

[Report 1938] / Medical Officer of Health, Lincoln City.

Contributors

Lincoln (England). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1938

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FL 44497
City and County Borough of Lincoln



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1938

LINCOLN :
" CHRONICLE AND LEADER " PRINTING WORKS



City and County Borough of Lincoln



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LINCOLN :

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City and County Borough of Lincoln.

The Mayor :

COUNCILLOR HERBERT WILLCOCK.

Health and Hospitals Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR L. J. MILLS.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR H. WILLCOCK).

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

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR A. E. BRUNNING.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR H. WILLCOCK).

ALDERMAN	P. MILNER	COUNCILLOR	J. W. LAWSON
"	C. E. SNOOK	"	J. CURLEY
"	W. SINDELL	"	J. F. LITTLEOVER
COUNCILLOR	J. J. LEAMY	Mrs.	R. M. WATERLOW
"	L. J. MILLS	"	LEGGATE
"	A. E. BRUNNING	"	E. E. CHESTER
"	H. W. MARTIN		Vacancy.

Public Assistance Committee :

Chairman : ALDERMAN W. SINDELL.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR H. WILLCOCK).

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

House Sub-Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR J. J. LEAMY.

Members of Public Assistance Committee

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF as at 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

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	†Major A. N. FOSTER, F.R.C.V.S. (Appointment ceased 31st March, 1938)
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. (Left 30th July, 1938). *T. ALLWOOD, Cert. S.I.E.J.B. *G. SPENCER, Cert. S.I.E.J.B. *‡E. AVISON, Cert. S.I.E.J.B. (Commenced 17th October, 1938.)
Assistant Sanitary Inspector	J. W. HOE, Cert. R.S.I.
Chief Clerk	C. E. ELMER.
General Clerk and Vaccination Officer	C. H. COCKETT. (Retired 28th Oct., 1938). A. G. HARMSTON. (Commenced 29th October, 1938).
Assistant Clerks, etc.	A. SMITH. M. F. JOHNSON. A. C. TAYLOR, (Commenced duties 31st Oct., 1938). M. M. HERRING. M. M. HOPPINS. D. E. BOSWORTH. (Left 1st Aug., 1938). H. WAITE, (Commenced duties 2nd Aug., 1938)

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.

STAFF—*continued*

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.

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. (Left 25th April, 1938). †J. LAWLOR, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H., (Commenced duties 24th April, 1938)
Matron	¶E. O'KANE, S.R.N.
Assistant Matron	¶K. McGARRY, F.N.A. (Left 8th Oct., 1938).
Clerk	B. G. STREET.

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

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Medical Superintendent	†M. L. BERY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer	BRIDGET MAUDE FOLEY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
General Superintendent	¶¶E. M. DAVIES, S.R.N., Cert. R.S.I., Certificate of Hygiene R.S.I.
Health Visitors	¶A. M. EMPRINGHAM, S.R.N., Infant Welfare. ¶M. REYNOLDS, S.R.N., H.V., Cert. Infant Welf. re. ¶H. T. EKENDAHL, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., H.V. Cert. Infant Welfare.
Sister in Charge of Maternity Home	¶¶E. TWISS, S.R.N. Midwife Teachers' Certificate.
Ante Natal and V.D. Nurse	¶M. V. ARMSTRONG.
"Light" Nurse	¶M. L. CREDLAND, Cert. Actinotherapy.
Dental Nurse	¶M. K. ARMSTRONG, S.R.N.

STAFF—*continued*Maternity and Child Welfare—*cont.*

Maternity Nurse	M. F. PHILLIPS, S.R.N.
District Midwives	¶M. A. RICHARDSON. ¶A. M. CLAYTON. ¶D. E. BARKER. ¶S. G. TROW. ¶W. HILL. ¶G. E. EMERSON. ¶J. WILLIAMSON. S.R.N. ¶M. FLEAR, (Temporary).
Clerks	E. KETTLEBORO. M. I. CAUNT. E. WILSON. S. FOULSTON. K. THOMPSON.

Nursing and Domestic Staff at Maternity Home.

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.
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.

‡ Food Hygiene Cert. R.S.I.

City Health Department,
Beaumont Fee,
Lincoln.

June, 1939.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the City during 1938, which is my ninth 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 1728.

A study of the vital statistics for 1938 shows that the general improvement in the public health was maintained during the year. The mortality rate from Tuberculosis can serve as an index of the success of public health measures, as the incidence of this disease depends upon general hygiene, social conditions, nutrition, preventative measures such as the protection of the milk supply and isolation of actively infectious patients and on the special Tuberculosis Services. It is satisfactory to note that the number of notifications in respect of all forms of Tuberculosis and the death rate from Tuberculosis have shown a decline during the last few years.

The general death-rate was 12.5 per 1,000 population as compared with 11.6 for England and Wales. 54.9 per cent of the deaths in the City occurred in persons above 65 years of age.

The birth-rate was 13.4 per 1,000 population as compared with 15.1 for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate was 44 per 1,000 live births as compared with 53 for England and Wales.

The maternal mortality rate was 3.4 per 1,000 total births as compared with 2.97 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, excluding Chickenpox, was 302 as compared with 336 in the previous year.

The total number of notifications in respect of all forms of tuberculosis was 63 which was 7 less than in the previous year.

The number of X-ray examinations carried out at the City Hospital for the diagnosis and supervision of tuberculous patients was 441 as compared with 376 in the previous year.

The housing conditions of tuberculous patients continued to receive attention.

There were 200 houses represented in Clearance Areas to the Council and 4 houses were represented as Individual Unfit Dwellinghouses.

180 families were re-housed during the year by the Local Authority under the Housing Act, 1936, as compared with 95 in the previous year.

Under the Midwives Act, 1936, the Minister of Health made an Order which came into force on the 1st January, 1938, prohibiting the employment of unqualified women as maternity nurses.

The Council is fully aware that new hospital accommodation in place of the Burton Road Hospital and new Maternity Home accommodation is necessary. This question is now receiving further consideration.

Since November, 1937, children below 5 years of age, who have been found to be suffering from diseases of the eye, and ear, nose and throat defects, have been dealt with at the School Clinic in the same manner as school children. This arrangement worked satisfactorily during 1938.

During the year consideration was given by the Council to the conditions of service of their nursing staffs employed in the three hospitals under their control. The conditions of service were generally improved and I am glad to report that the above action enabled the hospitals to get over the difficulty to a great extent which was being then experienced in obtaining staff, and also had the effect of reducing the number of temporary staffs employed in the hospitals.

As regards the treatment of cancer, it was not found possible during the year to decide on a definite action in connection with the Joint Scheme which was considered at a Conference of the three County Councils and the two County Borough Councils of Lincolnshire.

During 1938 and specially in the last four months of the year, a great deal of the time of your Medical Officer of Health was of necessity occupied with the medical side of Air Raid Precautions. The Medical and other members of the Public Health Services also assisted in the work as far as possible. There was no additional staff appointed in connection with the Health Department for this work. It appears, however, that the work in connection with First Aid Services and hospital treatment of casualties will be closely associated with the other duties of the Medical Officer of Health for at least some years to come and the Council is already giving attention to these matters.

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 1938	...	...	...	...	63,050
Number of inhabited houses, 1931	...	...	...	...	16,956
„ „ families separate or occupiers, 1931	...	...	...	...	17,527
„ „ inhabited houses, 1st April, 1939	...	...	...	...	18,661
Rateable value, 1st April, 1939	...	...	...	...	£455,115
Sum represented by Penny rate, 1939,	...	...	...	...	£1,790

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics for the year.

Live Births :—			Males	Females	Total	Birth-rate per 1,000 population.
Legitimate	...	...	419	384	803	
Illegitimate	...	...	21	23	44	
Totals			...	440	407	847
						13.4 Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Still-births	...	...	18	17	35	40
						Death-rate per 1000 population.
Deaths	...	...	453	359	812	12.5
Deaths from puerperal causes :—						Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births
From Sepsis	...	...	...	...	1	1.13
Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	2	2.26
Total	...	...	...	...	3	3.40
Death-rate of infants under one year of age per 1000 live births :—						
Legitimate	...	45	Illegitimate	...	23	Total 44
Number of deaths from		Measles (all ages)		...	...	...
“	“	“	“	Whooping Cough (all ages)		...
“	“	“	“	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		...

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

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	0.42
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	0.12
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	1.73
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	0.17

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 town for the surrounding rural areas.

Unemployment.

The total number of unemployed in the City on 31st December, 1938 was 3,290 as compared with 1,917 on 13 December, 1937. This is an increase of 1,373, and was chiefly due to inclement weather conditions, with the result that all work in connection with Agriculture and Building was temporarily held up.

As regards the number of persons receiving Out-door Relief there was an increase in the number of Able-Bodied Persons and there was also an increase in the number of Non-Able Bodied Persons.

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

Number on Register of Lincoln Employment Exchange :—

	Wholly unemployed		Temporarily Stopped		Total	
	13.12.37	31.12.38	13.12.37	31.12.38	13.12.37	31.12.38
Men ...	1449	2286	151	346	1600	2632
Boys ...	8	17	1	2	9	19
Women	234	518	33	60	267	578
Girls ...	26	51	15	10	41	61
Total ...	1717	2872	200	418	1917	3290

In-door Relief.

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

	1936	1937	1938
For In-door Relief ...	81	134	52
For Medical Treatment ...	416	537	494

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

1st Jan., 1937.	1st Jan., 1938.	1st Jan., 1939
193	180	163
(excluding Mental cases).		

Out-door Relief.

Number of persons receiving out-door relief :—

	Non-able-bodied		Able-bodied	
	I.I.38	I.I.39	I.I.38	I.I.39
Men	1049	1086	39	41
Women	1641	1670	35	36
Children	791	749	35	47
Total	3481	3505	109	124

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

31st March, 1938.

£2,031 15s. 4d.

31st March, 1939.

£2,703 2s. od.

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

31st March, 1938.

£79,829 os. 3d.

31st March, 1939.

£83,167 10s. 1d.

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

31st March, 1938.

£3,298 12s. 4d.

31st March, 1939.

£2,926 15s. 9d.

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.

(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 690 cases, and 190 of these were nursed free of charge. The corresponding figures for 1937 were 739 and 228.

In addition Home Helps are employed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, and their services were utilised in 69 cases, as compared with 72 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 ...	{ Wednesday, 5 p.m.-7 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, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 12 noon-1 p.m. & 6 p.m.-7 p.m. Wednesday, 12 noon-1 p.m. and 7-15 p.m.-8-15 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 Methodist Church 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.
" "	" " " " " " Monday-Friday, 2 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m.	St. Swithin's School. 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	...	...	103 beds

The 56 beds for Infectious Diseases are :—

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

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

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

The total number of Lincoln cases of infectious and other diseases, excluding tuberculosis, admitted during the year was 225 as compared with 225 in the previous year.

The number of cases admitted from Outside Authorities was 21 as compared with 10 in 1937.

The total number of Lincoln patients suffering or suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis admitted during the year was 65. In addition 2 cases of tuberculosis were 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, and Orthopaedic Schemes.

Total number of X-ray examinations in connection with the Tuberculosis Scheme for :—

Patients under going in-patient treatment	..	..	136
For patients from the City	..	..	305
Total	..	..	441

Total number of X-ray examinations in connection with Orthopaedic patients

8

Grand Total .. 449

The question of providing additional accommodation for Infectious Diseases, including an operating theatre, and the provision of a more adequate and up-to-date laundry and disinfecting station was given further consideration during the year.

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.

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 abovementioned accommodation was fully occupied it would produce serious overcrowding.

The whole question of the provision of new hospital accommodation is still receiving consideration.

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>	1937	1938
1. Number of beds available for use... ..	178	178
2. Average number of patients throughout the year	170	174
3. Number of in-patients in hospital at beginning of year	160	137
4. Number of in-patients admitted during the year	3284	3486
5. Number of in-patients in hospital at end of year	137	159
6. Average number of days each patient was resident	18	18
7. Number of deaths	213	217

Out-Patients.

1. Total number of new out-patients	8907	9983
2. Total number of out-patient attendances ...	32387	31643
(a) No of casualty patients included in No. 1 above	2578	2668
(b) No. of casualty attendances included in No. 2 above	9238	8381

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 which is a voluntary general hospital, but no consultations were held between representatives of the Council and representatives of the Voluntary Hospital during the year.

(7) **Public Assistance Medical Out-Door Relief.**

Under the Scheme for the provision of domiciliary medical relief, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1936, the patient has free choice of doctor.

This scheme was continued during the year.

There are seven medical practitioners serving on the panel and 1,342 persons received treatment during the year ended 31st March, 1939, as compared with 1,388 for the previous year.

Treatment was also provided under this scheme for 19 blind persons and 7 mental defectives as compared with 13 blind persons and 9 mental defectives during the previous year.

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

The Council is a constituent member of the Lincolnshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective which provides accommodation for mental defectives at the Harmston Hall Colony and its branches at Caistor, Bourne and Holbeach. The number of beds allocated to this authority is:—

				<i>No. of beds.</i>			
				<i>* Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls. Total.</i>
Harmston Hall Colony	..			13	17	6	3 39
Bourne	..	..	..	—	9	—	3 12
Caistor	..	..	..	—	11	1	— 12
Holbeach	..	..	..	18	—	—	— 18
				31	37	7	6 81

On 31st December, 1938, 59 of these beds were occupied, leaving 22 vacancies. The Burton Road Institution under the control of the Public Assistance Committee has continued to be approved by the Board of Control for the reception of 10 male and 10 female adults. There were only 3 certified cases and 8 uncertified cases in this Institution, and it is not anticipated that any new cases will be admitted except as a matter of urgency as they will be sent to Institutions under the Joint Board.

Three cases were admitted to the Bourne Institution, ten cases to the Caistor Institution and three cases to the Holbeach Institution during 1938.

Two uncertified cases were undergoing treatment at other Institutions for mental defectives.

The total number of defectives under the care of the Council was 185, of which 72 were receiving institutional treatment, 1 was on licence from an institution, 23 cases were under guardianship, 28 cases were under statutory supervision and 61 cases were under voluntary supervision in their own homes.

During the year the Public Health Medical Staff, approved by the Council as Certifying Officers under the Mental Deficiency Acts, examined 22 cases. Out of these, 7 cases were examined for the purposes of Certificates and 15 cases were either re-examined or were examined for special diagnostic reports.

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

Public Health Act, 1936—Registration of Nursing Homes.

Number of applications for registration	..	..	..	..	4
„ „ 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 20.35 inches, as compared with 20.78 inches in 1937. 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 78° on the 23rd September, and the lowest reading of the minimum thermometer was 23° on the 21st December.

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

New Legislation which came into operation during 1938.

The Factories Act, 1937, came into operation on the 1st July, 1938.

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 1938 is 63,050, as compared with 63,080 for 1937.

Marriages.

The number of marriages solemnised in Lincoln was 643 during the year. The married persons rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 20.4 as compared with 17.5 for England and Wales.

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

1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
514	375	554	559	570	626	553	587	658	643

Births.

The total live births registered was 906, but the net births were only 847. This gives a birth-rate of 13.4 per 1,000 population as compared with 15.1 for England and Wales.

The largest number of births occurred in the Minster Ward but the highest birth-rate was in the Foss Ward (19.4).

The number of net births for the last 10 years is given in Appendix 3.

59 babies were born in Lincoln of persons ordinarily resident outside the City and 1 baby was born outside the City of persons ordinarily resident within the City.

Still-births.

The total still-births registered numbered 36 and the nett still-births were 35 as compared with 38 in the previous year.

The still-birth rate was 0.55. The rate for England and Wales was 0.60.

Deaths.

The nett deaths for the City during 1938 numbered 812.

Using the comparability factor for Lincoln given by the Registrar General the death rate per 1,000 population was 12.5 for 1938 as compared with 11.6 for England and Wales.

