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City and County Borough of Lincoln



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1937

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 :

ALDERMAN WILLIAM SINDELL.

Health and Hospitals Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR L. J. MILLS.

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN W. SINDELL).

ALDERMAN	P. MILNER	COUNCILLOR	A. E. BRUNNING
"	C. E. SNOOK	"	H. W. MARTIN
COUNCILLOR	J. J. LEAMY	"	J. W. LAWSON
"	H. WILLCOCK	"	J. CURLEY
"	L. J. MILLS	"	J. F. LITTLEOVER

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR A. E. BRUNNING.

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN W. SINDELL).

ALDERMAN	P. MILNER	COUNCILLOR	J. W. LAWSON
"	C. E. SNOOK	"	J. CURLEY
COUNCILLOR	J. J. LEAMY	"	J. F. LITTLEOVER
"	H. WILLCOCK	Mrs.	O. DEER
"	L. J. MILLS	"	E. E. DOUGHTY
"	A. E. BRUNNING	"	S. A. OTTER
"	H. W. MARTIN	"	R. M. WATERLOW

Public Assistance Committee :

Chairman : ALDERMAN W. SINDELL (THE MAYOR).

ALDERMAN W. SINDELL (MAYOR)	COUNCILLOR	J. W. PRESTON
COUNCILLOR J. E. FORDHAM	"	L. J. MILLS
" J. K. FOX	"	H. W. MARTIN
" J. J. LEAMY	"	J. W. LAWSON
" H. WILLCOCK	"	J. CURLEY
" A. TUCK	"	R. D. STOKES

House Sub-Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR J. J. LEAMY.

Members of Public Assistance Committee

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF as at 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

Medical Officer of Health	M. L. BERY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	G. GEMMILL, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
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. (Left 31st July, 1937). †Major A. N. FOSTER, F.R.C.V.S. (Commenced 1st August, 1937).
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. *T. ALLWOOD, Cert. S.I.E.J.B. *G. SPENCER, Cert. S.I.E.J.B.
Assistant Sanitary Inspector	J. W. HOE, Cert. R.S.I.
Chief Clerk	C. G. TOMLINSON (Left 4th September, 1937). C. E. ELMER (Commenced 6th September, 1937).
Vaccination Officer	C. H. COCKETT.
Assistant Clerks, etc.	A. SMITH. M. M. HERRING. M. M. HOPPINS. D. E. BOSWORTH. M. F. JOHNSON. A. G. HARMSTON (Commenced 27th Sept., 1937).

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	†DOUGLAS J. CAMPBELL, F.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H.
Medical Officer (Male Clinics)	†R. CAMERON, 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	†L. J. WALSH, M.B., B.CH., L.M. (Commenced 11th June, 1937).
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. ¶|C. KITCHEN, S.R.N., H.V., Cert. Infant Welfare. ¶|M. REYNOLDS, S.R.N., H.V., Cert. Infant Welfare.
Sister in Charge of Maternity Home	¶|E. TWISS, S.R.N.
Ante Natal and V.D. Nurse	¶|M. V. ARMSTRONG.
"Light" Nurse	¶|M. L. CREDLAND, Cert. Actinotherapy.
Dental Nurse	¶|M. K. ARMSTRONG, S.R.N.
Maternity Nurse	¶|S. TROW.
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. ¶|E. M. TODD.
Clerks	E. KETTLEBORO. E. DELANY. M. CAUNT. E. WILSON. S. FOULSTON.

Nursing 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.
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.

§ Cert. R.S.I. in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

City Health Department,
Beaumont Fee,
Lincoln.

May, 1938.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the City during 1937, which is my eighth 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 1650.

The death-rate was 13.5 per 1,000 population as compared with 12.4 for England and Wales. More than half the deaths in the City occurred in persons above 65 years of age.

The birth-rate was 13.3 per 1,000 population as compared with 14.9 for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate was 69 per 1,000 births as compared with 58 for England and Wales.

The maternal mortality rate was 2.28 per 1,000 total births as compared with 3.11 for England and Wales.

There was no case of smallpox in the City during the year. The total number of notified cases of infectious disease was 544; out of these 208 were notifications of chicken pox. In the previous year the total was 740 and included 391 cases of chicken pox.

The total number of notifications in respect of all forms of tuberculosis was 70, which was 8 less than in the previous year. The number of notifications has shown a slight decline during the last five years.

The number of X-ray examinations carried out at the City Hospital for the diagnosis and supervision of tuberculous patients was 376 as compared with 268 in the previous year.

The housing conditions of tuberculous patients continued to receive attention.

There were 169 houses represented to the Council under Part 1 of the Housing Act, 1936, and 4 houses were represented under Part 2. 95 families were re-housed during the year by the Local Authority under this act.

Consideration was given during the year to the Midwives Act, 1936, which makes it the duty of every Local Authority to make arrangements to ensure that the number of certified midwives employed in the area as midwives or as maternity nurses, is sufficient for the needs of the area. It was decided to appoint an additional staff of 4 midwives when necessary.

During November, 1937, the Ministry of Health made an Order which came into force on the 1st January, 1938, prohibiting employment of unqualified women as maternity nurses.

The Boultham Baths were reconstructed on up-to-date lines during the year, and it was decided that the use of the West Common and Wickham Gardens Baths should be discontinued.

The Council is fully aware that new hospital accommodation in place of the present Burton Road Hospital, and new Maternity Home accommodation is necessary. I am of the opinion that the above hospital accommodation requires serious consideration.

During the year it was decided that the arrangements for dealing with school children who are found to be suffering from visual defects, external eye diseases, nose and throat defects, and ear disease and defective hearing should be extended backwards to cover the children below 5 years of age.

Under the new scheme, which came into operation during November 1937, children below 5 years of age will be referred to the school clinic and be dealt with in the same manner as the school children.

The arrangements for teaching Mothercraft to Senior Girls were given consideration during the year and it was decided that a course on Mothercraft should include 2 visits by the senior girls to Infants Welfare Centres and a Film Display in the schools. Also it was arranged that the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare should give a Course of Lectures on Mothercraft to Domestic Science Teachers. These arrangements commenced in January, 1938.

The new scheme for the provision of domiciliary medical relief continued to work satisfactorily. At the end of 1937 the number of doctors available under the scheme was 7. It is a matter of regret that more medical practitioners have not joined the scheme as one of the aims of the scheme is to provide continuity of treatment, but as the majority of practitioners on the National Health Insurance Panel have not accepted service this object has not been fully attained.

During the year a conference was held of the two County Borough Councils and three County Councils of Lincolnshire with a view to establishing a Joint Scheme for the treatment of Cancer. This matter is receiving further consideration.

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 1937	...	...	...	...	...	63,080
Number of inhabited houses, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	16,956
„ „ families separate or occupiers, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	17,527
„ „ inhabited houses, 1st April, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	18,220
Rateable value, 1st April, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	£441,887
Sum represented by Penny rate, 1938,	...	...	...	...	...	£1,750

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics for the year.

Live Births :—		Males	Females	Total	Birth-rate per 1,000 population
Legitimate	... ..	416	378	794	
Illegitimate	... ..	25	23	48	
		441	401	842	13.3
Totals	... ..	441	401	842	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Still-births	... ..	25	13	38	43
					Death-rate per 1000 population.
Deaths	... ..	442	435	877	13.5
Deaths from puerperal causes :—					Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births
From Sepsis	... ..	...	1	1	1.14
Other puerperal causes	... ..	...	1	1	1.14
Total	... ..	...	2	2	2.28
Death-rate of infants under one year of age per 1000 live births :—					
Legitimate	... 65	Illegitimate	... 125	Total	69
Number of deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ „ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	3

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

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	0.48
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	0.17
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	0.03
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	0.08
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	0.05
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	1.94
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	0.63

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 on 13.12.1937 was 1,917 as compared with 2,239 on 15.12.1936. This is a reduction of 322.

As regards the number of persons receiving Out-door Relief there was a further definite reduction in the number of Able-Bodied Persons and there was also a reduction 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	
	15.12.36	13.12.37	15.12.36	13.12.37	15.12.36	13.12.37
Men ...	1764	1449	210	151	1974	1600
Boys ...	19	8	9	1	28	9
Women	196	234	20	33	216	267
Girls ...	17	26	4	15	21	41
Total ...	1996	1717	243	200	2239	1917

In-door Relief.

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

	1935	1936	1937
For In-door Relief ...	74	81	134
For Medical Treatment ...	345	416	537

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

1st Jan., 1936.	1st Jan., 1937.	1st Jan., 1938.
178	193	180
(excluding Mental cases).		

Out-door Relief.

Number of persons receiving out-door relief :—

	Non-able-bodied		Able-bodied	
	I.I.37	I.I.38	I.I.37	I.I.38
Men	1108	1049	321	39
Women	1703	1641	276	35
Children	911	791	273	35
Total	3722	3481	870	109

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

31st March, 1937.

£2,391 8s. od.

31st March, 1938.

£2,031 15s. 4d.

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

31st March, 1937.

£80,158 2s. 4d.

31st March, 1938.

£79,829 os. 3d.

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

31st March, 1937.

£18,478 16s. 7d.

31st March, 1938.

£3,298 12s. 4d.

**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 but the whole question of ambulance facilities in the City is being given further consideration.

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

(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 1937, the Association nursed a total number of 739 cases, and 228 of these were nursed free of charge. The corresponding figures for 1936 were 718 and 242.

In addition Home Helps are employed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, and their services were utilised in 72 cases, as compared with 78 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		
CHILDREN ...	Tuesday, 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.	City Health Department, 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. Tuesday, 2 p.m.-4 p.m. Wednesday, 2 p.m.-4 p.m. Thursday, 2 p.m.-4 p.m. Friday, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.	St. Helen's Hall, Skelling- thorpe Road Infant Welfare Centre, Newland Infant Welfare Centre, Newland St. Giles Wesleyan Mission Infant Welfare Centre, Newland
Ante-Natal Clinics...	Friday, 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.	" " "
Birth Control Clinics	Alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m.- 4 p.m.	" " "
Dental Clinic for Children under 5 years. Pregnant and Nursing Mothers. Public Assistance. Special V.D. Mental Deficiency, Blind and Police Cases.	Monday } Tuesday } 9 a.m.-12.0 noon Wednesday } Friday } Thursday } 9 a.m.-12 noon " } and 2 p.m.-4 p.m.	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
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. Saturday, 9 a.m.	Skellingthorpe Rd. School.
Medical Clinic ..	Each Week-day, 9 a.m. Monday and Thursday, 2 p.m.-5 p.m.	School Clinic, Beaumont Fee " " " "
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 accommodation provided is as follows:—

For treatment of Infectious Diseases	...	...	56 beds
" " " Tuberculosis	...	...	47 "
		Total	...
			<u>103 beds</u>

The 56 beds for Infectious Diseases are:—

Ward I	...	...	...	14 beds
Ward II	...	...	...	14 "
Ward III	...	...	...	18 "
Cubicle Block	...	...	...	10 "
				<u>56 beds</u>

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, admitted during the year was 225 as compared with 164 in the previous year.

The deaths from infectious diseases numbered 4 (1 from diphtheria, 1 pneumonia, 1 whooping cough and 1 cerebro-spinal meningitis).

The number of cases admitted from Outside Authorities was 10 as compared with 20 in 1936.

The total number of Lincoln patients suffering or suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis admitted during the year was 67. In addition 1 case of tuberculosis was admitted from an Outside Authority.

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 an X-ray apparatus at this hospital in connection with the Tuberculosis Scheme.

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

The question of providing additional accommodation for infectious diseases and the provision of a more adequate and up-to-date laundry and disinfecting station was given further consideration during the year.

I feel that the above mentioned accommodation is urgently required.

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 still under consideration.

I am of the opinion that the present accommodation provided at the Newland Maternity Home is no longer adequate to serve the needs of the City and hope that the provision of new-up-to-date accommodation will receive urgent consideration.

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 on account of the awkward arrangements of the Wards and the type of building it is difficult to nurse the patients adequately ; and if at any onetime all the above mentioned accommodation was fully occupied it would produce serious overcrowding.

The whole question of the provision of new hospital accommodation is still receiving consideration, but I regret to say that no definite policy has yet been decided upon.

The hospital accommodation is still administered as a Poor Law Hospital.

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

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>	1936	1937
1. Number of beds available for use... ..	178	178
2. Average number of patients throughout the year	169	170
3. Number of in-patients in hospital at beginning of year	176	160
4. Number of in-patients admitted during the year	3272	3284
5. Number of in-patients in hospital at end of year	160	137
6. Average number of days each patient was resident	19	18
7. Number of deaths	183	213
 <i>Out-Patients.</i>		
1. Total number of new out-patients	9220	8907
2. Total number of out-patient attendances ...	37725	32387
(a) No of casualty patients included in No. 1 above	2594	2578
(b) No. of casualty attendances included in No. 2 above	11161	9238

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, on account of the Theatre Unit not being yet completed.

(6) Public Health Act, 1936—Sect. 182.

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

Five members of the City Council are also members of the Board of Management of the County Hospital, but no consultations were found necessary with the representatives of the Voluntary Hospital as required by Section 182 of the Public Health Act 1936.

(7) Poor Law Medical Out-Door Relief.

The new scheme for the provision of domiciliary medical relief, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1936, was continued during the year.

The basis of the scheme is that the patient shall have free choice of doctor.

All the medical practitioners of the City were given the opportunity to accept service for providing medical treatment, but only 8 medical practitioners accepted service under the scheme.

At the end of 1937 however, the number of doctors available was only 7.

During the year ended 31st March, 1938, treatment was received by 1388 persons as compared with 1607 persons during the year ended 31st March, 1937.

The scheme has worked very satisfactorily, but it is a matter of regret that more medical practitioners did not join the scheme as there are parts of the City where a medical practitioner is not readily available.

Also one of the aims of the scheme is to provide continuity of treatment but as the majority of practitioners on the National Health Insurance panel have not accepted service under the scheme this object has not been fully attained.

For the year ended 31st March, 1937, a fee of 17/6d. per case was paid, but after consultation with the medical practitioners it was agreed that a fee of 16/- per case should be paid for the year ended 31st March, 1938.

Medicines continued to be provided through chemists under arrangements similar to those under the National Health Insurance Scheme.

(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 1937, twenty-six 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 10 uncertified low grade mental defectives were undergoing treatment in this Institution, the higher grade cases being transferred to Harmston Hall Colony as far as possible.

There were 8 mental defectives undergoing treatment in other institutions for mental defectives.

On 31st December, 1937, the total number of defectives under the care of the City Council was 169, of which 63 were receiving institutional treatment, 2 were on licence from institutions, 24 were under guardianship and the remaining 80 were under either statutory or voluntary supervision in their own homes.

(9) **Maternity and Nursing Homes.**

Public Health Act, 1936—Registration of Nursing Homes.

Number of applications for registration	..	..	..	..	3
„ „ Homes registered	..	..	..	..	3
„ „ Orders made refusing or cancelling registration	..	..	..	..	—
„ „ Appeals against orders	..	..	..	..	—
„ „ cases in which such orders have been					
(a) confirmed	..	..	..	..	—
(b) disallowed	..	..	..	..	—
„ „ applications for exemption from registration	..	..	..	..	1
„ „ cases in which exemption has been					
(a) granted	..	..	..	..	1
(b) withdrawn	..	..	..	..	—
(c) refused	..	..	..	..	—

(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 20.78 inches, as compared with 23.39 inches in 1936. More rain fell in May and July than in any of the other months of the year. August was the driest month.

The highest reading of the maximum thermometer was 83° on the 4th July, and the lowest reading of the minimum thermometer was 20° on the 20th December.

The four warmest months of the year were May, June, July and August, and the coldest month of the year was December (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 of 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.

The Public Health Act, 1936, came into operation on 1st October, 1937.

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 consideration of the Joint Health Services 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 1937 is 63,080, as compared with 63,600 for 1936.

Marriages.

The number of marriages solemnised in Lincoln was 658, being 71 more than in the previous year. The married persons rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 20.8 as compared with 17.4 for England and Wales.

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

1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
518	514	375	554	559	570	626	553	587	658

Births.

The total live births registered was 907, but the net births were only 842. This gives a birth-rate of 13.3 per 1,000 population as compared with 14.9 for England and Wales.

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 10 years is given in Appendix 3.

78 babies were born in Lincoln of persons ordinarily resident outside the City and 13 babies were born outside the City of persons ordinarily resident within the City.

Still-births.

