

[Report 1923] / Medical Officer of Health, County Council of the Parts of Lindsey (Lincolnshire).

Contributors

Lindsey (England : County). County Council.

Publication/Creation

1923

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ey6f86ke>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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



County Council of the Parts of Lindsey,
Lincolnshire.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COUNTY,

BY

R. ASHLEIGH GLEGG, M.D., D.P.H.,

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1923.

GRIMSBY:

ROBERTS & JACKSON, PRINTERS, 7a MAUDE STREET.

CONTENTS.

Vital Statistics of the Administrative County	...	6 & 10
Population	... ..	6
Birth Rate	... ..	6
Death Rate	... ..	6
Infant Mortality	... ..	6 & 7
Death Rate from Specified Diseases	... ..	7 & 11
Maternity & Child Welfare	... ..	12-19
Health Visiting	... ..	12
Midwives Act	... ..	19
Incidence of Infectious Disease	... ..	20
Measures to Control Infectious Diseases	... ..	22
Tuberculosis	... ..	24
Dispensaries	... ..	28
Sanatoria	... ..	31
Branston Hall Sanatorium	... ..	33-43
Venereal Disease	... ..	44
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	... ..	46
Sale of Food and Drugs Act...	... ..	47
Details of County Health Administration	... ..	48
Clinics and Treatment Centres	... ..	49
Hospitals	... ..	51
Ambulance Facilities	... ..	52
County Laboratory	... ..	53
Adoptive Acts and Bye-laws	... ..	54
Staff	... ..	56
District Medical Officers of Health	... ..	59
Housing and General Sanitation	... ..	61
Extracts from the Reports of District Medical Officers of Health	... ..	75

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1923.

*Councillor S. GRAY, Chairman.

Coun. THE LORD HENEAGE (<i>ex-officio</i>)	Coun. J. BROWN
*Ald. SIR HICKMAN B. BACON, Bart. (<i>ex-officio</i>)	* „ G. CANTY
Coun. J. FORRESTER (<i>ex-officio</i>)	* „ J. F. E. CUDMORE
Ald. G. A. BELLWOOD	„ T. DANN
* „ H. HICKLING	„ J. H. DODSON
„ L. V. HOTCHKIN	„ W. T. DUCKERING
„ S. MASSINGBERD	* „ G. W. FILLINGHAM
* „ W. VARLOW	„ J. HENDERSON
Coun. W. ALLIS	* „ J. A. HIPKIN
* „ A. CROFT BAKER	* „ W. LACEY
	* „ T. LOBLEY
	„ L. K. OSMOND

*Branston Sanatorium Sub-Committee.

Representing Lindsey Insurance Committee:—

Mrs. S. A. HARRIS
Mr. E. WILLIAMSON

Mr. J. W. HARRISON.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1923.

Councillor ADA CROFT-BAKER, Chairman.

The Members for the time being of the Public Health and Housing Committee of the Council, and the following Non-Members of the Council:—

Mrs. I. H. BELLWOOD	Mrs. BUCKLE
„ HORNSBY	„ M. A. MARRIS
„ E. M. H. MASON	„ SHUTE
Mrs. STEEDMAN	

**To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and
Housing Committee and Maternity and Child Welfare
Committee of the Lindsey County Council.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Sixteenth Annual Report as County Medical Officer, giving the Vital Statistics and details of Sanitary Administration in the area of the Administrative County of Lindsey for the year 1923.

The mortality in the County is declining from all the chief causes of death except from Cancer, and the Public Health Committee's attention is drawn to measures suggested by the Ministry of Health to reduce mortality from that disease.

Infant mortality has declined from 104 per 1,000 births in 1908, when I presented my first Annual Report, to 62·44 per 1,000 in 1923. If the 1908 mortality had been that of 1923 there would have been 540 fewer infants alive at the end of last year. The Council have already considered the section of the Report dealing with maternity and child welfare, and have given effect to the recommendation that milk be allowed at below cost price in necessitous cases for infants up to three years of age. The recommendation that a third dentist be appointed jointly with the Education Committee is still under consideration by the Committee.

