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City and County Borough of Lincoln



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1957



L. F. McWILLIAMS, M.C., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

DUNCAN G. MCGILL, M.A.P.H.I.
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

ALSO

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE
MEDICAL INSPECTION
OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN
FOR THE YEAR
1957

KEYWORTH AND FRY LTD.
LINCOLN



City and County Borough of Lincoln



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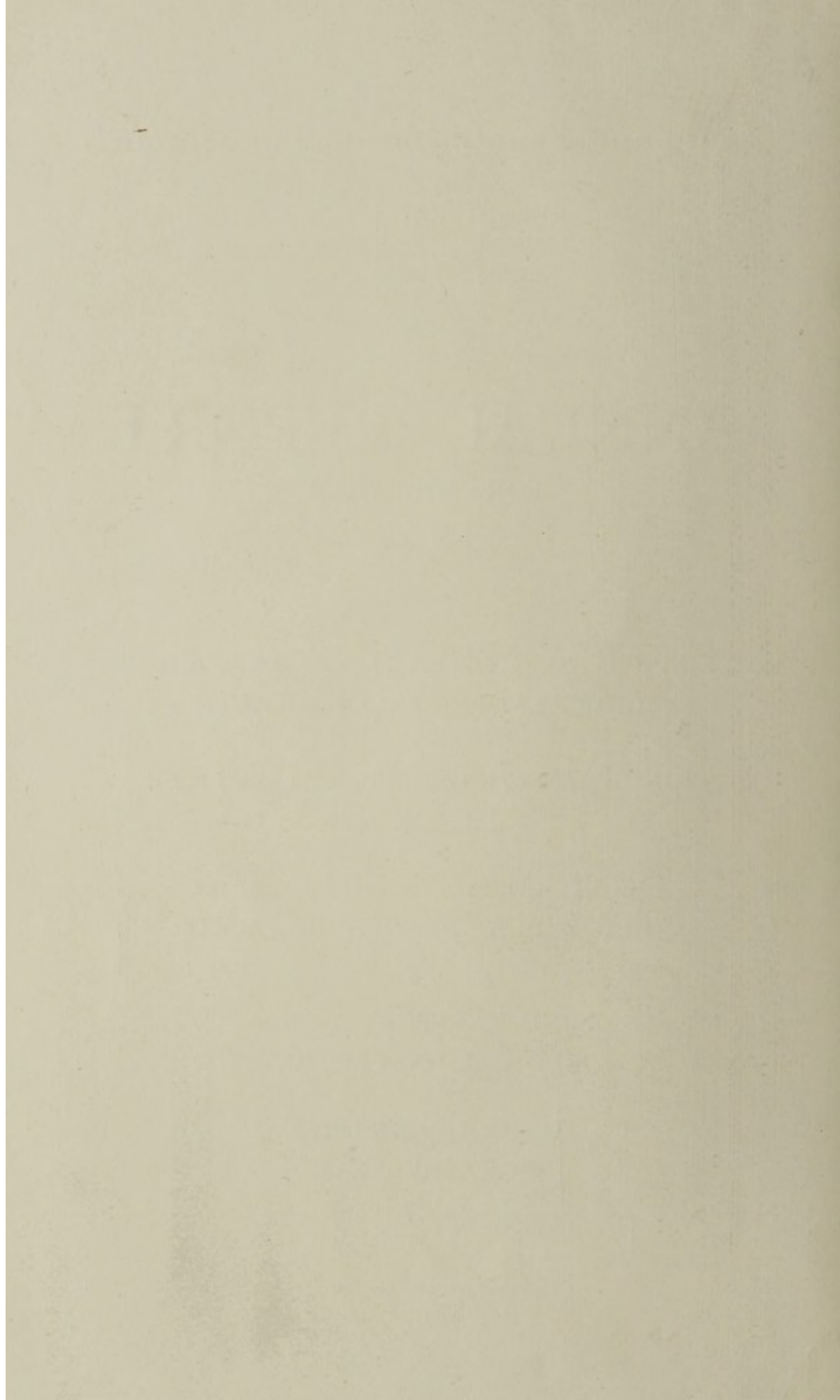
SCHOOL CHILDREN

FOR THE YEAR

1957

KEYWORTH AND FRY LTD.

LINCOLN



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

City Health Department,
Beaumont Fee,
Lincoln.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the City for the year 1957 being my 3rd full year as your Medical Officer of Health.

The period under review will be remembered by all—public and professional workers alike—as “ epidemic year.”

During the early part of the year Measles was widespread in the City ; the summer months—June to September—were overshadowed by a severe outbreak of Poliomyelitis and autumn heralded influenza.

Considerable public anxiety was occasioned by the outbreak of Poliomyelitis and the incidence of the disease in this City was among the highest in the country. The value of an informed public opinion proved to be a material help in applying measures to attempt to limit the spread of infection. Towards this end the local press were invaluable and while some of the methods of headline presentation of the outbreak undoubtedly increased public anxiety, unlike some reports in the National press on the epidemic, they always reported the facts as released from the Health Department.

The build up of the epidemic in the City appears to confirm the fact that for every known case of Poliomyelitis there are many unknown who act as carriers of infection while showing no signs of the disease themselves. However, as there were some very definite illnesses following close contact with a known case it was considered well worth practising routine control of family and other close contacts, advising against excessive exercise and operative procedures during the three week period following exposure to the infection.

To maintain liaison between the local hospitals and the City and County Health Departments it was agreed early on in the epidemic to co-ordinate all medical planning under the Lindsey County Medical Officer and this arrangement worked satisfactorily. Infectious disease is no respecter of local authority boundaries and as the Hospital serves a drainage area of both the City and parts of the surrounding county authorities it was essential to have advice from only one source on matters such as suspension of ear, nose and throat operations, information to practitioners, collection of local weekly statistics for the area and similar matters.

An analysis of the epidemic shows that about half the cases had muscular paralysis and we were indeed fortunate to suffer only two deaths in a total of 88 cases.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis with British Vaccine continued as supplies were made available and at the end of the year 2347 children under 15 years of age had completed their course. It is worth noting that only 2 children out of the total notified had been vaccinated prior to contracting poliomyelitis and these both suffered from the disease in the non-paralytic form.

During early autumn an influenza epidemic was widespread throughout the City and school attendance was markedly affected—in some schools absenteeism was over 50% in the last week in September and the first week in October; by the end of this month however conditions had returned to normal.

A number of deaths were known to have been associated with the infection from pneumonia, some being in young healthy adults but it was mainly the aged section of the community who were hit hardest.

Staff

Miss M. Davies, Nursing Superintendent, resigned on 6th April to take up a similar post in Bolton. During her two years service in the City she had proved a most energetic Superintendent and under her direction the nursing services and records were re-cast for greater efficiency.

Her successor was Miss E. M. Day who had worked for the City for a number of years as a Health Visitor.

Two midwives resigned from the Service but the vacancies created were happily filled. Nevertheless the staffing of the Midwifery section continued to be precarious owing to absence through sickness and holiday.

The strength of the District Nursing Service was maintained in spite of resignations.

In the Mental Health section Mr. E. Bower, M.B.E., retired after 9 years service—he transferred from the post of Assistant Relieving Officer on the formation of the National Health Service in July 1948 and was held in high esteem by both his professional colleagues and those he helped in the community. His successor was Mr. J. H. Preece from Bradford.

Award of Queen's Institute for District Nursing Scholarship

Miss J. M. Arch, one of the Tuberculosis Visitors made history in the Department by being awarded a Scholarship to study Tuberculosis in Norway for one month.

Miscellaneous Comments

The preparation of this report has entailed considerable team work and I am grateful to all those who have aided me in its production.

Although the year has occasioned anxiety it has been a stimulating experience to work through it with the continued support of the Health Committee for which I am duly grateful.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

L. F. McWILLIAMS,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1957

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR MRS. G. L. MURFIN

Chairman: COUNCILLOR E. J. RICHARDSON

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR DR. C. A. LILLICRAP

Council Members:

Councillor Dr. A. H. Briggs
Councillor S. A. Campbell
Councillor G. W. Colls
Councillor F. R. Eccleshare

Councillor T. F. Taylor
Councillor F. W. G. Todd
Councillor J. T. Ward

Other Members:

Mr. T. Brown
Dr. T. M. O'Brien
Mr. D. A. C. Andrews

Mr. J. Maltby
Dr. W. S. H. Campbell
Miss M. Witting

Accounts Sub-Committee:

Councillor S. A. Campbell
Councillor F. W. G. Todd

Councillor J. T. Ward

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee

Chairman: COUNCILLOR E. J. RICHARDSON

Council Members:

Councillor S. A. Campbell
Councillor G. W. Colls
Councillor F. R. Eccleshare

Councillor Dr. C. A. Lillicrap
Councillor T. F. Taylor
Councillor J. T. Ward

Other Members:

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

Mrs. M. H. Plant

Necessitous Cases Sub-Committee:

Chairman: COUNCILLOR F. W. G. TODD

Councillor S. A. Campbell
Councillor Dr. C. A. Lillicrap

Councillor T. F. Taylor

Prosecutions Sub-Committee:

Chairman: COUNCILLOR F. W. G. TODD

Councillor S. A. Campbell
Councillor G. W. Colls

Councillor Dr. C. A. Lillicrap
Councillor J. T. Ward

Mental Health Services Sub-Committee:

Chairman: COUNCILLOR E. J. RICHARDSON

Council Members:

Councillor S. A. Campbell
Councillor G. W. Colls
Councillor F. R. Eccleshare

Councillor Dr. C. A. Lillicrap
Councillor T. F. Taylor
Councillor J. T. Ward

Other Members:

Mrs. Clutton-Brock
Dr. W. S. H. Campbell

Mrs. S. A. Otter

STAFF OF THE CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1957

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:

J. L. PATTERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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:

ELIZABETH M. YOUNG, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers:

JOAN BLIGHT, B.D.S. (commenced 7th January, 1957)
M. L. LEHMAN, L.D.S. (Temporary—commenced 20th November, 1957)
W. ELGEY, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Part-time) (resigned March, 1957)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

Public Health 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.
J. W. HOE, CERT. R.S.I.
J. R. MANNERS, CERT. P.H.I.E.B. (appointed 15th July, 1957—formerly Pupil
Inspector)

Nursing Superintendent:

MISS M. DAVIES, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V.(CERT.) (resigned 6th April, 1957)
MISS E. M. DAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.(CERT.) (appointed 1st July, 1957)

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.) (appointed Nursing Superinten-
dent 1st July, 1957)
MISS E. M. FORNEY, 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.)

Tuberculosis Visitors:

MISS J. M. ARCH, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V.(CERT.)
MRS. B. WILLEY, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.

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. W. M. LATHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS I. P. HOLLINSHEAD, S.C.M.
 MRS. E. C. R. NEAVE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (resigned 14th June, 1957)
 MRS. M. A. RICHARDSON, S.C.M. (resigned 31st August, 1957)
 MRS. R. M. SHIELDS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced 1st August, 1957)
 MISS A. M. WALLACE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced 1st October, 1957)

District Nurses:

MRS. D. M. MARTIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.
 MRS. M. ATTARD, S.R.N.
 MISS J. BARSLEY, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
 MRS. G. CHAMBERLAIN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. J. A. CLARKE, S.R.N. (commenced 5th March, 1957)
 MISS L. M. DAWSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS J. GRIFFITH, S.R.N.
 MRS. G. HALL, S.R.N.
 MRS. A. HOWLETT, S.R.N. (Temporary, commenced June, 1957)
 MRS. I. K. JOYCE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. (commenced 1st April, 1957)
 MISS G. J. READER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. (District Nurse/Midwife) (resigned 30th June, 1957)
 MRS. N. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. E. V. MAWER, S.R.N. (resigned 26th January, 1957)
 MR W. BRIGGS, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
 MR. J. H. PARKER, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.

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 J. GREEN (resigned 14th June, 1957) MRS. M. G. HAYNES MISS D. HOWELL (resigned 23rd August, 1957) MISS J. M. GLASSBROOK (commenced 2nd September, 1957) MISS A. M. JOHNSON (commenced 26th August, 1957)

Occupation Centre:

Supervisor	MRS. B. SEARLE, N.A.M.H. (DIPLOMA)
Assistants	MRS. A. TONGE MRS. E. EITE MISS J. A. WOODS (commenced 14th January, 1957)

Mental Health Workers and Duly Authorised Officers:

E. BOWER, M.B.E. (retired 12th May, 1957)
 A. C. WOOD, D.P.A.
 J. H. PREECE (commenced 1st July, 1957)

Ambulance Service:

Ambulance Officer	F. G. LATCHEM
Deputy Ambulance Officer	H. LEEMING
Clerk	J. H. SIMS
Night Telephonist	T. B. G. SAVAGE

Drivers: 23; 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, 58

Pests Officer:

C. HOLDERNESS

Rodent Operators:

A. H. WALKER
J. MEADOWS

Dental Attendants:

MRS. M. SOUTHERN
MRS. M. MILLIGAN
MISS B. WITTED (part-time) (Died 20th March, 1957)

Lay Administrative Assistant:

J. C. MARTIN

Clerks:

A. C. TAYLOR
R. W. HILL
N. F. MCLEOD
C. F. ORSMBY (resigned 15th June, 1957)
E. G. MASKELL (commenced 15th July, 1957)
MISS M. A. BOYNTON
MISS S. M. JOHNSON
MISS E. KETTLEBORO
MRS. J. E. BLAKE (resigned 15th June, 1957)
MISS J. M. BLACKBOURN (commenced 17th June, 1957)
MRS. E. THORNTON
MISS D. C. MAPLESTON
MISS I. M. COOK

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of City in acres	6,128
Number of dwelling houses, 1st April, 1957	22,693
Rateable value, 31st March, 1957	£860,842
Sum represented by a penny rate	£3,175

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Population (mid-year estimates)	70,200	70,730	70,640	70,500	71,750
Net Live Births	1,058	1,105	1,039	1,113	1,136
Still Births	18	39	24	32	31
Net Deaths	899	857	849	848	865
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.07	15.62	14.71	15.79	15.83
Legitimate	13.9	14.8	13.68	14.9	14.87
Illegitimate	1.17	0.82	1.03	0.89	0.96
Still Birth Rate per total (live and still) births	16.72	34.09	22.57	27.95	26.56
Legitimate	14.87	31.47	22.57	27.07	24.85
Illegitimate	1.85	2.62	—	0.88	1.71
Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.16	11.27	11.18	11.91	11.81
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 total (live and still) births	—	—	0.94	0.87	—
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	34.97	19.0	30.8	24.26	22.88
Tuberculosis Mortality Rate, per 1,000 population	0.20	0.31	0.17	0.11	0.15
Cancer Mortality, per 1,000 population	2.02	2.23	2.27	2.14	1.88

COMPARISON OF CERTAIN VITAL STATISTICS WITH RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

	<i>Lincoln</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population	15.83	16.1
Still Birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	26.56	22.5
Death rate per 1,000 population:—		
All causes	11.81	11.5
Whooping Cough	—	0.00
Diphtheria	—	0.00
Influenza	0.17	0.15
Tuberculosis	0.15	0.11
Cancer	1.88	2.09
Rate per 1,000 live births:—		
Deaths (all causes) of infants under 1 year of age	22.88	23.1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	—	0.47

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		} 2-4 p.m.
St. Giles' Methodist Church Hall, Addison Drive	Thursdays			2-4 p.m.
Blenkin Hall, St. John's Road, New- port	Fridays	2-4 p.m.	
St. John's Church Hall, Ermine Estate	Wednesdays	2-4 p.m.	

Ante-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.
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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.	1957	1956
Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended during the year	2,450	2,116
Number of children attending for the first time during the year, and who were under 1 year of age at first attendance	876	763
Total number of attendances during the year:		
(a) Under 1 year	9,920	8,085
(b) Between 1 and 5 years	3,888	4,046
Ante-Natal Clinic	1957	1956
Total number of women who attended during the year	344	324
Number of women who attended for the first time	319	294
Total number of attendances	505	493
Light Clinic	1957	1956
Total number of cases treated during the year ..	94	80
Number of cases treated for the first time during the year	81	64
Total number of attendances	1011	915
Cases treated at this clinic during the year includes 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 remains the most popular food for infant feeding.

Day Nursery—*Matron*: MISS B. E. TAYLOR.

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 average number on the Register remained at 40 during the first 6 months of the year but thereafter rose gradually to 60 at the close of the year, while the daily attendances increased from 30 in June to 43 in December.

