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City and County Borough of Lincoln



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1955



L. F. McWILLIAMS, M.C., M.B., B.Ch., D.T.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

DUNCAN G. MCGILL, M.S.I.A.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

ALSO

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE
MEDICAL INSPECTION

OF

SCHOOL CHILDREN

FOR THE YEAR

1955

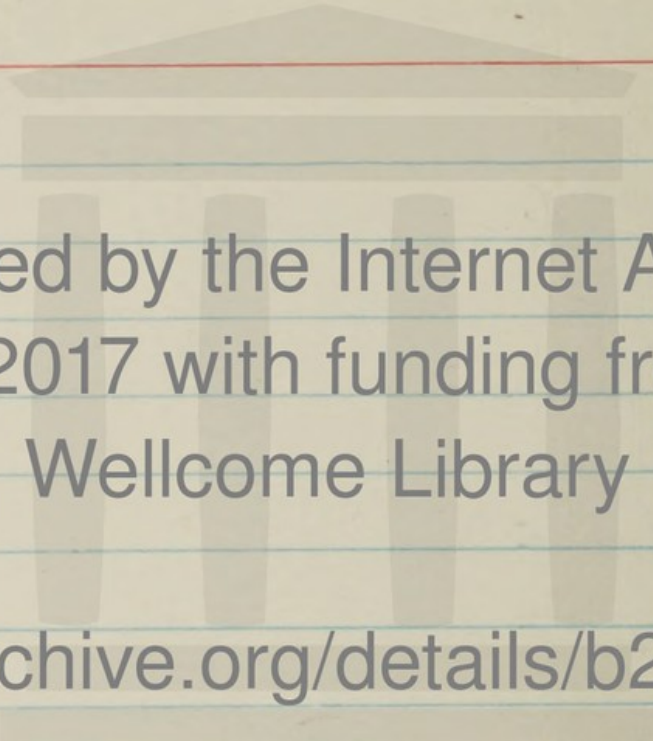
KEYWORTH AND FRY LTD.

LINCOLN



Lincoln C.B. Mott Report (1) 1955

Est. Day	227/CH.	23 MAY 1957	28 MAY 1957
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Report of the Board of Directors

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1901

L. F. McWILLIAMS, President

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL

DUNCAN C. McWILLIAMS, Secretary

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1901

To: The Right Worshipful the Mayor,
Aldermen and Councillors of the
City and County Borough of Lincoln.

City Health Department,
Beaumont Fee,
Lincoln.

October, 1956.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the City for the year 1955, being my first full year as your Medical Officer of Health.

Staff.

The post of Deputy Medical Officer of Health remained vacant throughout the year, but the post of Nursing Superintendent was filled during March by the appointment of Miss M. Davies.

Mrs. Wallhead, one of the Tuberculosis Visitors, retired in December after many years of loyal and dedicated work in the interests of the tuberculous patients in the City.

No response was obtained to repeated advertisements for a District Sanitary Inspector, but a fortunate contact between the Chief Sanitary Inspector and a colleague resulted in one being recruited.

Appreciating the position as likely to worsen with increasing duties of Sanitary Inspectors under present and projected legislation, the Committee decided to recruit and train a Pupil Sanitary Inspector as a regular feature of their staff.

The demand on the District Nursing Service increased steadily and two additional appointments were authorised.

The Home Help Service, which often acts as the "supporting arm" of the District Nurse, sustained increasing demand throughout the year without any seasonal alleviation. The original intention of the Service to provide aid in an emergency appears to be changing to one in which help is expected as a continuing feature of a patient's care.

Neither the District Nursing Service nor the Home Help Service can be an alternative to Hospital nursing when continuous care is essential, although the difficulty of providing Hospital beds for the aged sick forces this development.

Policy.

The decision of the City Council early in the year to amalgamate the staff of the School Health Service with the Health Department, has resulted in a framework which should ensure continuity in the care of the family group and provide a Child Health Service rather than a dual Infant Welfare and School Health Service. It will take some time for the new alignment to function satisfactorily, but the union of my Report as Principal School Medical Officer with the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the first time confirms the pattern for the future.

Mental Health.

During the year the Committee decided to press for the erection of a new Occupation Centre for the Mentally Handicapped in the City, being

well aware that the present Centre was most unsuitable and sometimes actually the main factor in the refusal of parents to permit attendance of their child.

A trained Social Worker remains an outstanding need for the Care and After-Care of the mentally ill, when so often it is the environment which is acting as a deterrent to recovery.

Ambulance Service

The City Ambulance Service Survey by a representative of the Ministry of Health confirmed the opinion that this Service was both efficient and economically managed.

Arising from this report, the Committee decided that a new Ambulance Station would require to be built, but as a short term solution to the unsatisfactory housing of the administrative staff it was decided to provide temporary offices by the erection of a prefabricated building.

A Night Telephonist was appointed to aid with the continuous manning of the telephone, and the possibility of the Ambulance Station being denuded of staff during the night in the event of unusual demand now no longer exists.

Care of Mothers and Children.

The Toddlers Clinic, to which parents are invited by appointment to bring their children near the third and fourth birthdays, continued to be supported by appreciative parents. Unfortunately those most in need of help and advice are the ones who are least likely to attend, but this Clinic does tend to bridge the gap to school entry.

The Ante-Natal Instruction Class for expectant mothers has now increased in attendance to the extent that an additional afternoon session is regularly held.

Statistical Section.

One Maternal Death has to be recorded which is as unusual as it is unfortunate, the last Maternal Death being in 1951.

The Infant Mortality Rate at 30.8 per 1,000 live births compares unfavourably with the national average of 24.9 and is most disappointing in view of last year's record low figure.

The Birth Rate continues to fall, being just below the national rate as is also the Death Rate.

Infectious Disease.

No case of Diphtheria was notified in the City, being the fifth year running for this pleasing situation.

Measles became epidemic at an unseasonable time but was generally mild in character.

Whooping Cough showed a tenfold increase on the previous year's total and points to the need for wider protective immunisation being employed. All the cases who developed the disease subsequent to protective inoculation were mild and without complication.

The Tuberculosis Death Rate resumed the steady decline of recent years following last year's set-back, while the notification rate continued to fall.

Notified cases of Dysentery showed a marked fall, but one continues to doubt whether this represents the true incidence of the disease in the City.

Miscellaneous Comments.

The Lincoln and District Branch of the Family Planning Association took over the work formerly done at the Birth Control Clinic, which ceased functioning early in the year. The Association, with your permission, utilise the premises at the Newland Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, mainly in the evening twice each month.

Throughout the year Dr. E. A. Thompson and Dr. R. Cammock provided sessional help at your Infant Welfare Centres and helped to bridge the deficiency in the medical staff. I am indebted to these practitioners for their ready response and aid in the work of the Centres.

Thorngate Clinic, which owed its origin to war-time conditions, was closed down owing to the virtual disappearance of Scabies and the minimal incidence of Pediculosis.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector's Section of the Report (title of Chief Public Health Inspector dates from 1956) is as full of important record of the work of environmental control as ever—it merits study and reflection by those who consider the supervisory control by these officers as growing less vital in this progressive age.

To those members of the staff who have helped in the work of preparation of this Report I am duly grateful, as also to all members of the Council for their understanding and support during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

L. F. McWILLIAMS,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1955

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR W. J. BELL

Chairman: COUNCILLOR MRS. G. L. MURFIN

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR E. J. RICHARDSON

Council Members:

Councillor Dr. A. H. Briggs
Councillor G. W. Colls
Councillor Dr. C. A. Lillicrap
Councillor A. Suthrell

Councillor T. F. Taylor
Councillor F. W. G. Todd
Councillor H. Whitfield

Other Members:

Mr. T. Brown
Dr. A. T. Watson
Mr. A. H. Frame

Mr. J. Maltby
Brigadier E. F. O. Richards
Miss M. Witting

Accounts Sub-Committee :

Councillor Mrs. G. L. Murfin
Councillor F. W. G. Todd

Councillor H. Whitfield

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee :

Chairman: COUNCILLOR MRS. G. L. MURFIN

Council Members:

Councillor G. W. Colls
Councillor Dr. C. A. Lillicrap
Councillor E. J. Richardson

Councillor A. Suthrell
Councillor T. F. Taylor
Councillor H. Whitfield

Other Members:

Mrs. M. Eagle
Mrs. S. A. Otter

Mrs. M. H. Plant

Necessitous Cases Sub-Committee :

Chairman: COUNCILLOR MRS. G. L. MURFIN

Councillor A. Suthrell
Councillor T. F. Taylor

Councillor F. W. G. Todd

Prosecutions Sub-Committee:

Chairman: COUNCILLOR MRS. G. L. MURFIN

Councillor G. W. Colls
Councillor Dr. C. A. Lillicrap

Councillor A. Suthrell
Councillor F. W. G. Todd

Mental Health Services Sub-Committee :

Chairman: COUNCILLOR MRS. G. L. MURFIN

Council Members:

Councillor G. W. Colls
Councillor Dr. C. A. Lillicrap
Councillor E. J. Richardson

Councillor A. Suthrell
Councillor T. F. Taylor
Councillor H. Whitfield

Other Members:

Mrs. C. M. Clutton-Brock
Mr. W. K. Newstead

Mrs. S. A. Otter

STAFF OF THE CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1955

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

L. F. McWILLIAMS, M.C., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Vacancy

School Medical Officer and Assistant Medical Officer:

E. G. M. CUMMINGS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Principal School Dental Officer:

J. M. ROGERS, L.D.S. (resigned 31st July, 1955)

ELIZABETH M. YOUNG, L.D.S. (commenced 1st October, 1955)

School Dental Officers:

W. ELGEY, L.D.S., R.C.S. (part-time)

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

DUNCAN G. MCGILL, CERT. R.S.I., MEAT AND FOOD CERT. R.S.I.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

H. SHIMELD, CERT. R.S.I., MEAT AND FOOD CERT., R.S.I.

Sanitary Inspectors:

F. L. G. CHAPMAN, CERT. R.S.I., MEAT AND FOOD CERT., R.S.I.

C. CLARKE, CERT. S.I.E.J.B., MEAT AND FOOD CERT. R.S.I., SMOKE INSPECTORS CERT. (R.S.I.).

G. T. W. SHEPHERD, CERT. S.I.E.J.B., MEAT AND FOOD CERT. R.S.I.

J. LYLE, CERT. R.S.A.S., MEAT AND FOOD CERT. R.S.A.S. (commenced 1st June, 1955).

J. W. HOE, CERT. R.S.I.

Nursing Superintendent:

Vacancy until 16th March, 1955

MISS M. DAVIES, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V. (CERT.) (commenced 17th March)

Health Visitors:

MISS K. LUKE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., Q.I.D.N., H.V. (CERT.)

MISS E. N. BRITT, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., H.V. (CERT.)

MISS M. CLARKE, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., H.V. (CERT.)

MISS R. M. CRAWFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., H.V. (CERT.)

MISS E. M. DAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (CERT.)

MISS A. MILLS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V. (CERT.)

MISS M. T. KUHN-REGNIER, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., H.V. (CERT.) (commenced 10th October, 1955)

MISS J. WILLIAMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (CERT.)

Tuberculosis Visitors:

MRS. B. WILLEY, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.

MRS. E. E. WALLHEAD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (retired 17th December, 1955)

Vacancy from 18th December, 1955

District Midwives:

MRS. H. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS D. E. BARKER, S.C.M.
 MRS. A. M. CHIVERS, S.C.M.
 MRS. M. A. RICHARDSON, S.C.M.
 MRS. W. M. LATHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS I. P. HOLLINSHEAD, S.C.M.
 MISS J. E. GREEN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (resigned 17th September, 1955)
 MRS. E. C. R. NEAVE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced 6th October, 1955)

District Nurses:

MRS. D. M. MARTIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.
 MISS J. BARSLEY, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
 MRS. G. CHAMBERLAIN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. E. V. MAWER, S.R.N.
 MRS. E. E. DUNNE, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.
 MRS. M. ATTARD, S.R.N.
 MRS. N. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. G. HALL, S.R.N. (part-time, became full-time 1st March, 1955)
 MRS. E. HIAM, S.R.N. (part-time, resigned 18th February, 1955)
 MISS G. J. READER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. (District Nurse/Midwife, commenced 22nd August, 1955)
 MISS L. M. DAWSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (temporary)
 MR W. BRIGGS, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
 MR. L. WINTERBOTTOM, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. (resigned 16th June, 1955).
 MR. J. H. PARKER, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. (commenced 8th August, 1955)

Day Nursery:

Matron	MISS B. E. TAYLOR, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.
Deputy Matron	MISS R. CAULTON, C.N.N.
Warden	MISS D. F. PARKER, C.N.N.
Nursery Nurse	MISS A. HAW, C.N.N.
Nursery Assistants	MISS D. PLASKITT
	MISS D. HOWELL
	MISS J. SYMES (resigned 2nd September, 1955)
	MISS J. GREEN (commenced 12th September, 1955)

Occupation Centre:

Supervisor	MISS B. BOX, N.A.M.H. (DIPLOMA)
Home Teacher	MRS. B. SEARLE, N.A.M.H. (DIPLOMA)
Guide Assistant	MRS. A. TONGE
Temporary Assistant	MRS. E. EITE (part-time, commenced 3rd May, 1955)

Mental Health Workers and Duly Authorised Officers:

E. BOWER, M.B.E.
 W. R. H. HIAM, SOC. SC. DIPLOMA, PTS. I AND II (resigned 28th February, 1955)
 A. C. WOOD, D.P.A. (commenced 1st October, 1955)

Ambulance Service:

Ambulance Officer F. G. LATCHEM
 Deputy Ambulance Officer H. LEEMING
 Clerk J. H. SIMS
 Night Telephonist T. B. G. SAVAGE (commenced 18th April, 1955)
 Drivers: 22; Attendants: 3 (at the end of the year)

Home Help Service:

Organiser MISS H. BALDWIN
 Clerk MRS. M. E. THORLBY
 Helps at the end of the year: Whole-time, 8; Part-time, 33

Scabies Clinic:

Sister-in-Charge MRS. E. E. HALL, S.R.N. (part-time, resigned 17th June, 1955)
 Assistant MRS. L. H. LOFTUS (part-time, resigned 19th November, 1955)

Pests Officer:

H. F. LAMB (died 12th May, 1955)
 C. HOLDERNESS (appointed 1st June, 1955)

Rodent Operators:

C. HOLDERNESS (until 31st May, 1955)
 A. WATERFALL (resigned 10th September, 1955)
 A. H. WALKER (commenced 15th August, 1955)
 J. MEADOWS (commenced 21st November, 1955)

Dental Attendants:

MRS. M. SOUTHERN
 MISS B. WITTED (part-time)

Lay Administrative Assistant:

J. C. MARTIN

Clerks:

A. C. TAYLOR
 R. W. HILL
 N. F. MCLEOD
 E. TILTMAN
 MISS M. A. BOYNTON
 MISS S. M. JOHNSON
 MISS E. KETTLEBORO
 MRS. J. E. BLAKE
 MRS. E. G. FIRTH
 MISS J. M. ALLIS (resigned 13th January, 1955)
 MISS E. BURTON (commenced 7th February, 1955)
 MISS I. M. COOK
 MRS. E. GROCOCK (part-time)

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of City in acres	..	..	..	..	..	6,128
Number of inhabited houses, 1st April, 1955	..	..	..	..	..	21,743
Rateable value, 1st April, 1955	..	..	..	..	..	£550,737
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	£2,250

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Population (mid-year estimates)	69,050	69,500	70,200	70,730	70,640
Net Live Births	1,048	1,045	1,058	1,105	1,039
Still Births	30	32	18	39	24
Net Deaths	842	803	899	857	849
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.18	15.04	15.07	15.62	14.71
Legitimate	14.24	13.97	13.9	14.8	13.68
Illegitimate	0.94	1.07	1.17	0.82	1.03
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.43	0.46	0.26	0.55	0.34
Legitimate	0.39	0.43	0.23	0.51	0.34
Illegitimate	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	—
Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.58	10.97	12.16	11.27	11.18
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0.93	—	—	—	0.94
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	25.8	30.6	34.97	19.0	30.8
Tuberculosis Mortality Rate, per 1,000 population	0.33	0.27	0.20	0.31	0.17
Cancer Mortality, per 1,000 population	2.16	1.80	2.02	2.23	2.27

COMPARISON OF CERTAIN VITAL STATISTICS
WITH RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

	<i>Lincoln</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Birth rate per 1,000 population:—		
Live Births	14.71	15.0
Still Births	0.34	0.35
Death rate per 1,000 population:—		
All causes	11.18	11.7
Whooping Cough	—	0.00
Diphtheria	—	0.00
Influenza	0.04	0.07
Tuberculosis	0.17	0.15
Cancer	2.27	2.05
Rate per 1,000 live births:—		
Deaths (all causes) of infants under 1 year of age	30.8	24.9
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0.94	0.64

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

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

Infant Welfare Clinics

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

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 34 Newland	Tuesdays	9-30-11-30 a.m.
Ante-Natal Instruction Class ..	Thursdays	2-4 p.m.