I regret that no steps have yet been taken to provide an Isolation Hospital for the area in the north of the County, for which the Council acts as Hospital Authority. The need is great and urgent. Reference to this matter will be found on page 22 of this Report.

A full Report is included on Tuberculosis in the County, including a first Report on Branston Sanatorium, which will be found on page 24 and following pages. The need for a hospital for advanced cases and for a large measure of treatment on Sanatorium lines for Tuberculosis of bones, joints and glands is emphasised.

Details are given of county health administration, in accordance with Circular 451 of the Ministry of Health. They will be found from page 48 onwards. They include particulars with regard to housing in the County. This subject is also alluded to under the heading of Tuberculosis, and is greatly in need of attention. I commend the suggestion that

a few houses be erected by the County Council for badly housed cases of Tuberculosis for special consideration by the Public Health and Housing Committee.

It is with great regret that I have to record the death of Dr. White, Medical Officer of the Grimsby and Lincoln Venereal Diseases Clinics. He was a highly skilled clinician, who gave of his best to the County's service.

I thank the Committees and the County Council for their courteous consideration of my reports and recommendations during the year, and the Officers of the Council, especially in the Health Department, for their helpful co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. ASHLEIGH GLEGG.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres land and inland water) 963,800.
 Population (1923) Registrar General's Estimate 256,600.
 Number of inhabited houses (1923) approximate 60,117.
 Assessable value £1,334,184
 Sum represented by a Penny Rate £5,559 2s. 0d.

2. EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total.	Male.	Female.	Birth Rate (R.G.)
Births	Legitimate ..	4913	2509	2404	20·33
	Illegitimate	308	142	166	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Death Rate (R.G.)
Deaths		2945	1500	1445	11·47

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth :—

From Sepsis	7
From other causes	9

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—

Legitimate—No. of deaths 297, Rate 60·45 ; Illegitimate—
 No. of deaths 29, Rate per 1,000 illegitimate births 94·12.
 Total—62·44.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	15
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	20
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	19

BIRTH RATE.

The Birth Rate continued to decline in 1923, although not to the same extent as in the two previous years. It will probably remain approximately at this figure, or decline fractionally until there is definite improvement in industry and agriculture, when, unless the pernicious doctrine of general birth control is put into practice, we may hope for a higher birth rate. Birth control, except on medical advice, is to be condemned on physical, ethical and patriotic grounds, and propaganda in its favour should be energetically combated.

DEATH RATE.

The Death Rate fortunately is improving, and the excess of births over deaths, namely, 2,276, is 175 more than in the previous year. In 1923 there were fewer deaths at all ages than in 1922, except in the age group 2 to 5, in which the number of deaths was the same. The chief reductions were at the beginning and end of life, namely 77 fewer under one year of age, 106 fewer from birth to two years of age, and 124 fewer over 75.

LOWER INFANT MORTALITY.

The saving in life under one year of age was chiefly in fewer deaths from Whooping Cough and Bronchitis, and fewer from what remains the chief individual cause of infant mortality, namely, Congenital Debility and Premature birth, for which venereal disease is largely responsible.

It is reasonable to suggest that the reduction in the mortality of infants is due in large measure to more widespread knowledge of the proper care of both mother and child, to earlier recognition and earlier treatment of dietetic errors and disturbances, and of other deviations from the normal in infants, to better facilities for the treatment of venereal disease and to provision for the nursing of the respiratory complications of Measles and Whooping Cough. The County Council may fairly claim that their scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare has provided several of the factors that have contributed to this result.

FEWER DEATHS FROM THE CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY, EXCEPT FROM CANCER.