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, and applications are deferred pending the attainment of one year of age where financial hardship is the sole reason for the application.

In February the new Toilet Rooms were completed and put into use. In the past, children were taken up and down stairs to the toilet rooms; now each Play Room has its own Toilet Room, and the children are taught good toilet habits much more easily, and the work for the staff is lighter.

In December an additional window was built into the west wall of the Dining Room, making the room much lighter and more cheerful.

During April and May measles was prevalent and caused much absenteeism. In June there were 3 cases of poliomyelitis in the age group 1 to 2 years.

Miss Thimbleby, Cook, retired after 10 years' loyal service.

The "Coffee Morning" arranged by the staff made a profit of £25. This money was spent on extra nursery toys and the Party at Christmas for the children and parents.

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

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
27.4	28.2	26.2	29.3	24.8	31.6	32.6	27.3	30.0	35.6	42.8	43.2

Care of Premature Infants.

The Health Visitors continued to give special attention to premature infants, and submit, as a routine, a report on the 28th day of life.

Special arrangements exist at the City Maternity Home and at the County Hospital for premature infants requiring institutional care under the Consultant Paediatrician. All discharges are notified so that early visits can be paid by Health Visitors and sometimes visits are paid by the Health Visitors to the mothers and infants in hospital prior to return home.

The number of premature infants notified was as follows:—

	1957	1956
Born at home	24	27
Born in hospital or Nursing Home	51	47
	—	—
	75	74
	—	—

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 live births registered during the year was 69, which was 6% of total live births registered (1136).

MIDWIFERY

Nursing Superintendent: MISS M. DAVIES

Notifications of Intention to Practise.

(a) *Midwifery.*

46 midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery within the area of the Local Health Authority during the year 1957.

10 practised in the domiciliary field, one of whom works in a private capacity but is frequently employed by the Local Health Authority temporarily when our own midwives are on leave or incapacitated due to sickness.

26 practised from institutions under the control of the Hospital Management Committee.

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

6 practised from a private Nursing Home at some time during the year.

(b) *Maternity Nursing.*

There were no notifications during 1957.

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>
1953	326	54	380
1954	360	65	425
1955	335	34	369
1956	383	36	419
1957	387	44	431

During 1957 they paid 11,762 visits as compared with 12,049 during 1956.

Medical aid was summoned in 65 cases in 1957 and in 85 cases during the previous year.

Gas/Air Analgesia was administered by District Midwives in 110 cases and Trilene was given in 284 cases. Aggregation of these totals gives a total number of 394 cases to whom analgesia was afforded giving a percentage of 91.4 of total cases compared with 382 cases in 1956 (91.2%). The use of Trilene was introduced in 1956 as an anaesthetic administered by district midwives. The gradual replacement of Gas/Air analgesic machines by Trilene apparatus was carried a stage further during 1957.

Pethidine was administered by the District Midwives in 310 cases during the year, as compared with 283 cases in 1956.

Environmental Reports.

The midwives have continued to do the environmental reports on all patients seeking admission to the Maternity Hospital for reasons other than medical. As, however, the City Maternity Hospital drainage area involves 3 local health authorities, uniform assessment is not possible for all patients entering the home for confinement on social grounds. Complaints are received from time to time from mothers who are assessed as suitable for home confinement in the City on discovering that expectant mothers from one of the "dormitory" areas outside the City living in exactly similar housing gain admission to hospital for confinement on "social circumstances."

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 1957 and now includes 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:—

	1957	1956
Referred by General Practitioners ..	241	203
Referred from Ante-Natal Clinics ..	76	118
Totals	<u>317</u>	<u>321</u>

An additional 32 women were given appointments but failed to attend.

Findings.

No case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, or suspected case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, was discovered during the year.

Post-graduate Courses.

No District Midwife attended any Courses during the year under review.

Training of Pupil Midwives.

The training of Pupil Midwives continues in conjunction with the City Maternity Home—four Domiciliary Midwives are approved Teachers of Midwifery and 4 Pupil Midwives completed instruction during 1957 as opposed to 2 Pupils during 1956.

It is exceptional to find a pupil midwife undertaking training with the intention of entering domiciliary practice. The Medical Officer of Health gave the necessary lectures on Public Health to Pupil Midwives.

Transport.

Arrangments for transport continued as in the previous year.

Staff Changes.

Miss Reader resigned as a District Nurse/Midwife and no applications were received to fill the vacancy.

Mrs. Neave resigned as a District Midwife and Mrs. Shields was appointed in her place.

Mrs. Richardson resigned and Mrs. DesForges was appointed her successor.

The overall picture in the Midwifery field remains the same—the staff position continues to be precarious—in times of sickness or holiday periods it is possible that the Service may break down altogether.

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:—

	1957	1956
Cases attended:		
(a) By midwives employed in Institutions ..	1142	1137
(b) By domiciliary midwife in private practice ..	17	12
Totals	<u>1159</u>	<u>1149</u>

Memorandum on Ante-Natal Care related to Toxaemia (Circular 7/57).

The Committee considered the substance matter of this Circular and appointed representatives to the Regional meeting convened in Lincoln. Apart from the expectant mother who fails to keep her appointments for ante-natal care in which case the local authority midwife and health visiting staff could help if they were made aware of the case, it was not considered that any further co-operation between the sections of the National Health Service could be effected locally. The Lincoln & District Obstetric Advisory Committee which has been active for the past three years has ensured that most of the suggestions contained in the Circular for improving ante-natal care were in being in the City.

HEALTH VISITING

At the end of the year there were 8 Health Visitor/School Nurses and 3 full-time School Nurses.

The vacancy created by the promotion of Miss E. M. Day to the post of Nursing Superintendent could not be filled owing to inability to attract any applicant by advertisement.

The Health Visiting staff continues to carry a heavy load of work. In addition to the ordinary routine visits to families and school work, daily visits are made to mothers and babies discharged from the City Maternity Home on the 10th day up to the 14th day after confinement.

Problem families occupy much time and extra visiting.

During the absence of the Tuberculosis Visitors at times of sickness or annual leave, visiting of tuberculous patients was also undertaken by the Health Visitors.

Little time is available for visiting the elderly as such visits tend to be more time consuming than most other home calls.

Health Education continues to be an important part of the Health Visitors' work, both in clinics and in the homes.

In addition to the very well attended Ante-Natal Classes held twice a week at which ante-natal exercises and relaxation are taught and talks given, the Mothers' Club continues to flourish. This Club is held once per fortnight in the evening—talks are given and discussion groups held. The theme for 1957 was "The Toddler." A most interested and lively group of young mothers attended the Club.

The Health Visitors co-operate in the training of student nurses from the hospitals in the social aspects of disease. The students accompany the health visitors on their rounds once a quarter and they are very appreciative of the experience gained.

Post-graduate Courses.

Two health visitors attended for study during the year as follows:—

1. Miss K. Luke, Senior Health Visitor. Oxford 20th March-2nd April. Subject: "New Features in Social Medicine."
2. Miss M. T. Kuhn-Regnier, Health Visitor. Birmingham 7th-12th January. Subject: "Mental Health."

Ante-Natal Instruction Classes.

Number of expectant mothers on the Register on 1st January, 1957	100
Number of expectant mothers on the Register on 31st December, 1957	120
Average number of attendances per session	30

Mothers' Club.

On Register on 1st January, 1957	63
Average attendance per meeting during the year	32

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 1956 and 1955.

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
1957	4067	371	520	1150	5851
1956	3782	336	525	1102	5458
1955	4666	358	521	939	5206

Year	Visits to Children 1-2 years	Visits to Children 2-5 years	Other Cases	Total No. of families or households visited by Health Visitors
1957	2813	5883	1571	3478
1956	3096	5593	1000	3497
1955	3005	5505	583	3646

HEALTH OF CHILDREN

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

No progress towards the establishment of any special re-habilitative service was effected during the period of this report although consideration was given to the appointment of a Special Health Visitor to deal solely with this type of family.

Positive preventive work in this field is so difficult to assess and the period over which any expected improvement which might take place so long in fulfilment, it is not surprising to find other projects receiving financial support at the annual review of estimates to the exclusion of this service.

HOME NURSING

Demand on the District Nursing Service was maintained. There were increasing requests for attention to elderly persons, many of whom lived alone. This is a very great time-consuming part of the work as the nurse on occasions has to perform extraneous duties such as lighting the fire, getting a meal, etc. It seems as if this will continue until it is possible to expand the Home Help Service even further. It has been suggested in some quarters that a State Enrolled Assistant Nurse, or a Nurse Orderly might be employed to work under the direction of the district nurse to attend to the personal hygiene of those elderly persons who do not need "nursing" care, but where some regular daily attention of this nature is essential. Further consideration of this aspect of work on the district will be necessary in future years.

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
1957 No. of cases attended by the Home Nurse	1208	210	—	35	4	5	1462	616	46	460
No. of visits paid by the Home Nurse	34199	3767	—	1353	48	958	40325	11661	518	32539
1956 No. of cases attended by the Home Nurse	1488	292	—	40	9	15	1844	613	51	239
No. of visits paid by the Home Nurse	34440	5674	—	1534	130	408	42186	13901	414	13264
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

Staff Changes.

Mrs. Mawer and Miss Reader (District Nurse/Midwife) resigned.

Recruited to the strength were Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Joyce in a full-time capacity and Mrs. Howlett in a temporary appointment.

Transport.

Motorised cycles and ordinary bicycles remained as in previous years.

Post-graduate Courses.

Two Nurses attended a Post-graduate Course at Bangor, N. Wales, during 1957.

Statistics.

Although for the first time in the past 4 years the total number of patients attended by the district nurses fell, the number of patients over 65 years of age who required nursing care in their own home remained similar to the previous year, as did also the total number of visits paid by the district nurses.

There was a marked increase in the number of patients who required prolonged nursing (i.e. more than 24 visits) during the year.

Admission to the chronic sick wards at St. George's Hospital remained difficult particularly for female patients and more especially in the winter months. Home nursing of some patients where the social difficulties outweigh the medical needs had to be continued when hospital admission could not be effected and the pressure for hospital admission was undoubtedly lessened by the efficiency and conscientious care practised in the homes by the district nurses.

Nursing of Sick Children.

The position was unchanged from previous years. It is considered that certain illnesses of childhood could be better nursed at home than in hospital. Children under school age are in particular need of their mother when ill and a special district nursing service for sick children would facilitate treatment in the home by the patients practitioner.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox.

During recent years there has been a slight increase in the total numbers being protected against smallpox and the number of children under 1 year also shows this trend. However, the percentage of children under 1 year unvaccinated remains greater than the figure protected. In the absence of any local recurrence of this disease it has proved relatively difficult to improve the response of parents to vaccination. Every parent is reminded by the health visitor during the second month of their child's life and it is hoped that by this encouragement the present slow improvement in the parental response to vaccination of their child will continue.

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

By Local Health Authority's Staff at clinics:—	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15 years or over	1957 Total	1956 Total
Vaccinations	237	14	5	1	257	236
Re-Vaccinations	-	3	-	1	4	19
By General Practitioners:—						
Vaccinations	266	35	32	78	411	278
Re-Vaccinations	-	4	9	119	132	89
Totals	503	56	46	199	804	622

(b) Immunisation.

Triple Antigen was introduced during 1956 in all local authority clinics. This vaccine contains Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus antigens and its use by the family doctors in the City is fairly widespread.

Mothers are urged to bring their infants at the 3rd month of life to commence a course of three injections at monthly intervals or should they prefer, to consult their own doctors. Should commencement of immunisation with triple vaccine be delayed beyond the sixth month of life mothers are advised to consider allowing their infants to receive protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus by the use of vaccine with single antigens. The number of injections which this course entails for the infant, 8 in all, has not helped to promote its adoption by parents and it will be seen from the following statistics that the great majority of children under 1 year now receive the Triple Antigen.

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

Primary Courses Completed.

	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1—4 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>By Local Health Authority's Staff:</i>				
Diphtheria Immunisation only	43	60	76	179
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis	302	1	—	303
<i>By General Practitioners:</i>				
Diphtheria Immunisation only	22	14	—	36
Diphtheria-Pertussis Combined	64	32	3	99
Diphtheria-Tetanus Combined	—	—	2	2
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis	183	52	2	237
Totals	614	159	83	856

Re-inforcing Injections.

<i>By Local Health Authority's Staff:</i>				
Diphtheria Immunisation only	—	15	621	636
<i>By General Practitioners:</i>				
Diphtheria Immunisation only	—	2	23	25
Diphtheria-Pertussis Combined	—	1	16	17
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis	—	6	18	24
Totals	—	24	678	702

Immunisation against Whooping Cough only.*Primary Courses Completed*

By Local Health Authority's Staff	27	21	—	48
By General Practitioners	1	5	8	14
	28	26	8	62

Re-inforcing Injections

By Local Health Authority's Staff	—	2	—	2
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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 diphtheria immunisation, in relation to the estimated mid-year child population:—

<i>Age on 31-12-57 i.e., born in year</i>	<i>Under 1 1957</i>	<i>1—4 1956-53</i>	<i>5—9 1952-48</i>	<i>10—14 1947-43</i>	<i>Under 15 Total</i>
Last complete course of injections (primary or booster):					
A. 1953—1957 ...	183	2345	3789	2210	8527
B. 1952 or earlier ...	—	—	518	2761	3279
C. Estimated mid-year child population	1100	3900	10900		15900
Immunity Index ...	16.6%	60.1%	55.0%		53.6%

Immunisation against Tetanus only.

Primary Courses Completed.

	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
By Local Health Authority's Staff	—	36	1473	1509
By General Practitioners	9	11	30	50
	9	47	1503	1559

A determined effort was made as conditions permitted to proceed with the protection of the school population. The course of tetanus immunisation followed was to give 3 injections of 1 c.c., a month between the first two injections and a longer period between the 2nd and 3rd injections.

(c) Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Injections commenced in May 1956 to age groups nominated by the Ministry of Health with local authorities requesting registration of children for vaccination in the age groups named. During the year this practice continued. Vaccine produced under licence in this country was used exclusively and continued in very limited supply.

There were a few children who came to the notice of the Health Department experiencing some reaction following vaccination but none occasioned any anxiety.

2347 children under 15 years of age completed a course of vaccination during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer: MR. F. G. LATCHEM

Introduction.

The City Ambulance Service covers The City of Lincoln and is available to the Lindsey and Kesteven County Councils for the conveyance of patients residing within a radius of 12 miles from the City Centre.

It is noticeable that while the patients carried during the year increased by 1,078, the total yearly mileage was less by 17,449. This I think was due to the extremely hard winter which curtailed long journeys and restricted transport in all ways.

Staff.

At the end of the year there were 30 members in the Service; this number includes the Ambulance Officer, Deputy Ambulance Officer, a clerk and a night telephonist.

Ambulance Competition.

A Station contest was held to choose a team for entry to the National Ambulance Competition. The winning team in the local competition were presented with a trophy, to be competed for annually, by Mr. Councillor W. J. Bell.

Statistics.

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

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
No. of patients carried	27,859	30,337	32,631	33,952	35,030
No. of journeys undertaken	10,695	9,455	9,310	8,636	8,383
No. of miles covered	209,305	234,148	234,610	235,976	218,527

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

	1957	1956
Transport of analgesia apparatus	214	466
Abortive journeys	53	83
Service journeys	188	147

The following classification of the patients carried during 1957 compared with the previous year, gives some indication of the type of calls dealt with:—

	1957	1956
Street accidents and street illness	1,032	967
Hospital admissions	2,363	2,307
Out-patient attendances	28,147	27,165
Inter-hospital transfers	1,128	1,294
Hospital discharges	1,352	1,425
Infectious disease cases	175	36
Maternity cases	833	758
Totals	35,030	33,952

The number of cases sent by rail during the year was 117.

Petrol consumption for the year was 15,570 gallons and oil consumption was 140 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.

The Tuberculosis Visitors paid 1,110 domiciliary visits and attended 50 clinic sessions during 1957, as compared with 1,276 visits and 15 sessions in 1956.

352 Lincoln persons were examined at the Central Lincolnshire Chest Clinic during 1957 on account of their having been in contact with tuberculous patients. The comparable figure for 1956 was 254.

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 were 2 cases in this category during 1957.

The careful follow-up of contacts and the tracing of those contacts who fail to attend for chest X-ray remains one of the vital tasks of the tuberculosis visitor.

