

[Report 1936] / Medical Officer of Health, Lincoln City.

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City and County Borough of Lincoln



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1936

LINCOLN :
"CHRONICLE AND LEADER" PRINTING WORKS



City and County Borough of Lincoln



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

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LINCOLN :

"CHRONICLE AND LEADER" PRINTING WORKS

City and County Borough of Lincoln.

The Mayor :

COUNCILLOR J. E. FORDHAM.

Health and Hospitals Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR L. J. MILLS.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR J. E. FORDHAM).

ALDERMAN	C. E. SNOOK	COUNCILLOR	A. E. BRUNNING
"	W. SINDELL	"	J. A. DALE
COUNCILLOR	J. J. LEAMY	"	H. W. MARTIN
"	A. TUCK	"	J. CURLEY

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR A. E. BRUNNING.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR J. E. FORDHAM).

ALDERMAN	C. E. SNOOK	COUNCILLOR	H. W. MARTIN
"	W. SINDELL	"	J. CURLEY
COUNCILLOR	J. J. LEAMY	Mrs.	O. DEER
"	A. TUCK	"	M. LANE
"	L. J. MILLS	"	S. A. OTTER
"	J. A. DALE	"	E. E. DOUGHTY

Public Assistance Committee :

Chairman : ALDERMAN W. SINDELL

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR J. E. FORDHAM).

COUNCILLOR	J. K. FOX	COUNCILLOR	L. J. MILLS
"	J. J. LEAMY	"	J. A. DALE
"	H. WILLCOCK	"	H. W. MARTIN
"	J. W. PRESTON	"	J. W. LAWSON
		"	J. CURLEY

House Sub-Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR J. J. LEAMY

Members of Public Assistance Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF as at 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

Medical Officer of Health	M. L. BERY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	I. B. LAWRENCE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Left 31st August, 1936)
	G. GEMMILL, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Commenced 21st September, 1936)
Public Vaccinator	†W. SHARRARD, M.B., CH.B.
Public Analyst	†JOHN EVANS, F.I.C. (Sheffield).
Veterinary Inspector	†E. PORTER-SMITH, M.R.C.V.S.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	*DUNCAN G. MCGILL, Cert. R.S.I.
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector	*HAROLD SHIMELD, Cert. R.S.I.
Sanitary Inspectors	*F. L. G. CHAPMAN, Cert. R.S.I. *G. H. MAWHINNEY, Cert. S.I.E.J.B. (Commenced 17th Feb., 1936). *T. ALLWOOD, Cert. S.I.E.J.B. (Commenced 3rd March, 1936).
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	J. W. HOE, Cert. R.S.I. *G. SPENCER, Cert. S.I.E.J.B.
Chief Clerk	C. G. TOMLINSON.
Vaccination Officer	C. H. COCKETT.
Assistant Clerks	M. M. HERRING. M. M. HOPPINS. D. E. BOSWORTH. C. E. ELMER (Comm. 3rd Feb. 1936) A. SMITH (" " " ") M. F. JOHNSON (" 20th Jan. 1936)
Laboratory Attendant	J. H. SIMS.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Officer	†M. L. BERY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Tuberculosis Officer	†G. GEMMILL, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis Nurses	¶E. COOK, S.R.N. G. COOPER, S.R.N.

Venereal Diseases.

Consultant Medical Officer	†A. S. PLANT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Died 22nd August, 1936).
Medical Officer (Male Clinics)	†M. L. BERY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer (Female Clinics)	†BRIDGET MAUDE FOLEY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Nurse	†¶M. V. ARMSTRONG.
Orderly	†J. H. SIMS.

STAFF—*continued*

City Hospital and Sanatorium.

Medical Superintendent	†M. L. BERY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Resident Medical Officer	†I. B. LAWRENCE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Left 31st August, 1936) †H. D. HOLT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Temporary, comm. 31st Aug., 1936)
Matron	||E. O'KANE, S.R.N.
Assistant Matron	||K. McGARRY, F.N.A.
Clerk	B. G. STREET.

Nursing, Male, Out-Door, and Domestic Staff at City Hospital
and Sanatorium.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Medical Superintendent	†M. L. BERY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer	BRIDGET MAUDE FOLEY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
General Superintendent	¶||E. M. DAVIES, S.R.N., Cert. R.S.I., Certificate of Hygiene R.S.I.
Health Visitors	¶A. M. EMPRINGHAM, S.R.N., Infant Welfare. ¶M. E. BALL, S.R.N., H.V., Cert. Infant Welfare. ¶†M. V. ARMSTRONG, Ante-natal & V.D.
Sister in Charge of Maternity Home	¶E. TWISS, S.R.N.
"Light" Nurse	¶M. L. CREDLAND, Cert. Actinotherapy.
Dental Nurse	¶M. K. ARMSTRONG, S.R.N.
District Midwives	¶E. STARRITT, R.M.P.A. ¶M. A. RICHARDSON. ¶A. M. CLAYTON. ¶D. E. BARKER. ¶C. L. HOWARD, S.R.N. ¶M. K. COLLINS, S.R.N. ¶J. B. TAYLOR.
Clerks	E. KETTLEBORO. E. DELANY. M. CAUNT. E. WILSON.

Pupil Midwives and Domestic Staff at Maternity Home.

STAFF--*continued*

Public Assistance Committee.

Chief Administrative Medical Officer	M. L. BERY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Consulting Surgeon, Burton Road Institution	†J. LYONS, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Resident Medical Officer	R. CAMERON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Commenced 1st July, 1936)
Master	E. RAITHBY.
Matron	¶L. A. DODDS (Mrs.) S.R.N.
Superintendent Nurse	¶H. HENSHALL, S.R.N.

Nursing, Clerical and Domestic Staff.

*Meat and Food certificate

¶State Certified Midwife.

†Part-time.

¶Fever trained.

City Health Department,
Beaumont Fee,
Lincoln.

May, 1937.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the City during 1936, which is my seventh Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health. It is not a survey report but contains information on all the activities of the Public Health Department and is drawn up in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1561.

The death-rate was 12.5 per 1,000 population as compared with 12.1 for England and Wales. More than half the deaths in the City occurred in persons above 65 years of age.

The birth-rate was 12.7 per 1,000 population as compared with 14.8 for England and Wales and is the second lowest during the last ten years.

The infant mortality rate was 52 per 1,000 births as compared with 59 for England and Wales.

The maternal mortality rate was 3.5 per 1,000 live and still births as compared with 3.8 for England and Wales.

There was no case of smallpox in the City during the year. The total number of notified cases of infectious diseases was 740; out of these 391 were notifications of chickenpox. In the previous year the total was 698, including 337 cases of chickenpox.

The total number of notifications in respect of all forms of tuberculosis was 78, which was one less than in the previous year.

The number of X-ray examinations carried out at the City Hospital was 268 as compared with 246 in 1935.

The housing conditions of tuberculous patients continued to receive attention and 4 families were rehoused in new Corporation houses during the year.

There were 163 houses represented to the Council under Part I of the Housing Act, 1930 and 10 houses were represented under Part II. 113 families were rehoused during 1936 by the Local Authority under this Act.

On account of the increased activities of the Public Health Department, consideration was given by the Council to the Medical, Sanitary and Clerical Staffs. It was decided to appoint an additional Medical Officer, 2 Sanitary Inspectors and 3 Assistant Clerks. The dates when this staff commenced duties during the year are given on pages 3, 4 and 5 of this report.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all members of the Council for their keen interest in the various problems put before them in connection with the health of the City, and I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the good work accomplished by the members of the staffs of the Health Department, City Hospital and Sanatorium and the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

M. L. BERY,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1. General Statistics.

Area of City in acres	...	...	...	...	6,128
Population—Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	66,243
„ —Estimated Mid-year 1936	...	...	...	...	63,600
Number of inhabited houses, 1931	...	...	...	...	16,956
„ „ families separate or occupiers, 1931	...	...	...	...	17,527
„ „ inhabited houses, 1st April, 1937	...	...	...	...	17,994
Rateable value, 1st April, 1937	...	...	...	...	£435,552
Sum represented by Penny rate, 1937,	...	...	...	...	£1,690

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics for the year.

Live Births :—		Males	Females	Total	Birth-rate per 1,000 population.
Legitimate	...	367	396	763	
Illegitimate	...	22	21	43	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Totals	...	389	417	806	12.7 Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Still-births	...	23	19	42	5.0 Death-rate per 1000 population.
Deaths	...	430	394	824	12.5 Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births
Deaths from puerperal causes :—					
From Sepsis	...	...	1		1.2
Other puerperal causes	...	...	2		2.4
Total	...	...	3		3.5
Death-rate of infants under one year of age per 1000 live births :—					
Legitimate	52	Illegitimate	47	Total	52
Number of deaths from	Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ „	Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	—
„ „ „ „	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	4

3. Death Rate per 1,000 of Population from :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.74
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	0.16
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0.02
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	0.02
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	0.06
Cancer	...	...	...	...	1.98
Influenza	...	...	...	...	0.11

Social Conditions.

The chief industries of the city are those connected with engineering, and comprise the manufacture of engines, boilers, pumps, wagons and agricultural implements. Lincoln is also an important market town and shopping centre for the surrounding rural areas.

Unemployment.

The total number of unemployed in the City showed a reduction as compared with the number in 1935.

As regards the number of persons receiving Out-door Relief there was a further reduction in the number of Able-bodied Persons, but there was an increase in the number of Non-Able-Bodied Persons.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Lincoln Employment Exchange and the Town Clerk for the following statistics.

Number on Register of Lincoln Employment Exchange :—

	Wholly unemployed		Temporarily Stopped		Total	
	1.1.36	15.12.36	1.1.36	15.12.36	1.1.36	15.12.36
Men ...	2802	1764	158	210	2960	1974
Boys ...	56	19	—	9	56	28
Women	274	196	20	20	294	216
Girls ...	207	17	9	4	216	21
Total ...	3339	1996	187	243	3526	2239

In-door Relief.

1. Number of persons admitted to Burton Road Institution :—

	1934	1935	1936
For In-door Relief ...	48	74	81
For Medical Treatment ...	323	345	416

2. Number of persons in Burton Road Institution on :—

1st Jan., 1935.	1st Jan., 1936.	1st Jan., 1937.
206	178	193
(excluding Mental cases).		

Out-door Relief.

Number of persons receiving out-door relief :—

	Non-able-bodied		Able-bodied	
	I.I.36	I.I.37	I.I.36	I.I.37
Men	1069	1108	411	321
Women	1669	1703	360	276
Children	927	911	331	273
Total	3665	3722	1102	870

Total amount of extra winter relief granted during the year ended :—

31st March, 1936.

£2,407.

31st March, 1937.

£2,391 8s. od.

Total amount of Non-Able-Bodied Relief for the year ended :—

31st March, 1936

£76,387

31st March, 1937.

£80,158 2s. 4d.

Total amount of Able-Bodied Relief granted for the year ended :—

31st March, 1936.

£23,114

31st March, 1937.

£18,478 16s. 7d.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(1) Laboratory Facilities.

There has been no change from the arrangements described in my report for 1932.

(2) Ambulance Facilities.

- (a) Two motor ambulances are kept at the City Hospital for infectious cases.
- (b) Two motor ambulances are kept at the Central Police Station for non-infectious and accident cases, and these are available for maternity cases.

The ambulances provided were generally adequate.

(3) **Nursing in the Home.**

The arrangements with the Lincoln District Nursing Association for the nursing of patients in their homes were continued as in the previous years. They attend cases of any nature, with the exception of certain notifiable diseases.

The details of the arrangements made by the Council with the Association were described in my Report for the year 1932.

During 1936, the Association nursed a total number of 718 cases, and 242 of these were nursed free of charge. The corresponding figures for 1935 were 615 and 244.

In addition Home Helps are employed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, and their services were utilised in 78 cases, as compared with 54 last year.

No special nurses are employed for the nursing of infectious diseases in the home.

(4) **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

Full details of all the Clinics under the City Council are given on Page 12.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Clinics and Treatment Centres provided by the Local Authority and Education Authority in the City were as follows :—

		<i>Days and Hours of Clinic.</i>	<i>Place where Clinic is held.</i>		
Tuberculosis Clinics			City	Health Department,	
CHILDREN	...	Tuesday, 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.		Beaumont Fee	
ADULTS	...	{ Tuesday, 5 p.m.-7 p.m.	"	"	"
		{ Friday, 5 p.m.-7 p.m.	"	"	"
Venereal Diseases					
WOMEN	...	{ Monday, 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.	"	"	"
		{ Thursday, 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.	"	"	"
		Intermediate Treatment by Appointment			
MEN	...	{ Monday, 5 p.m.-7 p.m.	"	"	"
		{ Thursday, 5 p.m.-7 p.m.	"	"	"
		Intermediate Treatment, Monday to Friday	"	"	"
		12 noon-1 p.m. & 6 p.m.-7 p.m.			
		Saturday, 11.15 a.m.-12.15 p.m.	"	"	"
Special Treatment Clinic for Women		Tuesday, 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.	Infant Welfare Centre, Newland		
Light Treatment		NEW CASES			
		Wednesday 11 a.m.-12.30 p.m.	"	"	"
		Saturday 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.	"	"	"
		CLINICS			
		Tuesday 4 p.m.-5.30 p.m.	"	"	"
		Friday 4 p.m.-5.30 p.m.	"	"	"
Infant Welfare Clinics		Monday, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.	St. Helen's Hall, Skellingthorpe Road		
		Tuesday, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.	Infant Welfare Centre, Newland		
		Wednesday, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.	Infant Welfare Centre, Newland		
		Thursday, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.	St. Giles Wesleyan Mission		
		Friday, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.	Infant Welfare Centre, Newland		
Ante-Natal Clinics...		Friday, 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.	"	"	"
Birth Control Clinics		By Appointment	"	"	"
Dental Clinic for Children under 5 years of age and Pregnant and Nursing Mothers.		Monday } 9 a.m.-12 noon and	"	"	"
		Thursday } 2 p.m.-5 p.m.	"	"	"
		Tuesday } 9 a.m.-12 noon.	"	"	"
		Wednesday } 9 a.m.-12 noon	"	"	"
Clinics for School Children					
Minor Ailment Clinic		Each Week-day, 9 a.m.	St. Giles School.		
"	"	"	St. Swithin's School.		
		Monday-Friday, 2 p.m.	Skellingthorpe Rd. School.		
		Saturday, 9 a.m.	"		
		Each week-day, 9 a.m.	School Clinic, Beaumont Fee		
Medical Clinic	...	Monday and Thursday, 2 p.m.-5 p.m.	"	"	"
Eye Clinic...	...	Wednesday, and Friday, 2 p.m.-5 p.m.	"	"	"
Dental Clinic	...	Monday to Friday, 9-30 a.m.-12 noon 2 p.m.-5 p.m.	"	"	"
		Saturday, 9-30 a.m.-12 noon	"	"	"
Orthopaedic Clinic		By Appointment	"	"	"

(5) **Hospitals.** Public and Voluntary.*I. Provided by the Local Authority,***1. City Hospital and Sanatorium.**

The accomodation provided is as follows :—

For treatment of Infectious Diseases	...	...	56 beds
" " " Tuberculosis	...	...	47 "
Total	...	...	103 beds

The 56 beds for Infectious Diseases are :—

Ward I	...	...	...	14 beds
Ward II	...	...	...	14 "
Ward III	...	...	...	18 "
Cubicle Block	...	...	...	10 "
				56 beds

Ward II is chiefly used for the treatment of tuberculosis and for practical purposes the number of beds available for infectious diseases is 42.

In addition to notifiable infectious diseases complicated cases of measles, whooping cough, influenza, pneumonia, ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal fever, etc., are also admitted. These are generally treated in the Cubicle Block.

The total number of Lincoln cases of infectious and other diseases, excluding tuberculosis, which were admitted during the year was 164 ; of these 73 were suffering from scarlet fever, and 59 were suffering from diphtheria.

The deaths from infectious diseases numbered 4 (1 from diphtheria, 1 pneumonia, 1 puerperal fever and 1 from enteric fever.)

The number of cases admitted from outside authorities was 20 as compared with 26 in 1935. Nine of these cases were diphtheria.

The total number of patients admitted as suffering from tuberculosis was 68.

Full statistics are attached in tabular form at the end of this Report.

The City Hospital is recognised by the General Nursing Council as a training school for fever nurses.

There is now an efficient X-Ray plant at this Hospital in connection with the Tuberculosis Scheme.

The question of providing additional accomodation for infectious diseases and the provision of a more adequate and up-to-date laundry and disinfecting station is receiving consideration.

The average number of beds available for the treatment of infectious diseases is 42. I am of the opinion that considering the size of the City there should be more beds for the treatment of infectious diseases.

During the latter end of the year the Council considered a report by the Medical Officer of Health on the whole of the Public Health Medical Staff and decided to appoint an additional Medical Officer who would act as Resident Medical Officer at the City Hospital and Sanatorium and would assist in other Public Health work.

2. Smallpox Hospital.

The Osgodby Smallpox Hospital, which is under the control of the Lindsey and Lincoln Joint Smallpox Hospital Board, was available during the year for the reception of cases from Lincoln.

3. City Maternity Home, Newland.

This contains twelve beds. Both complicated and uncomplicated maternity cases are admitted.

On the second floor of the Infant Welfare Centre, adjoining the City Maternity Home, five beds are available for maternity cases suffering from Sepsis or from V.D.

The provision of an up-to-date Maternity Home is receiving consideration.

I hope that more suitable accommodation will be provided in the near future.

4. Burton Road Institution.

The total accommodation recognised in the Infirmary is as follows :—

For men	...	...	...	...	...	93	beds
For women	...	...	...	...	...	92	„
For children	...	...	...	...	...	24	„
						<hr/>	
						209	beds
						<hr/>	

I am of the opinion that the number of beds recognised in the Wards of the Infirmary produces overcrowding and on account of the arrangement of the Wards and the type of building it is difficult to nurse the patients adequately.

The whole question of the provision of new hospital accommodation is still receiving consideration, but no definite policy has yet been approved by the City Council.

The Hospital accommodation is still administered as a Poor Law Hospital and has not been appropriated.

I feel that the question of appropriation of this Hospital should be considered at an early date.

During the year a full-time Medical Officer for the Burton Road Hospital was appointed. This Medical Officer is designated as an Assistant Medical Officer of Health as he carries out other duties in connection with the Public Health Department.

Dr. Lyons, the previous Medical Officer, was appointed Consultant Surgeon to the Burton Road Hospital.

II. Hospitals not wholly subsidised by the Local Authority.

County Hospital.

This is a general Hospital and cases are admitted from all over Lincolnshire.

In-patient and out-patient statistics are as follows :—

<i>In-Patients.</i>	1935	1936
1. Number of beds available for use... ..	178	178
2. Average number of patients throughout the year	150	169
3. Number of in-patients in hospital at beginning of year	156	176
4. Number of in-patients admitted during the year	2871	3272
5. Number of in-patients in hospital at end of year	176	160
6. Average number of days each patient was resident	19	19
7. Number of deaths	179	183
<i>Out-Patients.</i>		
1. Total number of new out-patients	8934	9220
2. Total number of out-patient attendances ...	31961	37725
(a) No of casualty patients included in No. 1 above	2711	2594
(b) No. of casualty attendances included in No. 2 above	7758	11161

The Hospital is equipped with an efficient X-Ray Plant, and has arrangements for treatment by electricity, heat baths and massage.

There is also an Ophthalmic Department.

It was not found possible to open the second new ward, containing 28 beds, during the year.

(6) Local Government Act, 1929.

There were no developments or alterations under this Act during the year.

Five members of the City Council are also Members of the Board of Management of the Voluntary County Hospital, but no consultations were found necessary with the representatives of the Voluntary Hospital as required by Section 13 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

(7) **Poor Law Medical Out-Door Relief.**

The Public Assistance Committee gave consideration to the arrangements for administering the Poor Law Medical Out-Door Relief with a view to establishing a panel of doctors so that the patients requiring Out-Door Relief may have a free choice of their doctor.

This scheme came into operation on 1st April, 1936, for a period of twelve months.