At other ages there were fewer deaths from Whooping Cough and Influenza, from Tuberculosis in all its forms, and from heart Disease, Bronchitis and Pneumonia. There was on the other hand an increase of 23 in the number of deaths from Cancer. The chart on another page shows the slow but progressive increase in the mortality from this disease during the past ten years. Research workers during the whole of this period, and for many years previously, have sought patiently and laboriously the secret of its causation, so far without success. The public having evinced concern at its increasing prevalence, a Departmental Committee was appointed during the year by the Minister of Health to investigate the disease. This Committee has already issued three useful memoranda for the information of Local Authorities and the public.

INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO CANCER.

The first Circular (426) dated 14th August, 1923, summarises our present knowledge with regard to the causation and incidence of Cancer, and offers suggestions to assist Local Authorities in efforts to inform public opinion on the subject. Dealing with proclivity to the disease it is pointed out that liability to cancer is not an attribute of any particular social class, profession or occupation, so that it is to be inferred that the occurrence of cancer depends to an important degree on personal predisposing factors, of which we do not yet have full knowledge, but in regard to which

it may be stated (1) that heredity has not been proved to be of practical importance in its occurrence in man; (2) that it cannot be asserted with scientific authority that the use of any particular article of food increases the liability to cancer or prevents it from appearing; (3) that no known drug or preparation will prevent its appearance or cure it when present; (4) that no danger of cancer has been proved to result from inhabiting houses or districts in which cancer happens to have been exceptionally common; (5) that there is no evidence that cancer is an infectious or contagious disease.

These findings, although of a negative character, are important, and should be made known to the public so as to allay apprehension and save sufferers from the disappointment that follows expenditure on quack remedies, which at best are useless, and at worst aggravate the disease.

A favourable result will not follow treatment by medicines or external applications or dietetic methods, but it may be looked for by early surgical operation or in certain cases by radium or X-ray treatment or diathermy.

One positive finding, namely, that Cancer frequently follows on chronic or prolonged irritation, is of importance from the point of view of prevention. The irritation to the lip from a short clay pipe, to the tongue from a jagged tooth, or badly fitting tooth plate, to the female breast from pressure of clothing, are known to be precursors of cancer and can be guarded against. The memorandum concludes with the suggestion that local authorities might in conjunction with the local representative bodies of the medical profession periodically consider what measures are required in the area,

- (1) To improve the local facilities for clinical consultations and for pathological examinations.
- (2) To improve the local facilities for treatment.
- (3) To improve the facilities for transport of patients.
- (4) To arrange locally for post graduate demonstrations, lectures or courses on cancer for medical men practising in the area.
- (5) To arrange locally for the education of the public.

I recommend the County Council to give special consideration to the suggestions numbered (1) and (5), which in this area are more especially needed by the community.

The second and third Memoranda, dealing respectively with the treatment of Cancer by X-rays and radium, and with the operative treatment of Cancer of the breast, were issued in 1924.

**TABLE A,
VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1923.**

Group.	Population estimated by Registrar General for Birth and Death Rates.	Births.		Deaths.		Infant Deaths.		Zymotic Deaths.		Phthisis Deaths.		Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.		Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.		Deaths from Cancer.	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Borough and Urban Districts	119,351	2461	20·61	1336	11·19	157	63·79	45	·38	87	·72	32	·27	199	1·66	144	1·20
Rural Districts ..	137,249	2760	20·1	1609	11·72	169	61·23	27	·19	99	·72	28	·20	194	1·41	190	1·38
Whole County ..	256,600	5221	20·33	2945	11·47	326	62·44	72	·28	186	·72	60	·23	393	1·53	334	1·30

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of the estimated population.

† Rates calculated per 1,000 of the registered births.

VITAL STATISTICS, MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLE I. (1923).