54.9% of 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.

39 persons ordinarily resident within the City died elsewhere and 186 persons belonging to other districts died in Lincoln

Infant Mortality.

The deaths of infants under 1 year of age were 37 giving an infant mortality rate of 44 per 1,000 live births as compared with 53 for England and Wales.

A graph is appended on page 20 shewing the oscillation of the rate since 1929, and the deaths for 1938 are analysed in Appendix 7.

Causes of Death.

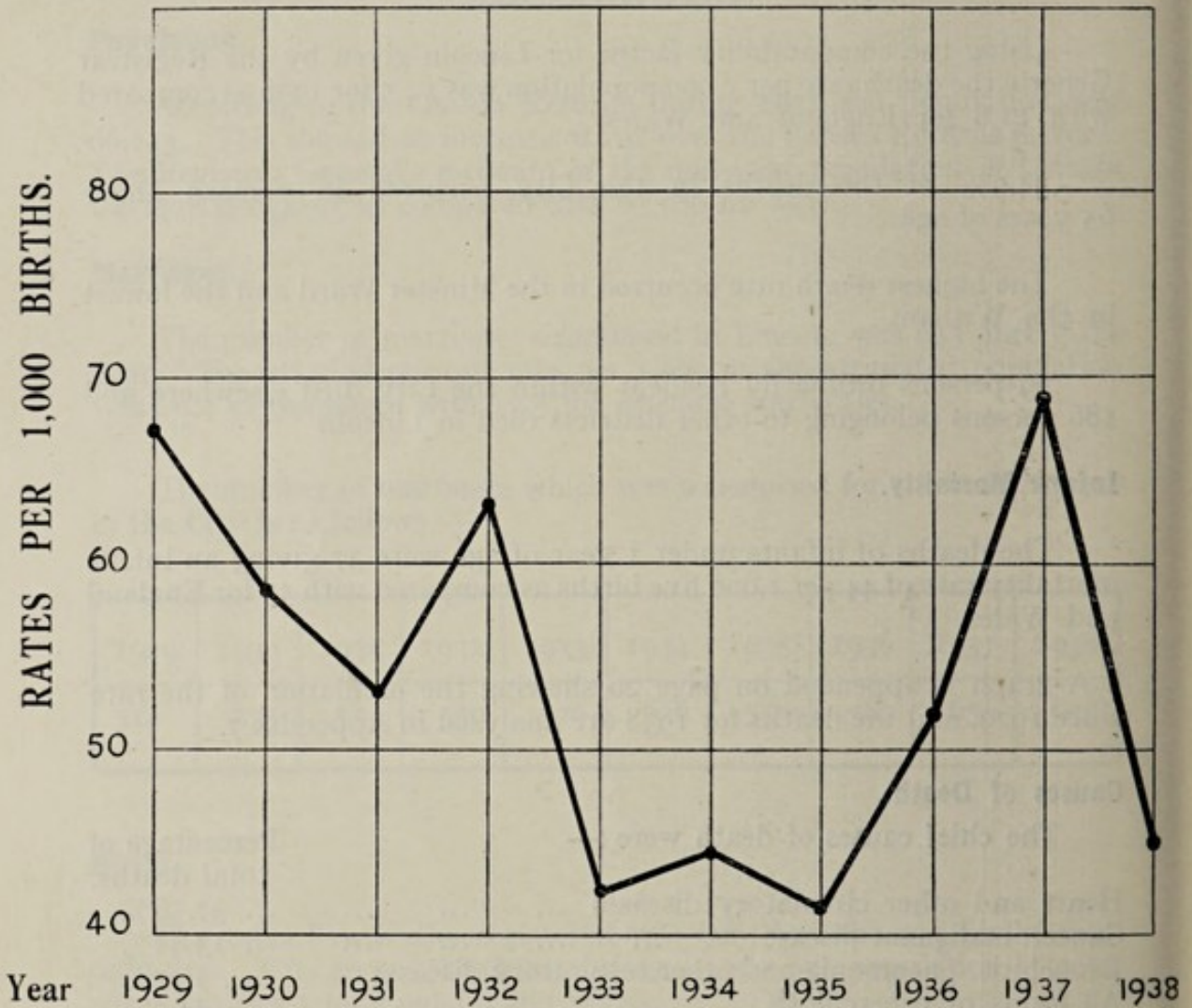
The chief causes of death were :—

	Percentage of total deaths.
Heart and other circulatory diseases	37.56%
Cancer, malignant disease	13.42%
Bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases ...	9.97%
All forms of tuberculosis	4.31%
Senility	2.83%

Organic Heart Disease was the greatest single cause of death, being responsible for 26.5% 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 1929-1938



INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

The total number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases, excluding Chickenpox, in respect of which notifications were received numbered :—
302.

Notified Cases, excluding Chickenpox.

1934	..	..	..	..	..	515
1935	..	..	..	..	..	361
1936	..	..	..	..	..	349
1937	..	..	..	..	..	336
1938	..	..	..	..	..	302

The compulsory notification of chickenpox was continued in Lincoln during 1938.

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 1938 was 80 as compared with 59 in the previous year. The type of the disease was mainly mild.

Out of the 80 cases, 68 were removed to hospital for isolation and treatment, and 12 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 :—

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
260	151	92	59	80

Diphtheria.

41 cases were reported during 1938 as compared with 49 in 1937. The number of cases removed to hospital was 41.

The practice of issuing free supplies of diphtheria antitoxin to medical practitioners was continued during the year and 11 phials of 4,000 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 34 Swabs were sent to the Sheffield Laboratories with a view to deciding the virulence or otherwise of the diphtheria bacilli. Out of these 28 swabs were returned as virulent and in the majority of cases where typing was done it was proved to be the mitis type.

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

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

The material mostly used was Toxoid-Antitoxin Floccules and the three injection method at weekly or fortnightly intervals was employed. At the end of the year Alum Precipitated Toxoid was introduced.

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

The total number of cases immunized during the year was 22 and out of these, on subsequent Schick testing, 18 cases proved to be Schick negative.

The Immunization Clinic commenced during 1935 and the total number of cases immunized each year was as follows :—

		Pre-School Children	School Children.	Male Adults	Female Adults.	Total.
1935	..	5	22	—	5	32
1936	..	—	8	—	1	9
1937	..	7	36	3	—	46
1938	..	2	19	—	1	22
		<hr/> 14	<hr/> 85	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 109

There was no death from Diphtheria during 1938.

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

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
52	32	60	49	41

Erysipelas.

15 cases were notified as compared with 16 in 1937, and 3 cases were removed to the City Hospital for treatment.

There were no deaths from this cause.

Enteric Fever.

One case of Typhoid Fever was notified during the year. On investigation it appeared that the source of infection was the water from a shallow well with a pump attachment situate within a few yards of the house. Adequate action was taken as regards closing the well and dealing with other insanitary conditions in the neighbourhood. No further cases occurred.

There were no deaths during the year.

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

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
3	2	6	2	1

Dysentery.

No cases were notified during 1938.

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

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
—	2	8	1	—

Encephalitis Lethargica.

One notification of this disease was received during 1938.

There was one death from this cause.

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

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
2	2	—	1	1

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

2 cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in 1938, but one of these was admitted to one of the Hospitals in the City from an outside area.

There were two deaths certified from this cause.

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

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
—	1	—	2	2

Malaria.

No cases of malaria were notified during 1938.

There was no death certified from this cause.

Only one notification had been received during the last 7 years previous to 1938, and that was in 1937.

Acute Polio-Myelitis.

Three cases were notified during 1938. No death occurred from this cause.

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

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
1	—	—	—	3

Acute Polioencephalitis.

No cases were notified during 1938, and there were no deaths from this cause.

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

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
—	1	—	—	—

Pneumonia.

87 cases of pneumonia were notified during 1938 as compared with 120 in 1937.

18 cases occurred in children under 5 years of age ; 10 in children between the ages of 5 and 15 years of age and 59 cases in adults.

7 cases were admitted for treatment to the City Hospital, and 17 received in-patient treatment in other hospitals.

The deaths attributed to this cause numbered 42.

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

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
76	61	81	120	87

Smallpox.

No case of smallpox was notified during 1938.

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 six years.

Vaccination Statistics for the Year 1938.

In a total of 906 births registered in Lincoln, 146 were successfully vaccinated, and 703 were exempted on grounds of conscientious objections on the part of the parents.

16.1% were vaccinated in the year as compared with 16.4% in 1937.

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

Chickenpox.

In addition to 482 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 (56.0%) 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 :—

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
192	337	391	208	482

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Measles.

264 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.

One death was certified as due to this disease.

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

German Measles.

11 cases were brought to the notice of the Health Department during the year, the majority being reported through the medium of the schools.

There were no deaths from this cause.

Mumps.

26 cases were reported as against 11 during 1937, mainly through the medium of the schools.

There were no deaths from this cause.

Whooping Cough.

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

No deaths were reported from this cause.

Influenza.

The deaths directly attributed to influenza were 11, as compared with 38 in 1937.

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 1938 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 Public Assistance Institution to be cleansed.

Bacteriological Work.

The routine work of the Laboratory included the examination by the incubation method of 3,676 swabs for the detection of the diphtheria bacillus, the examination of 583 specimens of expectoration for the presence of the bacillus of tuberculosis, 3 specimens of hair from the heads of children for the presence of the causal organism of ringworm, and 136 specimens of urine.

In addition 1033 smears for the detection of the infecting organism of gonorrhoea were examined in the Laboratory, chiefly in connection with the Clinics for Venereal Diseases.

869 tests were made in the Grimsby Laboratory for the Wassermann Reaction of syphilis. 551 of these were in connection with the Venereal Clinics. 207 were for other institutions in the City, and 111 for private medical practitioners. (Appendix 14).

Cancer.

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

The question of establishing a joint scheme for the treatment of cancer was first considered at a conference of the three County Councils and two County Borough Councils of Lincolnshire in May, 1937, and although meetings of the representatives of the local authorities have been held at various times since that date, it was not found possible to decide on a definite scheme during 1938.

It is hoped that an efficient joint scheme will develop in the near future as a result of these meetings.

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 141 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 1938 as regards popular education on the importance of early treatment for cancer.

The deaths from Cancer have shown a decrease in the year under review, being 109 (51 males and 58 females) as compared with 123 in 1937.

The net deaths from cancer during 1938 were as follows :--

Age Groups.					
Under 25	25—45	45—65	65—75	75 and upwards	Total
3	6	42	32	26	109

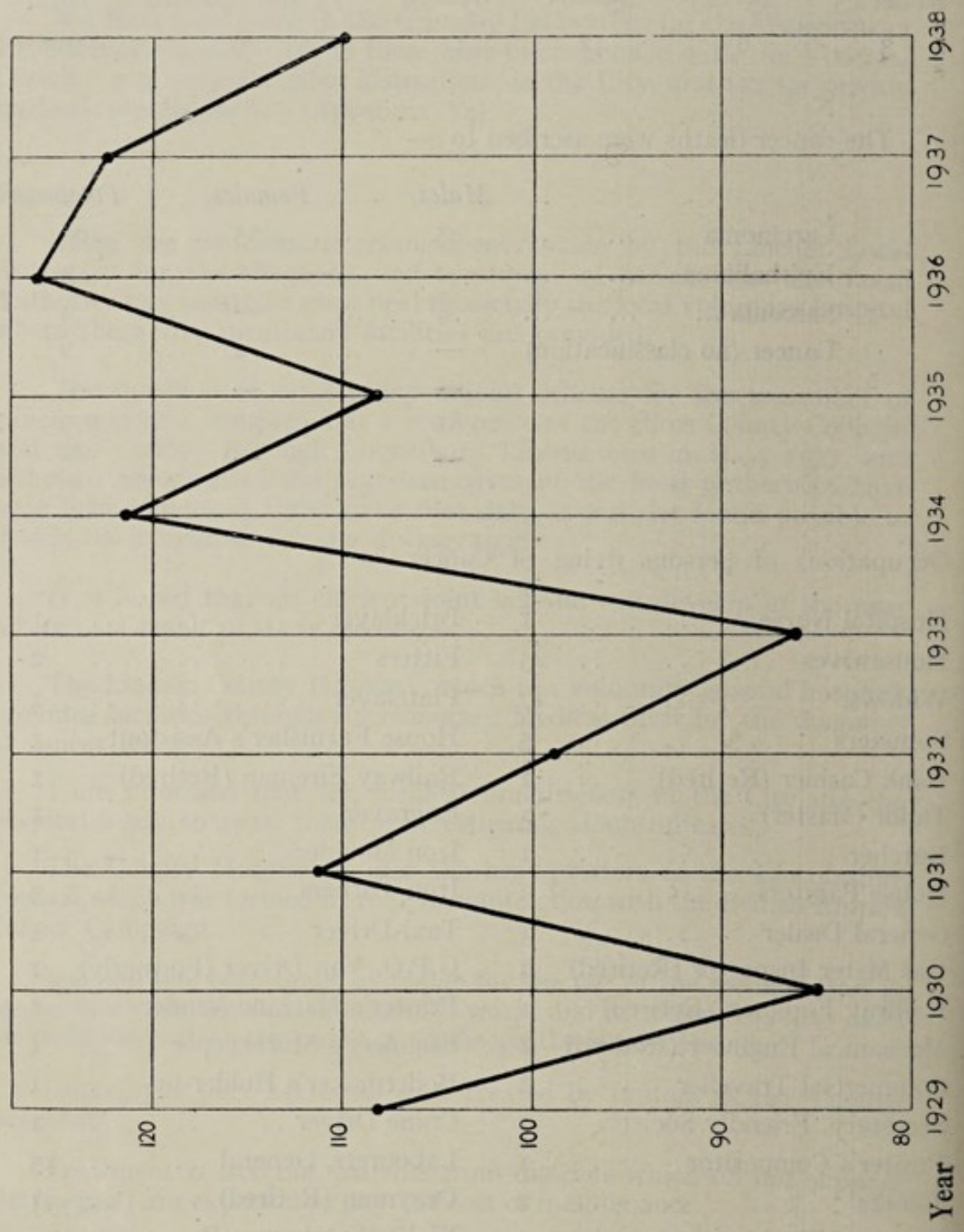
The cancer deaths were ascribed to :—

			Males.		Females.		Total
Carcinoma	...	...	45	...	55	...	100
Epithelioma	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Sarcoma	...	...	4	...	—	...	4
Cancer (no classification)			—	...	2	...	2
			—		—		—
			51		58		109
			—		—		—

Occupations of persons dying of Cancer :—

Hospital Nurse	..	..	1	Bricklayer	..	..	..	1
Housewives	..	..	25	Fitters	..	..	..	2
Widows	..	..	27	Platelayer	..	..	..	1
Spinsters	..	..	5	House Furnisher's Assistant				1
Bank Cashier (Retired)	..	..	1	Railway Fireman (Retired)				1
Tailor (Master)	..	..	1	Engraver	..	..	..	1
Butcher	..	..	1	Iron Moulder	..	..	..	1
House Painters	..	..	2	Iron Turners	..	..	..	3
General Dealer	..	..	1	Taxi-Driver	..	..	..	1
Gas Meter Inspector (Retired)			1	G.P.O. Van Driver (Formerly)				1
Railway Foreman (Retired)			1	Printer's Machine Minder	..	..	..	1
Mechanical Engineer (Retired)			1	Engineer's Storekeeper	..	..	..	1
Commercial Traveller	..	..	1	Boilermaker's Holder-up	..	..	..	1
Secretary, Friendly Society			1	Crane Driver	..	..	..	1
Printer's Compositor	..	..	1	Labourers, General	..	..	..	15
Joiners	..	..	2	Drayman (Retired)	..	..	..	1
Foreman Blacksmith	..	..	1	Night Watchman (Retired)				1
Pattern Maker	..	..	1	Farm Labourer	..	..	..	1

Cancer Deaths, 1929-1938



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 was continued during 1938.