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, 1957	..	..	..	1
Recommended for re-housing during the year	..	..	..	10
Re-housed during the year	..	..	..	6
Awaiting re-housing on 31st December, 1957	..	..	..	5

During 1957 one of the open-air shelters was renovated and erected in a patient's garden being still in use as sleeping accommodation at the end of the year.

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

Occupational therapy materials were supplied to suitable cases under treatment in their own homes.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Contact Scheme.

Under the scheme for the protection of contacts, B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis is carried out by the Chest Physician on behalf of the Local Health Authority. All child contacts of known tuberculous patients who on testing are found to be "Mantoux Negative" are offered vaccination at the Lincoln Chest Clinic.

The number vaccinated under these arrangements during 1957 was 65 as compared with 71 during 1956.

School Children Scheme.

Vaccination of school children in the 13-14 years age group was continued in 1957 under the approved scheme which was introduced in Lincoln last year.

The senior schools in the City were visited during November by an assistant medical officer accompanied by a nurse and clerical assistant. All children in the 13-14 years age group whose parents had given consent were tested and, if found necessary, vaccinated with B.C.G.

Particulars of the work undertaken during 1957 compared with the previous year are as follows:

	1957	1956
Number skin tested	800	577
Number found negative	652	449
Number vaccinated	652	446

Arrangements were made for the children who gave a positive reaction to the preliminary test to have a chest X-ray at the Mass Radiography Unit during its annual visit to the City.

More details of the work done will be found in the Principal School Medical Officer's Report on page 76

Mass Radiography.

As mentioned in the 1956 report, the Lincolnshire Mass Radiography Unit commenced to operate in the City in December, 1956, and continued to conduct a full-scale survey until March, 1957.

On this occasion, the Unit paid two brief visits in January to outlying parts of the City. In the south two days were spent at the Roman Catholic Church, Skellingthorpe Road junction, and in the north two days at St. John's Church Hall, Ermine Estate.

At the end of January the Unit moved to a site at the rear of the City Health Department, Beaumont Fee, and remained there throughout February and the first week in March.

The total number of attendances during this survey—17,259—was a record for the City, the previous highest figure being 14,515 in 1954.

I am indebted to Dr. J. Bauer, Medical Director of the Unit, for the following figures giving details of the work carried out during the whole period.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
X-rayed on miniature film	10054	7205	17259
Recalled for large film	239	151	390
Cases diagnosed:			
Bronchiectasis	7	3	10
Pneumoconiosis	4	—	4
Neoplasm	6	3	9
Cardiac Abnormality	38	33	71
Pulmonary Tuberculosis:			
Active	13	9	22
Post Primary Inactive	86	48	134

It should be noted that the above figures include a certain number who reside in neighbouring villages but who are employed in the City. Of the 22 persons found to be suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis, 5 (4 males, 1 female) were resident outside the City.

As in previous years, special sessions were held for the school leaver groups. The number who attended, included above, was as follows:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
From Lincoln schools	575	530	1105
From schools in Lindsey County Council area	103	108	211
Total	678	638	1316

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 1957 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	3	2	—	9
(b) Treatment (Medical, surgical or optical)	1	—	—	2
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	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 maintains a store of standard articles of nursing equipment.

During the year 411 patients were assisted and 721 articles of equipment were issued. The comparable figures for 1956 were 423 patients assisted and 923 articles issued.

Particulars of the equipment issued are as follows:—

Air Rings	96
Bed Pans	147
Bed Cages	22
Bed Rests	120
Bed Tables	1
Bedsteads	5
Breast Pumps	6
Blankets	2
Bowls	—
Bottles, Hot Water	—
Commodes	21
Cushions, Dunlopillo	7
Cups, Feeding	8
Crutches	7
Fracture Boards (sets)	2
Mattresses	3
Mattresses, Dunlopillo	4
Mugs	—
Mugs, Sputum	2
Pillows	—
Pillowcases	—
Rings, Dunlopillo	—
Sheets	—
Sheets, Draw	11
Sheets, Mackintosh	162
Shelters, Open-air	1
Towels	—
Urinals	66
Walking Sticks	4
Wheel Chairs	24
Total	721

HEALTH EDUCATION

Although this section of the National Health Service Act has special mention here the majority of the Health Department staff in their daily routine impart knowledge on healthy living to members of the public as they meet them. One particular effort during the year was the opportunity afforded at the Mental Health Exhibition organised by the Lincoln No. 2 Hospital Management Committee from 23rd to 28th September, where the Department co-operated with the surrounding County Authorities in a section of the Exhibition.

The City display included diagrams to show the part played by the mental health officers on the preventive aspect of their work. Each day the Exhibition was open the Local Authority stand was manned and much interest was shown by the public.

Throughout the year talks and film shows were given by the Medical, Nursing and Public Health Inspectors' staff to a wide variety of organisations, and during the Poliomyelitis epidemic the local press helped considerably by emphasising sensible precautions open to all.

The free distribution of the monthly issue of the magazine "Better Health" was continued and health education material from the Central Council for Health Education displayed at all clinics and on the Public Notice Boards.

Smoking and Lung Cancer.

The statistical evidence linking the habit of tobacco smoking with the development of lung cancer in the individual was considered by the Health Committee.

Posters indicating this connection were authorised to be displayed on the Authority's Public Notice Boards and the Education Committee were asked to consider the implications of the habit so that children attending local authority schools might be aware of the danger before acquiring the habit of cigarette smoking.

So far as the adult section of the population was concerned the Committee decided to take no action other than the display of posters as it was considered that each individual must make his own decision on the evidence available.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Organiser: MISS H. BALDWIN

The demand for the services of home helps during 1957 was in keeping with the previous year as will be seen by the Table below, which shows a small increase in the number of general sickness cases covered. General sickness includes, Influenza, Pneumonia, Post-operative after-care and Cancer. A number of cases were given prolonged help over several months thus saving hospital beds and at the same time keeping the family together and enabling the wage-earner to continue his employment.

At the start of the year there were 183 elderly persons already having the services of a home help a large number of these being on the register for a number of years. These elderly people for the most part only require daily help in the morning for about one hour to start them for the day. They need help to light the fire, tidy-up their living accommodation and prepare a meal. With this help they can remain independent and mobile but without the stimulus provided by the morning visit frequently deterioration occurs. Many, however, through-out the year had to manage for long periods without this aid as the staff were fully occupied with the priority classes, e.g. home confinements and cases of serious illness.

Everyone accepts the fact that elderly people are much happier in their own homes—in the surroundings to which they are accustomed and enjoying the friendly contact with their neighbours. An increasing number, however, require the services of a home help to keep them there and ensure that they remain capable of enjoying their retirement.

Provision was made in the annual estimates to permit expansion of the Home Help Service to cope with the growing needs of the community but

full implementation was not found possible owing to limiting factor imposed by the administration of the Service. The stage has now been reached which requires addition to the clerical staff if normal planned increase of home helps is to continue.

It is not always easy to appreciate this limitation to progress but there always has been and always will be a considerable amount of switching of helps to permit immediate help being given to Maternity and Emergency applications which together with the fact that the majority of home helps are part-time requires competent and sufficient administrative staff who are as vital as the home help in the home.

The aim has always been to visit every applicant prior to sending help in the home and to follow-up the case to ensure that adequate and sufficient help is being received. This year it was not always possible to keep to the routine and unless the Supervisor is to have support in the field some mis-use of the Service may arise.

The following table shows the growth of the Service during the past three years.

Cases attended:		1955	1956	1957
Maternity		34	43	43
General sickness		70	77	83
Tuberculous		9	10	4
Aged and Infirm		275	343	350
		—	—	—
Totals		388	473	480
		—	—	—
Number of Home Helps at end of year:		1955	1956	1957
Whole time		8	5	8
Part time		33	*44	†50
		—	—	—
Totals		41	*49	†58
		—	—	—
* Includes two Night Attendants	† Includes four Night Attendants			
Hours worked		45,515	53,558	60,458

During the year help was provided for 279 new cases including 43 Maternity cases. The total number of applications for aid amounted to 411 but approximately one third were not granted though the majority had first to be investigated or the applicant interviewed in the office. The remainder of the 411 applications consisted in the main of requests for additional help for elderly persons, some already receiving assistance once or twice a week but whose condition had worsened.

738 interviews were conducted in the homes of applicants. The average number of interviews per visiting day was 3.5 which is the maximum without the use of a car.

Night Attendant Service.

Night Attendants were on duty 46 weeks of the year and from September onwards 4 persons were available for night duty. This service was supplied, in the majority of cases, as 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.

30 cases were assisted during the year but immediate help was not always possible to arrange in a few instances.

Other Activities.

Only one meeting for home helps was called during the year and that was held on the afternoon of the 7th May, when Mrs. Sanson, District Officer of the National Institute of Houseworkers, Ltd., came to speak to the home helps concerning the work of the Institute. 13 helps attended. It was emphasised that one of the aims of the Institute was to raise the status of the domestic worker. After the meeting a number of helps expressed a willingness to be tested and assessed by Examiners of the Institute regarding efficiency and proficiency. On 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th September, 6 home helps worked at 29 and 31 St. Catherines (kindly lent by the occupiers for the occasion) where their ability to carry out all duties in a home were put to the test. It is pleasing to record that 3 helps gained Credit awards and 3 passed Grade I.

It was impossible during the year to arrange outings for housebound persons as had been the practice in previous years.

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 Local Health Authority's duties under the Lunacy, Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency Acts are directed and administered by the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee, comprising 7 elected Council members and 3 co-opted members. Meetings are held in accordance with Council routine one week prior to the Health Committee meeting, as and when necessary.

The Medical Officers on the staff are authorised to issue medical certificates under the various sections of the Acts and the Medical Officer of Health maintains general oversight of the Department.

The field staff consists of two male Mental Welfare Officers who are "Duly Authorised" to act on behalf of the Authority under the various Acts and a 24-hour service is maintained. The Lay Administrative Assistant is also designated "Duly Authorised Officer" but is only called upon in an emergency when both Mental Welfare Officers are already occupied.

Admissions to Mental Hospital pursuant to the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

The following tables and graph show encouraging signs of progress in keeping with modern practice. More patients are being admitted for periods of observation and fewer are being certified before admission.

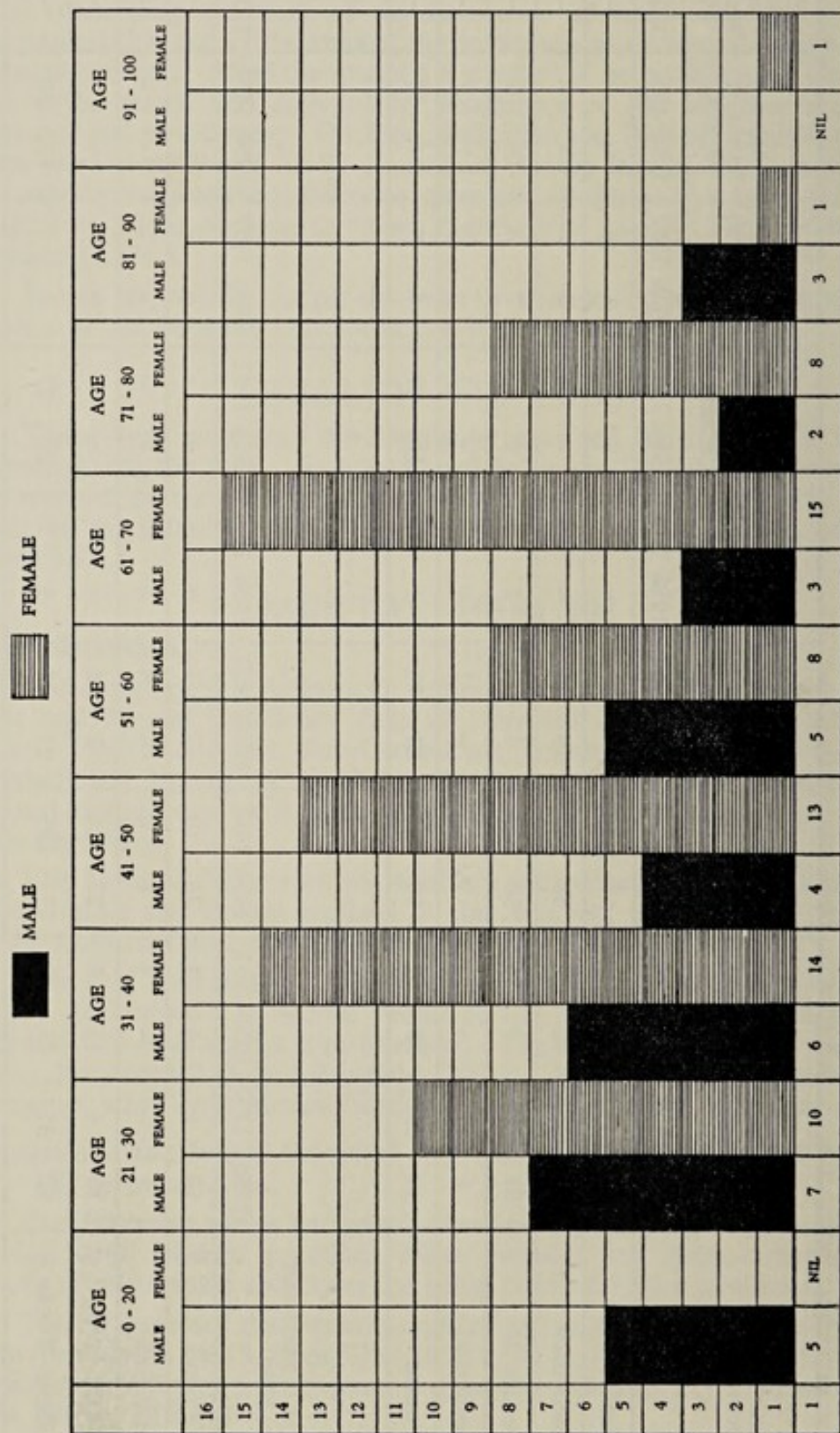
The figures show that patients certified at home during the year (Section 16) were reduced by 13, from 58 in 1956 to 45 in 1957, whereas the number admitted to hospital for observation (Sections 20 and 21) increased from 31 in 1956 to 45 in 1957.

Of the 45 patients admitted for observation, 27 were treated and discharged before the end of the period, 10 remained in hospital on a voluntary basis, 7 were certified and detained for further treatment and 1 died before any further action was necessary.

1957

LUNACY ACT 1890	Males		Females		Total		Over 70		Died prior to Further Action		Discharged prior to Further Action		Certified Section 16 L.A.		Voluntary Section 1 M.T.A.		Temporary Section 5 M.T.A.		
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	
Section 11	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Section 16	16	15	42	30	58	45	19	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Section 20	21	7	9	16	30	23	4	1	1	1	9	15	7	4	13	3	-	-	
Section 21	1	7	-	15	1	22	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	3	1	7	-	-	
TOTALS	39	29	51	62	90	91	23	13	1	1	10	27	7	7	14	10	-	-	
MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1930																			
Section 1	12	6	14	4	26	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section 5	1	-	-	4	1	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	13	6	14	8	27	14	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	52	35	65	70	117	105	25	17	1	1	10	27	7	7	14	10	-	-	-

Graph indicating the sexes, in age groups, of the 105 patients admitted to Mental Hospitals during the year 1957



	1957	1956
Notifications investigated but admission to hospital not required	93	82

The number of patients over the age of 70 who were admitted to Mental Hospitals showed a welcome reduction from 23 in 1956 to 13 in 1957. Various factors contributed to this improvement, including closer co-operation with the General Practitioners, the introduction of new drugs, intensive case-work by the Mental Welfare Officers in an attempt to stabilize the domestic and social situation, and a fuller use of various other agencies such as the Home Help Service, W.V.S., friendly neighbours and tracing long-lost relatives.

Admission to hospital was only arranged for elderly people after obtaining a specialist's opinion that in-patient treatment was necessary, or after it was found that improvement of home environment was quite impossible.

Mental Health After-Care.

Patients for whom after-care is recommended are referred on discharge by Mental Hospital Superintendents, and this work is undertaken by the Mental Welfare Officers. During the year under review, 29 patients agreed to accept the benefit of this service.

Close collaboration between the Officers, General Practitioners and Psychiatrists at the Mental Hospitals and Clinics has resulted in great benefit to these patients, most of whom have been able to remain in the community and adjust themselves to its demands.

In the event of a relapse, whenever possible, arrangements have been made for early out-patient treatment and by this means it has been possible to keep some patients at work whilst undergoing treatment.