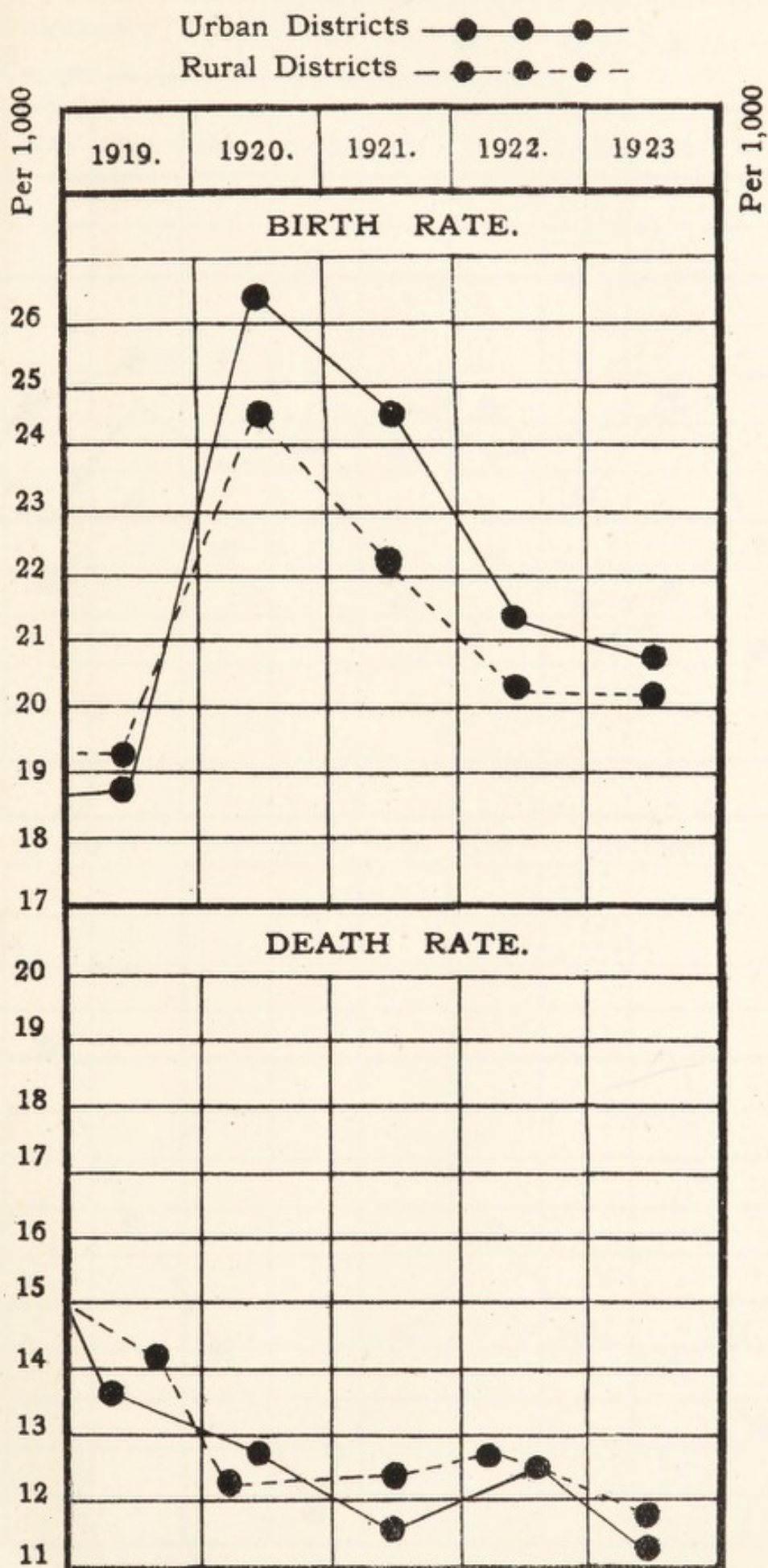
DISTRICT	Area in statute acres (land and inland water.)	Inhabited houses at census 1921.	Persons per house at census 1921.	Population estimated by Registrar Birth and Death Rates.	Density of Population.	Nett Births.		Deaths under 1 year of age.		Nett Deaths at all Ages belong- ing to the District.	* Death Rate. Nett
						Number.	* Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.		
URBAN.											
Alford ..	1,138	621	3.5	2,192	1.9	33	15.51	1	30.3	28	13.22
Barton-on-Humber ..	6,343	1,573	4.1	6,521	1.0	129	19.78	11	8.52	72	11.04
Brigg ..	462	721	4.6	3,363	7.2	66	19.62	2	30.3	33	9.81
Broughton ..	7,073	390	4.4	1,332	0.2	36	27.7	2	55.5	14	10.51
Cleethorpes ..	1,185	5,586	5.1	28,200	23.8	585	20.74	34	63.24	249	8.82
Crowle ..	6,926	725	4.1	3,021	0.4	68	22.84	6	102.94	44	14.56
Gainsborough ..	2,406	4,642	4.2	19,800	8.2	375	18.94	21	56	240	12.12
Horncastle ..	1,421	961	3.6	3,421	2.4	65	19	5	92.31	57	16.95
Louth (Borough) ..	2,749	2,586	3.7	9,554	3.5	182	19.04	10	60.41	140	14.65
Mablethorpe ..	3,168	424	6.7	2,037	0.9	17	8.89	—	—	16	7.84
Market Rasen ..	976	590	3.6	2,113	2.2	35	16.56	2	57.14	35	16.56
Roxby-cum-Risby ..	4,908	117	5.1	632	0.1	17	26.89	2	117.65	8	12.65