The total still-births registered numbered 42 and the nett still-births were 38 as compared with 42 in the previous year.

The still-birth rate was 0.60. The rate for England and Wales was the same.

Deaths.

The nett deaths for the City during 1937 numbered 877.

Using the comparability factor for Lincoln given by the Registrar General the death rate per 1,000 population was 13.5 for 1937 as compared with 12.4 for England and Wales.

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

The highest death rate occurred in the Minster Ward and the lowest in the Witham.

36 persons ordinarily resident within the City died elsewhere and 162 persons belonging to other districts died in Lincoln.

Infant Mortality.

The deaths of infants under 1 year of age were 58 giving an infant mortality rate of 69 per 1,000 live births as compared with 58 for England and Wales.

A graph is appended on page 20 shewing the oscillation of the rate since 1928, and the deaths for 1937 are analysed in Appendix 7.

Causes of Death.

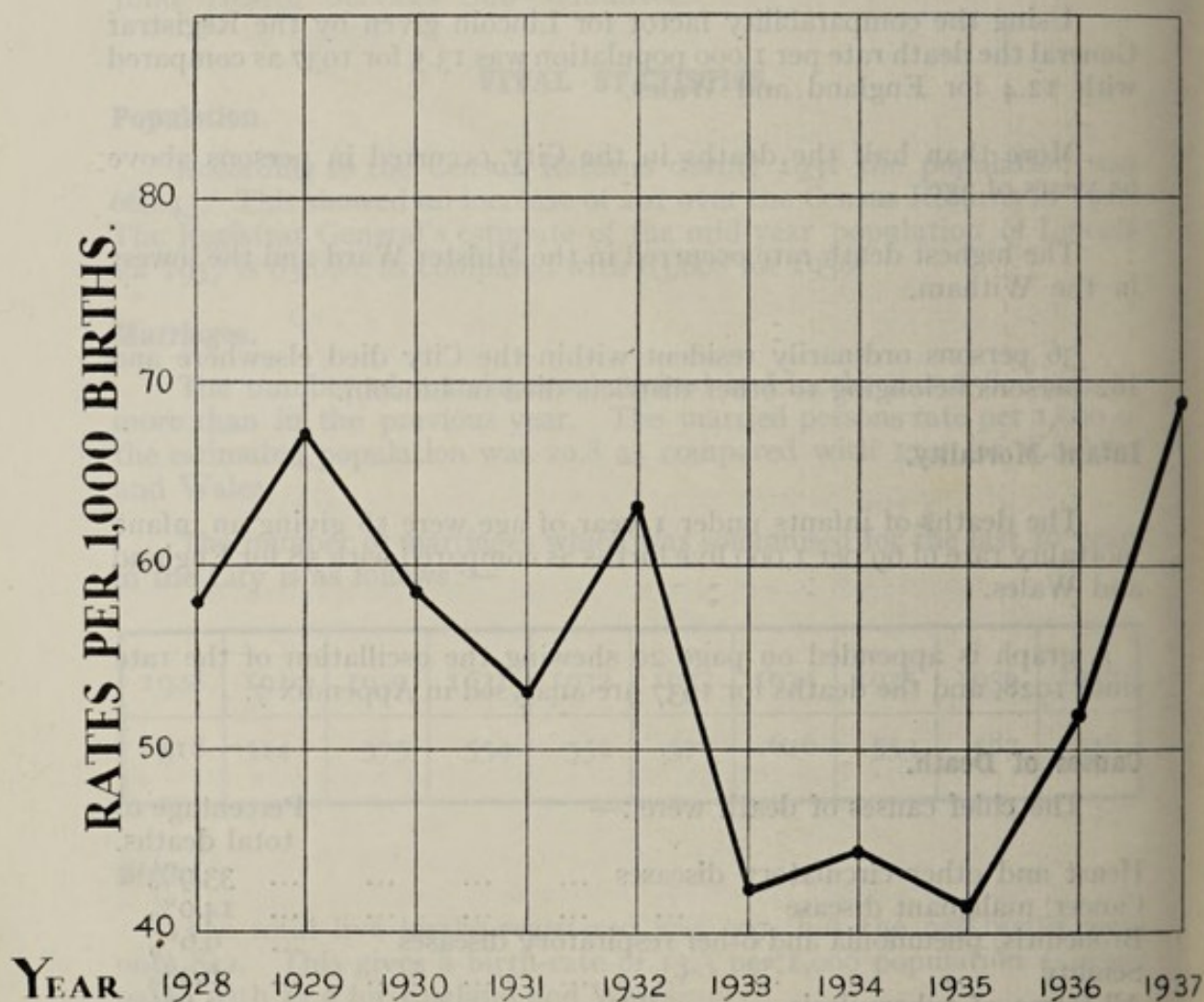
The chief causes of death were :—

	Percentage of total deaths.
Heart and other circulatory diseases	33.9%
Cancer, malignant disease	14.0%
Bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases ...	9.6%
Senility	6.2%
All forms of tuberculosis	4.8%

Organic Heart Disease was the greatest single cause of death, being responsible for 23.4% 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 1928-1937.



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.				
1935	...	...	...	698
1936	...	...	...	740
1937	...	...	...	544

Compulsory notification of chickenpox has been continued in Lincoln since 1927, and is still in force. 208 notifications were received during 1937 in connection with this disease. Taking this into account the other notifiable diseases numbered 336 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 1937 was 59 as compared with 92 in the previous year. The type of the disease was mainly mild.

Out of the 59 cases, 40 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 :—

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
303	260	151	92	59

Diphtheria.

49 cases were reported during 1937 as compared with 60 in 1936. The number of cases removed to hospital was 49.

The practice of issuing free supplies of diphtheria antitoxin to medical practitioners was continued during the year and 5 phials of 4,000 units each and 12 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 69 swabs were sent to the Sheffield Laboratories with a view to deciding the virulence or otherwise of the diphtheria bacilli. Out of these 42 swabs were returned as virulent, and in the majority of cases where typing was done it proved to be the mitis type.

A weekly clinic was held at the City Health Department where those desirous of being immunized against Diphtheria could attend.

Parents were encouraged to take advantage of the facilities offered in respect of their children.

The material used was Toxoid-Antitoxin Floccules (B.W. & Co.) and the three injection method at weekly or fortnightly intervals was employed.

No trouble was experienced in the nature of undesirable after effects, or severe reactions.

The total number of persons who received T.A.F. inoculations during 1937 was 46; 35 were subsequently Schick tested, and of these 30 proved to be successfully immunized as shown by a negative Schick reaction.

During 1936 only 9 persons wished to be immunized.

There was one death from this cause during 1937.

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

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
106	52	32	60	49

Erysipelas.

16 cases were notified as compared with 14 in 1936, and 3 cases were removed to the City Hospital for treatment.

There were no deaths from this cause.

Enteric Fever.

Two cases of para-typhoid fever were notified during the year.

The cases were confined to one family and were both removed to the City Hospital for treatment.

It was not possible to trace the exact source of infection, but from the history of the cases it was evident that one member of the family contracted the infection outside the City and was the cause of the other case.

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

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
—	3	2	6	2

Dysentery.

One case was notified during 1937 and it was nursed at home.

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

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
—	—	2	8	1

Encephalitis Lethargica.

One notification of this disease was received during 1937.

There was one death from this cause.

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

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
1	2	2	—	1

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

2 cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in 1937, but one of these was admitted to one of the Hospitals in the City from an outside area.

There was one death certified from this cause.

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

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
—	—	1	—	2

Malaria.

One case of malaria was notified during 1937.

There was no death certified from this cause.

No notifications had been received during the last 5 years previous to 1937.

Acute Polio-Myelitis.

No cases were notified during 1937. No death occurred from this cause.

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

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
1	1	—	—	—

Acute Poliоencephalitis.

No cases were notified during 1937, and there were no deaths from this cause.

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

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
—	—	1	—	—

Pneumonia.

120 cases of pneumonia were notified during 1937 as compared with 81 in 1936.

21 cases occurred in children under 5 years of age ; 19 in children between the ages of 5 and 15 years of age and 80 cases in adults.

10 cases were admitted for treatment to the City Hospital, and 28 received in-patient treatment in other hospitals.

The deaths attributed to this cause numbered 39.

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

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
125	76	61	81	120

Smallpox.

No case of smallpox was notified during 1937.

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 1937.

In a total of 907 births registered in Lincoln, 149 were successfully vaccinated, and 687 were exempted on grounds of conscientious objections on the part of the parents.

16.4% were vaccinated in the year as compared with 18.1% in 1936.

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

Chickenpox.

In addition to 208 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 (63.9%) 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 :—

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
368	192	337	391	208

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Measles.

706 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 were visited by the School Nurses or the Health Visitors and the parents were given suitable advice.

Two deaths were 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.

11 cases were reported as against 481 during 1936, mainly through the medium of the schools.

There were no deaths from this cause.

Whooping Cough.

148 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.

Five deaths were reported from this cause.

Influenza.

The deaths directly attributed to influenza were 38, as compared with 7 in 1936.

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.

The Public Health Act, 1936, came into operation on 1st October, 1937.

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 3,608 swabs for the detection of the diphtheria bacillus; the examination of 599 specimens of expectoration for the presence of the bacillus of tuberculosis, 8 specimens of hair from the heads of children for the presence of the causal organism of ringworm, and 41 specimens of urine.

In addition 1067 smears for the detection of the infecting organism of gonorrhoea were examined in the Laboratory, chiefly in connection with the Clinics for Venereal Diseases.

857 tests were made in the Grimsby Laboratory for the Wassermann Reaction of syphilis. 526 of these were in connection with the Venereal Clinics. 212 were for other institutions in the City, and 119 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.

During May, 1937, a Conference was held of the three County Councils and two County Borough Councils of Lincolnshire when the question of establishing a joint scheme for the treatment of cancer was considered.

There have been other meetings of the representatives of the local authorities since the initial conference was held. It was not found possible however, to decide on a definite scheme during 1937, but it is hoped that an efficient joint scheme would be adopted in the near future.

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.

During the year 160 cases were treated by radium at the County Hospital.

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 1937 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 1937 on the above lines.

The deaths from Cancer have shown a decrease in the year under review, being 123 (59 males and 64 females) as compared with 126 in 1936.

The net deaths from cancer during 1937 were as follows :—

Age Groups.					
Under 25	25—45	45—65	65—75	75 and upwards	Total
1	8	51	39	24	123

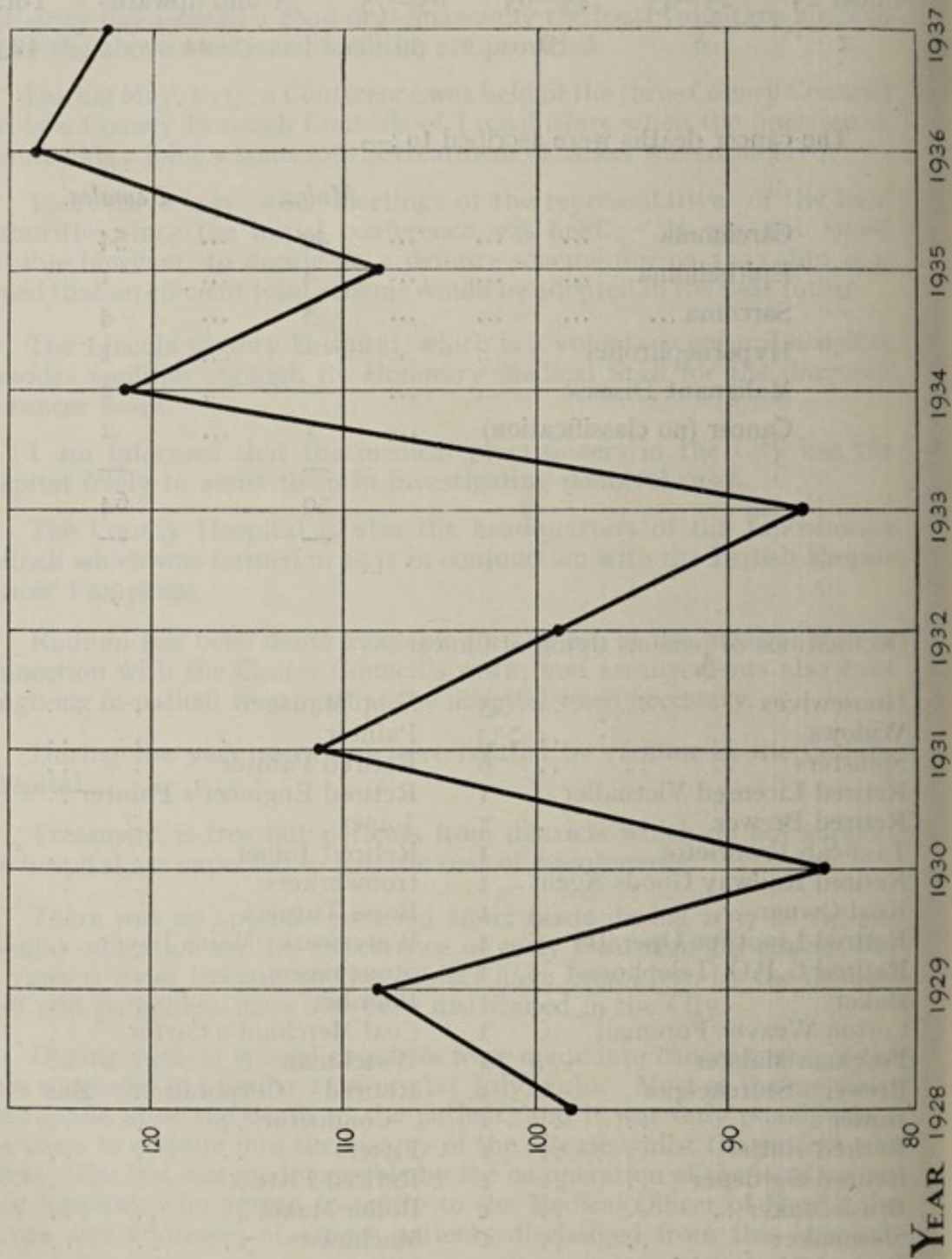
The cancer deaths were ascribed to :—

	Males.	Females.
Carcinoma	49	54
Epithelioma	4	1
Sarcoma	5	4
Hypernephroma	—	1
Malignant Disease	—	2
Cancer (no classification)	1	2
	—	—
	59	64
	—	—

Occupations of persons dying of Cancer :—

Housewives	25	Shop Manager	1
Widows	33	Painter	1
Spinsters	6	Retired Painter	1
Retired Licensed Victualler	1	Retired Engineer's Painter ..	1
Retired Brewer	1	Joiner	1
Taxi-cab Proprietor	1	Retired Joiner	1
Retired Railway Goods Agent	1	Ironworkers	5
Keal Owner	1	Brass Turners	2
Retired Linotype Operator	1	Waterworks Mains Layer ..	1
Retired G.P.O. Telephonist	1	Stonemason	1
Baker	1	Plumber	1
Cotton Weaver Foreman	1	Coal Merchant's Carter	1
Foreman Malster	1	Watchman	1
Brewer's Storekeeper	1	Retired Corporation Bus	
Butler	1	Conductor	1
Retired Butler	1	Fitters	2
Retired Gardener	1	Retired Fitters	2
Brush-Maker	1	Boiler Maker	1
Shoemaker	1	Machinists	7
Retired Blacksmith	1	Labourers	10
Tinsmith	1		

CANCER DEATHS, 1928-1937



The number of deaths from cancer during 1937 were as follows: -

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.

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

Prevention of Blindness.

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.

It was decided during 1937 that children below 5 years of age suffering from eye disease or defective vision should also be referred to the School Eye Clinic and be dealt with in the same manner as children of school age.

This scheme came into operation during November 1937.

The County Hospital, which is a voluntary hospital, has also 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 the work under the Blind Persons' Act, 1920..

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 599 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 376 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 70 primary notifications were received. Of these 47 were pulmonary and 23 non-pulmonary.

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

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Pulmonary	54	53	60	60	47
Non-Pulmonary	26	26	19	18	23
Total	80	79	79	78	70

From the above figures it is pleasing to note that the total number of notifications of persons suffering from tuberculosis has shown a decline during the last five years.

The Work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

At the end of the year 248 persons were on the Dispensary Register as compared with 257 at the end of 1936.

The total attendances at the Clinic during the year were 1,118.

The Tuberculosis Officers paid 74 visits to patients' homes and the medical practitioners consulted the Tuberculosis Officers on 202 occasions.

The Tuberculosis Nurses made 4,499 visits to the homes of tubercular patients.