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..

During the year consideration was given to Circular 1621 of the Ministry of Health on the prevention of blindness and it was decided by the Council that the recommendations contained therein should be given effect to as far as possible.

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 583 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 441 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 63 primary notifications were received. Of these 51 were pulmonary and 12 non-pulmonary.

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

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Pulmonary	53	60	60	47	51
Non-Pulmonary	26	19	18	23	12
Total	<u>79</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>63</u>

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 245 persons were on the Dispensary Register as compared with 248 at the end of 1937.

The total attendances at the Clinic during the year were 1,288.

The Tuberculosis Officers paid 102 visits to patients' homes and the medical practitioners consulted the Tuberculosis Officers on 208 occasions.

The Tuberculosis Nurses made 3,208 visits to the homes of tubercular patients.

The total number of new cases examined at the Dispensary was 247 as compared with 224 in 1937. Of these 74 were examined on account of their having been in contact with a tuberculous patient and 17 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 69 children were tested and 18 gave a positive reaction and 51 a negative one.

The strongest reactions were noticed in 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 27 as compared with 30 in the previous year.

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

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
41	31	47	30	27

The number of deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 8 as compared with 12 in the previous year.

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

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
5	12	10	12	8

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, the whole of the deaths were amongst housewives and domestic workers.

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, including 2 cases from an outside area, and 9 were sent to hospitals elsewhere.

At the end of the year 31 patients were undergoing treatment at the Lincoln Sanatorium; 2 were in Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital; 1 in Papworth Village Settlement, 2 in Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital, 1 in Preston Hall, 1 in the London Chest Hospital and 1 in Creaton Sanatorium.

Out of the 67 cases admitted to the Lincoln Sanatorium 6 were sent for further observation and one was 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 1938 was 36 adults and 1 child who made 153 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	
184	76	11	—	1	4	4	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 6 adults and 9 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 340.

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

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	1
T.B. Hip	..	..	..	1
T.B. Cervical Adenitis	..	..	..	4
				—
			Total	6
				—

The total number of tuberculous patients who attended the Light Clinic in 1938 was 26 and they made 716 attendances.

At the end of the year 15 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 1938 the total number of home-nursing visits paid to tubercular persons by the Association's Nurses was 185 as compared with 394 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 1938.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Venereal Diseases Scheme consists of :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) A Clinic for male patients held on Monday and Thursday evenings at 5 p.m. | } At the City Health Department, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln. |
| (b) A Clinic for female patients held on Wednesday evenings at 5 p.m. and on Thursday mornings 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 |

In connection with Clinics held for female patients the Clinic previously held on Monday mornings was discontinued during the year and in its place a Clinic was held on Wednesday evenings at 5.0 p.m. This change was made for the convenience of female patients.

This alteration was made during May, 1938.

It is, however, too early to state whether an evening session has had an appreciable effect on the attendance of female patients.

Intermediate treatment for male patients was given between 12 and 1 p.m. daily; between 7.15 p.m. and 8.15 p.m. on Wednesdays and between 6 and 7 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

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 1938 at all three Clinics was 65. This represents an incidence rate of 1.0 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1.4 per 1,000 in the previous year.

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

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Total	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
Males	26	17	...	1	66	61	49	29	141	108
Females	14	10	...	...	16	14	26	20	56	44
TOTALS	40	27	...	1	82	75	75	49	197	152

At the beginning of 1938 there were 82 males and 37 females under treatment for syphilis; 68 males and 30 females under treatment for gonorrhoea; and 5 males and 2 females for conditions other than venereal.

The male patients at the Venereal Clinics made 4,870 attendances and female patients 2,189 attendances. 2,533 of the male attendances and 1,447 of the female attendances were for individual attention by the Medical Officer. For intermediate treatment by the venereal diseases orderly or nurse, males made 2,337 and females 742 attendances.

The total number of new cases attending from all outside areas was 55.

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.

6 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.

11 cases of syphilis and 6 suffering from gonorrhoea were under treatment at this clinic at the beginning of 1938. During the year 2 cases of syphilis, 1 case of gonorrhoea, and also 162 women suffering from conditions other than venereal came under treatment for the first time. 5 patients from outside areas made 25 attendances during the year.

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

982 smears were examined for the detection of the causal organisms of gonorrhoea, 550 blood samples were examined for the Wassermann Reaction, 269 blood samples were examined for the complement fixation test for gonorrhoea and 3 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.

19 requests for such supplies were received during the year and 97 doses were issued. Of this latter number, 41 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 1938 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, 1939, was 2,059,024 gallons and the average consumption per head per day for all purposes was 29.24 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.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The reconstructed Boultham Bath provides one swimming pool 220 ft. x 55 ft. The Filtration Plant installed is 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. Dressing accommodation is provided including clothes racks for 264 women and 288 men. The clothes storage accommodation, however, is to be increased from 264 to 433 racks for women and from 288 to 600 for men.

Cubicles are provided for 40 women and 44 men, but the cubicle accommodation for men is to be reduced from 44 to 42 cubicles.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There has been no alteration during the year 1938 in the methods of dealing with drainage and sewerage, which have been found satisfactory.

1334 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.

13,945 loads of house refuse were collected in 1938, 1652 being tipped and 12,293 taken to the Refuse Destructor and dealt with as stated above.

A Scammell Outfit, consisting of one mechanical Horse and three 12 cu. yard containers were bought during the year, and it is anticipated that a further similar outfit will be ordered in 1939.

HOUSING.

Total number of houses erected in the City during 1938 :—

(a) By the Local Authority under the Housing Acts.				
Slum Clearance	..	..	..	290
Economic rent	..	..	..	120
(b) By Private enterprise				
	..	..	..	141
				<hr/> 551 <hr/>

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Houses represented in Clearance Areas.				Houses repre- sented as Individual Unfit Dwelling-houses		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)	
32	200	194	601	4	11	612

The total number of houses represented during 1938 was 204 as compared with 173 in the previous year.

180 families were re-housed during 1938 by the Local Authority as compared with 95 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.

There were at the end of the year 103 dwellings overcrowded.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No of Council houses found to be infested	...	...	...	16
do. disinested	...	...	...	16
No. of other houses found to be infested	...	...	...	38
do. disinested	...	...	...	38

An insecticide was employed for freeing infested houses.

The dwellinghouses and furnishings of tenants to be rehoused by the Council from clearance areas and individual unfit dwellinghouses are inspected before removal.

Since September all removals of this nature have been carried out by a firm of contractors and the furniture treated with Hydrogen Cyanide, all bedding and other soft goods being steam disinfected at the City Hospital.

Tenants are able to obtain new furniture through the Council's Hire Purchase Scheme.

All removals are supervised by the Sanitary Staff.

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.

The new arrangements for the teaching of Mothercraft to senior girls which came into operation during 1937 were continued during the year and were described in my report for 1937.

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.

In connection with the National Campaign to secure a wider use of the Health Services, no special organised effort was made but an extensive amount of leaflets on all the activities of the Health Services were distributed and the activities of the Health Services were extensively advertised by means of posters.

A special leaflet giving details of the times and places where the various clinics in connection with the Health Services are held were distributed through the kindness of the various post offices and by other means.

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.
- 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 1938.

The particulars of legal proceeding are given on page 52.

INSPECTIONS.

Dwelling-Houses.						<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re-Inspections</i>
Re Notifiable Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	275	76
Re Contacts	..	..	..	..	..	119	78
Re other Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Housing Act, 1936—Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	381	652
Removal Enquiries—Housing	..	..	..	..	..	318	—
Supervision of Removals—Housing	..	..	..	..	..	180	—
Re Overcrowding Provisions, Housing Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	..	1013	69
Dirty	..	..	..	..	..	20	25
Verminous	..	..	..	..	..	215	50
Water Samples taken (Wells)	..	..	..	..	..	7	—
Water Samples from Swimming Pools	..	..	..	..	..	12	—
Other Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	2097	3829
Drains	{	Water Tested	..	..	..	74	—
		Smoke Tested	..	..	..	128	—
		Grenade Tested	..	..	..	184	—
		Inspected	..	..	..	536	167
Re Swine, Fowls and Other Animals	..	..	..	..	..	18	13
Tents, Vans, Etc.	..	..	..	..	..	113	—
Houseboats	..	..	..	..	..	11	—
Common Lodging-houses	..	..	..	..	..	70	—
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	10	—
Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies, Back Roads, Etc.	..	..	..	..	..	16	4
Unclassified Visits	..	..	..	..	..	1321	39
Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	763	—
Other Premises :—							
Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	..	19	—
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	98	—
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	5	—
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	58	—
Theatres and Cinemas	..	..	..	..	..	71	—
Factories..	..	..	..	..	..	115	—
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	105	—
Laundries	..	..	..	..	..	5	—
Workplaces (as defined in Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 343).	..	..	..	..	..	8	—
Outworkers' Premises	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Marine Stores	..	..	..	..	..	10	2
Knackers Yard	..	..	..	..	..	21	—
Stables, re Accumulation of Manure, Etc.	..	..	..	..	..	29	16
Plots of Waste Land	..	..	..	..	..	30	20
Rat Infested Premises	..	..	..	..	..	238	56
Wasps Nests Destroyed	..	..	..	..	..	26	19
Notices.							
Statutory Notices outstanding December 31st, 1937	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
„ „ served 1938	..	..	..	..	..	..	176
„ „ complied with, 1938	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
„ „ outstanding December 31st, 1938	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Informal Notices served, 1938	..	..	..	..	..	..	1127
„ „ complied with, 1938	..	..	..	..	..	..	1010
„ „ outstanding December 31st, 1938	..	..	..	..	..	..	185
No. of Complaints received at the Health Department during the year 1938	..	..	..	..	..	..	651

WORK DONE.

	Work done by Corporation	Under Notice	Without Notice
Houses :—			
Provided with damp proof courses	119	5
New floors laid or repaired	208	17
Cleansed and limewashed	21	...
Means of ventilation improved	88	7
Roofs, etc., repaired	310	18
Fireplaces, etc., repaired	259	13
Supplied with sufficient sanitary accommodation	4	...
Supplied with sufficient supply of water	2	9
Water spouts fixed or repaired	123	9
Downspouts disconnected from drain	12	...
Yard pavements repaired	128	25
Yards repaved with cement concrete or flagged
Yards repaved with asphalt	10	248	6
Nuisances abated arising from keeping swine and other animals	8	...
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed	17	...
Verminous Houses :—			
Number of premises cleansed or limewashed	9	...
Number found in filthy condition	5	7	1
Number in which bedding was disinfected and rooms fumigated	27	15	1
Drainage :—			
Tests applied to new drains.			
Water Tests	37	...	...
Smoke Tests	42	...	...
Old drains tested	216	25	4
Private sewers examined	298	53	16
Private sewers reconstructed	58	34
Cleansed or repaired	11	203	48
Reconstructed	37	9
New drains constructed	25	26
Disconnected from sewer	3	...
Ventilated	16	3
Vent pipes repaired
Inspection chambers built	43	21
Drains under houses abolished
Drain-openings removed from inside buildings
Cesspits abolished	3	...
Additional gullies fixed in yards	25	12
New sinks fixed	68	30
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	142	6
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected
Urinals improved	4	...
Bath and lavatory waste pipes ventilated
Water Closets :—			
Limewashed or cleansed	24	...
Repaired	132	3
Constructed
Reconstructed	8	2
Light and ventilation provided or improved...	8	3
Additional provided	12	22
Wash-down W.C's. provided in lieu of old "Pan" apparatus or Cottage Pans	46	16
Provided with a sufficient supply of water	8	2
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	13	5
Ventilation pipes repaired or renewed	66	6
New flush pipes fixed	10	2
New cisterns fixed	26	13
Waste Water Closets converted into Water Closets
Privies, Vaults and Pail Closets :—			
Privies into water-closets (at a Factory)	2	...
Limewashed or cleansed
Ashpits :—			
Abolished	9	...
Portable receptacles provided	184	23

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 1938 were as under :—

				<i>Privy Vaults.</i>	<i>Privy Boxes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1934	..	..	..	—	6	6
1935	..	..	..	1	13	14
1936	..	..	..	—	—	—
1937	..	..	..	—	—	—
1938	..	..	..	2	—	2
				—	—	—
				3	19	22
				—	—	—

The number of each type remaining at the end of 1938 :—

<i>Privy Vaults.</i>	<i>Privy Boxes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
29	83	112

**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.

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 :—

Camping Sites.

No sites in the City were used for camping during the year 1938.

Offensive Trades.

Under Section 107 Public Health Act, 1936	1937	1938
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 (now Section 107 Public Health Act, 1936).

	1937	1938
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	51

* 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.

	1937	1938
No. of keepers	1	4
No. of houses	2	5
No. of rooms used for sleeping (including cubicles)	13	29
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	47	111

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

Three common lodging houses were registered during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMOKE ABATEMENT) ACT, 1926.

Observations.

No. of chimneys of which observations were taken ...	5
No. of observations	5
No. of observations in which black smoke was emitted in such quantities as to be a nuisance	0
No. of occupiers cautioned or given notice of nuisance	0

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

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

	Dec., 1937.	Dec., 1938.
Registered	5	5
Licensed	8	8
	—	—
	13	13
	—	—

Number of Animals Slaughtered January to December, 1938, at Public Abattoir.

Beast.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
2,672	10,878	3,916	130

The following classes of carcasses were accepted at the City Abattoir from adjoining rural districts for inspection.

Beast.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
11	8	10	2

Private Slaughterhouses.

Beast.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
2,001	6,962	11,846	99

The number of food animals slaughtered in the City during the year was 38,504 and the number examined 31,892 being 82.8%.

In addition to the foregoing, all the carcasses received at the City Abattoir from adjoining rural districts were inspected.

The total weight of foodstuffs destroyed during the year was 41 tons, 4 cwts., 2st., 13lb., as compared with 47 tons, 4 cwts., 5st., 10lb., during 1937.

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)	95
No. of Notices of Disease received	57

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

Inspections made re Foods, etc.

		<i>Evening Inspections</i>
No. of Carcasses Examined ...	31892	—
Food inspections (other than meat) ...	1610	—
Slaughterhouses	2260	55
English and Foreign Meat Shops ...	40	—
General Provision Shops	98	—
Fruit and Vegetable Shops	20	—
Fish Shops	49	—
Dairies and Milkshops	79	—
Cowsheds	46	1
Markets	234	2
Auctions	33	—
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	76	1
Tripe Shops	1	—

MILK SUPPLY.

Producers, Wholesale Traders and Retail Purveyors of Milk.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	456
No. registered during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	43

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The following Licences were granted during the year 1938 under this Order.

Dealers' licences to use the designation "Certified"	=	4
" " " " " " " " "Accredited"	=	6
Licence in respect of establishment at which Accredited milk is produced	=	1
Licence in respect of establishment at which Accredited milk is bottled	=	2
Licences to produce Accredited Milk (Milk Marketing Board's Accredited Producers Scheme)	=	2
Supplementary Licences to Sell Accredited Milk	=	2
Licences in respect of the establishment in which the process of pasteurising is carried on ...	=	3
Licences in respect of any shop from which pasteurised milk is sold.	=	3

During the year 76 samples of milk were taken and submitted to the Lindsey County Council Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Undesignated	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
							<hr/> 76

12 samples were unsatisfactory. The attention of the retailers concerned was called to the unfavourable reports and further samples taken. Improvements were generally noted.

The thermometers at the pasteurising establishments have been checked by a standard thermometer approved by the National Physical Laboratory and found to be satisfactory.

By courtesy of the Lindsey County Medical Officer of Health copies of reports were received on the examination of 75 samples of accredited milk produced within the area of the Lindsey County Council and sold wholesale to retailers within the City. Of these samples 16 were unsatisfactory.

EXAMINATIONS FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

During the year two samples of undesignated milk were submitted for biological examination and they both gave negative results.