Seven medical practitioners in the City were willing to form a medical panel and the remuneration of the doctors was at the rate of 17/6 for each person attended by a doctor during a year ended on 31st March. This remuneration included the treatment of the patient as well as the practitioner's surgery, travelling and other expenses. It did not, however, include the cost of medicines; these were provided under an arrangement with the chemists similar to that under the National Health Insurance Scheme and were a separate charge on the scheme.

At the end of 1936 the scheme had been in operation for 9 months and had been working satisfactorily.

(8) **Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.**

The joint Board representing the two County Boroughs and three County Areas of Lincolnshire completed the arrangements for receiving 250 mental defectives at Harmston Hall Colony, and this accommodation has been available since 18th March, 1935.

The number of beds allocated to Lincoln cases was 27.

At the end of 1936, twenty-three Lincoln cases were undergoing treatment at this Colony.

The Burton Road Institution, under the Public Assistance Committee, is still recognised by the Board of Control for 10 male adults and 10 female adults, but the accommodation provided for mental defectives is not suitable on account of the reasons given in my previous reports.

At the end of the year 8 low grade certified and 12 uncertified mental defectives were undergoing treatment in this Institution, the higher grade cases being transferred to Harmston Hall Colony as far as possible.

There were 10 mental defectives undergoing treatment in other institutions for mental defectives.

On 31st December, 1936, the total number of defectives under the care of the City Council was 158, of which 53 were receiving institutional treatment, 3 were on licence from institutions, 24 were under guardianship and the remaining 78 were under either statutory or voluntary supervision in their own homes.

(9) Maternity and Nursing Homes.

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

Number of applications for Registration ...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Homes registered ...	...	...	...	1
„ „ orders made refusing or cancelling Registration ...	...	...	...	Nil
„ „ appeals against orders ...	...	...	...	Nil
„ „ cases in which such orders have been (a) confirmed	...	...	...	Nil
			(b) disallowed...	Nil
„ „ applications pending ...	...	...	...	1
„ „ applications for exemption from Registration ...	...	...	...	1
„ „ cases in which Exemption has been (a) granted ...	...	...	...	1
			(b) withdrawn	Nil
			(c) refused ...	Nil

(10) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.

This was as described in my report for the year 1935.

Meteorology.

The Meteorological Station is situated in the grounds of the Health Department in Beaumont Fee. The site is 48 feet above sea level.

The total amount of rain during the year amounted to 23.39 inches, as compared with 25.07 inches in 1935. More rain fell in January and July than in any of the other months of the year. May was the driest month.

The highest reading of the maximum thermometer was 84° on the 21st June, and the lowest reading of the minimum thermometer was 19° on the 19th January.

The four warmest months of the year were May, June, July and August, and the coldest month of the year was January (Appendices 1 and 2). There are no instruments for recording the amount of sunshine.

Legislation in Force.

The details of the legislation in force in Lincoln up to the end of the year 1931 were given in my report for that year.

Bye-laws were made by the Council during 1933 with regard to the operation of wireless loud speakers, etc., in public places.

Sections 25 and 26 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (Part II) came into force on the 1st October, 1933.

Bye-laws to regulate the employment of children, and street trading by young persons were made in 1935 ; and the Weekly Half-Holiday and Closing Order No. 3 relating to Meat Shops was made in 1935.

There was no new legislation during 1936.

Co-ordination of Health Services.

The question of the whole of the health services, with a view to effective co-ordination in all branches, is still under the consideration of the Administration of Health Services Joint Sub-Committee.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

According to the Census Returns during 1931 the population was 66,243. This showed an increase of 201 over the Census Returns in 1921. The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population of Lincoln for 1936 is 63,600, as compared with 64,100 for 1935.

Marriages.

The number of marriages solemnised in Lincoln was 587, being 34 more than in the previous year. The marriage rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 9.2 as compared with 8.7 for England and Wales.

The number of marriages which was solemnised for the last 10 years in the City is as follows :—

1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
596	518	514	375	554	559	570	626	553	587

Births.

The total births registered was 869, but the net births were only 806. This number is less than that of any of the previous ten years, except 1933 and the birth-rate (12.7) is the second lowest of any year in the last decennium. 43 births were illegitimate. The largest number of births occurred in the Minster Ward, but the highest birth-rate was in the Foss Ward (14.7).

The number of net births for the last ten years is given in Appendix 3.

74 babies were born in Lincoln of persons ordinarily resident outside the City and 11 babies were born outside the City of persons ordinarily resident within the City.

Still-Births.

The total still-births registered numbered 48, and the nett still-births were 42, as compared with 33 in the previous year.

Deaths.

The nett deaths for the City during 1936 numbered 824.

Using the comparability factor for Lincoln given by the Registrar General the death rate per 1,000 of the population was 12.5 for 1936. This is slightly more than the death rate for England and Wales and is equal to that for London.

More than half the deaths in the City occurred in persons above 65 years of age.

The highest death rate occurred in the Park Ward and the lowest in the Foss Ward.

27 persons ordinarily resident within the City died elsewhere, and 142 persons belonging to other districts died in Lincoln.

Infant Mortality.

The deaths of infants under 1 year of age were 42, giving an infant death rate of 52 per 1,000 births. A graph is appended on page 20 shewing the oscillation of the rate since 1927, and the deaths for 1936 are analysed in Appendix 7.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 52 per 1,000 was lower than that for England and Wales and that of London.

Causes of Death.

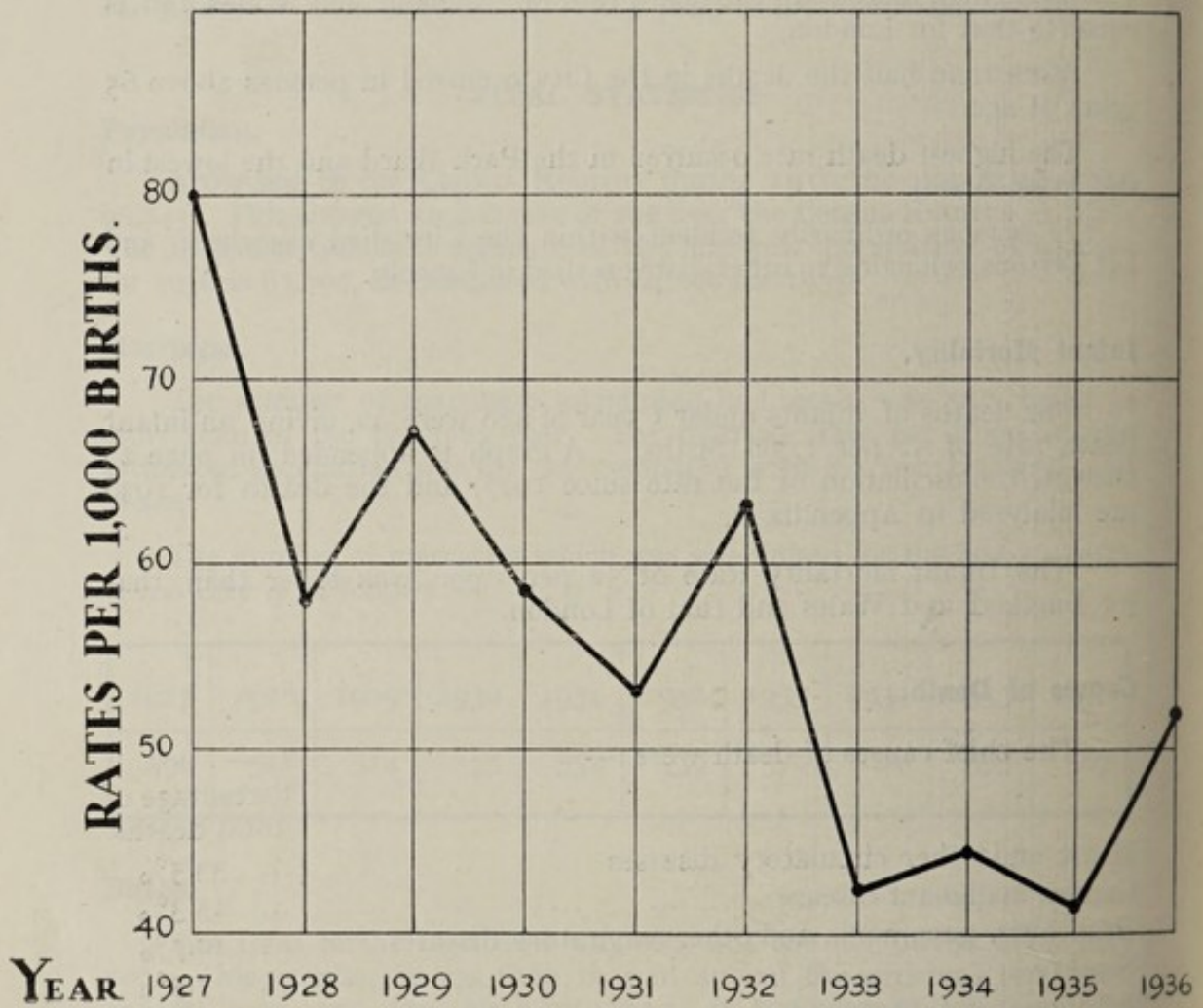
The chief causes of death were :—

	Percentage of total deaths.
Heart and other circulatory diseases	33.5%
Cancer, malignant disease	15.3%
Bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases ...	10.7%
Senility	7.5%
All forms of tuberculosis	6.9%

Organic Heart Disease was the greatest single cause of death, being responsible for 26.3% of the total deaths.

Appendices 3 to 7 give full details of the vital statistics of the City including birth and death rates for the last 10 years, infant mortality for the last 10 years, births and deaths as they occurred in the wards, causes of and ages at death, deaths of infants from stated causes at various ages under 1 year, and infant deaths as they occurred in the wards.

CHART OF INFANT MORTALITY 1927-1936.



INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

The total cases of notifiable diseases in respect of which notifications were received numbered :—

Total cases.				
1934	...	...	...	707
1935	...	...	...	698
1936	...	...	...	740

Compulsory notification of chickenpox has been continued in Lincoln since 1927, and is still in force. 391 notifications were received during 1936 in connection with this disease. Taking this into account the other notifiable diseases numbered 349 during the year.

Appendix 8 gives the yearly notifications of infectious diseases for the last 20 years.

The investigation of notifiable infectious diseases is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors and the investigation of non-notifiable infectious diseases in children by the School Nurses and Health Visitors.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of notifications of this disease during 1936 was 92 as compared with 151 in the previous year. The type of the disease was mainly mild.

Out of the 92 cases, 73 were removed to hospital for isolation and treatment, and 19 were isolated and treated at home.

There were no deaths from this cause.

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

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
64	303	260	151	92

Diphtheria.

60 cases were reported during 1936 as compared with 32 in 1935. The number of cases removed to hospital was 59.

The practice of issuing free supplies of diphtheria antitoxin to medical practitioners was continued during the year and 7 phials of 4,000 units each and 7 phials of 8,000 units each were obtained by the various medical practitioners in the City.

Full co-operation between the School Medical Staff and the Public Health Department in the control of infectious diseases was maintained and all intimations from the schools were investigated and the services of the School Nurses were utilised in the swabbing of contacts and in taking other administrative action in checking the spread of this disease in the schools.

The bacteriological examination of throat swabs for the presence of diphtheria bacilli was carried out in the laboratory of the City Health Department, and in a few cases swabs were sent to the Nottingham and Sheffield Laboratories with a view to deciding the virulence or otherwise of the diphtheria bacilli.

There was one death from this cause during 1936.

Nine persons were immunized against Diphtheria during 1936.

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

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
105	106	52	32	60

Erysipelas.

14 cases were notified as compared with 17 in 1935, and 3 cases were removed to the City Hospital for treatment.

There was 1 death from this cause.

Enteric Fever.

Four cases of typhoid fever and 2 cases of para-typhoid fever were notified during the year and they were all admitted to the City Hospital for treatment.

It is interesting to note that in two cases, no other source of infection could be traced except contact with two people who had typhoid fever during the Lincoln epidemic in 1905; in three cases the infection seemed to have been contracted outside Lincoln, and in one case the infection was contracted by attendance on one of the patients.

There was one death from this cause.

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

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
1	—	3	2	6

Dysentery.

Eight cases were notified during 1936 and one case was admitted to the City Hospital for treatment.

There were no deaths from this cause.

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

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
—	—	—	2	8

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No notifications of this disease were received during 1936.

There were no deaths from this cause.

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

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
2	1	2	2	—

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

No cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in 1936.

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

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
1	—	—	1	—

Malaria.

No case of malaria was notified during 1936, and no death was certified as due to this cause.

No notifications have been received during the last five years.

Acute Polio-Myelitis.

No cases were notified during 1936. No death occurred from this cause.

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

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
—	1	1	—	—

Acute Polioencephalitis.

No cases were notified during 1936, and there were no deaths from this cause.

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

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
—	—	—	1	—

Pneumonia.

81 cases of pneumonia were notified during 1936 as compared with 61 in 1935.

15 cases occurred in children under 5 years of age ; 13 in children between the ages of 5 and 15 years of age and 53 cases in adults.

13 cases were admitted for treatment to the City Hospital, and 12 received in-patient treatment in other hospitals.

The deaths attributed to this cause numbered 27.

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

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
88	125	76	61	81

Smallpox.

No case of smallpox was notified during 1936.

The Osgodby Smallpox Hospital was available for the treatment of cases suffering from smallpox during the year.

Compulsory notification of chickenpox is still in force in Lincoln.

There have been no notifications of smallpox during the last five years.

Vaccination Statistics for the Year 1936.

In a total of 869 births registered in Lincoln, 158 were successfully vaccinated, and 664 were exempted on grounds of conscientious objections on the part of the parents.

18.1% were vaccinated in the year as compared with 18.9% in 1935.

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical Officer of Health during the year.

Chickenpox.

In addition to 391 notifications of chickenpox by medical practitioners, a certain number was discovered by the nursing staffs of the Child Welfare and School Medical Departments.

The largest percentage (41%) of cases occurred in children between the ages of 5 and 10 years.

No deaths occurred from chickenpox.

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

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
360	368	192	337	391

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Measles.

216 cases were brought to the notice of the Health Department during the year.

The majority of the cases were reported by the School Attendance Officers, Head Teachers or the parents.

The cases are visited by the School Nurses or the Health Visitors and the parents are given suitable advice.

One death was certified as due to this disease.

Measles is sometimes considered an ordinary complaint of children, but it ought to be more realised that great care is necessary in the treatment of children suffering from measles on account of the serious after-effects that may occur.

Mumps.

481 cases were reported as against 1042 during 1935, mainly through the medium of the schools.

The majority of the cases occurred in January, February and March, and practically every school in the City was affected.

There were no deaths from this cause.

Whooping Cough.

66 cases came to the knowledge of the Health Department during the year and these were discovered by the Health Visitors or School Nurses in the course of their home visits.

No deaths were reported from this cause.

Influenza.

The deaths directly attributed to influenza were 7, as compared with 7 in 1935.

Disinfections.

The arrangements for disinfecting houses where cases of infectious disease have occurred were described in my Report for 1932, and there has been no change in the methods adopted. A detailed statement of the disinfections carried out during 1936 is given in Appendix 13.

Cleansing of Persons.

Part IV. of the Public Health Act, 1925, came into operation in Lincoln in June, 1930, and gives additional powers to deal with verminous persons and premises. At present, the only method of dealing with such persons is to admit them to the Poor Law Institution to be cleansed.

Bacteriological Work.

The routine work of the Laboratory included the examination by the incubation method of 3079 swabs for the detection of the diphtheria bacillus, the examination of 631 specimens of expectoration for the presence of the bacillus of tuberculosis, 2 specimens of hair from the heads of children for the presence of the causal organism of ringworm, and 96 specimens of urine.

In addition 735 smears for the detection of the infecting organism of gonorrhoea were examined in the Laboratory, chiefly in connection with the Clinics for Venereal Diseases.

656 tests were made in the Grimsby Laboratory for the Wassermann Reaction of syphilis. 332 of these were in connection with the Venereal Clinics. 184 were for other institutions in the City, and 140 for private medical practitioners. (Appendix 14).

Cancer.

There are no definite arrangements made by the Lincoln Local Authority for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, but the Local Authority has assisted a good deal financially the local voluntary hospital where the above mentioned facilities are provided.

The Lincoln County Hospital, which is a voluntary general hospital, provides facilities through its Honorary Medical Staff for the diagnosis of cancer cases.

I am informed that the medical practitioners in the City use the hospital freely to assist them in investigating doubtful cases.

The County Hospital is also the headquarters of the Lincolnshire Council which was formed in 1931 in conjunction with the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

Radium has been made available for the use of the medical staff in connection with the Cancer Council's work, and arrangements also exist for giving in-patient treatment at the hospital when necessary.

Treatment is free but patients from districts which do not support the hospital are expected to pay the cost of maintenance.

There was no special concerted effort made during 1936 as regards popular education on the importance of early treatment for cancer, but at various times lectures on this subject have been given by the medical staff and pamphlets have also been distributed in the City.

During 1931-34 special enquiries were made into cancer cases on the lines suggested in Circular 1136 of 31st July, 1930. Most of the enquiries were made after the death of the patient, and it was only possible in a few cases to enquire into the history of the disease whilst the patient was alive. The last was made possible by the co-operation of the local voluntary hospital, who agreed to notify to the Medical Officer of Health the names and addresses of cancer patients discharged from this hospital.

No enquiries were made during 1936 on the above lines.

The deaths from Cancer have shown an increase in the year under review, being 126 (59 males and 67 females) as compared with 108 in 1935.

The net deaths from cancer during 1936 were as follows :—

Age Groups.					
Under 25	25—45	45—65	65—75	75 and upwards	Total
1	7	56	41	21	126

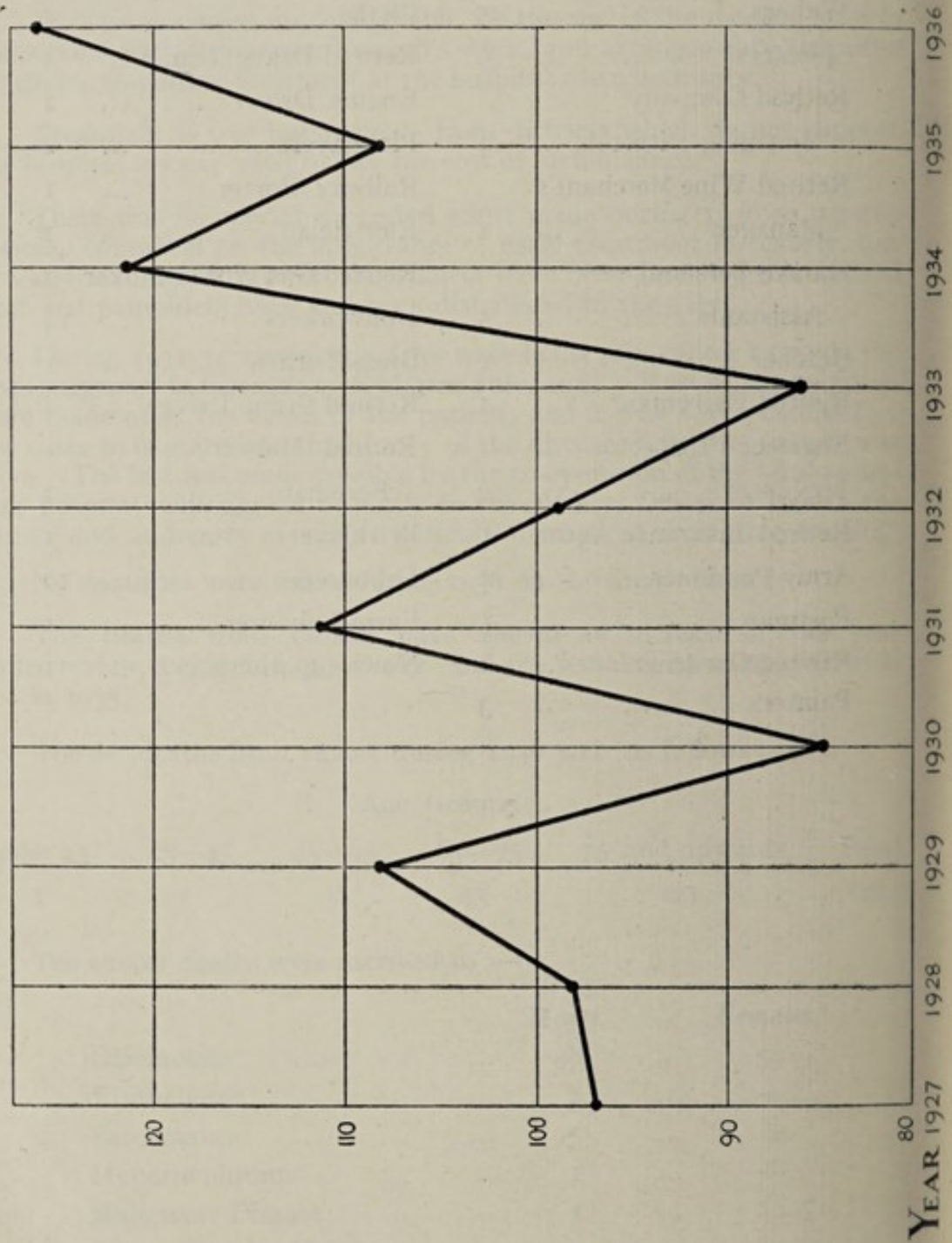
The cancer deaths were ascribed to :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Carcinoma	48	59
Epithelioma	2	—
Sarcoma	5	2
Hypernephroma	1	—
Malignant Disease	1	2
Cancer (no classification)	2	4
	—	—
	59	67
	—	—

Occupations of persons dying of Cancer :—

Housewives	33	Retired Shoemaker ...	1
Widows	25	Clerks	2
Spinsters	9	Retired Draughtsman ...	1
Retired Company		Engine Driver	1
Managing Director ...	1	Platelayers	2
Retired Wine Merchant's		Railway Porter	1
Manager	1	Electrician	1
Shopkeepers and		Retired Gas Works Stoker	1
Assistants	5	Ironworkers	14
Butcher	1	Brass Turner	1
Retired Dairyman ...	1	Retired Crane Driver ...	1
Engineer's Inspector ...	1	Retired Malster's	
Travellers	2	Foreman	1
Retired Insurance Agent	1	Bricklayer	1
Army Pensioner... ..	1	Labourers	10
Postman	1	Farm Labourer	1
Retired Gardener ...	1	No Occupation	1
Painters	3		

CANCER DEATHS, 1927-1936.