Light Clinic

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 34 Newland	Mondays Thursdays	} 2-4 p.m.

It will be noted that all clinics are on a weekly basis, so avoiding any confusion.

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

Infant Welfare Clinics.

	1955	1954
Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended during the year	2,049	2,185
Number of children attending for the first time during the year, and who were under 1 year of age at first attendance	772	768
Total number of attendances during the year:		
(a) Under 1 year	7,869	8,685
(b) Between 1 and 5 years	3,906	4,121

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic

	<i>Ante-Natal Cases</i>	<i>Post-Natal Cases</i>	<i>Totals 1955</i>	<i>Totals 1954</i>
Total number of women who attended during the year	318	1	319	433
Number of women who attended for the first time	302	1	303	391
Total number of attend- ances	550	1	551	865

Ante-Natal Instruction Class (Stork Club)

This club was formed in September, 1953, and its function is to provide pre-natal instruction to expectant mothers. The meetings are held at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and the teaching is a joint effort between District Midwives and Health Visitors.

In addition to short talks, the expectant mothers are taught to do simple exercises and are instructed in the art of relaxation.

	1955	1954
Number of expectant mothers on the register at end of year	92	25
Average number of attendances per session during year	26	—

Birth Control Clinic

This clinic was discontinued during January, 1955, following the establishment in the City of a branch of the Family Planning Association.

Light Clinic

	1955	1954
Total number of cases treated during the year ..	61	57
Number of cases treated for the first time during the year	49	52
Total number of attendances	665	708

A number of the cases treated at this clinic during the year were school children.

Supply of Welfare Foods.

The sale of Welfare Foods both from the Ministry of Food and commercial firms is now a well established practice at all Local Health Authority Infant Welfare Centres. The uptake of the foods remains poor and many mothers forgo both their own entitlement and that of their infant.

The main distribution point at Newland Infant Welfare Centre is easy of access, well known to the public and is staffed for sale of the foods on all normal working days.

The Welfare Foods are sold at all the outlying clinics as they are held, so aiding materially with the distribution. National Dried Milk is used by the majority of mothers to feed their infants.

Day Nursery.

The Newland Day Nursery continued as in previous years. Children are admitted up to 5 years of age and are organised in groups 0 to 1 year, 1 to 2 years, 2 to 3 years and 3 to 5 years.

The numbers in attendance in each group is liable to fluctuation and while the average number on the register is 40, no child is refused admission merely on account of raising the numbers to beyond this figure.

Payment is assessed on a scale and all cases where special hardship is claimed are assessed by a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee.

Children admitted come mainly from homes where financial necessity requires additional income from the mother to add to her husband's income. Children of unmarried mothers or mothers separated from their husbands are admitted from any age up to 5 years, but no child under 1 year of age is otherwise accepted.

On occasions a child is admitted on account of environmental conditions in the home.

Children are admitted from 7 a.m. until 6 p.m., receive 3 meals and have appropriate rest and recreational periods. The Nursery is open 5 days each week and apart from national holidays observes no closure throughout the year.

The average daily attendance throughout the year was as follows:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
29.7	30.5	29.0	33.1	27.2	36.0	33.0	29.0	32.3	31.2	38.0	33.5

Care of Premature Infants.

The Health Visitors continued to give special attention to premature infants. A system of special reports on premature infants, submitted on the 28th day, has been instituted as a routine.

Special arrangements exist at the City Maternity Home and at the County Hospital for premature infants requiring institutional care. All discharges are notified so that early visits can be paid by Health Visitors.

The number of premature infants notified was as follows:—

	1955	1954
Born at home	30	30
Born in hospital or Nursing Home	51	53
	—	—
	81	83
	—	—

Care of Illegitimate Children.

This presents no special problem. Residential care is arranged by the Lincoln Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare, who represent the case for financial aid as required.

The majority of illegitimate births take place, however, either as domiciliary or hospital confinements, and are followed up by the Health Visitor in the course of her work.

The number of illegitimate births registered during the year was 73, which was 7% of total births registered (1039).

MIDWIFERY

Nursing Superintendent: MISS M. DAVIES

Notifications of Intention to Practise.

(a) *Midwifery.*

41 midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery within the area of the Local Health Authority during the year 1955.

24 practise from institutions under the control of the Hospital Management Committee.

4 practise from the Quarry Maternity Home, under the control of the Lincoln Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare.

3 practise from a private Nursing Home.

10 practise in the domiciliary field, one of whom works in a private capacity.

(b) *Maternity Nursing.*

1 midwife notified her intention to practise as a maternity nurse from a private Nursing Home.

Cases Attended.

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

	<i>As Midwives</i>	<i>As Maternity Nurses</i>	<i>Total</i>
1951	368	.... 63	.... 431
1952	318	.... 69	.... 387
1953	326	.... 54	.... 380
1954	360	.... 65	.... 425
1955	335	.... 34	.... 369

During 1955 they paid 10,152 visits as compared with 10,413 during 1954.

Medical aid was summoned in 77 cases in 1955 and in 129 cases during the previous year.

Gas/Air Analgesia was administered by the District Midwives in 314 cases giving a percentage of 85.1 of total cases, as compared with 328 cases in 1954 (77.2%). Every encouragement is given to mothers to avail themselves of analgesia during childbirth.

An order was placed for the purchase of two Trichloroethylene Inhalers and they were delivered early in 1956.

Pethidine was administered by the District Midwives in 272 cases during the year, as compared with 293 cases in 1954.

Environmental Reports.

Throughout the year the Matron of the City Maternity Home referred to the Medical Officer of Health for investigation, cases seeking admission to the Maternity Home for other than medical reasons, and no difficulty was experienced in arranging admission for all cases recommended on social and housing priorities (the patient's doctor arranges admission where hospital confinement is necessary for health reasons).

During 1955, 195 cases were investigated by the District Midwives and of these, 134 were recommended for admission to the Maternity Home on environmental and/or sociological grounds.

Early Hospital Discharges.

Notifications from Maternity Homes of all discharges of mothers and babies before the 14th day are received by the Medical Officer of Health, in order that visits may be paid to the homes by Health Visitors or District Midwives, whichever is appropriate. By arrangement, Health Visitors may visit any mother in the City Maternity Home prior to discharge.

Chest X-ray of Expectant Mothers.

The scheme put into operation in June, 1954, under which General Practitioners could arrange through the Health Department for expectant mothers to have a chest X-ray at the Lincoln Chest Clinic, was continued during 1955.

In January, 1955, the scheme was extended to include expectant mothers attending the Local Health Authority's Ante-Natal Clinic and the Ante-Natal Clinic conducted by the City Maternity Home.

The number of expectant mothers X-rayed was as follows:—

	1955	June to Dec., 1954
Referred by General Practitioners ..	200	36
Referred from Ante-Natal Clinics ..	125	—
Totals	325	36

An additional 33 women were given appointments but failed to attend.

Findings

	1955	June to Dec., 1954
Suspected Tuberculosis (for follow-up)	4	1
Subsequently notified Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—
Healed Tuberculosis—no further action	17	3
Heart abnormalities	3	—

Post-graduate Courses.

Two District Midwives attended courses arranged by the Royal College of Midwives and approved by the Central Midwives Board for the purposes of Section G.1 of the Rules.

One attended a Midwifery Teachers' course at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and the other attended a Midwives' course at Birmingham.

Training of Pupil Midwives.

Four of the District Midwives are approved Teachers of Midwifery.

Pupil Midwives doing Part II of their training at the City Maternity Home spend not less than three months in domiciliary practice and 5 Pupil Midwives received this instruction during 1955.

Transport.

All District Midwives are provided with ordinary cycles but at night may call upon the City Ambulance Service for transport to and from a confinement, as well as transport of analgesia apparatus.

Staff Changes.

Miss J. E. Green resigned her post as District Midwife owing to ill-health and finally to take her Health Visitor's training. Mrs. E. C. R. Neave was appointed to fill the vacancy and commenced duty on 6th October.

Other Practising 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 District Midwives, are as follows:—

	1955	1954
Cases attended:		
(a) By midwives employed in Institutions ..	953	1049
(b) By domiciliary midwife in private practice ..	17	25
Totals	970	1074

HEALTH VISITING

All the Health Visitors have acted in the dual role of Health Visitor/School Nurse since the commencement of the school year in September.

Miss M. Kuhn-Regnier was appointed and commenced duty on 10th October.

At the end of the year there were 8 Health Visitor/School Nurses with one vacancy.

Transport.

The Health Visitors are provided with ordinary cycles.

Post-graduate Courses.

Three Health Visitors attended for post-graduate study during the year. The courses were arranged by the Women Public Health Officers' Association, and are all approved by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education in accordance with the recommendations of the Nurses' Salaries Committee—Nurses' S.C. Notes No. 15, paragraph 112.

Co-operation.

Co-operation with General Practitioners is on an individual basis and no special scheme has been considered necessary to promote liaison.

The Health Visitor is encouraged to make direct contact with other Local Authority workers in the community such as the School Welfare Officers, Children's Department and Welfare Department Visitors and with representatives of Voluntary Associations such as the N.S.P.C.C.

The following is an analysis of the Health Visitors' work with comparable figures for 1954 and 1953.

HOME VISITING—HEALTH VISITORS

Year	No. of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 Year	
		First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits
1955	4666	358	521	939	5206
1954	5130	243	453	1082	5440
1953	5349	61	197	1053	5254

Year	Visits to Children 1-2 years	Visits to Children 2-5 years	Other Cases	Total No. of families or households visited by H. Visitors
1955	3005	5505	583	3646
1954	3625	5952	690	4073
1953	3732	5300	602	3746

HEALTH OF CHILDREN

(Circular 27/54—Prevention of Break-up of Families)

Consideration was given by the Health Committee to the suggestions contained in this Circular, and it was hoped that those families which were in danger of break-up mainly on account of low mentality and poor hygienic standard could be helped by specially trained Home Helps.

Unfortunately no development along these lines was possible during the year under review owing to financial restrictions.

Health Visitors during the year paid particular attention to this type of family in their areas, and a register of these families was commenced.

Repeated pregnancies and ill-health of the mother appeared to be the most potent factor in the causation of the problem family, allied to mental retardation, illegitimacy and sub-standard housing.

There are between 40 and 50 such family units in the City with probably a like number of potential problem families.

In addition to the special interest shown by the Health Visitor, many families were known to the Children's Officer and the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector. No formal meeting of interested parties took place during the year but informal contact was usual.

HOME NURSING

At the end of the year there were 12 Home Nurses, two of whom were male Nurses and one District Nurse/Midwife.

Miss G. Reader was appointed District Nurse/Midwife as an additional member of the staff and commenced duties on 22nd August to help and relieve on both Midwifery and Home Nursing Services.

Mr. L. Winterbottom resigned in June, 1955, and the vacancy was filled by Mr. J. Parker who commenced duties on 8th August, 1955.

Transport.

The male Nurses are provided with autocycles whilst the remainder of the staff are equipped with ordinary cycles. Some provide themselves with motorised transport at their own expense, and receive an appropriate allowance on the Council's scale.

Post-graduate Courses.

One nurse attended a week's course at Oxford arranged by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

Statistics

The following is an analysis of the work done during the last three years. These figures show that the work increases year by year. Cases are referred by General Practitioners, the Lincoln Hospitals, relatives and friends, Health Visitors and occasionally by the Home Help Organiser.

The national problem of caring for the needs of the chronic sick aged person is as acute in this City as elsewhere.

Hospital accommodation is not equal to the demand, and many old persons must of necessity be nursed at home. The District Nursing Service

HOME NURSING

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Others	Totals	Patients included in Cols. 2-7 who were 65 years of age at time of first visit	Children included in Cols. 2-7 who were under 5 at time of the first visit	Patients in Cols. 2-7 who have had more than 24 visits during year
1955										
No. of cases attended by the Home Nurse	1382	274	2	46	7	2	1713	714	81	337
No. of visits paid by the Home Nurse	29550	5801	22	1568	92	118	37151	21814	717	24165
1954										
No. of cases attended by the Home Nurse	1192	343	—	40	4	4	1583	639	63	315
No. of visits paid by the Home Nurse	25365	7364	—	1137	90	245	34201	18694	829	21185
1953										
No. of cases attended by the Home Nurse	1096	311	2	35	10	7	1461	631	75	330
No. of visits paid by the Home Nurse	22958	6346	16	1041	77	455	30893	18440	768	20941

cannot provide the continuous nursing care which certain illnesses require, so that nursing at home is not always a substitute for the hospital.

The problem is particularly acute when there are no resident relatives that the nurse can instruct to support her care of the patient. Frequently there are no relatives available other than an elderly spouse who finds it difficult to carry out simple nursing procedures during the long terminal illnesses.

The Home Help often provides valuable assistance in such cases even though primarily employed in carrying out the normal domestic tasks of the home. One must remember that the District Nurse and the Home Help between them cover only a portion of the day and no night nursing service is available.

If the present trend of increasing pressure for hospital beds is to be eased, either more nursing will have to take place in the home or more hospital accommodation will have to be provided. The latter appears to be the less likely at present so a continuing use of the District Nurses' services is to be expected.

Staff will have to be augmented to ensure that at least two visits a day can be regularly paid to our ill patients, in addition to providing for late night injections which are now frequently requested by the doctor.

Transport by more modern means than the ordinary cycle would result in an all round improvement in the efficiency of the Service.

Nursing of Sick Children.

No special provision is made for nursing of children in their own homes. The District Nurse incorporates this work in her general duties, but with increasing specialisation in paediatric nursing technique, a special appointment may soon prove necessary.

In illness every young child looks to its mother—if possible she must be available all the time. Removal to hospital usually severs this bond and even though only temporary, much unhappiness or emotional damage may be the outcome.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox.

The response of parents to vaccination of their children appears to be relatively difficult to influence. It is part of the Health Visitor's task to urge vaccination before children reach the age of one year, preferably as soon after the second month of life as possible.

Facilities are always available at the Infant Welfare Clinics. A special card system is in operation which indicates to the Health Visitor each month the infants in her area who are due for vaccination so that a personal reminder is facilitated.

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

				<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>15 years or over</i>	<i>1955 Total</i>	<i>1954 Total</i>
By Local Health Authority's									
Staff at clinics:—									
Vaccinations	...	...	...	233	6	5	3	247	219
Re-Vaccinations	...	...	...	—	1	—	18	19	49

		<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>15 years or over</i>	<i>1955 Total</i>	<i>1954 Total</i>
By General Practitioners:—							
Vaccinations	... ..	201	12	11	50	274	359
Re-Vaccinations	... ..	—	3	7	62	72	69
Totals	... ..	434	22	23	133	612	696

(b) **Immunisation against Diphtheria.**

From the eighth month of life, the mother is urged to afford her child the protection of diphtheria immunisation.

The absence of this disease in the community has rather dulled the parental conscience on the continual need for immunisation.

The system of reminder cards introduced during the previous year, whereby the Health Visitor could see each month the number of children in her area due for immunisation, was useful as an indication when a special visit was required for this purpose.

Facilities for immunisation are available at all Infant Welfare Clinics, or, if preferred, mothers are urged to consult their own doctors.

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

PRIMARY IMMUNISATION

		<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 years and over</i>	<i>1955 Total</i>	<i>1954 Total</i>
By Local Health Authority's Staff	.. ..	295	316	611	738
By General Practitioners	.. ..	353	15	368	365
Totals	.. ..	648	331	979	1103

REINFORCING DOSES

					<i>1955</i>	<i>1954</i>
By Local Health Authority's Staff	.. ..	..	..	..	557	1696
By General Practitioners	.. ..	..	..	..	68	89
Totals	.. ..	..	..	..	625	1785

The following table shows the number of children in the area at the end of the year who had at any time completed a course of immunisation, in relation to the estimated mid-year child population:—

<i>Age on 31-12-55 i.e., born in year</i>	<i>Under 1 1955</i>	<i>1-4 1954-51</i>	<i>5-9 1950-46</i>	<i>10-14 1945-41</i>	<i>Under 15 Total</i>
Last complete course of injections (primary or booster):					
A. 1951-1955	67	2223	4314	3614	10218
B. 1950 or earlier	—	—	328	704	1032
C. Estimated mid-year child population	1050	3850	10100		15000
Immunity Index	6.4%	57.7%	78.5%		68.1%

(c) Immunisation against Whooping Cough.