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.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

The inspection of Dairy Herds has now been taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 218 samples of food and drugs were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 188 samples genuine and 30 samples adulterated (*i.e.*, 13.76 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. Lindsey County Council Laboratory.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year 225 inspections were made of Factories 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.

The Factory Act, 1937 came into operation on the 1st July, 1938.

Home-Work (Sections 110-111).

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	12
No. of Employers	6
No. employed in making wearing apparel	14
No. employed in furniture and upholstery work	—
No. employed in making chocolate and sweetmeats	—
Work stopped because of the prevalence of infectious disease, <i>vide</i> Section 110	—
Names of outworkers forwarded to the Clerks of Councils in whose districts their places of employment were situated	—

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	238
Number of house holders to whom rat-poison was supplied and advice given as to the methods that should be employed	164
Number of rats caught by dogs and ferrets or destroyed by means of Cyanogas	99
Number of nests with young destroyed	3

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Feeding Stuffs.

Sample No.

16	Linseed Cake Meal	..	Informal	..	Conformed to guarantee.
17	Cotton Cake	..	Informal	..	Conformed to guarantee.
21	Layers Mash	..	Informal	..	The sample contained an excess of fibre. (Oil 4.00% Albuminoids 15.64% Fibre 7.35%).
22	Wheat Offals	..	Informal	..	Conformed to guarantee.
23	Dari	..	Informal	..	Genuine.

Fertilisers.

15	Sulphate of Ammonia		Informal	..	Conformed to guarantee.
18	Dried Blood	..	Informal	..	Practically conformed to guarantee. (Nitrogen 12.4%).
19	Tomato Manure	..	Informal	..	The sample contained Water Soluble Phosphoric Acid in excess of guarantee. (Nitrogen 4.47% Phos. Acid Sol. in Water 6.63% Phos. Acid Insol. in Water 4.02% Potash 7.82%).
20	Bone Meal	..	Informal	..	The sample contained Phosphoric Acid in excess of the guarantee. (Nitrogen 1% Phos. Acid 34.2%).
24	Improved Kainit	..	Informal	..	Conformed to the guarantee.
25	Nitrate of Soda	..	Informal	..	The sample as received contained 7.6% of moisture. The Nitrogen Content of the dried sample amounted to 14.5%. (Nitrogen 13.5%).
26	Superphosphate	..	Informal	..	The sample contained Water Soluble Phosphoric Acid in excess of the guarantee. (Sol. Phos. Acid 15%).

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877, and PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

The Inspectors appointed under the above Acts are the Chief Sanitary Inspector and six other Sanitary Inspectors. 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	...	...	...	19
„ „ men on board	...	...	...	16
„ „ women on board	...	...	...	4
„ „ children on board	...	...	...	—
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

Infringements of the Acts and Regulations with respect to :—

(a) Registration	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Notification of change of Master	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	8
(d) Marking	...	...	...	...	...	3
(e) Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	—
(f) Separation of Sexes	...	...	...	...	...	—
(g) Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	—
(h) Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	—
(i) Painting	...	...	...	...	...	—
(j) Provision of water cask	...	...	...	...	...	—
(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.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912 to 1936.

Twelve complaints were received at the Office.

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

No of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1108
No. and nature of Infringements noted :—								
Employment of Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hours of employment of young persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Intervals for meals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Notice as to Assistants Weekly half-holiday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Facilities for taking meals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Seats for Female Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Notices not exhibited—H. or J.K.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Notices not exhibited (Form Marked I)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Record not kept—F.G. or E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Records not kept (Form Marked VII)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sale or Exhibition of prohibited goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Facilities for washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other infringements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Works Done.

Additional sanitary conveniences provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Heating provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sanitary conveniences improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Washing facilities improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Informal Notices.

Served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

Statutory Notices.

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

Warnings Issued

Verbal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Written	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

No. of shops in respect of which application for Certificates of Exemption from the provisions of Section 10, s.s. 2 and/or 4 have been made ... 0

No. of applications for Certificates of Exemption from the provisions of Section 10, s.s.2. ... 0

—No. of applications granted ... 0

No. of applications for Certificates of Exemption from the provisions of Section 10, s.s. 4 ... 0

No. of applications granted ... 0

Total number of shops in respect of which Certificates of Exemption are in operation ... 90

Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings were taken against four occupiers of shops during the year in respect of thirteen offences. Particulars of these cases are given on page 52.

The total number of shops recorded in the register on the 31st December, 1937, was 1483

In these shops there were employed 3,071 shop assistants, 858 of that number being young persons.

No. of shops employing assistants...	...	797
„ not employing assistants	...	686
„ employing young persons	...	467

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 46.—Offices.

Under the Public Health Act, 1936, the expression Workplace now includes offices.

No offices were inspected during the year.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, 1938.

Act, Byelaw or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Offence	Result.	Fined £ s. d.	Costs £ s. d.
Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling one pound of butter which contained 18% of water.	Dismissed. Successfully Pleaded a warranty.		
do.	Giving a false warranty to above vendor in respect of a consignment of butter.	Dismissed. Pleaded a warranty.		
do.	Selling milk 6% deficient in milk-fat.	Convicted.	2 0 0	costs inc.
do.	Selling milk 7.6% deficient in milk-fat.	Convicted.	2 0 0	costs inc.
do.	Selling milk 8% deficient in milk-fat.	Dismissed with a caution.		
do.	Selling one pint of milk containing 7.5% of added water.	Convicted.	3 0 0	costs inc.
do.	Selling one pint of milk containing 7.4% of added water.	Convicted.	1 10 0	costs inc.
do.	Selling milk 29% deficient in milk-fat.	Dismissed on payment of costs.		19 0
Housing Act, 1936	Letting a house, thereby causing it to be overcrowded.	Dismissed with a caution. (First case in Lincoln).		
do.	Letting a house thereby causing it to be overcrowded.	Dismissed. (Overcrowding abated at date of hearing)		
do.	Using a rent book which did not contain the prescribed summary and a statement in relation to the permitted number of persons in relation to the house.	Convicted.	5 0	costs inc.
do.	Using a rent book which did not contain a statement of permitted number of persons in relation to the house.	Dismissed on payment of costs.		4 0
do.	Using a rent book which did not contain a summary in the prescribed form of the Sec. 58, 59 and 61 of the Housing Act, 1936, and a statement of permitted number of persons in relation to house.	Withdrawn on payment of costs.		4 0
do.	do.	Withdrawn on payment of costs.		4 0
do.	do.	Convicted	5 0	costs inc.
do.	do.	Convicted	5 0	costs inc.
do.	Using a rent book which did not contain a statement of permitted number of persons in relation to the house.	Withdrawn on payment of costs.		4 0
do.	do.	Withdrawn on payment of costs.		4 0
do.	do.	Convicted.	5 0	costs inc.
do.	do.	Convicted.	5 0	costs inc.
do.	Proceedings for recovery of the costs of repair carried out by Local Authority on default of owner. (10/-)	10/- paid 19.9.38. Summons dismissed on payment of costs.		4 0
Public Health Act, 1936	Giving children toys in exchange for rags.	Convicted.	10 0	costs inc.
do.	do.	do.	10 0	costs inc.
do.	Failing to comply with a notice requiring the abatement of a nuisance	Adjourned to 26.10.38. (Nuisance abated). Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.		4 0
Shops Acts, 1912 to 1936	Failing to close shop for the serving of customers at 9 p.m.	Convicted.	10 0	costs inc.
do.	Failing to preserve in the shop for a period of not less than 6 months the records relating to the hours worked by and the intervals allowed for rest and meals to the young persons employed about the business of the shop during the year ended 25.12.37.	Convicted.	10 0	costs inc.
do.	Failing to exhibit in the shop in the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner the Abstract of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to the hours of employment of young persons.	Convicted.	10 0	costs inc.
do.	Failing to keep in the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner records of the hours worked by young persons employed about the business of the shop.	Convicted.	10 0	costs inc.
do.	Employing a young person, age 14 years, about the business of the shop between midday on Monday, 31.1.38, and midday on Tuesday, 1.2.38, without allowing an interval which included the hours of 10 o'clock in the evening until 6 o'clock in the morning.	Convicted.	10 0	costs inc.
do.	Failing to affix notice relating to Assistants' half-holiday.	Convicted.	2 6	cost inc.
do.	Failing to keep records for a period of not less than 6 months and relating to the months of January, February and March, 1938.	Convicted.	2 6	costs inc.
do.	do.	Convicted.	2 6	costs inc.
do.	Failing to keep records relating to Sunday employment of assistants and relating to month ending 8.5.38.	Convicted.	2 6	costs inc.
do.	do.	Convicted.	2 6	costs inc.
do.	Employing an assistant who being employed for more than 4 hours on one Sunday was employed on more than two other Sundays in the same month.	Convicted.	10 0	costs inc.
do.	do.	Convicted.	10 0	costs inc.
do.	Keeping a fried fish and chip shop open for the serving of customers on a Sunday for the sale of fried fish and chips.	Dismissed with a caution		

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have received the Lewis Prize for the year 1900.	
1. J. H.
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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Maternity and Child welfare Committee consisted of the Mayor, ten members of the Health and Hospitals Committee, and three 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 1938, 930 births were notified. 11 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. 31 of these notifications were made by doctors, 896 by midwives, 13 by parents, and 1 by coroner's certificate on inquest.

Of the 885 babies visited for the first time by the Health Visitors, it was found that 591 were being breast fed, 250 bottle fed, and 44 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 7,272.

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 three Health Visitors hold the appointment of Child Protection Visitors.

At the beginning of the year there were 13 foster parents and 17 children on the register, whilst at the end of the year there were 8 foster parents and 10 children on the register.

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

There were no proceedings taken against any foster parent during 1938.

Midwives.

The Midwives Act, 1936 came into operation on the 31st July, 1936, and during November, 1937, the Minister of Health made an Order which came into force on 1st January, 1938, prohibiting the employment of un-qualified women as maternity nurses in Lincoln.

At the end of the year eight midwives and one 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.

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

One midwife was in private practise in the City during the year.

Municipal District Midwifery Service.

This was described in my report for 1932.

The District Midwives attended 600 women during their confinements, 442 of which were conducted solely by the Midwives. In 109 instances a doctor was also present and in 49 cases the baby was born before the arrival of the midwife.

The District Midwives summoned medical aid on 235 occasions, 32 of these were on account of complications during the ante-natal period ; 63 were on account of difficulties or complications occurring during the delivery ; 98 as a result of complications during the puerperium and 42 because of complications occurring in the new-born babies.

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum, 20 mis-carriages and 16 still-births occurred in the practice of the District Midwives and 10 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 :—

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
431	461	472	560	600

Ante-Natal Clinics.

222 Lincoln mothers (205 expectant and 17 post-natal cases) made 1096 attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic during the year. Of these 178 had booked beds in the Maternity Home for their confinement, and 27 engaged the Municipal District Midwives. In addition, 475 ante-natal and 363 post-natal examinations were carried out by medical practitioners under the Municipal Midwifery Scheme.

Of the 820 women whose confinements took place in the Maternity Home and under the Municipal District Midwifery Scheme, 205 had previous ante-natal care at the Clinic and most of the remaining 615 cases received ante-natal care from private practitioners or District Midwives.

In addition to the ante-natal supervision carried out at the Clinic, the Municipal Midwives made 3,599 visits to expectant mothers, and 309 visits to post-natal cases in their homes.

Maternity Home.

During the year 227 Lincoln cases were admitted, and there were 4 cases from outside areas. The total number of cases admitted during the previous year was 241, of which 29 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 220 lying-in cases delivered, 171 by midwives and 49 by doctors. The remainder were ante-natal or post-natal cases requiring treatment.

Medical aid was sought by the midwifery staff on 118 occasions (on 14 occasions for conditions arising during the ante-natal period, on 34 occasions for conditions arising during labour, on 58 occasions for conditions supervening labour and on 12 occasions for various conditions occurring in the newly-born infants).

There occurred within the Maternity Home 1 mis-carriage and 15 still-births and 2 babies died within 10 days of birth.

No Lincoln mother died in the Maternity Home.

No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred in the Maternity Home.

The question of providing new and up-to-date accommodation is still under consideration.

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 3. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 3.40 per 1,000 total births for the whole City as compared with the rate of 2.97 for England and Wales.

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 the last 5 years.

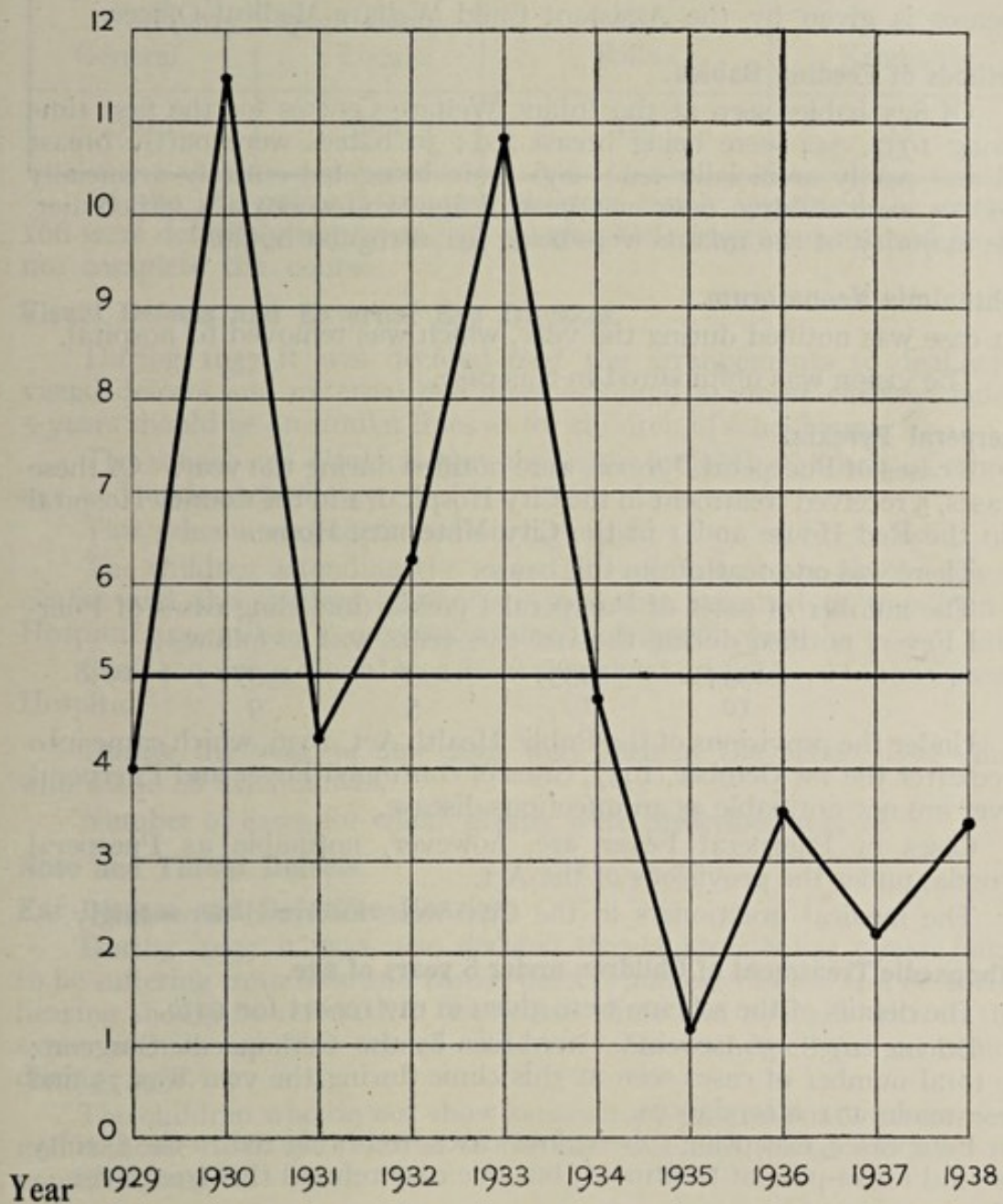
Inspection of Midwives.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Inspector of Midwives.