The total number of new cases examined at the Dispensary was 224 as compared with 202 in 1936. Of these 36 were examined on account of their having been in contact with a tuberculous patient and 7 had come into Lincoln from an outside area.

In dealing with the problem of childhood tuberculosis the Mantoux Tuberculin Test was to a large extent employed at the childrens' clinics and proved to be of great help in the diagnosis of doubtful cases.

In general no difficulty was experienced in applying the test even to very young children, and every care was taken to avoid anything in the nature of a severe reaction.

The parents invariably proved helpful by their co-operation and interest, and carried out the extra attendances involved in a praiseworthy manner.

In all 52 children were tested and 29 gave a positive reaction and 23 a negative one.

By far the strongest reaction was noticed in the case of children who had been in contact with open adult tuberculosis. Special attention was paid to these children with a view to building up their resistance and improving the conditions under which they lived.

Mortality from Tuberculosis.

The total number of deaths during the year from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 30 as compared with 47 in the previous year.

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

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
51	41	31	47	30

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

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

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
6	5	12	10	12

Occupation and Tuberculosis.

An analysis of the persons who died from Tuberculosis is given in Appendix 29.

There does not appear to be any special trade or occupation specially responsible for an excessive death-rate from this disease except that out of the total deaths amongst females which were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, one third of the deaths were amongst shop assistants.

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 67 cases were admitted to the Lincoln Sanatorium and 7 were sent to hospitals elsewhere.

At the end of the year 29 patients were undergoing treatment at the Lincoln Sanatorium; 4 were in Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital; 1 in Papworth Village Settlement, 2 in Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital and 1 in Preston Hall, Kent.

Out of the 67 cases admitted to the Lincoln Sanatorium 6 were sent for further observation and none 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 1937 was 28 adults and 1 child who made 85 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	
114	44	5	—	4	3	1	3

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 15 adults and 12 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 355.

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 16 new cases were referred for treatment and the classification was as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	2
T.B. Peritoneum	..	..	..	1
T.B. Hip	..	..	..	1
T.B. Cervical Adenitis	..	..	..	9
Lupus	..	..	..	3
				—
			Total	16
				—

The total number of tuberculous patients who attended the Light Clinic in 1937 was 83 and they made 874 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 1937 the total number of home-nursing visits paid to tubercular persons by the Association's Nurses was 394 as compared with 956 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 1936 (Section 172).

It was not found necessary to take any action under this section during 1937.

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 |

It is intended in the near future to have an evening clinic for the convenience of the female patients.

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 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 87. This represents an incidence rate of 1.4 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	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
Males	24	26	1	...	46	66	27	49	98	141
Females	13	14	...	...	24	16	24	26	61	56
TOTALS	37	40	1	...	70	82	51	75	159	197

At the beginning of 1937 there were 73 males and 33 females under treatment for syphilis; 57 males and 26 females under treatment for gonorrhoea; and 2 males for conditions other than venereal.

The male patients at the Venereal Clinics made 5,980 attendances and female patients 2,357 attendances. 2,869 of the male attendances and 1,483 of the female attendances were for individual attention by the Medical Officer. For intermediate treatment by the venereal diseases orderly or nurse, males made 3,111 and females 874 attendances.

The total number of new cases attending from all outside areas was 73.

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.

13 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.

10 cases of syphilis and 8 suffering from gonorrhoea were under treatment at this clinic at the beginning of 1937. During the year 2 cases of syphilis, 8 cases of gonorrhoea, and also 158 women suffering from conditions other than venereal came under treatment for the first time. 12 patients from outside areas made 83 attendances during the year.

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

1,135 smears were examined for the detection of the causal organisms of gonorrhoea, 526 blood samples were examined for the Wassermann Reaction, 298 blood samples were examined for the complement fixation test for gonorrhoea and 9 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 149 doses were issued. Of this latter number, 36 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.

The water supply has been chlorinated since December, 1933, and I am of the opinion that chlorination should be continued until the original supply proves satisfactory on chemical and bacteriological examinations.

During 1937 samples of water were bacteriologically examined weekly and the results of examination of the chlorinated water have been satisfactory. Periodically samples of water have also been chemically examined.

The water supply to the City has been satisfactory in quality and quantity, and close co-operation continues to be maintained between the Water Engineer and the Medical Officer of Health.

The average daily consumption during the year ended 31st March, 1938, was 2,071,118 gallons and the average consumption per head per day for all purposes was 29.44 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.

The reconstruction of the Boutham Baths was completed during the year, and the baths were ready for use in August, 1937.

The Baths were reconstructed to provide one swimming pool 220 ft. x 55 ft. A Filtration Plant was installed, capable of dealing with the whole contents of the bath in six hours by pressure filtration, chlorination, and cascade aeration, but there are no arrangements for heating the water provided in the baths. Proper dressing accommodation and cubicles were also constructed.

During the year it was decided that the use of the West Common and Wickham Gardens Baths should be discontinued.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There has been no alteration during the year 1937 in the methods of dealing with drainage and sewerage, which have been found satisfactory.

503 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.

15,017 loads of house refuse were collected in 1937, 1363 being tipped and 13,654 taken to the Refuse Destructor and dealt with as stated above.

A 750 Gallon "Dennis" Gully Emptier was purchased and this has greatly improved the cleansing and disinfection of street gullies and provides a quick and sanitary means of emptying cesspools.

HOUSING.

Total number of houses erected in the City during 1937 :—

(a) By the Local Authority under the Housing Acts.	
Slum Clearance	136
Economic rent	nil
(b) By Private enterprise	93
	229

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Houses represented under Part I of the Act during 1937.				Houses represented under Part II of the Act during 1937.		Total number of person displaced.
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)	
17	169	169	521	4	17	538

The total number of houses represented during 1937 was 173 as compared with 173 in the previous year.

95 families were re-housed during 1937 by the Local Authority as compared with 113 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.

It will be noted that at the end of the year there were 154 dwellings overcrowded.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No of Council houses found to be infested	...	...	...	9
do. disinfested	...	...	...	9
No. of other houses found to be infested	...	...	...	84
do. disinfested	...	...	...	84

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.

The Sanitary Inspectors take all opportunities to advise tenants as to the methods to prevent infestation and also as to methods of preventing re-infestation after cleansing. In addition in the case of Council Houses the Women Rent Collectors, who are trained on the Octavia Hill System, advise the tenants as far as possible.

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.

During the year arrangements for the teaching of Mothercraft to senior girls were given consideration and it was decided to arrange also (a) for the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare to give a Course of Lectures on Mothercraft to Domestic Science Teachers and (b) for senior girls to visit Infant Welfare Centres.

Under these arrangements 2 visits will be paid to Infant Welfare Centres by the girls and in addition a film display will be arranged for them in the schools.

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 in addition to the routine medical inspections one general survey was 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 made thereunder :—

- Food and Drugs Acts.
- 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.

There is 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 1937.

The particulars of legal proceeding are given on page 52.

INSPECTIONS.

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re-Inspections</i>
Dwelling-Houses.		
Re Notifiable Diseases	297	295
Re Contacts	5	14
Re other Diseases	—	—
Overcrowded	273	—
Housing Act, 1936—Inspections	507	10
Removal Enquiries—Housing	105	—
Supervision of Removals—Housing	95	—
Re Overcrowding Provisions, Housing Act, 1936	361	—
Dirty	29	11
Verminous	93	42
Water Supply	10	6
Water Samples taken (Wells)	2	—
Other Conditions	1,813	2,871
Drains { Water Tested	—	—
{ Smoke Tested	98	—
{ Grenade Tested	187	—
{ Inspected	455	143
Re Swine, Fowls and Other Animals	16	9
Tents, Vans, Etc.	16	5
Houseboats	4	—
Common Lodging-houses	16	—
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	6	1
Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies, Back Roads, Etc.	5	2
Unclassified Visits	828	16
Interviews	439	—
Other Premises :—		
Canal Boats	24	7
Offensive Trades	104	—
Smoke Observations	12	—
Schools	9	—
Theatres and Cinemas	46	—
Factories	54	14
Bakehouses	85	10
Laundries	14	6
Workplaces (as defined in Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 343).	16	12
Workshops	74	7
Outworkers' Premises	1	—
Marine Stores	7	—
Stables, re Accumulation of Manure, Etc.	13	7
Plots of Waste Land	38	21
Rat Infested Premises	278	110
Notices.		
Statutory Notices outstanding December 31st, 1936		37
" " served 1937		99
" " complied with, 1937		96
" " outstanding December 31st, 1937		40
Informal Notices served, 1937		1,034
" " complied with, 1937		889
" " outstanding December 31st, 1937		165
No. of Complaints received at the Health Department during the year 1937		576

WORK DONE.

	Work done by Corporation	Under Notice	Without Notice
Houses :—			
Provided with damp-proof courses ... ..	...	100	1
New floors laid or repaired	1	140	3
Cleansed and limewashed ... ..	...	71	...
Means of ventilation improved ... ..	...	63	2
Roofs, etc., repaired	1	283	4
Fireplaces, etc., repaired	1	169	3
Supplied with sufficient sanitary accom- modation ... ..	...	5	...
Supplied with sufficient supply of water ... ..	...	..	...
Water spouts fixed or repaired ... ..	...	133	3
Downspouts disconnected from drain ... ..	...	5	1
Yard pavements repaired ... ..	...	63	1
Yards repaved with cement concrete or flagged ... ..	...	116	14
Yards repaved with asphalt	3	226	21
Nuisances abated arising from keeping swine and other animals ... ..	...	8	...
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed ... ..	...	24	...
Verminous Houses :—			
Number of premises cleansed or limewashed	1	11	...
Number found in filthy condition	7	2	...
Number in which bedding was disinfected and rooms fumigated	30	5	...
Drainage :—			
Tests applied to new drains	21	5	...
Old drains tested	196	24	...
Single private drains examined	199	1	...
Single private drains reconstructed ... ..	...	15	30
Cleansed or repaired	2	229	14
Reconstructed ... ..	...	44	12
New drains constructed ... ..	...	18	11
Disconnected from sewer ... ..	...	6	...
Ventilated ... ..	...	8	1
Vent pipes repaired ... ..	...	...	...
Inspection chambers built	1	33	11
Drains under houses abolished ... ..	...	4	...
Drain-openings removed from inside buildings ... ..	...	1	...
Cesspits abolished ... ..	...	...	...
Additional gullies fixed in yards ... ..	...	20	12
New sinks fixed ... ..	...	27	7
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed ... ..	...	75	9
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected ... ..	...	5	3
Urinals improved ... ..	...	1	1
Bath and lavatory waste pipes ventilated ... ..	...	...	6
Water Closets :—			
Limewashed or cleansed ... ..	...	19	...
Repaired	3	135	...
Constructed ... ..	...	...	...
Reconstructed ... ..	...	10	1
Light and ventilation provided or improved... ..	...	7	...
Additional provided	1	7	17
Wash-down W.C's. provided in lieu of old " Pan " apparatus or Cottage Pans ... ..	...	53	14
Provided with a sufficient supply of water ... ..	...	26	...
Soil pipes repaired or renewed ... ..	...	21	1
Ventilation pipes repaired or renewed	1	28	2
New flush pipes fixed ... ..	...	18	...
New cisterns fixed ... ..	...	31	2
Waste Water Closets converted into Water Closets ... ..	...	1	...
Privies, Vaults and Pail Closets :—			
Converted into water-closets ... ..	...	...	...
Abolished ... ..	...	...	...
Limewashed or cleansed ... ..	...	1	...
Ashpits :—			
Abolished ... ..	...	...	...
Portable receptacles provided ... ..	...	226	20

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The policy of converting closets whenever possible has been continued. There were no conversions during the past year.

The number of conversions during the five years ended 1936 were as under :—

			<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 1937 :—

	<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.	1936	1937
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 :—

	1936	1937
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	52	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.

Common Lodging Houses.

	1936	1937
No. of keepers	2	2
No. of houses	3	2
No. of rooms used for sleeping (including cubicles)	20	13
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	108	47

One common lodging house was discontinued during the year, the property being acquired by the Council.

The remaining common lodging houses, Nos. 31 and 31a, Waterside South, are owned and controlled by the Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMOKE ABATEMENT) ACT, 1926.

Observations.

No. of chimneys of which observations were taken	6
No. of observations	12
No. of observations in which black smoke was emitted in such quantities as to be a nuisance	4
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., 1936.	Dec., 1937.
Registered	6	5
Licensed	8	8
	—	—
	14	13
	—	—

One Registered Slaughterhouse has not been in use or occupation as such for two years.

**Number of Animals Slaughtered January to December, 1937, at
Public Abattoir.**

Beast	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
2,787	9,384	3,833	138

Private Slaughterhouses.

	Beast	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
(Estimated)	2,005	7,670	14,698	157

The total weight of foodstuffs destroyed during the year was 47 tons, 4 cwts., 5st., 10lb., as compared with 28 tons, 3 cwts., 2st., 11lb., during 1936.

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 38, 39, and 40.

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

No. of Notices of Intention to Slaughter received (Occasional Slaughter)	4
No. of Notices of Disease received	22

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

Inspections made re Foods, etc.

No. of Carcases Examined	...	...	...	...	27,491
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	2,038
English and Foreign Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	136
General Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	76
Fruit and Vegetable Shops	...	...	...	...	3
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	13
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	69
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	9
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	50
Markets	...	...	...	...	204
Auctions	...	...	...	...	40
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	78
Tripe Shops	...	...	...	...	4

EXAMINATIONS FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

During the year thirty-one samples of undesignated milk were submitted for biological examination and three gave positive results.

The positive 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.

The Veterinary Surgeon reports as follows for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

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	
		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	Any other Disease		
826	814	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

The Veterinary Surgeon reports as follows for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

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.	T.B. Udder		Public Abattoir	Knackers Yard
26	218	205	8	5	—	5	8

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year 216 samples of food and drugs were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 193 samples genuine and 23 samples adulterated (*i.e.*, 10.65 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.

Shell-Fish. (Molluscan).

There are no shell-fish beds or layings in the district. Shell-fish marketed in the City are from the following layings:—

- (a) *Mussels*. Boston and Kings Lynn.
- (b) *Oysters*. Brightlingsea, Port Navas, Cornwall and Kings Lynn.

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 194 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 43.

Home-Work (Sections 107-115).

The names of 15 outworkers were received in the first half of the year and 14 in the second half.

No. of Lists of Outworkers received	11
No. of Employers	6
No. employed in making wearing apparel	19
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	278
Number of house holders to whom rat-poison was supplied and advice given as to the methods that should be employed	181
Number of rats caught by dogs and ferrets or destroyed by means of Cyanogas	343
Number of nests with young destroyed	7

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1928.

The following samples were taken during the year :—

Feeding Stuffs.

Sample No.

8 Layers Mash .. Informal ..	Slightly deficient in Albuminoids (15.8%) and contained an excess of fibre (7.45%).
9 Ground Oats .. Informal ..	Genuine sample.
10 Barley Meal .. Informal ..	Genuine sample.

Fertilisers.

11 Soil Fertiliser Mark 2 .. Informal ..	Deficient in water soluble Phosphoric Acid (2.49%) but contained an excess of insoluble Phosphoric Acid (8.29%).
12 Steamed bone meal .. Informal ..	Conformed to guarantee.
13 Basic Slag .. Informal ..	Deficient in Phosphoric Acid (7.66%). Sample was lumpy, only 53.6% passing through prescribed sieve. (See remarks on sample No. 14).
14 Basic Slag .. Formal ..	Conformed to guarantee.

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	24
„ „ men on board	20
„ „ women on board	8
„ „ children on board	2
Legal proceedings taken	—
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	1
(c) Certificates	9
(d) Marking	2
(e) Overcrowding	—
(f) Separation of Sexes	—
(g) Cleanliness	1
(h) Ventilation	—
(i) Painting	—
(j) Provision of water cask	1
(k) Removal of Bilge water	—
(l) Notification of Infectious Diseases	—
(m) Admission of Inspectors	—

The above infringements were dealt with by informal notice.

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

Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings were taken against six occupiers of shops during the year. Particulars of these cases are given on page 52.

Summary

The total number of shops recorded in the register on the 31st December, 1937, was 1481

In these shops there were employed 3,054 shop assistants, 855 of that number being young persons.

No. of shops employing assistants...	...	795
„ not employing assistants	...	686
„ employing young persons	...	465

REPORT OF THE BOARD

Legal Proceedings

The Board has reviewed the legal proceedings...