Twenty patients who had been discharged from Mental Deficiency Hospitals were also assisted by the Mental Welfare Officers during the sometimes difficult task of readjustment. In many cases, especially in young women without a stable home, the sudden transition from the restrictions of being "on licence" to "freedom" is a severe strain, and difficulties arise in their practice of "freedom" when they offend the accepted standards of behaviour in the community.

Regular supervisory visits are paid to cases of notified Mental Deficiency, and liaison is maintained with the Social Worker at Harmston Hall Hospital concerning patients on licence within the City who are likely to be discharged.

The Mental Welfare Officers attend the weekly Psychiatric Clinic held at the Lincoln County Hospital and consult the Psychiatrist in Charge on problems of social rehabilitation of discharged patients, or difficulties encountered by patients at the Clinic. Social reports, giving details of home circumstances, background and history of the illness, are furnished in respect of each Lincoln patient on their first attendance at the Clinic.

The geographic advantage of having the main hospitals for Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency within easy reach of the City, facilitates co-operation and ensures continuity of action in both preventive and after-care fields.

Mental Health Exhibition.

The Local Health Authority participated in a Mental Health Exhibition organised by Lincoln No. 2 Hospital Management Committee and held in Lincoln from 23rd to 28th September, 1957.

In collaboration with neighbouring Local Authorities, a stand representing work done and Services provided for the mentally ill by Local Authorities was prepared and manned by Mental Welfare Officers from Kesteven County Council and Lincoln County Borough.

Much time and thought was given to preparing the Local Authorities' exhibit under two main headings:

- (1) Place of the Mental Health Section in the general field of the Local Health Authority's responsibility.
- (2) Various methods of dealing with Mental Illness in the Community and the part played by the Mental Welfare Officer both in Prevention and After-Care.

Considerable interest was aroused in the general public, nearly 4,000 of whom visited the Exhibition.

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*).

In addition to the general services provided under this Section, which are all available to persons suffering from mental illness or mental defectiveness, the Mental Welfare Officers advise and help both patients and relatives during the early stages of a mental illness when such patients are brought to their notice. Effective preventive measures will remain difficult to apply until the public come to view an illness of the mind in the same light as an affliction of a physical nature, and seek aid while the condition is bearable.

Short-term Care (Circular 5/52).

Four patients were admitted to hospital during the year under the provisions of this Circular. Three of them had to be admitted because of their mothers' illnesses, and the other to receive urgent dental treatment which by its nature could only be given in a mental deficiency hospital.

Visits made by Mental Welfare Officers during the year.

Care and After-Care.

Visits in connection with Psychiatric Clinic patients	..	..	63
Visits to ex-patients of Mental Hospitals (including ex-Service Hospitals)	..	..	161
Visits to ex-patients of Mental Deficiency Hospitals	..	..	34
			<hr/>
Total	..	..	258

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

Investigations	..	..	608
Advice and assistance only	..	..	84
Miscellaneous	..	..	125
			<hr/>
Total	..	..	817

Under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

Visits to patients:			
Under home supervision	..	..	573
Under guardianship	..	..	27
On licence from Hospitals	..	..	30
Miscellaneous	..	..	48
Visits for reporting on home circumstances:			
For Visiting Justices	..	..	29
For Committee	..	..	12
For Hospitals	..	..	6
			<hr/>
Total	..	..	725

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on 31st December, 1957

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Number of Ascertained Mental Defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with":			
(a) In Hospitals—			
Under 16 years of age	8	1	9
Aged 16 years and over	38	38	76
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)—			
Under 16 years of age	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over	7	—	7
(c) In "places of safety"	—	—	—
(d) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)—			
Under 16 years of age	15	11	26
Aged 16 years and over	42	30	72
(e) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings	—	—	—
TOTAL ascertained cases found to be "subject to be dealt with"	110	80	190
Number of cases included in (b) to (e) above in urgent need of hospital care, Male (2), Female (2), Total (4). Not in urgent need of hospital care, Male (1), Female (1), Total (2).			
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	23	18	41
TOTAL number of mental defectives 1 plus 2	133	98	231

Particulars of cases reported during the year 1957.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. ASCERTAINMENT:			
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944):—			
(i) Under Section 57 (3)	2	2	4
(ii) Under Section 57 (5):			
On leaving special schools ..	3	2	5
On leaving ordinary schools ..	—	—	—
(b) Other ascertained defectives reported during the year, and found to be "subject to be dealt with" ..	4	8	12
TOTAL ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year	9	12	21

(c) Other reported cases ascertained during the year who are not at present "subject to be dealt with" ..	4	9	13
TOTAL number of cases reported during the year	<u>13</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>34</u>

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 Hospitals	—	—	—
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ..	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "places of safety"	—	—	—
(iv) Placed under Statutory Supervision	9	9	18
(v) Died or removed from area ..	—	3	3
(vi) Action not yet taken	—	—	—
TOTAL ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with"	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>21</u>

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(b) Cases not at present "subject to be dealt with":—			
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	2	1	3
(ii) Later found not to be defective ..	—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—
(iv) Action unnecessary	2	8	10
(v) Action not yet taken	—	—	—
TOTAL cases not at present "subject to be dealt with"	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>

Number of cases examined by Public Health Medical Staff:

(a) For certification	3
(b) For re-examination or special report	1
(c) For ascertainment	34

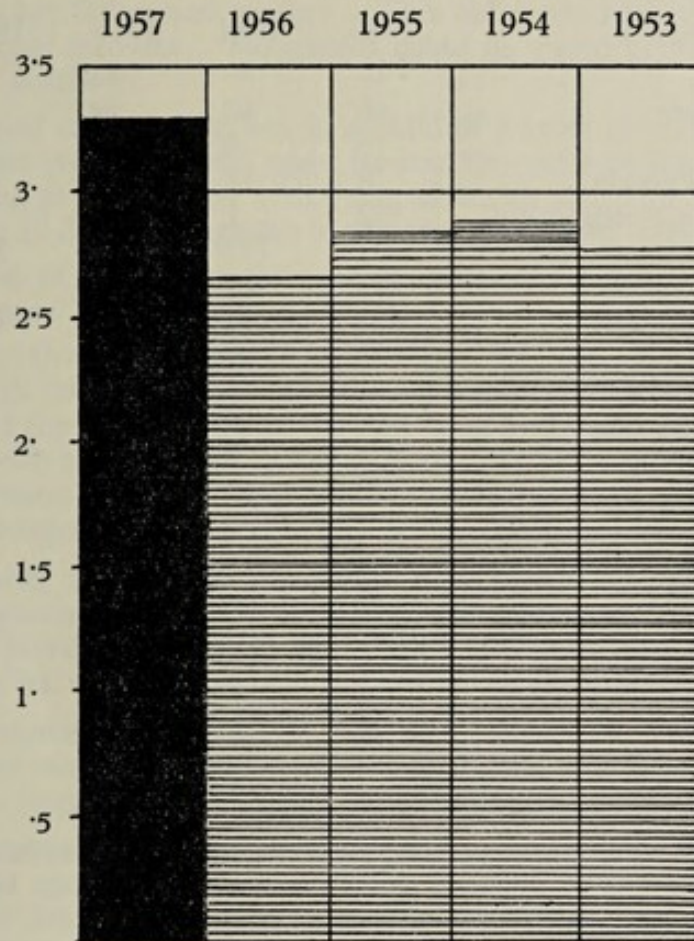
Training.

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	12	6	18
Aged 16 years and over	16	11	27
(b) At home	2	3	5
TOTAL	<u>30</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>50</u>

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Ascertainment rates per 1000 population over past 5 years.



Ascertainment Rate per 1000 population	3.3	2.64	2.84	2.88	2.77
Patients on Register	231	185	199	202	193

Occupation Centre.

The Occupation Centre, Westgate, provided accommodation and training for 45 mental defectives during the year.

The conveyance of the defectives to and from the Centre was done by an omnibus of the Corporation Transport Department as in previous years.

A mid-day meal is prepared and served to the children on the premises at a cost to the children of 10d per day.

In March, 1957, Ministry of Health sanction was obtained for the acceptance of a tender for the work of alteration to the existing building at the rear of the City Health Department, Beaumont Fee, and for the erection of a new building, which together will provide an Occupation Centre for mental defectives. Work was commenced during the summer and by the end of the year the new Centre was nearing completion. When operative, the new Centre will provide places for 70 defectives, and enquiries have been received from neighbouring Local Authorities concerning the attendance at the Centre of defectives from their areas adjoining the City.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table of notifications during the last five years :—

<i>Disease</i>	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	46	40	59	78	48
Erysipelas	5	6	10	5	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	8	11	4	3	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	—	—	—
Chickenpox	261	732	641	551	78
Measles	1206	19	1211	36	1846
Whooping Cough ..	463	24	205	140	111
Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever ..	—	1	—	1	2
Dysentery	25	97	32	40	21
Food Poisoning	4	4	6	26	33
Pneumonia	40	16	26	28	32
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	2	—	1	3
Acute Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic	5	—	5	1	48
Non-Paralytic ..	2	1	3	2	53
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria.

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

Whooping Cough.

Three children who developed Whooping Cough had been immunised against the disease.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Only one case was notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

The first case in the epidemic was a girl aged 6 years who became ill on 24th May being admitted to the City Isolation Hospital on 25th May with Paralytic Poliomyelitis. She had attended a children's party on the day of onset of illness—there were 8 children at the party and one other child fell ill with headache the day after the party but soon recovered.

Of the 8 children at the party only one had been vaccinated against poliomyelitis—subsequent follow-up of the group did not reveal any illness apart from the child mentioned.

For some months preceding onset of illness this girl had not been out of the City nor could any contact be traced with anyone in any way connected with a small outbreak earlier in the month in a village outside the City boundary. In addition the girl engaged in few activities outside her home or school or Sunday school.

The family to which this girl belonged consisted of father, mother and 2 other children. They lived in a new Council house—none of the family subsequently suffered any illness at the relevant time.

The second case to occur in the City was a girl aged 3 years who fell ill on 15th June with symptoms suggestive of Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis and who lived about a mile distant from the first case, on another new Council estate, with her father and mother. This child was treated in hospital and made a normal recovery. No contact could be traced between the first and second case notified.

The third case notified was in a child of 3 years about one mile distant from the first two cases, and again no contact could be traced. This child was admitted to hospital on 17th June, although stated to have been ill for the previous 10 days. Diagnosis in this case was Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis.

In none of these first three cases could any contacts be traced with preceding cases.

The fourth case admitted to hospital on 21st June was a boy aged 8 years after being ill for 3 days. Here the disease was present in the Paralytic form. He attended the same school as the first child and could possibly have been in contact with her although it was unlikely. However, 24 days would have elapsed between the last contact with her and the onset of his illness which was rather longer than the incubation period of this disease.

Thereafter cases notified increased rapidly, and by the end of July the total notifications amounted to 46. The epidemic up to this time was mainly local to the Northern part of the City (5 cases had been notified in other parts of the City) but thereafter spread to the Central and Southern districts.

In a number of instances it was now possible to trace direct contact from case to case in contrast to the earlier cases which so far as could be determined, were unconnected with one another.

The general policy followed for family contacts and other intimate contacts was exclusion from school for a period of 3 weeks. Where any adult in the family was engaged in any way with the food industry the employer was advised to co-operate in the 3 week exclusion period. All employers whom it was necessary to advise accepted the directive without question, and in some cases it happened that employers contacted the Health Department with an enquiry on a contact among their staff, whom it had not been considered necessary to exclude on medical advice.

The peak incidence of the epidemic occurred in the weeks ending 3rd and 10th August, when 13 cases were notified and thereafter during August the weekly notification rate fell with some fluctuation, the last case being notified on 12th September.

The total number of notifications received in the Department amounted to 101. Sixteen of this total were due to patients from the surrounding country area being diagnosed after admission to the Infectious Diseases Hospital which is situated inside the City boundary. (G.R.O. Circular 1/1957). Not counted in the total of 101 notifications were 3 Lincoln people who fell ill on holiday away from the City.

During the period of the outbreak there was considerable anxiety among parents in the City and general practitioners were called upon to undertake considerably more domiciliary visitation than was usual during the summer months. The possibility of Poliomyelitis as the causative factor in any illness producing a fever was uppermost in the public mind.

The City Council took action to limit the assembly of young people in large numbers by restricting admissions to the Open-air Baths and requesting the Cinema Managers to suspend Saturday morning film matinees. In both cases the public had already shown their awareness of the possible

danger of such assembly; never-the-less the action of the Cinema Managers in acceding to the Council's request was most welcome.

An example of public anxiety and awareness of the threat of Poliomyelitis was shown when a mother and her children who normally lived outside the City moved to relatives on an estate inside the City consequent to her husband developing Paralytic Poliomyelitis so that she could more readily visit him in hospital. This Council housing estate had remained clear of infection and when neighbours discovered the background to this mother's arrival in their midst with her children, they contacted the Health Department requesting her immediate return to her own home. Other examples were known where people on Council housing estates left the estate shop hurriedly on the entrance of a contact from households where a case had recently occurred.

Surveying the outbreak one can state that with a total of 88 City cases (85 notified in the City and 3 in other areas who had undoubtedly contracted their infection in the City) we were fortunate to have only 2 deaths. Both deaths were in adult males and both confirmed the known association between undue exercise in the pre-paralytic phase of the illness and the subsequent development of rapidly spreading paralysis. These two deaths occurred in a total of 8 persons over 26 years of age and was in keeping with the trend for the illness to present in adults a more severe form than juveniles having regard to the incidence in the various age groups.

Half the notifications in the City occurred in children under 5 years and 90% of notifications were under 15 years, while no cases were notified between ages 16 to 25 years.

Mistaken Diagnosis.

12 cases admitted to hospital from the City in which diagnosis was not confirmed and other cases were visited in their homes with conditions simulating onset of Poliomyelitis.

Cases occurring while on holiday but undoubtedly having been infected in the City.

(1) Boy aged 8 years. Margate. 27th July. Ill on arrival, being treated, prior to leaving Lincoln, for Acute Tonsillitis. Paralytic form of the disease.

(2) Boy aged 5 years. Arrived Ipswich 3rd August. Taken ill on 4th August. Paralytic form of disease.

(3) Male aged 39 years. Went on holiday on 26th July. Fell ill on 5th August—illness at first attributed to over exertion on 4th August. **Died** in ambulance on way to hospital in Carlisle on 7th August. Diagnosis: Bulbar Poliomyelitis.

Detection of Virus.

Reports were received of virus isolation from faecal specimens taken from one patient in hospital and also 5 from family contacts of 2 known cases, and the virus isolated was Type I in all the contacts and Type 3 in a paralytic case in hospital.

On one of the Council housing estates where no known cases of the disease occurred during the outbreak sewer swabs were placed in the main sewer from this estate during August. Polio viruses Type 1 and Type 3 were isolated on culture which was further evidence suggestive of the wide-spread dissemination of the virus in the community.

OUTBREAK OF POLIOMYELITIS, 1957



COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY TOTAL OF NOTIFICATIONS

	JUNE 1	JUNE 8	JUNE 15	JUNE 22	JUNE 29	JULY 6	JULY 13	JULY 20	JULY 27	AUG. 3	AUG. 10	AUG. 17	AUG. 24	AUG. 31	SEPT. 7	SEPT. 14	SEPT. 21
16																	
15																	
14																	
13																	
12																	
11																	
10																	
9																	
8																	
7																	
6																	
5																	
4																	
3																	
2																	
1																	

C A S E S

Poliomyelitis in the Post War period in Lincoln.

1945	..	..	4
1946	..	..	4
1947	..	..	13
1948	..	..	3
1949	..	..	9
1950	..	..	19
1951	..	..	5
1952	..	..	1
1953	..	..	7
1954	..	..	1
1955	..	..	8
1956	..	..	2
1957	..	..	88 (3 being notified to local authorities outside the City) plus 16 notifications to City M.O.H. as diagnosis first made in the City Isolation Hospital.

Poliomyelitis—1957

<i>Age Group</i>	PARALYTIC		NON-PARALYTIC		<i>Totals</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
0 — 5	13	5	15	10	43
6 — 10	6	6	7	7	26
11 — 15	1	2	3	3	9
16 — 20	—	—	—	—	—
21 — 25	—	—	—	—	—
26 and over	4	1	1	1	7
TOTALS	24	14	26	21	85

Lincoln people diagnosed
Polio whilst outside the

City..	3	—	—	3
--------	----	----	---	---	---	---

(Ages 5, 8, and 39)

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

<i>Disease</i>	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	21	18	16	30	47
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	2
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—

ACUTE RHEUMATISM REGULATIONS, 1957

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, and for a further year by the Acute Rheumatism Regulations, 1957.