During the year the number of visits of inspection paid numbered 10.

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

Maternal Mortality Rate 1929-1938



Pupil Midwives.

During the year 12 pupils entered for the Examination of the Central Midwives' Board, and 12 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 825 babies seen at the Infant Welfare Centres for the first time during 1937, 344 were being breast fed; 30 babies were partly breast fed and partly artificially fed; 296 were being fed entirely artificially and 155 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.

1 case was notified during the year, which was removed to hospital.

The vision was unimpaired in this case.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

8 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year. Of these 8 cases, 5 received treatment in the City Hospital, 1 in the County Hospital 1 in the Red House and 1 in the City Maternity Home.

There was one death from this cause.

The number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia (including cases of Puerperal Fever) notified during the last five years was as follows:—

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
10	10	5	9	8

Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, which came into force after the 1st October, 1937, cases of continued Fever and Puerperal Fever are not notifiable as an infectious disease.

Cases of Puerperal Fever are, however, notifiable as Puerperal Pyrexia, under the provisions of the Act.

The medical practioners in the City were informed accordingly.

Orthopaedic Treatment of Children under 5 years of age.

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

During 1938, 36 new cases were seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon; the total number of cases seen at this clinic during the year was 75 and these made 171 attendances.

Four 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.

63 mothers and 207 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 1938	...	...	...	382
do. attendances	...	...	...	6490

Exposures:—

Mercury Vapour Lamp		Sollux	Kromayer
General	Local		
5615	583	520	35

Of the 382 patients treated 78 were much improved or cured; 166 were definitely improved; 58 showed little improvement and 80 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.

This scheme was continued during 1938.

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.

During the year 34 new cases were seen at the School Eye Clinic who made 88 attendances.

Number of cases for whom glasses were prescribed was 18.

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

During 1937 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 was continued during 1938.

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

During the year 16 cases were referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic who made 22 attendances.

One case was referred for a further opinion to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist and one case was operated upon for the removal of tonsils and adenoids.

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 1938.

51 Lincoln patients received advice on birth control and they made 148 attendances, as compared with 51 patients who made 196 attendances in the previous year.

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

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
27	14	16	17	13

Home Helps.

The services of the Home Helps were made use of in private houses in 69 cases.

The number of Home Helps utilised was 16 during the year.

The total cost of the services rendered by Home Helps was £205 9s. 11d., and about 58% 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.

1938				Total Depth in inches	Greatest Daily Rainfall	
					Depth	Date
January	...	...	...	1.43	0.33	11th
February	...	...	...	1.16	0.41	25th
March	...	...	...	0.20	0.10	26th
April	...	...	...	0.08	0.03	21st & 29th
May	...	...	...	3.02	0.76	29th
June	...	...	...	0.70	0.29	1st
July	...	...	...	3.17	0.50	14th
August	...	...	...	1.40	1.02	28th
September	...	...	...	2.00	0.35	24th
October	...	...	...	1.60	0.54	3rd
November	...	...	...	2.16	0.48	20th
December	...	...	...	3.43	0.53	22nd
Total 1938	...	...	...	20.35		
Total 1937	...	...	...	20.78		

APPENDIX 2
METEOROLOGY 1938.

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) ...	1.43	1.16	0.20	0.08	3.02	0.70	3.17	1.40	2.00	1.60	2.16	3.43	20.35
No. of days on which rain fell ...	16	7	3	3	14	8	18	10	13	17	15	21	145
MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ...	55	55	64	64	73	76	76	77	78	65	66	54	—
MINIMUM TEMPERATURE ...	30	29	32	27	30	41	45	40	37	33	31	22	—
LOWEST TEMPERATURE on GRASS...	24	24	23	22	24	39	41	39	35	30	26	15	—
HIGHEST Corrected Barometer Reading	30.552	30.646	30.646	30.764	30.362	30.360	30.182	30.382	30.326	30.318	30.436	30.498	—
LOWEST Corrected Barometer Reading	28.818	29.266	29.716	30.006	29.372	29.420	29.538	29.032	29.660	28.910	28.834	29.178	—

APPENDIX 4.
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, 1938

	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	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	15.1	0.60	11.6	0.00	0.30	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.11	5.5	53
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London ...	15.0	0.65	11.7	0.00	—	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	7.8	57
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000—50,000 at Census, 1931) ...	15.4	0.60	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.11	3.6	51
London	13.4	0.48	11.4	0.00	—	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	13.1	57
LINCOLN	13.4	0.55	12.5	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.22	3.5	44

NOTE.—The number of deaths certified by coroner, inquest and uncertified was 67 (8.3% of total deaths).

APPENDIX 5.
LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED DURING 1938.

	Lincoln	WARDS.							Inward Transfers	Outward Transfers
		Minster	Castle	Abbey	Carholme	Park	Witham	Foss		
Estimated Population										
Mid., 1938...	63,050	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
1931 Census	66,243	13,951	8,750	9,418	8,903	9,641	7,434	8,146	...	...
No. of Births	847	185	95	119	97	117	75	158	1	59
Birth Rates	13.4	13.3	10.8	12.6	10.9	12.1	10.1	19.4	...	...
% of Total Births		21.8	11.2	14.1	11.4	13.8	8.8	18.7	...	...

[illegible]

APPENDIX 7.

ANALYSIS OF INFANT MORTALITY—1938.

CAUSE OF DEATH	WEEKS				Total under 4 wks	MONTHS				TOTAL		Total under 1 yr.	WARDS						
	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	M	F		Minster	Castle	Abbey	Carholme	Park	Witham	Foss
Bronchitis	1	4	1	...	1	8	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Measles	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Congenital Debility	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	1	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	7	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	1
Infective Jaundice	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastric Enteritis	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Causes	1	1	3	1	...	4	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Causes Ill Defined or unknown
Whooping Cough
Spina Bifida	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Intestinal Obstruction	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	11	4	1	—	16	6	10	5	—	27	10	37	10	4	8	1	6	1	7

APPENDIX 8.
NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1919—1938.

DISEASE	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Smallpox	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	71	107	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	463	291	490	255	360	368	192	337	391	208	482
Measles	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	13	3	5	5	6	3	7	7	6	6	8	10	6	3	3	3	5	5	1
Scarlet Fever	100	90	37	41	64	64	440	540	128	234	177	148	125	64	303	260	151	92	59	80
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	72	128	99	50	38	60	48	26	58	133	89	73	56	105	106	52	32	60	49	41
Enteric Fever	21	13	16	13	9	10	15	18	18	27	26	37	17	18	13	23	17	14	16	15
Puerperal Fever	5	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	3	5	8	6	2	1	...	3	2	6	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	3	1	2	...	4	...	4	3	2	2	8	2	4	3	5	4	3	1	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	13	8	7	3	8	5	6	2	8	8
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	55	14	6	18	12	18	21	41	40	65	168	54	110	88	125	76	61	81	120	87
Poliomyelitis	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	1	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	56	59	71	78	82	104	124	123	104	67	87	79	80	68	60	59	60	60	47	51
Other forms of Tuberculosis	32	19	15	40	25	49	33	32	23	35	33	32	56	47	27	26	19	18	23	12
TOTALS	389	354	258	249	237	334	692	816	658	1155	904	947	724	767	1018	707	698	740	544	784

* No longer notifiable.

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

APPENDIX 9.
PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
NOTIFIED CASES 1938.

DISEASE	At all ages	Cases notified in whole District.												WARD Distribution of Cases.						No. of cases re-moved to City Hospital	Total deaths in the City	
		At Age Groups—Years.												Minster	Castle	Abbey	Carholme	Park	Witham			Foss
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and up-wards									
Smallpox ...	...	12	14	21	32	41	270	56	20	15	...	...	...	139	155	31	68	24	33	32	...	...
Chickenpox ...	482	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Scarlet Fever ...	80	...	...	2	4	7	37	18	4	6	2	...	...	18	8	12	10	14	3	15	68	...
Diphtheria, including Mem-branous Croup ...	41	...	1	...	...	...	10	19	8	1	1	1	...	7	6	8	13	1	1	5	41	...
Erysipelas ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	3	4	3	...	3	1	1	3	...
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia ...	87	8	5	1	1	3	5	5	3	15	10	19	12	3	9	11	18	13	2	9	7	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Polio-myelitis ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
Polio-encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	9	18	7	10	4	19	8	8	4	6	5	1	54	...
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	12	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	3	1	1	1	...	3	3	2	2	2	...	...	5	...
TOTALS ...	784	21	21	25	39	52	326	103	48	65	28	37	19	213	194	75	116	64	55	67	199	81

APPENDIX 10.

INFECTION DISEASES.											
Incidence Rates and Death Rates over a period of 5 years											
DISEASE	1938			Incidence Rate per 1,000 population					Deaths per 1,000		
	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1938	1937	
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	482	8	...	7.64	3.30	6.15	5.27	2.97	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlatina	1	1	...	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.05	...	...
Epidemic Typhus	80	68	...	1.27	0.93	1.45	2.36	4.02	...	...
Typhoid	41	41	...	0.65	0.78	0.94	0.50	0.81	...	0.02	
Paratyphoid	15	3	...	0.24	0.25	0.22	0.27	0.36	...	...
Relapsing Fever	1	1	...	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.05	...	...
Brill's Disease	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.08	...	...
General Pyrexia	8	5	1	0.13	0.12	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.02	
Septicemia	87	7	42	1.38	1.90	1.27	0.95	1.18	0.66	0.62	
Pro-Spinal Fever...	2	2	2	0.03	0.03	...	0.02	...	0.03	0.02	
Myelitis	3	3	...	0.05	...	...	...	0.02	...	...
Polyneuritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lethargica	1	1	1	0.02	0.02	...	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.13	0.03	...	...	...
Typhus	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX II.
VACCINATION STATISTICS, 1938.

	<i>Number.</i>					
Births registered	906
Successfully vaccinated...	146
Conscientious objectors	703
Died unvaccinated	35
Insusceptible	1
Removed to other districts	64
Lost sight of	3
Still under notice	10
Percentage of unvaccinated children	83.9%

APPENDIX 12.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES brought to the notice
of the Health Department during 1938.

Age	Measles	Mumps	Whoop- ing Cough	Chickenpox reported (not notifications by Drs.)	German Measles
0—1 year ...	12	—	7	5	—
1—2 years ...	19	1	11	10	—
2—3 " ...	24	2	8	10	—
3—4 " ...	18	5	22	11	1
4—5 " ...	41	—	22	16	—
5—10 " ...	139	13	72	114	7
10—15 " ...	10	5	3	13	1
Over 15 years ...	1	—	—	2	2
TOTALS ...	264	26	145	181	11

	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 ...	59	63	87	...	...	16	...	...	89	6	1	2	34	357
Rooms ...	91	70	105	...	...	18	...	...	127	6	...	7	45	469
Number of Articles disinfected :—														
Beds (Feather) ...	15	15	24	...	...	11	...	...	47	...	...	...	13	125
" (Flocks) ...	10	18	23	...	...	4	...	...	12	...	...	...	4	71
Mattresses (Hair) ...	22	22	31	...	...	10	...	...	54	52	1	1	20	213
" (Straw) ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	8
" (Flocks) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pillows ...	110	97	143	...	...	58	...	...	194	341	...	2	51	996
Bolsters ...	32	32	47	...	...	15	...	...	63	...	...	1	8	198
Sheets ...	34	72	100	...	...	16	...	...	81	...	...	5	25	333
Blankets ...	73	148	188	...	...	38	...	...	148	455	...	4	57	1111
Quilts ...	26	48	70	...	...	15	...	...	37	1	...	3	12	212
Eiderdowns ...	8	27	39	...	...	10	...	...	21	1	...	...	19	125
Bed under-mats ...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	17
" Covers ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6
Curtains ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Carpets (pieces) ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rugs ...	1	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	12
Hearthrugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mats ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	8
Cushions ...	11	4	16	...	...	3	...	...	16	1	...	...	10	61
Wearing Apparel (pieces) ...	4	7	14	...	...	8	...	...	17	6	...	...	7	63
Books ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Articles ...	5	2	44	...	...	23	...	...	22	3	...	...	21	120
Number of Articles destroyed :—														
Beds (Feather) ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	8	...	2	24
" (Flocks) ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	32	...	...	46
Mattresses (Hair) ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	13
" (Straw) ...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	18	...	138	...	2	163
" (Flock) ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	23	...	1	30
Pillows ...	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	16	...	21	...	2	48
Bolsters ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	14	...	1	23
Sheets ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	3	...	2	17
Blankets ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	5	...	1	15
Quilts ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6
Eiderdowns ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	5
Bed Covers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Under-mats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curtains ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	5
Carpets (pieces) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	28	...	...	30
Rugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Hearthrugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Cushions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	7	...	...	17
Wearing Apparel (pieces) ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	7	...	...	17
Books ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Articles ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	166	...	...	189

Amount of Disinfectant distributed :—

During the year 295 gallons of disinfectant were distributed. This included 24 gallons to the Transport Department for the disinfection of omnibuses.

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

During the year 15 gallons of formaldehyde and 4 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 1938.

CITY HEALTH DEPT. LABORATORY.

Throat Swabs for Diphtheria :—	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Private Practitioners	27	824	851
City Hospital	188	921	1109
School Clinic	44	1658	1702
Infant Welfare Centre	—	14	14
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli :—			
Private Practitioners	23	144	167
Sanatorium	138	78	216
Dispensary	65	125	190
Hospitals	2	8	10
Urine :—			
Private Practitioners	—	—	—
Sanatorium	—	2	2
Dispensary	—	9	9
School Clinic	—	—	—
Superannuation examinations	4	121	125
V.D. Microscopical Tests :—			
For Gonococci Smears :—			
Private Practitioners	3	8	11
V.D. Clinics	95	887	982
Cultures for Gonococci	5	35	40
Hairs for Ringworm :—			
School Clinic	—	3	3
Infant Welfare Centre	—	—	—
Blood Films	—	—	—
Specimens of Pus :—			
City Hospital	14	3	17
Private Practitioners	—	—	—
Other Examinations	32	49	81
TOTALS	640	4,889	5,529

OTHER LABORATORIES.

Wassermann Tests :—

Private Practitioners	12	99	111
V.D. Clinics	129	422	551
Hospitals	25	182	207

Complement Fixation Tests :—

Private Practitioners	2	2	4
V.D. Clinics	87	182	269
Hospitals	—	3	3

For Spirochaetes

Private Practitioners	1	2	3
Diphtheria Swabs for Virulence { Virulent 28 }	28	4	34
Non Virulent 2 }	2	—	—

Faeces for Enteric	—	8	8
---------------------------	---	---	---

Widal Tests	3	5	8
--------------------	---	---	---

Sputum for T.B.	—	1	1
------------------------	---	---	---

Urine for Typhoid	—	7	7
--------------------------	---	---	---

Cerebro-spinal Fluid	1	6	7
-----------------------------	---	---	---

Pus from Gland	—	—	—
-----------------------	---	---	---

Pus for T.B.	1	2	3
---------------------	---	---	---

Urine for T.B.	—	3	3
-----------------------	---	---	---

Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	30	124	154
--	----	-----	-----

Other Examinations	1	3	4
---------------------------	---	---	---

TOTALS	326	1,053	1,379
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GRAND TOTALS	962	5,944	6,906
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APPENDIX 15

CITY HOSPITAL & SANATORIUM.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, 1938.

LINCOLN PATIENTS.