Scunthorpe ..	7,895	5,167	5.2	29,420	3.5	725	24.64	53	75.86	293	9.95
Skegness ..	1,922	793	11.6	4,571	4.8	71	15.53	3	42.25	55	12.03
Winterton ..	3,818	431	3.9	1,724	0.4	36	20.88	5	194.4	32	18.56
Woodhall Spa ..	1,874	351	4.6	1,450	0.9	21	14.48	—	—	20	13.79
TOTALS ..	54,264	25,678	4.8	119,351	2.3	2,461	20.61	157	63.79	1,336	11.19
RURAL.											
Glanford Brigg ..	121,183	5,874	4.3	26,179	0.2	570	22.15	38	73.68	294	11.23
Caistor ..	120,108	3,090	4.1	12,920	0.1	275	21.29	15	61.81	141	10.91
Gainsborough ..	94,706	3,573	4.01	14,340	0.2	266	18.51	16	60.15	147	10.25
Grimsby ..	43,201	2,690	4.5	12,710	0.3	303	23.91	17	59.37	118	9.37
Horncastle ..	114,153	3,049	4	12,040	0.1	244	20.26	19	86.07	155	12.87
Isle of Axholme ..	28,070	1,622	4	6,852	0.2	129	18.82	5	46.51	73	10.65
Louth ..	154,627	4,468	3.9	17,250	0.1	327	18.95	19	70.33	226	13.1
Sibsey ..	21,565	699	4.3	3,048	0.1	56	18.37	3	53.57	36	11.81
Spilsby ..	128,211	5,258	4.1	21,050	0.2	389	18.48	30	82.26	290	13.77
Welton ..	83,712	2,686	4.1	10,860	0.1	201	18.50	7	44.77	129	11.87
TOTALS ..	909,536	33,009	4.1	137,249	0.2	2,760	20.1	169	61.23	1,609	11.72
TOTALS FOR COUNTY	963,800	58,687	4.4	256,600	0.2	5,221	20.33	326	62.44	2,945	11.47