8 cases were notified in Lincoln during 1957.

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	3	4
2. Rheumatic Heart Disease (active):..—			
(a) with polyarthritis	—	1	1
(b) with chorea	—	—	—
3. Rheumatic Heart Disease (Quiescent)	—	—	—
4. Rheumatic Chorea (alone)	1	2	3
Total Rheumatic Cases	2	6	8
5. Congenital Heart Disease	—	—	—
6. Other non-rheumatic Heart Disease or Disorder	—	—	—
7. Not rheumatic or cardiac disease	—	—	—
Total Non-Rheumatic Cases	—	—	—

Notifications during recent years are as follows:

1950	6
1951	1
1952	1
1953	—
1954	4
1955	3
1956	1
1957	8

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications received during the year was 63 (58 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary) as compared with 44 (36 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary) in the previous year.

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

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Pulmonary	66	59	43	36	58
Non-Pulmonary	11	7	4	8	5
	—	—	—	—	—
	77	66	47	44	63
	—	—	—	—	—

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

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Pulmonary	13	19	11	8	11
Non-Pulmonary	1	3	1	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
	14	22	12	8	11
	—	—	—	—	—

The rise in both notifications and deaths has reversed the trend of recent years and serves as a reminder that Tuberculosis still smoulders in the City.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Venereal Diseases clinic is held at the County Hospital, Lincoln.

During 1957, 70 Lincoln patients attended for the first time. Of these 25 proved to be suffering from Venereal Disease and 45 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>
1953	14	9	23
1954	7	12	19
1955	8	13	21
1956	8	16	24
1957	8	17	25

For the past four years these figures have remained relatively static and indicate a fairly true picture of the degree of infection in the community. Enquiry from practitioners that treatment apart from hospital is uncommon.

WATER

Samples for bacteriological and chemical analyses submitted throughout the year confirmed the continued purity of the City water supply.

HOUSING

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

	1957	1956
(a) By the Local Authority ..	383	301
(b) By private enterprise ..	184	198
	—	—
Total	567	499
	—	—

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>
6	15	11	1	33

(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: 27 Unknown Cause: 6. Total: 33

The agents in the twenty-seven identified were salmonella typhi-murium 7, saint paul 12, salmonella newport 2 and salmonella reading 6. These were found in the faeces only. It was not possible to obtain any suspected food.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

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

DENTAL CARE

Principal Dental Officer : MISS E. M. YOUNG.

The improved position in relation to recruitment of Dental Officers is reflected in the increasing numbers of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age inspected and subsequently treated.

Talks were given to each instruction group of expectant mothers on Dental Hygiene with illustrations. Every patient attending the Local Authority Ante-natal Clinic was advised to have a dental examination and the very large majority of expectant mothers were referred to the Dental Clinic from this source.

The proportion of time spent by the dental staff on the Priority Classes amounted to one eleventh of their total working time.

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 ...	154	150	143	56	467
Children under five ...	235	192	192	140	440

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>Anaesthetics</i>		<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate treatment</i>	<i>Dressings</i>	<i>Radio-graphs</i>	<i>Denture Provided</i>	
		<i>Local</i>	<i>General</i>						<i>Com-plete</i>	<i>Par-tial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	357	29	61	240	117	—	88	17	8	17
Children under five	350	3	111	312	—	36	62	—	—	—

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Homes first registered during the year	.. .. .	-
Homes whose registrations were cancelled during the year	.. .. .	1
Homes on the register at end of year	.. .. .	4
Number of beds provided:—		
Maternity	.. .. .	21
Others	.. .. .	16

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.

The Home whose registration was cancelled was consequent to its closure by the owner on his own decision.

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

CONFERENCES ATTENDED BY STAFF

<i>Conference</i>	<i>Place held</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Attended by</i>
Royal Society of Health	Folkestone	30th April-3rd May	Medical Officer of Health
Annual Conference of National Association of Nursery Matrons	Harrogate	22nd-24th March	Matron, Day Nursery
Royal Society for Prevention of Accidents	Leeds	7th May	2 Health Visitors
Royal Society of Health, Sessional Meeting	London	17th July	Nursing Superintendent
Ambulance Officers' Association	London	26th-27th September	Ambulance Officer
National Smoke Abatement Society	Hastings	2nd-4th October	Chief Public Health Inspector
Association of Public Health Inspectors	Eastbourne	17th-20th September	Chief Public Health Inspector
Women Public Health Officers' Association	Southport	26th October	2 Health Visitors

COURSES ATTENDED BY STAFF

<i>Organising Body</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Place Held</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Attended by</i>
Royal College of Nursing	Refresher	Oxford	20th March-2nd April	1 Health Visitor
	Refresher	Birmingham	7th-12th January	1 Health Visitor
Queen's Institute of District Nursing	Refresher	Bangor, North Wales	5th-12th July	2 District Nurses
National Association for Mental Health	Refresher Course for Teachers of Mentally Handicapped	London	25th July-2nd August	Supervisor of Occupation Centre
Association of Public Health Lay Administrators	Weekend School	Nottingham	12th-15th September	1 Senior Clerk
Royal College of Nursing	Refresher Course for Nursing Administrators	Birmingham	9th-14th September	Nursing Superintendent
Association of Public Health Inspectors	Weekend School	Swanwick, Derbyshire	9th-10th November	3 Public Health Inspectors

Miss J. Arch, Tuberculosis Visitor, was awarded a Scholarship by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing to visit Norway for one month to study Tuberculosis.

City and County Borough of Lincoln



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1957

BY

DUNCAN G. MCGILL, M.A.P.H.I.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

City Health Department,
Beaumont Fee, Lincoln.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my report on the work of the public health inspectors section of the Health Department during the year 1957.

The Rent Act, 1957 came into operation during the year, repealing certain parts of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 and this caused a considerable increase in the number of applications for certificates of disrepair. 105 applications were considered by the Housing Committee as against 47 in the previous year. Under the 1957 Act the responsibility for detailing the disrepair in a house, when making application for a certificate, is placed upon the tenant and this has caused considerable confusion among some tenants and created additional work for the inspectorate. The number of complaints of housing defects received was 511 as compared with 798 in 1956 and the decrease may be due in part to the operation of the Rent Act and our slum clearance programme.

Further progress was made in slum clearance, 78 houses being included in clearance areas, 8 dealt with by way of demolition or closing order and 3 demolished in anticipation of formal action.

1682 private premises have now been provided with dustbins by the Council under Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936. The Council have operated this section of the Public Health Act since 1953 and an annual charge of 7/6 in respect of each dustbin provided is recovered as part of the general rate in respect of the premises for which the dustbin has been provided.

The Food Hygiene Regulations were fully in operation throughout the year and although it has not yet been possible to complete the register of all food premises in the city it has been ascertained that there are 875 and in my report these have been classified by type of business.

There was again a decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis in cows slaughtered, 26.84% as compared with 30.79% in the previous year. 39 bovine animals were sent to the abattoir for slaughter by veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Animal Health Division, under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938 and the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950. There was a slight decrease in the incidence of *Cysticercus bovis* in bovines slaughtered but the figure continues to remain high.

I am again indebted to all members of the public health inspectors section for the keen and active interest they have taken in the work of the department and in particular to Inspector Shepherd who has given many illustrated talks to various groups of persons engaged in the food industry and other interested organisations, on food hygiene and environmental control generally.

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.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

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

- Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.
- Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956
- Clean Air Act, 1956.
- Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.
- Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.
- Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
- Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1953.
- Pet Animals Act, 1951.
- Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.
- Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.
- Rent Act, 1957.
- Shops Act, 1950.
- Slaughterhouses Act, 1954.
- Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933—1954.

General Inspections

		DWELLINGHOUSES				<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re- Inspections</i>
	Re Notifiable Diseases	..	..	..	..	213	271
	Re Contacts	..	..	..	..	135	11
	Re Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	4	1
	Re Complaints	..	..	..	..	1194	1709
	Re Housing Acts—Inspections	..	..	..	..	1027	1238
	Re Vermin	..	..	..	..	33	8
	Re Water Supply	..	..	..	..	105	13
		DRAINS					
Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	322	179
Tested	{	Colour	..	..	..	28	—
		Grenade	..	..	..	36	12
		Smoke	..	..	..	66	18
		Water	..	..	..	8	—
		OTHER PREMISES					
	Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	10	—
	Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	2	1
	Interviews	..	..	..	..	609	—
	Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	127	11
	Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	23	35
	Pet Animal Shops	..	..	..	..	14	1
	Plots of Waste Land	..	..	..	..	58	11
	Rodents and other pests	..	..	..	..	94	27
	Schools	..	..	..	..	3	—
	Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies etc.	..	..	..	..	103	61
	Swimming Baths	..	..	..	..	65	—
	Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	8	7
	Re Swine, Fowls and other animals	..	..	..	..	14	5
	Theatres and Cinemas	..	..	..	..	13	—
	Unclassified Visits	..	..	..	..	555	—

Housing Act, 1957.

INFORMAL AND STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED.

Informal Notices outstanding December 31st, 1956	..	..	216
" " served 1957	..	..	283
" " complied with 1957	..	..	388
" " outstanding December 31st, 1957	..	..	111
Statutory Notices outstanding December 31st, 1956	..	..	74
" " served 1957	..	..	98
" " complied with 1957	..	..	138
" " outstanding December 31st, 1957	..	..	34
No. of complaints received and recorded at the Health Department	..	..	511

There was a decrease of 287 complaints of housing defects in the year as compared with 1956 and this may be due to the operation of the Rent Act, 1957.

The owners of 39 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 £399 11s. 7d. 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.

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

Clearance Areas, Demolition and/or Closing Orders.

No. of demolition orders made	..	..	5
No. of houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	..	..	8
No. of buildings closed	..	..	3
No. of houses included in Clearance Areas	..	..	78
No. of houses included in Clearance Areas demolished	..	..	1
No. of houses in pre-war Clearance Areas demolished	..	..	12
No. of houses demolished in anticipation of formal action	..	..	3

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	..	..	14
Chimneys repaired	..	..	25
Chimneys cleansed	..	..	2
Damp proof courses provided	..	..	4
Doors and locks repaired or renewed	..	..	40
Eavesgutters cleansed	..	..	74
" repaired or renewed	..	..	105
Fallpipes cleansed	..	..	37
" repaired or renewed	..	..	48
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	..	..	51
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	50
Paving of yards or passages repaired or renewed	..	..	78
Roofs repaired or renewed	..	..	209
Stairs repaired	..	..	6
Ventilation improved	..	..	3

Wall or ceiling plaster repaired	140
Walls pointed, rendered, or treated with petrifying solution ..	43
Windows and frames repaired or renewed	125
Dustbins provided by owner and/or occupier	84

VERMINOUS HOUSES:

Disinfested and rooms fumigated	33
---	----

DRAINAGE:

Drains cleansed	109
„ examined	184
„ constructed	2
„ repaired	29
„ reconstructed	18
„ openings removed from inside buildings	3
„ tested—colour	17
„ grenade	4
„ smoke	44
„ water	9
Gullies additional provided	12
„ cleansed	19
„ renewed	1
Inspection Chambers built	5
Public Sewers cleansed. Section 20 (a) P.H.A. 1936	91
„ „ repaired „ „ „	8
Sinks provided	157
„ repaired	2
„ renewed	10
„ traps renewed	7
„ waste pipes renewed	11
„ waste pipes trapped	2

WATER CLOSETS:

Cleansed or limewashed	29
Cisterns repaired or renewed	37
Flush pipes repaired or renewed	17
Pedestal washdown basin renewed	17
Pedestal washdown basin provided in lieu of old pan apparatus ..	31
Provided	10
Repaired	58
Soilpipes repaired or renewed	3
Ventpipes repaired or renewed	50
Water supply provided or renewed	10
Light and ventilation	1

Provision of Dustbins to Private Dwellinghouses.

Since 1953 the Council have operated Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936 whereby they undertake to provide and maintain dustbins for the reception of house refuse at an annual charge not exceeding 7/6 in respect of each dustbin provided and recovered as part of the general rate in respect of the premises for which the dustbin has been provided. The charge becomes due on the first day of April each year.

During the year 1957 three hundred and two dustbins were provided and two were renewed.

In all 1,682 premises have now been provided with dustbins by the Council.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No. of Council houses found to be infested	..	..	..	11
No. of Council houses disinfested	..	..	..	11
No. of other houses found to be infested	..	..	..	5
No. of other houses disinfested	..	..	..	5

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

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

Rent Act, 1957.

The Housing Committee considered 105 applications for certificates of disrepair, 6 applications were refused and in the remaining cases certificates were either issued or undertakings from the owners accepted.

18 applications for the cancellation of certificates were considered, 15 granted and 3 refused.

Offensive Trades

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

Rag and Bone Dealers	..	..	..	3
Tripe Boiler	..	..	..	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.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

There are four sites in the city where instruments are stationed for the determination of sulphur compounds in the air. Standard lead peroxide candles are exposed in approved louvered boxes. The candles are prepared by the Public Analyst and examined by him after a calendar month exposure. The results obtained are forwarded to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Fuel Research. The Department publish a bulletin giving a monthly summary of observations of the many co-operating local authorities and other bodies but these are confidential, and not for publication. The results obtained in the city compare favourably with similar areas.

The Council considered the establishment of smoke control areas but decided to take no action for the time being.

Canal Boats.

Number of boats on the register	49
„ „ inspections made	13
„ „ men on board	24
Certificate of registration not produced	1*
Cases of Infectious Diseases	—
Legal proceedings taken	—
Number of boats believed to be available	49
„ „ motor propelled boats registered	2

* The certificate was produced on a later visit.

Shops Act, 1950.

Certificates of Exemption in respect of two exhibitions were 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.

I have again to report that owing to the pressure of more urgent public health duties it has not been possible to devote any time to the inspection of shops in connection with the requirements of this Act.

After one o'clock in the afternoon, Wednesday the 18th December, 1957, fifteen shops were found to be open for the serving of customers, that day being the day of the weekly half holiday, contrary to section 1 (1) (2) and (5) of the Shops Act, 1950 and the Weekly Half Holiday Order. The trades or businesses open for the serving of customers were not those exempted by Section 1 (6) and the first schedule to the Act and the occupiers had not elected to substitute Saturday for Wednesday. Letters of warning were sent by the Town Clerk to the fifteen occupiers concerned.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Local Auth- ority	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	All other (including business premises)	Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)	Agri- cultur- al.	
I. Number of properties ...	104	23,290	2,899	26,293	65
II. Number of properties inspect- ed as a result of:					
(a) Notification	23	176	74	273	1
(b) Survey under the Act	9	144	19	172	7
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	27	52	110	189	5
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections ...	84	414	501	999	16
IV. Number of properties inspect- ed (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	6	—	6	12	—
{ Minor	12	112	50	174	—
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	6	6	—
{ Minor	2	8	15	25	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A.	20	13	56	89	—

VI. Total treatments carried out— including re-treatments ...	26	13	82	121	—
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Structural Work <i>(i.e., Proofing)</i> ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VIII. Number of cases in which de- fault action was taken follow- ing the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IX. Legal Proceedings ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ...	Two Block Surveys involving 2 Local Authority, 43 Private Dwellinghouses and 1 business properties. Premises treated individually as necessary.				
Number of rat bodies recovered as the result of poisoning ...	...	...	...	...	2,132
Number of rats estimated to be poisoned, the estimate being based on the weight of poisoned bait taken ...	...	...	...	...	4,796
Number of mice caught by traps ...	...	...	...	...	203

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 ...	26	49	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	276	178	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	25	13	—	—
TOTAL ...	327	240	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) ...	1	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
Insufficient ...	2	1	—	2	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	4	7	—	4	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	1	1	—	1	—
TOTAL ...	8	10	—	8	—

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 send- ing lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prose- cutions</i>
Wearing Apparel Making, etc.	7	—	—	—	—	—

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Six informal samples of fertilisers and three informal samples of feeding stuffs were taken during the year. Four of the fertiliser samples conformed to the guarantee and two contained potash in excess of the guarantee. The three feeding stuffs were genuine.