1938 DISEASES	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Diphtheria ...	1	...	4	6	3	4	2	2	3	6	6	4	41
Scarlet Fever ...	9	9	7	7	3	3	2	1	5	9	10	3	68
Erysipelas ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Encephalitis Leth.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8
Cerebro Spinal F.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever ...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Measles ...	2	9	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
German Measles ...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Chickenpox ...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	8
Tonsillitis ...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9
Observation Diphtheria ...	...	...	3	14	...	1	3	...	...	...	7	2	30
" Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases ...	5	1	1	1	3	...	1	2	2	6	...	2	24
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary	5	4	2	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	52
" Other Forms	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	7
" Observation	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	6
TOTALS...	34	31	26	39	17	14	21	15	15	31	31	16	290

APPENDIX 16.
CITY HOSPITAL—LINCOLN PATIENTS.

	Patients re- maining in Hospital 1st January, 1938		Patients discharged in 1938			Patients re- maining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1938		Analysis of all cases admitted during 1938 whether discharged or not during the year					Average No. of beds occupied in 1938
	Total		Total	Recov- ered	Died	Total		Total	Recov- ered	Died	Case Mortality	Average No. of days in Hospital	
Diphtheria ...	6	35	35	...	...	12	41	41	...	...	...	51.8	6.04
Scarlet Fever ...	6	71	71	...	...	3	68	68	...	...	...	33.7	6.74
Erysipelas... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	25.6	.21
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	100%	2.0	.001
Pneumonia ...	1	9	7	...	2	...	8	6	...	2	25%	21.9	.49
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	61.0	.16
Puerperal Fever ...	1	6	5	...	1	...	5	4	...	1	20%	42.8	.81
Enteric Fever ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	58.0	.19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	82.0	.22
Poliomyelitis ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	50.6	.42
Measles ...	1	16	16	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	23.6	1.01
German Measles ...	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	16.0	.26
Chickenpox ...	...	8	8	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	23.2	.51
Tonsillitis ...	...	9	9	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	16.4	.40
Observation Diphtheria ...	...	29	29	...	...	1	30	30	...	...	...	30.2	2.50
Observation Scarlet Fever ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4.0	.01
Other Diseases ...	2	25	22	...	3	1	24	21	...	3	12½%	19.1	1.30
TOTALS ...	17	225	218	7	7	17	225	218	7	—	—	—	21.27

APPENDIX 17.

CITY HOSPITAL—Ages and Sex of Patients admitted during 1938.

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	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diphtheria ...	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	7	10	8	11	19	8	3	11	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	18	15	33	8	9	17	3	3	6	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Erysipelas ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Enceph. Leth. ...	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Pneumonia ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	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	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Puerperal Fever ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Enteric Fever ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Poliomyelitis ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Measles ...	4	4	8	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	5	10	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
German Measles ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Chickenpox ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Tonsillitis ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Observation Diphtheria ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Observation Scarlet Fever ...	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other Diseases ...	8	9	17	2	7	9	1	8	9	3	6	9	35	31	66	27	24	51	15	11	26	4	11	15	1	3	4	9	13	22
TOTALS	8	9	17	2	7	9	1	8	9	3	6	9	35	31	66	27	24	51	15	11	26	4	11	15	1	3	4	9	13	22

APPENDIX 18.

CITY OF LINCOLN.

CASES ADMITTED FROM OUTSIDE AREAS DURING 1938.

	North Kesteven R.D.C.			Welton R.D.C.			R.A.F. Waddington			Lindsey C.C.			Caistor R.D.C.			E. Kesteven R.D.C.			Gainsborough R.D.C.			Totals
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Diphtheria	...	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	...	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Enteric Fever	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
German Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro S. Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>Other Diseases</i>																						
(a) Diph. Carrier	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Strept. throat	...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(c) Sub-acute	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bact. Endocard:																						
(d) Cerv. Aden:	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(e) Otitis Media	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(f) Laryngitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	4	5	9	5	2	7	—	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	23

Number of patients from outside areas in Hospital on 1st January 1939 :—

1 Diphtheria (North Kesteven R.D.C.)

1 Otitis Media (Caistor 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, 1938.

Classification of Wards	Number of Wards	BEDS							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total	
		Pro-vided (3)	Occu-pied (4)	Pro-vided (5)	Occu-pied (6)	Pro-vided (7)	Occu-pied (8)	Pro-vided (9)	Occu-pied (10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Medical ...	2	14	14	14	14	...	...	28	28
2. Surgical...	2	6	6	6	6	...	...	12	12
3. Chronic Sick ...	4	30	16	30	20	...	...	60	36
4. Children ...	1	...	...	...	...	24	18	24	18
5. Venereal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tuberculosis ...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...	12	...
7. Isolation ...	2	13	...	12	...	...	...	25	...
8. Maternity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Mental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Lunacy Act, 1890									
(i) Short stay ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
(ii) Long stay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Mental Treat-ment Act, 1930									
(i) Voluntary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Mental defectives	4	24	17	24	19	...	...	48	36
11. Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	17	93	53	92	60	24	18	209	131

APPENDIX 20.

Statistics relating to the year ended 31st December, 1938.

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)—566.
2. Number of women confined in hospital—Nil.
3. Number of live births—Nil.
4. Number of still births—Nil.
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age)—Nil.
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5)—3.
7. Number of Maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement—Nil.
8. Total number of deaths—172.
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)—410.
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above. Give number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods—
 - (a) Under four weeks—386.
 - (b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks—133.
 - (c) Thirteen weeks or more—63.
11. Number of beds occupied (a) average during the year—136. (b) highest—158, on (date) 4th March, 1938. (c) lowest—115, on (date) 3rd September, 1938.
12. Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations)—68.
13. Number of abdominal sections—41.

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

No Out-Patient Department provided.

APPENDIX 2I.

BURTON ROAD INSTITUTION.

Classification of In-Patients who were discharged from or
who died in the Institution during the year
ended 31st December, 1938.

DISEASE GROUPS					Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women	
					Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
A.	Acute infectious disease.	...	...	...	4	—	—	—
B.	Influenza.	...	...	...	—	—	21	—
C.	Tuberculosis—							
	Pulmonary	...	...	...	—	—	3	—
	Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
D.	Malignant disease.	...	...	...	—	—	5	22
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)	...	...	...	—	—	10	—
	(3) Chronic arthritis	...	...	...	—	—	4	2
F.	Venereal disease	...	...	...	—	—	6	—
G.	Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
H.	Puerperal fever	(a) Women confined in the hospital			—	—	—	—
		(b) Other cases			—	—	—	—
I.	Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
J.	Mental diseases	(a) Senile Dementia			—	—	3	2
		(b) Other			2	—	22	—
K.	Senile decay.	...	...	...	—	—	5	—
L.	Accidental injury and violence	...	...	...	7	—	16	—
<i>In respect of cases not included above :</i>								
M.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	...	...	...	6	—	28	2
N.	Disease of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	20	3	58	15
O.	" " Circulatory	...	...	...	7	1	39	100
P.	" " Digestive	...	...	...	13	1	42	3
Q.	" " Genito-urinary	...	...	...	—	—	18	16
R.	" " Skin	...	...	...	24	—	18	—
S.	Other diseases	...	...	...	4	—	20	3
T.	Mothers & infants discharged from Maternity Wards & not included in above figures	Mothers			—	—	—	—
		Infants			—	—	—	—
U.	Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...					88	6	322	166

APPENDIX 22.

CANCER.—SITES OF FATAL CANCER, 1938.

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	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	1
Tonsils	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Trachea	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Oesophagus	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1
Intestines	1	1	1	7	2	7	4	1	5	16	13
Rectum	1	...	1	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	7	5
Liver	1	...	1	...	2	...	4
Pancreas	2	1	...	1	...	1	2	3
Gall Bladder	2	...	...	...	...	2
Brain ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abdomen	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
Bladder	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	...
Prostate	1	...	1	...	2	...
Breast	1	...	3	...	4	...	8
Uterus	2	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	9
Ovary	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vagina	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Larynx	1	...	2	...	3	...
Lungs ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bones	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	3
Other Parts ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	4	2
TOTALS ...	3	...	2	4	5	5	16	16	16	16	9	17	51	58

APPENDIX 23.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1938, to the 31st December, 1938.

Age Periods		Formal Notifications.													
		Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													Total Notifica- tions
		0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwds.	Total all Ages		
Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	2	4	7	5	5	4	5	2	34	34		
„ Females	—	—	1	—	5	1	5	2	1	—	2	17	19		
Non-pulmonary Males	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	6		
„ „ Females	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	6		

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

Age Periods ...	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwds.	Total cases
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	1	—	8
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	9
Non-Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ 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	4	—
transferable deaths from Registrar General	1	—
Posthumous Notifications	—	—
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	12	3
Other Sources, if any	—	—

APPENDIX 2

PHYSICAL SCIENCE STUDENT RECORD

Students of the Science Department are required to keep this record.

GENERAL INFORMATION			
Name	Room	Section	Teacher
Address	City	State	Zip
Home Phone	Business Phone	Mobile Phone	Other Phone
Birth Date	Birth Place	Religion	Marital Status
Education	Occupation	Interests	Activities

Students of the Science Department are required to keep this record. The record should be kept in a safe place and should be brought to the Science Department when required.

SCIENCE COURSE INFORMATION			
Course	Section	Teacher	Grade
Subject	Topic	Concept	Principle
Experiment	Procedure	Results	Conclusion
Observation	Record	Analysis	Interpretation

The student is required to keep this record in a safe place and should bring it to the Science Department when required.

SCIENCE PROJECT INFORMATION			
Project	Topic	Concept	Principle
Experiment	Procedure	Results	Conclusion
Observation	Record	Analysis	Interpretation
Discussion	Conclusion	Recommendation	Future Work

APPENDIX 24.

TUBERCULOSIS

No. of Cases on Notification Register 31st December, 1938.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1938, on the Register of Notifications	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	112	88	200	50	53	103	
Number of cases removed from the Registers during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	4	—	4	—	2	2	6
2. Recovery from the disease... ..	6	4	10	5	7	12	22
3. Death	17	9	26	3	5	8	34
4. Otherwise	14	8	22	—	3	3	25

APPENDIX 25.

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1938.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
5—10 years	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
10—15 „	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
15—20 „	4	5	2	1	1	1	—	—
20 years	7	1	—	1	3	1	—	1
25 „	5	5	—	—	4	2	1	—
35 „	5	2	1	—	2	4	—	—
45 „	4	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
55 „	5	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
65 and upwards ...	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	1
Totals	34	17	6	6	18	9	3	5

63

35

New Cases—63.
Deaths —35.

APPENDIX 26
ALL NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1938.

AGES	Pulmonary			Abdominal			Meninges			Bones & Joints			Glands			Skin			Other Organs			Non-Pul. All Forms		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
2—3 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4—5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
15—20 ...	4	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3
20—25 ...	7	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
25—35 ...	5	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 ...	5	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
45—55 ...	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 ...	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Over 65 ...	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	34	17	51	—	—	—	1	3	4	1	1	2	3	—	3	—	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	12

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	5	—	—	1	2	1	1	4	4	2	3	2	—	1	—	1	27
Non- Pulmonary	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8

APPENDIX 28.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 8 deaths were certified to be due to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The deaths were due to:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	2	3	5
Tuberculous Disease of Bone	1	1	2
Tuberculous Peritoneum ...	—	1	1
Total ...	3	5	8

APPENDIX 29.

TUBERCULOSIS.

OCCUPATIONS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.			
	Notifications.		Deaths.		Notifications.		Deaths.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Bank Clerk	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butcher	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Railway Foreman ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Draughtsman	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Salesman	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Mechanic ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Painters	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Boiler-Maker	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Plasterer	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Army	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fitters	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Turners	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Machinists	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Driver	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storekeeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphalter	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belting and Oiling ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surface Grinder ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cross-cut Saw Worker	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour-mill Assistant ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocer's Porter	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Welder	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Window Cleaner	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Core-maker	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Butcher's Apprentice ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor's Apprentice ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Errand Boy	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Labourers	5	—	5	—	—	—	1	—
Unemployed	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
School Teacher	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staff Nurse	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerks	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typists	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Shop Assistants	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Hand	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Housewives and Domestic Duties ..	—	10	—	9	—	1	—	1
Scholars	1	1	—	—	2	3	1	2
Children under School Age	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	34	17	18	9	6	6	3	5

APPENDIX 30

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION, CASES NOTIFIED during 1938.

	On first visit
No. who occupy a separate bedroom	37
No. who occupy a parlour alone	—
No. who occupy a kitchen alone	—
No. who occupy a shelter in yard	—
No. who occupy a separate bed in room occupied by—	
One other person... ..	2
Two other persons	—
Three other persons	—
Many other persons (Common lodging house, etc.) ...	—
No. who occupy a bed in common with :—	
One other person... ..	10
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 . . .	49

APPENDIX 31.

HOME VISITING OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS, 1938.

	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
No. of visits to new cases	30	6	12	1	49
No. of visits to patients on domiciliary treatment	11	8	20	12	51
No. of visits to patients on dispensary treatment	1100	380	972	512	2964
No. of special visits for contact search	30	2	20	—	52
No. of visits to cases died	—	—	—	—	—
No. of visits to cases and removed from the City	4	—	2	—	6
No. of other special visits paid in connection with the Tuberculosis Scheme ...	17	14	9	23	63
TOTAL ...	1192	410	1035	548	3185

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 ...	27	14	—	—	4	2	2	3	31	16	2	3	52	
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	5	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	24	20	21	99	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	6	
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	20	13	18	68	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as														
(a) Recovered ...	6	3	—	1	2	2	3	5	8	5	3	6	22	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	45	42	41	181	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	97	67	5	4	16	15	17	19	113	82	22	23	240	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	5	
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	248													
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	18													
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	22													
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	26													
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	1288													
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	55													
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners (a) Personal ... (b) Other ...													63 145	
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations) ...													102	
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...													3208	
10. Number of (a) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined ... (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...													580 441	
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 ...													110	
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 Board ... Nil														
Provided by Voluntary Bodies ... Nil														

APPENDIX 33.

Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December, 1938, 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	38	4	3	2	47

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

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st (1)	Admitted during the year (2)	Discharged during the year (3)	Died in the Institutions. (4)	In Institutions on Dec. 31st (5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adult males	—	1	1	—	—
	Adult females	—	1	—	—	1
	Children	1	3	4	—	—
	Total	1	5	5	—	1
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	15	32	27	6	14
	Adult females	13	23	17	3	16
	Children	1	3	2	—	2
	Total	29	58	46	9	32
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	2	3	3	1	1
	Adult females	1	2	1	—	2
	Children	3	6	2	4	3
	Total	6	11	6	5	6
GRAND TOTAL		36	74	57	14	39

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	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4
Doubtful ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4

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

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	—	2	1	2	—	2	—	3	6	2	11	
		Not quiescent ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	3	
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Class T.B. plus Group 1.	Quiescent ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Class T.B. plus Group 2	Quiescent ...	2	—	—	2	1	—	6	1	—	1	1	—	11	3	—	14	
		Not quiescent ...	3	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	9	4	—	13	
		Died in Institution	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	
	Class T.B. plus Group 3	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
		Died in Institution	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	
	TOTALS (pulmonary)		7	4	—	6	6	—	13	4	2	4	4	—	30	18	2	50	
	NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Bones and Joints	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Not quiescent ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	3
Died in Institution			1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	
Abdominal		Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Organs		Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peripheral Glands		Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS (non-pulmonary)		1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	4	1	3	8		

APPENDIX 36.