From the above classification it does not appear that any special industry has a special predisposing influence on the occurrence of malignant disease in the City.

During the year 136 cases were treated by radium at the County Hospital.

A graph is appended on page 28 showing the cancer death rates for the last 10 years.

Prevention of Blindness.

Children below 5 years of age, suffering from eye disease or defective vision, are seen by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare at the Infant Welfare Centre, and a special Eye Clinic is conducted by the Assistant School Medical Officer at the School Clinic for children of school age with a view to prevent serious defects of the eyes.

Cases requiring special treatment are referred to the County Hospital and the services of the Eye Specialists attached to the County Hospital are utilised for consultations in difficult cases. Also the County Hospital, which is a voluntary general hospital, has a special Ophthalmic Department.

The Blind Persons' Sub-Committee, which is a Sub-Committee of the Health and Hospitals Committee of the Council, is responsible for work under the Blind Persons' Act, 1920.

Their first meeting was held on 5th April, 1934.

From 1st April, 1935, the City Council have undertaken themselves the statutory duties for promoting the welfare of blind persons, which were being previously carried out by the Lincoln Voluntary Blind Society.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The patients seen at the Tuberculosis Clinic are those who are sent by the town doctors for a diagnosis or are notified as suffering from tuberculosis. They are all kept under supervision by periodical examinations. Consultations and domiciliary visits are paid by the Tuberculosis Officers in addition to the examination and supervision of the patients which is carried out at the Clinic. The importance of early diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis patients continued to be emphasised during the year.

The examination of sputum specimens from suspected or actual cases for the presence of tubercle bacilli is of great assistance in the diagnosis and supervision of tuberculosis cases.

During the year 631 sputum specimens were thus examined at the City Health Department Laboratory.

There are two tuberculosis nurses employed for paying home visits and for the following up of cases.

The City Hospital and Dawber Sanatorium is available for patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. In addition suitable cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis and cases suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis are admitted.

X-ray examinations and treatment by artificial pneumothorax are carried out at this hospital and the blood sedimentation test is utilised in observing the progress of the patients.

During the year 268 X-ray examinations were carried out at the City Hospital in connection with the Tuberculosis Scheme.

Patients requiring orthopaedic treatment are referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic and if requiring in-patient treatment are sent to the County Hospital or an outside orthopaedic hospital.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

During the year 78 primary notifications were received. Of these 60 were pulmonary and 18 non-pulmonary.

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

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Pulmonary	58	54	53	60	60
Non-Pulmonary	45	26	26	19	18
Total	103	80	79	79	78

The Work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

At the end of the year 257 persons were on the Dispensary Register as compared with 273 at the end of 1935.

The total attendances at the Clinic during the year were 1,302.

The Tuberculosis Officers paid 73 visits to patients' homes and the medical practitioners consulted the Tuberculosis Officers on 169 occasions.

The Tuberculosis Nurses made 4,324 visits to the homes of tubercular patients.

The total number of new cases examined at the Dispensary was 202 as compared with 223 in 1935. Of these 43 were examined on account of their having been in contact with a tuberculous patient and 7 had come into Lincoln from an outside area. Out of the 43 contacts examined 1 was found to be suffering from the disease.

Mortality from Tuberculosis.

The total number of deaths during the year from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 47 as compared with 31 in the previous year.

The number of deaths during the last 5 years was as follows :—

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
43	51	41	31	47

The number of deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 10 as compared with 12 in the previous year.

The number of deaths during the last 5 years was as follows :—

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
14	6	5	12	10

Occupation and Tuberculosis.

An analysis of the persons who died from tuberculosis is given in the attached appendix and shows that no special trade or occupation was responsible for an excessive death-rate from this disease.

Sleeping accommodation of Notified Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

I should like to emphasise that it is most desirable that all patients suffering from tuberculosis should have a separate bed and a separate bedroom.

The classification of the sleeping accommodation is given in Appendix 30.

Institutional Treatment of Tubercular Patients.

During the year 85 cases were admitted to the Lincoln Sanatorium and 5 were sent to hospitals elsewhere.

At the end of the year 26 patients were undergoing treatment at the Lincoln Sanatorium; 3 were in Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital; 2 in Papworth Village Settlement, 1 in Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital and 1 in Brompton Hospital.

Out of the 85 cases admitted to the Lincoln Sanatorium 17 were sent for further observation and 4 were found to be definitely tuberculous.

Dental Treatment of Tubercular Patients.

The arrangement with the Education Committee for the dental treatment of tubercular patients who are unable to obtain this through their National Health Insurance Societies is being continued and this work is being carried out by the School Dental Officer.

The number dealt with during 1936 was 19 adults who made 119 attendances. The work of the Dentist in connection with these cases was :—

Ex-tractions	Local Anaesthetic	Scaling and Dressings	Fillings		Dentures supplied		Dentures repaired
			Temps.	Perm.	Partial	Complete	
69	41	48	—	2	3	1	—

Crippling Defects due to Tuberculosis.

The functions of the Orthopaedic Clinic include the treatment of persons of all ages crippled as the result of tuberculosis. In the year under review 14 adults and 16 children who were suffering from deformities consequent on tuberculous disease of the bones or joints, were treated at this Clinic.

The total attendances made at the Orthopaedic Clinic were 356.

Patients requiring in-patient treatment are sent to the County Hospital or to orthopaedic hospitals outside the City.

Light Treatment.

Patients suffering from tuberculosis and requiring light treatment attended the Light Clinic situated at the Infant Welfare Centre.

During the year 11 new cases were referred for treatment and the classification was as follows :—

Tuberculous Cervical Adenitis	...	...	3
Observation (? Tuberculous Cervical Adenitis)	...	...	4
Lupus	...	...	2
Observation (? Lupus)	...	...	1
T.B. Spine	...	...	1
			—
Total	...	...	11
			—

The total number of tuberculous patients who attended the Light Clinic in 1936 was 25 and they made 751 attendances.

At the end of the year 18 cases were receiving treatment.

The Nursing of Tubercular Persons in their Homes.

This is carried out by the Lincoln District Nursing Association. The City Council pays the Nursing Association the sum of £65 annually for the services of the district nurses. During 1936 the total number of home-nursing visits paid to tubercular persons by the Association's Nurses was 956 as compared with 784 in the previous year.

After-Care of Tubercular Persons.

This was on the same lines as described in my report for the year 1934.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No special action had to be taken during the year.

Public Health Act, 1925. (Section 62).

It was not found necessary to take any action under this section during 1936.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Venereal Diseases Scheme consists of :-

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) A Clinic for male patients held on Monday and Thursday evening at 5 p.m. | } At the City Health Department, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln. |
| (b) A Clinic for female patients held on Monday and Thursday morning at 9-30 a.m. | |
| (c) A Special Clinic for pregnant women and post-natal venereal cases held on Tuesday mornings. | } At the Infant Welfare Centre, Newland, Lincoln |

Intermediate treatment for male patients is given daily between 12 and 1 p.m. and 6 and 7 p.m. For female patients the daily intermediate treatment is arranged by appointment.

Dental treatment can now be provided at the new dental clinic at the Infant Welfare Centre which was established during 1934.

Venereal diseases cases from outside areas are also treated.

The total number of new cases of definite venereal disease domiciled in Lincoln who came under treatment for the first time during 1936 at all three Clinics was 73. This represents an incidence rate of 1.1 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1.1 per 1,000 in the previous year.

**VENEREAL DISEASES CENTRE, BEAUMONT FEE,
NEW CASES.**

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Total	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Males	29	24	...	1	50	46	42	27	121	98
Females	21	13	...	...	8	24	28	24	57	61
TOTALS	50	37	...	1	58	70	70	51	178	159

At the beginning of 1936 there were 68 males and 29 females under treatment for syphilis; 59 males and 20 females under treatment for gonorrhoea; and 6 females for conditions other than venereal.

The male patients at the Venereal Clinics made 5,406 attendances and female patients 1,919 attendances. 2,018 of the male attendances and 1,182 of the female attendances were for individual attention by the Medical Officer. For intermediate treatment by the venereal diseases orderly or nurse, males made 3,388 and females 737 attendances.

The total number of new cases attending from all outside areas was 34.

On account of the prolonged treatment required thoroughly to eradicate venereal disease from a person's system, patients sometimes fail to complete treatment, and do not fully realise the serious after-effects which may develop, perhaps years later.

There is no recognised in-patient accommodation for male patients.

10 cases were sent for in-patient treatment during the year.

The Special Treatment Clinic, Infant Welfare Centre, Newland.

The object of this clinic is to allow mothers, who are pregnant or have recently been confined, and who may be suffering from venereal disease to receive treatment without having to attend a clinic which is specifically for the purpose of treating venereal disease. The treatment is given in the Infant Welfare Centre.

12 cases of syphilis and 8 suffering from gonorrhoea were under treatment at this clinic at the beginning of 1936. During the year 3 cases of syphilis, 4 cases of gonorrhoea, and also 102 women suffering from conditions other than venereal came under treatment for the first time. 13 patients from outside areas made 110 attendances during the year.

Pathological Examinations carried out in connection with the Venereal Disease Clinics :—

703 smears were examined for the detection of the causal organisms of gonorrhoea, 337 blood samples were examined for the Wassermann Reaction, 162 blood samples were examined for the complement fixation test for gonorrhoea and 5 samples were examined for the presence of spirochaetes.

The Wassermann Test for syphilis and the complement fixation test for gonorrhoea are carried out at the Grimsby Public Health Laboratory.

Free Supply of Arsenobenzol Compounds.

21 requests for such supplies were received during the year and 162 doses were issued. Of this latter number, 16 doses were for use in the Burton Road Hospital.

Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

No action was taken during the year under Section 1 of this Act, which prohibits the treatment of venereal diseases by anyone who is not a registered medical practitioner.

Statistics.

These are given in Appendix 36.

WATER.

The water supply of the city is derived from bore-holes at Elkesley, Nottinghamshire, about 22 miles due west and is pumped to a storage reservoir on the outskirts of the City.

Samples of the water supply in different parts of the City were examined at frequent intervals to watch the quality of the water.

At the end of the year, chlorination was still being continued and I am of the opinion that it should be continued until the original supply proves satisfactory on chemical and bacteriological examinations.

The water supply in the City has been satisfactory in quality and quantity during the year, but careful observation is still necessary.

The average daily consumption during the year ended 31st March, 1937, was 1,991,754 gallons and the average consumption per head per day for all purposes was 28.67 gallons.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These include the River Witham, the Foss Dyke, and several smaller dykes.

There are still several houseboats on these waterways and the sanitation generally in connection with these houseboats is very unsatisfactory. Some of the houseboats have been demolished under the Housing Act, 1930, but so far it has not been found possible to deal with all of them.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

During the year 1936 there were three public open-air swimming baths in use in the City. These were the Boultham, West Common and Wickham Gardens, respectively.

The City Council gave consideration to all the above baths as they were generally unsatisfactory as public open-air baths.

It was decided to reconstruct the Boultham Baths and the approval of the Ministry of Health was obtained by the Council during the year. The reconstruction commenced in the early part of 1937.

It was definitely decided to close the West Common Baths when the new Boultham Baths are completed.

As regards the Wickham Gardens a definite decision had not yet been decided upon, but consideration is being given to the provision of a new covered-in swimming bath, and when this is provided it is very probable that the use of the Wickham Gardens open-air baths will be discontinued.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There has been no alteration during the year 1936 in the methods of dealing with drainage and sewerage, which have been found satisfactory.

476 yards of new sewers were laid during the year.

The full scheme was described in the annual report for 1925.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The method of collecting dry house refuse and the method of collecting refuse from earth closets and privies are as described in my annual report for 1931, and there has been no alteration.

The greater portion of the house refuse is dealt with at the Refuse Destructor, the dust and old tins and other metals being extracted and the residue incinerated. The other portion of the refuse is tipped.

The refuse from earth closets and privies is spread on suitable agricultural land.

Cesspools are emptied when required and the cost of this work charged to the owners of the respective properties. This refuse is also spread on suitable land.

14,904 loads of house refuse were collected in 1936, 1233 being tipped and 13,671 taken to the Refuse Destructor and dealt with as stated above.

HOUSING.

Total number of houses erected in the City during 1936 as compared with 1935:—

	1935	1936
(a) By the Local Authority		
Under the Housing Act, 1930	106	83
Others	62	108
(b) By private enterprise	62	89
	<hr/> 230	<hr/> 280

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

Houses represented under Part I of the Act during 1936.				Houses represented under Part II of the Act during 1936.		Total number of person displaced.	No. of houses to be erected by the Local Authority to meet displacements.	No. of persons for which accommodation was provided by the erection of houses in column (h).
No. of Areas. (a)	No. of houses. (b)	No. confirmed by Minister of Health. (c)	No of persons displaced. (d)	No of houses (e)	No. of persons displaced. (f)			
26	163	160	517	10	21	538	158	670

The total number of houses represented during 1936 was 173 as compared with 210 in the previous year.

113 families were re-housed during 1936 by the Local Authority as compared with 115 in the previous year, and the re-housing of these tenants was supervised by the Health Department.

The full details of the scheme for re-housing tenants and the special scale of rebates from rents in operation was described in my report for 1931.

The statistics concerning the work carried out in connection with the housing conditions in the City are included in Appendix 37.

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

The Minister of Health, by Order fixed the 1st day of July, 1936 as the appointed day for the purpose of Section 6 of the Act (which provides for entry in rent books or similar documents of a summary in the prescribed form of certain provisions of the Act relating to overcrowding) and the 1st day of January, 1937 as the appointed day for the purpose of Sections 3 and 8 (which contain provisions as to offences in relation to overcrowding).

For the purpose of the survey required to be made by the Act all dwellinghouses of a rateable value of £18 and under and dwellinghouses and/or shops of a rateable value of £26 and under were included as working class dwellings. The survey revealed that 13,977 occupied houses contained one family only and 476 houses contained 511 sub-tenants, giving a total of 14,964 separate families. There were 81 empty houses.

The survey revealed 190 overcrowded dwellings but this number was increased by 17 on the completion of measurement of all houses giving a total of 207. 50 dwellings owned by the Council were overcrowded, 47 of these cases occurring on the Council's Housing Estates.

The percentage of overcrowding on the preliminary survey was 1.26 as compared with 3.8 for England Wales.

In appendices 38, 39 and 40, are given the result of the survey relating to houses owned by the Council, houses included in the Council's Five Year Slum Clearance Programme, for the City as a whole and in appendix 41 the accommodation required to abate the overcrowding.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No of Council houses found to be infested	...	...	...	10
do. disinested	...	...	...	10
No. of other houses found to be infested	...	...	...	39
do. disinested	...	...	...	39

The methods employed for freeing infested houses were the use of Sulphur preparations and insecticidal sprays.

The dwelling houses and furnishings of tenants to be rehoused from clearance areas are inspected before removal and all vermin infested furnishings are destroyed. New furnishings are mainly obtained through the Council on a hire purchase scheme. Removals are carried out by the Council and supervised by the Sanitary staff.

All the work of disinfestation is carried out by the Council.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS.

My report as School Medical Officer deals with the sanitary conditions of schools in the City and action taken in relation to the health of the scholars and the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The monthly issue of the Better Health Magazine, which is distributed free, was continued during the year. An article on health matters was published monthly in its pages by a member of the Medical or other staff.

Propaganda by the distribution of leaflets supplied by various Health organisations was carried out. Health propaganda posters were displayed on the frames formerly belonging to the Empire Marketing Board.

The Medical and other Staff gave lectures on public health matters to various associations in the City.

The Medical Staff, Nursing Staff and other Staff took all opportunities to continue the steady work of health education.

NUTRITION.

The Medical and Nursing Staffs engaged in the work of the Health Department, School Medical Service, Maternity and Child Welfare Department, etc., take the opportunity to advise the patients and families with whom they come in contact as regards the value of different foods. This dissemination of knowledge is carried out in connection with their routine duties.

During the year two general surveys were carried out by the Assistant School Medical Officer of all the children attending the elementary schools in the City to ensure that all children whose nutrition was even slightly below normal were receiving extra assistance such as milk or meals or both.

Close co-operation is being maintained between the School Medical Staff and the teachers in keeping a careful watch on the nutritional condition of school children.

SANITARY STAFF.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector and the other Inspectors are responsible for the work carried out under the various Public Health Acts and the following other Acts and Regulations :—

- Food and Drugs Acts.
- Public Health (Meat) Regulations.
- Canal Boats Acts.
- Housing Acts.
- Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.
- Rag Flock Act.
- Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.
- Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act.
- Merchandise Marks Act.
- Shops Acts.

During the year 2 additional Sanitary Inspectors were appointed, and at the end of the year there was a staff of seven Sanitary Inspectors including the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The following report is submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector on the work carried out during the year 1936.

The particulars of legal proceeding are given on page 51.

INSPECTIONS.

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re-Inspections</i>
Dwelling-Houses.		
Contacts	2	—
Re Notifiable Diseases	286	50
Re Other Diseases	2	—
Verminous	54	17
Dirty	11	6
Other Conditions	1,411	1,891
Overcrowded	190	—
Drains { Smoke-tested	65	—
{ Grenade-tested	157	—
{ Inspected	384	101
Re Swine, Fowls and other Animals	23	23
Re Water Supply	1	—
Houseboats	4	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	34	8
Rat infested premises	161	76
Unclassified Visits	506	30
Interviews	530	—
Housing	3	528
Removal Enquiries—Housing	128	—
Supervision of Removals—Housing	113	—
Housing Act, 1935	15,214	—
Sewers	2	2
Other Premises.		
Common Lodging Houses	12	—
Smoke Observations taken	14	—
Stables, re Accumulation of Manure, etc.	4	3
Offensive Trades	43	—
Canal Boats	19	—
Schools	3	—
Theatres and Cinemas	44	—
Plots of Waste Ground	14	9
Bakehouses	102	—
Factories	40	—
Workplaces, etc.	13	—
Workshops	34	—
Laundries	4	—
Marine Stores	10	—
Notices.		
Statutory Notices outstanding December 31st, 1935...	...	8
" " served 1936 ... ..	...	78
" " complied with, 1936...	...	49
" " outstanding December 31st, 1936...	...	37
Informal Notices served, 1936 ... ..	...	818
" " complied with, 1936 ... ..	...	699
" " outstanding December 31st, 1936 ...	...	85
No. of Complaints received at the Health Department during the year 1936 ... ..	...	583

WORK DONE.