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.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

One complaint from a number of employees of a firm of nurserymen alleged that sufficient sanitary conveniences were not provided for their use. On investigation of the complaint it was found that plans had been submitted and approved for the erection of such facilities and these were in due course provided.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955**Inspections of Food Premises.**

Bakehouses	103
Dairies	227
Food Inspections other than meat	6494
Hotels and other catering establishments	148
Markets	212
Shops, English and Foreign Meat	185
" Fish	41
" Fried fish and chip	102
" Fruit and vegetable	64
" General provisions	516
" Horseflesh	108
" Ice Cream	49

Shops, Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
„ Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1296
Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Vehicles carrying food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1171

Food Poisoning.

Food poisoning and suspected food poisoning investigations	..	77
Clinical specimens submitted for bacteriological examination	..	251
Food samples submitted for bacteriological examination	..	234

An outbreak of food poisoning occurred over the period May to August the agent being *Salmonella saint paul*. In the first case notified scotch egg prepared in the home and eaten the following day was suspected by the householder but it was not possible to recover any part of the food for examination. Numerous samples of pork and pork products were examined, and repeated, from the firm supplying the home with the pork sausage used in the preparation of the scotch egg but with negative results. Numerous other samples of food were also submitted, again with negative results. In spite of detailed and exhaustive investigation it was not possible to determine the vehicle of infection in any of the cases which occurred.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The Regulations were fully in operation during the whole of the year.

A register of all food premises is being prepared. The completion of the register will take some time as much detail relevant to the regulations will be recorded in each case. In the meantime it has been ascertained that the number of food premises in the city, by type of business, is as under:

Bakers and Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Cafes and Snack Bars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Chemists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Fish, Rabbits and Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
General Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
Hospitals, Maternity Homes, Old People's Homes and Children's Homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Hotels (Unlicenced)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Public Houses and Licenced Hotels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Wine and Spirit Merchants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Works Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Miscellaneous—mixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	875

No legal proceedings were taken, but a letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk to the occupier of a confectionery bakehouse.

Food Samples.

287 samples of food and drugs were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst who certified 268 samples genuine and 19 samples adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity. The number of samples submitted per 1,000 population was 4.0.

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>Adulterated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Milk	25	167	178	14	192
Margarine, 10% butter ..	1	3	3	1	4
Ice Cream	-	6	6	-	6
French Wine Vinegar ..	-	1	1	-	1
French Mustard	-	1	1	-	1
German Mustard	-	1	1	-	1
Ground Black Pepper ..	-	1	1	-	1
Caro Instant Cereal ..	-	1	1	-	1
Chillie Powder	-	1	1	-	1
Paprika	-	1	1	-	1
Herring fillets	-	1	1	-	1
Curry paste	-	1	1	-	1
Bamboo pickle	-	1	1	-	1
Indian Curried Mutton ..	-	1	1	-	1
Sauced Clams	-	1	1	-	1
Sliced Mangoes	-	1	1	-	1
Lychees	-	1	1	-	1
Burgundy Snails	-	1	1	-	1
Ravioli in Tomato Sauce ..	-	1	1	-	1
Beef Gulash	-	1	1	-	1
Maggi seasoning	-	1	1	-	1
Bouillon cubes	-	1	1	-	1
Olive Oil	-	1	1	-	1
Chocolate Flavour	-	1	1	-	1
Worm Seed Syrup	-	1	1	-	1
Mincemeat Tarts	-	1	1	-	1
Tartare Sauce	-	1	1	-	1
Saccharin Tablets	-	1	1	-	1
Edible Gelatine	1	1	-	2	2
Tomato Ketchup	-	1	1	-	1
Mustard	-	1	1	-	1
Chewing Gum	-	2	2	-	2
Curry Powder	-	1	1	-	1
Prepuf Pastry Mixture ..	-	1	1	-	1
Royal Lemon Filling	-	1	1	-	1
Potted Meat	1	1	-	2	2
Jelly	-	3	3	-	3
Salmon Spread	-	2	2	-	2
Lemonade Powder	-	1	1	-	1
Pineapple Flavouring ..	-	1	1	-	1
Lic-O-Choc	-	1	1	-	1
Blancmange Powder	-	1	1	-	1
Coffee	-	1	1	-	1
Fish Cakes	-	2	2	-	2

<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adul- terated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tomato Juice	-	2	2	-	2
Invalid Butter Toffee ..	-	1	1	-	1
Butterscotch Toffee ..	-	1	1	-	1
Sardine & Tomato Paste ..	-	1	1	-	1
Lemon Juice	-	1	1	-	1
Malt Vinegar	-	1	1	-	1
Shredded Beef Suet ..	-	1	1	-	1
Jam	-	2	2	-	2
White Pepper	-	1	1	-	1
Salmon Potato Salad ..	-	1	1	-	1
Apples	-	1	1	-	1
Ground Rice	-	1	1	-	1
Self Raising Flour ..	-	1	1	-	1
Tomato Catsup	-	1	1	-	1
Custard Powder	-	1	1	-	1
Coffee & Chicory	-	1	1	-	1
Cheese Spread with Onion ..	-	1	1	-	1
Ice cream mix	-	1	1	-	1
Raspberry Tarts	-	1	1	-	1
Buttered Ginger Sweets ..	-	1	1	-	1
Fish Paste	-	1	1	-	1
Tea	-	1	1	-	1
Cheese Spread	-	1	1	-	1
Pure Lard	-	1	1	-	1
Orange Flavour	-	1	1	-	1
Raspberry Flavour	-	1	1	-	1
Lemon Flavour	-	1	1	-	1
Rock Sweets	-	1	1	-	1
Glucose Vitamin "D" ..	-	1	1	-	1
Horseradish Sauce	-	1	1	-	1
Milk Chocolate Cigarettes ..	-	1	1	-	1
Pork Sausage	-	1	1	-	1
Chicken Cutlets	-	1	1	-	1
Sugarless Sweet Base ..	-	1	1	-	1
Scotch Ginger Wine Essence	-	1	1	-	1
	28	259	268	19	287

Samples Adulterated or otherwise giving rise to Irregularity.

(a) Administrative action taken.

Of the 19 samples adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity 9 were taken formally and 10 informally.

(b) Legal Proceedings.

1. Milk. Producer sold milk containing 9.5% and 9% of added water. Fined £2 10s. 0d. in each case, total £5 0s. 0d.
2. Edible Gelatine. Sold edible gelatine which failed to set as a jelly as required by the Food Standards (Edible Gelatine) Order, 1951. Case withdrawn on a submission that the summons had been served on the wrong firm.

(c) Informal Action.

1. Potted Meat. Sold potted meat which contained not more than 82.6% of meat and not less than 17.4% of excess water and cereal filler. The sample should have been described as meat paste. A letter of warning was sent to the manufacturer by the Town Clerk.
2. Milk. Producer sold milk deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 8%, 10%, 13% and 32.6%. Having regard to the previous history in this case the fat deficiency was again referred to the Milk Production Officer, Agricultural Executive Committee.
3. Milk. Producer sold milk slightly deficient in both milk-fat and milk-solids other than milk-fat. The freezing point was normal and negatived the presence of added water. Two other samples in this consignment were genuine. No action taken.

Offences other than those indicated by Sampling.*Legal Proceedings.*

1. Sold one pint bottle of Tuberculin Tested milk containing fragments of glass. Fined £5 0s. 0d. plus 4/- costs, total £5 4s. 0d.
2. Sold one third pint bottle of Pasteurised school milk containing fragments of glass. Fined £3 0s. 0d.
3. Sold a wrapped malt loaf containing a nail about one and one eighth inch in length. Fined £2 0s. 0d.
4. Failed to ensure that a pint bottle used for containing milk was immediately before use in a state of thorough cleanliness. Fined £5 0s. 0d. plus £1 12s. 3d. costs, total £6 12s. 3d.
5. Failed to ensure that pint bottle used for containing milk was immediately before use in a state of thorough cleanliness. Fined £5 0s. 0d.

Informal Action.

1. Sold a pre-packed packet of Infant Cereal Food which contained two brown spider beetles and a number of live larvae. The Public Analyst considered the presence of the larvae rendered the food unfit for human consumption. A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk to the manufacturer of the cereal food.
2. Sold a pint bottle of milk containing fragments of glass. In this case it was thought probable that the rim of the bottle had been fractured in capping during the process of bottling and the glass dislodged by a customer when the cap was removed. No action taken.
3. Pint bottle of Pasteurised milk containing cigarette end. This could not have been introduced during the process of production and negligence could not be proved. No action taken.

Several incidents involving foreign bodies in foodstuffs were brought to the notice of the Health Department but either the circumstances did not warrant a report to the Health Committee or the evidence available was insufficient. In certain cases a sample of the food complained of was sub-

mitted to the Public Analyst for examination and where considered advisable the vendor was advised.

- Brown sliced loaf containing strand of fibre.
- Moth larvae in flour.
- Sliced bread containing two small brownish pellets.
- Beef sausage containing wire.
- Wrapped sliced white loaf containing wholemeal flour.
- Wrapped sliced white loaf containing wheat bran fibres.
- Margarine containing dark coloured substance.
- Minced turkey containing turkey skin.
- Small brown loaf containing dark coloured substance.

Milk Supply.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949/1954.

No. of milk distributors on the Register	122
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"	15
--	----

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" ..	37
No. of dealers licences to use the designation "Sterilised" ..	95

401 samples of designated milk were submitted for examination and of these 10 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 samples	Passed		Failed		Passed Failed		Unsatisfactory Samples	
		Meth. Blue Test	Phosphatase	Meth. Blue Test	Phosphatase	Turbidity		No.	%
Pasteurised	168	164	163	1	3	—	—	4	2.38
Pasteurised (School)	160	159	157	—	3	—	—	3	1.87
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	37	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	16	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
	381	360	357	1	6	16	—	7	1.83

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:

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>Methylene Blue</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Samples</i>
		<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	20	17	3	3	15.0

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

Examination for Tubercle Bacilli and Brucella Abortus.

The following 27 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination.

Tuberculin Tested	13
Undesignated	14

Two undesignated milks were positive for Tubercle Bacilli.

Two undesignated milks were positive for Brucella Abortus.

Two Tuberculin Tested milks were positive for Brucella Abortus.

The Divisional Veterinary Officer, Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was notified of the above cases.

All the above milk was received and pasteurised at a Pasteurising establishment in the City.

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

Ice Cream.

No. of premises registered for manufacture	13
No. of premises registered for sale	243
No. of premises registered for storage	1

Of the 13 premises registered for manufacture only 1 was in use during the year.

The premises registered for storage have not been used for many years.

One manufacturer 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 one local manufacturer was sold loose.

Preserved Food

80 premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food. 16 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. Other condemned foods are destroyed at the Council's refuse destructor works.

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 amount of slaughtering in the evenings and at weekends involved 354 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 44,691 as compared with 46,461 in 1956, a decrease of 1,770 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	6,086	570	433	16,581	21,019	
Number inspected	6,086	570	433	16,581	21,019	
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	19	32	21	49	54	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1352	142	10	248	2,823	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	22.52	30.52	7.15	1.79	13.68	
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	12	9	—	—	14	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	606	144	6	—	954	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	10.15	26.84	1.38	—	4.60	

There has been a further decrease this year in the incidence of tuberculosis in cows slaughtered in the city.

During 1957 veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Animal Health Division, sent to the abattoir for slaughter 30 cows, 3 heifers, 2 steers and 7 calves. Of these animals 8 cows were sent in under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, resulting in the condemnation of the carcasses and offals of 3 cows, the condemnation of part of the offal of 3 cows, whilst no evidence of tuberculosis was found in 2 cows. The remaining 34 bovines were sent in under the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950. No tubercular lesions were found in 4 cows and 2 calves. Tubercular lesions were found in 28 bovines resulting in the condemnation of part sets of offal.

Cysticercus Bovis.

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

Cysts were found in 102 animals. The following table shows the incidence of infection of all bovines inspected to be 1.53%. The figure for 1956 was 1.74%.

<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>	
570	6087	15 (2.63%)	87 (1.42%)	—	—	1.53%

The cysts were located in the animals as follows:—

14 cows	Head and tongue
1 cow	Head and tongue and heart
82 other bovines	Head and tongue
4 other bovines	Heart
1 calf	Heart

—
102
—

The carcase of the calf was surrendered in preference to treatment in cold store. The carcasses of one steer and one cow were condemned for toxæmia.

The carcasses and the remainder of the offal of 99 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 Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for adoption by Local Authorities and adopted by the Council.

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	35	18	1	10
Offals	29	2	6	8½
Fish	—	—	3	11¾
Fruit, Vegetables and other food	4	4	7	12
	<u>69</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0½</u>

The amount of foodstuffs condemned in 1956 was 69 tons 1 cwt. 6 sts. 10 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954.

Sixty-three 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 report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have assisted in the work.

The second part of the report deals with the financial statement of the year. It shows the total amount of the income and the expenditure, and the balance at the end of the year. It also shows the details of the various items of income and expenditure, and the names of the persons who have contributed to the income.

The third part of the report deals with the accounts of the various projects. It shows the progress of each project, the amount of the income and the expenditure, and the results achieved. It also shows the names of the persons who have assisted in the work.

CITY OF LINCOLN
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



FIFTIETH
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, 1957

CITY OF LINCOLN
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

YEAR ENDED 31ST AUGUST, 1957

Chairman of the Education Committee:

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

Members of the Education Committee:

Alderman C. H. DOUGHTY, J.P.	Councillor S. J. POTTER
Alderman J. W. F. HILL, C.B.E., Litt.D., LL.M.	Councillor K. RAWDING
Alderman J. W. LAWSON	Councillor E. J. RICHARDSON, J.P.
Alderman H. W. MARTIN, M.P.S.	Councillor J. T. WARD*
Alderman J. W. RAYMENT, J.P.	Councillor G. E. WRIGHT
Alderman C. E. SNOOK, J.P.	Mr. C. V. ARMITAGE, M.I.Mech.E., J.P.
Councillor W. J. BELL	The Very Rev. Canon E. H. ATKINSON
Councillor Dr. A. H. BRIGGS, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.	Miss E. L. BUTCHER, M.A.
Councillor G. W. COLLS	The Rev. Canon A. M. COOK, M.A.
Councillor G. G. ELSEY	Mr. C. E. EMPRINGHAM, B.Sc.
Councillor Mrs. H. M. KERRY	The Rev. F. LLOYD*
Councillor R. S. PILKINGTON	The Rev. T. RUSSELL*
	Mrs. T. F. TAYLOR
	Mrs. M. A. TOOMER

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

*Councillor J. T. Ward was appointed to the Education Committee in May, 1957.
The Rev. F. Lloyd ceased to be a member of the Education Committee in February, 1957; The Rev. T. Russell was appointed in his place in March, 1957.

SPECIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor E. J. RICHARDSON, J.P.

Alderman H. W. MARTIN, M.P.S.	Councillor J. T. WARD
Councillor W. J. BELL	Miss E. L. BUTCHER, M.A.
Councillor G. G. ELSEY	Mr. C. E. EMPRINGHAM, B.Sc.
Councillor Mrs. H. M. KERRY	The Rev. Canon E. H. ATKINSON
Councillor R. S. PILKINGTON	Mrs. M. A. TOOMER
Councillor E. J. RICHARDSON, J.P.	

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Annual Report on the School Health Service covers the year 1957, being my fourth report to you as your Principal School Medical Officer.

This is the Jubilee year of the Annual Report on the School Health Service and in keeping with current practice it is appropriate to look back to the position 50 years ago as recorded in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

Approximately 7,000 pupils attended the schools in the City in 1908, compared with 12,000 today. Uncleanliness, malnutrition and disease were commonplace as the following statistics reveal:

Cleanliness inspection	1.16% boys were verminous
	31.50% girls were verminous
Verminous or flea bitten bodies	5.02% boys
	9.13% girls
Nutrition. Bad	4.25% boys
	3.19% girls

Ringworm was prevalent and 111 cases were under treatment during the year. Infectious diseases generally occasioned much concern with 6 cases of Phthisis and 5 of early Phthisis being detected in 955 children inspected. There were also 22 cases of rickets. No provision was made for physically or mentally handicapped children in the City.

This picture of gross neglect and disease has long since been remedied and in the 50th Annual Report, the physical health of the school child, the cleanliness and nutrition receive scant comment. Any improvement on this front may be more easily assessed each decade than at yearly review.

It is worth noting in the first report the percentage attendance of parents at the school medical inspection of 69% is similar to that pertaining at present, while the dental state of the children inspected in 1908 with 79% of those examined showing decay is not unlike the picture presented today.