This injection is now as uniformly urged as diphtheria immunisation. Formerly only given on the specific request of the parent, it is now an accepted protection procedure, and is available at all Infant Welfare Clinics.

Some General Practitioners use the vaccine supplied on request.

A summary of the work undertaken is as follows:—

PRIMARY IMMUNISATION					
	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5 years and over</i>	<i>1955 Total</i>	<i>1954 Total</i>
By Local Health Authority's Staff	223	44	1	268	304
By General Practitioners	18	11	4	33	4
Totals	241	55	5	301	308

REINFORCING DOSES

By Local Health Authority's Staff	28	22
---	----	----

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

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

PRIMARY IMMUNISATION				
<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5 years and over</i>	<i>1955 Total</i>	<i>1954 Total</i>
188	93	8	289	285

In addition, 32 children were given reinforcing doses of the combined vaccine during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

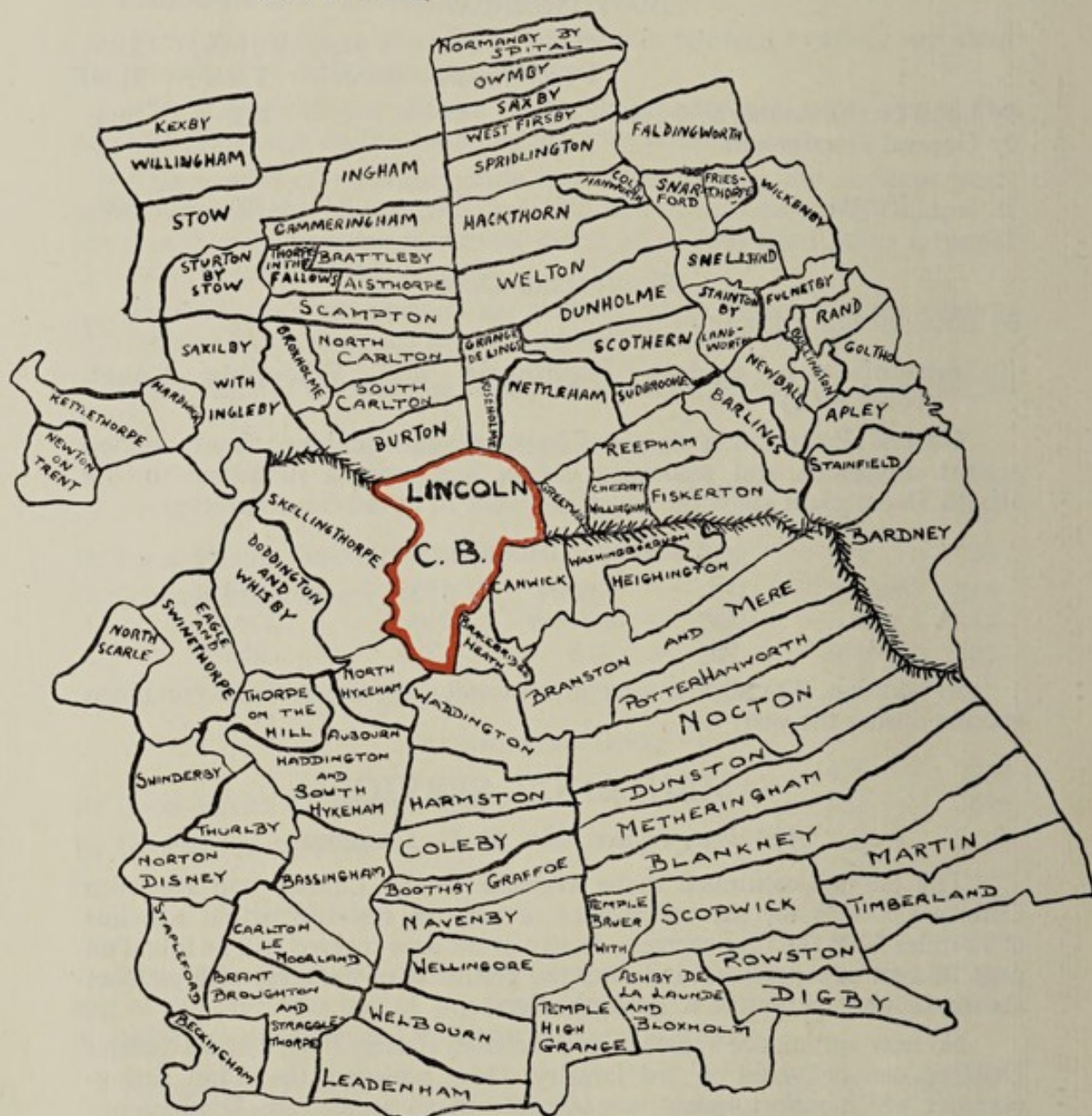
Ambulance Officer: MR. F. G. LATCHEM

The Service continued to be available to the Lindsey and Kesteven County Councils for the conveyance of patients residing within a radius of 12 miles from the City centre. A map of the area covered will be found on page 22 of this report, and indicates the perimeter of the area, with parishes shown, coming within the scope of the Service.

No new ambulance vehicle was purchased during 1955, but a 10 seater Utilabus was delivered on 3rd January, 1956, replacing the oldest sitting-case car which unfortunately was involved in an accident at Dunham-on-Trent on 21st December, 1955, and was so badly damaged that it was unfit for further use. The incident appeared to be purely accidental and occurred during a spell of exceptionally severe weather conditions. At the end of the year, with this vehicle off the strength, the vehicle position was as follows:—

Ambulances	6
Sitting-case cars	2
Utilabus (8 to 10 seater)	1
Total vehicles	9

LINDSEY (PARTS OF)



KESTEVEN (PARTS OF)

Staff.

There were 29 members in the Service at the end of the year. This number includes the Ambulance Officer, Deputy Ambulance Officer, a clerk and a night telephonist who was appointed in April, 1955.

Radio Tele-communication.

This system, introduced in January, 1952, by which all vehicles are equipped to transmit and receive messages over a radius of 15 miles, is of inestimable value to the service.

Statistics.

A summary of the work undertaken during the year, compared with the corresponding figures for the previous four years, is as follows:—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
No. of patients carried	19,671	24,536	27,859	30,337	32,631
No. of journeys undertaken	14,015	12,880	10,695	9,455	9,310
No. of miles covered	191,383	198,311	209,305	234,148	234,610

The number of journeys undertaken during the year includes the following non-patient carrying journeys:—

	1955	1954
Transport of analgesia apparatus	652	680
Abortive journeys	313	494
Service journeys	148	167

The following classification of the patients carried during 1955 compared with the previous year, gives some indication of the type of calls dealt with:—

	1955	1954
Street accidents and street illness	913	823
Hospital admissions	2,202	2,153
Out-patient attendances	25,775	23,512
Inter-hospital transfers	1,208	1,142
Hospital discharges	1,715	1,726
Infectious disease cases	51	49
Maternity cases	767	738
Occupation Centre—transport of mental defectives (December, 1954 only) ..	—	194
Totals	32,631	30,337

The number of cases sent by rail during the year was 27.

Petrol consumption for the year was 15,953 gallons and oil consumption was 153 gallons.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

The Tuberculosis Service for the City is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, and the City forms part of the area covered by the Central Lincolnshire Chest Clinic, Mint Lane, Lincoln.

The Tuberculosis Visitors employed by the Local Health Authority undertake duties at the Chest Clinic by arrangement with the Chest Physician.

So far as is possible, the Tuberculosis Visitors maintain contact with the patient, whether at home or in hospital, consult with the Chest Physician or family doctor as necessary and follow the patient's progress through the various administrative barriers created by the National Health Service Act.

It is not possible to separate patients into categories as treatment and prevention in this disease are indivisible, but few problems appear to arise as all are concerned with the promotion of the health and well being of the patient. The Medical Officer of Health is now mainly concerned with the environment not only of the patient but his whole family, for there are few diseases which can so "blight" a home.

The Tuberculosis Visitors are especially vigilant in their attention to "contacts" and all such individuals at special risk who fail to attend for chest investigation after continued pressure are notified to the Medical Officer of Health and a joint visit paid.

The Tuberculosis Visitors paid 2,506 domiciliary visits and attended 132 clinic sessions during 1955, as compared with 2,940 visits and 132 sessions in 1954.

227 Lincoln persons were examined at the Central Lincolnshire Chest Clinic during 1955 on account of their having been in contact with tuberculous patients. The comparable figure for 1954 was 222.

Contacts of cases coming to the notice of the Health Department of persons dying from tuberculosis whose disease was not notified during life, are followed up by the Department. Visits are paid by the Tuberculosis Visitors and arrangements made for members of the family to attend for examination at the Chest Clinic. There was one case in this category during 1955, but no action was necessary as the family had already been examined as contacts to a previously notified member of the family.

The Health Committee continued to give special consideration to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis living in overcrowded or unsuitable housing conditions and referred particular cases to the Housing Committee for priority consideration. A case receiving priority recommendation is usually re-housed in a matter of months.

The position was as follows:—

Awaiting re-housing on 1st January, 1955	..	..	..	5
Recommended for re-housing during the year	..	..	..	5
Re-housed during the year	..	..	..	8
Removed from the priority list (died)	..	..	..	1
Awaiting re-housing on 31st December, 1955	..	..	..	1

In former years open-air shelters were available for use in the garden of homes of suitable cases, but the changing pattern of medical care has resulted in a less austere atmosphere during treatment. No open-air shelters

which are capable of erection remain in the control of the Department and it is some years now since any enquiry for this form of assistance has been made to the Department.

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

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., were supplied at specially reduced charges. At the end of the year, 1 patient was undertaking rug-making and 3 were occupied in embroidery and knitting.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

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 1955 was 56 as compared with 62 during 1954.

Owing to staff shortage it was not possible to commence the scheme for the protection of children in the 13-14 age group, for which approval had been received from the Ministry of Health.

Mass Radiography.

The Lincolnshire Mass Radiography Unit made a brief visit during December, mainly for the purpose of surveying the school leaving population. There were no sessions for the public.

Figures received from Dr. J. Bauer, Medical Director of the Unit, are as follows:—

		<i>Attended for miniature film</i>	<i>Recalled for large film</i>	<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis</i>	
				<i>Active</i>	<i>Inactive</i>
School Leavers:	Males	389	2	—	—
	Females	422	1	—	—
Training College:	Females	109	—	—	—
Staff (Health Dept.,					
Children's Dept.,	Males	60	—	—	—
and School Teachers)	Females	172	5	—	1

X-Ray Examination of Staff.

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 are invited to 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.

Other Illnesses.

The Council's Welfare Department undertakes the care and after-care of the following, under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948:—

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

Close co-operation was maintained during the year between the Health Department and the Welfare Department.

In connection with blind persons, table "A" below gives information regarding the incidence of blindness during 1955 and the steps taken with regard to treatment. Table "B" shows that there were no notifications of ophthalmia neonatorum during the year.

A. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

	<i>Cause of Disability</i>			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D. 8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment	8	1	—	5
(b) Treatment (Medical, surgical or optical) ...	8	1	—	2
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	4	1	—	1

B. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	...	...	...	...	—
(ii) Number of cases in which:—					
(a) Vision lost	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Vision impaired	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	...	...	...	...	—

After-Care of Patients Following Discharge from Hospitals.

From time to time, mainly in connection with aged persons, a request is made from the Hospital Almoner for after-care, help and supervision. This usually takes the form of arranging in advance for the services of a Home Help and visitation by the Health Visitor.

Occasionally the request is in connection with an aged person living alone who has left hospital against medical advice, and the District Nurse and Home Help co-ordinate care in association with the general practitioner.

Provision of Nursing Equipment and Apparatus.

The City Health Department operated from 1st January, 1955, the Loan Centre which had previously been operated by the Lincoln division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade on an agency basis.

During the year 307 patients were assisted and 581 articles of equipment were issued. The comparable figures for 1954 were 126 patients assisted and 194 articles issued.

Particulars of the equipment issued are as follows:—

Air Cushions	..	..	..	4
Air Rings	..	..	..	86
Air Beds	..	..	..	2
Bed Pans	..	..	..	113
Bed Cages	..	..	..	15
Bed Rests	..	..	..	72
Bed Tables	..	..	..	7
Bedsteads	..	..	..	4
Draw Sheets	..	..	..	26
Mackintosh Sheets	..	..	..	144
Sheets	..	..	..	2
Mattresses	..	..	..	4
Dunlopillo Mattresses	..	..	..	4
Dunlopillo Cushions	..	..	..	4
Fracture Boards (sets)	..	..	..	1
Urinals	..	..	..	52
Commodes	..	..	..	13
Feeding Cups	..	..	..	10
Hot Water Bottles	..	..	..	1
Walking Sticks	..	..	..	3
Crutches	..	..	..	3
Wheel Chairs	..	..	..	11
Total	..	..	..	581

Since the transfer of the Loan Centre to the Health Department the demand for equipment has markedly increased and threatens to outgrow the present storage and cleansing facilities.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year advantage was taken of the Ministry of Health's free offer to all Local Health Authorities for advertisements in the local press on the subject of Diphtheria Immunisation. Slides and a short film to coincide with the press advertisement were shown in local cinemas and suitable posters were displayed on the poster frames in various parts of the City.

Health Education material produced by the Central Council for Health Education was freely distributed and displayed at all clinics.

Talks and film shows were given to various organisations and the press co-operated from time to time in publishing articles on topical subjects.

The distribution of the monthly issue of the "Better Health" booklet, which contains articles on common health subjects, was continued during 1955.

Health Education of the public and the presentation of medical knowledge in an easily understood manner remains one of the most important tasks of all Health Department professional staff, and one, unfortunately, which is found to be most difficult to achieve.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Organiser: MISS H. BALDWIN

The year 1955 proved a busy one, and with steadily increasing demand, the services of the Helps were taxed to the utmost.

There was a slight increase in the number of Home Helps allowed for in the financial year 1955/56 and a number of casual employees working less than 24 hours per week were recruited. This eased the situation regarding provision of more regular weekly help for the elderly and infirm, though it was not possible to give help each week to all such persons requiring aid.

The following table shows the development of the Service during the past 3 years:—

	1953	1954	1955
Cases attended:—			
Maternity	42	32	34
General Sickness	45	52	70
Tuberculous	6	6	9
Aged and Infirm	173	204	275
	—	—	—
Totals	266	294	388
	—	—	—
Home Helps at end of year:—			
Whole-time	—	10	8
Part-time	28	20	33
	—	—	—
Totals	28	30	41
	—	—	—
Hours worked	36,986	38,121	45,515

The 70 General Sickness cases attended during 1955 included cases of pneumonia, bronchitis, heart failure, asthma, influenza, etc., and were, on the whole, short-term cases. Daily morning help was usually given for periods varying from one to six weeks. There were approximately 4 persons under 60 years of age having daily help and needing it indefinitely. Approximately 14 persons were given help for the heavy work one or two half days each week during temporary incapacity.

Of the 275 elderly persons assisted during the year, 75% were between 60 and 70 years of age, 23% between 80 and 90, and 2% over 90 years of age. One couple aged 95 and 93 years celebrated their 74th wedding anniversary during 1955 and called upon the Service once only each week. Their son aged 73 years did the shopping for them as he lived only a short distance from their home. An average of 15 elderly persons had daily help during the winter months for lighting fires and the serving of breakfasts.

Night Service.

During the early part of the year it became necessary to introduce a Night Service. One Home Help working 6 mornings per week agreed to be "on call" for night cases, relinquishing her day work during the periods she did night duty. In a very short time it was clear that additional night attendants would be required if all urgent and needy cases were to be met. Each case was studied individually and the help given was in the form of a relief service for relatives or friends of the sick person, or nightly help to persons awaiting admission to hospital within a few days and having no

relatives, or to persons too ill to be moved to hospital. Usually each case was reviewed after three weeks, should it have lasted so long. 11 such cases were assisted during the year.

Other Activities.

Three special evening meetings were held for Home Helps, when problems were discussed and questions asked, and all benefitted by attendance. The speaker at one meeting was the Nursing Superintendent and her talk was most interesting, especially as it dealt with "Accidents in the Home," paying special attention to homes where there were young children and elderly persons.