	Work done by Corporation	Under Notice	Without Notice
Houses :—			
Provided with damp-proof courses	76	...
New floors laid or repaired	76	...
Overcrowding abated	1	...
Cleansed and limewashed	1	...
Means of ventilation improved	52	...
Roofs, etc., repaired	150	6
Fireplaces, etc., repaired	134	4
Supplied with sufficient sanitary accom- modation
Supplied with sufficient supply of water	1	...
Water spouts fixed or repaired	65	3
Downspouts disconnected from drain	3	2
Yard pavements repaired	26	2
Yards repaved with cement concrete or flagged	27	1
Yards repaved with asphalt	5	132	2
Nuisances abated arising from keeping swine and other animals	3	3
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed	7	2
Verminous Houses :—			
Number of premises cleansed or limewashed	1	...
Number found in filthy condition	3	13	...
Number in which bedding was disinfected and rooms fumigated	27	13	2
Drainage :—			
Tests applied to new drains	6	6	6
Old drains tested	157	18	1
Single private drains examined	173	...	9
Single private drains reconstructed	6	16
Cleansed or repaired	199	4
Reconstructed	29	2
New drains constructed	13	14
Disconnected from sewer	2	3
Ventilated	4	1
Vent pipes repaired
Inspection chambers built	24	7
Drains under houses abolished
Drain-openings removed from inside buildings	3	...
Cesspits abolished	1	...
Additional gullies fixed in yards	16	13
New sinks fixed	36	13
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	61	1
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected	2	...
Urinals improved	1	..
Water Closets :—			
Limewashed or cleansed	6	...
Repaired	95	5
Constructed
Reconstructed	2	3
Light and ventilation provided or improved...	2	...
Additional provided	7	7
Wash-down W.C.'s. provided in lieu of old " Pan " apparatus...	24	11
Provided with a sufficient supply of water	43	6
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	2	3
Ventilation pipes repaired or renewed	24	...
New flush pipes fixed	6	2
New cisterns fixed	15	2
Waste Water Closets converted into Water Closets	1
Privies, Vaults and Pail Closets :—			
Converted into water-closets
Abolished
Ashpits :—			
Abolished	2	...
Portable receptacles provided	314	14

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The policy of converting closets whenever possible has been continued.

The number of conversions during the past five years is as follows :—

			<i>Privy Vaults.</i>	<i>Privy Boxes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1932	...	...	5	2	7
1933	...	...	—	—	—
1934	...	...	—	6	6
1935	...	...	1	13	14
1936	...	...	—	—	—
			—	—	—
		TOTAL	6	21	27
			—	—	—

The number of each type remaining at the end of 1936 :—

<i>Privy Vaults.</i>	<i>Privy Boxes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
31	83	114

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS.

There are Byelaws which have been adopted to deal with :—

Tents, Vans and Sheds.
Common Lodging Houses.
Slaughterhouses.
Offensive Trades.
Smoke Abatement.

Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by Section 51 of the Act of 1907, has been extended to include a number of trades which are, or may be, offensive.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Tents, Vans and Sheds are particularly in evidence during "Fair Week," when special arrangements are made by the Corporation in respect of water supply, scavenging, etc.

There is no need in Lincoln for regulations in respect of underground sleeping rooms.

The number of premises and occupations referred to above is :—

Offensive Trades.

Under Section 112 Public Health Act, 1875.	1935	1936
Blood Boiler	0	0
Bone Boiler	0	0
Fellmonger	1	1
Soap Boiler	0	0
Tallow Melter	0	0
Tripe Boiler	1	1

Since 22nd November, 1915, the following are scheduled as Offensive Trades in Lincoln under Section 51 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 :—

	1935	1936
Blood Dryer	0	0
Hide and Skin Dealers	2	2
Tanner	1	1
Leather Dressers	2	2
Fat Melter	0	0
Fat Extractor	0	0
Glue Maker	1	1
Size Maker	1	1
Gut Scraper	1	1
*Rag and Bone Dealers	12	12
†Fish Fryers	53	52

* In this order the expression " a rag and-bone dealer " means any person who for the purpose of sale carries on upon any premises the trade of receiving, storing, sorting and manipulating any rags in an offensive condition, or in a condition likely to become offensive, or any bones, rabbit skins, fat or other putrescible animal products of a like nature.

† One fried fish shop was included in a clearance order.

Common Lodging Houses.

	1935	1936
No. of keepers	2	2
No. of houses	3	3
No. of rooms used for sleeping	20	20
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	108	108

Two of the common lodging houses, Nos. 31 and 31a, Waterside South, are owned and controlled by the Corporation.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMOKE ABATEMENT) ACT, 1926.

Observations.

No. of chimneys of which observations were taken ...	6
No. of observations	9
No. of observations in which black smoke was emitted in such quantities as to be a nuisance	6
No. of occupiers cautioned or given notice of nuisance	5

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The number of Slaughterhouses in the area is as follows :—

	Dec., 1935.	Dec., 1936.
Registered	7	6
Licensed	7	8
	—	—
	14	14
	—	—

One Licensed Slaughterhouse was erected and came into use during the year. One Registered Slaughtserhouse was demolished.

Number of Animals Slaughtered at Public Abattoir, January to December, 1936.

<i>Beast.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>
2,880	11,100	4,383	174

The number of animals slaughtered in the private slaughterhouses is not known.

The total weight of foodstuffs destroyed during the year was 28 tons, 3 cwts., 2st., 11lb., as compared with 24 tons, 3 cwts., 5st., during 1935.

Details of meat and other foodstuffs condemned as being unfit for food and the nature of the disease or condition affecting such foodstuffs will be found in Appendices 42, 43, and 44.

Administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

No. of Notices of Intention to Slaughter received (Occasional Slaughter)	9
No. of Notices of Disease received	97

The butchers generally have conformed to the requirements of the above Regulations.

Proceedings were instituted against a grocer for failing to guard against contamination of meat in window of shop.

Inspections made re Foods, etc.

No. of Carcases Examined	17,585
Slaughterhouses	1,191
English and Foreign Meat Shops	251
General Provision Shops	56
Fruit and Vegetable Shops	2
Fish Shops	23
Dairies and Milkshops	76
Ice Cream Premises	2
Cowsheds	54
Markets	233
Auctions	45

MILK SUPPLY.

Producers, Wholesale Traders and Retail Purveyors of Milk.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	405
No. registered during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The following Licences were granted during the year 1936 under this Order.

Dealers' licences to use the designation "Certified"	=	2
" " " " " "	" Accredited "	2
Licence in respect of establishment at which Accredited milk is produced	=	I
Licence in respect of establishment at which Accredited milk is bottled	=	I
Licences to produce Accredited Milk (Milk Marketing Board's Accredited Producers Scheme)	=	2
Licences in respect of the establishment in which the process of pasteurising is carried on ...	=	3
Licences in respect of any shop from which pasteurised milk is sold.	=	3

During the year 54 samples of milk were taken and submitted to the City Laboratory, Nottingham, for bacteriological examination.

Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
							<hr/> 54

The samples of Certified milk were taken at the direction of the Minister of Health.

Five samples of Accredited and two samples of Pasteurised milk failed to comply with the conditions of the Licence. In each case the licence holder was informed that the sample did not comply with the conditions of his licence.

On the coming into operation of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, the Council decided to dispense with all licence fees.

EXAMINATIONS FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

During the year twelve samples of milk were submitted for biological examination and five gave positive results.

Accredited milks—5 negative ; 1 positive.

Undesignated milks—2 negative ; 4 positive.

The accredited milk was produced within the area of the Lindsey County Council and the case was referred to them. One undesignated milk was produced within the area of the Kesteven County Council and was referred to that Authority. The remaining cases were milks produced in the City and they were referred to the Veterinary Officer of the Council.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

The provisions of this Order have generally been complied with by the various milk producers and distributors in the City.

One producer was proceeded against for storing milk vessels in an other than clean place.

The Veterinary Surgeon reports as follows for the year ended 31st December, 1936.

No. of Inspections of Cows in Dairy Farms	No. of Cows found healthy in Dairy Farms	No. of Cows in Dairy Farms found to be suffering from									Action if any taken
		Observation Tuberculosis	Acute Mastitis	Actinomycosis of udder	Anthrax	Foot and Mouth Disease	Suppuration of udder	Comatose condition	Septic condition of uterus	Infection of udder or teats	
860	858	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

The Veterinary Surgeon reports as follows for the year ended 31st December, 1936.

No. of visits to Dairy Farms	No. of Inspections of Cows in Dairy Farms	No. of Cows found healthy in Dairy Farms	No. of Cows in Dairy Farms found to have		Conditions other than Tuberculosis and included in the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	No. of Cows slaughtered	
			Chronic cough with T.B.	Obs. T.B.		Public Abattoir	Knackers Yard
85	863	861	1	1	—	—	1

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year 180 samples of food and drugs were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 174 samples genuine and 6 samples adulterated (*i.e.*, 3.3 per cent. of adulteration).

For details of the samples purchased, the number adulterated and the administrative action taken on adulterated samples see Appendices 45 and 46.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

The above examinations are carried out at the following places.

1. Public Analyst's Laboratory, Sheffield (Mr. John Evans).
2. Sheffield University.
3. City Laboratory, Nottingham.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

During the year 185 inspections were made of Factories and Workshops within the District and on the whole they were found to be in a satisfactory condition. No legal proceedings had to be instituted.

For details of inspections, see Appendix 47.

Home-Work (Sections 107-115).

The names of 14 outworkers were received in the first half of the year and 13 in the second half.

No. of Lists of Outworkers received	18
No. of Employers	7
No. employed in making wearing apparel	14
No. employed in furniture and upholstery work	—
No. employed in making chocolate and sweetmeats	—
Work stopped because of the prevalence of infectious disease, <i>vide</i> Section 110	—
Names of outworkers forwarded to the Clerks of Councils in whose districts their places of employment were situated	2

Theatres and Cinemas.

During the year the Theatre and Cinemas in the City were inspected from time to time and found to be satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the district on which rag flock is manufactured and no samples have been taken during the year.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Consistent and regular action has been taken in dealing with all complaints of rat infested premises and a large number of poisoned baits have been laid. The poison used principally was Liquid Extract of Red Squill, and this poison has been found to be more efficient and satisfactory than any other previously used. From time to time, as occasion demanded, a Rat Catcher was employed with dogs and ferrets.

No Rat Week was held in the City during the year.

The Commons, the Corporation yards and the various dykes were treated by the Commons Warden.

During recent years many old properties in the City have been demolished in connection with the Council's Slum Clearance Programme, and business premises reconstructed. This to some extent has caused a decrease in the rat population of the City.

The following work was done during the year :—

Number of premises dealt with by Officers	161
Number of house holders to whom rat-poison was supplied and advice given as to the methods that should be employed	153
Number of rats caught by dogs and ferrets or destroyed by means of Cyanogas	133
Number of nests with young destroyed	10

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1928.

No Samples were taken during the year.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.

The Inspectors appointed under the above Acts are the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector H. Shimeld and Inspector J. W. Hoe. In each case the remuneration for the office is included in the salary for the post of Sanitary Inspector.

The following summary gives all the particulars required by the Ministry of Health.

Number of boats on the Register	51
„ „ inspections made	17
„ „ men on board	19
„ „ women on board	3
„ „ children on board	—
Legal proceedings taken	1
Cases of Infectious Diseases	—
Detention of Boats for cleansing	—
Number of Boats believed to be available	51
„ „ Motor propelled Boats registered	1

Infringement of the Acts and Regulations with respect to :—

(a) Registration	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Notification of change of Master	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	II
(d) Marking	...	...	...	...	...	—
(e) Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	—
(f) Separation of Sexes	...	...	...	...	...	—
(g) Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	I
(h) Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	—
(i) Painting	...	...	...	...	...	I
(j) Provision of water cask	...	...	...	...	...	I
(k) Removal of Bilge water	...	...	...	...	...	—
(l) Notification of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—
(m) Admission of Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	—

Proceedings were instituted against the owners of one Canal Boat for failing to maintain the boat in the condition required for the purpose of registration. The owner was convicted, fined 10/- and the registration of the Canal Boat as a dwelling was cancelled.

The Canal Boat was subsequently put into a habitable condition and was again registered as a dwelling.

Failure to produce certificates was generally due to the Master not being on board the boat at the time of inspection.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912 to 1934.

Ten complaints were received at the Office.

During the year the following work was carried out under the above Acts :—

No. of shops recorded in the Register of Shops	...	...	...	...	815
No of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	1629
No. and nature of Infringements noted :—					
Hours of employment of young persons	...	...	...	...	31
Intervals for meals	...	...	...	...	10
Notice as to Assistants Weekly half-holiday	...	...	...	...	295
Facilities for taking meals	...	...	...	...	12
Seats for Female Assistants	...	...	...	...	3
Notices not exhibited—H. or J.K.	...	...	...	...	341
Record not kept—F.G. or E.	...	...	...	...	225
Ventilation	...	...	...	...	15
Temperature	...	...	...	...	14
Lighting	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	181
Facilities for washing	...	...	...	...	141
Other infringements	...	...	...	...	41

Works Done.

Additional sanitary conveniences provided	...	...	4
Washing facilities provided	...	...	21
Heating provided	...	...	4
Ventilation provided	...	...	1
Sanitary conveniences improved	...	...	4

Informal Notices.

Served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390
Complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165

Statutory Notices.

Served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

No. of shops in respect of which application for Certificates of Exemption from the provisions of Section 10, s.s. 2 and/or 4 have been made	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of applications for Certificates of Exemption from the provisions of Section 10, s.s.2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of applications granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of applications for Certificates of Exemption from the provisions of Section 10, s.s. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of applications granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total number of shops in respect of which Certificates of Exemption are in operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	55

Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings were taken against three occupiers of shops during the year. Particulars of these cases are given on page 51.

The total number of shops recorded on the register at the 31st December, 1936, was ... 1115

In these shops there are employed 2,460 shop assistants, 677 of that number being young persons.

No. of shops employing assistants...	...	609
„ not employing assistants	...	506
„ employing young persons	...	369

Since the completion of the Housing Survey at the end of September, 1936, two Inspectors have been wholly engaged on Shops Acts duties for the purpose of completing a register of all shops in the City.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were instituted.	Offence.	Result.	Fined. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.
Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling milk 15.3% deficient in milk-fat.	Dismissed with a caution.	...	5 0
do.	Selling milk 6% deficient in Milk-fat.	Dismissed with a caution.	...	...
do.	Selling milk 19.3% deficient in Milk-fat.	Dismissed with a caution.	...	...
Lincoln Corporation Act, 1915.	Repairing drain without giving notice.	Convicted.	1 0 0	costs. inc.
Public Health Act, 1875 and Nuisance Byelaws.	Keeping swine without (a) proper manure receptacle (b) sufficient drains	Undertaking given to provide proper receptacle and drains within three months. Summons adjourned accordingly.		
do.		Adjourned hearing of above case. Defendant failed to provide manure receptacle. Convicted and further adjournment for three weeks.	15 0	
do.		Case subsequently withdrawn on application of prosecution, premises being made satisfactory.		
Public Health Act, 1875.	Order made by the Court prohibiting use of dwellinghouse for human habitation in 1935. Application made for determination of Order.	Order determined.		
Public Health Act, 1875.	Exposed for sale 68 tins of fish and fruit which were unfit for the food of man.	Convicted.	3 0 0	costs. inc.
Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.	Failing to take steps to guard against contamination of meat in window of shop.	Convicted.	5 0	costs. inc.
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.	Allowing milk vessels to be stored in an other than clean place.	Dismissed.		
Canal Boats Act, 1877	Failing to maintain a Canal Boat in the condition required for the purpose of registration.	Convicted and registration Canal Boat cancelled.	10 0	costs. inc.
Shops Acts, 1912 to 1934	Failing to close shop for the serving of customers.	Dismissed.		4 0
do.	Failing to close shop for the serving of customers.	Convicted.	10 0	costs inc.
do.	Employing a young person more than the normal maximum hours in one week.	Convicted.	2 0 0	costs. inc.
do.	Failing to exhibit notice in shop.			
do.	Failing to keep records.			
do.	Failing to allow intervals for meals.			
do.	Employing assistant for five hours without an interval.			
do.	Failing to allow intervals for meals.			
do.	Failing to provide seat for female assistant			
do.	Failing to exhibit notice re assistants' half-holiday.			
		Total, including costs	£8 9 0	

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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee consisted of the Mayor, nine members of the Council and four co-opted lady members. The names of the members of the Committee and the officials of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department are given in the front of this Report.

Notification of Births Act, 1915.

This Act requires that all births should be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of their occurrence. During 1936, 873 births were notified. 57 notices were sent out requesting notification in cases where it was known that a birth had taken place and no notification had been received within the specified time. 100 of these notifications were made by doctors, 745 by midwives, and 85 by parents.

Of the 781 babies visited for the first time by the Health Visitors, it was found that 602 were being breast fed, 164 bottle fed, and 13 partially breast and partially bottle fed.

I should like to emphasise that mothers' milk is the best food for infants, and other methods of feeding should not be resorted to unless there are special reasons for doing so.

The total visits paid to babies in their homes amounted to 5,104. Of these 42 visits were paid to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and 11 visits were for the investigation of still-births.

Children Acts, 1908 and 1932.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee is responsible for the administration of Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part V of the Children and Young Persons' Act, 1932.

The Medical Officer of Health, the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, the General Superintendent for Maternity and Child Welfare and two Health Visitors hold the appointment of Infant Life Protection Visitors.

At the beginning of the year there were 20 foster parents and 21 children on the register, whilst at the end of the year there were 15 foster parents and 16 children on the register.

142 visits were paid to the homes with a view to supervising the proper nursing and maintenance, or to give any advice as to the nursing and maintenance of these children.

There were no proceedings taken against any foster parent during 1936.

Midwives.

Seven midwives were employed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department on district midwifery during 1936. These are housed in different parts of the City according to the needs of the inhabitants. Four other midwives are on the staff of the Maternity Home.

Three midwives were in private practice in the City during 1936.

Municipal District Midwifery Service.

The extended Municipal Midwifery Service continued to work satisfactorily during the year, and was fully described in my Report for 1932.

The District Midwives attended 472 women during their confinements, 380 of which were conducted solely by the Midwives. In 47 instances a doctor was also present and in 45 cases the baby was born before the arrival of the midwife.

The District Midwives summoned medical aid on 205 occasions, 42 of these were on account of complications during the ante-natal period; 43 were on account of difficulties or complications occurring during the delivery; 77 as a result of complications during the puerperium and 43 because of complications occurring in the new-born babies.

Four cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 18 mis-carriages and 18 still-births occurred in the practice of the District Midwives and 12 babies died within 10 days of birth as the result of prematurity or other causes.

Number of cases attended under the Municipal Midwifery Service during the last five years was as follows:—

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
457	385	431	461	472

Ante-Natal Clinics.

227 Lincoln mothers (195 expectant and 32 post-natal cases) made 1,039 attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic during the year. Of these 158 had booked beds in the Maternity Home for their confinement, and 37 engaged the Municipal District Midwives. In addition, 362 ante-natal and 290 post-natal examinations were carried out by medical practitioners under the extended Maternity Scheme.

Of the 660 women whose confinements took place in the Maternity Home and under the Municipal District Midwifery Scheme, 195 had previous ante-natal care at the Clinic and most of the remaining 465 cases received ante-natal care from private practitioners or District Midwives.

In addition to the ante-natal supervision carried out at the Clinic, the Municipal Midwives made 3,205 visits to expectant mothers, and 295 visits to post-natal cases in their homes.