Review of past progress is more easily indicated than the blueprint for further achievement, but in this age, no School Health Service can be considered adequate to the needs of the school child if it does not provide a Child Guidance Service. Lincoln children requiring expert assessment and treatment have to attend the Kesteven C.C. Child Guidance Clinic at Grantham which is the most conveniently situated centre available—the establishment locally of a centre remains a most urgent matter and the Committee have had the problem under consideration during the year.

As usual, the ready co-operation of school teachers has been much appreciated by all school health staff and their interest in all health activity in their schools, a stimulus for further effort.

May I in conclusion, thank the Chief Education Officer and his staff for their continued co-operation and the Committee for their support and understanding.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

L. F. McWILLIAMS,

Principal School Medical Officer.

City Health Department,
Beaumont Fee,
Lincoln.

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:

Dr. J. L. Patterson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officer:

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

Principal Dental Officer:

Miss E. M. Young, L.D.S.

Dental Officers:

Mr. W. Elgey, L.D.S., R.C.S., resigned March 1957

Miss J. Blight, B.D.S., commenced duties 7-1-57

Mr. M. L. Lehman, L.D.S., commenced duties 20-11-57

Nursing Superintendent:

Miss M. Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V. (cert.), resigned 6-4-57

Miss E. M. Day, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.(cert.), appointed 1-7-57

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 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.).

Miss E. M. Forney, 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.

Lay Administrative Assistant:

J. C. Martin.

Organising Clerk:

Miss G. M. Chappell

Junior Clerks:

Miss P. Gatliffe

Miss J. Woulds

LIST OF SCHOOLS

School.	No. on Register January, 1957	Head Teacher
Secondary Grammar.		
Christ's Hospital Girls' High School	430	Miss I. V. Cleave, M.A.
Lincoln School	361	Mr. G. F. Franklin, M.A.
South Park High School	334	Miss M. J. Widdowson, B.A.
The City School	520	Mr. L. R. Middleton, M.A., B.Sc.
Secondary Modern.		
Rosemary	420	Mr. H. K. Lister, B.Sc.
*Sincil Girls'	502	Miss L. Powell.
Sincil Boys'	562	Mr. F. Bell, B.Sc.
Spring Hill	475	Miss M. Fenton, M.A.
St. Giles'	480	Mr. A. F. Humble, M.A.
Bishop King	211	Mr. L. R. W. Thake.
St. Peter and St. Paul	118	Mr. T. P. Groome.
Primary.		
Boultham Junior	450	Mr. A. E. Briggs.
Boultham Infant	129	Miss M. Hodson.
Bracebridge Junior	385	Mr. D. J. Logan.
Bracebridge Infant	218	Miss T. H. Bewley.
Eastgate Infant and Junior Girls'	198	Mrs. F. E. Thody.
Ermine Infant	363	Miss J. Sowerby.
Ermine Junior	450	Mr. J. Harrod, B.A.
Hartsholme Infant and Junior	357	Miss D. J. Neale.
Monks Road Junior	431	Mr. W. J. B. Varlow, J.P.
Monks Road Infant	237	Miss M. Smith.
Mount St. Infant and Junior Girls'	399	Miss B. M. Jubb.
Skellingthorpe Rd. Junior	416	Miss N. Gibson.
Skellingthorpe Rd. Infant	354	Miss S. M. Neale.
St. Andrew's Infant and Junior Girls' and Boys'	258	Miss M. Oliver.
St. Botolph's Infant	52	Miss K. M. Lee.
St. Faith's Junior	249	Mr. E. J. Berridge.
St. Faith's Infant	126	Mrs. M. E. Bradley.
St. Giles' Junior	604	Mr. F. Pickering.
St. Giles' Infant	363	Miss A. M. Hard.
St. Hugh's R.C.	407	Mr. J. Molyneux.
St. Martin's Infant and Junior Girls'	137	Miss R. M. Herring.
St. Peter's Boys'	198	Mr. R. E. Wiles.
St. Peter's Girls'	183	Miss H. C. Moss.
St. Peter's Infant	146	Miss H. C. Moss, Acting.
Westgate Junior Boys'	242	Mr. L. J. Meldrum.
Special.		
St. Catherine's Opened September, 1955.	44	Mr. T. C. Smith, M.A.
Open Air	89	Miss D. Willcock, J.P.
Technical College	168	Dr. E. R. Walters, Ph.D., M.Sc.

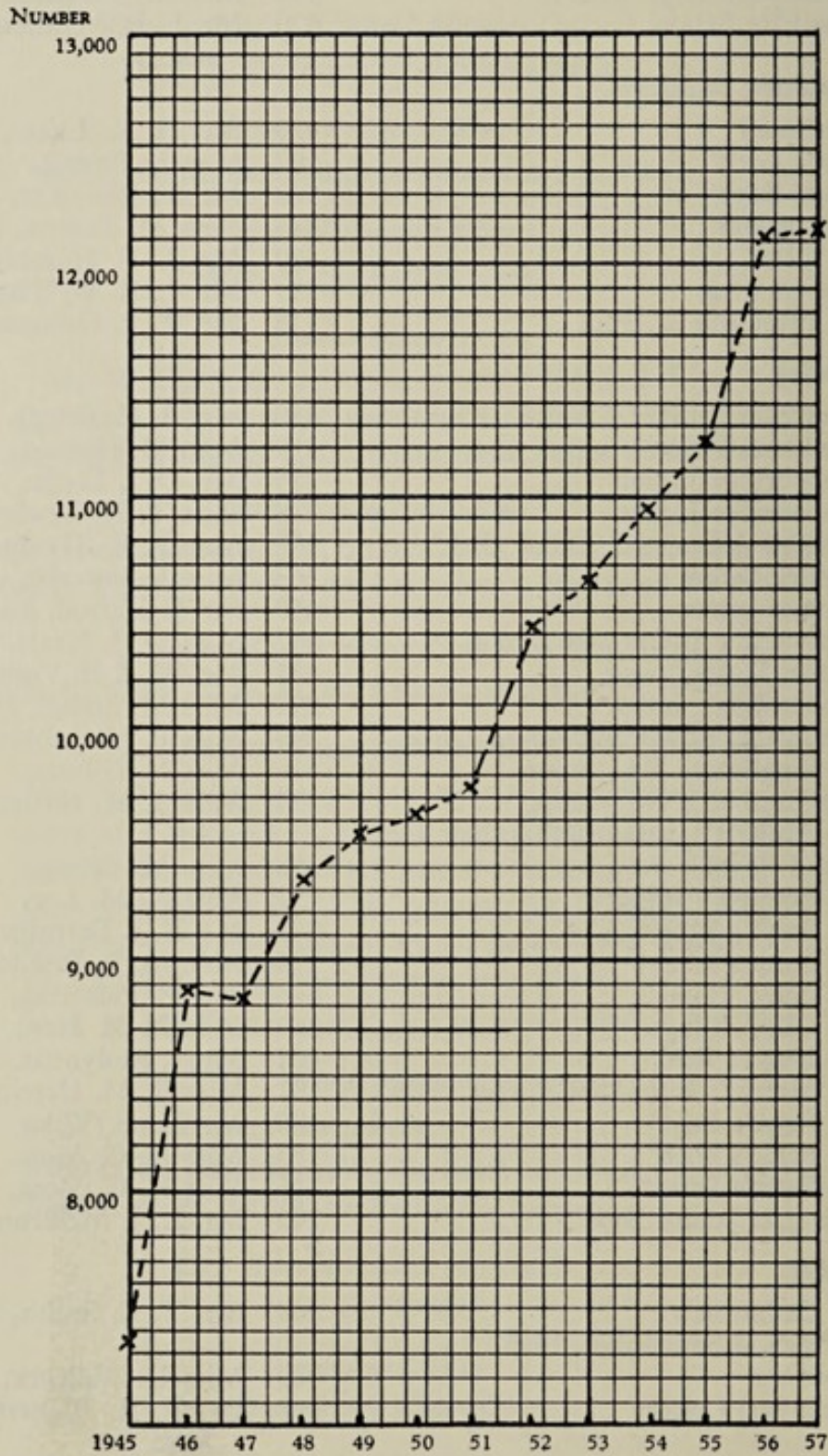
* Transferred to new premises and re-named "Boultham Moor Secondary Modern School for Girls" in September, 1957.

Nursery.

St. Cuthbert's
St. Giles'

33 Miss H. J. Moore.
46 Miss H. Church.

SCHOOL POPULATION



SCALE:— 2½ Squares = 1 Year
1 Square = 100

STATISTICS, January, 1957

Population of City	71,750 (mid-year estimate)
*School Population	12,145
Number of Schools	41

Boys	CHILDREN		†Department	SCHOOLS	Number
	Girls	Total			
46	33	79	Nursery		2
1405	1431	2836	Infant		15
2343	2173	4516	Junior		16
19	25	44	Special (E.S.N.) ..		1
37	52	89	Special (Open Air) ..		1
1454	1314	2768	Secondary Modern ..		7
881	764	1645	Secondary Grammar ..		4
90	78	168	Technical College ..		2
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			<hr/>
6275	5870	12145			48
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			<hr/>

*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

4 children died during the year:—

February One girl aged 9—cerebral tumour.

March One girl aged 12—acute pyelo-nephritis as a terminal condition in a case of anterior poliomyelitis which was nursed in a respirator for several years.

April One boy aged 9—multiple injuries due to being knocked down by Diesel train.

September One girl aged 13—influenzal pneumonia. Congenital heart.

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 the Principal School Medical Officer, and the Deputy also acts in a similar capacity, while the School Medical Officer undertakes Maternity and Child Welfare work and other duties in the Public Health Department.

The amount of time given by the medical staff of the combined service to school health duties amounts to $1\frac{6}{11}$ ths of a full time officer, made up as follows:—Principal School Medical Officer $\frac{2}{11}$ ths. Deputy Principal School Medical Officer $\frac{6}{11}$ ths and School Medical Officer $\frac{9}{11}$ ths.

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 all-over time devoted by the nursing staff to school health work amounts to the equivalent of 5 full time nurses.

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:—

	1957	1956	1955
Routine ..	3266	3313	1748
Special ..	713	2865	1109
Re-inspections ..	1268	1500	1931
Total	5247	7678	4788

Although there was a marked fall in the number of children called for Special examinations, the Routine Medical Inspection of school children was maintained at a satisfactory level—the number inspected over the year being equivalent to 25% of the total school population.

PROVISION OF SCHOOL CLINICS

At the School Clinic, Beaumont Fee.

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

At Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

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

Other clinics.

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

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

WORK OF SCHOOL CLINICS

Minor Ailment Clinics :—	New Cases	Revisits	1957 Totals	1956 Totals
Central Clinic	244	1456	1700	2018
St. Giles	596	2230	2826	2443
Skellingthorpe Road	643	4368	5011	5302
Sincil Boys	585	3243	3828	5250
Total	2068	11297	13365	15013
Medical Clinics	254	61	315	403
Orthopaedic Clinics	119	104	223	226
Dental Clinics	2052	5118	7170	5327
TOTALS	4493	16580	21073	20969

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

Classification used in accordance with Ministry of Education Instruction. The very small percentage of children falling into the UNSATISFACTORY CLASS in terms of their nutrition are to be found mainly in the Infant and Junior Schools in the City and some fluctuation may be anticipated from year to year as the assessment by the school Doctor may vary with changing staff.

There is no doubt however, that the vast majority of children in the City are satisfactorily clothed and nourished and the exceptions are to be found mainly from that small section of the community which for want of a better term are grouped under the heading of "Problem Families."

In a few cases a constitutional factor appears to play a part.

	1957	1956	1955	1954
Satisfactory	98.4	98.5	98.9	97.5
Unsatisfactory	1.6	1.5	1.1	2.5

COLOUR VISION

Tests for colour vision using the Ishihara charts have been carried out as a routine for some years past on all boys at their school leaver medical examination, but this year the test was extended to the 11 year old age group, as it had been found that some boys had planned careers unaware of their handicap of defective colour vision, for which they were rejected at entrance test.

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:—

1953	3.4%	1956	1.6%
1954	2.5%	1957	1.02%
1955	2.1%		

Inspections for the presence of Pediculi:

No. of visits to schools	332
No. of inspections of children	39827
No. of individual children found to be verminous, however slight	116
Notices issued to parents under Section 54 (2) of the Education Act, 1944	30
Cleansing orders under Section 54 (3)	6

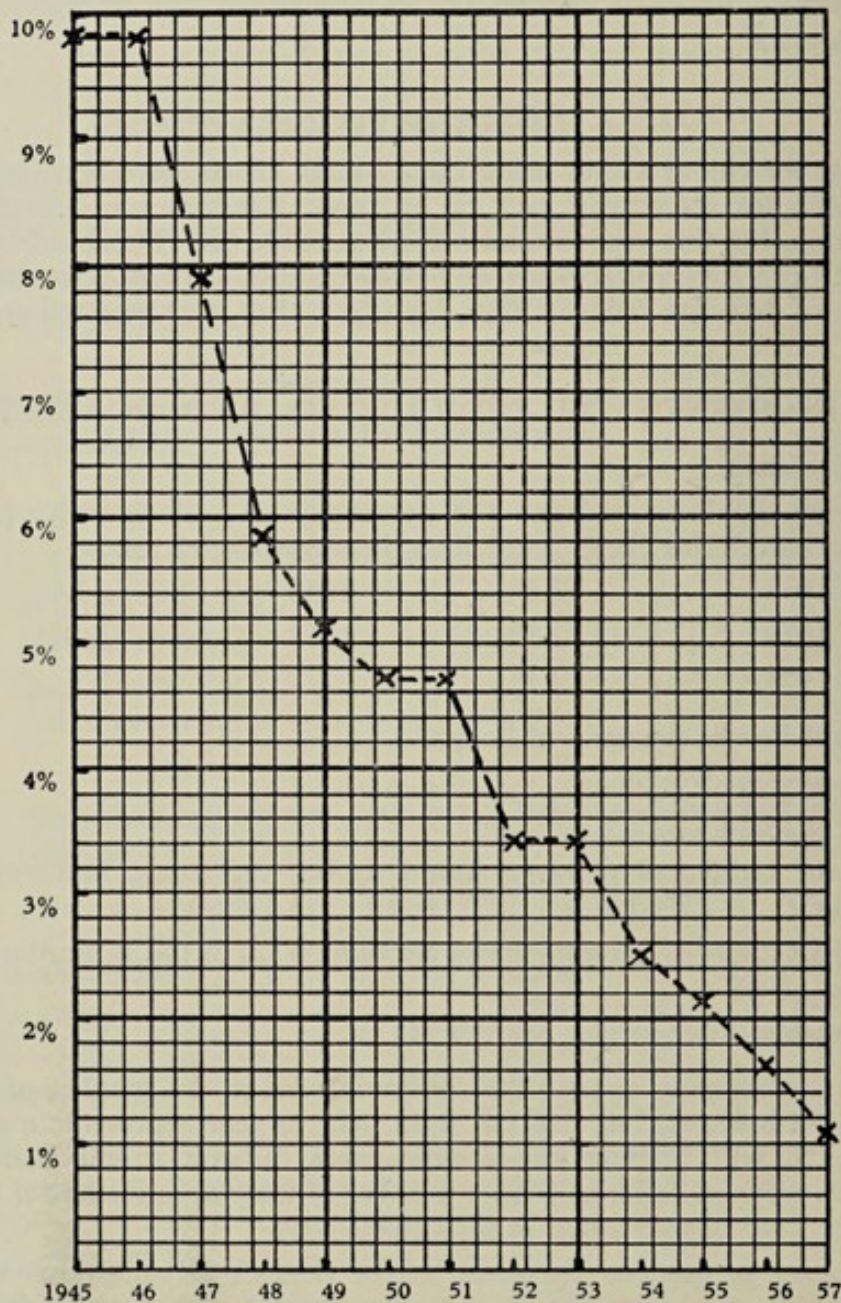
It is encouraging to note the continuing fall in the number of children found to be infested, but this fall from year to year represents a challenge and the fall will become increasingly more difficult to maintain. Most cases now occur in children from a number of known families who maintain a real hard core of infestation in the community.

Contrary to practice elsewhere minor degrees of infestation with nits are dealt with in the same way as major degrees with actual lice and the child is excluded by the school nurse forthwith—the parents being given a notice with detailed instruction for cleansing.

The practice adopted some years previously of placing the onus for cleansing on the parents, rather than routine cleansing of the child at the cleansing centre, although more time consuming, appears to be a factor in the diminishing incidence.

Should a child become re-infested, 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 5 as opposed to 17 during the previous year. No prosecutions were instituted.