After one meeting I was approached and a suggestion made to me by one or two of the Home Helps regarding an evening outing for elderly persons who were not members of any Old Age Pensioners' Club, and particularly for those who had not been out for a number of years.

An outing in the form of a circular tour by special coaches was arranged for Thursday, 18th August. This outing proved so successful and enjoyable that it is expected that two more outings will be arranged during 1956, one in the Spring and the other in the Autumn. I feel mention should be made of the fact that some of the elderly persons had not been outside their homes for years, in one case 11 years and quite a number between 3 and 7 years.

The picking up and setting down in nearly all cases was practically door-to-door. Cups of tea and biscuits were supplied on the coaches.

Thanks are due to the Home Helps for their assistance towards the cost, thus obviating any expenditure by the Local Health Authority.

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. As a result, all the Infant Welfare Clinics except the central one are conducted in rented halls.

MENTAL HEALTH

Administration.

The Mental Health Services Sub-Committee, comprising 7 elected members and 3 co-opted members, is the responsible body for this work.

The Medical Officers on the staff are authorised to sign certificates under the various enactments and the Medical Officer of Health maintains general oversight of the Department. Two male Mental Health Workers, who are also designated "Duly Authorised Officers," carry out the day-to-day duties. The Lay Administrative Assistant is also designated "Duly Authorised Officer" but acts only in an emergency. These officers are available for duty outside office hours and provide a "round the clock" service.

Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Board.

Consultants in both Mental Deficiency and Mental Illness are available on request as both Hospitals at which they are employed are conveniently situated to this City.

In cases of Mental Illness the patient's Practitioner frequently consults with the Psychiatrist, who advises on necessity of action by the Duly Authorised Officer—in emergencies the Practitioner calls in the Duly Authorised Officer direct.

Action by Summary Reception Order (Lunacy Act, 1890, Sections 14, 15 and 16) is the more usual procedure but frequent use is also made of Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890, to effect admission of a patient. Voluntary admission under Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930, is not often possible.

The large majority of cases dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officers were referred initially by the patient's own doctor, and when relatives of the patient were available their agreement was always given to the removal to hospital.

Problems of Mental Deficiency can usually be solved by direct contact between the Medical Officer of the Department and the Consultant in Mental Deficiency at Harmston Hall Hospital. The help and co-operation received has been much appreciated and urgent requests for admissions to hospital have always received sympathetic consideration.

Mental Health After-Care.

This work is undertaken by the Mental Health Workers. A trained Psychiatric Social Worker is an urgent need, and until such an appointment is possible no expansion in this very important work can be planned so far as the mentally ill are concerned. In addition, the preventive aspect of the work is not being met.

Cases of notified Mental Deficiency receive regular supervisory visits by the present staff, as well as patients on licence from hospital.

Home circumstance reports on Psychiatric Clinic cases by the Mental Health Workers are provided at the request of the Consultant.

Account of work undertaken in the community during the year.

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

The general services provided under this Section were also available to patients suffering from mental illness or mental defectiveness.

Short Term Care (Circular 5/52).

One case was admitted to hospital during the year under the provisions of this Circular during the period of his mother's confinement.

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	156
No. of visits made to ex-patients of Mental Hospitals	104
No. of visits made to ex-Service Hospital Psychiatric cases	12
No. of visits made to ex-patients of Mental Deficiency Institutions	24
Total visits made by Mental Health Workers	296

UNDER LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890-1930:

No. of cases admitted to Mental Hospitals	116
No. of cases investigated and found "not subject to be dealt with"	81
No. of visits made by Authorised Officers	382

UNDER MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938:

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on 31st December, 1955.

	Male	Female	Total
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	7	—	7
Aged 16 years and over	33	36	69
(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"	1	1	2
(d) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)—			
Under 16 years of age	18	7	25
Aged 16 years and over	26	16	42
(e) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings	—	—	—
TOTAL ascertained cases found to be "subject to be dealt with"	92	60	152
Number of cases included in (b) to (e) above in urgent need of institutional care, Male (2), Female (2), Total (4). Not in urgent need of institutional care, Male (2), Female (2), Total (4).			
2. Number of Mental Defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with," but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained:—			
Under 16 years of age	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over	22	25	47
TOTAL number of mental defectives 1 plus 2	114	85	199

Particulars of cases reported during the year 1955.

1. ASCERTAINMENT:

(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944):—

(i) Under Section 57 (3)	2	—	2
----------------------------------	---	---	---

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(ii) Under Section 57 (5):			
On leaving special schools ..	6	1	7
On leaving ordinary schools ..	—	—	—
(b) Other ascertained defectives reported during 1955, and found to be "subject to be dealt with" ..	1	3	4
TOTAL ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year	9	4	13
(c) Other reported cases ascertained during 1955 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with"	—	—	—
TOTAL number of cases reported during the year	9	4	13

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 ..	—	—	—
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ..	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "places of safety"	—	—	—
(iv) Placed under Statutory Supervision	9	4	13
(v) Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—
(vi) Action not yet taken	—	—	—
TOTAL ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with"	9	4	13

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

Number of domiciliary visits made by Mental Health Workers during 1955 395

Number of cases examined by Public Health Medical Staff:

(a) For certification	10
(b) For re-examination or special report	7

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	..	..	14	—	14
	Aged 16 years and over	..	..	12	6	18
(b)	At home	..	..	2	3	5
	TOTAL	..	..	28	9	37

Occupation Centre.

The Occupation Centre, Westgate, which provides accommodation for the training of 40 mental defectives, was available as in previous years.

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

Continued consideration was given to the building of a new Centre but a decision was deferred.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES**Table of notifications during the last five years :—**

<i>Disease</i>	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	22	63	46	40	59
Erysipelas	5	2	5	6	10
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	12	11	8	11	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	2	1	—
Chickenpox	312	656	261	732	641
Measles	55	159	1206	19	1211
Whooping Cough ..	32	48	463	24	205
Typhoid Fever	—	—	1	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever ..	3	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	37	12	25	97	32
Food Poisoning	2	5	4	4	6
Pneumonia	45	30	40	16	26
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	1	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic	4	1	5	—	5
Non-Paralytic	1	—	2	1	3
Acute Encephalitis .. ..	..	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	1	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria.

The last case of Diphtheria to be notified in the City was in 1950.

Measles.

The number of cases notified during the year was very much higher than in 1954. This is due to the fact that Measles epidemics tend to occur every second or third year.

Whooping Cough.

Fourteen children who developed Whooping Cough had been immunised against the disease, and in each case the attack was very mild.

Poliomyelitis.

Two cases, one Paralytic and one Non-Paralytic, were in persons who normally reside outside the City. With the exception of one Paralytic case in a man aged 46, the remaining cases were in children under the age of 5 years.

Table of deaths from infectious diseases during the last five years:—

<i>Disease</i>	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	28	22	21	18	16
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	1	1	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—

SCABIES

Thorngate Clinic, which was taken over for the treatment of scabies by the Health Department during 1944, was closed in July, 1955, as there was no real demand for its continuance.

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

1951	.. ..	0.39%
1952	.. ..	0.30%
1953	.. ..	0.13%
1954	.. ..	0.07%
1955	.. ..	0.05%

All family contacts are urged to accept treatment at the same time as the affected child.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM REGULATIONS, 1953

The Acute Rheumatism Regulations, 1950, provided for the notification of acute rheumatism in persons under the age of 16 years resident in the counties of Cornwall and Lincoln (Parts of Lindsey), the county boroughs of Bristol, Grimsby, Kingston-upon-Hull, Lincoln, Salford and Sheffield and the borough of Ilford for a period of three years from 1st October, 1950.

The Regulations were renewed for a further period of three years by the Acute Rheumatism Regulations, 1953.

3 cases were notified in Lincoln during 1955.

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	1	1	2
(b) with chorea	—	—	—
3. Rheumatic Heart Disease (Quiescent)	—	—	—
4. Rheumatic Chorea (alone)	—	—	—
Total Rheumatic Cases	2	1	3
5. Congenital Heart Disease	—	—	—
6. Other non-rheumatic Heart Disease or Disorder	—	—	—
7. Not rheumatic or cardiac disease	—	—	—
Total Non-Rheumatic Cases	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications received during the year was 47 (43 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary) as compared with 66 (59 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary) in the previous year.

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

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Pulmonary	57	61	66	59	43
Non-Pulmonary	5	5	11	7	4
	—	—	—	—	—
	62	66	77	66	47
	—	—	—	—	—

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

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Pulmonary	22	19	13	19	11
Non-Pulmonary	1	—	1	3	1
	—	—	—	—	—
	23	19	14	22	12
	—	—	—	—	—

It is satisfactory to record that both the number of notifications and deaths show a marked fall.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Venereal Diseases clinic has been held at the County Hospital, Lincoln, since 1st January, 1953.

During 1955, 97 Lincoln patients attended for the first time. Of these 21 proved to be suffering from Venereal Disease and 76 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>Gonorrhoea</i>	<i>Total</i>
1951	..	..	18	26	44
1952	..	..	12	24	36
1953	..	..	14	9	23
1954	..	..	7	12	19
1955	..	..	8	13	21

These figures indicate an encouraging trend, for even if a certain number of individuals are treated privately, there is no reason to believe that their number is a material percentage of the whole.

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.

A minority of houses exist in the City where there is only an outside water tap in the yard. In some cases the tap is shared by two 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:—

			1955	1954
(a)	By the Local Authority	..	395	588
(b)	By private enterprise	..	176	138
			—	—
	Total	.. ..	571	726
			—	—

FOOD POISONING

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

<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
2	—	3	1	6

(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: 5 Unknown Cause: 1. Total: 6

The agent in the five identified cases was *Salmonella typhi-murium*. This was found in the faeces only. It was not possible to obtain any suspected food.

The unknown cause case died in hospital and no clinical material was obtained for examination.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It was found necessary to take action under this Section during the year on one occasion.

This was in the case of an aged lady who was blind. She lived in extremely unsanitary circumstances and while her mental powers were unimpaired, it was impossible for her to cope with the normal household tasks. In addition, she had two dogs which added to the difficulties as they rarely left the living room.

Home Help was refused, although it is doubtful whether any Home Help would have been persuaded to undertake the task.

After obtaining a Magistrate's Order, removal to the Welfare Authority's Home at "West View" was effected.

DENTAL CARE

Mr. J. M. Rogers, L.D.S., was appointed Principal School Dental Officer on 3rd August, 1954, and also undertook responsibility for the "Priority Classes" attending Local Health Authority clinics. Mr. Rogers resigned after one year's service and Miss E. M. Young, L.D.S., took over responsibility on 1st October, 1955.

The total staff, namely one whole-time and one part-time dentist engaged on 5 sessions per week, remained unchanged and no increase in the proportion of time spent on the "Priority Classes" was possible.

Provision for the dental treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children is made under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

It had been hoped that interest in conserving teeth would be increased, but all too often it is in response to pain that the patient attends and with advanced decay, extraction is the only possible treatment.

In children this is very unfortunate as, to begin with, it prevents proper mastication and at a later stage increases the need for Orthodontic treatment.

Every expectant mother attending the Local Health Authority's Ante-Natal Clinic is urged to have a dental inspection either by the Local Health Authority's Dental Service or privately. More than twice the number of mothers inspected during the previous year attended by appointment. Shortage of staff limits the development of this work and much could be done at this receptive time in explaining the advantages of oral hygiene and regular dental inspection.

The number of children under 5 years of age attending for dental inspection diminished.

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

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	118	118	118	118	344
Children under five ...	137	137	137	137	387

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	<i>Extrac- tions</i>	<i>Anaesthetics</i>		<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate treat- ment</i>	<i>Dress- ings</i>	<i>Radio- graphs</i>	<i>Dentures Provided</i>	
		<i>Local</i>	<i>General</i>						<i>Com- plete</i>	<i>Par- tial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	247	77	34	108	31	11	39	3	8	16
Children under five	144	7	73	94	1	272	109	2	-	-

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Homes first registered during the year ..	1
Homes on the register at end of year ..	5
Number of beds provided:—	
Maternity	21
Others	19

The Home which was registered during the year, under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was the house of a private practising midwife and the registration was for one maternity bed only.

One of the Homes included in the table above is a Maternity Home for Unmarried Mothers and is registered for 7 maternity beds, with total accommodation providing for upwards of 20 girls at any one time.

Routine inspections of the nursing homes in the City are carried out from time to time.

CONFERENCES ATTENDED BY STAFF

The Chief Sanitary Inspector attended the annual conference of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association held at Scarborough from 13th—16th September, and the annual conference of the National Smoke Abatement Society at Bournemouth from 28th—30th September.

No other conferences were attended by any members of the staff during the year.

COURSES ATTENDED BY STAFF

Particulars of the instructional and refresher courses attended by members of the staff during the year are given below:—

<i>Organising Body</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Place Held</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Attended by</i>
Royal College of Nursing	Mental Health	Birmingham	14th-19th February	1 Health Visitor
Society of Medical Officers of Health	Refresher Course: Maternity and Child Welfare	London	18th-22nd April	Asst. Medical Officer
Ministry of Health	One-day school for senior Public Health Staff	Nottingham	9th March	1 Health Visitor
National Association for Mental Health	Refresher Course for teachers of Mentally Handicapped	London	20th-28th July	Guide Assistant, Occupation Centre
Queen's Institute of District Nursing	Refresher Course	Oxford	12th-19th September	1 District Nurse
Royal College of Midwives	Refresher Course	Newcastle	7th-13th September	1 District Mid-wife
		Birmingham	21st-27th September	1 District Mid-wife
Women Public Health Officers' Association	Refresher Course	Cambridge	16th-30th July	1 Health Visitor
		Leicester	3rd-17th September	1 Health Visitor
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food	Instructional (Rodent Control)	Grantham	20th-22nd December	2 Rodent Operators
Association of Public Health Lay Administrators	Weekend School	Oxford	22nd-25th September	Lay Administrative Assistant
Sanitary Inspectors' Association (East Midlands)	Weekend School	Swanwick, Derbyshire	12th-13th November	Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector and 1 Sanitary Inspector.

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City and County Borough of Lincoln



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1955

BY

DUNCAN G. MCGILL, M.S.I.A.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

To: The Right Worshipful the Mayor,
Aldermen and Councillors of the
City and County Borough of Lincoln.

City Health Department,
Beaumont Fee,
Lincoln.
October, 1956.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my report on the work of the sanitary section of the Health Department during the year 1955.

The Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act, 1956 which came into operation on the 2nd August changed to Public Health Inspectors the designation of Sanitary Inspectors appointed under the Local Government Act, 1933, or the London Government Act, 1939. The change of designation has given official recognition to the many changes which have taken place in the duties and responsibilities of these officers since the designation sanitary inspector replaced the designation Inspector of Nuisances under the Public Health (Officers) Act, 1921 and I am all too well aware of the many changes which have occurred since I entered the service of the Council in 1925. In 1936 the establishment of sanitary inspectors was increased from four to seven and this year the Council agreed to increase the establishment to eight but so far in spite of repeated advertisements, no applications for the vacancy have been received. It is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain the working of the sanitary section of the department at the standard of efficiency to which we have been accustomed. The majority of the present staff of public health inspectors is an ageing one and within a few years the problem will become very acute unless it is found possible to augment the present staff and maintain an adequate establishment.

In spite of many difficulties the detail given in the pages following will indicate the amount and varied nature of the supervisory work carried out by the inspectors. The report cannot give any real indication of the amount of time involved in interviews with tenants, landlords, builders, occupiers of food premises and other premises to which the Shops Act and certain other Acts apply. A number of the Acts bear no relation to the public health but it appears to be the rule for local authorities to make the public health inspector responsible for these "odds and ends."

With the increased emphasis on food poisoning and food hygiene the work under the Food and Drugs Acts has greatly increased and will further increase with the coming into operation of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, in part from the 1st January, 1956 and fully on the 1st July, 1956.

During 1955 we lost through death the services of Mr. H. F. Lamb, the Pests Officer, a keen and conscientious officer.

I am indebted to all members of the sanitary section for the keen and active interest which they have taken in the work of the department and in particular to the inspectors for their ready response when called upon to do duty outside normal office hours.

The varied duties for which I am responsible call on occasion for the advice and co-operation of the Chief Officers of other departments and their staffs and I am grateful to them and to the Medical Officer of Health for the help which is always so readily given.

I am, Your obedient Servant,
DUNCAN G. MCGILL,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR for the YEAR 1955

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

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.
Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.
Shops Act, 1950.
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.
Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.
Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.
Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1953.
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.
Pet Animals Act, 1951.
Food and Drugs Acts, 1938 to 1954.
Slaughterhouses Act, 1954.
Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933—1954.