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of the estimated population.

1923.
MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLES I. AND III.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN EACH DISTRICT AT ALL AGES.

DISTRICT.	Population estimated by Registrar General for Birth and Death Rates.	Births.	Deaths.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Meningococcal Meningitis.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cancer.	Malignant Disease.	Rheumatic Fever.	Diabetes.	Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.	Heart Diseases.	Arterio Sclerosis.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia. (All Forms.)	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum.	Diarrhoea, etc., under 2 years.	Appendicitis and Typhitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition.	Congenital Debility & Malformation Premature Birth.	Suicide.	Other Deaths from Violence.	Other Defined Diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.	Special causes included in foregoing—polycausals.	Total.			
URBAN.																																								
Alford	2192	33	28	2	..	1	1	..	3	8	1	4	8	28	
Barton-on-Humber ..	6521	129	72	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	2	8	2	2	3	10	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	2	15	1	..	..	72
Brigg	3363	66	33	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	2	2	1	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	6	..	..	..	33
Broughton	1332	36	14	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	14	
Cleethorpes	28200	585	249	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	17	7	23	6	7	22	36	7	20	16	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	16	3	7	44	..	..	..	..	249
Crowle	3021	65	44	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	6	1	2	3	4	..	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	2	7	..	..	44
Gainsborough	19800	375	240	..	7	..	4	1	8	..	..	17	5	22	..	3	31	31	3	15	23	4	..	2	1	..	7	1	2	8	3	7	35	..	..	..	..	240
Horncastle	3421	65	57	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	4	..	1	7	10	9	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	8	..	..	57
Louth (Borough) ..	9554	182	140	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	5	3	13	..	3	15	26	1	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	6	1	..	37	1	..	..	140
Mablethorpe	2037	17	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	16
Market Rasen	2113	35	35	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	10	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	6	..	..	..	35
Roxby-cum-Risby ..	632	17	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	
Scunthorpe	29420	725	293	1	3	..	3	1	6	..	1	26	6	32	..	3	13	24	9	22	31	9	1	8	2	..	5	1	1	21	1	12	51	..	..	..	..	293
Skegness	4571	71	55	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	5	..	1	6	8	..	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	14	1	..	..	55
Winterton	1724	36	32	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	5	..	..	7	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	8	..	..	..	32
Woodhall Spa	1450	21	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	20
Total	119351	2461	1336	4	10	..	13	4	38	..	2	87	32	144	10	22	119	177	35	80	94	25	3	14	8	3	27	3	5	72	13	35	253	4	..	..	..	1336
RURAL.																																								
Glanford Brigg	26179	570	294	..	1	..	..	3	14	..	..	20	4	28	..	2	16	41	6	14	16	2	1	3	2	..	7	..	1	18	5	7	83	..	..	..	..	294
Caistor	12920	275	141	..	2	1	..	..	6	..	..	5	3	26	..	..	4	24	1	6	2	3	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	5	3	3	43	..	..	..	..	141
Gainsborough	14340	266	147	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	..	14	1	16	..	2	15	13	3	8	11	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	7	1	3	41	..	..	..	..	147	
Grimsby	12710	303	118	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	16	..	1	4	10	3	4	9	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	1	5	..	8	39	..	..	..	..	118
Horncastle	12040	244	155	1	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	15	1	11	..	1	8	26	3	11	18	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	4	37	1	..	..	..	155	
Isle of Axholme	6852	129	73	3	1	2	8	..	1	8	3	2	5	7	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	10	6	1	40	1	226	
Louth	17250	327	226	1	1	..	1	2	10	..	..	10	6	32	..	5	18	41	9	10	8	2	1	1	1	..	7	1	1	10	6	1	40	1	..	..	..	226
Sibsey	3048	56	36	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	8	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	9	1	..	..	..	36
Spilsby	21050	389	290	..	..	1	2	1	10	..	..	18	10	37	1	2	21	42	7	20	7	3	2	..	1	3	3	1	1	18	2	5	71	1	..	..	..	290
Welton	10860	201	129	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	6	1	14	..	1	17	15	3	11	9	3	1	..	..	1	5	..	7	1	1	28	1	..	..	..	129	
Total	137249	2760	1609	2	5	2	7	6	59	..	..	99	28	190	1	15	114	223	38	90	89	15	11	5	10	5	30	4	4	80	19	36	416	6	..	..	..	1609
Administrative County	256600	5221	2945	6	15	2	20	10	97	..	2	186	60	334	11	37	233	400	73	170	183	40	14	19	18	8	57	7	9	152	32	71	669	10	..	..	..	2945

BIRTH & DEATH RATES FOR 5 YEARS.