PEDICULOSIS CAPITIS

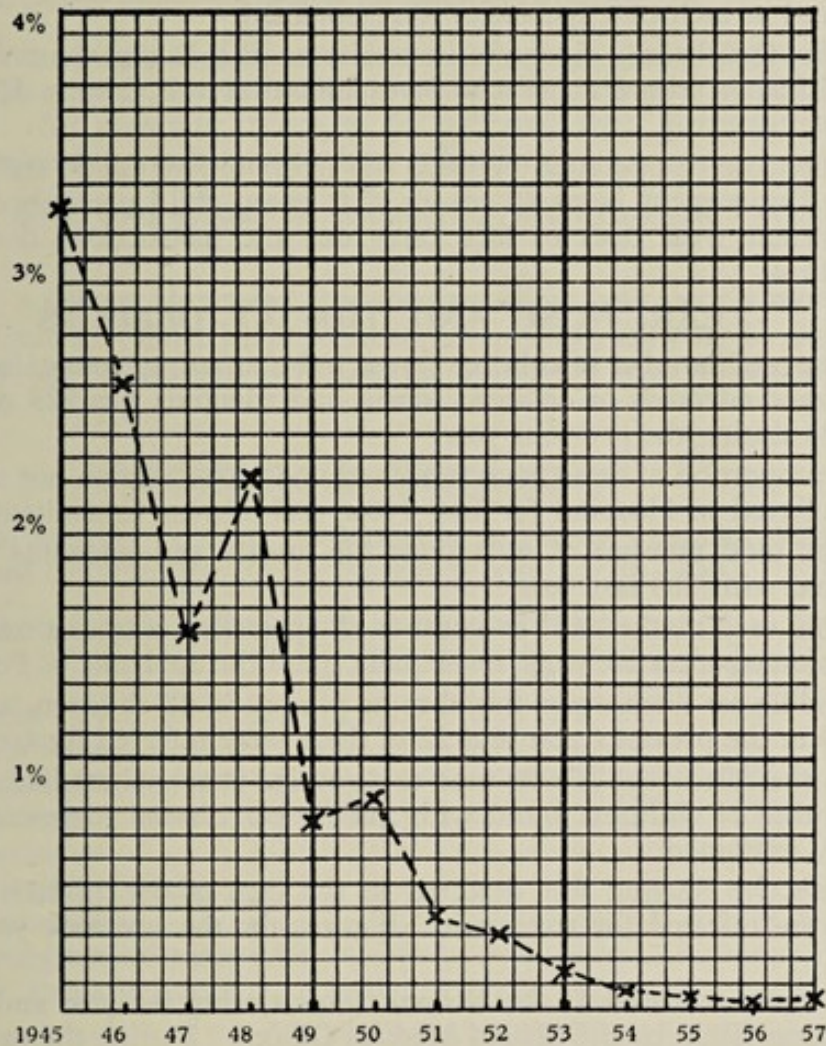


SCALE:— 1 Square = 0.2%
2½ Squares = 1 year

(b) Scabies.

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

1953	....	0.13%	1956	....	0.04%
1954	....	0.07%	1957	....	0.04%
1955	....	0.05%			

SCABIES

SCALE:— 2½ Squares = 1 year.
10 Squares = 1%

The incidence of scabies detected in school children has now been a negligible percentage for the past 5 years.

All adult contacts are urged to consult their family doctor and other school child contacts are reviewed by the school nurse.

RINGWORM

No case of Ringworm has been reported since 1951.

VISUAL DEFECTS

The number of school children who were found to have some visual defect at Routine Medical Inspection was 325 as compared with 429 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 for the majority of entrants. Only cases of definite visual defect which are subjected to re-examination, are referred to the Hospital Eye Clinic, at the County Hospital.

The number of cases seen by the Ophthalmic Surgeon at these clinics during 1957 was 1025 as compared with 992 in the previous year.

The number of spectacles prescribed was 887 as compared with 519 in 1956, 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.

The close co-operation between the Hospital Eye Clinic and the School Health Department helps to ensure that every child prescribed spectacles for constant wear does in fact carry out the instructions during school attendance.

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 229 as compared with 384 during the previous year.

A proportion of these cases remained under observation but the majority were referred to Hospital for Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant's opinion.

The total number of operations for tonsils and adenoids was 31 as compared with 203 last year.

This very marked fall in number of operations was due mainly to the suspension of operative work consequent upon the epidemic of Poliomyelitis.

Middle ear disease was found to be present in 48 children, as compared with 50 in the previous year and 22 of these were referred for treatment.

As the Auroscope is now used as a routine at school medical inspection, the number of children found with middle ear disease represents 1.5% of the total examined.

Defective hearing was detected in the case of 53 children and 26 of these were referred for treatment. Figures for the previous year were 64 and 35.

58 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 132.

183 cases were seen by the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons as compared with 210 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:—

	1957	1956
No. of sessions held by the Orthopaedic Surgeon ..	19	19
No. of cases seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon	119	127
No. of new cases seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon ..	65	49
No. of cases admitted to the County Hospital	-	-
No. of cases admitted to Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital	-	1

HEART DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM

The number of children found or suspected at Routine or Special Inspections to be suffering from Heart Lesions was 14 as compared with 21 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 the 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 1957 there were 2 children on the books as compared with 3 at the end of 1956. 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 the County Council Clinic, Lindum Road, and during the year 30 children were seen by the Consultant in charge as compared with 44 during the previous year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of cases of notifiable Infectious Diseases occurring amongst school children was 826 as compared with 522 in 1956.

The numbers of notifiable infectious diseases were:—

	1957	1956
Scarlet Fever	34	56
Diphtheria	—	—
Chickenpox	37	363
Dysentery	13	17
Measles	644	22
Whooping Cough	56	61
Poliomyelitis	42	2
Meningococcal meningitis	—	—
Para Typhoid Fever	—	1
Total	826	522

The epidemic of Poliomyelitis affected school activities during June and July and delayed the re-opening of schools for 1 week after the summer vacation. Fortunately there were no deaths from the disease among school children in the City although paralysis in some cases was extensive with marked resultant disability.

No sooner had the polio epidemic abated than the City school population were among the afflicted through a widespread influenza epidemic. The schools opened on 9th September and by the week ending 21st September about 10% of pupils were absent. On Monday 23rd September 20% of pupils were absent and at the end of that week the figure had risen to an average of 30%. The week ending 5th October showed no change, those falling ill now being replaced by children who had recovered. Some schools had over 50% absentees. Teaching staff also suffered but not to the same degree. This represented the peak incidence of the infection which on the

average occasioned little serious upset, most children being fit to return to school within 10 days of onset. By the end of October the infection had passed.

Measles was prevalent in Infant schools in the early months of the year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Each year, parents of all school entrants are circularised during the early autumn term, being urged to permit their child to have the benefit of this protective measure. In a majority of cases all that is required is a "Booster" dose, but a number of children are found to have reached school age without having had primary immunisation. Very few parents refuse immunisation at this stage.

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 1957 was 83, as compared with 228 during the previous year. In addition reinforcing doses were given to 678 children during the year. In 1956, this number was 840.

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

As Lincoln is the centre of a large agricultural area, the City Council decided to make available Tetanus immunisation to all requesting the same, including school children.

The course is three injections of 1 c.c. at monthly intervals and by the end of the year 1472 children had received three injections.

TUBERCULOSIS

7 children were referred to the Chest Clinic during the year as compared with 8 during the previous year. All were X-rayed and none were found to be tuberculous.

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS

The use of B.C.G. Vaccine as a protective measure for prevention of Tuberculosis was approved by the Ministry of Health during 1954 for vaccination of Lincoln School children, but commencement of the scheme was delayed until 1956 owing to staff shortage. This year was therefore, the second year in which children aged 13 to 14 years attending schools in the City were offered a Tuberculin Test and vaccination with B.C.G. if found negative. Every pupil in the appropriate age range was given a form of consent for parent together with a letter explaining the matter. The Heaf Test was used as in the previous year, but results were read 1 week later instead of on the fourth day.

About 70% of parents returned the request form giving permission and the numbers involved were:—

	1957	1956
Skin tested	800	577
Found positive	148	128
Negative	652	449
Vaccinated	652	446

All equipment used was sterilised by the Autoclave at the Public Health Laboratory and we are grateful to the Director for this service.

Positive Reactors

The children who gave a positive result to the Mantoux test (i.e. 18.5%) attended the Mass Radiography Unit and all but 3 accepted. No abnormalities were reported in any of the chest films. In 11 cases the probable source of infection was already known. Two of these children had additional evidence of their natural primary tuberculosis infection—one previously having erythema nodosum and the other a calcified focus in the lung. All the others gave a history of contact with a case of active tuberculosis, but 2 of them had been examined while still tuberculin negative and had already been given B.C.G. vaccination—this accounting for their present positive reaction.

Negative Reactors.

At the time of the survey 81.5% of children tested were still tuberculin negative. All were offered and accepted B.C.G. vaccination. They were recalled for examination and retesting 16 weeks later. All but one of those tested had become Tuberculin positive—the reaction being doubtful. This one post vaccination test showed that virtually every vaccinated child had been rendered tuberculin positive, thus confirming the opinion as set out in the Authorities original proposals to the Ministry that a post vaccination test was unnecessary.

B.C.G. lesions were inspected at the time of retest in order to assess the incidence of any undue reactions—there were no gland abscesses, excessive induration or scarring although a few persistent vaccination ulcers required treatment.

Comment.

B.C.G. vaccination is now an established part of the routine work of the Department and so far as was possible, the same staff carried out the survey as in the previous year.

The number of parents consenting to B.C.G. vaccination for their child showed a rise and while the acceptance rate is not as high as in other cities, it is hoped that the information disseminated each year will help parents to understand the value of the procedure.

Specimen Consent Form.

PROTECTION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS BY B.C.G. VACCINATION

I wish my child

Name Date of Birth

Address

School Name of Doctor

to be tested and, if necessary, protected with B.C.G. vaccine. Should my child have been found to need vaccination, I also give consent for a further test after one year, to ensure that the vaccine has given effective protection.

Should my child on testing be found not to require vaccination, I give consent for a chest X-ray.

Date Signature

Has he/she had any contact with a case of Tuberculosis?

Answer YES or NO

Please return this form to the Head Teacher within one week.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN THE SCHOOLS.

1957.	Cases	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Measles		German Measles		Whooping Cough.		Chicken Pox		Mumps		Polio-myelitis		Para Typhoid		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 ...	34	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	34	—	34
February	109	7	—	—	—	93	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	109	—	109
March ...	292	1	—	—	—	282	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	292	—	292
April ...	155	2	—	—	—	147	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	155	—	155
May ...	75	3	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	9	—	8	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	75	—	75
June ...	79	7	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	79	1	80
July ...	58	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	18	—	4	—	—	—	15	25	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	58	25	83
August ...	39	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	39	—	39
September	26	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	14	—	26	4	30
October	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	—	7
November	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	—	9
December	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	4
TOTALS ...	887	34	—	—	—	644	—	—	—	56	—	37	—	—	—	42	30	—	—	13	—	—	56	5	887	30	917

Cont. = Contacts excluded from School.

CHOREA

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

RICKETS

1 child was found to be suffering from Rickets.

VACCINAL CONDITION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

During the year 27.0% of the school children were found to be vaccinated or protected against Smallpox as compared with 27.5% in 1956 and 23.4% during 1955.

“ 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
No. of follow-up visits:—								
(a) In school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1835
(b) At homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
No. of special visits:—								
(a) In school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
(b) At homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	515
Visits for vision testing:—								
(a) No. of visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
(b) No. of children dealt with	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3112

SCHOOL BATHS

Open Air School—8 shower baths.

St. Giles Secondary Modern School—8 shower baths.

The City School—6 shower baths.

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

The City School playing field pavilion—6 shower baths.

St. Peter and St. Paul R.C. School—8 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.

Boultham Moor Secondary Modern School—8 shower baths.

Bishop King Secondary Modern School—6 shower baths.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS

The percentage of parents who attended at the medical inspection of boys was 71.2 as compared with 72.4 during last year and the percentage of parents attending medical inspection in the case of girls was 81.7 as compared with 82.3 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.

Many parents take the opportunity of discussing minor problems relating to their child's health for which they would not in many cases have made a special visit to their Doctor.

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 Boutham Moor Secondary Modern Girls School was opened at the beginning of the Autumn term and is providing meals for some 220 pupils at that school. Eighteen school departments now have their own kitchens and the remainder of the schools are supplied with container meals. The new St. Peter and St. Paul Secondary Modern School is supplied with container meals from Hartsholme School Kitchen.

The number of meals provided during the year ended 31st December, 1957, was as follows:—

	1957	1956
To Nursery, Primary, Secondary Modern Schools, etc.	695,422	749,636
To Staff and Helpers	57,229	58,439
To Secondary Grammar Schools	191,968	190,080
To Staff and Helpers	9,028	8,883
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	953,647	1,007,038
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

	1957	1956
Breakfasts	15,609	16,735
Dinners	15,760	16,796
Teas	15,441	16,654

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, 1957, was 1,845,427 as compared with 1,845,238 for the year 1956.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Partially Sighted.

2 children are in special schools.

Birmingham Royal Institution	2
--	---

Maladjusted.

4 children are in special schools:

Ledston Hall School	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Frances Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bourne House Hostel	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Deaf.

4 children are in special schools.

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

Delicate.

70 children are in Open Air Schools:

Lincoln Open Air School	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
St. John's Open Air School	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Port Regis 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.

61 children are in special schools or classes.

St. Catherine's, Lincoln	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Pontville School	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Special Classes (Junior)	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Stubton Hall School	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Physically Handicapped.

19 children are in special schools.

St. Margaret's	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rudolf Steiner School	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bradstock Lockett Hospital School	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lincoln Open Air	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

The following Handicapped Pupils were awaiting admission to special schools in January, 1958:—

Educationally subnormal	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Partially deaf	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

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

9 children were notified under Section 57 (3) and a further 9 under Section 57 (5) 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 1957 was 167.

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 1957 28 cases were seen by the Child Psychiatrist at Grantham 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 ..	35.0	13,664
St. Giles' Nursery School	35.32	13,778

OPEN AIR SCHOOL

This School provides accommodation for about 90 children.

There were 89 children attending the Open Air School in December, 1957.

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

Boys, 20.2 lbs. Girls, 27.3 lbs.

while the average duration of attendance was:—

Boys, 30.0 months. Girls, 43.5 months.

The average attendance was 74.3% as against 77.8% last year.

THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS' ACT, 1933

249 children were examined for Employment outside of School hours as compared with 247 in the previous year, mainly for the purpose of licencing for newspaper delivery.

HOME TEACHING

10 children received Home Teaching during 1957 at one time or another. They were suffering from the following complaints:—

Orthopaedic defects	8
Heart case	1
Epileptic	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 Boutham Moor Secondary Modern School was completed at the end of July, 1957 and Sincil Girls School was transferred to the new premises in September. The premises vacated by the Sincil

Girls' School have now been occupied by Sincil Boys' School apart from the two domestic science rooms. These have been retained for use by the Technical College.

The building alterations at the Christ's Hospital Girls' High School in order to provide additional science laboratories were completed during the year and the rooms were occupied at the commencement of the Autumn Term. Work was begun on the craft room block at this school and will have been completed in 1958.

The erection of the additional accommodation at the Technical College was also completed and this resulted in a number of changes, viz. the Leeke school premises were vacated by the Technical College, the School of Art was transferred from the premises on Monks Road to the Leeke School and the City School discontinued using the huts on Cathedral Street, these classes being transferred to the rooms vacated by the School of Art.

The City School huts were dismantled and parts of them re-erected at the Ermine Junior School to provide four additional classrooms there.

Work was started on the additional rooms to be provided at the St. Giles Secondary Modern School in order that this school may be separated into separate girls' and boys' schools in the near future.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

The staffing situation varied during the year, but at its close the staff consisted of 2 full-time School Dental Officers and one Principal Dental Officer.

Additional equipment was purchased including a Dental X-ray machine. More time was given to conservative work, although extractions continued to increase.

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

	1957	1956
No. inspected (Routine age groups)	4560	3863
Referred for treatment	3710	3138
No. actually treated	2052	5327
Half days devoted to inspection	20	21
" " " treatment	946	667
Fillings	6259	4798
Extractions	4346	3711
General anaesthetics	1150	1095
Other operations	1007	917

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

Principal School Dental Officer.

