

[Report 1958] / Medical Officer of Health, Lincoln City.

Contributors

Lincoln (England). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1958

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/w4zuaqnv>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

44497 Libraries
City and County Borough of Lincoln



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1958

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

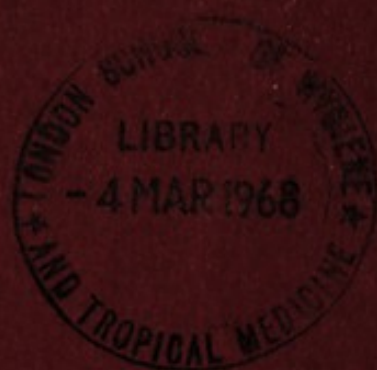
FOR THE YEAR

1958

KEYWORTH AND ERY LTD.

LINCOLN

67/59



City and County Borough of Lincoln



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1958

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

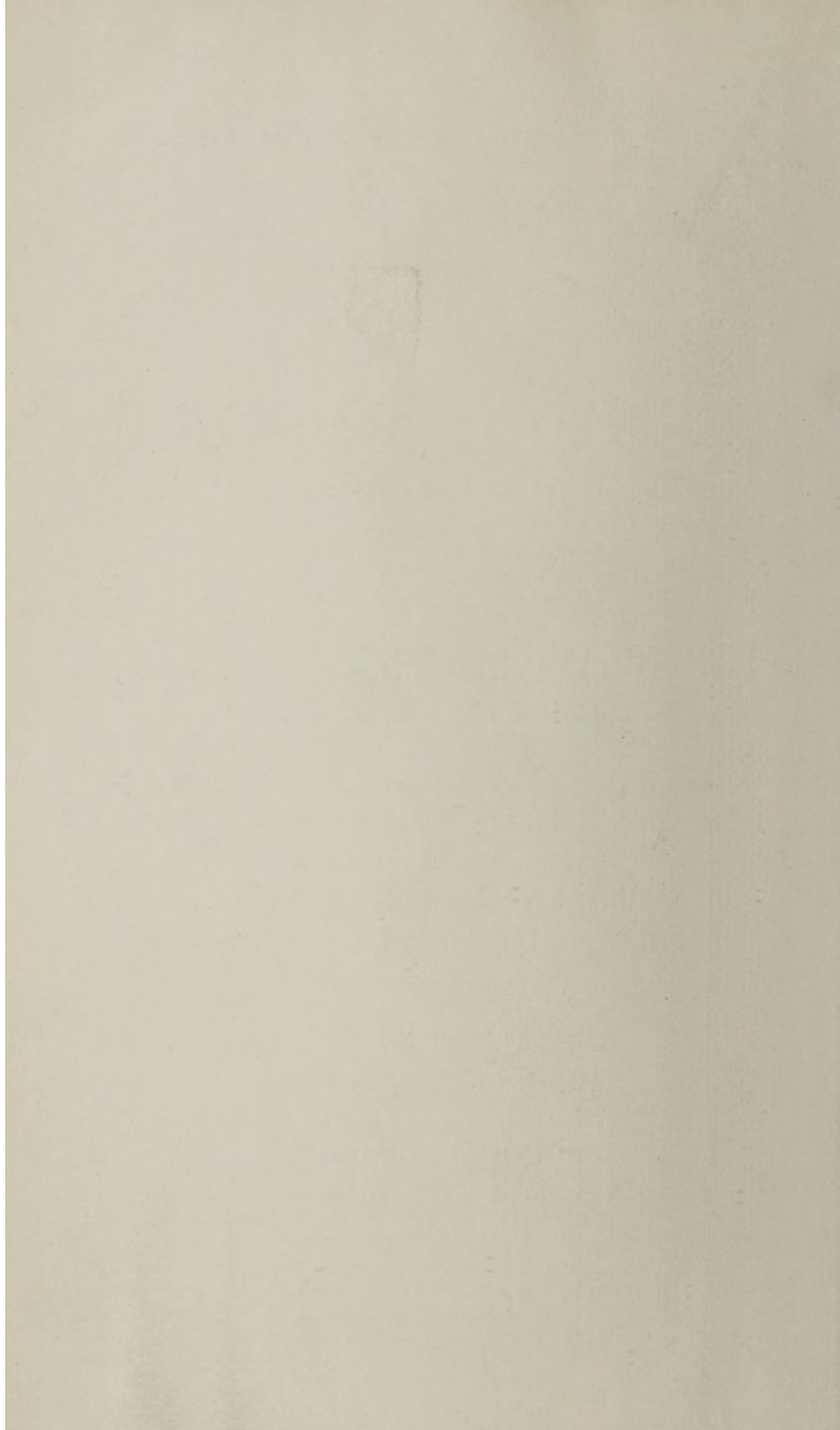
SCHOOL CHILDREN

FOR THE YEAR

1958

KEYWORDH 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.
Tel. 8217.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the City for the year 1958 being my fourth full year as your Medical Officer of Health.

Poliomyelitis

Poliomyelitis continued to overshadow Health Department activity, only this time with the accent on prevention.

Following the Government's decision to import Salk vaccine from the U.S.A. and Canada to supplement vaccine produced in this Country, there commenced an intensive programme of Poliomyelitis Vaccination sustained throughout the year. The first consignment of Salk vaccine was received at the Health Department on 8th January. During May, vaccine was received in bulk to such a degree that it was found essential to organise evening sessions to facilitate its use.

At first these sessions were manned voluntarily by the Staff but as they later became a permanent feature of the programme, the City Council agreed to pay Staff for the extra duty involved.

The response of parents of children in the school-age range, and those up to 5 years old whose parents could easily be contacted, was very satisfactory. At the close of the year, 88% of this group had received Poliomyelitis Vaccination, and this achievement placed the City in a leading position over all other Local Health Authorities in England and Wales in this particular project.

Apart from one clerical assistant recruited on 6th October, no additional staff was employed to carry out this work. It was therefore inevitable that much of the routine work of the Health Department (including the preparation of Annual Reports) had to be neglected for the priority task.

The success of Poliomyelitis Vaccination sessions was due to Medical, Nursing and Clerical Staff working together as a team, and on this occasion the efficiency of the Clerical Staff was the key to success.

It was fortunate that the new Occupation Centre at the rear of the City Health Department was available for sessions, as ample queueing space and working facilities were at hand. Large numbers of children and adults could be accommodated and on one occasion as many as 1,400 children were dealt with at one session of 2½ hours by 2 medical officers, 5 nurses and 6 clerks, each playing an essential part to maintain a continuous flow.

Waiting by the public was minimal—on many occasions a child would be in and out of the building in less than one minute from the time of receiving his record card at the entrance to leaving at the exit, in this time having handed the card to another clerk, had the arm, previously uncovered, cleaned with spirit, received the Poliomyelitis injection, replaced his coat and proceeded from the building.

As pressure eased towards the end of the year, the average attendance per session was 400.

The co-operation and interest of the local press in this campaign was a material factor towards success and I take this opportunity to record my gratitude for the help given.

Mental Health

"Beaumont House" was officially opened as the Occupation Centre for the Mentally Handicapped on 13th September by the Member of Parliament for the City, Mr. G. de Freitas.

The erection of this building represents a milestone in the progress of community care of defectives in the City. Legislation under the new Mental Health Bill may give a further impetus to this work.

Co-ordination and understanding between the Health Department and the hospital for mental illness (Bracebridge Heath Mental Hospital) was helped by the appointment of a Psychiatrist from the staff of the hospital to serve on the Local Authority's Mental Health Services Sub-Committee, with a reciprocal arrangement for the Medical Officer of Health to serve on the House Committee of the Bracebridge Heath Mental Hospital.

Infant Welfare Centres

A new clinic, at St. George's Hall, Swallowbeck, was opened in September in rented premises at the south end of the City to serve an area of rapid growth.

Three out of four children under 1 year of age in the City attend the six Infant Welfare Centres which continue to play a part in promoting the health of the infant. Routine medical examination of the toddler is encouraged, and parents are invited by letter to bring their child to a convenient Centre for routine review as the 3rd or 4th birthday approaches.

Care of the Aged

Health Department staff have their own particular role in this field. Close liaison is maintained with the Welfare Department, and the extension of voluntary effort to bring material and spiritual aid to the aged in the City has been encouraging.

There remains, however, a small number of old people usually living alone, eccentric in behaviour, who are out of touch with all agencies including their neighbours. They gradually deteriorate in health and cleanliness until they fall ill and can no longer help themselves.

Some of these aged people refuse to co-operate in any way to promote their own welfare. They remain a problem while well and active, but present an even greater problem when ill-health overtakes them.

Staff Changes

Miss J. E. Green was appointed a Health Visitor/School Nurse in September to fill the vacancy created in the previous year by the appointment of Miss Day as Nursing Superintendent.

Mr. F. O. Bell was appointed as an additional male nurse for the City, making three in all.

Two of the most loyal members of the staff retired after many years' service—Mr. G. H. Blow, the caretaker at the Health Department, and Mr. J. H. Sims, clerk at the Ambulance Station.

Conclusion

This review of the Health Department's activities can only highlight the most pressing problems and detail the work of particular interest. The routine duties undertaken by the several sections continue from year to year in unselfish service to the community.

May I take this opportunity of recording my gratitude to all members of the staff who have helped in the preparation of this report, and to the Health Committee for their continued support and interest in the promotion of all measures likely to improve the health facilities available to the public.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

L. F. McWILLIAMS,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR L. H. PRIESTLEY.

Chairman: COUNCILLOR E. J. RICHARDSON

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR DR. A. H. BRIGGS

Council Members:

Alderman T. F. Taylor	Councillor G. W. Colls
Alderman F. W. G. Todd	Councillor F. R. Eccleshare
Councillor F. T. Allen	Councillor Mrs. G. L. Murfin
Councillor S. A. Campbell	Councillor J. T. Ward

Other Members:

Mr. T. Brown	Mr. J. Maltby
Dr. T. M. O'Brien	Dr. W. S. H. Campbell
Mr. D. A. C. Andrews	Miss M. Witting

Accounts Sub-Committee:

Alderman F. W. G. Todd	Councillor J. T. Ward
Councillor S. A. Campbell	

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee

Chairman: COUNCILLOR E. J. RICHARDSON

Council Members:

Alderman T. F. Taylor	Councillor F. R. Eccleshare
Councillor S. A. Campbell	Councillor Mrs. G. L. Murfin
Councillor G. W. Colls	Councillor J. T. Ward

Other Members:

Mrs. M. Eagle	Mrs. M. H. Plant
Mrs. G. M. Barnett	

Necessitous Cases Sub-Committee:

Chairman: ALDERMAN F. W. G. TODD

Alderman T. F. Taylor	Councillor G. W. Colls
Councillor S. A. Campbell	Councillor Mrs. G. L. Murfin

Prosecutions Sub-Committee:

Chairman: ALDERMAN F. W. G. TODD

Councillor S. A. Campbell	Councillor Mrs. G. L. Murfin
Councillor G. W. Colls	Councillor J. T. Ward

Mental Health Services Sub-Committee:

Chairman: COUNCILLOR E. J. RICHARDSON

Council Members:

Alderman T. F. Taylor	Councillor F. R. Eccleshare
Councillor S. A. Campbell	Councillor Mrs. G. L. Murfin
Councillor G. W. Colls	Councillor J. T. Ward

Other Members:

Mr. T. Smith	Mrs. M. Eagle
Dr. W. S. H. Campbell	

STAFF OF THE CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1958

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. (resigned 31st August, 1958)
Vacancy from 1st September, 1958

School Dental Officers:

MRS. J. LODGE, B.D.S.

M. L. LEHMAN, L.D.S. (Temporary—resigned 30th November, 1958)

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. (resigned 15th November, 1958).

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

J. R. MANNERS, CERT. P.H.I.E.B.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

T. R. H. BELL (commenced 24th November, 1958)

Nursing Superintendent:

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

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

MISS J. E. GREEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V. (CERT.) (commenced 1st September, 1958)

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. A. M. DESFORGES, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS I. P. HOLLINSHEAD, S.C.M.
 MRS. W. M. LATHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. R. M. SHIELDS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

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. (resigned 14th February, 1958)
 MISS L. M. DAWSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS J. GRIFFITH, S.R.N.
 MRS. G. HALL, S.R.N. (resigned 4th October, 1958)
 MRS. A. HOWLETT, S.R.N. (Temporary—full-time from 17th March, 1958)
 MRS. I. K. JOYCE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.
 MRS. N. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. F. WALMSLEY, S.R.N. (commenced 24th November, 1958)
 MR. F. O. BELL, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. (commenced 13th January, 1958)
 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	MRS. M. G. HAYNES (resigned 31st October, 1958) MISS J. M. GLASSBROOK (resigned 31st July, 1958) MISS A. M. JOHNSON MISS S. M. NOBLE (commenced 3rd November, 1958) MISS C. JACKSON (commenced 18th August, 1958)

Occupation Centre:

Supervisor	MRS. B. SEARLE, N.A.M.H. (DIPLOMA)
Assistants	MRS. A. TONGE MRS. E. EITE MISS J. A. WOODS MRS. R. B. WARD (Temporary—commenced 13th October, 1958)

Mental Health Workers and Duly Authorised Officers:

A. C. WOOD, D.P.A.
 J. H. PREECE

Ambulance Service:

Ambulance Officer	F. G. LATCHEM
Deputy Ambulance Officer	H. LEEMING
Clerk	J. H. SIMS (retired 8th January, 1958)
	MISS B. M. STEEL (commenced 27th January, 1958)
Night Telephonist	T. B. G. SAVAGE
Drivers: 22; Attendants: 2 (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, 10; Part-time, 63

Pests Officer:

C. HOLDERNESS

Rodent Operators:

A. H. WALKER
J. MEADOWS

Dental Attendants:

MRS. M. SOUTHERN
MRS. M. MILLIGAN

Lay Administrative Assistant:

J. C. MARTIN

Clerks:

A. C. TAYLOR
R. W. HILL
N. F. MCLEOD
E. G. MASKELL
MISS M. A. BOYNTON
MISS S. M. JOHNSON
MISS E. KETTLEBORO
MRS. J. M. DESFORGES
MRS. E. THORNTON
MISS D. C. MAPLESTON
MISS I. M. COOK
MISS V. SMITH (commenced 6th October, 1958)

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of City in acres	..	..	..	..	..	6,128
Number of dwelling houses, 1st April, 1958	..	..	..	..	..	23,290
Rateable Value, 31st March, 1958	..	..	..	..	..	£808,485
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	£3,310

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Population (mid-year estimates)	70,730	70,640	70,500	71,750	72,220
Live Births	1,105	1,039	1,113	1,136	1,230
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.62	14.71	15.79	15.83	17.03
Still-Births	39	24	32	31	21
Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still-births	34.09	22.57	27.95	26.56	16.79
Total Live and Still Births	1,144	1,063	1,145	1,167	1,251
Infant Deaths	21	32	27	26	38
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	19.00	30.80	24.26	22.88	30.90
ditto Legitimate	19.10	32.09	22.86	23.43	27.78
ditto Illegitimate	17.24	13.70	47.62	14.50	76.92
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	14.48	21.17	17.07	17.61	22.76
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	5.2	7.0	5.7	6.1	6.3
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	—	1	1	—	1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still-births	—	0.94	0.87	—	0.80
Net Deaths	857	849	848	865	921
Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.27	11.18	11.91	11.81	12.24
Tuberculosis Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Population	0.31	0.17	0.11	0.15	0.07
Cancer Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Population	2.23	2.27	2.14	1.88	2.01

COMPARISON OF CERTAIN VITAL STATISTICS WITH RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

	<i>Lincoln</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Live Birth Rate	17.03	16.4
Still Birth Rate	16.79	21.6
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.80	0.43
Infant Mortality Rate	30.90	22.5
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	22.76	16.2
Death Rate	12.24	11.7
Tuberculosis Mortality Rate	0.07	0.10
Cancer Mortality Rate	2.01	2.1

Area Comparability Factors: Births 1.00, Deaths 0.96

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	
St. Giles' Methodist Church Hall, Addison Drive	Thursdays	
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.
St. George's Hall, Swallowbeck ..	Tuesdays	2-4 p.m.
(commenced 23rd September, 1958)		

Ante-Natal Clinic

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

Light Clinic

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

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.	1958	1957
Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended during the year	2,689	2,450
Number of children attending for the first time during the year, and who were under 1 year of age at first attendance	985	876
Total number of attendances during the year:		
(a) Under 1 year	10,641	9,920
(b) Between 1 and 5 years	4,390	3,888

Ante-Natal Clinic

Total number of women who attended during the year	463	344
Number of women who attended for the first time	443	319
Total number of attendances	631	505
In addition, 2 women attended as post-natal cases		

Light Clinic

Total number of cases treated during the year ..	114	94
Number of cases treated for the first time during the year	107	81
Total number of attendances	1494	1011

The majority of cases treated at this clinic during the year were school children.

Supply of Welfare Foods

Welfare Foods are available to those entitled to this benefit at the main distribution point at the Newland Infant Welfare Centre during office hours and at all outlying clinics when the weekly session is being held.

There has been a reduction in the demand for National Dried Milk with an increase in sales of the proprietary brands during the year.

Fewer expectant mothers claimed their entitlement to Vitamin tablets, Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil and the restriction of the Cod Liver Oil to children under 2 years has accentuated the falling demand for this free issue.

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 four groups, viz. (1) 0 to 1 year, (2) 1 to 2 years, (3) 2 to 3 years and (4) 3 to 5 years.

The numbers in attendance in each group over the year was subject to variation. There was, however, an increasing demand for admission. In the previous year the average number on the register was 40 but this year the numbers fluctuated between 50 and 60 with average daily attendances up to 52 during June.

Charges for children are assessed on a scale which makes allowances in keeping with National Assistance Scales when computing payment—review took place in January resulting in a rise of 6d per day in the Day Nursery fee.

Children attending the Nursery came mainly from homes where financial hardship required the mother to augment her husband's income. Children whose mothers were unmarried, or who had separated from their husbands, received priority for admission, being accepted from any age up to 5 years while those from normal homes were not admitted before their first birthday.

No structural alterations occurred during the year. A Prestcold refrigerator was installed in the kitchen and proved most useful in planning variety of meals.

Epidemic disease was fortunately of little consequence—some 14 cases of Chickenpox occurred in April while Measles became prevalent in December.

The usual efforts of the staff to raise funds for the Christmas Party were organised successfully.

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

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
42.0	44.6	46.1	43.4	37.3	52.0	46.0	39.2	42.2	47.7	43.3	37.4

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 Premature Infant Unit, St. George's Hospital for babies requiring institutional care. All discharges are notified so that early visits can be paid by Health Visitors.

The number of premature infants notified was as follows:—

	1958	1957
Born at home	32	24
Born in hospital or Nursing Home	66	51
	—	—
	98	75
	—	—

Care of Illegitimate Children.