The total number of shops included in the report is...

Of these shops there were employed...

No. of shops employing...

not employing...

employing...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Act, Byelaw or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Offence.	Result.	Fined. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.
Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling skimmed milk containing 23.2% added water. Freezing point — — 0.415°C.	Convicted.* *Quarter Sessions 16/4/37. —Appealed against conviction on the grounds that it was against the weight of evidence. Appeal dismissed. No order as to costs made, as Appellant had been granted a legal aid certificate.	4 0 0	costs inc.
	Selling skimmed milk containing 21.1% added water. (Freezing Point test not applied, sample sour on receipt by Public Analyst.)	Not adjudicated upon.		
do.	Selling skimmed milk containing 26.2% added water.	Convicted.	1 15 0	costs inc.
do.	Selling one pound of butter which contained 19.1% of water.	Dismissed.		19 0
do.	Selling one pint of milk containing 22.8% added water.	Convicted.	2 0 0	costs inc.
Shops Acts, 1912 to 1936.	Failing to close shop for the serving of customers.	Dismissed with a caution.		4 0
do.	do.	Dismissed with a caution.		4 0
do.	Employing a young person about the business of the shop between mid-day on one day and mid-day the next day without allowing an interval of at least eleven consecutive hours including the hours from 10 o'clock in the evening until 6 o'clock in the morning.	Convicted.	10 0	costs inc.
do.	Failing to keep a record in the prescribed form and manner of the hours worked by and of the intervals allowed for rest and meals to a young person employed about the business of the shop.	Convicted.	10 0	costs inc.
do.	Failing to allow intervals for meals.	Dismissed.		
do.	Failing to close shop for the serving of customers.	Convicted.		5 0
do.	Employing a young female person about the business of the shop between mid-day on one day and mid-day the next day without allowing an interval which included the hours of 10 o'clock in the evening until 6 o'clock in the morning.	Dismissed.		
do.	Failing to keep a record in the prescribed form and manner of the hours worked by and the intervals allowed for rest and meals to four female young persons employed about the business of two shops. 8 summons.	Convicted.	10 0	
do.	Employing a young person about the business of the shop for more than the maximum working hours in any week.	Convicted.	4 17 6	costs inc.
do.	Failing to keep a record in the prescribed form and manner of the hours worked by and the intervals allowed for rest and meals to a young person employed about the business of shop.			
		Total, Including costs	£15 14 6	

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Offense	Act, Title or Regulation under which proceedings were instituted
Selling alcohol with containing 20% alcohol content for drinking purposes—001372	Food & Drug (Amendment) Act, 1928
Selling alcohol with containing 20% alcohol content for drinking purposes—001372	do.
Selling alcohol with containing 20% alcohol content for drinking purposes—001372	do.
Selling alcohol with containing 20% alcohol content for drinking purposes—001372	do.
Selling alcohol with containing 20% alcohol content for drinking purposes—001372	do.
Selling alcohol with containing 20% alcohol content for drinking purposes—001372	do.
Selling alcohol with containing 20% alcohol content for drinking purposes—001372	do.
Selling alcohol with containing 20% alcohol content for drinking purposes—001372	do.
Selling alcohol with containing 20% alcohol content for drinking purposes—001372	do.
Selling alcohol with containing 20% alcohol content for drinking purposes—001372	do.
Selling alcohol with containing 20% alcohol content for drinking purposes—001372	do.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Maternity and Child welfare Committee consisted of the Mayor, ten members of the Health and Hospitals Committee, 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.

Public Health Act, 1936—Sect. 203

This Act requires that all births should be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of their occurrence. During 1937, 900 births were notified. 53 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. 65 of these notifications were made by doctors, 830 by midwives, and 58 by parents.

Of the 907 babies visited for the first time by the Health Visitors, it was found that 655 were being breast fed, 201 bottle fed, and 51 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 6,733. Of these 90 visits were paid to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and 3 visits were for the investigation of still-births.

Child Life Protection—Public Health Act, 1936.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee is responsible for the administration of Child Life Protection.

The Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy 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 Child Protection Visitors.

At the beginning of the year there were 15 foster parents and 16 children on the register, whilst at the end of the year there were 13 foster parents and 17 children on the register.

140 visits were paid to the homes with a view to supervising the well being of these children.

During the year, after considering a report from the Medical Officer of Health, the Committee fixed the maximum number of children under the age of 9 years who could be kept in the homes where there was a foster child.

There were no proceedings taken against any foster parent during 1937.

Midwives.

During the year further consideration was given to the Midwives Act 1936, which came into operation on 31st July, 1936.

It was decided that 4 additional Municipal Midwives should be appointed and one of these should be a resident Maternity Nurse.

The local branch of the British Medical Association and the local branch of the Midwives Institute were consulted on the matter, but no difficulties were raised by either of the organisations.

At the end of the year 8 midwives and 1 maternity nurse were employed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department on district midwifery.

They are housed in different parts of the City according to the needs of the inhabitants.

During November, 1937, the Ministry of Health made an Order which came into force on the 1st January, 1938, prohibiting the employment of unqualified women as maternity nurses.

The necessary publicity was given to the Order.

4 other Midwives are on the staff of the Maternity Home.

3 Midwives were in private practice in the City during 1937.

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 560 women during their confinements, 452 of which were conducted solely by the Midwives. In 70 instances a doctor was also present and in 38 cases the baby was born before the arrival of the midwife.

The District Midwives summoned medical aid on 210 occasions, 35 of these were on account of complications during the ante-natal period; 46 were on account of difficulties or complications occurring during the delivery; 93 as a result of complications during the puerperium and 36 because of complications occurring in the new-born babies.

Three cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 18 mis-carriages and 16 still-births occurred in the practice of the District Midwives and 16 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:—

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
385	431	461	472	560

Ante-Natal Clinics.

232 Lincoln mothers (206 expectant and 26 post-natal cases) made 996 attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic during the year. Of these 182 had booked beds in the Maternity Home for their confinement, and 24 engaged the Municipal District Midwives. In addition, 512 ante-natal and 463 post-natal examinations were carried out by medical practitioners under the extended Maternity Scheme.

Of the 772 women whose confinements took place in the Maternity Home and under the Municipal District Midwifery Scheme, 206 had previous ante-natal care at the Clinic and most of the remaining 566 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 4,857 visits to expectant mothers, and 437 visits to post-natal cases in their homes.

Maternity Home.

During the year 212 Lincoln cases were admitted, and there were 29 cases from outside areas. The total number of cases admitted during the previous year was 221, of which 33 were from outside areas.

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

There were four consultants available for difficult cases.

There were 208 lying-in cases delivered, 167 by midwives and 41 by doctors. The remainder were ante-natal or post-natal cases requiring treatment.

Medical aid was sought by the midwifery staff on 109 occasions (on 19 occasions for conditions arising during the ante-natal period, on 25 occasions for conditions arising during labour, on 54 occasions for conditions supervening labour and on 11 occasions for various conditions occurring in the newly-born infants).

There occurred within the Maternity Home 7 mis-carriages and 12 still-births and 8 babies died within 10 days of birth.

One Lincoln mother died in the Maternity Home.

Two case of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred in the Maternity Home.

The question of providing new Maternity accommodation is still being considered, and I hope that this matter will receive urgent consideration 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 two. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 2.28 per 1,000 total births for the whole City as compared with the rate of 3.11 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
21	1st	Yes (under care of doctor and midwife)	Yes	Septicæmia Pyelitis Puerperal Insanity
20	2nd	No. (refused to have midwife and refused to attend Ante Natal Clinic)	Yes	Shock, due to acute inversion of uterus, due to recent confinement.

A graph showing maternal mortality rates for the last 10 years is appended on page 57. It will be seen that the maternal mortality rate was below 5 per 1,000 total births during 7 years i.e. 1928, 1929, 1931, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937, and it was above 5 per 1,000 total births during three years i.e. 1930, 1932 and 1933.

The question of co-operation between representatives of the Council and the local medical practitioners, to ensure adequate supervision of pregnant women in the City, was discussed in my report for 1935, and is still receiving attention. Also the recommendations included in the report on an investigation into maternal mortality which was issued by the Ministry of Health during March, 1937, are being taken into consideration.

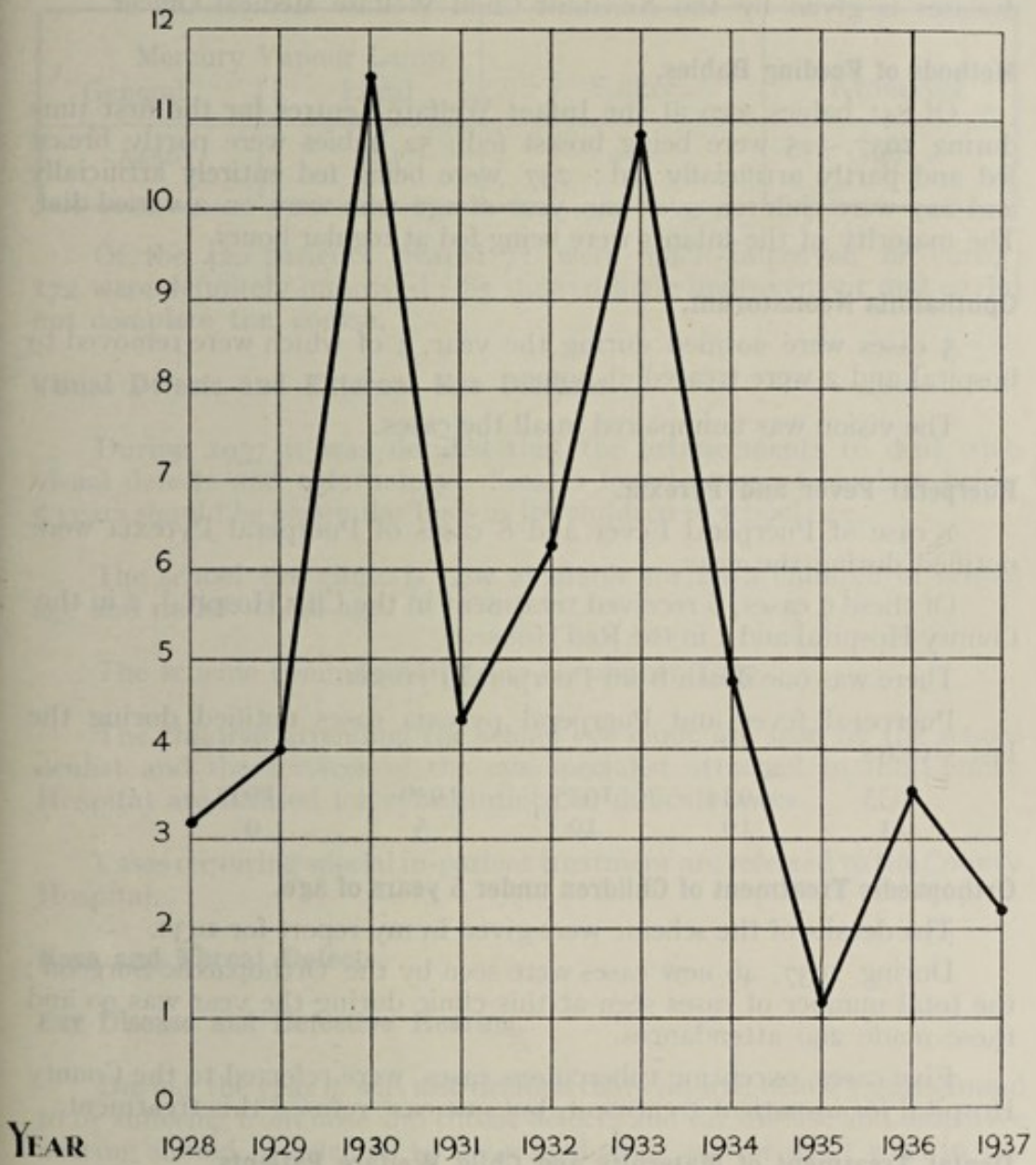
Inspection of Midwives.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Inspector of Midwives.

During the year the number of visits of inspection paid numbered 8.

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE 1928-1937.



Pupil Midwives.

During the year 14 pupils entered for the Examination of the Central Midwives' Board, and 11 were successful.

The Sister in Charge of the Maternity Home is 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.

Methods of Feeding Babies.

Of 841 babies seen at the Infant Welfare Centres for the first time during 1937, 325 were being breast fed; 52 babies were partly breast fed and partly artificially fed; 237 were being fed entirely artificially and 227 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.

5 cases were notified during the year, 3 of which were removed to hospital and 2 were treated at home.

The vision was unimpaired in all the cases.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

1 case of Puerperal Fever and 8 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year.

Of these 9 cases, 6 received treatment in the City Hospital, 2 in the County Hospital and 1 in the Red House.

There was one death from Puerperal Pyrexia.

Puerperal fever and Puerperal pyrexia cases notified during the last 5 years.

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
11	10	10	5	9

Orthopaedic Treatment of Children under 5 years of age.

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

During 1937, 46 new cases were seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon; the total number of cases seen at this clinic during the year was 90 and these made 290 attendances.

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

Dental Treatment of Maternity and Child Welfare Patients.

91 mothers and 198 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.

Light Clinic.

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

Total number of patients treated in 1937	...	...	...	420
do. attendances	...	...	...	6870

Exposures :—

Mercury Vapour Lamp		Sollux	Kromayer
General	Local		
5456	794	450	47

Of the 420 patients treated 71 were much improved or cured ; 172 were definitely improved ; 85 showed little improvement and 92 did not complete the course.

Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases.

During 1937 it was decided that the arrangements to deal with visual defects and external eye diseases found amongst children below 5 years should be on similar lines as for children of school age.

The school eye clinic is now available for both children of school age and under school age.

The scheme commenced during November 1937.

The children attending the school eye clinic are seen by the school oculist and the services of the eye specialist attached to the County Hospital are utilised for consultations in difficult cases.

Cases requiring special in-patient treatment are referred to the County Hospital.

Nose and Throat Defects.**Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.**

During the year it was also decided that children below 5 years found to be suffering from nose and throat defects and ear disease and defective hearing should be referred to the school clinic and be dealt with in the same manner as the school children. This scheme came into operation during November, 1937.

The children who do not show satisfactory progress under treatment and difficult cases are referred to the ear, nose and throat specialist for consultations.

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 1937.

51 Lincoln patients received advice on birth control and they made 196 attendances, as compared with 44 patients who made 170 attendances in the previous year.

No. of new cases treated at this Clinic during the last 5 years.

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
18	27	14	16	17

Home Helps.

Six home helps were retained by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department during 1937. Their services in private houses were made use of in 72 cases. The total cost of the services rendered by home helps was £180 19s. od. About 70% 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.

	1937			Total Depth in inches	Greatest Daily Rainfall	
					Depth	Date
January	2.39	0.53	18th
February	1.62	0.26	12th
March	1.21	0.35	11th
April	2.22	0.48	17th
May	2.62	0.87	11th
June	0.99	0.20	19th
July	3.29	2.40	15th
August	0.44	0.17	4th
September	0.66	0.16	12th
October	1.72	0.50	27th
November	1.29	0.32	18th
December	2.33	0.85	2nd
Total 1937	20.78		
Total 1936	23.39		

APPENDIX 2
METEOROLOGY 1937.

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) ...	2.39	1.62	1.215	2.22	2.62	0.99	3.29	0.44	0.66	1.72	1.29	2.33	20.78
No. of days on which rain fell ...	16	18	14	15	11	10	6	6	8	8	11	21	144
MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ...	54	54	56	62	78	77	83	80	76	68	56	53	—
MINIMUM TEMPERATURE ...	25	30	25	32	38	44	45	45	39	35	25	20	—
LOWEST TEMPERATURE ON GRASS...	20	24	24	28	36	42	41	43	34	34	21	19	—
HIGHEST CORRECTED BAROMETER READING	30.574	30.082	30.418	30.504	30.382	30.298	30.270	30.392	30.254	30.560	30.540	30.754	—
LOWEST CORRECTED BAROMETER READING	29.224	28.828	29.002	29.294	29.464	29.504	29.742	29.644	29.272	28.940	29.246	28.824	—

APPENDIX 3
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT IN 1937 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				
		Uncorrected 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		Number	Rate
1928	D.R. 65,550 B.R. 65,820	1,049	980	14.8	896	13.6	114	26	57	58	808	12.3
1929	D.R. 65,080 B.R. 65,250	1,083	996	15.4	1,052	16.1	135	31	73	67	948	14.5
1930	As above	1,015	960	14.7	884	13.6	142	37	57	59	779	12.0
1931	D.R. 65,860 B.R. 66,100	1,008	932	14.1	972	14.8	170	30	49	53	832	12.6
1932	65,840	1,001	919	14.0	872	13.3	113	35	58	63	794	12.1
1933	65,320	875	792	12.1	909	13.9	133	32	33	42	808	12.4
1934	64,600	909	824	12.8	865	13.4	117	36	36	44	784	11.7
1935	64,100	929	874	13.6	885	13.8	140	26	36	41	771	11.7
1936	63,600	869	806	12.7	939	14.3	142	27	42	52	824	12.5
1937	63,080	907	842	13.3	1,003	15.4	162	36	58	69	877	13.5

NOTE.—In calculating the Death Rates for 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937, the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar-General has been used.