It is hoped that in time every pregnant woman in the City will receive ante and post-natal care to ensure a safe confinement.

Orthopaedic Treatment of Children under 5 years of age.

The details of the scheme were given in my report for 1930.

During 1936, 45 new cases were seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon ; the total number of cases seen at this clinic during the year was 72 and these made 287 attendances.

Five cases, excepting tuberculous cases, were referred to the County Hospital for in-patient treatment, but treatment was refused in one of these cases.

Maternity Home.

During the year 188 Lincoln cases were admitted, and there were 33 cases from outside areas. The total number of cases admitted during the previous year was 251, of which 51 were from outside areas.

Patients admitted to the Maternity Home have free choice to engage their own private doctors to attend them.

During August, 1935, the number of consultants to the Maternity Home was increased from two to four. There are now four consultants available for difficult cases.

There were 179 lying-in cases delivered, 144 by midwives and 35 by doctors. The remainder were ante-natal or post-natal cases requiring treatment.

Medical aid was sought by the midwifery staff on 88 occasions (on 22 occasions for conditions arising during the ante-natal period, on 17 occasions for conditions arising during labour, on 35 occasions for conditions supervening labour and on 14 occasions for various conditions occurring in the newly-born infants).

There occurred within the Maternity Home 4 mis-carriages and 14 still-births and 6 babies died within 10 days of birth.

Two Lincoln mothers died in the Maternity Home. In one case death occurred 15 minutes after delivery and the cause of death was certified as myocarditis and parturition. In the second case the cause of death was certified as cardiac failure and eclamptic fits, eclampsia due to pregnancy.

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred in the Maternity Home.

During May, 1935, the question of the Maternity Home accommodation was considered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee who expressed the opinion that " in the not far distant future the Corporation will have to face the question of the provision of an up-to-date Maternity Home. Excellent work has been done and is still being done in the present accommodation but there is no doubt that the building is not satisfactory and it cannot be allowed to continue very much longer. This question will have to be considered in conjunction with the general review of hospital accommodation which the Council will shortly have to undertake." This opinion was confirmed by the Council.

The question of providing new maternity hospital accommodation is still being considered, and I hope more adequate accommodation on up-to-date lines will be provided in the near future.

Maternal Mortality.

The Medical Officer of Health has continued to investigate maternal deaths occurring in the City. In each case the co-operation of the medical practitioner in the case was invited and the enquiry form issued by the Ministry of Health was completed and forwarded to the Ministry.

The number of deaths in the City which were considered maternal deaths was three. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 3.5 per 1,000 total births for the whole City as compared with the rate of 3.8 for England and Wales.

The particulars of the deaths are as follows.

Age	First or subsequent Pregnancy	Ante-natal Care Received	Urine examined during Pregnancy	Cause of Death
24	1st	Yes	Yes	Acute toxæmia. Puerperal fever. Parametritis.
39	4th	Yes	Yes	Myocarditis. Parturition.
23	2nd	Yes	Yes	Cardiac failure and Eclampic fits. Eclampsia due to pregnancy

There was one death of a woman which was not classed to pregnancy and child birth but was considered as associated therewith.

A graph showing maternal mortality rates for the last 10 years is appended on page 56. It will be seen that the maternal mortality rate was above 5 per 1,000 births during 3 years, *i.e.*, 1930, 1932 and 1933, and it was below 5 per 1,000 births during 7 years, *i.e.*, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1931, 1934, 1935 and 1936.

During the year consideration continued to be given to the question of co-operation between the representatives of the Council and the medical practitioners in the City, to ensure that a qualified midwife should be available in all cases, and generally to improve the supervision of pregnant women in the City.

This question was more fully discussed in my report for 1935.

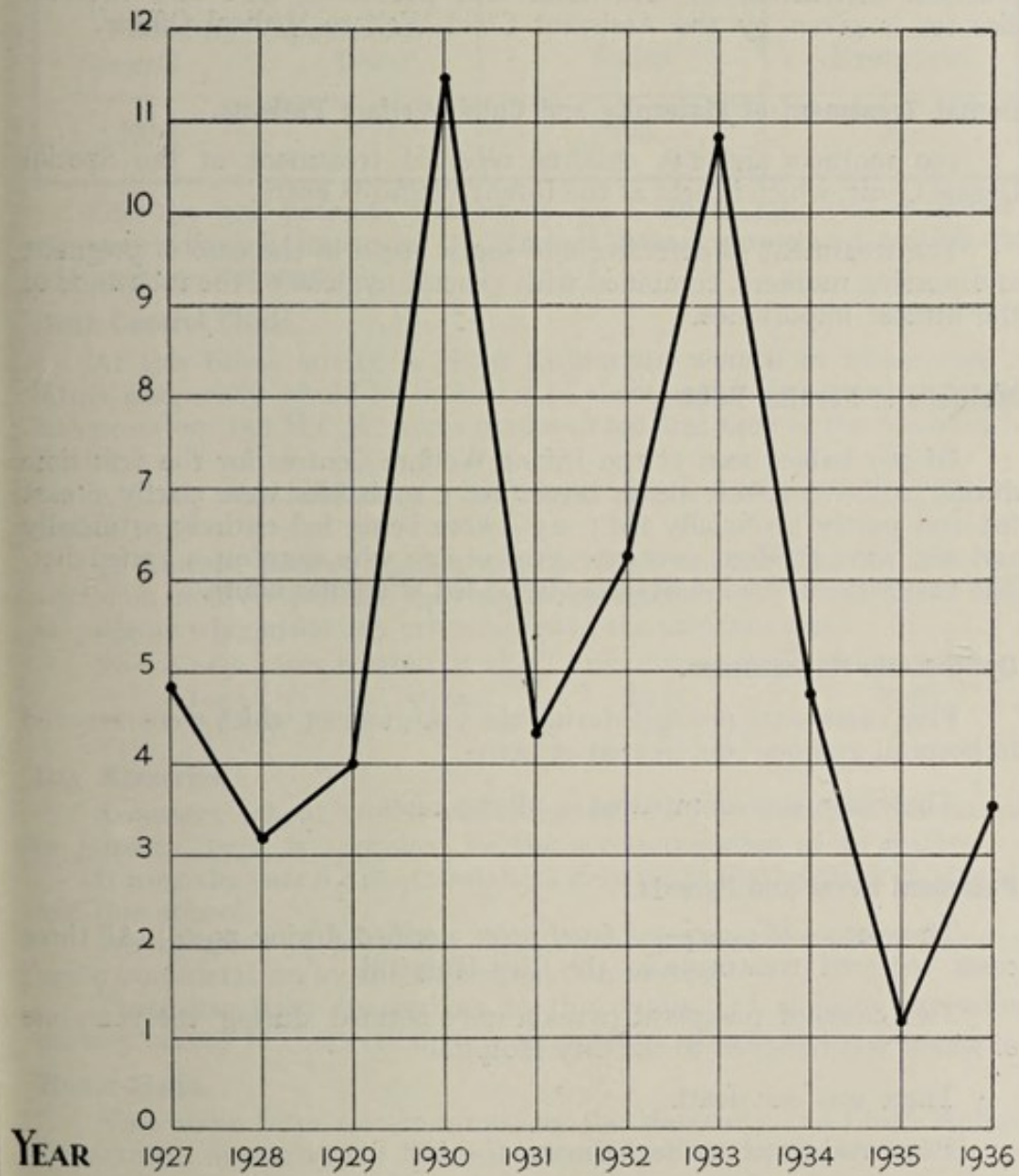
Inspection of Midwives.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Inspector of Midwives.

During the year the number of visits of inspection paid numbered 16.

The General Superintendent of Maternity and Child Welfare assists in the supervision of the work of the Municipal Midwives.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE 1927-1936.



Pupil Midwives.

During the year 15 pupils entered for the Examination of the Central Midwives' Board, and all were successful.

The Sister in Charge of the Maternity Home is now the recognised teacher of practical midwifery. A course of lectures on midwifery is given to the pupils by the recognised lecturer (Dr. Wells Cole), and practical instruction in ante-natal and post-natal care and venereal diseases is given by the Assistant Child Welfare Medical Officer.

Dental Treatment of Maternity and Child Welfare Patients.

100 mothers and 235 children received treatment at the Special Dental Clinic, which is held at the Infant Welfare Centre.

The treatment of defective and septic teeth in the case of pregnant and nursing mothers, combined with general hygiene of the mouth, is of the utmost importance.

Methods of Feeding Babies.

Of 767 babies seen at the Infant Welfare Centres for the first time during 1936, 325 were being breast fed; 49 babies were partly breast fed and partly artificially fed; 230 were being fed entirely artificially and 161 were children over one year of age who were on a varied diet. The majority of the infants were being fed at regular hours.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Five cases were notified during the year, four of which were removed to hospital and one was treated at home.

The vision was unimpaired in all the cases.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

Three cases of puerperal fever were notified during 1936. All three cases received treatment in the City Hospital.

Two cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year, one of which was removed to the City Hospital.

There was one death.

Puerperal fever notified during the last five years.

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
4	3	5	4	3

Puerperal pyrexia notified during the last five years.

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
3	8	5	6	2

Light Clinic.

The chief conditions treated were rickets, debility, anaemia, cervical glands, etc.

Total number of patients treated in 1936	...	...	...	321
do. attendances	...	...	...	5177

Exposures :—

Mercury Vapour Lamp		Sollux	Kromayer
General	Local		
3974	771	393	31

Of the 321 patients treated 62 were much improved or cured ; 129 were definitely improved ; 64 showed little improvement and 66 did not complete the course.

Birth Control Clinic.

At this Clinic advice is given to married women in whose case a future pregnancy would be injurious to their health, in accordance with Memorandum 153 M.C.W. and Circulars 1208 and 1408 of the Ministry of Health.

A Clinic was held once a fortnight at the Infant Welfare Centre during 1936.

43 Lincoln patients and 1 patient from outside Lincoln, received advice on birth control and they made 170 attendances, as compared with 51 patients who made 187 attendances in the previous year.

No. of new cases treated at this Clinic during the last four years.

1933	1934	1935	1936
18	27	14	16

Day Nurseries.

A nursery school, which was commenced by a voluntary association in January, 1932, is approved for the accommodation of 40 children.

During the year 6,848 attendances were made by the children attending this school.

The question of providing more Nursery school accommodation is under consideration by the Education Committee.

There has been an increase in the number of children attending nursery classes in connection with elementary schools in the City.

Home Helps.

Nine home helps were retained by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department during 1936. Their services in private houses were made use of in 78 cases. The total cost of the services rendered by home helps was £221 12s. 11d. The greater part of this amount was recovered from the patients. The work of the home helps is supervised by the District Midwives in charge of the cases.

The home help service supplies a great need to the community, and is of much benefit to the mothers.

APPENDIX I.

RAINFALL.

1936				Total Depth in inches	Greatest Daily Rainfall	
					Depth	Date
January	...	...	...	3.42	.88	29th
February	...	...	...	2.49	.53	17th
March	...	...	...	1.01	.18	5th
April	...	...	...	1.33	.30	1st
May	...	...	...	0.58	.22	30th
June	...	...	...	3.14	.45	3rd
July	...	...	...	4.09	.80	10th
August	...	...	...	0.80	.31	19th
September	...	...	...	1.73	.33	12th
October	...	...	...	1.79	.30	30th
November	...	...	...	1.94	.36	2nd
December	...	...	...	1.07	.15	5th
Total 1936	...	...	...	23.39		
Total 1935	...	...	...	25.07		

APPENDIX 2
METEOROLOGY 1936.

STATION—BEAUMONT FEE. HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL—48 FEET.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES) ...	3.42	2.49	1.01	1.33	0.58	3.14	4.09	0.80	1.73	1.79	1.94	1.07	23.39
No. of days on which rain fell ...	21	16	15	12	7	17	19	6	10	13	13	14	163
MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ...	56	52	65	63	76	84	74	80	73	63	55	56	—
MINIMUM TEMPERATURE ...	19	20	30	29	34	36	45	45	37	34	27	24	—
LOWEST TEMPERATURE on GRASS...	18	15	27	26	33	35	41	43	36	29	25	20	—
HIGHEST Corrected Barometer Reading	30.298	30.534	30.286	30.404	30.438	30.236	30.238	30.498	30.420	30.348	30.612	30.648	—
LOWEST Corrected Barometer Reading	28.834	29.054	29.156	29.566	29.652	29.720	29.452	29.634	29.216	29.520	28.936	28.996	—

APPENDIX 3
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT IN 1936 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population Estimated to middle of each year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District		
		Un- cor- rected number	Nett		Number	Rate	Of Non- Residents registered in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 year		At all ages
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 births	
1927	66,490	1,085	1,023	15.3	949	14.3	144	31	82	80	12.6
1928	D.R. 65,550 B.R. 65,820	1,049	980	14.8	896	13.6	114	26	57	58	12.3
1929	D.R. 65,080 B.R. 65,250	1,083	996	15.4	1,052	16.1	135	31	73	67	14.5
1930	As above	1,015	960	14.7	884	13.6	142	37	57	59	12.0
1931	D.R. 65,860 B.R. 66,100	1,008	932	14.1	972	14.8	170	30	49	53	12.6
1932	65,840	1,001	919	14.0	872	13.3	113	35	58	63	12.1
1933	65,320	875	792	12.1	909	13.9	133	32	33	42	12.4
1934	64,600	909	824	12.8	865	13.4	117	36	36	44	11.7
1935	64,100	929	874	13.6	885	13.8	140	26	36	41	11.7
1936	63,600	869	806	12.7	939	14.3	142	27	42	52	12.5

NOTE.—In calculating the Death Rates for 1934, 1935 and 1936, the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar-General has been used.

APPENDIX 4.
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, 1936

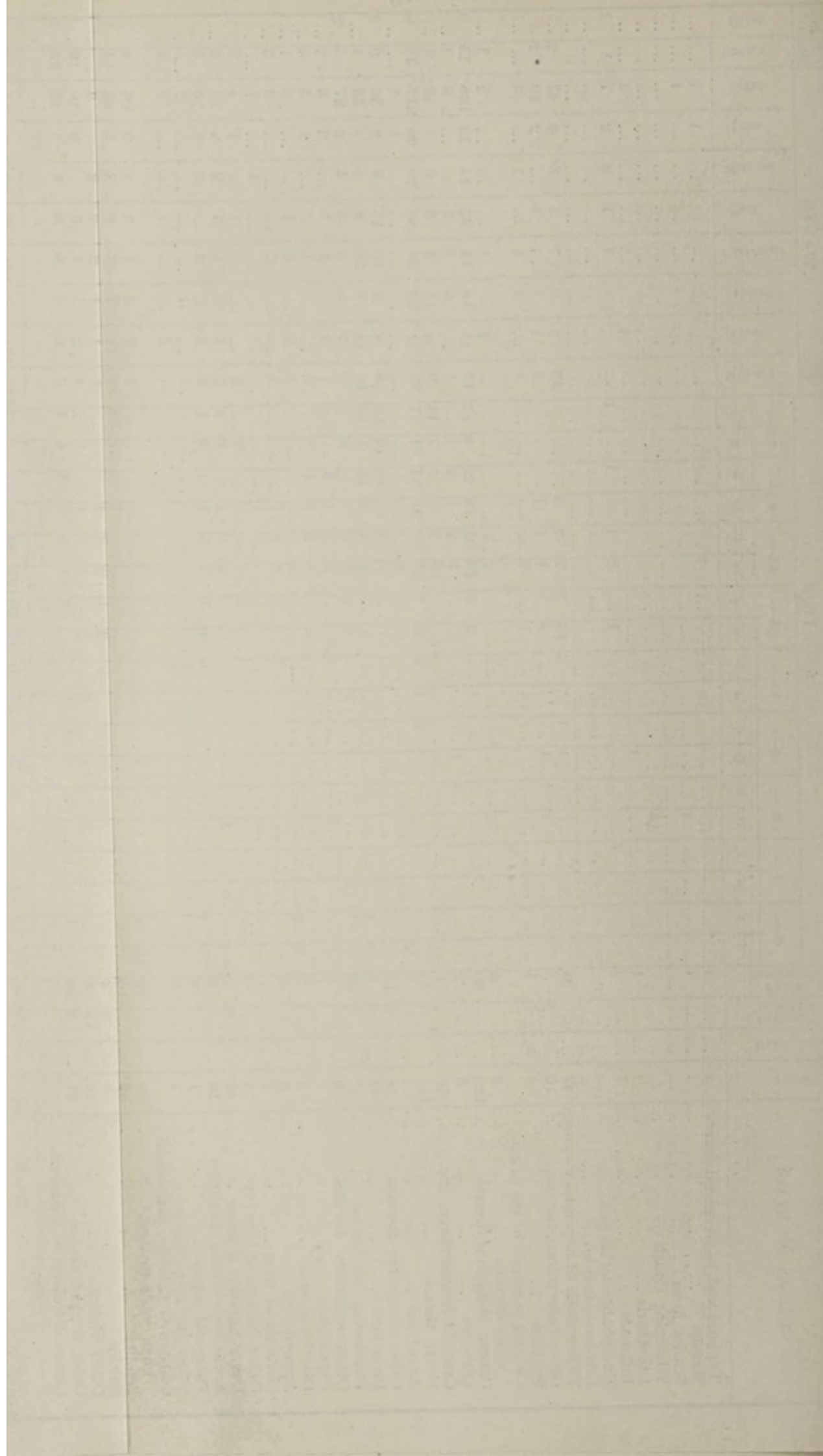
	Birth rate per 1,000 population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population										Rate per 1,000 live births	
	Live Births	Still- Births	All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small- pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	Infl- uenza	Violence	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year	
England and Wales	14.8	0.61	12.1	0.01	—	0.07	0.31	0.05	0.07	0.14	0.52	5.9	59	
122 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London ...	14.9	0.67	12.3	0.01	—	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.45	8.2	63	
143 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000— 50,000 at Census, 1931) ...	15.0	0.64	11.5	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.15	0.39	3.4	55	
London	13.6	0.53	12.5	0.01	—	0.14	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.52	14.4	66	
LINCOLN	12.7	0.66	12.5	0.02	—	0.02	—	—	0.02	0.11	0.42	5.0	52	

NOTE.—The number of deaths certified by coroner, inquest and uncertified was 51 (6.2% of total deaths).

APPENDIX 5.
LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED DURING 1936.

	Lincoln	WARDS.							Inward Transfers	Outward Transfers
		Minster	Castle	Abbey	Carholme	Park	Witham	Foss		
Estimated Population										
Mid., 1936...	63,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
1931 Census	66,243	13,951	8,750	9,418	8,903	9,641	7,434	8,146	...	...
No. of Births ...	806	164	98	97	95	129	92	120	11	74
Birth Rates ...	12.7	11.8	11.2	10.3	10.7	13.4	12.4	14.7	...	...
% of Total Births ...		20.3	12.2	12.0	11.8	16.0	11.4	14.9	...	...

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Uncertified	Coroner's Inquiries	Public Institutions	AGE DISTRIBUTION												WARDS							Non-Residents																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
					0—		1—		2—		5—		15—		25—		45—		65—		75—		Minster	Castle	Abbey	Carthme	Park	Wytham	Poss	Total	Instn's	Other																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1</



APPENDIX 7.
ANALYSIS OF INFANT MORTALITY—1936.

CAUSE OF DEATH	WEEKS				Total under 4 wks	MONTHS				TOTAL		Total under 1 yr.	WARDS						
	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	M	F		Minster	Castle	Abbey	Carholme	Park	Witham	Foss
Bronchitis ...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	5	1	6	...	2	1	1	1	...	...
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	6	1	7	1	1	3	1	1	...	...
Gastro-enteritis ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	2	2	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
Congenital Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Premature Birth ...	11	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	10	2	12	1	6	2	1	2	...	...
Malformations ...	4	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	3	7	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Causes...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals ...	19	1	1	...	21	11	5	2	3	29	13	42	6	12	8	7	6	2	1

APPENDIX 8.
NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1917—1936.