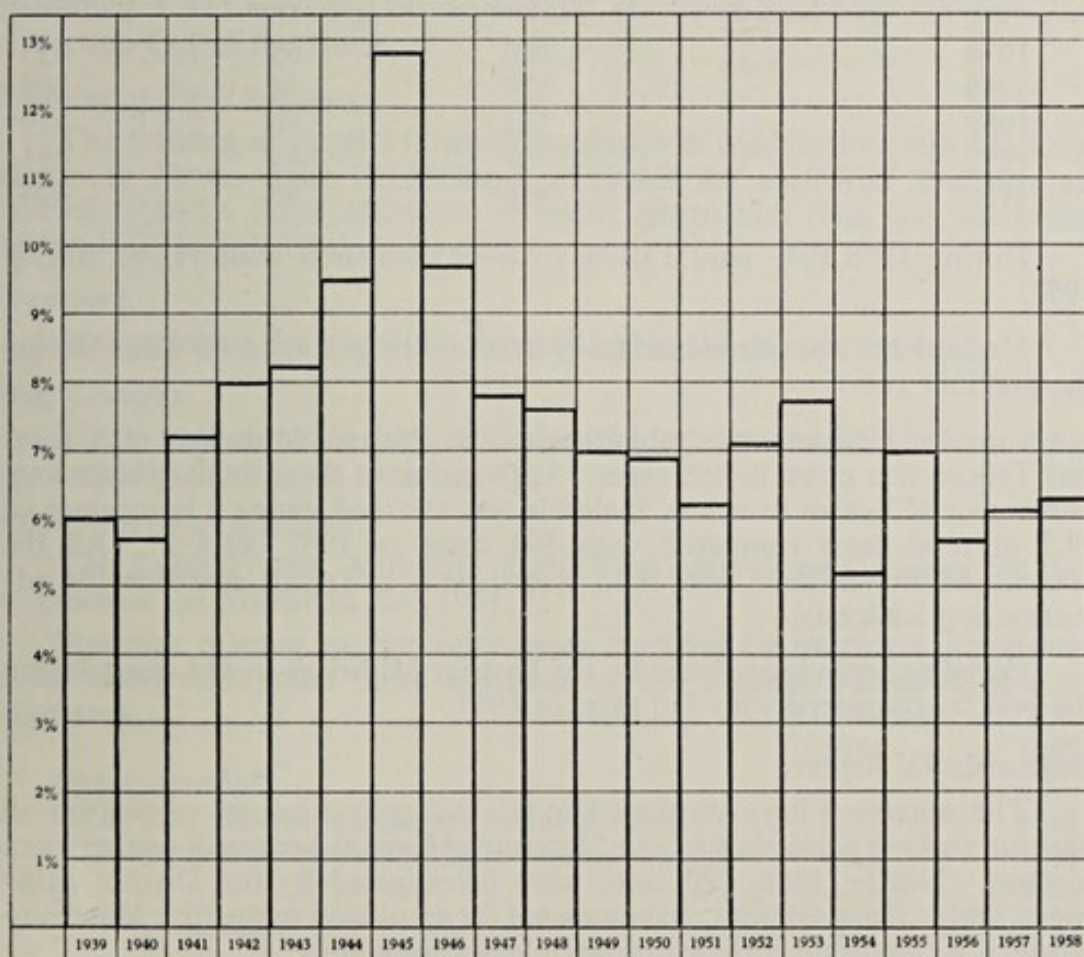
This presents no special problem. Residential care is arranged by the Lincoln Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare, who represent the case for financial aid as required.

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 78, which was 6.3% of total live births registered (1230).

The diagram below shows the fluctuating percentage of illegitimate births in the City over the past 20 years.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS FOR THE PAST 20 YEARS



MIDWIFERY

Nursing Superintendent: MISS E. M. DAY

Notifications of Intention to Practise.

(a) *Midwifery.*

42 midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery within the area of the Local Health Authority during the year 1958.

9 practised in the domiciliary field, one of whom works in a private capacity but is frequently employed by the Local Health Authority 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.

3 practised from a private Nursing Home.

(b) *Maternity Nursing.*

There were no notifications to practise in this capacity during 1958.

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>
1954	.....	360	....	65	....	425
1955	.....	335	....	34	....	369
1956	.....	383	....	36	....	419
1957	.....	387	....	44	....	431
1958	.....	456	....	38	....	494

During 1958 they paid 13,424 visits as compared with 11,762 during 1957.

Medical aid was summoned in 75 cases in 1958 and in 65 cases during the previous year.

Gas/Air Analgesia was administered by District Midwives in 5 cases and Trilene was given in 458 cases. Aggregation of these totals gives a total number of 463 cases to whom analgesia was afforded giving a percentage of 93.7 of total cases compared with 394 cases in 1957 (91.4%). All the District Midwives have now been issued with a Trilene machine for administering analgesia.

Pethidine was administered by the District Midwives in 414 cases during the year, as compared with 310 cases in 1957.

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. During 1958, 220 cases were investigated by the District Midwives, and of these, 80 were recommended for admission to the City Maternity Hospital on environmental and/or sociological grounds.

Early Hospital Discharges.

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

Chest X-ray of Expectant Mothers

The scheme put into operation in June, 1954, under which General Practitioners could arrange through the Health Department for expectant mothers to have a chest X-ray at the Lincoln Chest Clinic, was continued. Expectant mothers attending the Local Health Authority's Ante-Natal Clinic and the Ante-Natal Clinic conducted by the City Maternity Home are also referred.

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

Referred by General Practitioners	..	..	..	310
Referred from Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinic	..			144
Referred from Maternity Home Ante-Natal Clinic	..			41
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	495
				<hr/>

Of the 495 expectant mothers X-rayed, 37 resided outside the City.

One case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified as a result of these examinations.

Post-graduate Courses

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

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 6 Pupil Midwives receiving instruction from the Midwives during 1958 completed their training.

Transport.

Arrangements for transport continued as in the previous year.

Staff Changes.

There were no staff changes during the year, the establishment being maintained at 7 with one vacancy.

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:—

	1958	1957
Cases attended:		
(a) By midwives employed in Institutions ..	1051	1142
(b) By domiciliary midwife in private practice ..	26	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	1077	1159
	<hr/>	<hr/>

General Statement

Difficulty in obtaining candidates for domiciliary practice continues. Owing to the distances involved, especially on the outskirts of the City, and the time spent in travelling on a bicycle, it is not always possible for expectant mothers to receive optimum ante-natal care although every effort is made to maintain a high standard.

Owing to the shortage of beds in the City Maternity Home, a certain number of women are delivered at home where social conditions would, in fact, seem to warrant a hospital confinement. This appears to be unavoidable. Close contact and good liaison is maintained with the City Maternity Home.

HEALTH VISITING

At the end of the year there were 9 Health Visitor/School Nurses and 3 full-time School Nurses.

Miss J. E. Green joined the staff on the 1st September filling the vacancy existing since the previous year.

Transport

Ordinary bicycles are provided or the Health Visitor may use her own bicycle and receive an annual allowance.

Post-graduate Courses

Two Health Visitors attended for study during the year as follows:

1. Miss J. Williamson. Nottingham. 31st August—11th September.
2. Miss E. N. Britt. Chichester. 19th August—29th August.

All courses are approved by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education in accordance with the recommendation of the Nurses' Salaries Committee, Nurses S.C. Notes No. 15.

Course of Lectures on Mental Health

Weekly lectures to a total of 10 were attended by the Health Visitors at the Lindsey County Council Offices. The course was organised by the County Medical Officer.

Training of Student Nurses—Social Aspects of Disease

Student Nurses from the Lincoln County Hospital spent an occasional day visiting in homes throughout the City with the Health Visitors to observe the work and method of approach to family problems. This is now a routine part of the Nurse's Training Course and in addition, lectures are given by the Medical Officer of Health and the Nursing Superintendent.

Ante-Natal Instruction Classes

Our "Stork Club" maintained its popularity and it was necessary to hold the club on two separate half-days.

Number of expectant mothers on the Register on 1st January, 1958 ..	120
Number of expectant mothers on the Register on 31st December, 1958 ..	150
Average number of attendances per session	31

Expectant mothers prove to be a most receptive audience and regular weekly talks were given on a wide variety of Health Education topics from a programme planned in advance. In addition, the expectant mothers are helped with their layettes, exercises are taught and also the art of relaxation.

Mothers' Club

The members are mainly recruited from "graduates" of the Stork Club and its meetings were well attended. Considerable time was devoted over the year to consideration of the subject of "The Home and its Safety."

Number on the Register on 1st January, 1958	..	..	..	72
Number on the Register on 31st December, 1958	..	..	..	80
Average attendance per meeting during the year	..	..	..	35

Care of the Aged

A number of old people receive regular visits from the Health Visitors, referred from a variety of sources. Progress, however, in this work continues slowly.

Co-operation

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

A Health Visitor attends weekly at the Paediatric Clinic at the Lincoln County Hospital.

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 1957 and 1956.

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
1958	3622	327	446	1217	5700
1957	4067	371	520	1150	5851
1956	3782	336	525	1102	5458

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
1958	2428	5340	1217	3092
1957	2813	5883	1571	3478
1956	3096	5593	1000	3497

Attendance at Poliomyelitis Vaccination sessions occupied an increasing amount of time. Nevertheless, the essential role of the Health Visitor—Home Visiting—was maintained.

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.

The time spent by Health Visitors on work with problem families on their districts became more purposeful by meetings at regular intervals with the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector and Child Care Officers. In addition, at "officer level," a "Co-ordinating Committee" was established. Although not receiving official recognition, much useful work resulted from bi-monthly meetings of representatives from all Local Authority Departments, Hospitals, Voluntary Agencies and Government Departments dealing in any way with the social problems of the community.

HOME NURSING

At the end of the year there were 13 Home Nurses of whom 3 are Male Nurses.

Mr. F. O. Bell was appointed as an additional Male Nurse in January making a total of 3 Male Nurses working in the City.

Mrs. J. A. Clarke resigned on 14th February and Mrs. A. Howlett, part-time Nurse was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mrs. G. Hall resigned on 4th October and Mrs. F. Walmsley was appointed in her place commencing on 24th November.

From time to time throughout the year, temporary staff had to be recruited to cover prolonged absence through illness among nursing staff and holiday relief.

Transport

Motorised cycles and ordinary bicycles remained as in previous years.

Post-graduate Courses

Owing to staff changes, sickness etc., it was not possible to send a Nurse to a Post-graduate Course during the year. One nurse, was however, seconded to Nottingham City to undertake a 4 month's Course for the certificate of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. The Nursing Superintendent also attended this Course.

Statistics

Tabulated on the following page is an analysis of the work undertaken by the Home Nurses during the year.

Statistics cannot express the devotion to duty in all weathers or the sympathetic approach to the patients' problems, which are often confided in the daily round of the District Nurse.

The overall picture of District Nursing remains the same. Cases of Cancer in the terminal stages appear to be on the increase, frequently necessitating late evening injections as part of routine treatment.

Nursing of Sick Children

No progress has been made in promoting domiciliary nursing of sick children and the position remains unchanged.

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
1958 No. of cases attended by the Home Nurse	1244	213	1	27	9	—	1494	677	55	361
No. of visits paid by the Home Nurse	35102	3610	17	1291	68	—	40088	23161	453	23875
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

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox

Facilities continued to be available at all Infant Welfare Clinics to carry out vaccination.

Mothers are urged to consider vaccination of their infants from the second month of age at the Local Authority's Clinics so as to permit other protective procedures to commence at the third month.

The numbers accepting vaccination have been maintained. 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	1958 Total	1957 Total
Vaccinations ...	305	15	7	1	328	257
Re-Vaccinations ...	—	4	1	5	10	4
By General Practitioners:—						
Vaccinations ...	242	25	17	49	333	411
Re-Vaccinations ...	—	4	12	111	127	132
Totals ...	547	48	37	166	798	804

(b) Immunisation

Triple Antigen (Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus antigens) remains the most usual vaccine in use at all clinics, but vaccines containing single antigens are also available should their use be specially indicated.

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

Primary Courses Completed

	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	1958 Total	1957 Total
By Local Health Authority's Staff:					
Diphtheria Immunisation only ...	22	16	215	253	179
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis ...	384	26	—	410	303
By General Practitioners:					
Diphtheria Immunisation only ...	16	2	—	18	36
Diphtheria-Pertussis Combined ...	9	6	—	15	99
Diphtheria-Tetanus Combined ...	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis ...	230	60	5	295	237
Totals ...	661	110	220	991	856

Re-inforcing Injections

By Local Health Authority's Staff:					
Diphtheria Immunisation only ...	—	3	376	379	636
By General Practitioners:					
Diphtheria Immunisation only ...	—	2	10	12	25
Diphtheria-Pertussis Combined ...	—	1	2	3	17
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis ...	—	4	14	18	24
Totals ...	—	10	402	412	702

Immunisation against Whooping Cough only

Primary Courses Completed:

By Local Health Authority's Staff	11	6	—	17	48
By General Practitioners ...	1	2	1	4	14
Totals ...	12	8	1	21	62
Re-inforcing Injections:					
By Local Health Authority's Staff	—	1	—	1	2
By General Practitioners ...	—	—	1	1	—
Totals ...	—	1	1	2	2

Immunisation against Tetanus only

Immunisation against Tetanus using the single antigen continued throughout the year as time permitted. Some sessions were held in the schools and a few individuals were protected at the Infant Welfare Clinics.

	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	1958 Total	1957 Total
<i>Primary Courses Completed:</i>					
By Local Health Authority's Staff	—	18	65	83	1509
By General Practitioners ...	1	9	22	32	50
Totals ...	1	27	87	115	1559
<i>Re-inforcing Injections:</i>					
By General Practitioners ...	—	—	3	3	—

Diphtheria Immunisation Index

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:—

Age on 31-12-58: i.e. born in year:	Under 1 1958	1—4 1957-54	5—9 1953-49	10—14 1948-44	Under 15 Total
<i>Last complete course of injections (primary or booster)</i>					
A. 1954-1958 ...	244	2442	3538	1498	7722
B. 1953 or earlier ...	—	—	615	3553	4168
C. Estimated mid-year child population ...	1150	4050	11200		16400
Immunity Index ...	21.2%	60.3%	44.9%		47.1%

(c) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

This vaccination received priority over all other forms of preventive inoculation.

Activity has been sustained throughout the year with a peak effort in May and June when bulk supplies of Salk vaccine were first received. Considerable overtime was worked by the staff, Doctors, Nurses and Clerks, and the many complimentary remarks, both from the public at the time and also by way of personal letter and press comment, testified to the efficient organisation of the sessions.

The percentage protection rate achieved at the close of the year was 88% in the age group up to 15 years, which placed this City at the head of all other County Boroughs in England and Wales in this particular field.

There is no doubt that the epidemic of 1957 had alerted parents' minds to the threat of Poliomyelitis, and this was probably the most important factor in eliciting such a satisfactory response to Poliomyelitis Vaccination locally. However, memory for unpleasant experiences is short-lived, and when in the autumn vaccination was extended to young people born in the years 1933 to 1942, the response fell far short of expectation. Every avenue of approach to this group was probed and much time and energy given to publicising the availability of vaccination to suit the convenience of the recipient. At the end of the year, the percentage of the group protected amounted to approximately 30%.

Expectant mothers accepted vaccination much more readily. This was probably due to the fact that there was an individual approach to each mother attending the Local Authority and Hospital Ante-Natal Clinics. In addition, the advisability of Poliomyelitis Vaccination in pregnancy was stressed at the expectant mothers weekly instruction meetings.

Less than 1% of applicants registering for vaccination expressed a preference for British vaccine, so that the virtual disappearance of British vaccine for most of the year was without effect on the programme.

Apart from sessions at school, nearly all sessions were held in the Occupation Centre at the rear of the City Health Department, which afforded ample space for the rapid through-put of large numbers. Sessions were usually of 2½ to 3 hours duration and numbers attending varying between four and six hundred at a time with one doctor and supporting staff. From time to time, two doctors with 5 nurses and 6 clerks held sessions to meet public demand and a peak figure of 1,400 vaccinations was achieved on one occasion.

Registrations were accepted without regard to boundary demarcation, but record cards on completion were forwarded to the appropriate County Authorities.

Vaccination of Hospital staff and their families was also permitted and vaccine was forwarded to the Hospitals or their staff attended one of the Clinic sessions, as convenient.

Details of the work done in this field is appended and shows the position from the start of the campaign 2 years ago.

		<i>Children up to 15 years</i>	<i>Young Persons 16—25 years</i>	<i>Expectant Mothers etc.</i>
1956	...	269	—	—
1957	...	2347	—	—
1958	...	11135	3311	707
Total Vaccinations	...	...	...	...
Number of uncompleted vaccinations (one injection only on 31-12-58)	...	...	...	...
Number of third injections given up to 31-12-58	...	...	...	...
				17769
				906
				1212

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer: MR. F. G. LATCHER

Introduction

The City Ambulance Service during 1958 covered the City of Lincoln and was available to the Lindsey and Kesteven County Councils for the conveyance of patients residing within a radius of 12 miles from the City Centre. Discussions took place during the year between the Lincoln City Authority and the Lindsey County Council, who desire to take over the area in Lindsey to the north, north-east and north-west of the Lincoln City boundary, which is now being operated by the City Ambulance Service. Details were not finalised at the end of the year.

Alterations to the main garage have been carried out during the year 1958. The whole floor has been concreted and a pit sunk to enable the staff to do the under-carriage greasing, cleaning and checking.

Staff

One driver/attendant resigned on the 18th October and another resigned on the 6th December, both men being attracted to more lucrative employment. These two vacancies have now been filled.

One man retired on 4th January, 1958, and another retired on 15th November, both having reached the age of 65 years. Only one of the latter positions have been filled so that the operating staff is now one below strength, 24 instead of 25.

The administrative staff consists of the Ambulance Officer, Deputy Ambulance Officer, a Clerk/Telephonist and a Night Telephonist. The total number of staff is now reduced to 28 members.

Training

The employees still pass a First Aid examination through one of the recognised bodies, and refresher courses are held as and when required in order to bring them up to date with new procedures.

Safe Driving Awards

All eligible employees were entered for the National Safe Driving Competition and the distribution of awards took place in the Civil Defence Headquarters in November.

Availability of Operational Staff

The following table shows the availability of employees during a normal working day at the end of 1958:—

Period of Day	11 p.m. to 7 a.m.	7 a.m. to 9 a.m.	9 a.m. to 3 p.m.	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	5 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Number of employees on duty	3 and 1 telephonist	6	7	8	5

Owing to annual leave, sickness and accidents, the total man power available during any 24 hours was reduced from 25 to just over 22 and over-time has been inevitable.

Vehicles

At the end of the year the permanent fleet consisted of 5 ambulances, 2 sitting-case cars, 1 convertible seating eight to ten people and 2 convertibles for seating twelve people.