Persons who were Treated at the Treatment Centres at Lincoln during the Year ended the 31st December, 1938.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals		14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :— (a) Names of preparations ... (b) Total number of injections given out patients and in-patients ...	Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds Tryparsamide Sulfarsenol (Meder Pharmacal) Stabilarsan. (Boots) Novostab (Boots)	Mercury Crookes Collosol Mercury Sulphide	Bismuth Crookes Collosol Bismuth Bisanogenol Quinostab I.B.Q. Bisoxyl Neo-olesol
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation ...	85	45	—	—	68	36	5	4	158	85	243			
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 ...	4	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	2	9			
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 ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6			
" secondary ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4			
" latent in 1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
" all later stages ...	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	14			
" congenital ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5			
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1			
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	60	15	—	—	60	15	75			
" later ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1			
Conditions other than Venereal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	182	34	182	216			
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	4	—	—	8	6	—	—	12	10	22			
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4 ...	110	63	1	—	140	57	39	186	290	306	596			
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal ...	5	3	—	—	44	12	36	183	85	198	283			
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—														
Syphilis, primary ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5			
" secondary ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2			
" latent in 1st year of infection ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1			
" all later stages ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6			
" congenital ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2			
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1			
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	20	3	—	—	20	3	23			
" later ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3			
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ...	8	4	—	—	21	5	—	—	29	9	38			
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	88	49	—	—	52	37	3	3	143	89	232			
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 ... (These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4).	110	63	1	—	140	57	39	186	290	306	596			
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—														
Syphilis, primary ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1			
" 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 ...	1590	996	3	—	835	513	142	524	2570	2053	4623			
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing ...	12	—	—	—	2311	676	14	986	2337	1662	3999			
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	1602	996	3	—	3146	1189	156	1510	4907	3715	8622			
12. In-patients :—														
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year ...	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	6			
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given... ..	23	42	—	—	7	—	—	—	30	42	72			
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	—	—	2	—	2	1	4				

14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—

(a) Names of preparations ...

(b) Total number of injections given out patients and in-patients ...

Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds	Mercury	Bismuth
Tryparsamide Sulfarsenol (Meder Pharmacal) Stabilarsan. (Boots) Novostab (Boots)	Crookes Collosol Mercury Sulphide	Crookes Collosol Bismuth Bisanogenol Quinostab I.B.Q. Bisoxyl Neo-olesol
1118	390	1372

15. Pathological Work :—

(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre ...

(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...

Microscopical for syphilis	for gonorrhoea	Cultural for Gonorrhoea	Serum Tests,	
			for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea
—	982	40	—	—
3	—	—	550	269

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 ...	16	10	1	—	2	—	—	—	29
Soft Chancre ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gonorrhoea ...	48	15	9	1	2	—	—	1	76
Conditions other than venereal ...	197	13	4	—	2	—	—	—	216
TOTAL ...	262	38	14	1	6	—	—	1	322
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ...	6564	1135	682	66	151	1	3	20	8622
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	70	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	72

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)	3,339
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	6,596
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	297
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	743
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	204
(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	1076
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	878
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—	
<i>A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	29
(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	7
<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	160
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	66
(b) By local authority in default of owners	34
<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... ..	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9
<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... ..	103
(ii) Number of overcrowded families dwelling therein	105
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	835
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	16
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	67
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	488
(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	..	..	3,845	828	229	17,840	15,762
Number inspected	..	..	3,509	761	196	13,016	14,410
All Diseases except Tuberculosis							
Whole carcasses condemned	..	..	6	3	5	10	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	219	68	4	40	150
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	..	..	6.4	9.3	4.6	0.4	1.2
Tuberculosis only							
Whole carcasses condemned	..	..	14	15	2	—	19
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	305	215	5	—	1,624
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	..	..	9.09	30.22	3.57	—	11.4

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 Septic Pericarditis	..	..	..	2 Abscesses	..	3
Bullocks	..	1 Sapræmia	9 Actinomycosis	3 Bruised	1 Inflammation	30 Abscesses	44
	..	..	1 Bruised	5 Actinomycosis	30 Abscesses	1 Pericarditis	37
	..	..	..	..	39 Flukes	23 Flukes	62
	..	..	..	..	23 Cirrhosis	12 Cirrhosis	35
	..	..	..	..	1 Cystic Kidney	1 Jaundice	2
	..	..	..	..	..	1 Bile Stained	1
	..	..	..	..	..	2 Croker	2
Cows	1 Inflammation	..	4 Bruised	1 Inflammation	2 Mammitis	11 Abscesses	19
	1 Septic Pericarditis	..	1 Actinomycosis	..	15 Abscesses	5 Flukes	22
	1 Medicine Taint	..	1 Abscesses	..	2 Nephritis	1 Mastitis	4
	..	..	..	..	2 Angioma	1 Hydatid Cysts	4
	..	..	..	..	6 Cirrhosis	3 Inflammation	9
	..	..	..	..	1 Bruised	..	1
	..	..	..	..	1 Mastitis	..	1
	..	..	..	..	5 Flukes	..	5
	..	..	..	..	1 Fatty Degeneration	..	1
	..	..	..	..	2 Johnes Disease	..	2
	..	..	..	..	3 Inflammation	..	3
Heifers	1 Croker	1 Dropsy	2 Bruised	..	6 Abscesses	1 Cirrhosis	11
	1 Johnes Disease	..	5 Actinomycosis	..	2 Inflammation	2 Nephritis	10
	1 Blackleg	..	1 Bone Taint	..	7 Cirrhosis	2 Abscesses	11
	..	..	..	..	1 Bruised	2 Flukes	3
	..	..	..	..	3 Flukes	1 Inflammation	4
Calves	1 Blackleg	..	1 Bruised	..	1 Inflammation	..	3
	1 Inflammation	..	..	..	1 Johnes Disease	..	2
	1 Febrile Disease	..	..	..	1 Febrile Disease	..	2
	1 Abscesses	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 Croker	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pigs	1 Uraemia	3 Febrile Disease	2 Rickets	2 Febrile Disease	16 Inflammation	20 Cirrhosis	44
	1 Inflammation	2 Dropsy	3 Bruised	3 Inflammation	4 Cirrhosis	48 Inflammation	61
	2 Croker	2 Erysipelas	2 Urticaria	2 Abscesses	5 Hydatid Cysts	13 Hydatid Cysts	26
	2 Swine Fever	1 Bruised	..	1 Urticaria	1 Nephritis	4 Febrile Disease	9
	..	1 Smothered	..	1 Erysipelas	1 Abscesses	3 Abscesses	6
	..	1 Jaundice	..	3 Bruised	3 Milk Spots	2 Nephritis	9
	..	..	..	1 Decomposition	..	10 Milk Spots	11
Sheep	1 Inflammation	2 Croker	1 Dropsey	1 Abscesses	3 Calcified Cysts	5 Hydatid Cysts	13
	2 Emaciation	..	3 Bruised	..	6 Inflammation	1 Parasites	12
	2 Dropsy	..	1 Cysts	..	3 Flukes	3 Cirrhosis	9
	2 Croker	..	1 Decomposition	..	3 Cirrhosis	1 Cysts	7
	..	..	..	..	1 Strongyli	2 Calcified Cysts	3
	..	..	..	..	2 Hydatid Cysts	1 Abscesses	3
	..	..	..	..	1 Decomposition	..	1
Lambs	..	1 Dropsy	1 Bruised	..	..	..	2

Total number of Animals .. 521

APPENDIX 40.

OTHER FOODSTUFFS DESTROYED.

							st.	lbs.
Beef, pork, ham, bacon and poultry	...						132	8
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1
Rabbits...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11
Tinned Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	1
Oranges	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12

APPENDIX 4I.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Nature of Sample.	Adulterated	Genuine	Informal	Formal	Total
Milk	26	80	—	106	106
Skimmed Milk	1	3	—	4	4
Butter	2	9	10	1	11
Sausage	—	11	11	—	11
Potted Meat and Beef ..	—	5	5	—	5
Bread and Butter ..	—	3	3	—	3
Lard	—	3	3	—	3
Margarine	—	3	3	—	3
Self Raising Flour ..	—	3	3	—	3
Brawn	—	2	2	—	2
Bread, Whole Wheat ..	—	2	2	—	2
Cheese	—	2	2	—	2
Cocoa	—	2	2	—	2
Flour	—	2	2	—	2
Fruit Salad	—	2	2	—	2
Glycerine	—	2	2	—	2
Milk, Full Cream Tinned	—	2	2	—	2
Peas, Tinned	—	2	2	—	2
Zinc Ointment	—	2	2	—	2
Ammoniated Tincture of					
Quinine	—	1	1	—	1
Beef Dripping	—	1	1	—	1
Blancmange Powder ..	—	1	1	—	1
Boracic Ointment	—	1	1	—	1
Borax, Refined	—	1	1	—	1
Boric Ointment	—	1	1	—	1
Calomel Ointment	—	1	1	—	1
Camphorated Oil	—	1	1	—	1
Carbolic Ointment	1	—	—	1	1
Chocolate Coconut Ice	—	1	1	—	1
Chocolate Dates	—	1	1	—	1
Chocolate Peppermint					
Creams	—	1	1	—	1
Coffee	—	1	1	—	1
Cod Liver Oil	—	1	1	—	1
College Pudding	—	1	1	—	1
Cream of Prawn Paste ..	—	1	1	—	1
Extract of Malt and Cod					
Liver Oil	—	1	1	—	1
Eucalyptus Ointment ..	—	1	1	—	1
Grape Fruit Squash ..	—	1	1	—	1
Ginger Port	—	1	1	—	1
Glaubers Salts	—	1	1	—	1
Honey	—	1	1	—	1
Jam, Mixed Fruit	—	1	1	—	1
Knockout Nougat	—	1	1	—	1
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—	1
Lemonade Crystals	—	1	1	—	1
Loganberries, Tinned ..	—	1	1	—	1
Mercury Ointment	—	1	1	—	1
Mint	—	1	1	—	1
Oatmeal, Fine	—	1	1	—	1
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	1
Orange Crush	—	1	1	—	1
Pearl Barley	—	1	1	—	1
Pepper	—	1	1	—	1
Raspberry Preserve	—	1	1	—	1
Rice	—	1	1	—	1
Rum and Butter Drops	—	1	1	—	1
Sage and Onion Stuffing	—	1	1	—	1
Sago	—	1	1	—	1
Sardine and Tomato Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Sauce	—	1	1	—	1
Tapioca	—	1	1	—	1
Tincture of Iodine	—	1	1	—	1
Toffees, Egg and Milk ..	—	1	1	—	1
Tomato Catsup	—	1	1	—	1
Treacle Bumper	—	1	1	—	1
Verrox Cubes	—	1	1	—	1
Vinegar	—	1	1	—	1
Wine Gums	—	1	1	—	1
	30	188	106	112	218

APPENDIX 42.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Administrative Action regarding Samples reported to be not genuine.

No. in Record.	Date 1938	Article	Adulteration	Extent of Adulteration.	ACTION TAKEN
4	Jan. 19	Milk	Deficient in Solids-not-fat	Slight	A further sample was taken (No. 17) and this was genuine.
8	19	Milk	Deficient in Milk-fat	9.3 per cent.	A further sample was taken (No. 13) and this was genuine. Letter of warning sent to vendor by Town Clerk.
10	24	Skimmed Milk.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat	Slight	A further sample was taken (No. 19) and this was genuine.
20	26	Milk	Added water	3.4 per cent.	Letter of warning sent to vendor by Town Clerk.
21, 22, 23, 24, 26	Feb. 2	Milks	Suggestion of added water.	..	All these samples were homogenised sterilised milk and were from the same source as Sample No. 20. In every case the Solids-not-fat were above 8.5 per cent., but the Freezing Point Test indicated added water. The wholesaler supplying the several vendors of these samples went out of business immediately after the taking of the samples.
42	24 Mar.	Butter	Excess of water	18.7 per cent.	This was an informal sample. See Sample No. 52.
52	14	Butter	Excess of water	18.1 per cent.	Proceedings taken. Dismissed. Successfully pleaded a warranty.
53	May 23	Milk	Deficient in Milk-fat.	6 per cent.	See remarks on Sample No. 60.
55	23	Milk	Deficient in Solids-not-fat	Slight.	A further sample was taken and proved genuine.
60	25	Milk.	Deficient in Milk-fat.	7.6 per cent.	This was a further sample taken from the vendor of Sample No. 53, the vendor also being the producer. An "Appeal to the Cow" sample was genuine containing Milk-fat 3.20 per cent: Solids-not-fat 8.88 per cent. Proceedings were taken against the vendor in respect of samples Nos. 53 and 60 and he was fined £2 0s. 0d. including costs in each case.
61	25	Milk	Deficient in Milk-fat.	7.3 per cent.	See remarks on Sample No. 66.
66	30	Milk	Deficient in Milk-fat.	6 per cent.	See remarks on Sample No. 67.
67	31	Milk.	Deficient in Milk-fat	18.3 per cent.	This was a sample taken in course of delivery from the producer to the vendor of Samples Nos. 61 and 66. See remarks on Sample No. 68.
68	June 2	Milk	Deficient in Milk-fat	Slight	This was an "Appeal to the Cow" sample. The producer was warned by the Town Clerk.
113	Sept. 15	Milk	Added water.	7.5 per cent.	Proceedings taken. Fined £3 0s. 0d. including costs.
118	21	Milk.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat	Slight.	A further sample taken and proved genuine.
121	21	Milk.	Deficient in Milk-fat. Deficient in Solids-not-fat	29 per cent. Slight	Proceedings taken. Dismissed on payment of costs 19/-.
122	21	Milk.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat	Slight.	No Action.
124	21	Milk.	Added water	7.4 per cent.	Proceedings taken. Fined £1 10s. 0d. including costs.
129	21	Milk.	Deficient in Milk-fat	8 per cent.	Proceedings taken. Dismissed with a caution.
157	Nov. 22	Milk.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat	Slight.	A further sample was taken and proved genuine.
160	22	Milk.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat	"Practically conforms".	A further sample was taken and proved genuine
161	22	Milk.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat	Slight.	A further sample was taken and proved genuine.
167	30	Milk.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat	"Practically conforms".	No further action taken.
190	Dec. 7	Milk.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat	Slight.	No Action.
199	13	Carbolic Ointment.	Deficient in Phenol.	Contained 0.7 per cent as against 3 per cent.	This was an informal sample. A formal sample was taken in the quarter commencing 1.1.39.

APPENDIX 43.

FACTORIES.

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.		Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.		
PREMISES		Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
FACTORIES with Mechanical Power		103	3	—
FACTORIES without Mechanical Power		122	2	—
* OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including works of Building and Engineering construction but not including Outworkers' premises). .. .		—	—	—
Total		225	5	—
* Electrical Stations should be reckoned as Factories.				
2—DEFECTS FOUND.		Number of Defects.		
PARTICULARS				
		Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)		19	19	
Overcrowding (S.2.)		—	—	
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)		—	—	
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)		2	2	
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6.)		5	9	
Sanitary Conveniences { Insufficient		—	—	Nil
{ Unsuitable or defective		6	6	
(S.7.) { Not separate for sexes		3	3	
Other offences		—	—	
Total		35	39	Nil

APPENDIX 44.

WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES
DURING 1938.

Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915.

Number of births registered	906
Number of births notified	930
No. of notices sent out re notification of births	11

Of these :— 941

31 were notified by Doctors.

896 were notified by Midwives.

13 were notified by Parents.

1 Coroner's Certificate on Inquest.

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	591	250	44	885

Revisits under					Special Visits	Total
1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.		
1379	1075	1068	832	873	122	5349

Lost Visits	Stillbirth Enquiries	Ophthalmia Neonatorum Visits	Infectious Diseases	Ante-Natal		Total
				First Visits	Re-visits	
919	—	—	102	5	12	1038

TOTAL ... 6,387

Still-births.

Notified by Doctors	2
" " Midwives	33
Coroner's Certificate	1

Total ... 36

Attended by Doctors alone	1
" " Midwives alone	7
" " Doctors and Midwives	21
Born before arrival	2
Not known (not investigated)	5

36

Occurred at 9 months	20
" " 8 "	4
" " 7 "	7
Not investigated	5

36

APPENDIX 45.

INFANTILE DEATH ENQUIRY.

