than three weeks, and afterwards released for human consumption. This practice was recommended in 1951 by the Interdepartmental Committee on Meat Inspection and subsequently recommended by the Minister of Food for adoption by Local Authorities in December, 1952.

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	342	432
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	—	19	3
Offal	—	5	3
	—	—	—
	1	4	6
	—	—	—

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

Bakehouses	13
Dairies	224
Food Inspections other than meat	16,998
Food premises (Section 13)	161
Markets	256
Shops, English and Foreign Meat	88
„ Fish	17
„ Fried fish and chip	52
„ Fruit and vegetable	63
„ General provisions	281
„ Horseflesh	157
„ Ice Cream—Shops	41
„ Manufacturers	9
„ Dealers	42
„ Others	10
Milk distributors	99
Slaughterhouses	1,124
Warehouses	13
Food poisoning and suspected food poisoning investigations	56
Food for bacteriological examination	8
Mice for bacteriological examination	4
Faeces and urine for bacteriological examination	51

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	48	5	2	12
Offals	30	12	3	13
Fish	—	2	7	0½
Fruit, Vegetables and other food	8	7	7	0½
	—	—	—	—
	87	8	4	12
	—	—	—	—

The amount of foodstuffs condemned in 1951 was 105 tons. 1,720 fewer bovine animals were slaughtered in 1952 than in the previous year and the amount of condemned meat is correspondingly less.

INDEX

	<i>Page</i>
Acute Rheumatism Regulations, 1950	31—32
Ambulance Service	19—20
Care of Mothers and Young Children	9—12
Children Act, 1948	28—29
Dental Care	11—12
Domestic Help	23
Food Poisoning	33
Food and Drugs Acts, 1938 to 1950	41—48
General :	
Administration	5—6
Co-ordination and Co-operation	6—8
Joint Use of Staff	8
Voluntary Organisations	8—9
Health Centres	28
Health Education	23—24
Health Visiting	15
Home Nursing	15—16
Housing	33
Mental Health	24—28
Midwifery	13—14
National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47	33
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	29—31
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	20—22
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	35—41
Scabies	31
Tuberculosis	32
Vaccination and Immunisation	16—18
Venereal Diseases	32
Vital Statistics	34
Water	33

1907

General	1-11
Administration	12-15
Co-ordination and Co-operation	16-18
Joint Use of Staff	19-21
Voluntary Organizations	22-24
Health Census	25-27
Health Education	28-30
Health Visiting	31-33
Home Nursing	34-36
Housing	37-39
Mental Health	40-42
Maternity	43-45
National Assistance Act, 1948	46-48
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	49-51
Prevention of Infant Care and After-Care	52-54
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	55-57
Statistics	58-60
Tabulation	61-63
Technical and Administrative	64-66
General Glossary	67-69
Vital Statistics	70-72
Index	73-75