APPENDIX 4.
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, 1937

	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	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year	
England and Wales	14.9	0.60	12.4	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.45	0.54	5.8	58	
125 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London ...	14.9	0.67	12.5	0.01	—	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.39	0.45	7.9	62	
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000—50,000 at Census, 1931) ...	15.3	0.64	11.9	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.42	0.42	3.2	55	
London	13.3	0.54	12.3	0.00	—	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.38	0.51	12.0	60	
LINCOLN	13.3	0.60	13.5	—	—	0.03	—	0.05	0.02	0.60	0.44	3.6	69	

NOTE.—The number of deaths certified by coroner, inquest and uncertified was 45 (5.1% of total deaths).

APPENDIX 5.
LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED DURING 1937.

	Lincoln	WARDS.										Inward Transfers	Outward Transfers
		Minster	Castle	Abbey	Carholme	Park	Witham	Foss					
Estimated Population Mid., 1936... ..	63,080	13,951	8,750	9,418	8,903	9,641	7,434	8,146	...	...	...	...
No. of Births	66,243	207	91	97	88	117	69	160	...	...	13	78
Birth Rates	13.3	14.9	10.4	10.3	9.9	12.2	9.3	19.7	...	...	...	...
% of Total Births ... ..	...	24.6	10.8	11.5	10.5	13.9	8.2	19.0	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 7.
ANALYSIS OF INFANT MORTALITY—1937.

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	Castle		Abbey	Carholme	Park	Witham	Foss	
																			1-2	2-3	3-4
Bronchitis	1	1	2	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	17	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	8	...	2	1	1	2	9
Diarrhoea	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
Atelectasis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes Ill Defined or unknown	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Spina Bifida	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Totals	27	3	3	—	9	8	3	5	15	10	58	18	6	5	7	13	...		

APPENDIX 8.
NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1918—1937.

DISEASE	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	
Smallpox	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	71	107	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	189	463	291	490	255	360	368	192	337	391	208	
Measles	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	3	13	3	5	5	6	3	7	7	6	6	8	10	6	3	3	3	5	5	5
Scarlet Fever	...	100	90	37	41	64	64	440	540	128	234	177	148	125	64	303	260	151	92	59	59
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	72	128	99	50	38	60	48	26	58	133	89	73	56	105	106	52	32	60	49	49
Erysipelas	...	21	13	16	13	9	10	15	18	18	27	26	37	17	18	13	23	17	14	16	16
Enteric Fever	...	5	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	3	5	8	6	2	1	...	3	2	6	2	2
Puerperal Fever	...	1	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	3	2	2	8	2	4	3	5	4	3	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	4	13	8	7	3	8	5	6	2	8	8
Pneumonia	...	55	14	6	18	12	18	21	41	40	65	168	54	110	88	125	76	61	81	120	120
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	3
Poliomyelitis	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Polioencephalitis	1	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	3	11	5	...	1	15	7	17	3	5	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	...	1	1
Dysentery	2	8	1	1
Malaria	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	56	59	71	78	82	104	124	123	104	67	87	79	80	68	60	59	60	60	47	47
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	32	19	15	40	25	49	33	32	23	35	33	32	56	47	27	26	19	18	23	23
TOTALS	1643	389	354	258	249	237	334	692	816	658	1155	904	947	724	767	1018	707	698	740	544	544

* 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 II.

VACCINATION STATISTICS, 1937.

	<i>Number.</i>
Births registered	907
Successfully vaccinated...	150
Conscientious objectors	687
Died unvaccinated	57
Insusceptible	2
Removed to other districts	82
Lost sight of	3
Still under notice	12
Percentage of unvaccinated children	83.5%

APPENDIX 12.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES brought to the notice
of the Health Department during 1937.

Age	Measles	Mumps	Whoop- ing Cough	Chickenpox reported (not notifications by Drs.)	German Measles
0—1 year ...	14	1	12	2	—
1—2 years ...	29	1	15	3	—
2—3 „ ...	39	1	15	2	—
3—4 „ ...	35	1	15	4	—
4—5 „ ...	113	2	21	7	—
5—10 „ ...	467	4	64	60	—
10—15 „ ...	8	1	6	8	—
Over 15 years ...	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	706	11	148	86	1

	Tuberculosis	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Other Diseases	Institutions	Slum Clearance	Vermis	Outside Authorities	TOTALS
Number of Premises disinfected ...	54	93	54	...	2	26	...	...	98	2	...	40	28	397
Rooms ...	81	121	59	...	2	26	...	...	147	5	...	123	36	600
Number of Articles disinfected :—														
Beds (Feather) ...	25	28	17	...	...	7	...	...	89	...	...	5	16	187
„ (Flocks) ...	12	14	14	...	...	4	...	...	16	...	...	...	6	66
Mattresses (Hair)	24	66	26	...	2	16	...	...	48	80	...	6	29	297
„ (Straw)	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	6	21
„ (Flocks)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pillows ...	108	194	79	...	4	59	...	...	248	222	...	5	58	977
Bolsters ...	36	54	29	...	...	14	...	...	86	...	...	2	19	240
Sheets ...	37	175	60	...	2	15	...	...	62	2	...	...	31	384
Blankets ...	66	257	98	...	4	29	...	...	93	37	...	1	54	639
Quilts ...	25	68	29	...	1	8	...	...	41	...	...	...	11	183
Eiderdowns ...	13	34	20	...	...	8	...	...	24	2	...	...	7	108
Bed under-mats ...	2	5	3	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	22
„ Covers	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
Curtains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpets (pieces) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	5
Rugs ...	2	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	12
Hearthrugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	7
Mats ...	1	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	21
Cushions ...	19	6	13	...	...	2	...	...	21	1	...	...	15	77
Wearing Apparel (pieces)	16	82	5	...	...	8	...	...	25	44	...	...	12	192
Books ...	...	55	50	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	120
Other Articles ...	5	31	21	...	...	1	...	...	14	19	...	1	9	101
Number of Articles destroyed :—														
Beds (Feather) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	1	1	15
„ (Flocks) ...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	13	3	1	30
Mattresses (Hair)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	15	...	2	32
„ (Straw)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	78	...	...	102
„ (Flock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pillows ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	12	...	5	40
Bolsters ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	7	1	1	19
Sheets ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	8
Blankets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	10
Quilts ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Eiderdowns ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	9
Bed Covers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Under-mats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curtains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Carpets (pieces) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	...	13
Rugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
Hearthrugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...
Cushions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1	...	6	25
Wearing Apparel (pieces)	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	20	...	18	74
Books ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Articles ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	74	3	18	136

Amount of Disinfectant distributed :—

During the year 350 gallons of disinfectant were distributed. This included 23 gallons to the Transport Department for the disinfection of omnibuses.

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

During the year 25 gallons of formaldehyde and 7 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 1937.

CITY HEALTH DEPT. LABORATORY.

				<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Throat Swabs for Diphtheria :—						
Private Practitioners	...	...	73	...	708	781
City Hospital	...	...	244	...	1266	1510
School Clinic	...	...	36	...	1265	1301
Infant Welfare Centre	...	...	—	...	16	16
County Hospital	...	...	—	...	—	—
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli :—						
Private Practitioners	...	...	20	...	189	209
Sanatorium	...	...	180	...	82	262
Dispensary	...	...	41	...	87	128
Hospitals	...	...	—	...	—	—
Urine :—						
Private Practitioners	...	...	—	...	—	—
Sanatorium	...	...	—	...	—	—
Dispensary	...	...	—	...	—	—
School Clinic	...	...	—	...	—	—
Superannuation examinations	...	...	1	...	40	41
V.D. Microscopical Tests :—						
For Gonococci Smears :—						
Private Practitioners	...	...	4	...	23	27
V.D. Clinics	...	...	85	...	955	1040
Urine Cultures for Gonococci	...	...	—	...	—	—
Hairs for Ringworm :—						
School Clinic	...	...	—	...	8	8
Infant Welfare Centre	...	...	—	...	—	—
Blood Films				—	—	—
Specimens of Pus :—						
City Hospital	...	...	10	...	4	14
Private Practitioners	...	...	—	...	—	—
Other Examinations				21	35	56
TOTALS				715	4,678	5,393

OTHER LABORATORIES.

Wassermann Tests :—

Private Practitioners	...	...	33	...	86	119
V.D. Clinics	...	...	101	...	425	526
Hospitals	...	...	23	...	189	212

Complement Fixation Tests :—

Private Practitioners	2	...	1	3
V.D. Clinics	74	...	224	298
Hospitals	2	...	11	13

For Spirochaetes	7	...	3	10
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Diphtheria Swabs for Virulence	42	...	22	69
			5	...	—	—

Faeces for Enteric	6	...	25	31
--------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	----	----

Widal Tests	2	...	11	13
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Pleural Fluid for T.B.	—	...	2	2
------------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

Urine for Typhoid	—	...	26	26
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Cerebro-spinal Fluid	4	...	1	5
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Pus from Gland	—	...	1	1
----------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

Pus for T.B.	—	...	3	3
--------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

Urine for T.B.	—	...	2	2
----------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

Faeces for T.B.	—	...	2	2
-----------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---

Other Examinations	2	...	8	10
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TOTALS				303	1,042	1,345
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GRAND TOTALS				1,018	5,720	6,738
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APPENDIX 15

CITY HOSPITAL & SANATORIUM.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, 1937.

LINCOLN PATIENTS.

1937 DISEASES	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Diphtheria	10	9	7	4	2	1	4	1	1	4	5	1	49
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	2	6	2	1	7	6	5	2	6	40
Erysipelas	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Encephalitis Leth. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	1	3	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	2	1	13
Cerebro Spinal F. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	4
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Measles ... ..	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	10
Whooping Cough	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tonsillitis ... ..	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Observation Diphtheria ...	14	8	1	...	2	2	1	...	8	21	4	...	61
" Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Other Diseases	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	2	...	3	15
Tuberculosis: Palmonary	6	5	3	9	1	3	5	5	...	7	4	6	54
" Other Forms ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	7
" Observation ... ..	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	6
TOTALS...	41	36	20	18	14	16	18	26	16	45	20	23	293

APPENDIX 16.
CITY HOSPITAL—LINCOLN PATIENTS.

	Patients remaining in Hospital 1st January, 1937		Patients discharged in 1937		Patients remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1937		Analysis of all cases admitted during 1937 whether discharged or not during the year					Average No. of beds occupied in 1937
	Total	Died	Recov-ered	Died	Total	Died	Recov-ered	Total	Case Mortality	Average No. of days in Hospital		
Diphtheria ...	15	1	57	1	6	...	48	49	2%	68.3	10.16	
Scarlet Fever ...	10	...	44	...	6	...	40	40	...	30.7	4.20	
Erysipelas... ..	1	...	5	...	...	...	4	4	...	12.5	.10
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	17.0	.04
Pneumonia ...	1	1	12	1	1	...	12	13	7%	39.4	1.50	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	50%	29.0	.15
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	...	15.0	.36	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	31.2	.34
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	77.5	.42
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	20.0	.11
Measles ...	...	...	9	...	1	...	10	10	...	22.2	.88
Whooping Cough... ..	...	1	3	1	...	...	3	4	25%	21.5	.23
Tonsillitis ...	1	...	9	...	...	...	8	8	...	12.2	.21
Observation Diphtheria ...	4	...	65	...	...	...	61	61	...	33.6	5.97
Observation Scarlet Fever	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	19.6	.11
Observation Enteric Fever	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	5	...	33.4	.45
Other Observation Cases...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases ...	...	...	13	...	2	...	15	15	...	19.5	.69
TOTALS ...	34	4	239	4	17	4	222	226	—	—	25.92	

APPENDIX 17.
 CITY HOSPITAL—Ages and Sex of Patients admitted during 1937.
 LINCOLN PATIENTS.

Diseases.	0-2 yrs.			2-3 yrs.			3-4 yrs.			4-5 yrs.			5-10 yrs.			10-15 yrs.			15-20 yrs.			20-25 yrs.			25-30 yrs.			30 & over												
	Male	Female	Total	Died	Male	Female	Total	Died	Male	Female	Total	Died	Male	Female	Total	Died	Male	Female	Total	Died	Male	Female	Total	Died	Male	Female	Total	Died	Male	Female	Total									
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	5	9	14	-	6	10	16	1	6	1	7	-	3	3	6	-	3	3	6	-	3	3	-					
Scarlet Fever ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	7	8	15	-	5	6	11	-	1	1	2	3	-	1	2	3	-	1	2	3	-	1	2	3	-				
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Enceph. Leth. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Pneumonia ...	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Puerperal Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Enteric Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Measles ...	2	3	5	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Whooping Cough ...	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Tonsillitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	
Observation Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Observation Scarlet Fever ...	-	1	1	-	2	1	3	-	4	4	8	-	7	14	21	-	5	10	15	-	3	3	6	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	
Observation Enteric Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Diseases ...	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	
TOTALS	13	9	22	2	4	2	6	-	7	4	11	-	23	35	58	-	18	29	47	1	14	9	23	-	1	13	14	-	6	10	16	-	13	11	24	1	13	11	24	1

APPENDIX 18.

CITY OF LINCOLN.

CASES ADMITTED FROM OUTSIDE AREAS DURING 1937.

	Welton R.D.C.			North Kesteven R.D.C.			R.A.F. Digby.			Lindsey C.C.			Totals.
	Male	Female	Total	Died	Male	Female	Total	Died	Male	Female	Total	Died	
Diphtheria ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	2	1	3	—	2	2	4	—	2	—	2	—	10

Number of patients from outside areas in Hospital on 1st January, 1938 :—
 1 Scarlet Fever (Welton R.D.C.)
 1 Diphtheria (Welton 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, 1937.

Classification of Wards (1)	Number of Wards (2)	BEDS							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total	
		Provided (3)	Occu- pied (4)	Provided (5)	Occu- pied (6)	Provided (7)	Occu- pied (8)	Provided (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	21	30	27	...	...	60	48
4. Children ...	1	...	...	...	...	24	13	24	13
5. Venereal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tuberculosis ...	2	6	1	6	1	...	...	12	2
7. Isolation	2	13	1	12	...	...	...	25	1
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	62	92	72	24	13	209	147

APPENDIX 20.

Statistics relating to the year ended 31st December, 1937.

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

- Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)—635.
- Number of women confined in hospital—Nil.
- Number of live births—Nil.
- Number of still births—Nil.
- Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age)—2.
- Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5)—11.
- Number of Maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement—Nil.
- Total number of deaths—198.
- Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)—460.
- Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above. Give number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods—
 - Under four weeks—421.
 - Four weeks and under thirteen weeks—166.
 - Thirteen weeks or more—71.
- Number of beds occupied (a) average during the year—151. (b) highest—188, on (date) 6th February, 1937. (c) lowest—125, on (date) 9th September, 1937.
- Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations)—55.
- Number of abdominal sections—30.

(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, 1937.

DISEASE GROUPS	Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women	
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
A. Acute infectious disease.	10	1	1	—
B. Influenza.	1	—	44	9
C. Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary	—	—	3	6
Non-pulmonary	1	—	—	1
D. Malignant disease.	—	—	5	27
E. Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	1	—	4	—
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so- called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)	—	—	9	—
(3) Chronic arthritis	—	—	5	2
F. Venereal disease	2	—	9	2
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	—	3	12	—
J. Mental diseases { (a) Senile Dementia	—	—	4	10
(b) Other	—	—	12	—
K. Senile decay.	—	—	3	—
L. Accidental injury and violence	1	—	12	1
<i>In respect of cases not included above :</i>				
M. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	6	1	12	3
N. Disease of the Respiratory System	25	3	49	18
O. " " Circulatory "	—	1	86	94
P. " " Digestive "	15	2	36	4
Q. " " Genito-urinary "	5	—	20	10
R. " " Skin	18	—	26	—
S. Other diseases	4	—	10	—
T. Mothers & infants discharged { Mothers from Maternity Wards & not included in above figures { Infants	—	—	—	—
U. Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	2	—	7	—
TOTALS	91	11	369	187

APPENDIX 22.