General Inspections

DWELLINGHOUSES

					<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re- Inspections</i>
Re Notifiable Diseases	..	..	..	..	96	164
Re Contacts	..	..	..	..	86	12
Re Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	6	—
Re Complaints	..	..	..	..	1828	2926
Re Housing Acts—Inspections	..	..	..	..	558	410
Dirty	..	..	..	..	19	24
Verminous	..	..	..	..	25	10
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	31	17

DRAINS

Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	351	111
Tested	{	Colour	..	..	..	50	3
		Grenade	..	..	..	4	—
		Smoke	..	..	..	88	4
		Water	..	..	..	19	5

OTHER PREMISES

Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	20	10
Houseboats	..	..	..	..	5	—
Interviews	..	..	..	..	591	—
Moveable Dwellings and Sites	..	..	..	..	122	—
Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	4	—
Offensive trades and marine stores	..	..	..	..	53	—
Pet Animals Shops	..	..	..	..	15	—
Plots of waste land	..	..	..	..	30	20
Rodents and other pests	..	..	..	..	86	16
Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies, etc.	..	..	..	..	139	66

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re- Inspections</i>
Swimming Baths	41	—
Re Swine, Fowls and other animals ..	15	7
Smoke observations	40	—
Theatres and Cinemas	21	—
Unclassified Visits	527	—

INFORMAL AND STATUTORY NOTICES

Statutory notices outstanding December 31st, 1954	124
" " served	102
" " complied with	159
" " outstanding December 31st, 1955	67
Informal Notices served	460
" " complied with	512
" " outstanding December 31st, 1955	336
No. of complaints received and recorded at the Health Department	709

The owners of 70 houses failed to comply with statutory notices requiring works of repair and the works were carried out by the Council on default at a cost of £1,322. Formal demands were served upon the owners for the payment of the various amounts.

The various charges are registered in the Local Land Charges Register.

Local Land Charges.

928 enquiries were received from the Town Clerk's Department in connection with requisitions for a search under the Land Charges Act, 1925.

Work Done.

The following works were carried out by the service of statutory notice, informal notice or other informal action.

HOUSES:

Accumulation of manure or refuse removed	10
Chimneys repaired	35
Damp proof courses provided	5
Doors and locks repaired or renewed	45
Eavesgutters cleansed	75
" repaired or renewed	101
Fallpipes cleansed	57
" repaired or renewed	67
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	92
Floors repaired or renewed	78
Indoor water supply and sinks provided	28
Paving of yards or passages repaired or renewed	100
Roofs repaired or renewed	208
Stairs repaired	3
Ventilation improved	8
Wall or ceiling plaster repaired	240
Walls pointed, rendered, or treated with petrifying solution	75
Washing coppers repaired or renewed	3
Windows and frames repaired or renewed	191

VERMINOUS HOUSES:

Disinfested and rooms fumigated	7
---	---

DRAINAGE:

Drains cleansed	96
„ disconnected from the sewer or intercepted	2
„ examined	244
„ constructed	6
„ repaired	26
„ reconstructed	38
„ gullies removed from inside buildings	6
„ tested—colour	34
„ „ grenade	3
„ „ smoke	62
„ „ water	19
„ ventilated	4
Gullies additional provided	17
„ cleansed	15
„ renewed	19
Inspection Chambers built	19
„ „ repaired	1
Public Sewers cleansed. Section 20 (a) P.H.A. 1936	129
„ „ repaired „ „ „	21
Sinks repaired	1
„ renewed	12
„ traps renewed	2
„ waste pipes renewed	22
„ waste pipes trapped	2
Urinals provided	1

WATER CLOSETS:

Cleansed or limewashed	38
Cisterns repaired or renewed	39
Flush pipes repaired or renewed	23
Pedestal washdown basin renewed	45
Pedestal washdown basin provided in lieu of old pan apparatus	38
Provided	7
Repaired	68
Soilpipes repaired or renewed	9
Ventpipes repaired or renewed	50
Water supply provided or renewed	43

Provision of Dustbins to Private Dwellinghouses

For some years, owing to conflicting legal decisions, it was found impossible to operate Section 75 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1936 whereby the Council could by notice require the owner or occupier to provide dustbins for the reception of house refuse. In 1952 the Council resolved to operate Section 75 (3) whereby they undertook to provide and maintain dustbins for the reception of house refuse at an annual charge not exceeding 5/- which may be recovered as part of the general rate and the scheme commenced to operate in 1953. During the year 1955 two hundred and twenty-six dustbins were so provided. In ninety-two known cases dustbins were provided by the occupier and/or owner.

In all one thousand and twenty-nine dustbins have been provided under the scheme.

Atmospheric Pollution.

There are four atmospheric pollution stations in the City and these are for the determination of sulphur compounds in the air. Readings are taken each calendar month and results forwarded to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Fuel Research. The Department publish a monthly bulletin giving a summary of observations of the many co-operating local authorities and other bodies. The readings in the City compare favourably with similar areas.

Housing

INSPECTIONS OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1379
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3259
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	65
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	65
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	65
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	411

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	385
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	80
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners	38
(b) By local authority in default of owners	36
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	39
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	40
(b) By local authority in default of owners	34
C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | — |

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No. of Council houses found to be infested	7
No. of Council houses disinfested	7
No. of other houses found to be infested	1
No. of other houses disinfested	1

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.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Under Part II of the above Act which came into operation on the 30th August, 1954, the Housing Committee considered 88 applications for certificates of disrepair, 69 of which were granted and 19 refused, and 111 applications for revocation of certificates of disrepair, 87 of which were granted and 24 refused.

The 1954 Act required local authorities to submit to the Minister of Housing and Local Government not later than the 30th August, 1955 proposals dealing, under parts II and III of the 1936 Act or certain provisions under the 1954 Act, with houses within the district which appeared to be unfit for human habitation. The Council's proposal to deal with 470 unfit houses during the five years commencing 1st September, 1955 was approved by the Minister.

Surveys were commenced with a view to official representations being made in connection with two clearance areas which included 105 houses.

Common Lodging Houses

No. of Keepers	2
No. of Houses	2
No. of rooms used for sleeping	13
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	53

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

Offensive Trades

The following offensive trades are carried on in the City with the Consent of the Council.

Rag and Bone Dealers	4
Tripe Boiler	1
Hide and Skin	1

The trades were carried on in conformity with the byelaws.

Swimming Baths.

The two swimming baths in the City, one of them attached to a school, have been visited regularly when in use and tests applied to determine the amount of free chlorine in the water.

A break point chlorination plant is in operation at the Boultham Open Air Bath. 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	..	..	..	..	..	49
„ „ inspections made	..	..	..	..	..	19
„ „ men on board	..	..	..	..	..	38
„ „ women on board	..	..	..	..	..	—
„ „ children on board	..	..	..	..	..	—
Legal proceedings taken	..	..	..	..	..	—
Cases of Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	—
Detention of Boats for Cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	—
Number of boats believed to be available	..	..	..	..	..	49
„ „ motor propelled boats registered	..	..	..	..	..	2

Shops Act, 1950.

One Certificate of Exemption in respect of an Exhibition was granted during the year.

The general closing hours required by the Act are now the same throughout the year. Shops generally did not remain open the maximum permitted hours.

Owing to the pressure of more urgent public health duties it has not been possible to devote time to work under this Act.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5)
	(1) <i>Local Auth- ority</i>	(2) <i>Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)</i>	(3) <i>All other (including business premises)</i>	(4) <i>Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)</i>	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	97	22,030	2,773	24,900	65
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	25	234	100	359	1
(b) Survey under the Act	—	3	2	5	—
(c) Otherwise (<i>e.g.</i> , when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	36	239	141	416	1
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	5	—	4	9	—
{ Minor	12	43	53	108	—
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	13...	13	—
{ Minor	6	8	15	29	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A.	23	37	83	143	—
VI. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	31	37	119	187	—

VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:						
(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act						
IX. Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	One Block Survey involving 3 business and 7 private dwellinghouses. Premises treated individually where necessary.					
Number of rat bodies recovered as the result of poisoning						1,586
Number of rats estimated to be poisoned, the estimate being based on the weight of poisoned bait taken						3,810
Number of mice caught by traps						606

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Three informal samples of Fertiliser and three informal samples of Feeding Stuffs were submitted to the Agricultural Analyst.

One sample of Fertiliser practically conformed to the guarantee. Two samples of Fertiliser contained Soluble Phosphoric Acid and Potash in excess of the guarantee and were deficient in Insoluble Phosphoric Acid but in neither case was the difference to the prejudice of the purchaser.

One sample of Feeding Stuff practically conformed to the guarantee.

One sample of Feeding Stuff, sold as meat and bone meal, complied with the statutory statement but contained less than 40% albuminoids and should not, therefore, have been described as Feeding Meat and Bone Meal. This matter was taken up with the Inspector for the Warwickshire County Council from whose area this Feeding Stuff was dispatched to the Lincoln firm.

One sample of Feeding Stuff was deficient in oils and albuminoids and contained an excess of fibre. The deficiencies in oil and albuminoids were to the prejudice of the purchaser. A formal sample was taken in 1956 and practically conformed to the guarantee.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1953.

Appropriate steps were taken to acquaint shopkeepers and traders with the requirements of these Acts.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Six premises are registered under the above Act.

No samples were taken during the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

The above Act regulates the sale of pet animals and requires all persons keeping a pet animal shop to hold a licence. During the year six pet animal shops were licensed on payment of an annual fee of 10/- in each case and in accordance with certain conditions attached to the licence.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948

Part I of the Act

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH:

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	28	25	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	285	142	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	1	1	—	—
TOTAL	314	168	1	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
		<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>by H.M. Inspector</i>		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	2	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	7	5	—	5	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	7	—	7	—	—

Part VIII of the Act—(Sections 110 and 111)

OUTWORK:

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing Apparel Making, etc.	7	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938 to 1954

Inspections of Food Premises.

Bakehouses	49
Dairies	253
Food Inspections other than meat	9733
Food premises (Section 13)	293
Markets	215
Markets—Auction	5
Shops, English and Foreign Meat	46
„ Fish	28
„ Fried fish and chip	36
„ Fruit and vegetable	30
„ General provisions	127
„ Horseflesh	76
„ Ice Cream	16
„ Milk	119
„ Others	2
Slaughterhouses	1576
Warehouses	56

Food Poisoning.

Food poisoning and suspected food poisoning investigations ..	14
Clinical samples submitted for bacteriological examination ..	38
Food samples submitted for bacteriological examination ..	62

Following the finding of *Salmonella* Derby, an organism of the food poisoning group, in certain pig offals in the County, the Medical Officer in Charge of the Public Health Laboratory asked for our co-operation in submitting samples of pig livers, spleens and mesenteric glands and fifty-four specimens were obtained from a slaughterhouse in the City slaughtering a large number of pigs and submitted for examination. No organism of the enteric, dysentery, or *Salmonella* group was isolated from the specimens submitted. The occupiers of the slaughterhouse were thanked for their co-operation in this matter.

Food Hygiene

In co-operation with food traders improvements have been carried out to many food premises and in anticipation of the coming into operation at an early date of food hygiene regulations.

We have continued to supply to the occupiers of food premises printed notices requesting customers not to take dogs into the shops. The notices are supplied free of charge.

Chinese Egg Albumen.

On two occasions we were advised that Chinese Egg Albumen had been consigned to a Lincoln bakery. On the first occasion a sample was taken on arrival in Lincoln and no organisms of the *Salmonella* group were isolated. On the second occasion the bakery cancelled their order when realising the danger that might be attached to the use of the Chinese Egg Albumen.

The Ministry of Health advised Medical Officers of Health that a number of samples of Chinese Egg Albumen had been found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory and that Medical Officers of Health at ports of entry had increased their sampling. The trade, realising that negative bacterio-

logical tests might not be conclusive, issued instructions to bakers, etc., on the use of this commodity with a view to its use being restricted to certain processes ensuring sterilisation.

Food Samples.

273 samples of food and drugs were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst who certified 243 samples genuine and 30 samples adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity. The number of samples submitted per 1,000 population was 3.86.

The details of the samples procured, the number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity and the administrative action taken are given below:—

<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adul- terated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Milk	25	151	155	21	176
Bread and butter	1	1	—	2	2
Butter	—	3	3	—	3
Margarine	—	3	3	—	3
Lard	—	3	3	—	3
Coffee	—	1	1	—	1
Orange Crush	1	4	3	2	5
Honey	—	2	2	—	2
Sunny Spread	—	1	1	—	1
Crab Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Royal Instant Pudding	—	1	1	—	1
Colwick Cheese	—	1	1	—	1
Powdered Borax	—	1	1	—	1
Epsom Salts	—	1	1	—	1
Meat Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Vinegar	—	1	1	—	1
Malt Vinegar	—	1	1	—	1
Mint Sauce	—	2	2	—	2
Tomato Catsup	—	1	1	—	1
Potato Crisps	—	1	1	—	1
Tinned Tomatoes	—	1	1	—	1
Dried Peas	—	1	1	—	1
Dressed Crab	—	1	1	—	1
Pic-nic Mustard	—	1	1	—	1
Chop Sauce	—	1	1	—	1
White Flour	—	1	1	—	1
Sardine and Tomato Fish Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Salmon Spread	—	1	1	—	1
Horseradish Relish	—	1	1	—	1
Tea	—	1	1	—	1
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Buttered Coconut Macaroons	—	1	—	1	1
Butter Crunch	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese Spread	—	2	2	—	2
Rice	—	1	1	—	1
Flake Tapioca	—	1	1	—	1
Semolina	—	1	1	—	1
Desiccated Coconut	—	1	1	—	1
Lemonade Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Almonds	—	1	1	—	1

Nature of Sample			Formal	Informal	Genuine	Adul- terated	Total
Morfat Whipping .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Stewed Steak .. ..	..	..	-	2	2	-	2
Sugar Lolly-Dabs .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Toffee Apples .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Butter Toffees .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Lemonade Chew .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Powdered Gelatine .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Olive Oil .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Tartare Sauce .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Chocolate Vermicelli .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Isokola .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Mince Pies .. ..	..	..	-	2	2	-	2
Cheese Cakes .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Cream Buns .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Potted Beef .. ..	..	..	1	1	-	2	2
Cream of Magnesia Wafers .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Antacid Indigestion Tablets .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Soda Mint Tablets .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Lollipop .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Potted Beef Paste .. ..	..	..	-	2	2	-	2
Potted Meat .. ..	..	..	1	1	-	2	2
Minced Beef Loaf .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Processed Peas .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Garden Peas .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Tinned Tomatoes .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Tinned Stringless Beans .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Non Brewed Condiment .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Condensed Milk .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Ground Ginger .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Bicarbonate of Soda .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Garden Mint in Vinegar .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Sugar Mice .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Date Squares .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Ground Rice Tarts .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Chocolate Marshmallow Tea							
Cakes .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Glycerine .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Compound Pastilles .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Butterscotch .. ..	..	..	-	1	1	-	1
Strawberry and Gooseberry Jam			-	1	1	-	1
			29	244	243	30	273

Samples Adulterated or otherwise giving rise to Irregularity

(a) Administrative action taken.

Of the 30 samples adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity 19 were taken formally and 11 informally.

(b) Legal Proceedings.

1. Pork Sausage. Sold pork sausage containing not more than 55.7% meat. Deficient in meat to the extent of 14.3%.

2. Pork Sausage. Sold pork sausage containing not more than 53.1% meat. Deficient in meat to the extent of 18.3%.

NOTE: The Public Analyst expressed the opinion that pork sausage should contain at least 65% meat. Both these samples were bought in 1954 and the cases heard in 1955. Both defendants received an absolute discharge on payment of 4/- costs in each case. The Magistrates fixed a standard of 65% for the meat content of pork sausage.

3. Milk. Producer sold milk deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 25.6%, 23%, 16% and 11%. Found not guilty.
4. Bread and butter. Sold bread and margarine as bread and butter. Case dismissed.
5. Potted meat. Sold potted meat containing not more than 75.5% meat and not less than 24.5% excess water and cereal filler. The Analyst expressed the opinion that the sample should have been described as "Meat Paste." (Case heard in 1956).