At 31st December, 1958, the ages of the vehicles were as follows:—

	Age in Years								
	Under one Year	One to Two	Two to Three	Three to Four	Four to Five	Five to Six	Six to Seven	Seven to Eight	Eight to Nine
Ambulances	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Sitting Cars	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convertibles	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

The five ambulances are equipped with Novox Resuscitation Apparatus and are also fitted with an adaptor to permit the portable incubator for premature babies to be operated in the ambulance during transport of the infant to hospital.

Co-operation with Other Services

The Service has endeavoured to maintain a maximum efficiency by co-operation with the City Police and the City Fire Brigade, and co-ordination is maintained with other Authorities so that economy in the use of ambulances can be planned and mutual assistance available in any major accident.

Statistics.

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

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
No. of patients carried	30,337	32,631	33,952	35,030	38,210
No. of journeys undertaken	9,455	9,310	8,636	8,383	8,490
No. of miles covered	234,148	234,610	235,976	218,527	232,208

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

Transport of analgesia apparatus	..	..	36
Abortive journeys	..	..	85
Service journeys	..	..	221

The following classification of the patients carried during 1958 gives some indication of the type of calls dealt with:—

Street Accidents	..	..	..	..	699
Home Accidents	..	..	..	..	158
Street Illness	..	..	..	..	180
Home Illness	..	..	..	..	2,479
Mental Illness	..	..	..	..	121
Out-patient Attendances	..	..	..	..	30,738
Inter-hospital Transfers	..	..	..	..	1,320
Hospital Discharges	..	..	..	..	1,619
Infectious Disease Cases	..	..	..	..	59
Maternity cases	..	..	..	..	837
Total	..	..	..	..	38,210

The number of cases sent by rail during the year was 108.

Petrol consumption for the year was 16,205 gallons and oil consumption was 175 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 1,615 domiciliary visits and attended 48 clinic sessions during 1958, as compared with 1,110 visits and 50 sessions in 1957.

227 Lincoln persons were examined at the Central Lincolnshire Chest Clinic during 1958 on account of their having been in contact with tuberculous patients. The comparable figure for 1957 was 352.

Contacts of cases coming to the notice of the Health Department of persons dying from tuberculosis whose disease was not notified during life, are followed up by the Department. Visits are paid by the Tuberculosis Visitors and arrangements made for members of the family to attend for examination at the Chest Clinic. There was 1 case in this category during 1958.

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, 1958	..	..	..	5
Recommended for re-housing during the year	..	..	..	4
Re-housed during the year	..	..	..	6
Cases removed from Priority List	..	..	..	2
Awaiting re-housing on 31st December, 1958	..	..	..	1

At the end of the year, one open-air shelter was out on loan to a patient for use as sleeping accommodation.

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 1958 was 98 as compared with 65 during 1957.

School Children Scheme.

Vaccination of school children in the 13-14 years age group was continued in 1958 under the approved scheme.

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 1958 compared with the previous year are as follows:

	1958	1957
Number skin tested	.. .. 762	800
Number found negative	.. .. 637	652
Number vaccinated	.. .. 636	652

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.

Mass Radiography

The Lincolnshire Mass Radiography Unit paid a brief visit to the City in February and on this occasion examinations were limited to special groups, including school leavers, teachers, staffs of the Health Department, Children's Department, etc. There were no sessions for the public.

The following report received from Dr. J. Bauer, Medical Director of the Unit, gives details of the work undertaken during this brief visit:—

	<i>School Leavers</i>			<i>Other Special Groups, Staff, etc.</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
X-rayed on miniature film ...	536	525	1061	68	108	176
Recalled for large film ...	10	5	15	1	4	5
Cases diagnosed:						
Bronchiectasis ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumoconiosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neoplasm ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardiac abnormality ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis active ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, post-primary inactive ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Unit visited the City again towards the end of the year to make preparations for a full-scale survey. At the close of the year the survey had only just begun and a full report will be included in the 1959 report.

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 1958 and the steps taken with regard to treatment. Table "B" shows that there was 1 notification of ophthalmia neonatorum during the year.

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

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D. 8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment	5	1	—	6
(b) Treatment (Medical, surgical or optical) ...	1	1	—	2
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	1	1	—	1

B. OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	...	...	...	...	1
(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 417 patients were assisted and 779 articles of equipment were issued. The comparable figures for 1957 were 411 patients assisted and 721 articles issued.

Particulars of the equipment issued are as follows:—

Air beds	..	..	..	..	1
Air Rings	..	..	..	..	79
Bed Pans	..	..	..	..	160
Bed Cages	..	..	..	..	18
Bed Rests	..	..	..	..	103
Bed Tables	..	..	..	..	8
Bedsteads	..	..	..	..	8
Breast Pumps	..	..	..	..	—
Blankets	..	..	..	..	4
Bowls	..	..	..	..	—
Bottles, Hot Water	..	..	..	..	—
Commodes	..	..	..	..	16
Cushions, Dunlopillo	..	..	..	..	11

Cups, Feeding	..	..	..	..	20
Crutches	..	..	..	..	5
Fracture Boards (sets)	..	..	..	..	-
Mattresses	..	..	..	..	8
Mattresses, Dunlopillo	..	..	..	..	8
Mugs	..	..	..	..	-
Mugs, Sputum	..	..	..	..	3
Pillows	..	..	..	..	1
Pillowcases	..	..	..	..	-
Rings, Dunlopillo	..	..	..	..	-
Sheets	..	..	..	..	8
Sheets, Draw	..	..	..	..	21
Sheets, Mackintosh	..	..	..	..	196
Shelters, Open-air	..	..	..	..	-
Towels	..	..	..	..	-
Urinals	..	..	..	..	63
Walking Sticks	..	..	..	..	8
Wheel Chairs	..	..	..	..	30
Total	..	..	..	..	779

HEALTH EDUCATION

The demand for Health Education continued to grow in impetus throughout the year and several requests were accepted for Medical Officers, Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors to address interested organisations. In addition, occasional group talks were given at Infant Welfare Clinics.

Visual aids now play an important part in any instruction session, and film strips and flannelgraphs were added to the Health Department's resources. On occasions, films were shown through the co-operation of the Education Department who loaned a projector and projectionist.

The press added very materially in obtaining wide-spread coverage to spreading knowledge of the protective value of Poliomyelitis vaccine by publishing articles on the subject submitted to the Editor by the Medical Officer of Health.

During November and December considerable effort was expended in promoting the "Guard that Fire" Campaign and much helpful co-operation was obtained from shop-keepers in the display of posters, and the press also aided with a leading article. At all Infant Welfare Clinics, and particularly at the Newland Centre, striking displays were arranged in an endeavour to bring home to mothers the dangers of unguarded fires and the terrible disfiguring and crippling results of momentary carelessness.

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.

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

HOME HELP SERVICE

Organiser: MISS H. BALDWIN

Activity in this Section followed the pattern of previous years.

Demand for the services of a home help were maximum during the period January to March, coinciding with the period of highest incidence of illness in the aged.

Over the year, 438 applications for help were received but 127 after investigation were not considered sufficiently urgent to merit aid or were given other advice to meet their need. Many of the applications came from elderly persons already receiving assistance but who were now acutely ill.

During the year help was given to 267 new cases, including 52 Maternity cases.

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

Cases attended:	1956	1957	1958
Maternity	43	43	52
General Sickness	77	83	75
Tuberculous	10	4	5
Aged and Infirm	343	350	364
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	473	480	496
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Number of Home Helps at end of year:

Whole time	5	8	10
Part time	44	50	63
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	49	58	73
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The numbers of Night Attendants employed, included above under part-time staff, were 2 in 1956, 4 in 1957, and 7 in 1958.

Hours worked	53,558	60,458	69,521
----------------------	--------	--------	--------

Administration

More time had to be given by the Organiser to routine office work to the detriment of her real task of supervision of the home help on the job.

Over the year the Organiser conducted 469 interviews in the homes of applicants for the services of a home help.

Routine follow-up of case and re-assessment of need was infrequent, often being left to the discretion of the individual home help to report.

Night Attendant Service

Night Attendants were on duty during 47 weeks of the year.

The Service was supplied in the majority of cases as a relief service for relatives and friends of the sick person, or nightly help to persons without relatives awaiting early admission to hospital.

Thirty-three cases were assisted during the year.

Other Activities

Regular evening meetings at monthly intervals were held for home helps. Film shows and talks were given on suitable topics.

Future Development of the Service

Demand continues to outstrip supply. The development of a more comprehensive Service must await the appointment of adequate clerical staff and an additional field worker to aid the Organiser in the essential routine visiting of the home of those using the Service.

HEALTH CENTRES

There were no special developments regarding the provision of Health Centres during the year. As a long term policy the Council have provisionally reserved two sites in connection with their new housing estates. As a result, all the Infant Welfare Clinics except the central one are conducted in rented halls.

MENTAL HEALTH

Administration

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

The Department is under the direct supervision of the Medical Officer of Health and all the Staff Medical Officers are authorised to issue certificates under the various enactments.

Two male Mental Welfare Officers, who are also designated "Duly Authorised Officers," carry out all the day-to-day duties under the Lunacy, Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency Acts, maintaining a continuous 24-hour service. To cover emergencies arising when both Mental Welfare Officers are engaged, the Lay Administrative Assistant is also designated "Duly Authorised Officer" to enable him to act at such times.

Admissions to Mental Hospitals pursuant to the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts

The following tables and graphs show that further progress has been made in arranging for periods of in-patient observation as opposed to certification at home prior to admission.

The number of patients certified at home was reduced from 45 in 1957 to 28 in 1958, and the admissions for observation increased from 45 to 63 respectively.

Of the 63 patients admitted for observation, 8 were treated and discharged before the end of the statutory period, 45 remained in hospital on a voluntary basis, 8 were certified and detained for further treatment and 2 died before any further action was necessary.

Only 12 patients over the age of 70 were admitted to Mental Hospitals during the year as opposed to 13 in 1957 and 23 in 1956.

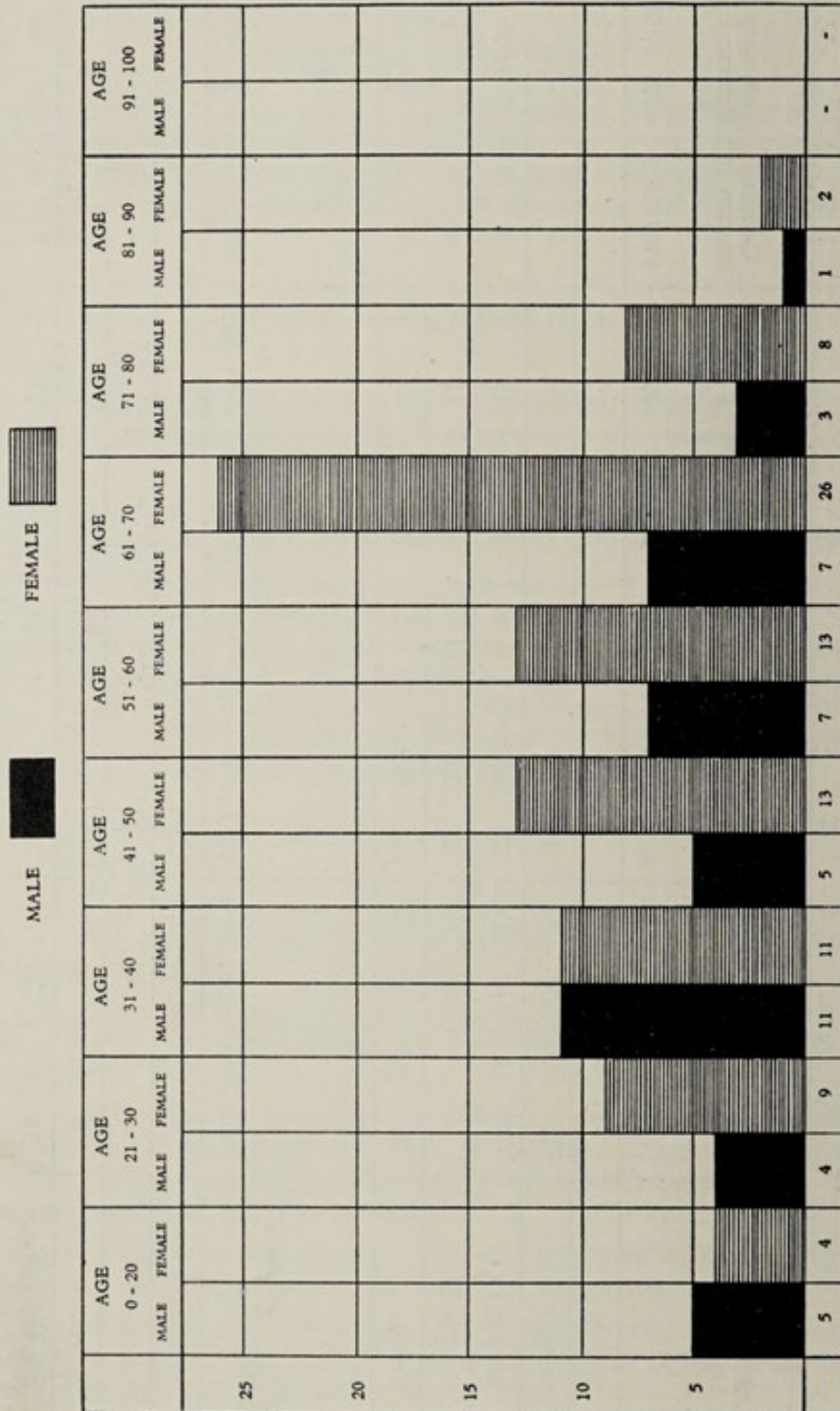
The increase by 27 of the number of patients who volunteered to go into hospital indicates the growing appreciation by the public of the benefits of early diagnosis and treatment of mental illness.

	1958	1957
Cases investigated but admission to hospital not required	91	93
Total visits made by Mental Welfare Officers	1681	1041

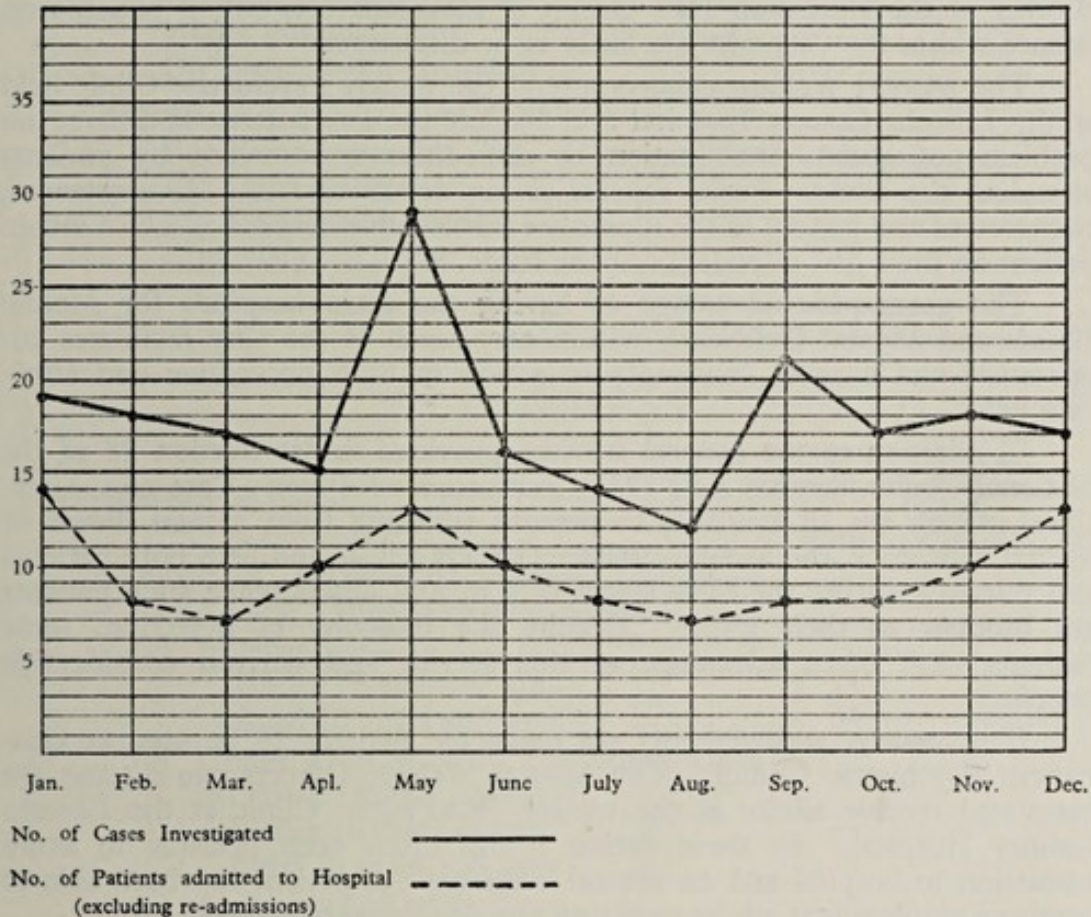
1958

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.
	1957 1958	1957 1958	1957 1958	1957 1958	1957 1958	1957 1958	1957 1958	1957 1958	1957 1958
Section 11	- -	1 1	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -
Section 16	15 5	30 23	45 28	11 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Section 20	7 16	16 22	23 38	1 5	1 1	15 8	4 4	3 25	- -
Section 21	7 9	15 16	22 25	1 4	- 1	12 -	3 4	7 20	- -
TOTALS	29 30	62 62	91 92	13 12	1 2	27 8	7 8	10 46	- -
MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1930	1957 1958	1957 1958	1957 1958	1957 1958	1957 1958	1957 1958	1957 1958	1957 1958	1957 1958
Section 1	6 11	4 26	10 37	1 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Section 5	- -	4 -	4 -	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TOTAL	6 11	8 26	14 37	4 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
GRAND TOTAL	35 41	70 88	105 129	17 15	1 2	27 8	7 8	10 46	- -

Graph indicating the sexes, in age groups, of the 129 patients admitted to Mental Hospitals during the year 1958



LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS
CASES INVESTIGATED AND ADMISSIONS PER MONTH



Mental Health After-Care (Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946)

This service has been extended considerably during the year under review and 478 visits to 65 patients have been made by the Mental Welfare Officers in 1958, as compared with 161 visits to 29 patients in 1957.

As this service is expanding, the need for a female Mental Welfare Officer has become more urgent so that the Department can cope with this service as well as the day-to-day emergencies which arise in connection with hospital admissions. The appointment was authorised in 1958 but the appointee was not in office at the end of the year.

Patients recommended for After-Care are referred on discharge by the Medical Superintendents of Mental Hospitals, who furnish a copy of their report to the patient's General Practitioner giving details of treatment, prognosis and the Psychiatrist's recommendation for future care. This is extremely useful and ensures unanimity in the approach to the handling of the patient by Mental Hospital, General Practitioner and the Mental Welfare Officers.