CANCER.—SITES OF FATAL CANCER, 1937.

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	...	3	...
Tonsils
Pharynx	1	...	1
Oesophagus	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	4
Stomach	1	...	...	...	2	6	2	4	6	1	5	12	15
Bowel	1	2	1	4	1	1	5	7	8
Rectum	1	4	...	5	2	...	...	9	3
Liver	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	3	2
Pancreas	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
Gall Bladder
Kidney	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Abdominal	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Bladder	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Prostate	4	...	1	...	5	...
Breast	2	...	5	1	...	...	2	1	9
Uterus	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6
Ovary	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Female External Genitals	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Larynx	1	...	...	...	1	...
Lungs	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Bones	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Parts	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	3	2	9	4
TOTALS ...	2	1	...	6	1	11	23	16	26	13	7	17	59	64

APPENDIX 23.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1937, to the 31st December, 1937.

Age Periods ...	Formal Notifications.													Total Notifications
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													
	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 ...	—	—	—	1	4	4	9	4	6	2	1	31	31	
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	2	2	2	—	16	18	
Non-pulmonary Males ...	1	—	3	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	12	13	
„ „ Females ...	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	11	11	

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	7
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Non-Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
„ „ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2

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	3	3
{ transferable deaths from Registrar General	—	1
Posthumous Notifications	2	—
“ Transfers ” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	5	2
Other Sources, if any	—	—

APPENDIX 23

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January 1921 to the 31st December 1921

Sex	Age					Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over	
Male
Female
Total

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification

Sex	Age					Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over	
Male
Female
Total

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

Source of information	Male	Female	Total
From local Registrar
From Registrar-General
From other sources
Other sources if any

APPENDIX 24.

TUBERCULOSIS

No. of Cases on Notification Register 31st December, 1937.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1937, on the Register of Notifications	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	111	83	194	51	62	113		307
Number of cases removed from the Registers during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	2	1	3	2	1	3	6
2. Recovery from the disease... ..	10	10	20	5	5	10	30
3. Death	18	12	30	7	4	11	41
4. Otherwise	7	8	15	3	1	4	19

APPENDIX 25.

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1937.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 year	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1—5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 years	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—
10—15 "	1	—	3	3	—	—	1	1
15—20 "	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	—
20 years	4	4	—	—	2	2	—	1
25 "	9	4	1	—	3	4	—	1
35 "	4	2	1	2	1	1	—	—
45 "	6	2	1	—	3	3	1	—
55 "	2	2	—	1	7	1	—	1
65 and upwards ...	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	1
Totals	31	16	12	11	18	12	7	5

APPENDIX 26

ALL NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1937.

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	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1 and under 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—3 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
10—15 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
15—20 ...	4	2	6	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
20—25 ...	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 ...	9	4	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
35—45 ...	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
45—55 ...	6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
55—65 ...	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Over 65 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS ...	31	16	47	1	1	2	3	1	4	3	3	6	4	5	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	12	11	23

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	3	2	1	3	1	—	2	3	8	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	30
Non-Pulmonary	4	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	12

APPENDIX 28.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 12 deaths were certified to be due to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The deaths were due to:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	2	6
Lupus	1	—	1
Generalised Tuberculous	1	1	2
Tuberculous Disease of Bone	1	1	2
Tuberculous Caecum	—	1	1
Total	7	5	12

APPENDIX 29.
TUBERCULOSIS.

OCCUPATION.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.			
	Notifications		Deaths		Notifications		Deaths	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Retired Company Director ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Retired Insurance Broker ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Army ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naval Stoker ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial Traveller ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retired Draper ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hairdresser ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caretaker ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Painter ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinema Operator ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shop Assistants ..	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Butcher's Apprentice ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Welder ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bardney Beet Factory Hand ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fitters ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retired Fitter ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boiler Maker ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Press Steel Worker ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Street Mason Apprentice ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Bricklayer ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Mechanic ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retired Blacksmith ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Engineer's Striker ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Machine Moulder ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Packer's Clerk ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bricklayer's Labourer ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Builder's Labourer ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Watchman ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Crane Driver ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Railway Goods Guard ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Roller Driver ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Boiler-maker's Holder up ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers ..	5	—	5	—	1	—	1	—
Rag and Bone Merchant ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Teacher ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Probationer Nurse ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hotel Assistant ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waitress ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Housewives and Domestic Duties ..	—	6	—	10	—	3	—	4
No Occupation ..	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Children of School Age ..	1	—	—	—	6	6	2	1
Children under School Age ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
TOTALS ..	31	16	18	12	12	11	7	5

APPENDIX 30

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION, CASES NOTIFIED during 1937.

	On first visit
No. who occupy a separate bedroom	41
No. who occupy a parlour alone	2
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... ..	17
Two other persons	5
Three other persons	—
Many other persons (Common lodging house, etc.) ...	—
No. who occupy a bed in common with :—	
One other person... ..	—
Two other persons	—
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	65

APPENDIX 31.

HOME VISITING OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS, 1937.

	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
No. of visits to new cases	32	9	16	8	65
No. of visits to patients on domiciliary treatment	18	10	25	15	68
No. of visits to patients on dispensary treatment	1208	427	1375	587	3597
No. of special visits for contact search	26	—	18	—	44
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 ...	14	18	24	19	75
TOTAL	1298	464	1458	629	3849

APPENDIX 32.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the Year 1937.

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 ...	26	12	1	—	4	4	5	4	30	16	6	4	56
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	1	11
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	19	41	24	114
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	9	5	34
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as													
(a) Recovered ...	9	4	1	6	1	2	4	3	10	6	5	9	30
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	38	54	31	161
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	90	62	6	4	14	17	19	23	104	79	25	27	235
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	1	13
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...													257
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" ...													18
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...													24
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...													1118
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...													55
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners													
(a) Personal ...													50
(b) Other ...													152
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations) ...													74
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...													4499
10. Number of													
(a) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined ...													599
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...													376
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ...													3
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on the 31st December ...													103
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, 1937, 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 Institu- tions on Jan. 1st (1)	Admitted during the year (2)	Discharged during the year (3)	Died in the Institu- tions. (4)	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st (5)
Number of doubt- fully tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adult males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	6	5	—	1
	Total	—	6	5	—	1
Number of patients suffering from pul- monary tuberculosis	Adult males	11	28	19	5	15
	Adult females	9	23	17	2	13
	Children	4	5	7	1	1
	Total	24	56	43	8	29
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuber- culosis	Adult males	1	2	—	1	2
	Adult females	2	3	3	1	1
	Children	4	7	7	1	3
	Total	7	12	10	3	6
GRAND TOTAL		31	74	58	11	36

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-tuberculous	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Doubtful ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5

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	3	4	1	5	1
	Adult females	—	2	1	1	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	3	6	2	6	1
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adult males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	2	1	—	1	2
	Children	—	1	1	—	—
	Total	2	2	1	1	2
GRAND TOTAL ...		5	8	3	7	3

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	1	2	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	6	10
		Not quiescent ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Class T.B. plus Group I.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
		Not quiescent ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Class T.B. plus Group 2	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2
		Not quiescent ...	1	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	12	—	—	12
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Class T.B. plus Group 3	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	9	—	9
		Died in Institution	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
TOTALS (pulmonary)		2	4	1	9	3	3	5	7	3	6	2	—	22	16	7	45	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Bones and Joints	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	
	Abdominal	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs	Quiescent ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peri-pheral Glands	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (non-pulmonary)		—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	4	3	7	

APPENDIX 36.

Persons who were Treated at the Treatment Centres at Lincoln during the Year ended the 31st December, 1937.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals			14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals	(a) Names of preparations ...						
												Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds		Mercury	Bismuth			
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation ...	75	41	—	—	57	34	5	3	137	78	215	Sulfarsenol (Modera Pharmaceuticals) Stabilarsan. (Boots)	Crookes Colloidal Mercury Sulphide	Bisnogenol	Quinostab	I.B.Q. Bisoxyl	Bismostab	
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 ...	1	5	—	—	4	2	—	—	5	7	12	Novostab (Boots)	Thiostab (Boots)	1090	236	1417		
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 ...	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	17	Microscopical		Cultural for Gonorrhoea		Serum Tests, for Syphilis		
" secondary ...	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	8	for syphilis	for gonorrhoea	for Gonorrhoea	for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea		
" latent in 1st year of infection ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	15. Pathological Work :—						
" all later stages ...	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	9	(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre ...						
" congenital ...	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	—	1039	—	—	—	—	
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...						
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	59	17	—	—	59	17	76	9	96	—	526	298		
" later ...	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	8	6	14							
Conditions other than Venereal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	184	59	184	243							
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 ...	4	3	—	—	12	4	—	—	16	7	23							
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4 ...	107	64	—	—	140	63	64	187	311	314	625							
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal ...	3	7	—	—	32	14	59	183	94	204	298							
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—																		
Syphilis, primary ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2							
" secondary ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1							
" latent in 1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
" all later stages ...	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6							
" congenital ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1							
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	21	1	—	—	21	1	22							
" later ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	3							
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure ...	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	5	2	7							
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ...	12	6	—	—	15	9	—	—	27	15	42							
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	85	45	—	—	68	36	5	4	158	85	243							
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 ... (These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4).	107	64	—	—	140	63	64	187	311	314	625							
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—																		
Syphilis, primary ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2							
" secondary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
" latent in 1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
" all later stages ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2							
" congenital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
11. Number of attendances :—																		
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers ...	1806	895	—	—	966	679	141	657	2913	2231	5144							
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing ...	—	—	—	—	3062	982	49	716	3111	1698	4809							
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	1806	895	—	—	4028	1661	190	1373	6024	3929	9953							
12. In-patients :—																		
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year ...	6	2	—	—	3	3	—	—	9	5	14							
(b) Aggregate number of " in-patient days " of treatment given ...	806	255	—	—	92	401	—	—	898	656	1554							
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	—	2	3	4	3								
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	Lindsey	Kesteven	Holland	Nottinghamshire	Grimsby	London	Others	TOTAL									
A. Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3																		
Syphilis ...	26	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	42									
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Gonorrhoea ...	61	18	9	1	1	—	—	90										
Conditions other than venereal ...	203	21	16	—	2	—	—	1	243									
TOTAL ...	290	54	26	1	3	—	—	1	375									
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ...	7852	1447	383	93	152	3	4	19	9953									
C. Aggregate number of " in-patient days " of all patients residing in each area	1374	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	1554									

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)	... ..	1,766
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	... ..	4,637
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	... ..	296
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	... ..	888
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	295
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	550
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	... ..	513
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—			
<i>A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1936 :</i>			
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	46
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a)	by owners	... ..	35
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	... ..	4
<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	... ..	51
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a)	By owners	... ..	42
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	... ..	14
<i>C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :</i>			
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made...	... ..	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	24
<i>D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :</i>			
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	... ..	—
4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :—			
(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year...	... ..	154
(ii)	Number of overcrowded families dwelling therein	... ..	158
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	... ..	1218
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	45
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	115
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	... ..	786
(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

APPENDIX 38.
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (Estimated)	3,894	898	295	17,054	18,531
Number inspected	3,479	802	172	7,652	15,386
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	9	3	27	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	151	61	5	20	186
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	4.39	8.72	4.65	.61	1.28
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	12	31	1	—	28
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	298	214	3	—	1,394
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	8.90	30.54	2.32	—	9.24

APPENDIX 39.

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 Actinomycosis	..	1 Abscesses	..	2
	..	..	..	..	1 Hydatid Cysts	..	1
Bullocks	..	..	9 Actinomycosis	12 Actinomycosis	26 Abscesses	6 Flukes	53
	..	..	1 Bruised	1 Abscesses	4 Inflammation	24 Abscesses	30
	..	..	..	..	3 Johnes Disease	10 Cirrhosis	13
	..	..	..	..	9 Cirrhosis	1 Inflammation	10
	..	..	..	..	12 Flukes	1 Johnes Disease	13
	..	..	..	..	1 Bruised	..	1
	..	..	..	..	3 Nephritis	..	3
Cows	1 Febrile Disease	..	1 Inflammation	3 Actinomycosis	10 Abscesses	8 Abscesses	23
	1 Croker	..	..	2 Bruised	3 Inflammation	8 Flukes	14
	1 Bruised	..	..	..	1 Cirrhosis	1 Inflammation	3
	2 Dropsy	..	..	..	2 Mammitis	1 Angiomatosis	5
	3 Septic	..	..	..	5 Flukes	1 Necrosis	9
	Pericarditis	..	..	..	2 Angiomatosis	7 Cirrhosis	9
	1 Septic Metritis	..	..	..	2 Cystic Kidney	1 Infarcts	4
	..	..	..	..	2 Johnes Disease	1 Mastitis	3
Heifers	1 Febrile Disease	..	1 Bruised	4 Actinomycosis	1 Flukes	4 Abscesses	11
	1 Croker	..	4 Actinomycosis	..	6 Abscesses	2 Flukes	13
	..	..	..	..	1 Calloused	1 Inflammation	2
	..	..	..	..	1 Nephritis	..	1
Calves	1 Dropsy	..	1 Bruised	2 Bruised	1 Febrile Disease	..	5
	1 Jaundice	..	..	..	1 Inflammation	..	2
	1 Febrile Disease	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pigs	2 Dropsy	2 Febrile Disease	1 Urticaria	3 Febrile Disease	13 Inflammation	68 Inflammation	89
	2 Febrile Disease	1 Septicaemic	1 Abscesses	21 Urticaria	5 Cirrhosis	15 Milk Spots	45
	1 Jaundice	1 Dropsy	1 Bruised	2 Abscesses	2 Abscesses	24 Hydatid Cysts	31
	1 Decomposition	1 Septic	..	1 Arthritis	1 Febrile Disease	1 Abscesses	5
	..	Pericarditis	..	1 Swine	3 Hydatid Cysts	10 Cirrhosis	14
	..	1 Swine	..	Erysipelas	1 Decomposition	7 Cysts	9
	..	Erysipelas	..	1 Inflammation	..	1 Febrile Disease	2
	..	..	..	2 Bruised	..	..	2
	..	..	..	1 Decomposition	..	..	1
Sheep	17 Dropsy	1 Febrile Disease	1 Bruised	1 Abscesses	7 Inflammation	1 Inflammation	28
	3 Croker	..	1 Dropsy	1 Bruised	1 Cirrhosis	1 Cirrhosis	7
	2 Emaciation	..	2 Abscesses	..	1 Flukes	2 Strongyli	7
	1 Bruised	..	..	..	1 Abscesses	..	2
	1 Maggoty	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 Purulent	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lambs	1 Decomposition	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total number of Animals							476

APPENDIX No. 33
 Number and Class of Animals Affected with Disease or Condition

Class	Whole Carcass and Organs affected		Part Carcass and Organs affected	
	Abattoir	Slaughterhouse	Abattoir	Slaughterhouse
Bulls	..	..	1 Actinomycosis	..
Bullocks	..	..	9 Actinomycosis	12 Actinomycosis
	..	..	1 Trichinosis	1 Trichinosis
Cows	1 Leptospirosis	..	1 Tuberculosis	4 Actinomycosis
	1 Anthrax	..	..	2 Anthrax
	1 Brucella	..	..	..
	2 Typhoid	..	..	..
	2 Septic	..	..	..
	1 Anthrax	..	..	..
Maters	1 Leptospirosis	..	1 Trichinosis	4 Actinomycosis
	1 Anthrax	..	..	..
Calves	1 Typhoid	..	1 Anthrax	3 Anthrax
	1 Leptospirosis	..	..	..
Pigs	2 Typhoid	2 Leptospirosis	1 Typhoid	7 Leptospirosis
	2 Anthrax	1 Typhoid	1 Anthrax	21 Typhoid
	1 Anthrax	1 Typhoid	1 Anthrax	2 Typhoid
	1 Leptospirosis	1 Typhoid	1 Anthrax	1 Anthrax
	..	1 Anthrax	..	1 Anthrax
	..	1 Anthrax	..	1 Anthrax
Sheep	17 Typhoid	1 Typhoid	1 Typhoid	1 Anthrax
	24 Anthrax	..	1 Typhoid	1 Anthrax
	2 Anthrax	..	2 Anthrax	..
	1 Anthrax	..	..	..
	1 Anthrax	..	..	..
	1 Anthrax	..	..	..
Lambs	1 Anthrax	..	..	..