(c) *Informal Action.*

1. Milk. Producer sold milk deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 5.6% and slightly deficient in milk-solids other than milk-fat and milk slightly deficient in milk-fat. These samples were from two of three churns and the average milk-fat content for the whole consignment was 3.31%. No action.
2. Milk. Producer sold milk deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 16%, 17% and 32%, all three samples being also slightly deficient in milk-solids other than milk-fat. Two "Appeal to the Cow" samples also showed deficiencies in both milk-fat and milk-solids other than milk-fat. A letter of warning was sent to the producer by the Town Clerk.
3. Milk. Producer sold milk deficient in milk-solids other than milk-fat to the extent of 3.1% and the freezing point indicated added water to the extent of 3%. A letter of warning was sent to the producer by the Town Clerk.
4. Milk. Producer sold milk deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 5% and 8.6%. "Appeal to the Cow" samples showed the morning milk to be deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 5.3%. A letter of warning was sent to the producer by the Town Clerk.
5. Potted beef. Sold potted beef which contained not more than 77.4% meat and not less than 22.6% excess water and cereal. The sample should have been described as "potted beef paste." Letter of warning sent to the vendor/manufacturer by the Town Clerk.
6. Orange Drink. Sold orange drink containing approximately 24 lb. instead of not less than 27.5 lb. of comminuted fresh oranges per 10 gallons. Letters of warning set to both vendor and manufacturers by the Town Clerk.

Offences other than those indicated by Sampling.

Legal Proceedings.

Sold a wrapped sliced milk loaf intended for but unfit for human consumption. The bottom crust of the loaf was heavily contaminated by what appeared to be hair and debris. The Public Analyst reported that the material when examined microscopically was found to consist of jute fibre. Other debris on the surface of the bread was found to consist of small fragments of jute.

The case against the retailer was withdrawn with the consent of the Justices. The manufacturers were fined £5 and £1 15s. costs. Total, £6 15s.

Informal Action.

1. Two slices from a wrapped sliced brown loaf were found to contain two round spots of foreign matter which the Public Analyst reported to be iron oxide and mineral oil, probably lubricant derived from machinery. He expressed the opinion that the presence of this small amount was not harmful to health but was undesirable in food for human consumption.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector was instructed to discuss the matter with the producers of the bread.

2. Bread crust was found to contain a tiny beetle. An inspection of the bakehouse was made and several more of these tiny beetles were discovered in the flour. The flour, about 10 stones in all, was disposed of for animal feeding. The beetles were eventually identified as *Gnathocerus Cornutus* and *Tribolium Confusum* which the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries said were commonly found in flour mills and the premises of allied trades. As it appeared that the beetles were introduced into the bakery with the flour, which came from Scotland, the information was passed on to the Department of Agriculture for Scotland.
3. Two small pork pies were found to contain maggots. It appeared that the pies were sold on a Monday by a junior female assistant in the absence of the resident manageress, that the pies should not have been sold, being manufactured the previous week and that they should have been returned to the main shop. The pork butchers concerned maintained a high standard of hygiene in all their establishments. A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk to the vendor/manufacturers.

Milk Supply.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949/1954.

No. of milk distributors on the Register	121
No. of dairies on the Register	6

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949/1954.

No. of dealers licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	13
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The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949/1954.

No. of dealers (Pasteuriser's) licences	2
No. of dealers licences to use the designation "Pasteurised" ..	30
No. of dealers licences to use the designation "Sterilised" ..	87

430 samples of designated milk were submitted for examination and of these 15 samples failed to pass the test prescribed by the appropriate Regulations.

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

The following tables give the information in more detail:—

HEAT TREATED MILK:

Designation	No. of sam- ples	Passed		Failed		Passed		Failed		Unsatis- factory Samples	
		Meth. Blue Test	Phos- phat- ase	Meth. Blue Test	Phos. phat- ase	Turbidity				No.	%
Pasteurised	201	185	196	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	.99
Pasteurised (School)	165	149	160	6	5	—	—	—	—	10	6.06
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	13	12	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	7.69
Sterilised	20	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
	399	346	368	8	6	20	—	—	—	13	3.25

All the samples of Pasteurised milk were not submitted to both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests. In the case of the Methylene Blue test, the overnight atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65°F. on certain occasions and the test was thus rendered void.

RAW MILK:

Designation	No. of samples	Methylene Blue		Unsatisfactory Samples	
		Passed	Failed	No.	%
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	31	29	2	2	6.45

All milk sold retail in the City is designated milk but Lincoln has not yet been declared a "specified area."

Examination for Tubercle Bacilli.

The following 17 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination with negative results.

Pasteurised (School)	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	..	..	3
Undesignated	..	..	..	..	..	9

The undesignated milks were taken on delivery from milk producers to the pasteurising plants.

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

Ice Cream.

No. of premises registered for manufacture	..	..	..	15
No. of premises registered for sale	..	..	..	245
No. of premises registered for storage	..	..	..	1

Of the 15 premises registered for manufacture only 2 were in use during the year.

Two manufacturers used a complete cold mix and the ice cream was made in accordance with the provisions of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.), Regulations, 1947.

The bulk of ice cream sold in the City was pre-packed, wrapped and heat treated and only a small quantity made by two manufacturers was sold loose.

8 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 grade to the bacterial cleanliness of ice cream.

All the 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	4½ hours or more	7	87.5
2	2½ to 4 hours	—	—
3	½ to 2 hours	—	—
4	0	1	12.5
		—	—
		8	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 the sample in grade 4, appropriate action was taken and the manufacture of this ice cream was discontinued.

Preserved Food

80 premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausage or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food. 8 of these have ceased to function for the purpose for which they were registered.

Inspection of Meat

The Markets Committee make arrangements for the disposal of condemned meat and offal at the abattoir to a local firm who have the necessary facilities and equipment for dealing with it in an economic manner and with certain conditions attached to secure safe disposal. Similar arrangements are made by the occupiers of the private slaughterhouses. All meat unfit for human consumption is stained before it leaves the slaughterhouse.

In addition to the City abattoir there are three licensed private slaughterhouses in the City. Two of the licensed slaughterhouses are also bacon factories.

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food confirmed a resolution of the Council adopting section 61 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 as from the 1st January, 1955 with a proviso that the said resolution should not apply as respects the slaughterhouse in Williamson Street, such slaughterhouse being exempted from the operation of the resolution.

No claim was made for compensation under section 5 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1954.

There was again an increase in the amount of slaughtering in the evenings and at weekends and this involved 528 hours of overtime by the meat inspectors on duty at the slaughterhouses.

The number of food animals slaughtered and inspected at the four slaughterhouses was 45,675 as compared with 52,972 in 1954, a decrease of 7,297 animals.

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

	<i>Cattle</i>				
	<i>excl. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	4,896	1,207	296	14,711	24,565
Number inspected	4,896	1,207	296	14,711	24,565
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	19	29	15	35	58
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	871	266	9	226	2,227
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	18.17	24.44	8.10	1.77	9.30
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	16	30	—	—	9
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	527	374	4	—	1,276
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	11.09	33.47	1.35	—	5.23

The incidence of tuberculosis in calves and pigs was higher than in the previous year but lower in cattle, including cows.

During 1955 Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food sent to the Abattoir one cow under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, the carcase and all offals were condemned. They also sent one steer and one cow under the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950. No tubercular lesions were found in the steer. One lymphatic gland in the mesentery of the cow was found to be affected with tuberculosis.

Cysticercus Bovis.

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

Cysts were found in 122 animals. The following table shows the incidence of infection of all bovines examined to be 2%. The figure for 1954 was 1.36%.

<i>Bovines Slaughtered</i>		<i>No. infected with C. Bovis</i>		<i>No. of Generalised Cases</i>		<i>Percentage infection of all Bovines.</i>
<i>Cows</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Others</i>	
1207	4896	13 (1.07%)	109 (2.22%)	—	—	2.00%

The cysts were located as follows:—

Head	104
Heart	20

Two animals had cysts in both head and heart.

The carcasses and the remainder of the offal of all 122 animals were put into cold storage at a temperature not exceeding 20°F. for a period of not less than three weeks, or at a temperature not exceeding 14°F. for a period of not less than two weeks and afterwards released for human consumption. This practice was recommended by the Minister of Food for adoption by Local Authorities.

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	..	..	..	..	42	9	4	2
Offals	..	..	..	..	24	5	3	—
Fish	..	..	..	..	—	1	4	6
Fruit, Vegetables and other food	..	..	..	..	6	10	2	7
					—	—	—	—
					73	6	6	1
					—	—	—	—

The amount of foodstuffs condemned in 1954 was 119 tons. The decrease of 46 tons in the present year may be accounted for by the decrease in the number of food animals slaughtered, a decrease of 7,297.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954.

Fifty-eight applications for licences to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughterhouse were granted during the year.

Licences granted under the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954 specify the kind of animals which may be slaughtered or stunned by the holder of the licence and the types of instruments which may be used by him for slaughtering or stunning any such animals. The period for which the licence may be granted shall not exceed one year but may be renewed at the discretion of the local authority.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of matter. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to calculate the properties of matter, and that the properties of matter can be used to test the theory of the structure of the atom.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of light. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to calculate the properties of light, and that the properties of light can be used to test the theory of the structure of the atom.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the nucleus. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to calculate the properties of the nucleus, and that the properties of the nucleus can be used to test the theory of the structure of the atom.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the elementary particles. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to calculate the properties of the elementary particles, and that the properties of the elementary particles can be used to test the theory of the structure of the atom.

The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the universe. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to calculate the properties of the universe, and that the properties of the universe can be used to test the theory of the structure of the atom.

The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the future. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to calculate the properties of the future, and that the properties of the future can be used to test the theory of the structure of the atom.

CITY OF LINCOLN
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



FORTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
MEDICAL INSPECTION
OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN

BY

L. F. MCWILLIAMS, M.C., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health and Principal School
Medical Officer for the City of Lincoln*

Year ended 31st December, 1955

CITY OF LINCOLN EDUCATION COMMITTEE

YEAR ENDED 31ST AUGUST, 1955

Chairman of the Education Committee:

Councillor R. E. SEELY, J.P.

Members of the Education Committee:

Alderman C. H. DOUGHTY, J.P.	Councillor Mrs. G. L. MURFIN, M.P.S.
Alderman J. W. F. HILL, C.B.E., Litt.D., LL.M.	Councillor J. POTTER
	Councillor E. J. RICHARDSON, J.P.
Alderman J. W. LAWSON	Councillor R. E. SEELY, J.P.

Alderman H. W. MARTIN, M.P.S.

Alderman J. W. RAYMENT, J.P.

Alderman C. E. SNOOK, J.P.

Councillor Dr. A. H. BRIGGS, M.Sc., M.B.,
Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Councillor A. CUMMINS

Councillor L. R. FORD, M.P.S.

Councillor J. W. GILES, M.P.S.

Councillor Mrs. H. M. KERRY

Councillor A. MUNDIN

Selected Members

Mr. C. V. ARMITAGE, M.I.Mech.E., J.P.

The Very Rev. Canon E. H. ATKINSON

The Rev. W. J. BREMNER

Miss E. L. BUTCHER, M.A.

The Rev. Canon A. M. COOK, M.A.

Mr. C. E. EMPRINGHAM, B.Sc.

Mrs. T. F. TAYLOR

Mrs. M. A. TOOMER

Chief Education Officer: Mr. A. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., B.Sc., J.P.

Councillor Dr. A. H. Briggs was re-appointed to the Education Committee in May, 1955.

Councillor A. Cummins and Councillor A. Mundin were appointed to the Education Committee in May, 1955.

The Rev. W. J. Bremner resigned from the Education Committee in September, 1955.

SPECIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Alderman H. W. MARTIN, M.P.S.

Councillor Dr. A. H. BRIGGS, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.	Councillor E. J. RICHARDSON, J.P.
	Councillor R. E. SEELY, J.P.
Councillor L. R. FORD, M.P.S.	Miss E. L. BUTCHER, M.A.
Councillor Mrs. H. M. KERRY	Mr. C. E. EMPRINGHAM, B.Sc.
Councillor A. MUNDIN	The Rev. Canon E. H. ATKINSON
Councillor Mrs. G. L. MURFIN, M.P.S.	Mrs. M. A. TOOMER

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Annual Report on the School Health Service covers the year 1955, being the first full year of my appointment as your Principal School Medical Officer.

Staff.

Nurse Lindo resigned on 31st July to undertake training as a Midwife. She had served in the capacity of a School Nurse from 1949 and was a most conscientious worker.

The post of Deputy Principal School Medical Officer remained vacant throughout the year, but a new appointment was made to commence in 1956. Mr. J. M. Rogers, L.D.S., the Principal School Dental Officer resigned on 31st July—one year after appointment. This was the Authority's first appointment to this post and Mr. Rogers did valuable pioneering work during his tenure of office.

Miss E. M. Young, L.D.S., was appointed to the vacancy and commenced duty on 1st October.

Effect of Staff Changes and Vacancies on the Services.

These staff changes are reflected in the body of the report where the unfortunate consequences are tabulated. The School Dental Service was in a particularly difficult position for some months with only a part time Dental Officer's services available—even with the advent of the new Principal School Dental Officer little impact can be made on the increasing incidence of dental caries and many children leave school dentally unfit.

Repeated advertisements for School Dental Officers produced no result nor was it found possible to enlist any sessional help from the local Dental Profession.

The practice of using School Medical Officers to administer dental anaesthetics was discontinued and from October this work was undertaken by Consultant Anaesthetists on a sessional basis.

Reorganisation of the School Health Service.

As reported in the 1954 report the Education Committee continued consideration of amalgamation of the School Health Service with the Health Department and integration at all levels was finally approved by the Council at their March Meeting. It may take some years for the benefit of this decision to become apparent, but it has been the national pattern for several years in a majority of Authorities and ensures at least the continuity in the care of the child from infancy through to adolescence.

From the commencement of the new school year in September, Health Visitors undertook duties as School Nurses and the clerical section of the School Health Department moved into the Health Department offices.

The appointment of Deputy Medical Officer of Health was also designated as Deputy Principal School Medical Officer (previously the Deputy Medical Officer of Health had no administrative position in the School Health Service) and the Nursing Superintendent was given responsibility for the supervision of the School Nurses. "Teething troubles" in the reorganisation were inevitable but the staff gradually "bedded in" and I am confident that a more satisfactory service for the school population will mature.

Provision for Handicapped Children in the City.

The Open Air School at South Park (90 pupils of all ages), has long been a special facet in the Authority's care of the Delicate, Physically Handicapped, Asthmatic and a miscellany of other children whose health requires special care to ensure that they benefit from the education provided. The Medical Officers pay particular attention to this school and much benefit has been reaped by generations of Lincoln children.

The Special School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils previously housed at Bracebridge Hall moved to the South Park buildings at the commencement of the school year in September.

St. Christopher's as the school was called, took only educationally sub-normal boys from the City and surrounding Authorities, whereas St. Catherine's as the school has been renamed takes both boys and girls from the City area with a maximum of 60 pupils. The Special Classes in various schools in the City, educate this type of handicapped child until the end of the Junior School stage and the children are then reassessed by the Medical staff prior to entry to the Special School.

The South Park site is one of the most attractive in the City being situated on the edge of the South Common and it is unfortunate that the buildings are of a temporary fabric.

Miscellaneous Comments.

A Child Guidance Clinic remains one of the most urgent requirements in the City (discontinued in 1949 owing to loss of staff). No School Health Service can be considered adequate where facilities do not exist to provide this expert advice. As part of their everyday work, the School Medical Officers advised parents on how to cope with behaviour problems and only the most difficult cases were referred to the Psychiatric Clinic at the County Hospital or the Child Guidance Clinic at Grantham. The difficulties of travel to Grantham acted adversely on the continuity of attendance.

Section 54 of the Education Act, 1944. (Power to ensure Cleanliness).

The Prosecutions Sub-Committee interviewed 3 parents during the year in instances where their child had been found infested on 3 occasions during school attendance. The responsibility of the parents to maintain their child in a clean state was explained in addition to the Authority's power to act and this was followed up with a confirmatory letter to the parents. By this individual approach it is hoped to ensure a more responsible attitude on the part of parents at fault. The Cleansing Centre at Thorngate to which children were referred as a routine in the past, closed during August.

School Clinic, Beaumont Fee.

This building, which had housed the Dental Clinic, Minor Ailment Clinic and School Health Clerical Section since 1934, has over the years

fallen into a state of disrepair. With the removal of the Dental Clinics (apart from Anaesthetic sessions) and the absorption of the clerical section into the Health Department building, the situation was eased. The Committee gave consideration from time to time to the future use of the Clinic premises.

I wish to record my thanks to the Chief Education Officer and his staff who have been intimately concerned with the alteration in administration and on whose aid one relies for much record matter for this report.