Seventeen patients who had been discharged from Mental Deficiency Hospitals were also visited by the Mental Welfare Officers on 174 occasions during 1958 as compared with 34 visits to 20 patients in 1957.

Regular supervisory visits are paid to cases of Mental Deficiency in the community, 417 visits being paid to 160 defectives in 1958 compared with 620 visits to 131 defectives in 1957. Liaison is maintained with the Social Worker at the Harmston Hall Group of Hospitals 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 or difficulties encountered by patients attending 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.

In addition to the general services provided under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 (Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care), which are all available to persons suffering from mental illness or mental deficiency, 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. Despite the difficulty of detection, some patients have taken advantage of this service and derived considerable benefit.

If necessary, arrangements are made for patients to be seen at Out-Patient Psychiatric Clinics. The Mental Welfare Officers can discuss the cases and receive advice at the weekly Out-Patient Clinic at the Lincoln County Hospital. By these means it has often been possible to avoid admission to hospital and on several occasions the patient has been able to continue employment whilst receiving Out-Patient treatment.

Short-term Care (Circular 5/52)

No patients were admitted to Mental Deficiency Hospitals for short-term care during the year but one adult male was admitted to residential care temporarily due to the illness of the parent who looked after him.

Work done by Mental Welfare Officers

Care and After-Care

Visits in connection with patients attending Psychiatric Clinics	77
Visits to ex-patients of Mental Hospitals including Service Hospitals	478
Visits to ex-patients of Mental Deficiency Hospitals	172
Total	727

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930

Investigations	695
Advice and assistance	102
Miscellaneous	329
Total	1126

Number of patients admitted to Mental Hospitals ..	129
Number of patients investigated who did not require admission	91

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938

Visits to patients:

Under home supervision	356
Under guardianship	15
On licence from Hospitals	46

Reports on home circumstances:

For Visiting Justices	5
For Committees	32
For Hospitals <i>re</i> licence	16
Miscellaneous visits	109

Total 579

Grand Total of Visits 2432

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on 31st December, 1958

	<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	14	2	16
Aged 16 years and over	34	37	71
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)—			
Under 16 years of age	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over	1	—	1
(c) In "places of safety"	—	—	—
(d) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)—			
Under 16 years of age	18	11	29
Aged 16 years and over	46	31	77
(e) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings	—	—	—
TOTAL ascertained cases found to be "subject to be dealt with"	113	81	194
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 (3), Female (1), Total (4).			
2. Number of Mental Defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with," but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained:—			
Under 16 years of age	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over	24	19	43
TOTAL number of mental defectives 1 plus 2	137	100	237

Particulars of cases reported during the year 1958.

1. ASCERTAINMENT:	Male	Female	Total
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944):—			
(i) Under Section 57 (3)	4	1	5
(ii) Under Section 57 (5):			
On leaving special schools ..	1	4	5
On leaving ordinary schools ..	—	—	—
(b) Other ascertained defectives reported during the year, and found to be "subject to be dealt with" ..	11	2	13
TOTAL ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year	16	7	23
(c) Other reported cases ascertained during the year who are not at present "subject to be dealt with" ..	1	16	17
TOTAL number of cases reported during the year.. .. .	17	23	40

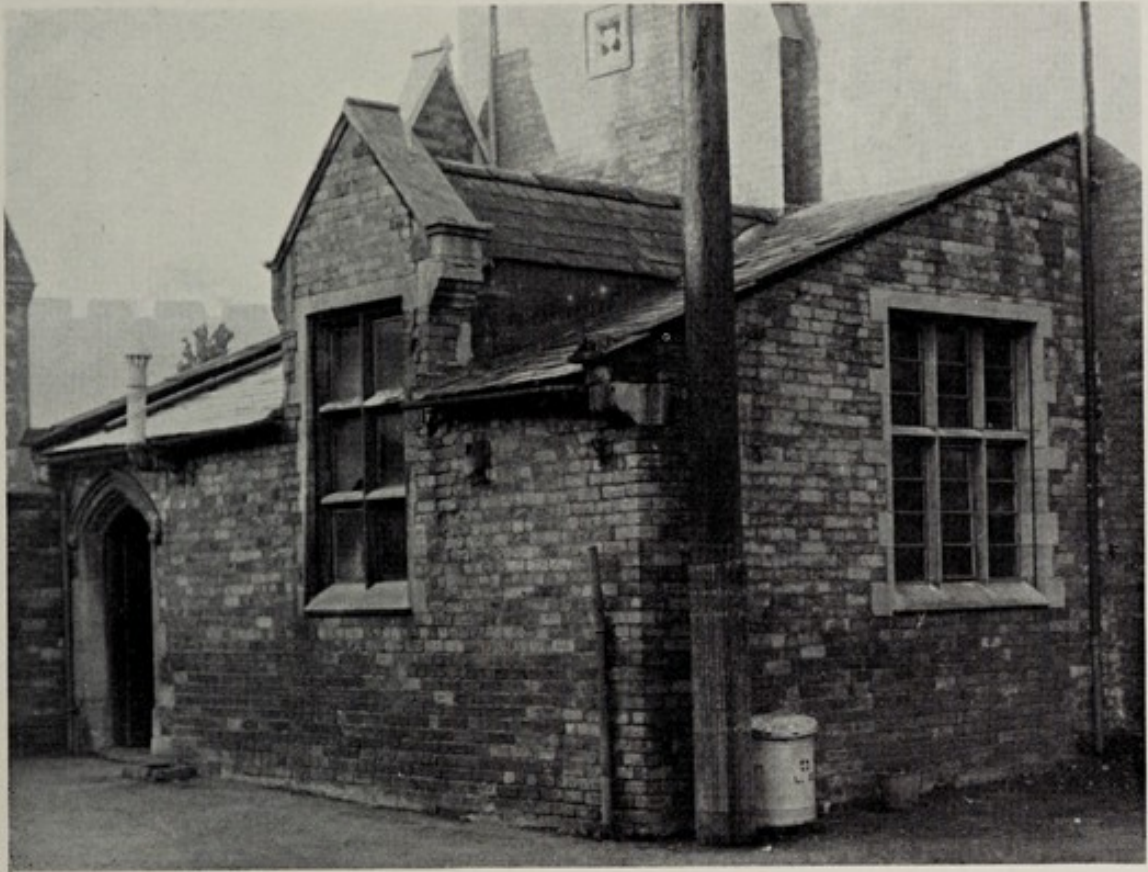
2. DISPOSAL OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR:

	Male	Female	Total
(a) Ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with":—			
(i) Admitted to Hospitals	4	—	4
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ..	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "places of safety"	—	—	—
(iv) Placed under Statutory Supervision	12	7	19
(v) Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—
(vi) Action not yet taken	—	—	—
TOTAL ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with"	16	7	23

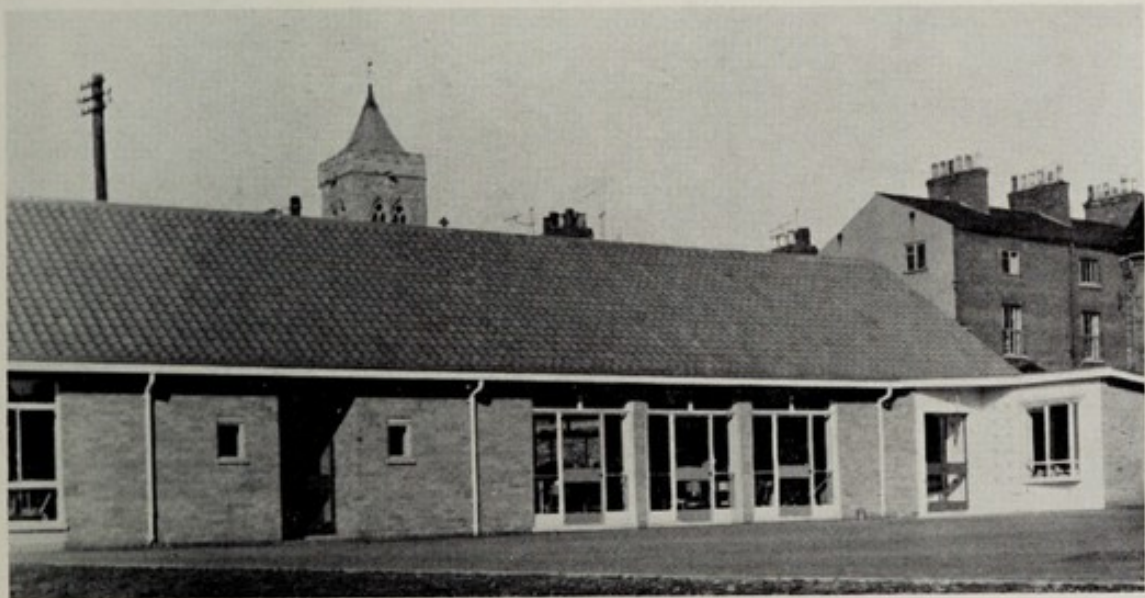
	Male	Female	Total
(b) Cases not at present "subject to be dealt with":—			
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	1	7	8
(ii) Later found not to be defective ..	—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area ..	—	1	1
(iv) Action unnecessary	—	8	8
(v) Action not yet taken	—	—	—
TOTAL cases not at present "subject to be dealt with"	1	16	17

THE PORTAL OF ENTRY

“THE OLD AND



THE NEW”



INFANTS' ACCOMMODATION AT THE OCCUPATION CENTRE
"THE OLD AND



THE NEW "

Wash hand basins in classroom so that toilet will always be under supervision



Number of cases examined by Public Health Medical Staff:

(a) For certification	1
(b) For re-examination or special report	—
(c) For ascertainment	40

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	16	9	25
Aged 16 years and over	18	12	30
(b) At home	1	2	3
TOTAL	35	23	58

Occupation Centre

The Occupation Centre at Westgate was closed in February, 1958, and the staff and patients moved into the new premises at Beaumont House.

New Occupation Centre

This Centre comprises a newly built wing containing an assembly hall, kitchen and infant classroom together with an old building which has been adapted to provide toilet and cloakroom facilities on the ground floor and classroom accommodation for 2 groups on the first floor.

The total cost of the project was £14,405 17s. 2d. and there is accommodation for 70, divided up into an Infant Section, Junior Section, and an Adult Section, Male and Female. About half those attending the Centre are over 16 years of age.

The staff consists of a Supervisor, 4 Assistants and a Cook.

History of the Occupation Centre in Lincoln

Prior to 1935 the Occupation Centre was situated in one room at the back of the Silver Street Mission and was run by a Voluntary Committee.

In October, 1935, the City Council assumed responsibility for the Service and continued to use the original premises until January, 1937. At this date the Centre was moved to the ground floor of the Old North District School, Westgate, which was equipped and opened for defective children. It was now possible to use the rooms available for segregation into groups to permit instruction. Here the Centre functioned for the next 21 years.

From the beginning, the City Council arranged for the children to be conveyed to and from the Centre, the first conveyance being by taxi, later on ambulances were used while of recent years, owing to the steady growth in numbers attending, a Corporation 'bus became necessary.

It had been recognised by the Health Committee that a new Occupation Centre must be a prior aim just as soon as post-war restrictions permitted and this new Centre, opened officially by Mr. G. de Freitas, M.P. for Lincoln on 13th September, 1958, is the culmination of many years of hope and effort.

Prior to moving from the old Centre to the new building, there had been an average of about 40 on the register of recent years, but now many parents, especially of younger children, who would not agree to their attendance at the old Centre, came forward requesting admission of their child.

As the Lindsey County Council arranged initially to send 8 cases daily, the attendance figures rose rapidly to 64. Seventy had been the number foreseen in the planning as the eventual maximum for the new premises, but it now appears obvious that further extensions to the present structure may be required in the near future, as, unlike school children, few of those attending leave on attaining the age of 16 years, and few of the adults ever manage to graduate to a routine job in industry.

Aim of Occupation Centre Instruction

An Occupation Centre is a place where mentally handicapped children and adults can be usefully occupied and trained. It affords care and interest for them during the normal school hours and protects the individual, making him less of a burden on the community.

An effort is made to develop all latent faculties to the fullest extent and provide the individual with companionship at his or her own level. Attention is paid to both mind and body and the individual needs of each child are assessed and progress recorded. In the end the aim is to produce a more self-reliant person able to occupy and amuse him or herself with a minimum of supervision, with the hope that in adult years society may accept the product as an independent individual.

The best results can only be obtained if parents can be influenced to send their mentally handicapped children for training in their young formative years.

Staff

One of the Mental Welfare Officers attended the refresher course for Mental Health Workers at Leeds which was organised by the National Association for Mental Health and the Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies, Leeds University. The other Mental Welfare Officer had attended a similar course in 1956/7 prior to his coming to Lincoln.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table of notifications during the last five years :—

<i>Disease</i>	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	40	59	78	48	29
Erysipelas	6	10	5	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	11	4	3	1	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	1
Chickenpox	732	641	551	78	1138
Measles	19	1211	36	1846	377
Whooping Cough ..	24	205	140	111	47
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever ..	1	—	1	2	—
Dysentery	97	32	40	21	10
Food Poisoning	4	6	26	33	2
Pneumonia	16	26	28	32	33
Meningococcal Infection ..	2	—	1	3	2

<i>Disease</i>	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Acute Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic	—	5	1	48	—
Non-Paralytic ..	1	3	2	53	3
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria

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

Whooping Cough

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

Puerperal Pyrexia

One of the cases notified was in a woman whose home is outside the City.

Poliomyelitis

Three cases of Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis were notified. Two of the cases were in persons who normally reside outside the City. The one City case was in a boy of 11 years.

Meningococcal Infection

Both cases notified were in children who normally reside outside the City.

Chickenpox

1,138 cases were notified during the year and this is the highest annual figure since Chickenpox became notifiable in the City. Though the disease was wide-spread, it was uniformly mild in character. Some cases of Herpes Zoster in older people who were family contacts were known to be particularly painful and debilitating.

Measles

This disease broke out in epidemic form in November. Some cases admitted to hospital showed lung and middle-ear complications.

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

<i>Disease</i>	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	18	16	30	47	62
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	2	—
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—

ACUTE RHEUMATISM REGULATIONS, 1953 to 1958

The Acute Rheumatism Regulations, 1953, provided for the notification of acute rheumatism in persons under the age of 16 years residing in specified parts of England including the County Borough of Lincoln.

The Acute Rheumatism (Amendment) Regulations, 1958, extend the operation of the 1953 Regulations for an indefinite period.

2 cases were notified in Lincoln during 1958.

The clinical classification is as follows :—

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

1951	..	..	1
1952	..	..	1
1953	..	..	—
1954	..	..	4
1955	..	..	3
1956	..	..	1
1957	..	..	8
1958	..	..	2

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications received during the year was 53 (48 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary) as compared with 63 (58 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary) in the previous year.

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

			1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Pulmonary	..	..	59	43	36	58	48
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	7	4	8	5	5
			—	—	—	—	—
			66	47	44	63	53
			—	—	—	—	—

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

		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Pulmonary	.. ..	19	11	8	11	5
Non-Pulmonary	.. ..	3	1	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—
		22	12	8	11	5
		—	—	—	—	—

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis during the year (5) was the lowest recorded in the City.

VENEREAL DISEASES

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

During 1958, 69 Lincoln patients attended for the first time. Of these 24 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>
1954	..	..	7	12	19
1955	..	..	8	13	21
1956	..	..	8	16	24
1957	..	..	8	17	25
1958	..	..	5	19	24

The statistical trend of recent years is suggestive of a stabilisation of disease in the community.

WATER

I am indebted to Mr. D. Whiteley, the City Water Engineer and Manager, for the following brief report on the City's water supply:—

The water supplied in the Corporation's area has continued to be satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

Weekly routine bacteriological examinations are made of the raw water and of the water going into the mains. Less frequent chemical examinations of the water are also arranged. Liaison between the Water and the Health Department is maintained by forwarding copies of all such analyses.

The water supplied is not plumbo-solvent and is chlorinated as a prophylactic measure.

Water was supplied from public water mains to 24,444 houses and a population of 72,220 within the City.

There are very few houses remaining in the City which are supplied from outside taps.

HOUSING

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

			1958	1957
(a)	By the Local Authority	.. ..	310	383
(b)	By private enterprise	.. ..	110	184
			—	—
	Total	.. ..	420	567
			—	—

FOOD POISONING

Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) Returned to Registrar General.

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

The causative agent in both cases was identified as salmonella typhimurium. This was 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 : Vacancy

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 ...	138	129	129	57	605
Children under five ...	280	242	242	192	656

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	293	57	55	362	148	—	81	14	31	30
Children under five	604	12	190	313	—	487	52	2	—	—

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Homes first registered during the year	..	..	..	..	—
Homes whose registrations were withdrawn	..	..	..	..	1
Homes on the register at end of year	..	..	..	..	3
Number of beds provided:					
Maternity	..	..	..	..	7
Others	..	..	..	..	33

The Home whose registration was withdrawn during the year was the house of a private practising midwife, which was registered for one maternity bed only.

One Nursing Home ceased to operate as a Maternity Home in April and re-registered for medical cases (17 beds) on 1st May.

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.

CONFERENCES ATTENDED BY STAFF

<i>Conference</i>	<i>Place Held</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Attended by</i>
Royal Society of Health Congress	Eastbourne	28th April-2nd May	Medical Officer of Health
National Association of Nursery Matrons	Brighton	22nd-23rd March	Deputy Matron, Day Nursery
Royal Society of Health Meeting	London	16th July	Nursing Superintendent and Home Help Organiser
Institute of Home Help Organisers	London	26th-27th September	Home Help Organiser
Association of Public Health Inspectors	Blackpool	16th-19th September	Chief Public Health Inspector
National Society for Clean Air	Llandudno	1st-3rd October	Chief Public Health Inspector
National Association of Ambulance Officers	London	2nd-3rd October	Ambulance Officer
Women Public Health Officers' Association	Cardiff	25th 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>
Women Public Health Officers' Association	Refresher	Nottingham	31st Aug.-11th Sept.	Nursing Superintendent and 1 Health Visitor
Central Council for Health Education	Summer School	Chichester	19th-29th August	1 Health Visitor
Royal College of Midwives	Refresher	London	10th-16th August	1 District Midwife
	Refresher	London	17th-23rd August	1 District Midwife
Queen's Institute of District Nursing	Training for Q.I.D.N. Certificate	Nottingham	15th Sept.-15th Jan. (1959)	Nursing Superintendent and 1 District Nurse
Association of Public Health Lay Administrators	Weekend School	Oxford	18th-21st September	Lay Administrative Assistant
Association of Public Health Inspectors	Weekend School	Swanwick, Derbyshire	6th-7th December	2 Public Health Inspectors

APPENDIX I**THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF THE NATIONAL
HEALTH SERVICE**

The previous review of the Local Health Authority Services called for by the Ministry of Health dealt with the period from 5th July, 1948 to the end of 1953, while the present review covers the five-year period 1954 to 1958 inclusive.