DISEASE	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Smallpox	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	71	107	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	463	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	120	1320	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	5	3	13	3	5	5	6	3	7	7	6	6	8	10	6	3	3	3	5
Scarlet Fever	133	133	100	90	37	41	64	64	440	540	128	234	177	148	125	64	303	260	151	92
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	45	61	72	128	99	50	38	60	48	26	58	133	89	73	56	105	106	52	32	60
Erysipelas	29	18	21	13	16	13	9	10	15	18	18	27	26	37	17	18	13	23	17	14
Enteric Fever	5	8	5	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	3	5	8	6	2	1	...	3	2	6
Puerperal Fever	1	...	1	3	1	2	...	4	...	4	3	2	2	8	2	4	3	5	4	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	13	8	7	3	8	5	6	2
Pneumonia	...	...	55	14	6	18	12	18	21	41	40	65	168	54	110	88	125	76	61	81
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	3	11	5	...	1	15	7	17	3	5	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	126	80	56	59	71	78	82	104	124	123	104	67	87	79	80	68	60	59	60	60
Other forms of Tuberculosis	29	16	32	19	15	40	25	49	33	32	23	35	33	32	56	47	27	26	19	18
TOTALS	495	1643	389	354	258	249	237	334	692	816	658	1155	904	947	724	767	1018	707	698	740

* No longer notifiable.

NOTE.—On the outbreak of Smallpox during 1927, Chickenpox was made compulsorily notifiable from 23rd November, 1927, and this compulsory notification is being continued.

APPENDIX 9.
PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
NOTIFIED CASES 1936.

DISEASE	At all ages	Cases notified in whole District.												WARD Distribution of Cases.							No. of cases re-moved to City Hospital	Total deaths in the City			
		At Age Groups—Years.																							
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and upwards												
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox ...	391	7	17	22	23	32	224	46	14	4	...	2	...	100	18	88	39	44	40	62	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	92	...	...	3	2	18	44	11	5	9	...	...	...	26	12	10	9	16	8	11	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	1	2	1	24	19	4	5	3	1	...	12	9	7	15	14	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	4	2	2	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	81	4	3	...	5	3	11	2	1	8	18	16	10	12	25	4	12	3	6	19	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-myelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	8	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	60	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	13	18	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	18	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	3	4	1	2	...	2	4	3	1	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	740	16	20	28	36	58	311	82	42	54	39	30	14	181	79	125	87	89	72	107	232	...	...	...	88

APPENDIX 11.

VACCINATION STATISTICS, 1936.

	<i>Number.</i>					
Births registered	869
Successfully vaccinated...	158
Conscientious objectors	664
Died unvaccinated	47
Insusceptible	4
Removed to other districts	64
Lost sight of	6
Still under notice	14
Percentage of unvaccinated children	81.8%

APPENDIX 12.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES brought to the notice
of the Health Department during 1936.

Age	Measles	Mumps	Whoop- ing Cough	Chickenpox reported (not notifications by Drs.)	German Measles
0—1 year ...	6	—	4	3	—
1—2 years ...	4	—	5	7	2
2—3 „ ...	6	—	1	9	1
3—4 „ ...	12	2	4	8	2
4—5 „ ...	8	20	8	13	1
5—10 „ ...	157	325	43	19	106
10—15 „ ...	22	129	1	137	37
Over 15 years ...	1	5	—	1	5
TOTALS ...	216	481	66	197	154

APPENDIX 13.

DISINFECTIONS.

	Tuberculosis	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Other Diseases	Institutions	Slum Clearance	Vermin	Outside Authorities	TOTALS
Number of Premises disinfected ...	85	102	103	...	3	16	...	...	75	5	...	66	13	468
Rooms ...	133	136	129	...	3	16	...	...	125	5	...	198	15	760
Number of Articles disinfected :—														
Beds (Feather) ...	32	33	24	...	1	6	...	...	68	1	...	1	6	172
" (Flocks) ...	12	20	18	...	...	4	...	...	10	—	...	1	4	69
Mattresses (Hair) ...	21	33	44	...	2	5	...	...	40	147	...	4	12	308
" (Straw) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (Flocks) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pillows ...	136	181	158	...	7	40	...	...	227	302	...	...	42	1093
Bolsters ...	41	58	41	...	3	12	...	...	65	1	...	...	9	230
Sheets ...	35	116	93	...	2	13	...	...	68	1	...	...	9	337
Blankets ...	57	234	207	...	3	23	...	...	85	...	...	...	24	633
Quilts ...	26	59	61	...	2	6	...	...	30	...	...	...	10	194
Eiderdowns ...	15	29	32	...	1	2	...	...	27	6	...	...	4	116
Bed under-mats ...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	10
" Covers ...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Curtains ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Carpets (pieces) ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Rugs ...	2	...	6	...	2	3	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	21
Hearthrugs ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Mats ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Cushions ...	9	5	19	...	3	4	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	59
Wearing Apparel (pieces) ...	12	4	17	...	...	2	...	...	70	9	...	...	8	122
Books ...	...	99	105	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	259
Other Articles ...	26	22	42	...	1	11	...	...	16	...	...	...	3	121
Number of Articles destroyed :—														
Beds (Feather) ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	2	1	...	16
" (Flocks) ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	16	1	...	31
Mattresses (Hair) ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	13
" (Straw) ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	25	...	68	7	...	105
" (Flock) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	4	...	12
Pillows ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	8	...	...	25
Bolsters ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	8
Sheets ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	8
Blankets ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	7
Quilts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Eiderdowns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bed Covers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Under-mats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curtains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpets (pieces) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Rugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Hearthrugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Cushions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Wearing Apparel (pieces) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	1	...	30
Books ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	2	...	15

Amount of Disinfectant distributed :—

During the year 415 gallons of disinfectant were distributed. This included 30 gallons to the Transport Department for the disinfection of omnibuses.

Amount of Disinfectant used for Disinfecting premises, etc. :—

During the year 20 gallons of formaldehyde and 5 gross of permanganate tablets were used in the disinfection of dwelling-houses where cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases had occurred.

APPENDIX 14.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, FOR 1936.

CITY HEALTH DEPT. LABORATORY.

Throat Swabs for Diphtheria :—				Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Private Practitioners	...	...	...	59	669	728
City Hospital	...	...	...	177	990	1167
School Clinic	...	...	...	50	1125	1175
Infant Welfare Centre	...	...	...	—	8	8
County Hospital	...	...	...	—	1	1
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli :—						
Private Practitioners	...	...	...	33	175	208
Sanatorium	...	...	...	211	74	285
Dispensary	...	...	...	38	100	138
Hospitals	...	...	...	—	—	—
Urine :—						
Private Practitioners	...	...	...	—	—	—
Sanatorium	...	...	...	—	—	—
Dispensary	...	...	...	—	—	—
School Clinic	...	...	...	—	—	—
Superannuation examinations	...	...	...	2	94	96
V.D. Microscopical Tests :—						
For Gonococci Smears :—						
Private Practitioners	...	...	...	7	20	27
V.D. Clinics	...	...	...	64	644	708
Urine Cultures for Gonococci	...	...	...	—	—	—
Hairs for Ringworm :—						
School Clinic	...	...	...	—	2	2
Infant Welfare Centre	...	...	...	—	—	—
Blood Films	...	...	...	1	—	1
Specimens of Pus :—						
City Hospital	...	...	...	10	13	23
Private Practitioners	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other Examinations	...	...	...	17	24	41
TOTALS				669	3,939	4,608

OTHER LABORATORIES.

Wassermann Tests :—

Private Practitioners	...	...	...	31	109	140
V.D. Clinics	...	...	...	120	212	332
Hospitals	...	...	...	23	161	184

Complement Fixation Tests :—

Private Practitioners	...	...	...	—	3	3
V.D. Clinics	...	...	...	82	80	162
Hospitals	...	...	...	1	1	2

For Spirochaetes	...	...	...	2	3	5
Diphtheria Swabs for Virulence	...	...	...	11	52	63
Faeces for Typhoid	...	...	...	5	32	37
Widal Tests	...	...	...	11	9	20
Other Examinations	...	...	...	8	50	58

TOTALS ... 294 ... 712 ... 1,006

GRAND TOTALS ... 963 ... 4,651 ... 5,614

APPENDIX 15

CITY HOSPITAL & SANATORIUM.
MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, 1936.
LINCOLN PATIENTS.

1936 DISEASES	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Diphtheria	3	3	2	4	4	...	...	3	11	9	11	9	59
Scarlet Fever	8	8	12	6	6	1	2	2	9	3	6	10	73
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Pneumonia	1	5	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	3	1	16
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
German Measles ... ..	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	11
Chickenpox ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tonsillitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5
Observation Diphtheria ...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	11	6	19	5	45
" Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Other Observation Cases ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Other Diseases	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	9
Tubercul: Pulmonary ...	7	6	3	7	12	7	2	2	3	2	4	8	63
" Other Forms ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	5
" Observation ...	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	17
TOTALS...	28	25	27	33	36	13	6	11	40	25	49	38	331

APPENDIX 16.
CITY HOSPITAL—LINCOLN PATIENTS.

	Patients re- maining in Hospital 1st January, 1936		Patients discharged in 1936			Patients re- maining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1936		Analysis of all cases admitted during 1936 whether discharged or not during the year					Average No. of beds occupied in 1936
	Total		Total	Recov- ered	Died	Total		Total	Recov- ered	Died	Case Mortality	Average No. of days in Hospital	
Diphtheria ...	7	53	53	53	...	15	...	59	59	...	...	40.4	6.74
Scarlet Fever ...	15	78	78	78	...	10	...	73	73	...	...	27.0	6.21
Erysipelas... ..	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	10.6	.08
Pneumonia ...	...	12	12	12	...	1	...	13	13	...	...	29.3	1.04
Puerperal Fever ...	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	3	2	1	33 1/3%	17.0	.14
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	24.0	.06
Enteric Fever ...	...	6	6	5	1	...	...	6	5	1	17%	57.8	.92
Dysentery ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	13.0	.03
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	5	5	5	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	54.2	.66
Measles ...	...	5	5	4	1	...	...	5	4	1	20%	25.2	.34
German Measles ...	...	11	11	11	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	21.54	.64
Chickenpox ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	38.0	.10
Influenza ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis ...	2	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.8	.15
Observation Diphtheria ...	2	41	41	41	...	4	...	45	45	...	...	20.93	3.13
Observation Scarlet Fever	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	12.0	.03
Observation Enteric ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	20.0	.13
Other Observation Cases...	...	3	3	3	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	18.75	.20
Other Diseases ...	...	9	9	9	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	15.6	.38
TOTALS ...	28	240	237	3	34	246	243	3	—	20.98			

APPENDIX 18.

CITY OF LINCOLN.

CASES ADMITTED FROM OUTSIDE AREAS DURING 1936.

	East Retford R.D.C.				Welton R.D.C.				North Kesteven R.D.C.				Kesteven C.C.				Lindsey C.C.				Totals.
	Male	Female	Total	Died	Male	Female	Total	Died	Male	Female	Total	Died	Male	Female	Total	Died	Male	Female	Total	Died	
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria Observation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	1	—	1	—	2	4	6	—	2	8	10	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	20

Number of patients from outside areas in Hospital on 1st January, 1937 :—

1 Scarlet Fever (North Kesteven R.D.C.)

1 do. (East Retford R.D.C.)

APPENDIX 19.

BURTON ROAD INSTITUTION, LINCOLN.

Table showing the classification of the accommodation for sick, maternity and mental cases and the number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1936.

Classification of Wards (1)	Number of Wards (2)	BEDS							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total	
		Pro- vided (3)	Occu- pied (4)	Pro- vided (5)	Occu- pied (6)	Pro- vided (7)	Occu- pied (8)	Pro- vided (9)	Occu- pied (10)
1. Medical ...	2	14	14	14	14	...	...	28	28
2. Surgical... ..	2	6	6	6	6	...	...	12	12
3. Chronic Sick ...	4	30	30	30	30	...	...	60	60
4. Children ...	1	...	...	...	...	24	11	24	11
5. Venereal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tuberculosis ...	2	6	3	6	2	...	...	12	5
7. Isolation ...	2	13	9	12	2	...	...	25	11
8. Maternity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Mental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Lunacy Act, 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Short stay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Long stay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Mental Treat- ment Act, 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Voluntary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Mental defectives	4	24	19	24	24	...	...	48	43
11. Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	17	93	81	92	78	24	11	209	170

APPENDIX 20.

Statistics relating to the year ended 31st December, 1936.

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)—464.
2. Number of women confined in hospital—Nil.
3. Number of live births—Nil.
4. Number of still births—Nil.
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age)—Nil.
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5)—4.
7. Number of Maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement—Nil.
8. Total number of deaths—135.
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)—313.
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above. Give number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods—
 - (a) Under four weeks —295.
 - (b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks—107.
 - (c) Thirteen weeks or more—46.
11. Number of beds occupied (a) average during the year—170. (b) highest—188, on (date) 30th December, 1936. (c) lowest—156, on (date) 6th November, 1936.
12. Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations)—31.
13. Number of abdominal sections—14.

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

No Out-Patient Department provided.

APPENDIX 21.

BURTON ROAD INSTITUTION.

Classification of In-Patients who were discharged from or
who died in the Institution during the year
ended 31st December, 1936.

DISEASE GROUPS					Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women	
					Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
A.	Acute infectious disease.	...	...	...	1	—	2	—
B.	Influenza.	...	...	...	1	—	8	4
C.	Tuberculosis—							
	Pulmonary	...	...	...	—	—	4	4
	Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
D.	Malignant disease.	...	...	...	—	—	4	23
E.	Rheumatism—							
	(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	...	...	...	3	—	3	—
	(2) Non-articular manifestations of so- called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)	...	...	...	—	—	16	—
	(3) Chronic arthritis	...	...	...	2	—	6	—
F.	Venereal disease	...	...	...	2	—	7	—
G.	Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
H.	Puerperal fever	(a) Women confined in the hospital			—	—	—	—
		(b) Other cases			—	—	—	—
I.	Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
J.	Mental diseases	(a) Senile Dementia			—	—	3	4
		(b) Other			—	—	8	—
K.	Senile decay.	...	...	...	—	—	26	7
L.	Accidental injury and violence	...	...	...	2	—	14	1
<i>In respect of cases not included above :</i>								
M.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	...	...	...	—	1	36	5
N.	Disease of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	12	—	33	16
O.	" " Circulatory	...	...	...	2	2	45	55
P.	" " Digestive	...	...	...	9	3	19	—
Q.	" " Genito-urinary	...	...	...	3	—	14	9
R.	" " Skin	...	...	...	15	—	3	—
S.	Other diseases	...	...	...	9	—	—	—
T.	Mothers & infants discharged from Maternity Wards & not included in above figures	Mothers			—	—	—	—
		Infants			—	—	—	—
U.	Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...					61	6	252	129

APPENDIX 22.

CANCER.—SITES OF FATAL CANCER, 1936.

Site	Under 35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65-75		75 and up		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tongue and Mouth	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	1
Tonsils
Naso-Pharynx
Oesophagus	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	2
Stomach	6	2	3	4	4	6	2	1	15	13
Bowel	1	2	1	...	2	3	2	1	6	6
Rectum	1	2	...	1	1	2	2	...	3	5	7
Liver	2	1	2	2	...	3	4	...
Pancreas	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...
Gall Bladder	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kidney	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Abdominal	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Bladder	2	...	4	...	...	1	6	1
Prostate	1	...	3	...	...	4	...	...
Breast	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	10
Uterus	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	11
Ovary	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Female External Genitals
Larynx	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	5	1	...
Lungs	1	...	...	...	1	...
Bones ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...
Other Parts	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
TOTALS ...	1	...	2	5	12	14	16	14	19	22	9	12	59	67

APPENDIX 23.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1936, to the 31st December, 1936.

Age Periods ...	Formal Notifications.												
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis												Total Notifica- tions
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwds.	Total all Ages	
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	3	2	6	5	5	9	5	3	—	38	38
„ Females ...	—	—	1	—	8	3	7	5	1	1	—	26	28
Non-pulmonary Males	—	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	12	13
„ „ Females	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	6	6

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, **otherwise** than by formal notification.

Age Periods ...	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwds.	Total cases
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	4
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	5
Non-Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
„ Females	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained.

Source of Information	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns { from local Registrar	1	4
transferable deaths from Registrar General	3	—
Posthumous Notifications	—	1
" Transfers " from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	5	—
Other Sources, if any	—	—

APPENDIX

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) BOARD

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January 1911 to the 31st December 1911.

SEX		AGE		RESIDENCE		OCCUPATION		EDUCATION		RELIGION		MARRIAGE		DEATH		BURIAL		TOTAL	
Male	Female	Under 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 to 105	Single	Married	Under 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

How many of the notifications during the period from the 1st January 1911 to the 31st December 1911 were notified by the following persons:

SEX		AGE		RESIDENCE		OCCUPATION		EDUCATION		RELIGION		MARRIAGE		DEATH		BURIAL		TOTAL	
Male	Female	Under 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 to 105	Single	Married	Under 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

The source of notification from which information as to the above

SEX		AGE		RESIDENCE		OCCUPATION		EDUCATION		RELIGION		MARRIAGE		DEATH		BURIAL		TOTAL	
Male	Female	Under 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 to 105	Single	Married	Under 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

APPENDIX 24.

TUBERCULOSIS

No. of Cases on Notification Register 31st December, 1936.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1936, on the Register of Notifications	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	110	95	205	52	60	112	
Number of cases removed from the Registers during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	3	1	4	—	—	—	4
2. Recovery from the disease... ..	11	7	18	9	5	14	32
3. Death	33	16	49	7	3	10	59

APPENDIX 25.

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1936.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	1
5—10 years	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
10—15 "	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
15—20 "	6	7	2	1	3	3	—	—
20 years	3	3	1	1	4	2	—	—
25 "	5	7	2	—	7	3	1	1
35 "	9	5	1	—	8	4	2	—
45 "	5	1	—	2	2	2	—	—
55 "	3	1	—	—	5	—	1	1
65 and upwards ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Totals	35	25	12	6	32	15	7	3

APPENDIX 26
ALL NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1936.

AGES	Pulmonary			Abdominal			Meninges			Bones & Joints			Glands			Skin			Other Organs			Non-Pul. All Forms		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
3-4 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
4-5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
5-10 ...	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
10-15 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
15-20 ...	6	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—
20-25 ...	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—
25-35 ...	5	7	12	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
35-45 ...	9	5	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
45-55 ...	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—
55-65 ...	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	35	25	60	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	1	5	5	4	9	—	1	1	1	1	12	6	18	—

APPENDIX 27.
INTERVAL BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

	Not Notified	Notn. received after death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—4 weeks	1—2 months	2—3 months	3—6 months	6—12 months	One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years	Seven Years or over	Total
Pulmonary	4	—	7	1	3	5	1	4	8	6	5	—	2	2	1	2	47
Non- Pulmonary	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10

APPENDIX 28.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 9 deaths were certified to be due to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The deaths were due to:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	1	3
Tuberculous Peritonitis	1	—	1
Tuberculous Disease of Bone	1	—	1
Tuberculous Disease of Kidney	1	1	2
Tuberculous Nephritis	1	1	2
Tuberculous Ulceration of Small Intestine	1	—	1
Total	7	3	10

APPENDIX 29.

TUBERCULOSIS.

OCCUPATION.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.			
	Notifications		Deaths		Notifications		Deaths	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Dentist ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Auditor, Retired ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Salesman ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Draughtsman ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Grocer ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confectioner ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Butcher ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Painter ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
French Polisher ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shop Keeper ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shop Assistant ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Errand Boy ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dispenser ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Clerks ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Post Office Engineer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postman ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naval Pensioner ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Officer's Servant, R.A.F. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fitters ...	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Electrician's Apprentice ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayer ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Iron Workers ...	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Wheelright, Retired	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Metal Worker Apprentice ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furnaceman ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Boot Repairer ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pressman, Cake Mills ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Engineer's Store- keeper ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Labourers ...	6	—	5	—	—	—	2	—
Sack Mender ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Box Maker ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Labourers ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
No Occupation ...	10	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Housewives and Domestic Duties ...	—	18	—	15	—	1	—	2
Children of School Age ...	4	1	1	—	3	—	1	—
Children under School Age ...	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1
TOTALS ...	35	25	32	15	12	6	7	3

APPENDIX 30

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION, CASES NOTIFIED during 1936.