The interest and support of the Chairman and Members of the Special Services Committee in the work has given stimulus to continued endeavour and in co-operation with the Teachers who were as helpful as ever, the School Health Department has passed an eventful year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

L. F. McWILLIAMS,

Principal School Medical Officer.

City Health Department,

Beaumont Fee,

Lincoln.

July, 1956.

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Principal School Medical Officer:

DR. L. F. McWILLIAMS, M.C., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer—Vacancy.*School Medical Officer:*

Dr. E. G. M. Cummings, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Principal Dental Officer:

Mr. J. M. Rogers, L.D.S. Resigned 31-7-55.

Miss E. M. Young, L.D.S. Appointed 1-10-55.

Dental Officer:

Mr. W. Elgey, L.D.S., R.C.S., Part time.

Nursing Superintendent:

Miss M. Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V. (Cert.).

Senior Health Visitor/School Nurse

Miss K. Luke, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., Q.I.D.N., H.V. (Cert.).

Health Visitors/School Nurses

Miss E. N. Britt, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., H.V. (Cert.).

Miss M. Clarke, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., H.V. (Cert.).

Miss R. M. Crawford, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., H.V. (Cert.).

Miss E. M. Day, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Cert.).

Miss A. Mills, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V. (Cert.).

Miss M. T. Kuhn-Regnier, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., H.V. (Cert.).

Miss J. Williamson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Cert.).

School Nurses

Miss D. A. Oliver, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss F. M. Shearman, S.R.F.N., S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss P. M. E. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.

Mrs. R. Lindo—resigned 31-7-55.

Vacancies—1.

Organising Clerk:

Miss G. M. Chappell

Junior Clerks:

Miss P. Gatcliffe

Miss J. Would

LIST OF SCHOOLS

School.	No. on Register January, 1955	Head Teacher
Secondary Grammar		
Christ's Hospital Girls' High School	373	Miss I. V. Cleave, M.A.
Lincoln School	332	Mr. G. F. Franklin, M.A.
South Park High School	294	Miss P. M. Higgs, M.A. resigned 31-8-55. Miss M. J. Widdowson, B.A., appointed 1-9-55.
The City School	513	Mr. L. R. Middleton, M.A., B.Sc.
Secondary Modern.		
Rosemary	343	Mr. H. K. Lister, B.Sc.
Sincil Girls'	432	Miss L. Powell.
Sincil Boys'	441	Mr. F. Bell, B.Sc.
Spring Hill	424	Miss M. Fenton, M.A.
St. Giles'	353	Mr. A. F. Humble, M.A.
St. Andrew's	340	Mr. L. R. W. Thake.
Primary.		
Boultham Junior	553	Mr. A. E. Briggs.
Boultham Infant	135	Miss M. Hodson.
Bracebridge Junior	367	Mr. T. Brown, resigned 31-8-56. Mr. D. J. Logan ap- pointed 1-9-56.
Bracebridge Infant	242	Miss T. H. Bewley.
Eastgate Infant and Junior Girls'	159	Mrs. F. E. Thody.
Ermine Infant	322	Miss J. Sowerby.
Ermine Junior	184	Mr. J. Harrod, B.A.
Hartsholme Infant and Junior	312	Miss D. J. Neale.
Monks Road Junior	496	Mr. W. J. B. Varlow, J.P.
Monks Road Infant	220	Miss M. Smith.
Mount St. Infant and Junior Girls'	405	Miss B. M. Jubb.
Skellingthorpe Rd. Junior	403	Miss N. Gibson.
Skellingthorpe Rd. Infant	375	Miss S. M. Neale.
St. Andrew's Infant and Junior Girls' and Boys'	322	Miss M. Oliver.
St. Botolph's Infant	79	Miss K. M. Lee.
St. Faith's Junior	286	Mr. E. J. Berridge.
St. Faith's Infant	139	Mrs. M. E. Bradley.
St. Giles' Junior	700	Mr. F. Pickering.
St. Giles' Infant	319	Miss A. M. Hard.
St. Hugh's R.C.	416	Mr. J. Molyneux.
St. Martin's Infant and Junior Girls'	144	Miss R. M. Herring.
St. Peter's Boys'	220	Mr. R. E. Wiles.
St. Peter's Girls'	206	Miss H. C. Moss.
St. Peter's Infant	162	Miss D. D. Clayton. Resigned 31-8-56. Miss H. C. Moss, Acting.
Westgate Junior Boys'	256	Mr. L. J. Meldrum.

Special.

St. Christopher's
Discontinued in July, 1955.

60 Mr. T. C. Smith, M.A.

St. Catherine's
Opened September, 1955.

42 Mr. T. C. Smith, M.A.

Technical College

151 E. R. Walter, Ph.D., M.Sc.

Nursery.

St. Cuthbert's
St. Giles'

45 Miss H. J. Moore.

46 Miss H. Church.

STATISTICS, January, 1955

Population of City 70730

*School Population 11218+151 at Technical College.

Number of Schools 38 +1 Technical College.

CHILDREN			SCHOOLS		
Boys	Girls	Total	†Department		Number
47	44	91	Nursery		2
1343	1297	2640	Infant		15
2384	2170	4554	Junior		15
60	—	60	Special (E.S.N.) ..		1
34	52	86	Special (Open Air)		1
1171	1104	2275	Secondary Modern		7
845	667	1512	Secondary Grammar		4
66	85	151	Technical College		1
—	—	—			—
5950	5419	11369			46
—	—	—			—

*Includes children attending City Schools who reside outside the City Boundary.

†Where the same school contains more than one section these are counted as separate departments.

DEATHS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

5 children died during the year:—

March Girl aged 13 years—Dermato myositis—Oesophageal ulceration and mediastinitis and Empyema.

May Boy aged 10—Laceration of brain following fracture of skull following an accident.

July Girl aged 5 years—Congenital heart disease.

September Girl aged 7 years—Terminal broncho-pneumonia.

November Boy aged 6 years—Cerebral Haemorrhage.

STAFF

There is complete integration between the Staff of the School Health Department and Health Department both administrative and clerical.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Principal School Medical Officer and the School Medical Officer undertakes Maternity and Child Welfare work and other duties in the Public Health Department.

The Nursing Superintendent is responsible for all the Nursing Staff of the Authority and the Health Visitors have now combined School Health duties as one of their tasks.

The School Nurses (three in number) not qualified to act as Health Visitors are employed on School Health work but do assist as required in general Public Health duties.

The Lay Administrative Assistant in the Health Department has an overall responsibility for all clerical work in the combined service.

MEDICAL INSPECTION

The total number of Routine and Special inspections carried out was:—

		1955		1954		1953
Routine	..	1748	....	2539	....	3230
Special	..	1109	....	3350	....	3836
Re-inspections	..	1931	....	4245	....	3839
Total	.. ..	4788		10134		10905

During the year only 2 doctors were available to carry out this work which is the keystone of all School Health Department work. The total available manpower was the equivalent of .8 of a full time Medical Officer, for most of the year but towards the end of the year this was increased to .9 by rearrangement of work.

The very reduced number of children examined at Routine Medical Inspection represents 68.6% of last year's total or 54.1% of children examined in 1953, while the total numbers of children coming under review was less than half of the previous annual average.

PROVISION OF SCHOOL CLINICS

At the School Clinic, Beaumont Fee.

Medical Clinics	Monday and Friday afternoons.
Minor Ailments	Every morning at 9 a.m.
Orthopaedic Clinic	By appointment.
Dental Clinic	" "

At Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

Dental Clinic	By appointment.
---------------	-----------------

Other clinics.

St. Giles Junior School	Minor ailment clinic each morning 9 a.m.
Skellingthorpe Rd.	
Infant School	" " "
Sincil Secondary	
Modern Boys'	" " "
*Sincil Secondary	
Modern Girls'	" " "

*Discontinued at the end of July, being amalgamated with Boys' Clinic.

The Attendances at the various Clinics are summarised in the following table:—

WORK OF SCHOOL CLINICS

Minor Ailment Clinics :—					New Cases	Revisits	1955 Totals	1954 Totals
Central Clinic	...	...	...	...	373	2619	2992	3162
St. Giles	...	...	...	...	415	4106	4521	4235
Skellingthorpe Road	...	...	...	...	704	4452	5156	4928
Sincil Boys	...	...	...	...	793	4262	5055	3090
„ Girls	...	...	...	...	309	2166	2475	5297
Total	...	...	...	...	2594	17605	20199	20712
Medical Clinics	...	...	...	...	308	68	376	469
Orthopaedic Clinics	...	...	...	...	153	138	291	347
Dental Clinics	...	...	...	...	2689	2000	4689	5645
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	5744	19811	25555	27173

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

General Condition

The general state of nutrition and health of the pupils examined remained satisfactory.

In a number of cases falling into Class C (Poor) the children come from homes where there is no want, judged by family income but where the management of the home is substandard. Such families are kept under observation by the School Nurses.

	1955	1954	1953	1952
Class A.—(Good)	55.4	56.6	45.1	37.2
Class B.—(Fair)	43.4	42.3	52.4	59.4
Class C.—(Poor)	1.2	1.1	2.5	3.4

INCIDENCE OF PEDICULOSIS AND SCABIES

(a) Pediculosis.

During the last five years the percentage of primary school children found to be suffering from pediculosis, however slight, was:—

1951	....	4.7%	1954	....	2.5%
1952	....	3.4%	1955	....	2.1%
1953	....	3.4%			

Inspections for the presence of Pediculi:

No. of visits to schools	..	..	..	..	..	331
No. of inspections of children	..	..	..	..	..	38482
No. of individual children found to be verminous, however slight	..	..	..	..	..	198
Notices issued to parents under Section 54 (2) of the Education Act, 1944	..	..	..	..	..	42
Cleansing orders under Section 54 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	—

The fall in the number of children found to be infested continues and represents a gradual advance in community consciousness, in the matter of outer cleanliness.

In former years it was the practice to refer all children found at school to be infested, to the Thorngate Cleansing Centre, where they were treated until the head infestation was removed.

The policy adopted during the previous year by the Committee of bringing home to erring parents that they are personally responsible for the maintenance of their children in a clean state will, it is hoped, prove itself in future years.

Should a child become reinfested, a formal notice is served on the parent and on the third occasion the case is reported to the Education Prosecutions Sub-Committee for consideration.

The total number of parents called for interview by the Prosecutions Sub-Committee was 3.

There were no prosecutions.

(b) **Scabies.**

During the last 5 years the percentage of children suffering from Scabies was:—

1951	....	0.39%	1954	....	0.07%
1952	....	0.30%	1955	....	0.05%
1953	....	0.13%			

RINGWORM

During 1954 there were no ringworm cases reported.

During the last 10 years the numbers were as follows:—

1946	....	15	1951	....	9
1947	....	9	1952	....	—
1948	....	5	1953	....	—
1949	....	8	1954	....	—
1940	....	9	1955	....	—

VISUAL DEFECTS

The number of school children who were found to have some visual defect at Routine Medical Inspection was 167 as compared with 308 in the previous year.

An attempt is now made to estimate a child's visual acuity at the first Routine Medical Inspection which takes place during the initial school year. Only cases of definite visual defect which are subjected to re-examination, are referred to the Hospital Eye Clinic.

Since 1951 the Eye Clinics have been held at the County Hospital.

The number of cases seen by the Ophthalmic Surgeon at these clinics during 1955 was 968 as compared with 953 in the previous year.

The number of spectacles prescribed was 750 as compared with 723 in 1954, and in each case spectacles were obtained.

The Ophthalmic Surgeon transmits to the Department a report on every Lincoln school child who is examined at the County Hospital Eye Clinic. This information is invaluable to the School Nurses as they follow up all cases to ensure that the treatment prescribed, *i.e.*, wearing of spectacles, is being carried out.

The close co-operation between the Hospital Eye Clinic and the School Health Department is now so well established that it is accepted as a routine matter. The help so readily given by the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon at all times is acknowledged as vital in this work.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

The total number of children found to be suffering from enlarged tonsils or enlarged adenoids or enlarged tonsils and adenoids was 356 as compared with 455 during the previous year.

The total number of operations for tonsils and adenoids was 87 as compared with 155 last year.

Middle ear disease was found to be present in 24 children, as compared with 14 in the previous year and 11 of these were referred for treatment.

Defective hearing was detected in the case of 39 children and 18 of these were referred for treatment. Figures for the previous year were 51 and 23.

94 cases attended at the School Clinic during the year and were kept under supervision by the School Medical Officer. During the previous year this figure was 137.

256 cases were seen by the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons as compared with 257 cases during the previous year.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

The Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon continued to hold a session twice monthly on the first and third Tuesdays, at 2 p.m., at the School Clinic and the following is a summary of the work carried out:—

	1955	1954
No. of sessions held by the Orthopaedic Surgeon ..	22	17
No. of cases seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon	153	214
No. of new cases seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon ..	49	105
No. of cases admitted to the County Hospital	5	2
No. of cases admitted to Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital	—	—
No. of cases admitted to Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital	—	—

HEART DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM

The number of children found at Routine or Special Inspections to be suffering from Heart Lesions was 20 as compared with 29 last year. These cases are kept under the supervision of the School Medical Officer.

Most of the cases detected were benign in nature and called for no restriction in activity in school and that supervision was mainly to confirm the benign nature of the lesion suspected on original detection.

In addition a Register of Rheumatism cases is kept at the Clinic. At the end of 1955 there were 3 children on the books as compared with 6 at the end of 1954. All children known to be suffering from Rheumatism are kept under supervision and examined periodically.

In this work co-operation is maintained with Hospital Consultants concerned.

There is a special Heart and Rheumatism clinic held once a month at Lindum Road and during the year 41 children were referred to the Consultant in charge as compared with 51 during the previous year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of cases of notifiable Infectious Diseases occurring amongst school children was 1295 as compared with 522 in 1954.

The numbers of notifiable infectious diseases were:—

	1955	1954
Scarlet Fever	47	30
Diphtheria	—	—
Chickenpox	433	436
Dysentery	11	39
Measles	712	9
Whooping Cough	91	7
Poliomyelitis	1	—
Meningococcal meningitis	—	1
Total	1295	522

Chickenpox as usual accounted for a material proportion of the notifications but in addition there was a very considerable outbreak of Measles which was unusual in seasonal incidence, being a Summer infection. Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever were notified more frequently than in previous years.

Very few of the children developing Whooping Cough had ever had the benefit of protective inoculation in their pre-school life.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Facilities were offered for the Immunisation of school children. Parents are urged to permit their child to have the benefit of this protective measure in cases where the child has reached school age without having primary immunisation.

Special sessions were conducted at school premises whenever a sufficient number of acceptances was received from a school.

The number of children between 5 and 15 years of age immunised during 1955 was 331, as compared with 378 during the previous year. In addition reinforcing doses were given to 607 children during the year. In 1954, this number was 1661.

TUBERCULOSIS

10 children were referred to the Chest Clinic during the year as compared with 7 during the previous year. All were X-rayed and one was found to be tuberculous.

The use of B.C.G. Vaccine as a protective measure was approved by the Ministry of Health during 1954 for use in Lincoln schools. The age Group to be offered this protection is 13—14 years. However, no start has been possible with the scheme owing to staff shortage.

CHOREA

For the second year running, no child was diagnosed as suffering from Chorea, in the School population.

RICKETS

2 children were found to be suffering from Rickets, the same number as in the previous year.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN THE SCHOOLS.

1955.	Cases	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Measles		German Measles		Whooping Cough.		Chicken Pox		Mumps		Polio-myelitis		Meningococcal Infections		Dysentery		Ringworm	Impetigo	Scabies	Total Cases.	Total Contacts	Grand Total
		Cases	Cont.	Cases	Cont.	Cases	Cont.	Cases	Cont.	Cases	Cont.	Cases	Cont.	Cases	Cont.	Cases	Cont.	Cases	Cont.	Cases	Cont.						
January ...	105	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	1	105	—	105
February	143	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	14	—	143	4	147
March ...	110	14	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	11	—	110	7	117
April ...	87	3	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	11	1	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	87	3	90
May ...	112	5	3	—	—	64	—	—	—	14	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	1	112	4	116
June ...	193	1	1	—	—	118	—	—	—	25	4	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	1	193	5	198
July ...	447	1	—	—	—	421	—	—	—	10	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	447	—	447
August ...	109	—	—	—	—	97	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	109	—	109
September	21	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	21	2	23
October	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	20	—	20
November	25	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	25	—	25
December	49	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	49	—	49
TOTALS ...	1421	47	18	—	—	712	—	—	—	91	7	433	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	—	119	5	1421	25	1446

Cont. = Contacts excluded from School.