Basically, the services provided by the Local Health Authority over this second five-year period have maintained the pattern of the original proposals, but there has been considerable detailed extension to meet the growing needs of community care.

Staff—Medical.

Three full-time doctors (comprising the Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant Medical Officer) were employed throughout the period of review, except that from July, 1954 until January, 1956, there was no Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Their duties included both Health and Education services, being augmented by two part-time doctors who each undertook one regular session of Maternity and Child Welfare clinic duties and also assisted with B.C.G. vaccination of school children as required.

All members of the permanent medical staff undertook clinical work in both Health and Education fields. The part-time doctors were not engaged in general medical practice.

Administrative and Clerical.

There has been no change in the establishment of the administrative and clerical staff during the period under review apart from a temporary assistant for the campaign in connection with poliomyelitis vaccination.

Health Visitors.

The establishment in 1954 was 7 health visitors and 5 school nurses. During the period under review, 2 school nurses left the service and were replaced by health visitors, although for prolonged periods the staff was under strength.

During 1955, consequent on the reduction of the school nursing staff from 5 to 3, the health visitors undertook routine school duties and the closer integration of the School Health Service with the Health Department has contributed to improved efficiency and better understanding.

Reorientation of time and effort towards the more pressing and time-consuming demands of the sub-standard family, and an extension of interest towards the aged, was noticeable, while there was a growing awareness to the part the health visitor could play, in association with the family doctor, in the general problems of family life.

Co-operation with the general practitioner continued on an informal basis, but regular visiting by the health visitors at the Paediatric Out-Patient Clinic of the County Hospital helped to promote mutual understanding.

District Nurses.

The feature of the staffing has been the success of the male district nurse, of which there were three at the end of the review period.

In spite of the total nursing staff increasing from 10 to 13 over the review years, the case load remained heavy. Co-operation with the family doctors was satisfactorily maintained but on occasions cases requiring nursing care were discharged from hospital to very unsatisfactory home conditions without any prior consultation with the Nursing Superintendent.

Emergency Service.

A separate telephone was installed in the Health Department for all messages and enquiries relating to the District Nursing Service. After office hours, at week-ends and holidays, this was switched through to the Ambulance Station where the operator on duty recorded all emergency requests for nursing care.

These messages were then passed to the district nurse on emergency duty. To cover this duty a weekly rota of nurses was maintained.

Training.

All new appointments to the staff, if not already in possession of the Diploma of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, were required to undergo this training.

Transport.

Cycles were used generally by the nurses to cover their districts. The male district nurses and the relief nurses, who had much larger areas to cover, were provided with motorised cycles.

Experience proved this method of transport unsatisfactory and in inclement weather the efficiency of the Service was often impaired.

Nursing Equipment.

This Service, previously operated by the St. John Ambulance Brigade as a voluntary service, was taken over by the Local Health Authority on 1st January, 1955, and considerably expanded over the years to provide all normal nursing equipment.

Ambulance Service.

Over the review period, some alteration in the type of vehicle replacement was necessary to cope with the increasing demand for transportation of out-patients to hospital.

The total mileage covered increased from 209,305 in 1953 to 232,208 in 1958, while the number of patients carried varied from 27,859 to 38,210.

Radio control, introduced in January, 1952, is now firmly established and quite indispensable to maintaining the efficiency of the Service.

Buildings.

Although the administrative offices were removed from the interior of the main building to a pre-fabricated structure on the forecourt during 1956, a new ambulance station remains an urgent requirement.

Midwifery.

The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Supervisor of Midwives and the Nursing Superintendent acts as the Non-Medical Supervisor. From time to time, however, with changes in nursing staff, there was no one available to fill the post of Non-Medical Supervisor.

In this section of the Local Authority Nursing Service more than any other, maintenance of an adequate number of effective staff proved very difficult and the full establishment of 8 midwives was seldom filled. Break-down of the Service often threatened.

Midwives live on their districts in Council-owned property as a rule, and are provided with cycles or paid an allowance. Repeated efforts to equip the midwives with motor cars were unsuccessful and the midwives, many of them middle-aged women, answered the call to a confinement by bicycle with all equipment strapped to the carrier stand. At night, however, the midwife was permitted to request ambulance transport for duty calls.

Analgesia.

Trilene machines have now replaced the more cumbersome gas and air apparatus, and all midwives are qualified to administer this form of analgesia which has proved popular and effective with mothers in labour.

The percentage of mothers who benefited from analgesia at childbirth rose from 77.2% in 1954 to 93.7% in 1958.

Place of Confinement.

The demand for hospital accommodation over the five-year period was maintained and the nursing staff reported on all applications for hospital confinement which were submitted on social grounds.

Request for hospital confinement remained highest from those mothers experiencing their first pregnancy, while many mothers having their 5th or more child and who were eminently suitable for hospital confinement, preferred domiciliary confinement.

From time to time complaints were received from mothers in the City, who had had their request for a hospital bed refused, that mothers in similar circumstances in the County areas adjoining the City were being admitted to hospital. The hospital serves the drainage area of 3 Local Health Authorities and it was inevitable that different criteria in the assessment of social need was applied by those reporting on the applications.

Refresher Courses.

Every midwife attended a refresher course at intervals not greater than 5 years, and certain of the midwives are approved for teaching the pupil midwives seconded from the City Maternity Hospital for district training.

Day Nursery.

The Local Health Authority provides one nursery.

During the period under review, the average daily attendance rose from 28 in 1954 to 43 in 1958.

Considerable improvement was effected in the premises and new sanitary blocks were erected for the 3 age groups so as to facilitate toilet training.

The policy of the Health Committee not to admit any child under 1 year of age unless in special circumstances, such as illegitimacy with an unmarried mother working to maintain her child, resulted in many applications being deferred.

At times, admission of children to the care of the Children Committee was avoided when the mother was temporarily incapacitated through illness—in such circumstances the father brought the child to the Nursery on the way to work and collected it when coming home in the evening.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Protection in the second five-year review period was expanded to include Tetanus and Poliomyelitis prophylaxis in addition to the established practices of vaccination against Smallpox, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation.

Poliomyelitis vaccination took precedence over all other forms of protection.

If staff had been available, Tetanus immunisation, approved in August, 1956, would have been more extensively practised.

B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis, although entirely conducted as part of the School Health programme, had to be provided by the same medical staff as manned the Local Health Authority Services. Its introduction, while approved in 1954, could not be commenced until 1956.

Home Help Service.

Prior to 1954, the Women's Voluntary Service provided the Home Help Service on an agency basis for the Local Health Authority.

In September, 1954, the Service was transferred to the Health Department and a full-time Organiser appointed.

Demands on the Service increased steadily from year to year and the number of home helps, in terms of equivalent whole-time staff, increased from 17 in 1954 to 34 in 1958.

The urgent requirement for an increase in the administrative staff remained unfulfilled and the Organiser, while supported by a full-time and a part-time clerk, spends far too much of her time in routine clerical work.

A Night Attendant Service came into being in 1955 and met a very pressing requirement in the community care of the chronic sick confined to bed at home with no friends or relatives available to help through the hours of darkness. Again, many relatives caring for their aged relations were assured of rest at the week-end, when the night attendant provided relief to their vigil and were thus encouraged to continue their task.

Some abuse of the Home Help Service cannot be avoided unless the Organiser is able to ensure proper supervision—suitable transport is a basic requirement, as at present much time is lost through using public facilities.

Health Education.

This remains basically unchanged. A film strip projector was purchased in 1956 and a library of suitable film strips is being built up.

No expansion or experiment in this field of Local Health Authority activity is likely until a fundamental change occurs in financial provision.

Section 28, National Health Service Act—Tuberculosis.

Two tuberculosis visitors were employed in the domiciliary visiting of infected households.

Although the number of deaths decreased in this second five-year period as compared with the first five years, the figures being respectively 58 during the five years 1954 to 1958 and 129 during 1949 to 1953, there was not a corresponding fall in the number of notifications, which showed a total figure of 273 during 1954 to 1958 as opposed to 338 during 1949 to 1953.

Close liaison with the Chest Physician was maintained and his advice sought as necessary on any aspect of care or prevention.

Re-housing of all applicants from tuberculous families, when supported by a Health Committee recommendation, was always afforded the highest priority.

Mental Health Service.

(a) Mental Illness.

Staffing remained at 2 mental health officers.

Close liaison was maintained with the mental hospital consultants and the family doctors, and while no special feature of the Service over this second five-year period can be statistically recorded, there did appear to be more ready consultation with a view to avoidance of certification.

(b) Mental Deficiency.

A new Occupation Centre was considered by the Council in 1956, and in spite of deferment due to financial stringency, was completed in 1958 having accommodation for up to 70 pupils in 4 groups.

The National Health Service is still in the process of change and adjustment, and the Local Health Authority responsibility will continue to enlarge its horizon.

In a compact, all-purpose Authority like Lincoln, it is essential to maintain the quality of the staff with the proper orientation and dedication to duty.

City and County Borough of Lincoln



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1958

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.
April, 1959.

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 1958.

1958 was the third year in the Council's approved slum clearance programme and in the three years sixty-one per cent of the four hundred and seventy houses included in the programme had been dealt with in one way or another. Ninety-three families were rehoused or allocated houses by the Council and forty-five families found their own alternative accommodation. The number demolished was sixty-nine. It is interesting to note that the one hundred and sixty houses included in the clearance orders confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government were confirmed without modification. In the case of twenty-four other houses included in two clearance areas no objections were made by the various owners. In the Council's slum clearance programme during the years 1930 to 1938, and suspended in that year because of international tension, one thousand one hundred and fifteen houses were dealt with by closing, demolition or clearance order but of that number twenty-five included in confirmed orders were still standing and/or occupied at the outbreak of war in 1939. During the period of the war and for some years later a number of these houses were occupied under licence by persons displaced by enemy action. I am happy to report that 1958 saw the vacation and demolition of all these twenty-five houses.

There was an increase in the number of applications for certificates of disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957 and we commenced to receive applications by tenants and/or landlords for certificates that defects specified in undertakings had or had not been remedied before the expiration of six months from the dates of undertakings given. There was a considerable increase in complaints made to the Department of foods containing foreign bodies and appropriate action was taken in all cases. The increase in this type of offence appears to be general throughout the country and may be due in part to the increased use of automation in the preparation and packing of foodstuffs. It is hoped that difficulties in this respect may soon be resolved.

Good progress was made in the improvement of food premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations and Inspector Shepherd continued to give illustrated talks to various groups of persons engaged in the food industry.

In November we lost the services of one public health inspector who obtained an appointment elsewhere and this reduced the number of inspectors holding the meat and other foods certificate and created difficulties. In spite of repeated advertisements no applications were received for the vacated post. A pupil public health inspector was appointed and commenced training in November. Another inspector retired in January, 1959 still further reducing our establishment. I must again emphasise that unless

some positive action is taken to maintain the staff of public health inspectors at establishment strength serious difficulties are bound to arise particularly during sickness and holiday periods. The post mortem examination of food animals at the time of slaughter is a most essential duty and one that cannot be delayed or held over for another day. The carrying out of this duty may seriously affect other essential duties under the Food and Drugs, Public Health and Housing Acts.

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. 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.

- 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—1958.
- Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933—1954.

General Inspections						DWELLINGHOUSES	Re- Inspections
						<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Inspections</i>
Re Notifiable Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	50	92
Re Contacts	..	..	..	..	..	143	14
Re Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	10	2
Re Complaints	..	..	..	..	..	1377	1870
Re Housing Acts—Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	954	1025
Re Vermin	..	..	..	..	..	16	14
Re Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	165	5
Re Housing Acts—Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Re Housing Removal—Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	132	—
Re Rent Act, Applications for certificates						217	—
DRAINS							
Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	364	187
Tested	{	Colour	..	..	..	48	1
		Grenade	..	..	..	23	8
		Smoke	..	..	..	83	16
		Water	..	..	..	13	2
MISCELLANEOUS							
Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	..	12	—
Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	704	—
Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	44	2
Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	12	31
Pet Animal Shops	..	..	..	..	..	11	7
Plots of Waste Land	..	..	..	..	..	78	32
Rodents and other pests	..	..	..	..	..	144	45
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	7	—
Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies etc.	..	..	..	..	..	136	79
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	54	2
Swimming Baths	..	..	..	..	..	40	—
Re Swine, Fowls and other animals	..	..	..	..	..	28	15
Theatres and Cinemas	..	..	..	..	..	8	—
Unclassified Visits	..	..	..	..	..	900	—

Housing Act, 1957.**INFORMAL AND STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED.**

Informal Notices outstanding December 31st, 1957	..	..	111
" " served 1958	..	..	212
" " complied with 1958	..	..	248
" " outstanding December 31st, 1958	..	..	75
Statutory Notices outstanding December 31st, 1957	..	..	34
" " served 1958	..	..	30
" " complied with 1958	..	..	58
" " outstanding December 31st, 1958	..	..	6
No. of complaints received and recorded at the Health Department	..	..	503

The owners of 3 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 £38 17s. 3d. 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.

1137 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	..	..	5
No. of buildings closed	..	..	11
No. of Council owned houses dealt with by unfitness orders	..	..	14
No. of houses included in Clearance Areas demolished	..	..	13
No. of houses demolished in pursuance of undertakings given by the owners	..	..	4
No. of houses demolished in anticipation of formal action	..	..	3
No. of houses in pre-war Clearance Areas demolished	..	..	3
No houses now remain in pre-war Clearance Areas.			

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	..	..	2
Bins cleansed	..	..	2
Chimneys repaired	..	..	26
Damp proof courses provided	..	..	1
Doors and locks repaired or renewed	..	..	21
Eavesgutters cleansed	..	..	45
" repaired or renewed	..	..	62
Fallpipes cleansed	..	..	18
" repaired or renewed	..	..	42
" disconnected from the drain	..	..	1
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	..	..	29
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	52
Nuisances abated arising from the keeping of swine or other animals	..	..	3
Paving of yards or passages repaired or renewed	..	..	29

Roofs repaired or renewed	138
Stairs repaired	5
Ventilation improved	1
Wall or ceiling plaster repaired	112
Walls pointed, rendered, or treated with petrifying solution ..	25
Walls taken down and rebuilt	2
Washing coppers repaired or renewed	2
Water supply provided	2
Windows and frames repaired or renewed	77
Dustbins provided by owner and/or occupier	66

VERMINOUS HOUSES:

Disinfested and rooms fumigated	10
---	----

DRAINAGE:

Cesspools abolished and drains connected to sewer	1
Drains cleansed	116
" disconnected from the sewer or intercepted	2
" reconstructed	2
" examined	293
" openings removed from inside buildings	2
" repaired	36
" reconstructed	18
" tested—colour	43
" grenade	3
" smoke	64
" water	12
" ventilated	2
Gullies additional provided	2
" cleansed	26
" renewed	5
Inspection Chambers built	13
" " covers or frames provided	1
Public Sewers cleansed. Section 20 (a) P.H.A. 1936	84
" " repaired	11
Sinks provided	4
" repaired	1
" renewed	3
" traps renewed	1
" waste pipes renewed	9
" waste pipes trapped	2

WATER CLOSETS:

Cleansed or limewashed	49
Cisterns repaired or renewed	29
Flush pipes repaired or renewed	6
Pedestal washdown basin renewed	19
Pedestal washdown basin provided in lieu of old pan apparatus ..	28
Provided	8
Reconstructed	5
Repaired	48
Soilpipes repaired or renewed	6
Ventpipes repaired or renewed	19
Water supply provided or renewed	16

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 1958 two hundred and forty-eight dustbins were provided and seven were renewed.

In all 1,930 premises have now been provided with dustbins by the Council.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No. of Council houses found to be infested	..	..	..	1
No. of Council houses disinfested	..	..	..	1
No. of other houses found to be infested	..	..	..	4
No. of other houses disinfested	..	..	..	4

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 128 applications for certificates of disrepair, 6 applications were refused and in the remaining cases certificates were either issued or undertakings from the owners accepted.

57 applications for the cancellation of certificates were considered, 38 granted and 19 refused.

32 applications by tenants and/or landlords for certificates that defects specified in undertakings had or had not been remedied before the expiration of six months from the date of the undertaking were considered, 28 granted and 4 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

The City Council have adopted a Building Byelaw under Section 61 of the Public Health Act, 1936 and Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 which provides for smoke prevention arrangements in buildings for preventing smoke. The byelaw requires that there shall be provided in a new building (except in so far as heating is provided by furnaces to which section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, applies) only such appliances for heating or cooking as are suitably designed for burning any of the following fuels, namely gas, electricity, coke or anthracite, or are appliances of a description exempted conditionally or unconditionally from the provisions of section 11 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 (which relates to smoke control areas) by any order for the time being in force under sub-section (4) of that section.

Informal action was taken in connection with two industrial chimneys which emitted dark smoke contrary to the Act.

The four stations in the city where instruments are stationed for the determination of sulphur compounds in the air were reduced to three. The instrument in the Health Department grounds, Beaumont Fee, had to be discontinued owing to the erection of the new Occupation Centre. It is hoped to establish an instrument on a site in some other area of the city.

Canal Boats.

Number of boats on the register	..	..	..	..	..	49
„ „ inspections made	..	..	..	..	..	13
„ „ men on board	..	..	..	..	..	26
„ „ women on board	..	..	..	..	..	—
„ „ children on board	..	..	..	..	..	—
Certificate of registration not produced	..	..	..	..	..	—
Cases of Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	—
Legal proceedings taken	..	..	..	..	..	—
Number of boats believed to be available	..	..	..	..	..	49
„ „ motor propelled boats registered	..	..	..	..	..	2

Shops Act, 1950

In the week preceding Christmas 1958 seven shops were open after one o'clock in the afternoon on the day of the weekly half holiday for the serving of customers contrary to Section 1(1)(2) and (5) of the Shops Act, 1950 and the Weekly Half Holiday Order. Legal proceedings were taken against the occupiers of the shops concerned. In one case the occupier was fined £1, two other cases were adjourned sine die and the remaining four cases were dismissed and costs awarded against the Council.

Certificates of exemption in respect of two Exhibitions were granted during the year.