Number registered	...	...	...	...	48
Number investigated	...	...	...	...	11
Died shortly after birth and in Institutions (not investigated)...					8
Died shortly after birth (not investigated)	...	...	...		11
Died in Institutions	...	...	...	...	16
Post Mortem without Inquest	...	...	...	...	1
Breast fed ...	...	...	...	...	—
Artificially fed	...	...	...	...	11
Not Investigated—in Lincoln 1 week only	...	...	...		1
					48
Of the artificially fed infants :—					
Fed on cows milk	...	...	...	...	3
Fed on dried milk	...	...	...	...	7
„ „ proprietary preparations	...	...	...		1
					11

DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Number of Cases.	Number of Visits paid by Nurses.
55	736

APPENDIX 47.

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

Number of Attendances :—				
CENTRE ..	3,967	ST. GILES CLINIC ..	1,365	ST. HELEN'S CLINIC.. 1201
The following list shows the diseases or defects from which the children, seen by the Doctor, were suffering :—				
DISEASES.			Total number of Cases Attendances	
Respiratory defects or diseases	164	810		
Gastro intestinal defects or disorders	44	192		
Gland trouble	18	74		
Debility	93	404		
Feeding troubles	138	638		
Congenital malformation	1	4		
Mentally defective	2	13		
Minor Ailments	433	1501		
Rickets	16	50		
Bowed legs	34	142		
Knock knees	12	48		
Tonsils and Adenoids.. .. .	32	151		
Phimosis	24	88		
Hernia	5	9		
Umbilical hernia	33	334		
Skin ailments	151	588		
Ringworm	3	47		
Naevus	6	27		
Fits	4	19		
Carious teeth	29	91		
Defective eyes	68	336		
Ear troubles	21	85		
Anaemia	37	164		
Cardiac	6	36		
Threadworms	18	76		
Vaginal discharge	2	6		
Birth Injury	2	2		
Rheumatism	1	1		
Paralysis of arm	1	2		
Cyst	3	9		
Enuresis	2	10		
Normal	266	576		
	1,669	6533		
Of the 1,669 cases seen by the Doctor :—				
Referred to County Hospital	38			
" " District Nursing Association	46			
" " Dentist	29			
" " Private Doctor	160			
" " Dispensary Doctor.. .. .	17			
" " Orthopaedic Clinic.. .. .	58			
" " Tuberculosis Clinic.. .. .	5			
" " Light Clinic.. .. .	101			
" " Burton Road Hospital	6			
" " Ear Specialist	1			
" " Eye Clinic	44			
" " Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic	13			
The following are the particulars of the cases which were referred to the County Hospital :—				
Defective eyes	2	Glands	1	
Ear troubles	7	Naevus	5	
Hernia	1	Minor Ailments	4	
Phimosis	2	For examination	9	
Cyst	1			
Skin ailments	6	Total	38	

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

Method	All Centres		Total
	Regular Hours	Irregular Hours	
Natural — ...	248	96	344
Artificial	190	106	296
Combined (natural and artificial) ...	24	6	30
Children over 1 yr. (various diets) ...	141	14	155
Breast feeding over 1 year of age ...	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	603	222	825

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	123	1	126	2
Treatment necessary	222	85	431	211
	345	86	557	213
Of these :—Received treatment ... ..	...	...	207	63
Refused treatment ... ..	...	...	7	9
For treatment later ... ..	...	...	8	2
Re Dentures ... ..	...	...	—	11
			222	85
The 270 cases were treated as follows :—				
<i>Children.</i>			<i>Ante-natal and Post-natal Cases</i>	
Extractions (General Anaest.)	602		Extractions (General Anaest.)	—
„ (Local Anaest.)	—		„ (Local Anaest.)	1
„ (Gas)	56		„ (Gas)	249
Fillings	13		Fillings	8
Dressings	13		Paintings	16
Scale	1		Dressings	12
Other Operations	4		Scale and clean	6
Referred to Burton Road Hosp.	3		Other Operations	2
Number of cases referred for treatment:—			Referred to Burton Road Hosp.	2
Public Assistance Committee	80		Attendances made	269
Dawber Relief Committee	3		„ „	14
Committee for the care of the Mentally				
Defective	7		„ „	14
Blind Persons	6		„ „	17
Police	7		„ „	32
Special Clinic	3		„ „	13
	106			359

APPENDIX 50.

PROVISION OF MILK & FOOD TO NECESSITOUS CASES, 1938.

Cases on the Register—879			Attendances made—17,464		
Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Children under 5 yrs. of age	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Children under 5 yrs. of age
130	121	628	1,180	1,262	15,022

Assisted Services.		No. of Cases.	Cost.		
			£	s.	d.
Milk and Food	...	879	2,186	11	5
Home Nursing	...	10	9	9	0
Home Helps	...	69	205	9	11
Maternity Home Cases		102	318	8	11
District Midwifery Cases		50	24	15	9
Maternity Outfits	...	73	65	10	0
Artificial Dentures	...	6	17	0	0
Spectacles	...	5	0	18	3
Sunlight Treatment		96	16	1	10
Cartage	...	7	0	19	6
Medical Requisites...		123	7	18	0
Birth control fees	..	1	0	5	9
		1,421		£2,853	8 4

of this amount £169 1s. 11d. 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	...	...	...	...	...	20
Records of sending for medical help	...	...	...	...	...	235
" " substituting artificial feeding for breast feeding						32
" " liability to be a source of infection						—
Stillbirths notified	...	...	...	...	...	8

10 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	..	..	..	178	958
District	..	..	..	27	102
Post-natal	..	..	..	17	36
				<hr/> 222	<hr/> 1096

The 222 cases attending the Clinic, have been classified according to physical conditions :—

Ante-Natal.				Post-Natal.			
Albuminuria..	..	..	14	Anaemia ..	..	..	5
High Blood Pressure	..	..	2	Debility ..	..	..	6
Depressed Nipples ..	..	..	1	Kidney Disease ..	..	..	2
Anaemia ..	..	..	6	Furunculosis ..	..	..	1
Cardiac ..	..	..	2	Prolapse ..	..	..	1
Pyorrhoea ..	..	..	4	Erosion of Cervix ..	..	..	2
Gastro disorder ..	..	..	6				<hr/>
Small measurements	..	..	1				17
Respiratory defects	..	..	1				
Kidney disease ..	..	..	1				
Rheumatism..	..	..	1				
Haemoptysis ..	..	..	1				
Growth ..	..	..	1				
Sub-acute appendix	..	..	1				
Previous complications	..	..	4				
Contracted Pelvis ..	..	..	2				
Flat Pelvis ..	..	..	1				
T.B. Spine ..	..	..	1				
Malpresentation ..	..	..	3				
Tuberculosis ..	..	..	1				
Varicose Veins ..	..	..	3				
Old Fracture ..	..	..	1				
Vaginal Discharge ..	..	..	33				
Skin Ailments ..	..	..	5				
Minor Ailments ..	..	..	4				
Normal Cases ..	..	..	105				
			<hr/> 205				

Cases visited at their own homes by the Midwives :—

	<i>1st Visits.</i>	<i>Revisits.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Maternity Home	106	152	258
District	616	2725	3341
Post-natal	264	45	309
	<hr/> 986	<hr/> 2922	<hr/> 3908

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

	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ante-natal ..	475	47	522
Post-natal ..	363	—	363
	<hr/> 838	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 885

Number of visits paid by Midwives regarding Necessitous cases and outstanding accounts :— 2,763.

APPENDIX 53

**MATERNITY HOME AND DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE.
LINCOLN CASES.**

1. Total No. of cases admitted or attended	MATERNITY HOME.			
	Lying-in cases delivered.. ..	220		
	Post-natal cases	4		
	Ante-natal cases not delivered	3		
		—	227	
	Ante-natal cases for treatment	24		
	Normal waiting patients	2		
		—	26	
	DISTRICT.			
	Lying-in cases	600		
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	49		
	(b) Midwives	171		
		—	220	
	District (a) Doctors	109		
	(b) Midwives	442		
	B.B.A's	49		
		—	600	
4. No of cases in which medical aid was sought by the Midwife, with reasons for requiring assistance.	(a) Ante-Natal. Maternity Home.			
	Albuminuria	3		
	Vomiting	1		
	Ante-partum Haemorrhage	1		
	Cardiac	2		
	For induction of Labour	2		
	Cystitis	1		
	Disproportion	2		
	General condition poor	1		
	Small Measurements	1		
		—	14	
	District.			
	Albuminuria	7		
	High Blood Pressure	1		
	Threatened Miscarriage	3		
	Ante-partum Haemorrhage	3		
	Abdominal Pain	2		
	Oedema of Hand	1		
	„ „ Legs and feet	1		
	Varicose Veins	3		
	Vomiting	2		
	Inflamed throat	1		
	Cough	1		
	Chill	1		
	Severe Bronchitis	1		
	Eclamptic Fits	1		
	Goitre	1		
	General condition poor	2		
	Abnormal swelling of uterus	1		
		—	32	

APPENDIX 53—continued.

4. (Continued)	(b) During Labour.		Maternity	Home.
			Prolonged first stage ..	4
			Prolonged second stage ..	8
			Malpresentation ..	5
			Small measurements ..	1
			Disproportion ..	1
			Obstructed labour ..	3
			Ante-partum Haemorrhage ..	1
			Cardiac ..	1
			Albuminuria ..	3
			Adherent Placenta ..	1
			Retained Placenta ..	1
			Premature labour ..	1
			Persistent vomiting ..	1
			General condition poor ..	2
			Rise of pulse rate ..	1
				—
				34
			District.	
			Prolonged first stage ..	13
			Prolonged second stage ..	30
			Malpresentation ..	11
			Ante-partum Haemorrhage ..	2
			Goitre ..	1
			Premature labour ..	1
			Retained Placenta ..	3
			Adherent Placenta ..	2
				—
				63
			(c) After Labour.	
			Maternity	Home.
			Cold on chest ..	1
			Ruptured Perineum ..	51
			Ruptured Labia ..	3
			Rise in temperature ..	1
			General condition poor ..	2
				—58
			District.	
			Rise of Temperature ..	7
			Inflamed breast ..	2
			Painful breast ..	1
			Painful leg ..	3
			Inflamed thigh ..	2
			Post-partum Haemorrhage ..	1
			Miscarriage ..	9
			Collapse ..	1
			Pain in side ..	1
			Ruptured Perineum ..	65
			Mastitis ..	1
			Quickened pulse rate ..	1
			Severe Cold ..	1
			Diarrhoea ..	1
			Inflamed vein in leg ..	2
				—98

APPENDIX 53—continued.

4. (Continued).	(d) Infant.	Maternity Home.			
				Age	
	To certify Stillbirth	..	At birth	1	
	Asphyxiated	..	"	1	
	Cyanosed .. ..	..	"	2	
	Prematurity	..	"	3	
	" ..	..	4 hours	1	
	" ..	..	2 days	1	
	Malaena Neonatorum	..	2 days	1	
	General Condition Poor		4 "	1	
	Swollen breast ..	..	13 "	1	
					—12
		District.			
	Spina Bifidae	..	At birth	1	
	Cyanosed .. ..	..	"	1	
	" ..	..	8 hours	1	
	Asphyxiated	..	At birth	1	
	Prematurity	..	"	3	
	" ..	..	15 mins.	1	
	" ..	..	1 day	4	
	Premature twins	..	6 hours	2	
	" "	..	7 "	2	
	Convulsions	..	5 "	1	
	" ..	..	1 day	1	
	" ..	..	2 days	1	
	Skin Ailment	..	2 "	1	
	" "	..	3 "	1	
	" "	..	5 "	1	
	" "	..	10 "	1	
	" "	..	11 "	1	
	" "	..	12 "	2	
	" "	..	15 "	1	
	" "	..	24 "	1	
	Tongue tie	..	5 "	2	
	Discharging eyes	..	5 "	2	
	" "	..	8 "	3	
	" "	..	10 "	1	
	" "	..	11 "	1	
	General Condition Poor		6 "	1	
	Jaundice .. ..	..	8 "	1	
	Cold on Chest	..	8 "	1	
	" "	..	23 "	1	
	" "	..	36 "	1	
					—42
5. No. of cases notified as Puerperal Sepsis with result of treatment in each case.	Maternity Home	..	..	..	—
	District	..	..	..	—
6. No. of cases in which Temperature rose to 100.4 for 24 hours with rise of pulse rate.	Maternity Home	..	..	..	3
	District	..	..	..	3
7. No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum with result of treatment in each case.	Maternity Home	..	..	..	—
	District	..	..	..	1
	Result of treatment:— Satisfactory recovery.				

APPENDIX 53—*continued.*

8. Total Number of cases of inflammation of the eyes, however slight, including cases mentioned in (7).	<table> <tr> <td>Maternity Home</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>District</td><td>14</td></tr> </table>	Maternity Home	4	District	14																																		
Maternity Home	4																																						
District	14																																						
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	<table> <tr> <td colspan="2">Maternity Home.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Debility of Mother</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Insufficient secretion</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mother returning to work</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mother refused</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Medically advised</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Previous mastitis</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><hr/>—43</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">District.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Debility of mother</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Insufficient secretion</td><td>36</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mother returning to work</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mother refused</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>Medically advised</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Inflamed Breast</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Depressed nipples</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Chronic bronchitis</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mother died</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><hr/>—59</td></tr> </table>	Maternity Home.		Debility of Mother	1	Insufficient secretion	24	Mother returning to work	6	Mother refused	3	Medically advised	8	Previous mastitis	1		<hr/> —43	District.		Debility of mother	3	Insufficient secretion	36	Mother returning to work	4	Mother refused	10	Medically advised	2	Inflamed Breast	1	Depressed nipples	1	Chronic bronchitis	1	Mother died	1		<hr/> —59
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10. No. of maternal deaths with causes.	<table> <tr> <td colspan="2">Maternity Home.</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">District.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(1) Post-partum Haemorrhage collapse</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>(2) Puerperal Pyrexia</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td> Secondary anaemia</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td> Bronchitis and Heart Failure</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>(3) Cardiac failure</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td> Eclampsia</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td> Premature Parturition</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><hr/>3</td></tr> </table>	Maternity Home.		District.		(1) Post-partum Haemorrhage collapse	1	(2) Puerperal Pyrexia		Secondary anaemia		Bronchitis and Heart Failure	1	(3) Cardiac failure		Eclampsia		Premature Parturition	1		<hr/> 3																		
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	<hr/> 3																																						

APPENDIX 54.

Report of Work done at ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC (Infant Welfare Cases), during 1938.

Total number of cases seen by Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	...	...	75
Total number of attendances made by the patients	...	...	...	171
New cases seen during the year	...	...	...	36

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

Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bow Legs	...	...	...	...	...	18
Knock Knees and Bow Legs	...	...	...	...	...	9
Knock Knees	...	...	...	...	...	24
Congenital Dislocated Hip	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spastic Paraplegia	...	...	...	...	...	4
Foot Eversion	...	...	...	...	...	5
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hammer Toes	...	...	...	...	...	2
M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total						75

Number of cases referred to County Hospital for in-patient treatment	4
Total number of in-patient days at the County Hospital	... .. 22

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

Bow Legs	...	..	...	...	...	3
Spastic Araplegia	...	..	...	...	...	1
Total						4

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

Massage	...	...	...	...	...	70
Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	101

APPENDIX 55.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CASES SEEN FOR
OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES DURING 1938.**

No. of	Cases seen at Infant Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	66
" "	attendances made	...	...	...	430
" "	ante-natal and post-natal cases seen at Clinic	...	...	...	2
" "	attendances made	...	...	...	3
" "	cases treated at Light Clinic	...	...	...	9
" "	attendances made	...	...	...	179
" "	cases seen at Birth Control Clinic	...	...	...	1
" "	attendances made	...	...	...	3
" "	cases admitted to Maternity Home:				
	Lying-in cases delivered	4
	Ante-natal cases	1
	Ante-natal cases not delivered	—

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