VACCINAL CONDITION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

During the year 23.1% of the school children were found to be vaccinated or protected against Smallpox as compared with 24.5% in 1954 and 23.3% during 1953.

" FOLLOWING-UP "

The method of " following-up " children found suffering from any defect was diligently continued. Repeated visits both to schools and to the homes, were paid so as to ensure co-operation and understanding with parent and teacher.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the school nurses:

No. of clinic sessions attended	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
No. of follow-up visits:—							
(a) In school	..	..	..	..	..	..	5677
(b) At homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	307
No. of special visits:—							
(a) In school	..	..	..	..	..	..	244
(b) At homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	306
Visits for vision testing:—							
(a) No. of visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	171
(b) No. of children dealt with	..	..	..	..	..	..	3699

SCHOOL BATHS

Open Air School—8 shower baths.

St. Giles Secondary Modern School—8 shower baths.

St. Christopher's School—5 baths and 1 shower bath. (This school was discontinued in July, 1955).

South Park High School—16 shower baths (sprinkler type) in gymnasium changing room.

The City School playing field pavilion—6 shower baths.

South Park High School—Swimming bath. This bath is used for instructional purposes by children from Primary and Secondary schools and by Youth organisations and other bodies. There are 6 shower baths in the dressing rooms.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS

The percentage of parents who attended at the medical inspection of boys was 71.0 as compared with 64.8 during last year and the percentage of parents attending medical inspection in the case of girls was 78.7 as compared with 81.9 last year.

These figures confirm the value which parents place on Routine Medical Inspection in the schools. In the case of the Infant Schools the percentage of parents attending is nearly 100% but there is a drop at the Intermediate Medical Examination and some children at their final examination actively discourage parental attendance.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS

The School Meals Service has continued throughout the year to supply meals to all schools in the City. The kitchen at the Ermine Infant School was opened at the commencement of the Autumn term and meals are supplied from there to the newly erected Ermine Junior School. Sixteen school departments have their own kitchens and the remainder of the schools are supplied with carried meals from the four Central Kitchens—St. Giles, Sincil, Hartsholme and Boultham New Junior.

The number of meals provided during the year ended 31st December, 1955, was as follows:—

	1955	1954
To Nursery, Primary, Secondary Modern Schools, etc.	708,466	666,088
To Staff and Helpers	53,214	53,079
To Secondary Grammar Schools	186,731	179,381
To Staff and Helpers	8,863	8,130
	<hr/> 957,274	<hr/> 906,678

Meals provided at the Open Air School (included in the figures for Nursery, Primary and Secondary Modern Schools), were:—

	1955	1954
Breakfasts	16,150	16,271
Dinners	16,314	16,420
Teas	15,989	16,110

The supply of free pasteurised milk in one-third pint bottles under the Milk-in-Schools scheme is an accepted practice in all schools.

The number of bottles supplied during the year ended 31st December, 1955, was 1,788,491 as compared with 1,770,589 for the year 1954.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Partially Sighted.

3 children are in special schools.

Birmingham Royal Institution	3
--	---

Maladjusted.

3 children are in special schools:

Ledston Hall School	1
Amestry Court School	1
St. Francis Residential School	1

Deaf.

3 children are in special schools.

Royal School for the Deaf, Derby	2
Maud Maxfield School for the Deaf, Sheffield	1

Delicate.

82 children are in Open Air Schools:

Lincoln Open Air School	..	..	..	..	..	80
St. John's Open Air School	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Vincent's Open Air School	..	..	..	..	..	1

Epileptic.

There are a number of children suffering from this defect in the City, but none required special residential schooling solely on account of the disease.

Educationally Subnormal.

60 children are in special schools or classes.

St. Catherine's, Lincoln	..	..	..	..	..	37
Pontville School	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Fancis School	..	..	..	..	..	1
Special Classes (Junior)	..	..	..	..	..	21

Physically Handicapped.

13 children are in special schools.

St. Margaret's	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rudolf Steiner School	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bradstock Lockett Hospital School	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lincoln Open Air	..	..	..	..	..	10

The following Handicapped Pupils were awaiting admission to special schools in January, 1956:—

Delicate	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Educationally subnormal	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

Notification to the Local Authority under the Education and Mental Deficiency Acts.

4 children were notified under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944.

DEFECTIVE SPEECH

All cases in need of Speech Therapy are referred to the Speech Therapist at the County Hospital, Lincoln.

The number of cases treated during 1955 was 99.

CHILD GUIDANCE CENTRE

The Child Guidance Centre was discontinued in 1949.

Since that time the local Consultant Psychiatrists have examined the occasional case from time to time.

During 1955 three cases were seen by the Consultants but this figure in no way represents the actual number requiring advice and treatment.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

Under the Education Authority's Scheme 2

The average and total attendances during the year were as follows:—

	Average attendance	Total attendance
St. Cuthbert's Nursery School	.. 38.3	15,287
St. Giles' Nursery School	.. 44.10	15,376

OPEN AIR SCHOOL

This School provides accommodation for about 90 children.

There were 90 children attending the Open Air School in December, 1955.

Of the pupils discharged last year, the average increase in weight during the period of attendance at the Open Air School was:—

Boys, 26.5 lbs.

Girls, 31.9 lbs.

while the average duration of attendance was:—

Boys, 38.7 months.

Girls, 51.7 months.

The average attendance was 76.5% as against 74.9% last year.

THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS' ACT, 1933

234 children were examined for Employment outside of School hours as compared with 249 in the previous year, mainly for the purpose of licencing for newspaper delivery.

HOME TEACHING

29 children received Home Teaching during 1955 at one time or another. They were suffering from the following complaints:—

Orthopaedic defects	..	..	..	..	11
Bronchiectasis	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	7
Post operation debility	..	..	..	..	3
Pneumonia after-effects	..	..	..	..	1
Heart cases	..	..	..	..	3
Skin Disease	..	..	..	..	1
Kidney Disease	..	..	..	..	1

Teaching in the home is a valuable substitute when a child is prevented through prolonged illness from attendance at school but it must be remembered that the child misses contact with other children and home teaching is not considered as an alternative to a Special School.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION

The building of the Ermine Junior School was completed during the year. This school is designed to accommodate thirteen classes and the building includes an assembly hall, kitchen and other ancillary accommodation. Four classrooms and the hall were occupied in September, 1955, and the remaining accommodation should be brought into use in January, 1956.

The building of the first phase of Boutham Moor Secondary School, which is designed to accommodate six hundred girls, was started in July, 1955.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

Dental treatment is provided for children attending schools administered by the Lincoln Education Authority, under Section 48 of the Education Act, 1944.

During the year the surgery at Beaumont Fee was transferred to 34 Newland and brought more in line with modern requirements. The Beaumont Fee premises were still in use at the end of the year for anaesthetic sessions owing to the absence of a recovery room at the new premises—this defect will, it is hoped, be overcome during the ensuing year. These improvements have led to improved working conditions and the freshness of the new surgery appeals to the patients but shows up the need for similar improvements in the other surgery.

In an analysis of the figures below it should be noted that for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months the authority had the services of one part time dental officer only. This covered the period that elapsed between the departure of my predecessor and my arrival in October.

This break emphasised the weakness in the scheme as it stands, viz: only 6173 children out of 11218 were inspected and the high proportion of extractions to fillings.

However, as long as the acute shortage of public Dental Officers exists the amount of treatment that should be done is very seriously curtailed.

The staff at present consists of one whole time dental officer, the P.S.D.O. and one part time. To maintain an adequate standard of oral hygiene four whole time dental officers would be required.

In an effort to improve the staffing position the local dental committee was approached regarding part time service, but with no success.

Since October we have been fortunate in securing the services of two consultant anaesthetists for one session each, weekly.

Since I have been on duty for a small part of the year I cannot give a full picture of the dental service but would like to thank the members of the Education Committee, the Chief Education Officer and the Medical Officer of Health, also the dental staff for the help they have given me.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year, for school children:—

	1955	1954
No. inspected (Routine age groups)	6173	8196
Referred for treatment	3965	4414
No. actually treated	2689	1570
Half days devoted to inspection	25	37
" " " treatment	608	783
Fillings	2053	1905
Extractions	2605	2772
General anaesthetics	1009	970
Other operations	3593	4768

E. M. YOUNG, L.D.S.,

Principal School Dental Officer.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER ON ILLNESS OCCURRING ON 23rd NOVEMBER, 1955, AT SPRING HILL SECONDARY MODERN GIRLS' SCHOOL, LINCOLN

Premises.

The Class of girls affected was situated in an overflow Annexe to the Main School, being approximately 100 yards distant. The use of this building for school children had commenced in September, 1955, although for many years previously it had been used for adult education purposes.

Number of pupils at risk	37
Number of pupils affected	15

Two other girls who were in the building for a short period but not actually in the Class were also affected.

The girls assembled in the Annexe at 9 a.m. and nothing unusual occurred until about 10 a.m. when a pupil was excused and permitted to leave the room on account of feeling sick and giddy.

A further 5 girls during the remainder of the period complained likewise and were permitted to sit in another room.

The remainder of the Class left the Annexe at 11 a.m. and walked the 100 yards back to the main school building.

On arrival there, more girls became ill and when I reached the School at 11-45 a.m. I found 10 girls sitting in the open-air. Those with whom one could converse all complained of feeling sick and giddy—some had abdominal pains, crampy in nature, with nausea or vomiting. Some girls were bent double with the severity of their pains and some collapsed but were not unconscious, with rapid respiration.

Eight of the girls were sent to Hospital with a provisional diagnosis of carbon-monoxide poisoning. All the girls except one made a rapid recovery within a few hours and were discharged home the same day. One was detained overnight and then discharged. Two of the girls on admission to Hospital required oxygen to help in the relief of respiratory distress.

Hospital investigation, including Blood Spectrum examination, did not reveal any abnormality.

Having examined the girls both at the time of the illness and subsequently, there is no doubt in my mind that symptoms were genuine, although one or two girls may have exaggerated their symptoms.

When the cause of the outbreak could not be confirmed as due to an atmospheric contaminant, specimens of faeces and blood were taken for virology studies, even though this appeared most unlikely.

Examination of the premises by the Chief Sanitary Inspector (see separate report) indicates certain structural defects in the building and the report of the Public Analyst on air samples shows a concentration of Carbon Monoxide in the flue gas which, in his opinion, is extremely high.

Enquiry among this School population after the occurrence did not disclose any unusual incidence of sickness of any nature (except for one girl who similarly complained and was treated by her own doctor at home—she had, however, no connection with the Class affected).

There was no evidence of similar illness in the School of 424 pupils outside the Class affected (apart from the girl already mentioned).

There was no evidence from General Practitioners or others of any similar type of illness in the population generally.

The Class affected assembled in the Annexe and did not mix with the main body of the School until later in the morning.

None of the girls affected complained of feeling ill prior to attending School and there were no recurrences.

No laboratory investigation on any specimens was pursued, as the intention was to hold the specimens for future enquiry should this be indicated by results of investigation in other outbreaks.

In my opinion, the illness was due to some physical agent which remains undiscovered but in view of reported outbreaks from other parts of the country (at Bury, near Preston and West Hartlepool) causing similar symptoms, some form of transient infecting organism may be implicated.

REPORT BY THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR ON INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED OUT AT THE ADULT EDUCATION CENTRE, BEAUMONT FEE, LINCOLN, FOLLOWING AN OUT-BREAK OF ILLNESS AMONGST GIRLS FROM SPRING HILL COUNTY SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS ON THE 23rd NOVEMBER, 1955

The illness occurred in the classroom on the first floor east and this classroom has a floor area of 539.5 feet and a cubic capacity of 8,500 feet. The average number of girls occupying the classroom is 37.

In this classroom there is a chimney breast carrying the flue from the Robin Hood boiler in the room below, a flue from an open fireplace in the classroom and a flue carrying ventilators. The boiler is fed with gas coke.

It was established by a smoke test on the 25th November that there was a defect or defects in the mid-feather between the flue from the boiler and the ventilating flue. The smoke test also indicated that the brick chimney stack carrying the three flues named above and extending to a height of 15 feet from the roof eaves was in such a defective condition as to emit smoke in volumes throughout its whole length. Having regard to these conditions it is possible that in particular weather conditions flue gases may escape into the classroom via the ventilator or underneath the roof slates from the defective chimney stack.

At 9-15 a.m. on the 28th November, two samples of air in the classroom were taken from a position in the centre of the classroom and at about head level of any pupil. These samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. At the request of the Analyst samples of flue gases were taken from the flue to the Robin Hood boiler and from the air in the ventilator in the classroom at 9-15 a.m. on the 30th November, 1955.

The weather chart readings at the date the illness occurred and on the two days that the samples were taken were as under:—

Date	Barometer	Temperature		Wind Direction	Wind Force	State of Weather
		Max.	Min.			
23rd	30.476	50	34	N.N.W.	Light air	Blue sky and cloudy
28th	30.186	46	43	S.W.	Gentle	Overcast
30th	30.100	42	34	W.S.W.	Light air	Cloudy

It will be noted that the Wind direction on the 23rd was not repeated on the 28th and 30th.

The whole of the drainage system was examined on various dates following the illness when it was found that the drain from the block of waterclosets at the east end of the playground was blocked. This drain has since been cleansed and flushed.

The drain which runs under the main building from front to rear, was found to be running freely but following a negative smoke test a water test indicated a considerable leakage and this was traced to broken earthenware pipes and broken running trap between the back door and the inspection chamber. These defects have since been remedied. The length of drain under the main building is not ventilated.

The drainage ventilation pipe on the south wall was found to be blocked by rust at the base and after clearance of the blockage a smoke test indicated that all the joints were defective and permitting the escape of sewer gas, the drain being connected to the sewer in Mint Lane and without an interceptor.

There does not appear to be any connection between the foregoing drainage defects and the outbreak of illness.

Having regard to the foregoing matters I recommend that

- (a) serious consideration be given to siting the boiler elsewhere and with an independent flue;
- (b) the existing defective drainage ventilation pipe be abolished, scaled off from the drain, and a ventilation pipe provided at the head of the drain, *i.e.*, on the front of the main building and
- (c) an interceptor be provided on the main drain and as near to the sewer as possible.

DUNCAN G. MCGILL,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S LABORATORY,
67 SURREY STREET,
SHEFFIELD, 1.

Reports Nos. 1356 and 1372/55.

REPORT on four samples of Air received from Chief Inspector D. G. McGill, Lincoln Corporation, Health Department, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln, on November 28th and 30th, 1955.

**Analysis of samples of Air taken from the Lincoln Girls' School
on November 28th and 30th, 1955**

	Carbon Monoxide (by volume)	Carbon Dioxide (by volume)
Samples 1 and 2 taken in centre of classroom	0.008 per cent (80 parts per million)	0.10 per cent Oxygen by volume 20.7 per cent
Sample No. 3 taken from Ventilator in classroom	0.006 per cent (60 parts per million)	not tested
Sample No. 4 taken from flue ..	5.0 per cent (50,000 parts per million)	4.2 per cent Oxygen by volume 10.5 per cent

The Carbon Monoxide determination of the infinitesimal amounts were made with the Graham-Lawrence apparatus using the iodine pentoxide-carbon monoxide reaction at 115°C.

The carbon dioxide, oxygen and carbon monoxide contents in the gases containing the larger amounts were determined on the Bone-Wheeler apparatus.

The amounts of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide found in the classroom and the ventilator are not injurious.

The amount of carbon monoxide found in the flue gas is extremely high. I understand that there is a definite leak from the flue into the ventilator and a certain direction of the wind can cause air to blow from the ventilator into the classroom or vice versa. If this flue gas containing a high proportion of carbon monoxide did gain access to the classroom, then very dangerous conditions might result. It is impossible to reconstruct the conditions existing on the day of the incident but there does appear to be a possibility of danger.

According to "Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology" by J. Glaister, if the time in hours of exposure to carbon monoxide multiplied by the concentration in parts per million is less than 300 no perceptive effect is felt and it is not until the product exceeds 900 that toxic effects are evident. Collapse also may occur when the patient is removed from the vitiated atmosphere into fresh air due to the lower carbon dioxide content of the fresh air.

In my opinion, the presence of gases such as sulphur dioxide or hydrogen sulphide (which in high concentration are toxic) would be perceptible before any symptoms of illness were evident. Thus these gases can apparently be ruled out.

HUGH CHILDS,
Public Analyst.

December 8th, 1955.

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