Once again I have 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 general requirements of the Act.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				
		Non-Agricultural				(5) <i>Agri- cultural.</i>
		(1) <i>Local Auth- ority</i>	(2) <i>Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)</i>	(3) <i>All other (including business premises)</i>	(4) <i>Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)</i>	
I.	Number of properties in Local Authority's District	104	23,290	2,899	26,293	65
II.	Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
	(a) Notification	26	214	72	312	2
	(b) Survey under the Act	10	101	21	132	6
	(c) Otherwise (<i>e.g.</i> , when visited primarily for some other purpose)	25	56	115	196	7
III.	Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	79	403	509	991	15
IV.	Number of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by:					
	(a) Rats { Major	5	—	3	8	1
	{ Minor	12	147	41	200	—
	(b) Mice { Major	—	—	6	6	—
	{ Minor	3	7	14	24	—
V.	Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A.	20	13	62	95	1
VI.	Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	23	13	86	122	1
VII.	Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
	(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(b) Structural Work (<i>i.e.</i> , Proofing)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VIII.	Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IX.	Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
X.	Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Number of rat bodies recovered as the result of poisoning	...	...	...	...	1,213
	Number of rats estimated to be poisoned, the estimate being based on the weight of poisoned bait taken	...	...	...	...	2,341
	Number of mice caught by traps	...	...	...	...	227

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>Inspection</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	24	53	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	274	204	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	16	10	—	—
TOTAL	314	267	—	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:

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

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

OUTWORK:

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing Apparel Making, etc.	14	—	—	—	—	—

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Six informal samples of fertilisers and six informal and two formal samples of feeding stuffs were taken during the year.

Fertilisers

Five samples either conformed or practically conformed to the guarantee. One sample contained soluble phosphoric acid in excess of the guarantee.

Feeding Stuffs

Four informal samples conformed to the guarantee. One informal sample contained a slight excess of phosphoric acid and a formal sample of the same feeding stuff contained oil in excess of the guarantee. This was referred to the authority from whose area the feeding stuff was supplied and a formal sample taken by their inspector conformed to the guarantee. One informal sample was deficient in oil to the extent of 1.6% but a formal sample of the same feeding stuff conformed to the guarantee.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.

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.

No action was found necessary during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Inspections of Food Premises.

Bakehouses	100
Dairies	256
Food Inspections other than meat	14,197
Hotels and other catering establishments	115
Markets	183
Markets (Auction)	9
Shops, English and Foreign Meat	170
„ Fish	38
„ Fried fish and chip	77
„ Fruit and vegetable	68
„ General provisions	483
„ Horseflesh	76
„ Ice Cream	76
Shops, Milk	176
„ Others	40
Slaughterhouses	1,550
Warehouses	57
Vehicles carrying food	935

Food Poisoning.

Food poisoning and suspected food poisoning investigations ..	23
Clinical specimens submitted for bacteriological examination ..	45
Food samples submitted for bacteriological examination	30

Two cases of food poisoning were notified during the year and in both cases the organism isolated was *Salmonella typhi-murium*. No samples of suspected food were available.

Two suspected cases of food poisoning were notified but these were not confirmed as food poisoning.

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. 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	81
Cafes and Snack Bars	33
Chemists	27
Clubs	15
Confectioners	63
Fish, Rabbits and Poultry	20
Fried Fish Shops	44
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	76
General Grocers	111
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	43
Total	888

The occupiers of food premises have continued to co-operate with the Department in carrying out many improvements. It was not necessary to institute any prosecutions under the Regulations.

Food Samples.

280 samples of food and drugs were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst who certified 264 samples genuine and 16 samples adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity. The number of samples submitted per 1,000 population was 3.9.

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

<i>Nature of sample</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adul- terated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Milk	19	175	187	7	194
Milk with Horlicks ..	—	1	1	—	1
Morning Salts ..	—	1	1	—	1
Sarsaparilla Compound ..	—	1	1	—	1
Passiflora Tablets ..	—	1	1	—	1
Cherry Cough Balsam ..	—	1	1	—	1
Bronchial Mixture ..	—	1	1	—	1
Dandelion Coffee Essence ..	—	1	1	—	1
Potted Shrimps ..	—	1	1	—	1
Salmon Fish Cakes ..	—	1	1	—	1
Butter	—	5	5	—	5
Rice Pudding ..	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Rice	—	1	1	—	1
Tapioca	—	1	1	—	1
Liquorice Comfits ..	—	1	1	—	1
Sherbet Lemon ..	—	1	1	—	1
Cosy Nips	—	1	1	—	1
Invalid Butter Toffee ..	—	1	1	—	1
Rose Hip Syrup ..	—	1	1	—	1
Stomach Digestive Powder ..	—	1	1	—	1
Instant Potato ..	—	1	1	—	1
Apricot Preserve ..	—	1	1	—	1
Creamed Rice ..	—	1	1	—	1
Stewed Steak ..	—	1	1	—	1
Steak and Kidney Pie ..	—	1	1	—	1
Strawberries in Syrup ..	—	1	1	—	1
Braised Pork Kidneys ..	—	1	1	—	1
Minced Chicken ..	—	2	2	—	2
Sterilised Cream (tin) ..	—	1	1	—	1
Stuffed Pork Roll ..	—	1	1	—	1
Pompoms	—	1	1	—	1
Readymix Ice Cream ..	—	1	1	—	1
Milk Shake Cordial ..	—	1	1	—	1
Table Jelly	—	1	1	—	1
Full Cream Evaporated Milk	—	1	1	—	1
Tomato Juice	—	1	1	—	1
Sage & Onion Stuffing ..	—	1	1	—	1
Orange Squash	—	1	1	—	1
Stewed Steak and Mushroom	—	1	1	—	1
Dried Parsley	—	1	1	—	1
Lemon Flavour Crystals ..	—	1	1	—	1
Vinegar	—	1	1	—	1
Gravy Browning	—	1	1	—	1
Outer Space Balls ..	—	1	1	—	1
Sardines in Tomato ..	—	1	1	—	1
Peeled Tomatoes	—	1	1	—	1
Nut Crisp	—	1	1	—	1
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	1
Gastomag (Magnesium Trisilicate) ..	—	1	1	—	1

<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adul- terated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Sulphur Tablets	-	1	1	-	1
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey Jubes	-	1	1	-	1
Glycerine of Thymol Tablets	-	1	1	-	1
Throat Pastilles	-	1	1	-	1
Margarine with 10% butter..	-	1	1	-	1
Margarine	-	3	3	-	3
Ice Cream	-	4	4	-	4
Pork Sausage	3	7	4	6	10
Italian Walnut Cream ..	-	1	1	-	1
Jersey Cream	-	1	1	-	1
Table Jelly	-	1	1	-	1
Butter Fudge	-	1	1	-	1
Beef Sausage	1	2	-	3	3
Strawberry Jam	-	1	1	-	1
Orange Marmalade	-	1	1	-	1
Peanut Butter	-	1	1	-	1
Honey	-	1	1	-	1
	23	257	264	16	280

Samples Adulterated or otherwise giving rise to Irregularity

(a) Administrative action taken

Of the 16 samples adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity 9 were taken formally and 7 informally.

(b) Legal Proceedings

1. Pork Sausage. Sold pork sausage which contained 252 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative which was not declared. Fined £2 0s. 0d., plus £2 10s. 0d. costs, total £4 10s. 0d.
2. Pork Sausage. Sold pork sausage which contained 176 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative which was not declared. Fined £2 0s. 0d., plus £2 10s. 0d. costs, total £4 10s. 0d.
3. Pork Sausage. Sold pork sausage which contained 220 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative which was not declared. Fined £2 0s. 0d., plus £2 10s. 0d. costs, total £4 10s. 0d.
4. Beef Sausage. Sold beef sausage which contained 159 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative which was not declared. Fined £2 0s. 0d., plus £2 10s. 0d. costs, total £4 10s. 0d.

(c) Informal Action

1. Milk. Producer sold milk deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 6.6%. This was an informal sample taken from the bulked milk contained in fourteen churns. Formal samples were taken and proved genuine.
2. Milk. Producer sold milk slightly deficient in milk-fat. This was an informal sample taken from the bulked milk contained in four churns. Formal samples were taken and proved genuine.
3. Milk. Producer sold milk slightly deficient in milk-fat. The average milk-fat content for the total consignment of four churns was above standard. No further action taken.

4. Milk. Producer sold four churns of milk, two of which were 21% and 19.6% respectively deficient in milk-fat and two slightly deficient in milk-fat. The average milk-fat content for the total consignment of fourteen churns was above standard. No further action taken.
5. Pork Sausage. Sold pork sausage containing 251 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative which was not declared. This was an informal sample. A formal sample was taken, see (b) (2) above.
6. Beef Sausage. Sold beef sausage containing 187 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative which was not declared. This was an informal sample. A formal sample was taken, see (b) (4) above.
7. Pork Sausage. Sold pork sausage containing 228 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative which was not declared. This was an informal sample. A formal sample was taken, see (b) (1) above.
8. Pork Sausage. Sold pork sausage containing 170 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative which was not declared. This was an informal sample. A formal sample was taken, see (b) (3) above.
9. Beef Sausage. Sold beef sausage containing 132 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative which was not declared. This was a formal sample broken in transit, and the sample was, therefore treated as informal.

Offences other than those indicated by Sampling

Legal Proceedings

1. Sold flour containing mouse droppings. The defendants, a multiple firm, invoked Section 113 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and were successful in proving:—
 - (a) that the contravention was due to the act or default of their manager, and
 - (b) that they themselves had used all due diligence to comply with the requirements of the Act.

They were thus able to transfer liability to their manager who was convicted and fined £10 0s. 0d. plus £5 19s. 2d. costs. Total £15 19s. 2d.

2. Sold rolled oats containing mouse droppings. Fined £5 0s. 0d.
3. Sold a fancy fruit malt loaf which was mouldy. The defendants, a multiple firm, invoked Section 113 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and were successful in proving:—
 - (a) that the contravention was due to the act or default of their manager, and
 - (b) that they themselves had used all due diligence to comply with the requirements of the Act.

They were thus able to transfer liability to their manager who was convicted and fined £3 0s. 0d.

4. Exposed for sale 25 fancy fruit malt loaves which were mouldy. The defendants, a multiple firm, invoked Section 113 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and were successful in proving:—
 - (a) that the contravention was due to the act or default of their manager, and

- (b) that they themselves had used all due diligence to comply with the requirements of the Act.

They were thus able to transfer liability to their manager who was convicted and fined £3 0s. 0d.

5. Sold a sliced wrapped brown loaf which was mouldy. Defendants successfully pleaded a warranty and the case was dismissed.
6. Exposed for sale a sliced wrapped brown loaf which was mouldy. Defendants successfully pleaded a warranty and the case was dismissed.
7. Sold one pint bottle of sterilised milk which contained synthetic detergent. Defendant pleaded a warranty and the firm giving the warranty pleaded guilty and were fined £5 0s. 0d.
8. Sold a meat pie containing a steel nut. Defendant pleaded a warranty. The firm giving the warranty pleaded not guilty and the case was dismissed.
9. Sold one pint bottle of pasteurised milk which contained a hair comb. Fined £10 0s. 0d.

Informal Action

1. Sold a jar of sweet chutney pickle alleged to contain a piece of glass. No glass was found in the chutney when examined at the Health Department. The glass jar was quite sound. No action taken.
2. Sold a pint bottle of Tuberculin Tested milk containing small pieces of glass. It could not be established at what stage the glass had been introduced into the milk. No action taken.
3. Sold a wrapped mouldy loaf. Other loaves examined on the day of complaint were found to be quite sound. A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk to the vendor.
4. A retailer falsely advertised in a local paper and in his shop that—"Our food has been laboratory tested by the Health Department and found perfect." The Town Clerk wrote to the retailer deprecating the action and requesting that no similar advertisement be displayed in future. The request was complied with.
5. Sold a wrapped sponge cake in which the artificial cream filling was mouldy. A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk to the vendor and the baker.
6. Sold a bottle of pale ale containing debris consisting of part of a paper label together with a few cereal fibres, the glands and fibres of hop leaves and numerous yeast cells. The Town Clerk sent a strong letter of warning to the owners of the public house concerned. Appropriate action was taken by the brewers concerned.
7. Sold a bottle of Pasteurised milk containing a piece of glass. A strong letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk to the vendor pointing out that but for the advanced age of witnesses legal proceedings would have been taken.
8. Sold a pork pie containing maggots. The maggots were very tiny, about one tenth of an inch long, the thickness of a fine pencil stroke and were probably the larvae of a small fly of the midge family. The shop and food preparation room of the manufacturer/vendor were found to be satisfactory. A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk to the manufacturer/vendor.

9. Sold a pint bottle of Pasteurised milk containing shreds of tobacco and a fragment of cigarette paper. Two thirds of the milk had been consumed before the extraneous matter was discovered and reported to the Health Department. No action taken.

Several incidents involving foreign bodies and mould 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.

- Bun alleged to contain "soda."
- Bread roll containing fibre from flour sack.
- Apple pie containing mould.
- Biscuits found to be mouldy.
- Bread containing vegetable oil.
- Pork pie found to be mouldy.
- Wrapped sliced loaf containing fibre or coarse twine.
- Cheese and butter containing maggots.
- Currants containing maggots.
- Fruit malt loaf containing wire.
- Part of a pint bottle of Pasteurised milk containing shreds of tobacco and cigarette paper.

Liquid whole egg

At the request of the Public Health Laboratory Service thirty-one samples of liquid whole egg were taken from a local egg packing station for bacteriological examination. The thirty-one samples represented six thousand and twenty-four hen eggs.

Milk Supply.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949/1954.

No. of milk distributors on the Register	134
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" ..	44
No. of dealers licences to use the designation "Sterilised" ..	98

408 samples of designated milk were submitted for examination and of these 1 sample failed to pass the test prescribed by the appropriate Regulations.

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

The following tables give the information in more detail:—

HEAT TREATED MILK:

Designation	No. of sam- ples	Passed		Failed		Passed Failed		Unsatis- factory Samples	
		Meth. Blue Test	Phos- phat- ase	Meth. Blue Test	Phos. phat- ase	Turbidity		No.	%
Pasteurised	146	146	146	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised (School)	168	167	168	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	59	59	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	15	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
	388	372	373	—	—	15	—	—	—

One sample of Pasteurised milk was not submitted to the Methylene Blue test, the overnight atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65°F and any test was thus rendered void.

RAW MILK:

Designation	No. of samples	Methylene Blue Passed	Failed	Unsatisfactory No.	Samples %
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	20	19	1	1	5.0

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 23 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination with negative results.

For Tubercle Bacilli:—

Tuberculin Tested ..	..	7
Pasteurised (School) ..	..	2
Undesignated ..	..	11

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

For Brucella Abortus:—

Tuberculin tested (Farm bottled)	3
----------------------------------	---

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 ..	..	264
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; only a small quantity was sold loose.

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

<i>Provisional Grade</i>	<i>Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue</i>	<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	4½ hours or more	4	36.36
2	2½ to 4 hours	5	45.45
3	½ to 2 hours	2	18.19
4	0	—	—
		11	100.00

In Ministry of Health Circular 69/47 dated 10-4-47 it is suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice cream consistently fails to reach grades 1 and 2 it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or handling which call for further investigation.

Appropriate steps were taken in the case of the two samples falling within the provisional grade 3.

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 286 hours of overtime by the meat inspectors on duty at the slaughterhouses.

The number of food animals slaughtered and inspected at the four slaughterhouses was 45,692 as compared with 44,691 in 1957, an increase of 1,001 animals.

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

	<i>Cattle</i>					<i>Pigs</i>
	<i>excl. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>		
Number killed	5,985	673	266	16,739		22,029
Number inspected	5,985	673	266	16,739		22,029
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	11	27	15	65		35
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,470	161	14	242		3,230
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	24.74	27.93	10.90	1.83		14.82

	<i>Cattle excl. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	8	13	1	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	572	190	—	—	1,058
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	9.69	30.16	0.37	—	4.81
<i>Cysticercus</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	63	6	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	62	6	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—

During the year the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food sent into the abattoir six cows under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. The carcasses and offals of three cows and part of the offal of the other three cows were condemned for tuberculosis.

Nineteen cows, three heifers and one steer were sent in under the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950. In the case of one cow, no evidence of tuberculosis was found but the carcase and offal were condemned for Oedema. In another cow tuberculosis was found in the lungs only but the carcase and offal were condemned for emaciation. In the case of seven cows no evidence of tuberculosis was found and in the remaining fourteen animals tuberculosis was found in the offal.

There was a slight increase in the incidence of bovine tuberculosis as compared with 1957.

Cysticercus Bovis.

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

Cysts were found in 69 animals. The following table shows the incidence of infection of all bovines inspected to be 1.03%. The figure for 1957 was 1.53%.

<i>Bovines</i> <i>Slaughtered</i>		<i>No. infected with</i> <i>C. Bovis</i>		<i>No. of Generalis-</i> <i>ed Cases</i>		<i>Percentage</i> <i>infection of</i> <i>all Bovines.</i>
<i>Cows</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Others</i>	
673	5,985	6	63	—	—	1.03%
		(0.80%)	(1.05%)			

The cysts were located in the animals as follows:—

Head	64
Heart	5

The carcase and offal of a steer affected by Johnes Disease was totally condemned.

The carcasses and the remainder of the offal of the other 68 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	..	..	..	..	31	13	4	9
Offals	..	..	..	..	29	8	4	11½
Fish	..	..	..	..	—	1	4	5¼
Fruit, Vegetables and other food	..	..	..	..	5	9	7	0¾
					66	13	4	12½

The amount of foodstuffs condemned in 1957 was 69 tons 6 cwt. 4 sts.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954.

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

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

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most plausible is the theory of spontaneous generation.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the theory of spontaneous generation. It is shown that this theory is based on the fact that life is a complex of many different parts, and that these parts are all derived from a common ancestor.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence in favor of the theory of spontaneous generation. It is shown that the evidence is very strong, and that the theory is well supported by the facts of nature. The author also discusses the objections to the theory, and shows that they are all answered.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the implications of the theory of spontaneous generation. It is shown that the theory has many important implications for the study of the history of life, and for the study of the origin of life.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the conclusions of the author. It is shown that the theory of spontaneous generation is the most plausible theory of the origin of life, and that it is well supported by the facts of nature.

The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the future of the study of the origin of life. It is shown that there is still much to be learned about the origin of life, and that the study of the origin of life is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science.

The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the author's conclusions. It is shown that the theory of spontaneous generation is the most plausible theory of the origin of life, and that it is well supported by the facts of nature.

The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the author's conclusions. It is shown that the theory of spontaneous generation is the most plausible theory of the origin of life, and that it is well supported by the facts of nature.

The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the author's conclusions. It is shown that the theory of spontaneous generation is the most plausible theory of the origin of life, and that it is well supported by the facts of nature.

The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the author's conclusions. It is shown that the theory of spontaneous generation is the most plausible theory of the origin of life, and that it is well supported by the facts of nature.

The eleventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the author's conclusions. It is shown that the theory of spontaneous generation is the most plausible theory of the origin of life, and that it is well supported by the facts of nature.

The twelfth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the author's conclusions. It is shown that the theory of spontaneous generation is the most plausible theory of the origin of life, and that it is well supported by the facts of nature.