	On first visit	After-wards
No. who occupy a separate bedroom	32	36
No. who occupy a parlour alone	—	—
No. who occupy a kitchen alone	—	—
No. who occupy a shelter in yard	—	—
No. who occupy a separate bed in room occupied by—		
One other person... ..	—	—
Two other persons	2	2
Three other persons	—	—
Many other persons (Common lodging house, etc.) ...	—	—
No. who occupy a bed in common with :—		
One other person... ..	22	4
Two other persons	3	1
Three other persons	—	—
Two beds in a room :—		
Two persons in each bed	—	—
Three persons in each bed	—	—
Cases removed from Lincoln before being visited ...	—	—
Died before being visited	—	—
TOTAL	59	43

APPENDIX 31.

HOME VISITING OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS, 1936.

	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
No. of visits to new cases	25	4	24	6	59
No. of visits to patients on domiciliary treatment	18	14	22	16	70
No. of visits to patients on dispensary treatment	1452	507	1630	486	4075
No. of special visits for contact search	27	3	31	12	73
No. of visits to cases died	—	—	—	—	—
No. of visits to cases and removed from the City	—	—	—	—	—
No. of other special visits paid in connection with the Tuberculosis Scheme ...	17	8	22	7	54
TOTAL ...	1539	536	1729	527	4331

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Grand Total	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	28	17	2	1	2	3	3	—	30	20	5	1	56	
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	8	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	24	21	18	88	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	10	14	38	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as														
(a) Recovered ...	7	4	4	3	3	2	6	3	10	6	10	6	32	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	38	31	35	133	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	89	66	13	6	13	17	19	22	102	83	32	28	245	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	2	12	
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...													273	
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...													7	
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...													14	
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...													39	
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...													1302	
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...													63	
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners														
(a) Personal ...														58
(b) Other ...														111
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations) ...														73
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...														4324
10. Number of														
(a) Specimens of Sputum, &c., examined ...														621
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...														268
11. Number of "Recovered" cases, restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ...														2
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on the 31st December ...														107
Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).														
Provided by the Council ...										One				
Provided by the Joint Committee ...										Nil				
Provided by Voluntary Bodies ...										Nil				

APPENDIX 33.

Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December, 1936, in Institutions belonging to the Council.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	FOR PULMONARY CASES		FOR NON-PULMONARY CASES		TOTAL
	Adults	Children under 15	Adults	Children under 15	
City Hospital and Sanatorium, Lincoln	50	6	3	2	61

Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st (1)	Admitted during the year (2)	Discharged during the year (3)	Died in the Institutions. (4)	In Institutions on Dec. 31st (5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adult males	—	3	3	—	—
	Adult females	1	4	5	—	—
	Children	3	10	13	—	—
	Total	4	17	21	—	—
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	17	31	21	16	11
	Adult females	16	32	32	7	9
	Children	1	5	1	1	4
	Total	34	68	54	24	24
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	—	1	—	—	1
	Adult females	3	—	1	—	2
	Children	7	4	5	2	4
	Total	10	5	6	2	7
GRAND TOTAL		48	90	81	26	31

APPENDIX 34.

Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						TOTALS		
	Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous ...	1	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2
Non-tuberculous	—	1	1	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	11
Doubtful ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	1	2	1	2	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	13

Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31st
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adult males	2	8	3	4	3
	Adult females	—	1	1	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	2	9	4	4	3
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adult males	—	2	1	1	—
	Adult females	1	1	—	—	2
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1	3	1	1	2
GRAND TOTAL		3	12	5	5	5

APPENDIX 35.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis

Classification on admission to the Institution			Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution															GRAND TOTALS	
				Under 3 months but exceeding 28 Days.			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Totals				
				M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Class T.B. minus	Quiescent ...	...	1	2	—	1	4	—	1	2	—	1	2	1	4	10	1	15
		Not quiescent ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		Died in Institution	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Class T.B. plus Group 1.	Quiescent ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	5
		Not quiescent ...	...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
		Died in Institution	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	
	Class T.B. plus Group 2	Quiescent ...	...	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	4	7	—	11
		Not quiescent ...	...	—	—	—	2	4	—	3	5	—	4	—	—	9	8	—	17
		Died in Institution	...	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	
	Class T.B. plus Group 3	Quiescent ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution	...	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	5	
	TOTALS (pulmonary)			...	7	4	—	6	11	—	8	14	—	8	4	1	29	23	1	63
	NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Bones and Joints	Quiescent	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
			Not quiescent	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died in Institution			...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Abdom- inal		Quiescent	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	
		Not quiescent	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in Institution	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Organs		Quiescent	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not quiescent	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in Institution	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peri- pheral Glands		Quiescent	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	
		Not quiescent	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	
		Died in Institution	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS (non-pulmonary)			...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	1	5	6	

APPENDIX 36.

Persons who were Treated at the Treatment Centres at Lincoln during the Year ended the 31st December, 1936.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals			14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :— (a) Names of preparations ... (b) Total number of injections given out patients-and in-patients	Approved Arsobenzenes Compounds Sulfarsenol (Modern Pharmaceuticals) Stabilsan. (Boots) 611	Mercury Crookes Colloidal Mercury Sulphide 457	Bismuth Bivitol. Thio-Bismol I.B.Q. Bisoxyl 649	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals					
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	70	39	—	—	59	28	1	8	130	75	205					
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	2	7					
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—																
Syphilis, primary	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12					
" secondary	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3					
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
" all later stages	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	11					
" congenital	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7					
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	42	20	—	—	42	20	62					
" later	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	5					
Conditions other than Venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	120	42	120	162					
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection, or to have been under observation at other Centres	5	3	1	—	4	3	—	—	10	6	16					
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4	98	56	1	—	107	57	43	128	249	241	490					
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal	10	4	1	—	20	10	38	125	69	139	208					
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—																
Syphilis, primary	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3					
" secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
" all later stages	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5					
" congenital	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5					
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	15	3	—	—	15	3	18					
" later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	1	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	8	4	12					
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	6	4	—	—	8	6	—	—	14	10	24					
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	75	41	—	—	57	34	5	3	137	78	215					
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 (These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4).	98	56	1	—	107	57	43	128	249	241	490					
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—																
Syphilis, primary	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2					
" secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
" all later stages	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1					
" congenital	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3					
11. Number of attendances :—																
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers	1296	742	8	—	660	546	96	366	2060	1654	3714					
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	—	7	—	—	3388	1044	—	397	3388	1448	4836					
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	1296	749	8	—	4048	1590	96	763	5448	3102	8550					
12. In-patients :—																
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	4	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	7	4	11					
(b) Aggregate number of " in-patient days " of treatment given	385	43	—	—	28	52	—	—	413	95	508					
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods																
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	—	6	1						

14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—	Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds	Mercury	Bismuth
	Sulfarsenol (Modern Pharmacals) Stabilaran. (Boots)	Crookes Colloidal Mercury Sulphide	Bivatol. Thio-Bismol I.B.Q. Binoxyl
(a) Names of preparations ...			
(b) Total number of injections given out patients and in-patients ...	611	437	649

15. Pathological Work :—	Microscopical		Cultural for Gonorrhoea		Serum Tests.	
	for syphilis	for gonorrhoea			for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre ...	—	703	—	—	—	—
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...	—	15	—	—	337	162

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Lincoln	Lincolnshire	Kesteven	Holland	Nottinghamshire	Grimsby	London	Others	TOTAL
A. Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3									
Syphilis ...	27	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	33
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea ...	48	13	5	—	1	—	—	—	67
Conditions other than venereal ...	140	9	11	1	—	—	—	1	162
TOTAL ...	215	26	17	1	2	—	—	1	262
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ...	7094	856	363	59	137	10	10	21	8550
C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of all patients residing in each area	468	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	508

APPENDIX 37.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects • (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,625
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3,524
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	174
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	448
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	174
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reason- ably fit for human habitation	414
2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	360
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—	
<i>A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	15
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	13
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
<i>B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	76
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	21
(b) By local authority in default of owners	8
<i>C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demo- lition Orders were made... ..	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	10
<i>D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :</i>	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
4. Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding :—	
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year... ..	207
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	207
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	1584
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	—
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.—See page 37.	

OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

Area to which Form relates—ALL Houses owned by the Council.

Number of persons in family	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column.																											Totals				
	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$	13	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	(a)	(b)	(c)	
$\frac{1}{2}$
1	15	...	19	1	...	10	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
2	1	17	...	...	71	...	...	...	227	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	388	
$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	50	...	1	...	167	...	...	...	41	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	261	
3	54	...	...	...	202	...	1	...	94	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	354	
$3\frac{1}{2}$	5	...	1	...	93	1	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	118	
4	3	...	7	...	144	1	...	1	54	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	214	
$4\frac{1}{2}$	3	...	60	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	79	
5	2	...	92	4	1	...	32	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	134	
$5\frac{1}{2}$	40	3	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51	
6	1	...	14	15	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	55	56
$6\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	5	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26	28
7	5	14	3	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15	34
$7\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
8	1	6	6	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	20
$8\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
$9\frac{1}{2}$
10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
$10\frac{1}{2}$
11
$11\frac{1}{2}$
12
$12\frac{1}{2}$
13
$13\frac{1}{2}$
14
GRAND TOTALS																											50	1766	1816			
(a) Overcrowded																																
(b) Uncrowded																																
(c) Total																																

(a) Overcrowded
(b) Uncrowded
(c) Total

APPENDIX 39.

OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

Area to which the Form relates—Houses in 5 year Slum Clearance Programme.

Number of 'persons' in family	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column.																											Totals		
	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	13	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	(a)	(b)	(c)
$\frac{1}{2}$
1	3	1	18	...	...	29	...	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	73
$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
2	1	...	18	...	...	50	2	...	...	33	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	107	108
$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	19	2	1	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37
3	6	...	28	1	1	...	28	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	67
$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	...	12	1	...	...	9	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	26	29
4	2	...	1	2	4	...	11	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21	23
$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	10
5	1	4	4	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	21
$5\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
6	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
$6\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
$7\frac{1}{2}$	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
8
$8\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9
$9\frac{1}{2}$
10
$10\frac{1}{2}$
11
$11\frac{1}{2}$
12
$12\frac{1}{2}$
13
$13\frac{1}{2}$
14
GRAND TOTALS																											27	369	396	
(a) Overcrowded.																														
(b) Uncrowded.																														
(c) Total.																														

(a) Overcrowded.
 (b) Uncrowded.
 (c) Total.

Area to which the Form relates—City (All Houses)

Number of 'persons' in family	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column.																											Totals				
	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$	13	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	(a)	(b)	(c)	
$\frac{1}{2}$
1	2	1	104	24	155	20	2	133	2	3	...	246	...	...	1	415	...	...	53	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1168	1170
$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	7	1	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	
2	...	1	1	12	161	33	1	260	7	10	...	1044	1	...	2	2214	2	...	242	...	...	30	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	4023	4023
$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	3	48	1	119	5	6	...	463	...	1	1	612	...	...	44	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	1309	1315	
3	...	1	1	1	...	26	...	201	9	18	...	842	...	4	5	1924	2	1	224	1	1	41	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	3304	3307
$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	14	1	51	4	7	2	250	4	...	5	366	1	...	40	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	737	752	
4	1	...	4	1	7	14	39	1	469	2	2	9	1138	2	1	134	3	...	24	...	...	...	3	1	1	6	1850	1856	
$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	...	3	4	13	...	156	...	1	4	250	1	...	30	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	463	468	
5	1	...	...	9	19	...	251	5	8	7	540	3	...	76	...	...	23	...	...	...	2	...	1	10	935	945	
$5\frac{1}{2}$	2	7	...	...	92	3	...	4	104	...	...	19	2	1	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	9	235	244	
6	2	6	9	...	18	18	13	25	213	1	...	41	1	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	17	338	355	
$6\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	...	...	2	...	6	7	7	10	76	...	...	18	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	122	132	
7	1	...	...	...	2	1	5	15	5	26	84	1	3	16	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	144	168	
$7\frac{1}{2}$	2	...	...	4	2	2	16	37	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	60	70	
8	2	1	...	...	4	6	7	12	7	3	2	9	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	32	27	59	
$8\frac{1}{2}$	5	2	5	4	3	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	27	
9	2	1	6	2	2	2	5	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	24	
$9\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	4	
10	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	6	
$10\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
11	
$11\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
$12\frac{1}{2}$	
13	
$13\frac{1}{2}$	
14	
(a) Overcrowded (b) Uncrowded (c) Total																											GRAND TOTALS			190	14774	14964

APPENDIX 41.

Total Houses Required to abate overcrowding on the Basis of Section 37 of the Housing Act, 1930

i.e., 2 bedrooms, 4 persons, 3 bedrooms, 5 persons, etc. The number of rooms given includes 1 living room.

NOTE:—This table is based on the additional 17 overcrowded houses found on the completion of measurement of all houses.

(a)	Two Roomed Houses	Three Roomed Houses	Four Roomed Houses	Five Roomed Houses	Six Roomed Houses	Seven Roomed Houses	Eight Roomed Houses	Totals
(b) Number of houses of same size which will be left vacant by removal of overcrowded families ...	6	21	24	42	92	20	2	207
(c) Number of vacant houses of same size at time of survey ...	3	28	70	24	2	...	...	127
(d) Number of overcrowded houses of same size to be dealt with in Slum Clearance Programme ...	...	4	12	45	18	1	1	81
Total (b), (c) and (d) ...	3	35	90	81	26	2	1	238
(a)	6	21	24	42	92	20	2	207
Minus (b) + (c) + (d) ...	3	35	90	81	26	2	1	238
	3	+ 14	+ 66	+ 39	66	18	1	

Number of houses definitely required—88

APPENDIX 43.

Number and Class of Animals affected with Disease or Conditions other than Tuberculosis.

Class	Whole Carcase and Organs affected		Part Carcase and Organs affected		Organs only affected		Total
	Abattoir	Private Slaughterhouse	Abattoir	Private Slaughterhouse	Abattoir	Private Slaughterhouse	
Bulls	...	...	...	...	1 Inflammation	...	1—1
Bullocks	1 Croker 1 Febrile Disease ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	3 Abscesses 6 Actinomycosis 3 Bruised 1 Johnes Disease (Shop) 1 Bruised	5 Actinomycosis 1 Dropsy	24 Abscesses 6 Inflammation 1 Actinomycosis 10 Flukes 1 Pericarditis 3 Johnes Disease 1 Nephritis 1 Bacillary Necrosis 1 Traumatic Pericarditis ...	9 Abscesses 1 Inflammation	42 15 4 11 1 4 1 1 1—80
Cows	1 Medicine Taint	1 Croked	1 Inflammation 2 Actinomycosis 1 Bruised ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	2 Inflammation 5 Johnes Diseases 7 Abscesses 3 Flukes 1 Cirrhosis ...	... ... ... ... ...	5 7 8 3 1—24
Heifers	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	1 Actinomycosis 2 Abscesses	1 Actinomycosis	10 Abscesses 1 Cirrhosis 2 Inflammation 2 Johnes Disease 1 Flukes ...	4 Abscesses	16 3 2 2 1—24
Calves	1 Abscesses 1 Dropsy ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 Inflammation 1 Nephritis ...	... ... ...	2 2—4
Pigs	5 Croker 3 Febrile Disease 6 Dropsy 1 Decomposition 1 Erysipelas	3 Erysipelas 1 Septicaemia 1 Jaundice 5 Febrile Disease ... 4 Croker 51 Swine Fever 1 Urticaria	5 Decomposition 5 Urticaria 3 Bruised 2 Inflammation ... ... ... ... ...	... 2 Urticaria	10 Cirrhosis 18 Inflammation 2 Abscesses 1 Hydatid Cysts 1 Suppuration of Skin 1 Tenuicollis Cysts ... (Shop) 1 Decomposition ...	22 Milk Spots 1 Cirrhosis 6 Inflammation 1 Abscesses 6 Hydatid Cysts	45 30 18 10 8 4 52 1 ... 1—169
Sheep	1 Septic Metritis ... 3 Dropsy 2 Croker ...	1 Emaciation 1 Febrile Disease	2 Bruised 2 Inflammation	1 Melanosis	1 Abscesses 4 Flukes 1 Cirrhosis 1 Hydatid Cysts ...	1 Hydatid Cysts 1 Inflammation	7 8 4 3—22
Lambs	...	1 Croker ...	... ...	... ...	1 Abscesses ...	... ...	2—2
					Total Number of Animals—		326

APPENDIX 43.

Number and Class of Animals affected with Disease or Condition

Date	Whole Animals and Organs affected		Part Animals and Organs affected	
	Location	Part of Animal	Part of Animal	Part of Animal
1900				
1901				
1902				
1903				
1904				
1905				
1906				
1907				
1908				
1909				
1910				
1911				
1912				
1913				
1914				
1915				
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1988				
1989				
1990				
1991				
1992				
1993				
1994				
1995				
1996				
1997				
1998				
1999				
2000				

APPENDIX

FOOD AND DRUG ACTS

APPENDIX 44.

OTHER FOODSTUFFS DESTROYED.

						st.	lbs.
Beef, pork, ham and bacon ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6
Fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Rabbits...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10
Tinned Meats ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0
Miscellaneous foods ...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10
Tinned fruit ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11
Tinned fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12

APPENDIX 45.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Nature of Sample	Adulterated	Genuine	Informal	Formal	Total
Milk	4	78	—	82	82
Separated Milk	2	1	—	3	3
Sausage	—	17	17	—	17
Potted Beef	—	10	10	—	10
Butter	—	5	5	—	5
Margarine	—	4	4	—	4
Health Salts	—	3	3	—	3
Tea	—	3	3	—	3
Camphorated Oil... ..	—	2	2	—	2
Castor Oil... ..	—	2	2	—	2
Iodine	—	2	2	—	2
Pure Cream	—	2	2	—	2
Polony	—	2	2	—	2
Rice	—	2	2	—	2
Shredded Beef Suet	—	2	2	—	2
Baking Powder	—	1	—	1	1
Bile Beans	—	1	1	—	1
Bisurated Magnesia	—	1	1	—	1
Black Currant Jam	—	1	1	—	1
Cheddar Roll	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese Cake Mixture	—	1	1	—	1
Cocoa	—	1	1	—	1
Cod Liver Oil	—	1	1	—	1
Cornflour	—	1	1	—	1
Custard Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Compound of Rhubarb Pills	—	1	1	—	1
Extract of Cascara Sagrada	—	1	1	—	1
Ginger Wine Essence	—	1	1	—	1
Gravy Salt	—	1	1	—	1
Green Ointment	—	1	1	—	1
Haslet Dripping	—	1	1	—	1
Jelly	—	1	1	—	1
Lard	—	1	1	—	1
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—	1
Liquid Fruit Medicine	—	1	1	—	1
Lobster Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Malt Toffee Tablets	—	1	1	—	1
Mixed Fruit Jam... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Mint Imperials	—	1	1	—	1
Oatmeal	—	1	1	—	1
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	1
Pearl Barley	—	1	1	—	1
Pepper	—	1	1	—	1
Preserved Ginger... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Sardines	—	1	1	—	1
Sardine and Tomato Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Self-Raising Flour	—	1	1	—	1
Smoked Salmon in Olive Oil	—	1	—	1	1
Sugar	—	1	1	—	1
Tincture of Quinine	—	1	1	—	1
Vinegar	—	1	1	—	1
Whipped Cream Bonbons	—	1	1	—	1
Yeast Tablets	—	1	1	—	1
Total	6	174	93	87	180

APPENDIX 46.

FOOD & DRUGS ACTS.

Administrative Action regarding Samples reported to be not genuine.