FOOD AND DRUG ACTS

APPENDIX 40.

OTHER FOODSTUFFS DESTROYED.

							st.	lbs.
Beef, pork, ham and bacon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0
Pork Pies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0
Fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3
Rabbits...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	4
Tinned Foods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	11

APPENDIX 4I.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Nature of Sample	Adulterated	Genuine	Informal	Formal	Total
Milk	14	86	—	100	100
Skimmed Milk	4	1	—	5	5
Sausages, Pork and Beef	1	14	14	1	15
Butter	3	5	7	1	8
Vinegar, Malt	—	5*	4	1	5
Vinegar	—	4	4	—	4
Jam	—	4	4	—	4
Margarine	—	4	4	—	4
Sugar	1	3	2	2	4
Sugar, Demerara	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese	—	3	3	—	3
Lard	—	3	3	—	3
Pepper	—	3	3	—	3
Potted Meat	—	3	3	—	3
Baking Powder	—	2	2	—	2
Bloater Paste	—	2	2	—	2
Bread	—	2	2	—	2
Health Salts	—	2	2	—	2
Honey	—	2	2	—	2
Jelly	—	2	2	—	2
Lemonade Crystals	—	2	2	—	2
Mint, Garden and Dried..	—	2	2	—	2
Pickling Spice	—	2	2	—	2
Rice	—	2	2	—	2
Tea	—	2	2	—	2
Arrowroot.. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Chocolate.. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Chocolate Dragees	—	1	1	—	1
Cocktail Crisps	—	1	1	—	1
Condensed Milk	—	1	1	—	1
Cream of Tartar	—	1	1	—	1
Custard Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Dried Apricots	—	1	1	—	1
Dried Prunes	—	1	1	—	1
Flaked Beef Suet.. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Force Meat	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Rice	—	1	1	—	1
Marmalade	—	1	1	—	1
Mint Sauce	—	1	1	—	1
Mixed Pickling	—	1	1	—	1
Oatmeal	—	1	1	—	1
Pearl Barley	—	1	1	—	1
Peas	—	1	1	—	1
Polony	—	1	1	—	1
Self Raising Flour	—	1	1	—	1
Spry	—	1	1	—	1
Thick Sauce	—	1	1	—	1
Tinned Cream	—	1	1	—	1
Tomato Potted Beef	—	1	1	—	1
Boracic Ointment	—	1	1	—	1
Camphorated Oil.. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Glycerine	—	1	1	—	1
Precipitated Sulphur	—	1	1	—	1
Purified Borax	—	1	1	—	1
Sal Volatile	—	1	1	—	1
Tartaric Acid	—	1	1	—	1
Zinc Ointment	—	1	1	—	1
TOTAL	23	193	106	110	216

* One sample contained Vinegar Eel Worms.

APPENDIX 42.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Administrative Action regarding Samples reported to be not genuine.

No. in Record	Date-1937	Article	Adulteration.	Extent of Adulteration	ACTION TAKEN.
8	Mar. 1	Milk	Added water.	3.4 per cent.	Vendor warned by the Town Clerk.
18	3	Skim-med Milk	Added water	26.2 per cent.	Proceedings taken. Fined £1 15s. 0d. including costs.
24	10	Pork Sausage	Sulphur Dioxide (Presence not declared)	131 parts per million.	This was an informal sample. A subsequent formal sample marked No. 42 was certified to be genuine. Vendor warned.
60	May 24	Milk	Deficient in Milk-fat	Slight	A further sample was taken and proved genuine.
78	June 1	Milk	Deficient in Milk-fat	11 per cent.	An "Appeal to the Cow" sample was taken. (See Sample No. 82).
82	7	Milk	Deficient in Milk-fat	5.3 per cent.	The producer-retailer was warned by the Town Clerk.
86	7	Milk	Deficient in Solids-not-fat	Slight	A further sample was taken and proved genuine.
87	7	Milk	Deficient in Milk-fat	Slight	A further sample was taken and proved genuine.
107	July 13	Butter	Excess of water.	Slight (Contained 16.4%)	This was an informal sample. See remarks on Sample No. 143.
110	Sept. 20	Milk	Deficient in Solids-not-fat	Slight	See remarks on Sample No. 145.
116	21	Milk	Deficient in Solids-not-fat	Slight.	A further sample was taken and proved genuine.
143	24	Butter	Excess of water	(Contained 17%)	This was an informal sample. At the request of the retailer a sample was taken in course of delivery to him. (See remarks on Sample No. 168.)
145	27	Milk	Deficient in Solids-not-fat (Milk-fat 5.05%)	Slight	No action.
147	27	Milk	Deficient in Milk-fat	23.3 per cent.	This was a hot milk taken at a Milk Bar. (See remarks on Sample No. 165).
149	27	Milk	Deficient in Solids-not-fat	Slight	This was a hot milk taken at a Milk Bar. (See remarks on Sample No. 166).
16	Oct. 4	Milk	Deficient in Milk-fat	35 per cent.	This was a hot milk taken at a Milk Bar. A further sample proved genuine. Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
166	4	Milk	Deficient in Solids-not-fat Freezing Point (Hortvet) showed presence of added water.	Slight	A further sample proved genuine. Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
168	8	Butter	Excess of water	(Contained 19.1%)	Proceedings taken against the vendor. Case dismissed on payment of 19/- costs.
172	11	Milk	Added water	22.8 per cent.	Proceedings taken against vendor. Fined £2 0s. 0d. including costs.
182	Nov. 16	Sugar	Semolina	5 per cent.	This was an informal sample and the admixture was obviously accidental. A formal sample proved genuine.
212	Dec. 20	Skim-med Milk	Abnormal	—	The Analyst stated this sample to be abnormal in character. Further samples were taken. (See remarks on Samples Nos. 215 and 216).
215	29	Skim-med Milk	Added water	Slight	See remarks on Sample No. 216.
216	29	Skim-med Milk	Added water	Slight	Samples Nos. 212, 215 and 216 were purchased from the same vendor. Reported to Health Committee. Instructions given for further samples to be taken.

34
 APPENDIX B
 FOOD AND DRUG ACT
 Administrative Action regarding foreign sources

No. in Report	Date	Article	Description	Source
1	1937	Milk	Adult milk	3 4 per cent
2	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	4 2 per cent
3	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	5 0 per cent
4	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	6 0 per cent
5	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	7 0 per cent
6	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	8 0 per cent
7	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	9 0 per cent
8	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	10 0 per cent
9	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	11 0 per cent
10	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	12 0 per cent
11	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	13 0 per cent
12	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	14 0 per cent
13	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	15 0 per cent
14	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	16 0 per cent
15	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	17 0 per cent
16	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	18 0 per cent
17	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	19 0 per cent
18	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	20 0 per cent
19	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	21 0 per cent
20	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	22 0 per cent
21	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	23 0 per cent
22	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	24 0 per cent
23	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	25 0 per cent
24	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	26 0 per cent
25	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	27 0 per cent
26	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	28 0 per cent
27	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	29 0 per cent
28	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	30 0 per cent
29	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	31 0 per cent
30	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	32 0 per cent
31	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	33 0 per cent
32	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	34 0 per cent
33	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	35 0 per cent
34	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	36 0 per cent
35	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	37 0 per cent
36	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	38 0 per cent
37	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	39 0 per cent
38	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	40 0 per cent
39	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	41 0 per cent
40	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	42 0 per cent
41	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	43 0 per cent
42	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	44 0 per cent
43	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	45 0 per cent
44	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	46 0 per cent
45	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	47 0 per cent
46	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	48 0 per cent
47	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	49 0 per cent
48	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	50 0 per cent
49	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	51 0 per cent
50	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	52 0 per cent
51	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	53 0 per cent
52	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	54 0 per cent
53	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	55 0 per cent
54	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	56 0 per cent
55	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	57 0 per cent
56	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	58 0 per cent
57	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	59 0 per cent
58	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	60 0 per cent
59	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	61 0 per cent
60	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	62 0 per cent
61	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	63 0 per cent
62	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	64 0 per cent
63	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	65 0 per cent
64	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	66 0 per cent
65	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	67 0 per cent
66	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	68 0 per cent
67	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	69 0 per cent
68	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	70 0 per cent
69	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	71 0 per cent
70	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	72 0 per cent
71	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	73 0 per cent
72	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	74 0 per cent
73	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	75 0 per cent
74	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	76 0 per cent
75	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	77 0 per cent
76	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	78 0 per cent
77	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	79 0 per cent
78	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	80 0 per cent
79	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	81 0 per cent
80	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	82 0 per cent
81	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	83 0 per cent
82	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	84 0 per cent
83	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	85 0 per cent
84	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	86 0 per cent
85	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	87 0 per cent
86	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	88 0 per cent
87	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	89 0 per cent
88	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	90 0 per cent
89	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	91 0 per cent
90	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	92 0 per cent
91	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	93 0 per cent
92	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	94 0 per cent
93	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	95 0 per cent
94	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	96 0 per cent
95	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	97 0 per cent
96	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	98 0 per cent
97	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	99 0 per cent
98	1937	Adult milk	Adult milk	100 0 per cent

APPENDIX 43.

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)	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	...	...	...	...	114	9	...	...
WORKPLACES	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Total					194	9	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	18	12	...	...
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...
Other nuisances	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...
Sanitary accommodation	{ Insufficient Unsuitable or defective Not separate for sexes				8	7	1	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—								
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total					36	25	1	...

APPENDIX 44.

WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES
DURING 1937.

Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915.

Number of births registered	907
Number of births notified	900
No. of notices sent out re notification of births	53

Of these :— 953

65 were notified by Doctors.
830 were notified by Midwives.
58 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	655	201	51	907

Revisits under					Special Visits	Total
1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.		
1429	1120	1105	876	1093	130	5753

Lost Visits	Stillbirth Enquiries	Ophthalmia Neonatorum Visits	Infectious Diseases	Total
860	3	90	117	1070

TOTAL ... 6,823

Still-births.

Notified by Doctors	7
" " Midwives	34
	—
Total	41

Attended by Doctors alone	7
" " Midwives alone	11
" " Doctors and Midwives	22
Born before arrival	1
	—
	41

Occurred at 9 months	23
" " 8 "	10
" " 7 "	2
Not investigated	6
	—
	41

RESULTS FOUND IN INFANTS ADMITTED AT CENTRES.
 LINCOLN CASES
 INFANT CLINIC

Number of Admissions...
 Number of Deaths...
 Number of Discharges...
 Number of Infants on the register...

APPENDIX 45.

INFANTILE DEATH ENQUIRY.

Number registered	...	...	...	...	70
Number investigated	...	...	...	...	19
Died shortly after birth and in Institutions (not investigated)...					12
Died shortly after birth (not investigated)	...	...	...	...	17
Died in Institutions	...	...	...	...	21
Inquest held	...	...	...	...	1
Breast fed	...	...	...	...	9
Artificially fed	...	...	...	...	10
					<u>70</u>
Of the artificially fed infants :—					
Fed on cows milk	...	...	...	...	1
Fed on dried milk	...	...	...	...	8
.. .. proprietary preparations	...	...	...	...	1
					<u>10</u>
DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.					
Number of Cases.			Number of Visits paid by Nurses.		
49			640		

Under 1 yr.	1 yr. 2 yrs.	2 yrs. 3 yrs.	3 yrs. 4 yrs.	4 yrs. 5 yrs.	5 yrs. 6 yrs.	6 yrs. 7 yrs.	7 yrs. 8 yrs.	8 yrs. 9 yrs.	9 yrs. 10 yrs.
102	9	10	7	7	1	1	1	1	1

The infants attending during the year, have been classified according to physical conditions:—
 Normal general advice given ...
 Suffering from some defect or disease and seen by the doctor ...

APPENDIX 47.

**DEFECTS FOUND IN INFANTS ATTENDING AT CENTRES.
LINCOLN CASES.**

DISEASES.		Total number of Cases Attendances	
Number of Attendances :—			
CENTRE .. 3,816		ST. GILES CLINIC .. 1,311 ST. HELEN'S CLINIC .. 856	
The following list shows the diseases or defects from which the children, seen by the Doctor, were suffering :—			
Respiratory defects or diseases		219	1,006
Gastro intestinal defects or disorders		52	252
Gland trouble		10	46
Debility		82	418
Feeding troubles		149	632
Marasmus		3	10
Congenital malformation		1	6
Mentally defective		3	13
Cretin		1	14
Minor Ailments		347	981
Rickets		33	116
Bowed legs		25	159
Tubercular hip		1	3
Tonsils and Adenoids		29	52
Tonsillitis		1	1
Phimosis		37	150
Hernia		4	23
Umbilical hernia		28	220
Skin ailments		160	671
Ringworm		3	31
Abscess		2	3
Naevus		3	7
Purpura		1	4
Carious teeth		13	17
Defective eyes		66	279
Ear troubles		24	97
Anaemia		29	146
Cardiac		4	22
Threadworms		13	43
Vaginal discharge		1	2
Colitis		1	9
Jaundice		1	4
Rheumatism		2	2
Hydrocele		1	2
Tubercular Peritonitis		1	1
Enuresis		2	5
Normal		239	536
		1,591	5,983
Of the 1,591 cases seen by the Doctor :—			
Referred to County Hospital			108
" " District Nursing Association			32
" " Dentist			15
" " Private Doctor			68
" " Dispensary Doctor			24
" " Orthopaedic Clinic			45
" " Tuberculosis Clinic			9
" " Light Clinic			164
" " Special Clinic			1
" " Burton Road Hospital			7
" " City Hospital			1
" " Eye Specialist			2
" " Eye Clinic			3
" " Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic			4
" " School Clinic			1
The following are the particulars of the cases which were referred to the County Hospital :—			
Defective eyes		35	89
Ear troubles		16	Glands 2
Tonsils and Adenoids		16	Naevus 3
Hernia		1	Minor Ailments 5
Umbilical Hernia		4	Fracture 1
Phimosis		4	For examination 7
Abscess		5	For X-Ray 1
Skin ailments		8	
			Total .. 108
		89	

APPENDIX 48.
METHODS OF FEEDING (First attenders).
LINCOLN CASES.

Method	All Centres		Total
	Regular Hours	Irregular Hours	
Natural	245	80	325
Artificial	141	96	237
Combined (natural and artificial) ...	29	23	52
Children over 1 yr. (various diets) ...	203	24	227
Breast-feeding over 1 year of age ...	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	618	223	841

APPENDIX 49.
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	61	1	65	1
Treatment necessary	217	115	417	326
	278	116	482	327
Of these :—Received treatment			198	91
Refused treatment			8	8
For treatment later			11	4
Re Dentures			—	12
			217	115
The 289 cases were treated as follows :—				
<i>Children.</i>		<i>Ante-natal and Post-natal Cases</i>		
Extractions (General Anaest.)	654	Extractions (General Anaest.)	82	
„ (Local Anaest.)	4	„ (Local Anaest.)	14	
„ (Gas)	58	„ (Gas)	425	
Fillings	12	Fillings	7	
Other Operations	4	Paintings	28	
		Dressings	12	
		Scale and clean	6	
		Other Operations	9	
Number of cases referred for treatment :—				
Public Assistance Committee ...	59	Attendances made ...	207	
Dawber Relief Committee ...	6	„ „ ...	21	
Committee for the care of the Mentally				
Deficient	17	„ „ ...	41	
Blind Persons	6	„ „ ...	26	
Police	14	„ „ ...	47	
Special Clinic	2	„ „ ...	11	
	104		353	

APPENDIX III

DETS FOUND IN INKETS ATTENDING AT CHURCH

LINCOLN CASES

of ... and ... the ...

Total number of Cases		Inkets	
1870	318	10	10
1871	302	15	15
1872	310	15	15
1873	302	10	10
1874	310	15	15
1875	310	15	15
1876	310	15	15
1877	310	15	15
1878	310	15	15
1879	310	15	15
1880	310	15	15
1881	310	15	15
1882	310	15	15
1883	310	15	15
1884	310	15	15
1885	310	15	15
1886	310	15	15
1887	310	15	15
1888	310	15	15
1889	310	15	15
1890	310	15	15
1891	310	15	15
1892	310	15	15
1893	310	15	15
1894	310	15	15
1895	310	15	15
1896	310	15	15
1897	310	15	15
1898	310	15	15
1899	310	15	15
1900	310	15	15
Total	3180	150	150

APPENDIX 48.