CITY OF LINCOLN
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

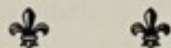


FIFTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
MEDICAL INSPECTION
OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN

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, 1958

CITY OF LINCOLN EDUCATION COMMITTEE

YEAR ENDED 31ST AUGUST, 1958

Chairman of the Education Committee:

Councillor K. RAWDING (*from May, 1958*)

Councillor DR. A. H. BRIGGS, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S. (*until May, 1958*)

Members of the Education Committee:

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

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

* Alderman J. W. Lawson and Councillor G. W. Colls ceased to be members of the Education Committee in May, 1958.

Councillor S. Wilson was appointed to the Education Committee in May, 1958.

Councillor G. E. Wright was re-appointed to the Education Committee, in May, 1958.

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 1958 being my fifth report to you as your Principal School Medical Officer.

Staff

Changes in staff were fortunately few in number but crippling to the School Dental Service. The Principal School Dental Officer resigned in August to take up a similar appointment in Hastings, and in November one School Dental Officer left the service. Thus at the close of the year one School Dental Officer remained to provide for the dental care of 12½ thousand school children.

No easy solution to the problem of dental recruitment presents itself, and chronic understaffing of the School Dental Service appears likely to persist for the foreseeable future owing to the financial attraction of practice under the National Health Service Act.

The strength of the school nursing staff was maintained at the equivalent of 5 full time school nurses by the recruitment of Miss J. E. Green as Health Visitor/School Nurse to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Miss E. M. Day to the post of Nursing Superintendent.

School Health Service activity followed the general pattern of recent years. Various vaccination and immunisation sessions were held in schools where numbers warranted the holding of a clinic session. Poliomyelitis vaccination took priority over other protective measures but time was found in the Autumn for B.C.G. vaccination and also Tetanus and Diphtheria immunisation.

The Deputy Principal School Medical Officer undertook with his customary efficiency most of the detailed work in connection with handicapped children in the City and attended the Committees responsible for the service.

There were fewer children attending the Open Air School as compared with previous years when a waiting list for admission was more usual. This trend is to be expected to continue and is a welcome sign of the improving health of the school child. Nevertheless new schools for the physically handicapped and educationally subnormal remain an urgent necessity in the City as the present premises jointly shared are of temporary structure.

No progress was possible during the year towards the establishment of a Child Guidance Clinic in the City and children requiring urgent investigation and treatment for emotional maladjustment or behaviour disorders were referred to the Kesteven C.C. Clinic.

Once again I am indebted to the Chief Education Officer and his staff who have supplied details for certain parts of the text of this report. To the Head Teachers who have cheerfully accepted the many incursions into their time tables for the increasing variety of health services available, I am truly grateful.

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
1958

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. Resigned 31-8-58.

Dental Officers:

Mrs. J. Lodge, B.D.S.

Mr. M. L. Lehman, L.D.S. Resigned 29-11-58.

Nursing Superintendent:

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

Senior Health Visitor/School Nurse

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

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

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

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

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

Miss 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.).

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

Commenced duties 1-9-58.

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:

Mrs. P. Carr

Miss J. Woulds

LIST OF SCHOOLS

School.	No. on Register January, 1959	Head Teacher
Secondary Grammar.		
Christ's Hospital Girls' High School	518	Miss I. V. Cleave, M.A.
Lincoln School	454	Mr. P. W. Martin, M.A., B.Sc.
South Park High School	377	Miss M. J. Widdowson, B.A.
The City School	523	Mr. L. R. Middleton, M.A., B.Sc.
Secondary Modern.		
Rosemary	431	Mr. H. K. Lister, B.Sc.
Boultham Moor	599	Miss L. Powell.
Sincil Boys'	644	Mr. F. Bell, B.Sc.
Spring Hill	475	Miss M. Fenton, M.A.
St. Giles' Boys'	350	Mr. A. F. Humble, M.A.
Bishop King	302	Mr. L. R. W. Thake.
St. Giles' Girls'	275	Miss J. K. Gentry.
St. Peter and St. Paul	196	Mr. T. P. Groome.
Primary.		
Boultham Junior	437	Mr. A. E. Briggs.
Boultham Infant	123	Miss M. Hodson.
Bracebridge Junior	366	Mr. D. J. Logan.
Bracebridge Infant	246	Miss T. H. Bewley.
Eastgate Infant and Junior Girls'	178	Mrs. F. E. Thody, died 14-11-58. Miss E. Bennett (acting).
Ermine Infant	369	Miss J. Sowerby.
Ermine Junior	525	Mr. J. Harrod, B.A.
Hartsholme Infant and Junior	228	Miss D. J. Neale.
Monks Road Junior	382	Mr. W. J. B. Varlow, J.P.
Monks Road Infant	228	Miss M. Smith.
Mount St. Infant and Junior Girls'	444	Miss B. M. Jubb.
Skellingthorpe Rd. Junior	441	Miss N. Gibson.
Skellingthorpe Rd. Infant	323	Miss S. M. Neale.
St. Andrew's Infant and Junior Girls' and Boys'	253	Miss M. Oliver.
St. Botolph's Infant	47	Miss K. M. Lee.
St. Faith's Junior	216	Mr. E. F. Wilson.
St. Faith's Infant	122	Mrs. M. E. Bradley.
St. Giles' Junior	600	Mr. F. Pickering.
St. Giles' Infant	322	Miss A. M. Hard.
St. Hugh's R.C.	463	Mr. J. Molyneux.
St. Martin's Infant and Junior Girls'	116	Mrs. D. Southeard.
St. Peter's Boys'	178	Mr. R. E. Wiles.
St. Peter's Girls'	154	Miss H. C. Moss.
St. Peter's Infant	136	Miss H. C. Moss, Acting.
Westgate Junior Boys'	244	Mr. L. J. Meldrum.
Special.		
St. Catherine's	59	Mr. T. C. Smith, M.A.
Open Air	72	Miss D. Willcock, J.P.
Technical College	245	Dr. E. R. Walters, Ph.D., M.Sc.

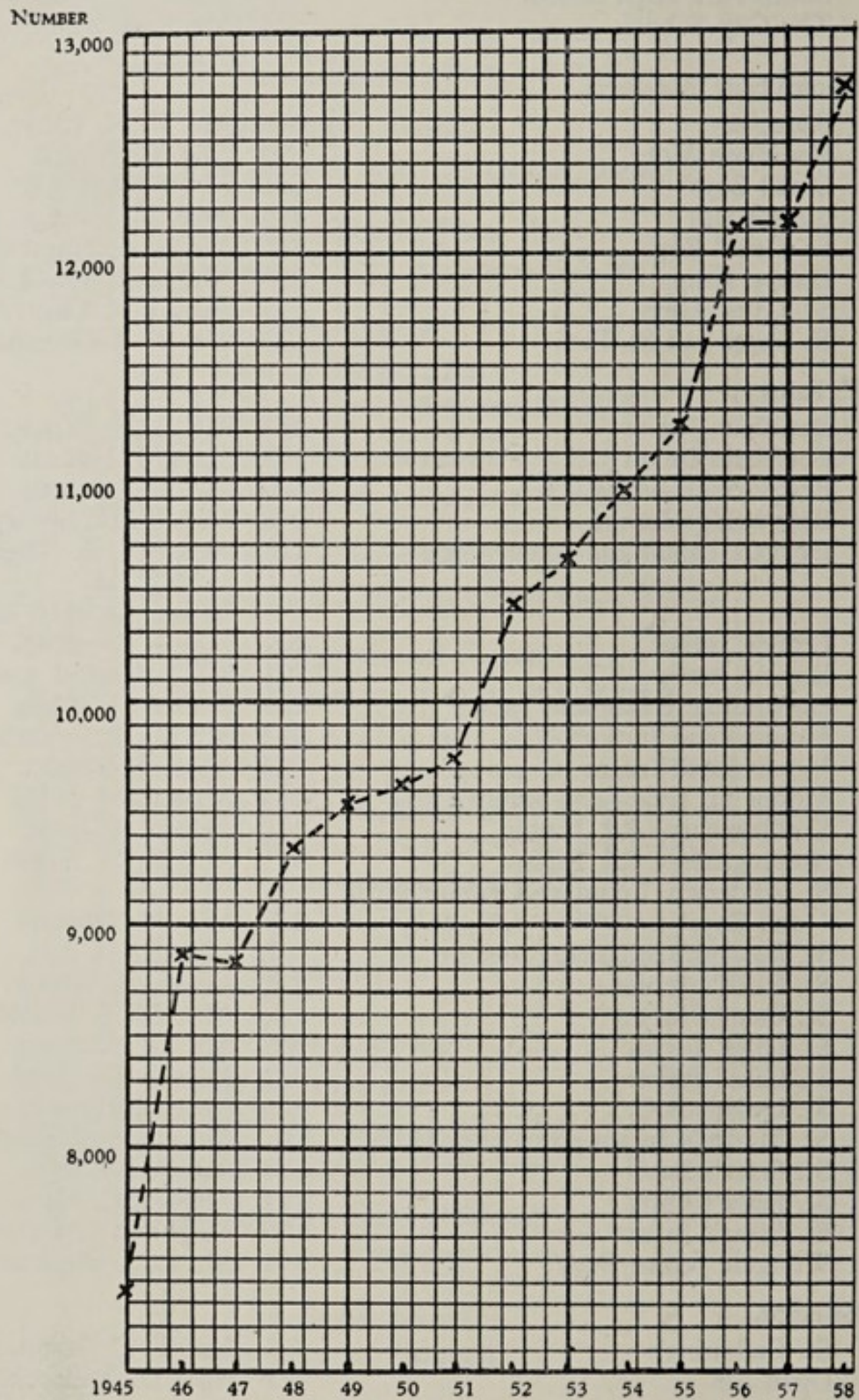
Nursery.

St. Cuthbert's

St. Giles'

42 Miss H. J. Moore.

44 Miss H. Church.

SCHOOL POPULATION

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

STATISTICS.

Population of City	72,220 (mid-year estimate)
*School Population	12,757
Number of Schools	40

CHILDREN			SCHOOLS		
Boys	Girls	Total	†Department		Number
44	42	86	Nursery		2
1389	1328	2717	Infant		15
2275	2159	4434	Junior		16
33	26	59	Special (E.S.N.) ..		1
35	37	72	Special (Open Air)		1
1706	1566	3272	Secondary Modern		8
977	895	1872	Secondary Grammar		4
136	109	245	Technical College		2
<hr/> 6595	<hr/> 6162	<hr/> 12757			<hr/> 49

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

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

DEATHS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

5 children died during the year:—

March	One boy aged 6 years—Extensive burns due to his dressing gown catching fire by accident.
May	One boy aged 7 years—Left ventricular failure due to aortic stenosis.
July	One girl aged 7 years—Uraemia. Chronic pyelo nephritis.
November	One boy aged 7 years—Drowning due to falling in the River Witham by accident.
	One boy aged 14 years—Shock and haemorrhage due to multiple injuries when he fell from pedal cycle under a lorry.

It will be noted that 3 children died during the year as a result of accidents, one on the road, one in the river and one in the home.

Part of the process of growing up is learning by experience. Unfortunately the correct assessment of risk is a slowly acquired ability and it remains a vital task for all, parents, teachers, police and school health staff alike to play their part in the prevention of accidents.

STAFF

The Staff of the School Health and Health Department have now been integrated for 3 years—integration includes medical, nursing and clerical staff and all work as a team.

Details of the administrative organisation were recorded in last year's report.

MEDICAL INSPECTION

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

		1958		1957		1956
Routine	..	3417	....	3266	....	3313
Special	..	473	....	713	....	2865
Re-inspections	..	1295	....	1268	....	1500
Total	.. ..	5185		5247		7678

Routine medical inspection remains the most important activity of the School Health Department. It is not possible from the recorded statistics to indicate the true worth of the work undertaken.

As the medical staff remained unchanged for the 3rd year running with the same schools being visited respectively by the staff and doctors and nurses an increasingly intimate knowledge of the schools has been acquired. This has resulted in a continuity of interest for the staff and an increasing value to the parents, teachers and pupils of the work of routine inspection and follow up of children showing defects detected in previous years.

The number of children examined at routine inspection remained at a satisfactory level being equivalent to about 25% of the total school population in the City.

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	1958 Totals	1957 Totals
Central Clinic	...	...	...	...	199	1081	1280	1700
St. Giles	...	...	...	...	437	2354	2791	2826
Skellingthorpe Road	...	...	...	...	653	4320	4973	5011
Sincil Boys	...	...	...	...	380	1950	2330	3828
Total	...	...	...	...	1669	9705	11374	13365
Medical Clinics	...	...	...	...	217	125	342	315
Orthopaedic Clinics	...	...	...	...	101	58	159	223
Dental Clinics	...	...	...	...	2769	6647	9416	7170
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	4756	16535	21291	21073

There are 3 minor ailment clinics at different schools throughout the City attended by a school nurse daily. A great variety of conditions are dealt with during the course of the year and the service provided, helps to prevent wastage of the school child's time by operating at convenient points within the City.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

Classification used in accordance with Ministry of Education instruction.

The classification of children at Routine Medical Inspection into "satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory" in terms of nutrition shows a decimal rise over the past 3 years in the "unsatisfactory" group.

No special significance is attached to this observation but the large majority of these children are the younger members of families whose standards of child care fall well below the average. Older members of these families appear to be able to overcome the handicap of disorderly home life better than the younger members and it is unusual to detect any nutritional defect at the school leaving examination.

			1958	1957	1956	1955
Satisfactory	..	..	98.3	98.4	98.5	98.9
Unsatisfactory	..	..	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.1

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:—

1954	....	2.5%	1957	....	1.02%
1955	....	2.1%	1958	....	0.7%
1956	....	1.6%			

Inspections for the presence of Pediculi:

No. of visits to schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	290
No. of inspections of children	..	..	..	..	..	..	33003
No. of individual children found to be verminous, however slight	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Notices issued to parents under Section 54 (2) of the Education Act, 1944	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Cleansing orders under Section 54 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

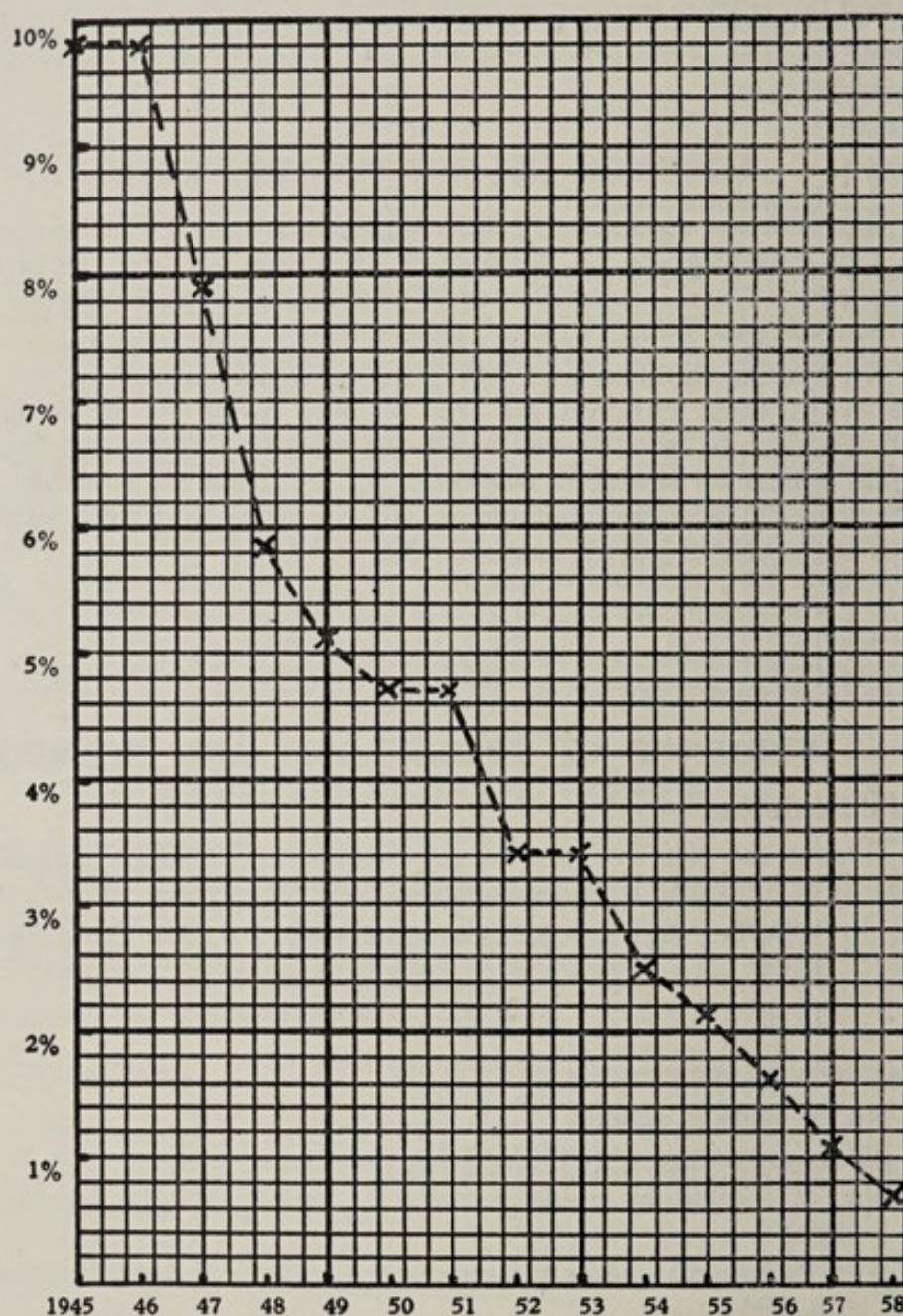
The policy followed by the department with the approval and support of the Education Committee over the past 4 years has resulted in a continuing fall in the numbers of children detected with head infestation.

Statistically the fall in percentage infested from 2.5% in 1954 to 0.7% in 1958 appears slight but it should be borne in mind that there is an increasing number of school children at risk—the school population having increased by 1,800 over this period.

The procedure followed by the school nurse in dealing with the infested child is standard and independent of the degree of infestation. In the exceptional case where there is no mother in the home the child is sent direct to the clinic for cleansing.

There were no prosecutions during the year and no parents were called before the Prosecutions Sub-Committee for interview.