No. in Record	Date 1936	Article.	Adulteration	Extent of Adulteration	ACTION TAKEN
19	Jan. 22	Milk	Deficient in Milk-fat	Slight	A further sample was taken and proved genuine.
59	July 15	Milk	Deficient in Milk-fat	9 per cent.	Letter of warning sent by Town Clerk.
106	Nov. 9	Milk	Deficient in Milk-fat	19.2 per cent.	Proceedings taken. Case dismissed with a caution and without costs.
134	17	Milk	Deficient in Solids-not-fat	Slight	The freezing point (Hortvet) test negatived the presence of added water. A subsequent sample proved genuine.
160	30	Skim-med Milk	Added Water	21.1 per cent.	Proceedings taken. Case not adjudicated upon. (The freezing point (Hortvet) test could not be applied in this case as the sample was sour at the time of receipt by the Public Analyst. See remarks on Sample No. 161 purchased from the same vendor).
161	Dec. 12	Skim-med Milk	Added Water	23.2 per cent.	Proceedings taken. Fined £4 including costs. (The freezing point (Hortvet) in this sample was—0.415°C.) *

* An Appeal was lodged at Quarter Sessions against the conviction on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence. The appeal was dismissed.

APPENDIX 47.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.										Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.				
PREMISES.										Number of			Prose-cutions.	
										Inspections.		Written Notices.		
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)										79	
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)										100	
WORKPLACES										6	
Total										185	
2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.										Number of defects.			Number of Prose-cutions.	
PARTICULARS.										Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector		
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—														
Want of cleanliness										8	10	...	...
Want of ventilation										1	2	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..										...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..										...	...	...	...
Other nuisances										3	4	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient ... ..										...	...	...	...
{ Unsuitable or defective										3	4	...	...
{ Not separate for sexes ... ..										...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—														
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101) ... ..										...	...	...	...
Other Offences ... ..										...	1	...	...
Total										15	21	...	...

APPENDIX 48.

WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING 1936.

Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915.

Number of births registered	869
Number of births notified	873
No. of notices sent out re notification of births	57

Of these :— 930

100 were notified by Doctors.
745 were notified by Midwives.
85 were notified by Parents.

The following table shows the number of Home Visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year :—

	<i>Breast Fed</i>	<i>Artificially Fed</i>	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Total</i>
First visits to infants	602	164	15	781

Revisits under					Special Visits	Total
1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.		
807	1221	1119	761	901	71	4880

Lost Visits	Stillbirth Enquiries	Ophthalmia Neonatorum Visits	Infectious Diseases	Total
123	11	42	48	224

TOTAL ... 5,104

Still-births.

Notified by Doctors	12
" " Midwives	37
Total	49
Attended by Doctors alone	11
" " Midwives alone	14
" " Doctors and Midwives	22
Born before arrival	2
	49
Occurred at 9 months	29
" " 8 "	11
" " 7 "	9
	49

APPENDIX 49.

INFANTILE DEATH ENQUIRY.

Number registered	...	...	...	...	53
Number investigated	...	...	...	...	16
Died shortly after birth and in Institutions (not investigated)...					11
Died shortly after birth (not investigated)	...	...	...	...	12
Died in Institutions	...	...	...	...	14
Died shortly after birth—premature birth (investigated)	...	...	...	...	1
Breast fed	...	...	...	...	8
Artificially fed	...	...	...	...	7
					<hr/> 53
Of the artificially fed infants :—					
Fed on cows milk	...	...	...	...	2
Fed on dried milk	...	...	...	...	5
					<hr/> 7

DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Number of Cases.	Number of Visits paid by Nurses.
37	442

Normal general advice given	...	...	...	...	...	476
Suffering as a result of incorrect feeding advised					<i>Number of Cases.</i>	<i>Revisits</i>
and visited by H.V'S.	..	...	...	...	80	388
Suffering from some defect or disease and seen by the doctor	...					1375

APPENDIX 51.
DEFECTS FOUND IN INFANTS ATTENDING AT CENTRES.
LINCOLN CASES.

Number of Attendances—

CENTRE ... 3,262 ST. GILES CLINIC ... 1,160 ST. HELEN'S CLINIC ... 663

The following list shows the diseases or defects from which the children, seen by the Doctor, were suffering :—

DISEASES	Total number of	
	Cases	Attendances
Respiratory defects or diseases	186	757
Gastro Intestinal defects or disorders	60	226
Gland Trouble	19	42
Debility	51	247
Feeding troubles	161	753
Marasmus	5	31
Congenital Malformation	11	58
Mentally Defective	6	18
Cretin	2	9
Minor Ailments	366	1047
Rickets	39	184
Tonsils and Adenoids	27	72
Phimosis	27	102
Hernia	8	33
Umbilical Hernia	32	242
Skin ailments	141	518
Ringworm	4	24
Abscess	4	12
Naevus	6	32
Cyst	1	2
Carious teeth	11	11
Defective eyes	49	167
Ear troubles	20	76
Anaemia	17	139
Cardiac	3	15
Threadworms	10	33
Vaginal Discharge	3	5
Nephritis	1	4
Rheumatism	1	1
Littles Disease	1	2
Normal	103	223
	<hr/> 1,375	<hr/> 5,085

Of the 1,375 cases seen by the Doctor :—

Treated at the Clinic	898
Referred to County Hospital	92
" District Nursing Association	29
" Dentist	11
" Private Doctor	30
" Dispensary Doctor	20
" Orthopaedic Clinic	48
" Tuberculosis Clinic	8
" Light Clinic	120
" Special Clinic	6
" Burton Road Hospital	10
Normal cases—no treatment required	103

1,375

The following are the particulars of the cases referred to the County Hospital :—

Defective eyes	21	Glands... ..	68
Ear Troubles	8	Naevus	2
Tonsils and Adenoids	10	Minor Injuries	4
Hernia	4	Congenital Malformation	8
Umbilical Hernia	2	For observation	2
Phimosis	13	For examination	4
Abscess	4	For X-Ray	1
Skin Ailments	6		3
	<hr/> 68	Total	<hr/> 92

APPENDIX 52.

METHODS OF FEEDING (First attenders).
LINCOLN CASES.

Method	All Centres		Total
	Regular Hours	Irregular Hours	
Natural — ...	229	96	325
Artificial	161	69	230
Combined (natural and artificial) ...	30	19	49
Children over 1 yr. (various diets) ...	128	33	161
Breast feeding over 1 year of age ...	—	2	2
TOTAL ...	548	219	767

APPENDIX 53.

DENTAL TREATMENT carried out in connection with MATERNITY
AND CHILD WELFARE.
LINCOLN CASES.

	Cases inspected		Total number of Attendances	
	Children	Ante-natal & Post-natal cases	Children	Ante-natal & Post-natal cases
Normal Cases	69	4	70	4
Treatment necessary	255	115	564	345
	324	119	634	349
Of these :—Received treatment ... ..	...	...	235	100
Refused treatment ... ..	...	...	15	7
For treatment later ... ..	...	...	5	8
			255	115
The 335 cases were treated as follows :—				
<i>Children.</i>			<i>Ante-natal and Post-natal Cases</i>	
Extractions (General Anaest.)	611		Extractions (General Anaest.)	10
„ (Local Anaest.)	2		„ (Local Anaest.)	419
„ (Gas)	161		„ (Gas)	212
„ (Ethyl Chloride)	3		„ (Ethyl Chloride)	1
Fillings	26		Fillings	14
Paintings	33		Paintings	11
Other Operations	3		Dressings	4
			Scale and clean	12
			Other Operations	6
Number of cases referred for treatment :—			Attendances made	
Public Assistance Committee ...	48		„ „ ...	160
Dawber Relief Committee ...	3		„ „ ...	21
Committee for the care of the Mentally				
Deficient	14		„ „ ...	49
Blind Persons	1		„ „ ...	4
Police	2		„ „ ...	6
Special Clinic	7		„ „ ...	21
	75			261

APPENDIX 54.

PROVISION OF MILK & FOOD TO NECESSITOUS CASES, 1936.

Cases on the Register—973			Attendances made—20,139		
Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Children under 5 yrs. of age	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Children under 5 yrs. of age
155	181	637	1,320	2,004	16,815

Assisted Services.		No. of Cases.	Cost.		
			£	s.	d.
Milk and Food	...	973	2,233	4	11
Home Nursing	...	9	11	14	7
Home Helps	...	78	221	12	11
Maternity Home Cases		100	365	18	1
District Midwifery Cases		65	21	16	6
Maternity Outfits	...	103	89	15	9
Artificial Dentures	...	9	32	0	0
Spectacles	...	6	1	11	6
Sunlight Treatment		48	26	1	5
Birth Control	...	3		6	10
Cartage	...	13	1	13	0
Medical Requisites...		78	7	12	0
		1,485			
			£3,013	7	6

of this amount £137 1s. 5d. has been refunded.

APPENDIX 55.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

In accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives' Board, the following notices have been received :—

Of intention to practise	...	...	...	...	10
Records of sending for medical help	...	...	...	...	205
" " substituting artificial feeding for breast feeding	...	...	...	...	28
" " having laid out a dead body	...	...	...	...	1
" " liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	6
Stillbirths notified...	...	...	...	...	10

16 routine visits of inspection of Midwives were made by the Medical Officer of Health *re* their house, bag and appliances.

APPENDIX 56.

**ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.
LINCOLN CASES.**

	<i>Total Number of</i>	
	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
Maternity Home	158	872
District	37	100
Post-natal	32	67
	<hr/> 227	<hr/> 1039

The 227 cases attending the Clinic have been classified according to physical conditions :—

Ante-Natal.		Post-Natal.	
Albuminuria	16	Retroverted uterus	1
High Blood Pressure	6	Erosion	3
Oedema of feet	2	Subinvolution	1
Oedema	2	Prolapse	1
Gastro disorder	4	Nerves	1
Undernourished	1	Neurasthenia	1
Anaemia	11	Haemorrhage	2
Cardiac	22	Haemorrhoids	1
Tuberculosis	2	Anaemia	9
Respiratory defects	1	Debility	3
Tonsillitis	1	Mastitis	1
Debility	1	Carious Teeth	1
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	3	Minor Ailments	5
Previous Complications	11	Normal	2
Contracted Pelvis	1		
Small Measurements	9		
Pendulous Abdomen	1		32
Malpresentation	4		
Varicose Veins	4		
Venereal Disease	4		
Vaginal Discharge	10		
Dead Foetus	1		
Skin Ailment	3		
Eczema	1		
Pyorrhoea	1		
Diabetes	1		
Minor ailments	1		
Not Pregnant	1		
Normal	70		
	<hr/> 195		

Referred to County Hospital	1
" Consultant	1
" Dentist	67
" Light Clinic	14
Transferred to Maternity Home	16
Cases visited at their own homes by the Midwives :—	
	<i>1st Visits.</i>
Maternity Home	144
District	477
Post-Natal	152
	<hr/> 773
	<i>Revisits.</i>
	180
	2404
	143
	<hr/> 2727
	<i>Total.</i>
	324
	2881
	295
	<hr/> 3500

Number of routine examinations made by Medical Practitioners under District Midwifery scheme :—

Ante-natal	362
Post-natal	290

652

Number of visits paid by Midwives regarding Necessitous Cases and outstanding accounts:— 2,846.

APPENDIX 57.

MATERNITY HOME AND DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE.
LINCOLN CASES.

1. Total No. of cases admitted or attended	MATERNITY HOME.			
	Lying-in cases delivered ...	...	...	179
	" " B.B.A's. ...	...	...	3
	Post-natal cases (emergencies) ...	...	...	6
				—188
	Ante-natal cases for treatment ...	...	...	39
	Normal waiting patients ...	...	...	4
				—
				43
	DISTRICT.			
2. Average duration of stay	Lying-in cases ...	...	...	472
				—
				660
	Maternity Home ...	...	...	14 days
	District ...	...	...	14 days
3. No of cases delivered by : (a) Doctors (b) Midwives	Maternity Home (a) Doctors ...	...	...	35
	(b) Midwives ...	...	...	144
				—179
	District (a) Doctors ...	...	...	47
	(b) Midwives ...	...	...	380
	B.B.A's. ...	...	...	45
				—472
4. No of cases in which medical aid was sought by the Midwife, with reasons for requiring assistance	(a) Ante-Natal.	Maternity Home.		
	Albuminuria ...	...	...	7
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	1
	Cardiac... ...	...	...	2
	Previous Complications ...	...	...	2
	For Induction of Labour ...	...	...	1
	High Blood Pressure ...	...	...	3
	Malpresentation ...	...	...	1
	Eclampsia ...	...	...	2
	Small Measurements ...	...	...	2
	Varicose Veins ...	...	...	1
				—22
		District.		
	Albuminuria ...	...	...	7
	High Blood Pressure ...	...	...	4
	Threatened Miscarriage ...	...	...	9
	Ante-partum Haemorrhage ...	...	...	6
	Oedema of Legs ...	...	...	1
	Debility and Anaemia ...	...	...	2
	General Debility ...	...	...	1
	Malpresentation ...	...	...	2
	Cystitis ...	...	...	1
	Gastro Disorder ...	...	...	1
	Dispnoea at Term ...	...	...	1
	Hydramnios ...	...	...	1
	Acute Headache ...	...	...	1
	Sore Throat ...	...	...	1
	Skin Rash ...	...	...	1
	Painful Legs ...	...	...	1
	Vomiting ...	...	...	2
				—42

APPENDIX 53—continued.

4. (Continued)

(b) During Labour.		Maternity Home.
Prolonged first stage ...	...	4
Prolonged second stage ...	...	7
Malpresentation ...	...	2
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage ...	...	1
Cardiac ...	...	1
Hysteria ...	...	1
Eclampsia—emergency ...	...	1
		—17
District.		
Prolonged first stage ...	...	3
Prolonged second stage ...	...	19
Malpresentation ...	...	12
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage ...	...	4
Cardiac ...	...	1
Collapse during labour ...	...	1
Small measurements ...	...	1
Exhaustion ...	...	1
Retained Placenta ...	...	1
		—43
(c) After Labour.		Maternity Home.
Inflamed Breast ...	...	1
Slight phlebitis ...	...	1
Cold on chest ...	...	1
Ruptured Perineum ...	...	29
Ruptured Labia ...	...	3
		—35
District.		
Rise of Temperature ...	...	7
Painful breast ...	...	1
Inflamed breast ...	...	2
Inflamed leg ...	...	1
Inflamed veins ...	...	1
Haemorrhoids... ..	...	1
Incomplete abortion ..	...	3
After miscarriage ...	...	9
Ruptured Perineum ...	...	45
Laceration of vagina...	...	1
General anæmia ...	...	1
Collapse ...	...	2
Sleepless and excitable ...	...	1
Bronchitis ...	...	1
Refusal of mother to breast feed	1	
		—77
(d) Infant.		Maternity Home.
		Age.
Asphyxiated ...	...	At birth
Prematurity ...	...	"
" ...	...	1 day
Congenital Malformation	...	"
Cyanosed ...	...	"
Skin Ailment ...	...	"
" ...	...	12 days
Persistent vomiting ...	...	2 days
" ...	...	9 "
" ...	...	13 "
		—11

APPENDIX 57—continued.

4. (Continued)	(d) Infant. Maternity Home—(Continued)			
	Age.			
	Discharging eye	... 7 days	1	
	"	... 11 "	1	
	Phimosis	... 6 days	1	
		District.		—14
	Prematurity	... At Birth	2	
	"	... 1 hour	6	
	"	... 2 "	1	
	"	... 7 "	1	
	"	... 8 "	1	
	"	... 9 "	1	
	"	... 9 days	1	
	Premature Twins	... 6 hours	2	
	Congenital Malformation	At Birth	2	
	Abnormal Respirations	2 hours	1	
	Phimosis	... 1 day	1	
	"	... 2 days	1	
	Cyanosed	... 1 day	1	
	"	... 3 days	1	
	Discharging Eyes	... 3 days	1	
	"	... 4 "	1	
	"	... 5 "	1	
	"	... 8 "	1	
	"	... 11 "	2	
	Inflamed Eyes	... 5 "	1	
	Bronchitis...	... 3 "	1	
	"	... 4 "	1	
	"	... 9 "	2	
	"	... 5 weeks	1	
	Umbilicus bleeding	... 6 days	1	
	Convulsions	... 6 days	1	
	"	... 5 weeks	1	
	Skin Ailment	... 8 days	1	
	"	... 10 "	1	
	"	... 11 "	1	
	"	... 16 "	2	
	Feeble Baby	... 4 weeks	1	
				—43
5. No. of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia.	Maternity Home	... ..	Nil	
	District	... ..	2	—2
6. No. of cases notified as Puerperal Fever.	Maternity Home	... ..	Nil	
	District	... ..	3	—3
7. No of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum with result of treatment in each case	Maternity Home	... ..	1	
	District	... ..	4	
	Transferred to City Hospital. Vision unimpaired in every case.			
8. Number of cases of inflammation of the eyes, however slight	Maternity Home	... ..	3	
	District	... ..	27	—30

APPENDIX 57—continued.

9. No. of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution or on the District, with reasons why they are not entirely breast fed	<p style="text-align: center;">Maternity Home.</p> <p>Debility of Mother 3</p> <p>Insufficient secretion 12</p> <p>Mother returning to work 4</p> <p>Mother refused 3</p> <p>Medically advised 4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">—26</p> <p style="text-align: center;">District.</p> <p>Debility of mother 4</p> <p>Insufficient secretion 14</p> <p>Mother returning to work 5</p> <p>Mother refused 7</p> <p>Medically advised 3</p> <p>Mother has tuberculosis 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">—34</p>
10. No. of maternal deaths ...	<p>Maternity Home 2</p> <p>District 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Transferred to City Hospital)</p>
11. Number of deaths of women not classed to pregnancy but associated therewith.	<p>Maternity Home Nil</p> <p>District 1</p>
12. No. of foetal deaths (Stillborn or within 10 days of birth) and their causes and the result of the post-mortem examination if obtainable	<p style="text-align: center;">Maternity Home.</p> <p>Miscarriage 4</p> <p>Stillborn 14</p> <p>Reasons :—</p> <p>Macerated Foetus 8</p> <p>Placenta Praevia 1</p> <p>Accidental Haemorrhage 1</p> <p>Eclampsia 1</p> <p>Instrumental delivery 2</p> <p>Born before arrival-premature 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">—14</p> <p>Died within 10 days of birth ... 6</p> <p>Reasons :—</p> <p>Premature birth 3</p> <p>Immature birth 1</p> <p>Exencephaly 1</p> <p>Atelectasis 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">—6</p>

APPENDIX 57—continued.

12. (Continued)	District.			
Miscarriage	18
Stillborn	18
Reasons :—				
Macerated Foetus	8
Malpresentation	3
Albuminuria	2
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	3
Anencephalic	1
Born before arrival-premature	1
				—18
Died within 10 days of birth				12
Reasons :—				
Prematurity	4
Bronchitis	2
Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida	1
Immature Birth	1
Spina Bifida	2
Infantile Convulsions	1*
Atelectasis of Lungs	1
				—12

APPENDIX 58.

Report of Work done at ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC (Infant Welfare Cases), during 1936.

Total number of cases seen by Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	...	...	72
Total number of attendances made by the patients	...	...	...	287
New cases seen during the year	...	...	...	45

The cases seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon were suffering from the following defects :—

Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bow Legs	...	...	...	...	...	12
Knock Knees and Bow Legs	...	...	...	...	...	2
Knock Knees	...	...	...	...	...	16
Congenital Dislocated Hip	...	...	...	...	...	2
Spastic Paraplegia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Foot Eversion	...	...	...	...	...	1
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	4
Flat Feet	...	...	...	...	...	1
? Deformity	...	...	...	...	...	2
M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total						72

Number of cases referred to County Hospital for in-patient treatment	5
Total number of in-patient days at the County Hospital	20

The 5 cases admitted to the County Hospital were suffering from the following defects :—

Bow Legs	...	...	...	...	...	2*
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total						5

* One case refused treatment.

The following treatment was carried out at the Orthopaedic Clinic :—

Massage	...	...	...	...	155
Supervision	...	...	...	...	130
Plasters	...	...	...	...	2

APPENDIX 59.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CASES SEEN FOR
OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES DURING 1936.**

No. of Cases seen at Infant Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	34
„ „ attendances made	...	...	...	100
„ „ ante-natal and post-natal cases seen at Clinic	...	...	...	37
„ „ attendances made	...	...	...	139
„ „ cases treated at Light Clinic	...	...	...	6
„ „ attendances made	...	...	...	104
„ „ cases seen at Birth Control Clinic	...	...	...	1
„ „ cases admitted to Maternity Home :				
Lying-in cases delivered	33
Ante-natal cases	4

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