METHODS OF FEEDING (First attenders).
LINCOLN CASES.

Method	All Centres		Total
	Regular Hours	Irregular Hours	
Natural	245	80	325
Artificial	141	96	237
Combined (natural and artificial) ...	29	23	52
Children over 1 yr. (various diets) ...	203	24	227
Breast feeding over 1 year of age ...	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	618	223	841

APPENDIX 49.

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	61	1	65	1
Treatment necessary	217	115	417	326
	278	116	482	327
Of these :—	Received treatment	198	91	
	Refused treatment	8	8	
	For treatment later	11	4	
	Re Dentures	—	12	
		217	115	
The 289 cases were treated as follows :—				
<i>Children.</i>		<i>Ante-natal and Post-natal Cases</i>		
Extractions (General Anaest.) 654		Extractions (General Anaest.) 82		
„ (Local Anaest.) 4		„ (Local Anaest.) ... 14		
„ (Gas) 58		„ (Gas) 425		
Fillings 12		Fillings 7		
Other Operations 4		Paintings 28		
		Dressings 12		
		Scale and clean 6		
		Other Operations 9		
Number of cases referred for treatment :—		Attendances made ... 207		
Public Assistance Committee ... 59		„ „ ... 21		
Dawber Relief Committee ... 6		„ „ ... 41		
Committee for the care of the Mentally Deficient 17		„ „ ... 26		
Blind Persons 6		„ „ ... 47		
Police 14		„ „ ... 11		
Special Clinic 2				
	104		353	

APPENDIX 50.

PROVISION OF MILK & FOOD TO NECESSITOUS CASES, 1937.

Cases on the Register—915			Attendances made—18,383		
Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Children under 5 yrs. of age	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Children under 5 yrs. of age
151	118	646	1,197	1,201	15,985

Assisted Services.		No. of Cases.	Cost.		
			£	s.	d.
Milk and Food	...	915	2,236	5	6
Home Nursing	...	8	1	8	6
Home Helps	...	72	180	19	0
Maternity Home Cases	...	143	299	18	2
District Midwifery Cases	...	178	48	16	9
Maternity Outfits	...	80	63	19	9
Artificial Dentures	...	7	26	0	0
Spectacles	...	6	0	15	0
Sunlight Treatment	...	105	25	9	7
Cartage	...	12	1	16	6
Medical Requisites...	...	146	10	18	0
		1,672	£2,896 6 9		

of this amount £127 18s. 0d. has been refunded.

APPENDIX 51.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

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

Of intention to practise	...	19
Records of sending for medical help	...	210
" " substituting artificial feeding for breast feeding	...	29
" " liability to be a source of infection	...	6
Stillbirths notified...	...	10

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

APPENDIX 52.

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

	<i>Total number of</i>	
	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
Maternity Home	182	900
District	24	54
Post-natal	26	42
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	232	996

The 232 cases attending the Clinic, have been classified according to physical conditions:—

Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.
Albuminuria 14	Anaemia 10
High Blood Pressure 1	Debility 9
Oedema 4	Haemorrhoids 1
Anaemia 7	Swollen Breast 1
Cardiac 2	Pyorrhoea 1
Debility 1	Minor Ailments 4
Sugar in Urine 2	
Gastro disorder 3	26
Ante-partum Haemorrhage 2	
Respiratory defects 2	
Nephritis 1	
Rheumatism 1	
History of Epilepsy 1	
Nervous 1	
Insomnia 1	
Previous complications 11	
Contracted Pelvis 1	
Flat Pelvis 1	
Small measurements 1	
Lax Abdominal Muscles 1	
Malpresentation 3	
? Twins 1	
Varicose Veins 4	
Venereal Disease 4	
Vaginal Discharge 24	
Skin Ailments 5	
Minor Ailments 2	
Normal Cases 105	
<hr/>	
206	

Cases visited at their own homes by the Midwives:—

	<i>1st Visits.</i>	<i>Revisits.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Maternity Home	101	258	359
District	551	3947	4498
Post-natal	215	222	437
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	867	4427	5294

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

Ante-natal	512
Post-natal	463
	<hr/>
	975

Number of visits paid by Midwives regarding Necessitous cases and outstanding accounts:— 5,334.

APPENDIX 53.
MATERNITY HOME AND DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE.
LINCOLN CASES.

1. Total No. of cases admitted or attended	MATERNITY HOME.				
	Lying-in cases delivered ... ..	...	...	203
	" " B.B.A ... ..	...	...	1
	Post-natal cases ... ..	...	...	1
	Ante-natal cases not delivered ... ..	...	...	2
				—212	
	Ante-natal cases for treatment ... ..	...	...	32
	Normal waiting patients ... ..	...	...	10
				42	
		DISTRICT.			
Lying-in cases ... ..	...	...	...	560
				772	
2. Average duration of stay	Maternity Home ... ..	...	...	15 days
	District ... ..	...	...	14 days
3. No of cases delivered by : (a) Doctors (b) Midwives	Maternity Home (a) Doctors ... ..	...	...	41
	(b) Midwives ... ..	...	...	167
				—208	
	District (a) Doctors ... ..	...	...	70
	(b) Midwives ... ..	...	...	452
	B.B.A's. ... ..	...	...	38
			—560		
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
	Hyperemesis Gravidarum ... ..	...	...	1
	Ante-partum Haemorrhage ... ..	...	...	2
	Contracted Pelvis ... ..	...	...	2
	For Induction of Labour ... ..	...	...	1
	Pain in Back ... ..	...	...	1
	Disproportion ... ..	...	...	2
	?Post-mature ... ..	...	...	1
	Small Measurements ... ..	...	...	1
	Varicose Veins ... ..	...	...	1
				—19	
		District.			
	Albuminuria	5
	High Blood Pressure	3
	Threatened Miscarriage	3
	Ante-partum Haemorrhage	6
	Abdominal Pain	3
	Oedema of Legs	1
	Inflamed Veins	1
	Varicose Veins	1
	Vomiting	4
	Dizziness	1
	Premature Rupture of Membranes	2
	Sore Throat	3
	Had a Fall	1
	?Pregnant	1
				—35	

APPENDIX 53—continued.

4. (Continued)	(b) During Labour.	Maternity Home.
	Prolonged first stage ...	1
	Prolonged second stage ...	15
	Malpresentation ...	2
	Ante-partum Hæmorrhage ...	2
	Cardiac ...	3
	Adherent Placenta ...	1
	General Debility ...	1
		—25
	District.	
	Prolonged first stage ...	5
	Prolonged second stage ...	18
	Malpresentation ...	10
	Foetal Distress ...	1
	Cardiac ...	2
	Hydramnios ...	1
	Prolapse of Cord ...	1
	Premature labour ...	1
	Retained Placenta ...	1
	Retained Membrane ...	1
	Adherent Placenta ...	3
	Profuse Vaginal discharge ...	1
	Malformation of Vagina ...	1
		—46
	(c) After Labour.	
	Maternity Home.	
	Inflamed Breast ...	1
	Dangerous Varicose Veins ...	2
	Cold on chest ...	3
	Ruptured Perineum ...	41
	Ruptured Labia ...	1
	Vaginal tear ...	1
	Rise in temperature ...	2
	Post-partum Haemorrhage ...	1
	Cardiac ...	1
	Pain in leg ...	1
		—54
	District.	
	Rise of Temperature ...	9
	Inflamed breast ...	2
	Swollen left leg ...	2
	Painful leg ...	4
	Slight Thrombosis ...	1
	Post-partum Haemorrhage ...	2
	Miscarriage ...	17
	Collapse ...	1
	Heart attack ...	1
	Ruptured Perineum ...	45
	Laceration of labia ...	1
	Skin ailment ...	2
	Severe Chill ...	3
	Cold on Chest ...	2
	Exhaustion ...	1
		—93

APPENDIX 53—continued.

4. (Continued)	(d) Infant.	Maternity Home.	Age.	
	Feeble baby	...	At birth	2
	Prematurity	...	8 hours	1
	Cyanosed	...	1 day	1
	Poor general condition	...	1 "	1
	Intestinal trouble	...	2 days	1
	Discharging eye	...	2 days	1
	" "	...	8 "	1
	" "	...	9 "	2
	Malaena Neonatorum	...	4 days	1
				—11
			District.	
	Cyanosed	...	At Birth	1
	"	...	1 day	1
	"	...	4 days	1
	Prematurity	...	At Birth	1
	"	...	30 mins	1
	"	...	1 hour	5
	"	...	4 hours	2
	"	...	1 day	1
	"	...	2 days	1
	Premature Twins	...	At Birth	2
	Asphyxiated	...	1 hour	1
	Congenital Malformation	...	2 hours	1
	"	...	10 "	1
	Feeble twins	...	5 hours	1
	Malaena Neonatorum	...	3 days	1
	Hernia	...	4 "	1
	Tongue tie	...	4 "	1
	Skin Ailment	...	5 "	1
	"	...	7 "	1
	Vomiting	...	6 "	1
	Discharging Eyes	...	8 "	1
	"	...	9 "	3
	"	...	14 "	1
	Rash	...	11 "	1
	Cold on chest	...	11 "	1
	Abnormal swelling of			
	Occiput	...	14 "	1
	Rise of Temperature	...	16 "	1
	Sore buttocks	...	29 "	1
				—36
5. No. of cases notified as Puerperal Sepsis with result of treatment in each case.	Maternity Home	...	...	Nil
	District	...	...	1
	Result of treatment :- satisfactory recovery.			
6. No. of cases in which Temperature rose to 100.4 for 24 hours with rise of pulse rate.	Maternity Home	...	...	2
	District	...	...	2
7. No of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum with result of treatment in each case	Maternity Home	...	...	2
	Result of treatment :- satisfactory recovery in both cases.			
	District	...	...	3
	Result of treatment :- satisfactory recovery in all cases.			

APPENDIX 53—continued.

<p>8. Total Number of cases of inflammation of the eyes, however slight, including cases mentioned in (7)</p>	<table> <tr> <td>Maternity Home</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>11</td> </tr> </table>	Maternity Home	6	District	11																																																																																																
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<p>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>	<table> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Maternity Home.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debility of Mother</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Insufficient secretion</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mother returning to work</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mother refused</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medically advised</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Previous mastitis</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mother died</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">—45</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">District.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debility of mother</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Insufficient secretion</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mother returning to work</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mother refused</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medically advised</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>History of Tuberculosis</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depressed nipples</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">—67</td> </tr> </table>	Maternity Home.						Debility of Mother	4	Insufficient secretion	15	Mother returning to work	7	Mother refused	6	Medically advised	11	Previous mastitis	1	Mother died	1						—45	District.						Debility of mother	6	Insufficient secretion	42	Mother returning to work	3	Mother refused	5	Medically advised	7	History of Tuberculosis	1	Depressed nipples	3						—67
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APPENDIX 54.

Report of Work done at ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC (Infant Welfare Cases), during 1937.

Total number of cases seen by Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	...	...	...	90
Total number of attendances made by the patients	...	...	...	...	290
New cases seen during the year	...	...	...	...	46

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

Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bow Legs	...	...	...	...	...	25
Knock Knees and Bow Legs	...	...	...	...	...	6
Knock Knees	...	...	...	...	...	23
Congenital Dislocated Hip	...	...	...	...	...	3
Spastic Paraplegia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Foot Eversion	...	...	...	...	...	2
Achondroplasia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	3
Flat Feet	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brodies Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	3
M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	15
					Total	90

Number of cases referred to County Hospital for in-patient treatment	5*		
Total number of in-patient days at the County Hospital	29

The 4* cases admitted to the County Hospital were suffering from the following defects :—

Bow Legs	...	..	...	...	...	1
Congenital Dislocated Hip	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brodies Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	1
					Total	4

* One case of Bow Legs refused In-patient treatment.

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

Massage	...	...	...	...	...	187
Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	103

INDEX

APPENDIX 55.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CASES SEEN FOR
OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES DURING 1937.**

No. of Cases seen at Infant Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	53
.. .. attendances made	...	...	...	287
.. .. ante-natal and post-natal cases seen at Clinic	...	...	...	13
.. .. attendances made	...	...	...	51
.. .. cases treated at Light Clinic	...	...	...	10
.. .. attendances made	...	...	...	244
.. .. cases seen at Birth Control Clinic	...	...	...	—
.. .. cases admitted to Maternity Home :				
Lying-in cases delivered	...	...	...	28
Ante-natal cases	...	...	...	12
Ante-natal cases not delivered	...	...	...	1

INDEX

	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Appendix.</i>
Ambulance facilities	10	—
Bacteriological work... ..	10, 25	14
Bed Bugs	38	—
Birth Control Clinic	60	—
Births	18, 53	3—5, 44
Blindness, Prevention of	29	—
Burton Road Institution	14	19—21
Canal Boats Acts	49	—
Cancer	26—29	22
Child Life Protection	53	—
Cleansing of persons	25	—
Clinics and Treatment Centres	11, 12	—
Closet accommodation	42	—
Common Lodging Houses	43	—
Co-ordination of Health Services	18	—
Deaths	19	3, 4, 6, 7,
Dental Treatment :—		
Tuberculosis	32	—
Maternity and Child Welfare, etc.	58	49
Diseases of Animals	—	38, 39
Disinfections	25	13
Drainage and Sewerage	36	—
Factories and Workshops	47	43
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act... ..	48	—
Food Inspection	44—47	38—40
Health Education	38, 39	—
Health Services	10—18	—
Home Nursing	11, 33	45
Homeless Children	17	—
Hospitals :—Infectious Diseases	13, 14	15—18
Smallpox	14	—
Maternity	14, 55	53
General... ..	14, 15	—
Housing	37, 38	37
Housing Act, 1936	37	—
Illegitimate Infants	17	—
Infant Mortality	19, 20	3, 4, 7, 45
Infectious Diseases	21—25, 58	8—10, 12
Legal Proceedings	39, 51 52,	—
Legislation in force	17, 18	—
Light Treatment	32, 33, 59	—

	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Appendix.</i>
Marriages	18	—
Maternity and Child Welfare :—	53—60	44—55
Ante-natal Clinics	55	52
Dental Treatment	58	49
Ear Disease and Defective Hearing	59	—
Home Helps	60	—
Child Life Protection	53	—
Infant Welfare Clinics	—	46—48
Maternal Mortality	56, 57	—
Maternity Home	55	58
Methods of feeding babies	58	45, 48
Midwives	54, 56	51, 53
Maternity and Nursing Homes	17	—
Municipal Midwifery Service	54	53
Nose and Throat Defects	59	—
Orthopaedic	58	54
Provision of Milk and Food	—	50
Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases	59	—
Meat	44	38, 39
Mental Deficiency	16	—
Meteorology	17	1, 2
Milk Supply	45, 46	—
Non-notifiable diseases	24, 25	12
Nutrition	39	—
Offensive trades	42, 43	—
Orthopaedic Treatment :—		
Children under 5 years of age	58	54
Tuberculosis	32	—
Poor Law Relief	9, 10, 16	—
Population	18	3
Public Cleansing	36	—
Public Health Act, 1936	15, 33, 53	—
Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925	33	—
Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928	47	—
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	48	—
Rivers and Streams	36	—
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	47	41, 42
Sanitary Condition of Schools	38	—
Sanitary Inspection of District	40, 41	37
Shell-Fish (Molluscan)	47	—
Shops Acts,	50, 51	—
Smoke Abatement	43	—
Staff	3—5, 39	—
Statistical Summary	8	—
Still-Births	19	4, 44
Swimming Baths and Pools	36	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	42	—

INDEX				Page.	Appendix.
Tuberculosis :—	...	...	...	29—33.	23—35
After-care	...	...	...	33	—
Animals ...	...	...	...	46	38
Crippling Defects	...	...	...	32	—
Dental Treatment	...	...	...	32	—
Dispensary	...	...	...	30	32
Home Nursing	...	...	...	33	—
Institutional Treatment	...	...	...	32	33—35
Light Treatment	...	...	...	32	—
Mortality	...	...	...	31	25, 27—29
Notification	...	...	...	30	23—29
Occupational Incidence	...	...	...	31	29
Prevention of, Public Health Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	33	—
Sleeping Accommodation	...	...	...	31	30
Ultra-Violet Light Treatment	...	...	...	32, 33, 59	—
Unemployment	...	...	...	9	—
Unmarried mothers	...	...	...	17	—
Vaccination ...	...	...	...	24	11
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	33—35	36
Vital Statistics	...	...	...	8, 18—20	3—7
Water ...	...	...	...	35	—