PEDICULOSIS CAPITIS



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

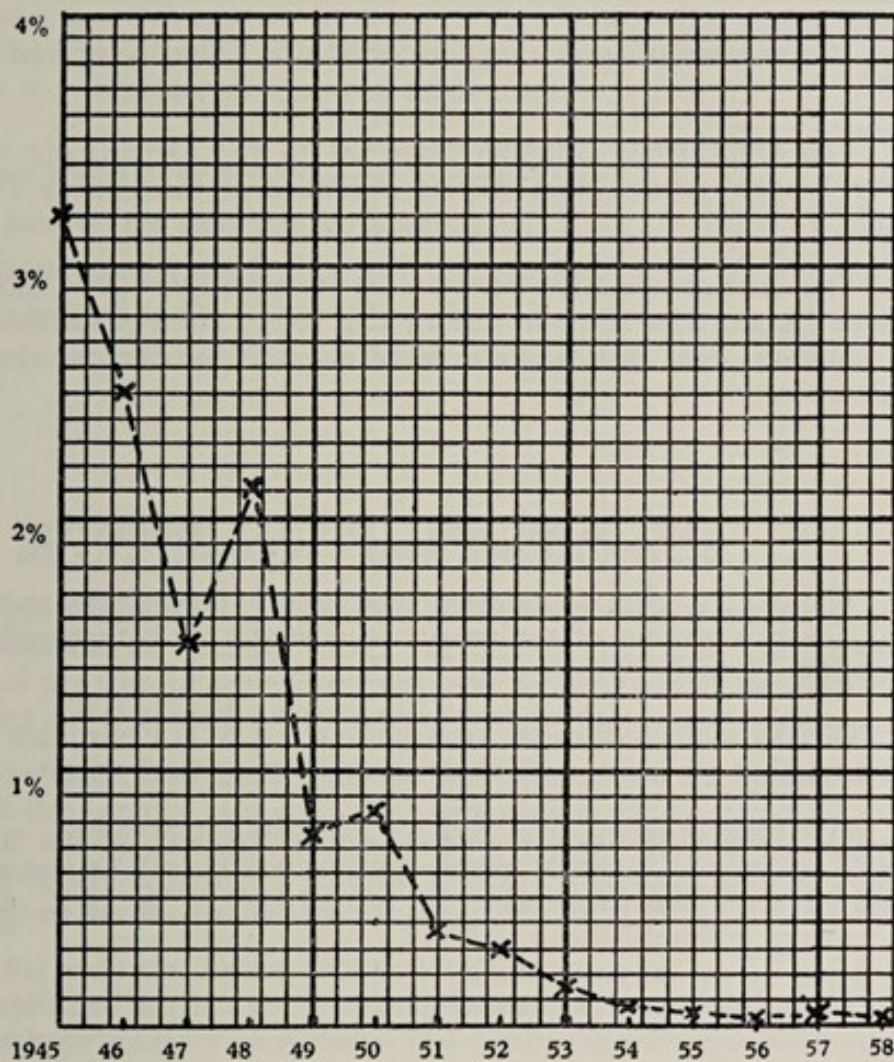
(b) Scabies.

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

1954	....	0.07%	1957	....	0.04%
1955	....	0.05%	1958	....	0.01%
1956	....	0.04%			

The detection of Scabies either at Routine Medical Inspection or cleanliness inspections remains a rarity. Although the disease is no longer notifiable, information from general practitioners confirms the disappearance of the infection in the community.

SCABIES



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

RINGWORM

No infection found during the year.

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

1949	....	8	1954	....	—
1950	....	9	1955	....	—
1951	....	9	1956	....	—
1952	....	—	1957	....	—
1953	....	—	1958	....	—

VISUAL DEFECTS

The number of school children who were found to have some visual defect at Routine Medical Inspection was 475 as compared with 325 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 1958 was 1009 as compared with 1025 in the previous year.

The number of spectacles prescribed was 879 as compared with 887 in 1957.

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 considered to be suffering in health as the result of enlargement of the tonsils or adenoids or both together was 247 as compared with 229 during the previous year.

Usually such children are referred to the E.N.T. Consultant at Hospital, but a number are kept under observation by the school doctor.

The total number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids was 65 as compared with 31 in the previous year (it will be remembered that operative work was suspended for several months in 1957 owing to the epidemic of poliomyelitis).

There has been a reappraisal of recent years of the benefits of operative treatment as opposed to the effect of delaying active interference.

Doctors no longer consider the removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids as the panacea for the recurring catarrhal episodes of the young school child and indeed parents are now appreciating this change in outlook.

The discharging ear and deafness during catarrhal infections are, however, signs indicating immediate referral for consultant advice.

The waiting list for operative treatment no longer retains its massive size and it is unusual to request special priority for a particular case owing to any deterioration in health during the waiting period.

Middle ear disease was found to be present in 27 children, as compared with 48 in the previous year and 14 of these were referred for treatment.

Defective hearing was detected in the case of 48 children and 23 of these were referred for treatment. Figures for the previous year were 53 and 26.

127 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 58.

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

	1958	1957
No. of sessions held by the Orthopaedic Surgeon ..	12	19
No. of cases seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon	101	119
No. of new cases seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon ..	38	65
No. of cases admitted to the County Hospital	-	-
No. of cases admitted to Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital	-	-

HEART DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM

The special Heart and Rheumatism Clinic held once a month at the County Council Clinic, Lindum Road, was discontinued after July, owing to the death of the Consultant Cardiologist and the decision of the Regional Hospital Board not to continue this service specially for school children.

All the records were transferred to the Consultants in Medicine or Paediatrics at the County Hospital depending on the age of the child and routine review will be arranged at the County Hospital in future (children over 12 years of age referred to the Consultant Physician, children under 12 years of age to the Paediatrician).

During the year the School Medical Officer reported on 15 children detected at medical inspection as suffering from a heart lesion. These children were kept under review being one fewer than the previous year. As most of the cases were benign in nature no restriction in school activity was necessary and periodic review was undertaken mainly to confirm original diagnosis.

Under the Acute Rheumatism Regulations, Lincoln is an area where acute rheumatism under the age of 16 years is a notifiable disease—two girls one aged 10 and the other 14 years were notified during the year.

Prior to the closure of the Heart and Rheumatism Clinic, 24 children had been reviewed by the cardiologist as opposed to 44 children during the complete year previously.

SCHOOL CARDIAC REGISTER

(North Midland Division)

Lincoln City is included among the Authorities partaking in the scheme organised by the Ministry of Education Medical Officer to cover the North Midland Area.

At the close of the year no child entering school for the first time since September 1957 was detected at medical inspection as suffering from organic heart disease (rheumatic or congenital).

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of cases of notifiable Infectious Diseases occurring amongst school children was 1032 as compared with 826 in 1957.

The numbers of notifiable infectious diseases were:—

	1958	1957
Scarlet Fever	20	34
Diphtheria	—	—
Chickenpox	755	37
Dysentery	3	13
Measles	234	644
Whooping Cough	19	56
Poliomyelitis	1	42
Meningococcal meningitis	—	—
Para Typhoid Fever	—	—
Total	1032	826

Chickenpox and Measles between them accounted for 96% of the total notifications of infectious disease.

There was only one case of Poliomyelitis notified in a school child and the infection occurred in the non-paralytic form. Following last year's epidemic this was a welcome respite and it is hoped that with 4 out of every 5 school children having been protected with poliomyelitis vaccination at the close of the year, the continued programme of vaccination will obviate a recurrence of the infection in the City.

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 1958 was 220, as compared with 83 during the previous year. In addition reinforcing doses were given to 402 children during the year. In 1957, this number was 678.

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 62 children had completed the course of three injections, 1957 children had received two injections and 2412 children had received one injection,

TUBERCULOSIS

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

B.C.G. VACCINATION

B.C.G. vaccination as a protective measure for prevention of tuberculosis, commenced in 1956 under the approved scheme for the 13-14 age group of school children, is now in its 3rd year firmly established as part of the routine work of the school health staff. Every pupil in the appropriate age range was given a form of consent early in the school year for their parent together with a letter of explanation.

The Heaf automatic multiple puncture syringe was used to carry out the initial Tuberculin Test and results were read at weekly intervals.

By kind permission of the Director all equipment used in the survey was autoclaved at the Public Health Laboratory. Statistics are as follows:—

	1958	1957	1956
Skin tested	762	800	577
Found positive	125	148	128
Negative	637	652	449
Vaccinated	636	652	446

All children having a positive reaction were referred to the Mass Radiography Unit for chest x-ray.

Report on a Tuberculin survey in a school following the detection of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the school caretaker.

At an infant and junior school on one of the perimeter housing estates, 364 children were subjected to a Tuberculin Test using the Heaf Multiple Puncture Syringe. 11 children were found to be positive but 2 previously had been given B.C.G. vaccination. This left 9 children who were all referred to the Chest Clinic. One child with no known contact with Tuberculosis either inside or outside the home was found to have an active chest lesion which required Sanatorium treatment.

ENURESIS

Two Chiron alarms for children who habitually bed wet were in use throughout the year. As each child retained the alarm for about 2 months at a time, only 10 cases could be tried. Results varied but families prepared to persist in spite of night alarms gave the most hopeful results.

CHOREA

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

RICKETS

No children were found to be suffering from Rickets.

VACCINAL CONDITION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

During the year 27.6% of the school children were found to be vaccinated or protected against Smallpox as compared with 27.0% in 1957 and 27.5% during 1956.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN THE SCHOOLS.

1958.	Cases	Scarlet Fever		Diphth- eria		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 ...	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	14	—	14	
February	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	21	—	21	
March ...	107	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	107	—	107	
April ...	130	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	130	—	130	
May ...	93	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	93	—	93	
June ...	204	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	204	—	204	
July ...	175	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	175	1	176	
August ...	62	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	1	63	
September	13	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	13	4	17	
October	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	7	
November	21	1	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	21	—	21	
December	220	4	—	—	—	206	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	220	—	220	
TOTALS ...	1067	20	—	—	—	234	—	—	—	19	—	755	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	3	—	34	1	1067	6	1073	

Cont. = Contacts excluded from School.

“ 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
No. of follow-up visits:—							
(a) In school	..	..	..	..	..	..	2314
(b) At homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	418
No. of special visits:—							
(a) In school	..	..	..	..	..	..	234
(b) At homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Visits for vision testing:—							
(a) No. of visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	249
(b) No. of children dealt with	..	..	..	..	..	..	4293

SCHOOL BATHS

Shower baths are provided at the following schools:—The Open Air School, South Park High School, the City School, the City School playing field pavilion, Lincoln School, Bishop King Sec. Modern School, St. Peter & St. Paul R.C. Sec. Modern School, Boutham Moor Sec. Modern School, St. Giles' Boys' Sec. Modern School and St. Giles' Girls' Sec. Modern School. South Park High School—swimming bath. This bath is used for instructional purposes by children from Primary and Secondary schools and by Youth organisations and other bodies. There are 6 shower baths in the dressing rooms.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS

The percentage of parents who attended at the medical inspection was 70.6 as compared with 75.4 during 1957.

The large majority of parents welcome the opportunity afforded at school medical inspection to meet the school doctor and discuss any problems relative to their child's health. In Infant schools the percentage of parents attending is nearly 100% but there is a drop at the Intermediate medical inspection and some children at their final examination actively discourage parental attendance, especially adolescent boys.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS

The School Meals Service has continued throughout the year to supply meals to all schools in the City. The City School kitchen was closed at the end of the Summer Term and has since been demolished to make way for a new kitchen to be erected on that site. The boys at the City School are dining temporarily in the main building of the School.

A new dining hall has been erected behind the Bracebridge Junior School for the use of that school and this has dispensed with the use of the Bracebridge Community Centre for dining purposes. Seventeen school departments have their own kitchens and the remainder of the schools are supplied with container meals.

The number of meals provided during the year ended 31st December, 1958, was as follows:—

	1958	1957
To Nursery, Primary, Secondary Modern Schools, etc.	754,623	695,422
To Staff and Helpers	57,991	57,229
To Secondary Grammar Schools	210,968	191,968
To Staff and Helpers	9,628	9,028
	<hr/> 1,033,210	<hr/> 953,647

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

	1958	1957
Breakfasts	14,409	15,609
Dinners	14,581	15,760
Teas	14,261	15,441

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, 1958, was 1,928,587 as compared with 1,845,427 for the year 1957.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Partially Sighted.

1 child is in a special school.

Birmingham Royal Institution	1
--------------------------------------	---

Maladjusted.

4 children are in special schools:

St. Frances Residential	1
Bourne House Hostel	3

Deaf.

7 children are in special schools.

Royal School for the Deaf, Derby	3
Maud Maxfield School for the Deaf, Sheffield	3
Yorkshire School for the Deaf	1

Delicate.

65 children are in Open Air Schools:

Lincoln Open Air School	60
St. John's Open Air School	1
Meath School	1
Port Regis School	1
Pilgrim School	1
St. George's Hostel	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.

74 children are in special schools or classes.

St. Catherine's, Lincoln	..	..	..	..	..	57
Special Classes (Junior)	..	..	..	..	..	16
Stubton Hall School	..	..	..	..	..	1

Physically Handicapped.

14 children are in special schools.

St. Margaret's	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ian Tetley Hospital School	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lincoln Open Air	..	..	..	..	..	12

The following Handicapped Pupils were awaiting admission to special schools in January, 1959:—

Delicate	..	..	..	..	..	1
Educationally subnormal	..	..	..	..	..	20
Partially sighted	..	..	..	..	..	2
Physically handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	1

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

1 child was notified under Section 57 (3) and 8 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 1958 was 174.

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 1958, 24 cases were seen by the Child Psychiatrist at Grantham being considered by the Medical Staff as likely to benefit from treatment or requiring special investigation.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

Under the Education Authority's Scheme 2

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

	Average attendance	Total attendance
St. Cuthbert's Nursery School	.. 38.0	15,242
St. Giles' Nursery School	.. .. 38.02	15,224

OPEN AIR SCHOOL

This School provides accommodation for about 90 children.

There were 79 children attending the Open Air School in December, 1958.

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

Boys, 24.5 lbs. Girls, 36.0 lbs.

while the average duration of attendance was:—

Boys, 39.7 months. Girls, 57.5 months.

The average attendance was 66.5% as against 74.3% last year.

Some additions and improvements to school premises were carried out during the year.

THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS' ACT, 1933

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

HOME TEACHING

21 children received Home Teaching during 1958 at one time or another. They were suffering from the following complaints:—

Orthopaedic defects	..	..	..	..	14
Maladjusted	..	..	..	..	1
Hernia	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	1
Epileptic	..	..	..	..	1
Heart	..	..	..	..	1
Glandular Fever	..	..	..	..	1
Post Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	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 new Craft Room block at the Christ's Hospital Girls' High School was completed during the year. The premises were not occupied by the school, however, until September 1958, as the rooms were used to accommodate classes from the School of Art, which was very badly damaged and partially destroyed by fire in May, 1958.

The re-building of the School of Art was started immediately and should be completed in the near future.

An additional secondary modern school, making eight in all, has emerged as a result of the division of St. Giles' Secondary Modern Mixed School into two separate and adjacent single-sex schools. The extensive alterations were completed by the end of August.

The former central kitchen at St. Giles' has been modified to provide four extra classrooms and a cloakroom for St. Giles' Secondary Modern Boys' School.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

Staff.

Two members of the professional staff resigned during the second half of the year and the vacancies created remained unfilled.

Unless further recruitment proves possible the school dental service will be mainly concerned in future with emergency treatment and the inability to practise conservative dentistry in the school child will be reflected in coming years by an increasing requirement for dentures in young adults, through the dental service under the National Health Service Act.

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

						1958	1957
No. inspected (Routine age groups)	..	..	..	..	..	4545	4560
Referred for treatment	..	..	..	..	..	4049	3710
No. actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	2769	2052
Half days devoted to inspection	..	..	..	..	..	16	20
" " " treatment	..	..	..	..	..	1270	946
Fillings	..	..	..	..	..	7804	6259
Extractions	..	..	..	..	..	4404	4346
General anaesthetics	..	..	..	..	..	1225	1150
Other operations	..	..	..	..	..	2766	1007

(Vacancy)

Principal School Dental Officer.

INDEX

Report of the Medical Officer of Health

Acute Rheumatism Regulations, 1953-1958	40	Light Clinic	11
Ambulance Service	22	Mass Radiography	26
Ante-Natal Clinic	11	Mental Health	30
B.C.G. Vaccination	25	Midwifery	14
Care of the Blind	26	National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47	42
Care of Mothers and Young Children	11	Notifiable Infectious Diseases ...	38
Conferences Attended	43	Nursing Equipment and Apparatus	27
Courses Attended	43	Nursing Homes	42
Committees	6	Occupation Centre	37
Day Nursery	12	Premature Infants	12
Dental Care	42	Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	24
Food Poisoning	42	Report on the First Ten Years of the National Health Service— Appendix I	44
Health Centres	30	Staff	7
Health Education	28	Statistics, General and Vital ...	10
Health of Children—"Problem Families"	18	Tuberculosis	24, 40
Health Visiting	16	Vaccination and Immunisation ...	20
Home Help Service	29	Venereal Diseases	41
Home Nursing	18	Water	41
Housing	41	Welfare Foods	12
Illegitimate Children	13		
Infant Welfare Clinics	11		
Introduction	3		

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1928	59	Introduction	50
Agriculture (Safety, Health & Wel- fare Provisions) Act, 1956	59	Inspection of Food Premises ...	59
Canal Boats	56	Inspection of Meat	67
Clean Air Act, 1956	56	Liquid Whole Egg	65
Clearance Areas, Demolition and/or Closing Orders	53	Local Land Charges	53
Cysticercus Bovis	68	Milk Supply	65
Eradication of Bed Bugs	55	Offences other than those indicated by sampling	63
Examination of milk for Tubercle Bacilli and Brucella Abortus ...	66	Offensive Trades	55
Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 ...	58	Pet Animals Act, 1951	59
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	59	Preserved Food	67
Food and Drug Samples procured	60	Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	57
Foods Condemned	69	Provision of Dustbins	55
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 ...	60	Rag Flock and Other Filling Mat- erials Act, 1951	59
Food Poisoning	60	Rent Act, 1957	55
General Inspections	52	Shops Act, 1950	56
Ice Cream	66	Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954	69
Informal and Statutory Notices served	53	Swimming Baths	55
		Works done	53

Report of the Principal School Medical Officer

B.C.G. Vaccination	85	Nursery Schools	89
Child Guidance Centre	89	Open Air School	89
Children and Young Person's Act, 1933	90	Orthopaedic and Postural Defects	83
Chorea	85	Pediculosis and Scabies	79
Committees	72	Provision of Milk and Meals ...	87
Co-operation of Parents	87	Rickets	85
Deaths in School Children ...	77	Report of Principal School Dental Officer	91
Defective Speech	89	School Accommodation	90
Diphtheria Immunisation	84	School Baths	87
Ear, Nose and Throat Defects ...	82	School Clinics	78
Enuresis	85	School Population	76
"Following-Up"	87	Staff	74
Heart Disease and Rheumatism ...	83	Statistics	77
Handicapped Pupils	88	Tetanus Immunisation	84
Home Teaching	90	Tuberculin Survey	85
Infectious Diseases	84	Tuberculosis	85
Introduction	73	Vaccinal Condition of School Child- ren	85
List of Schools	75	Visual Defects	81
Medical Inspection	78		