MONTHLY RAINFALL FOR 1921

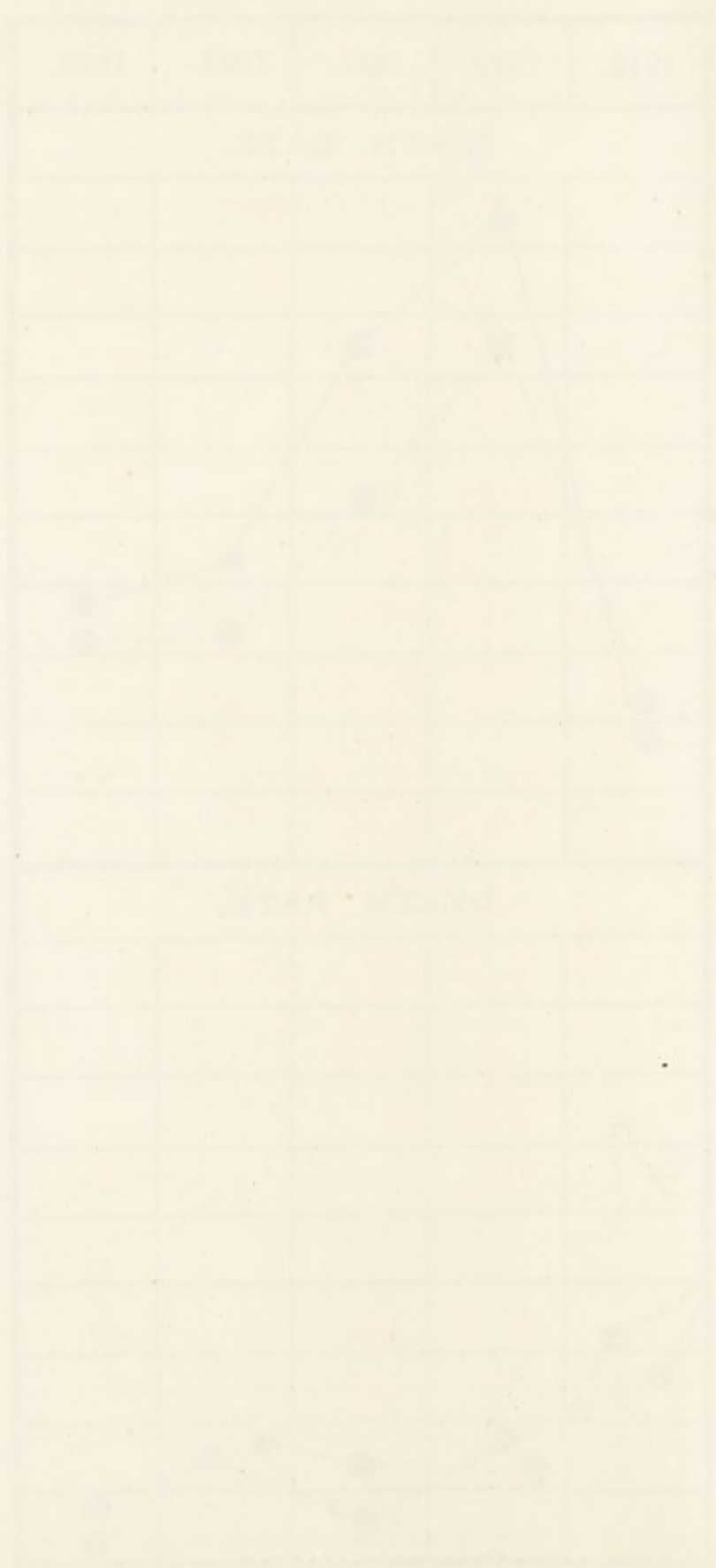
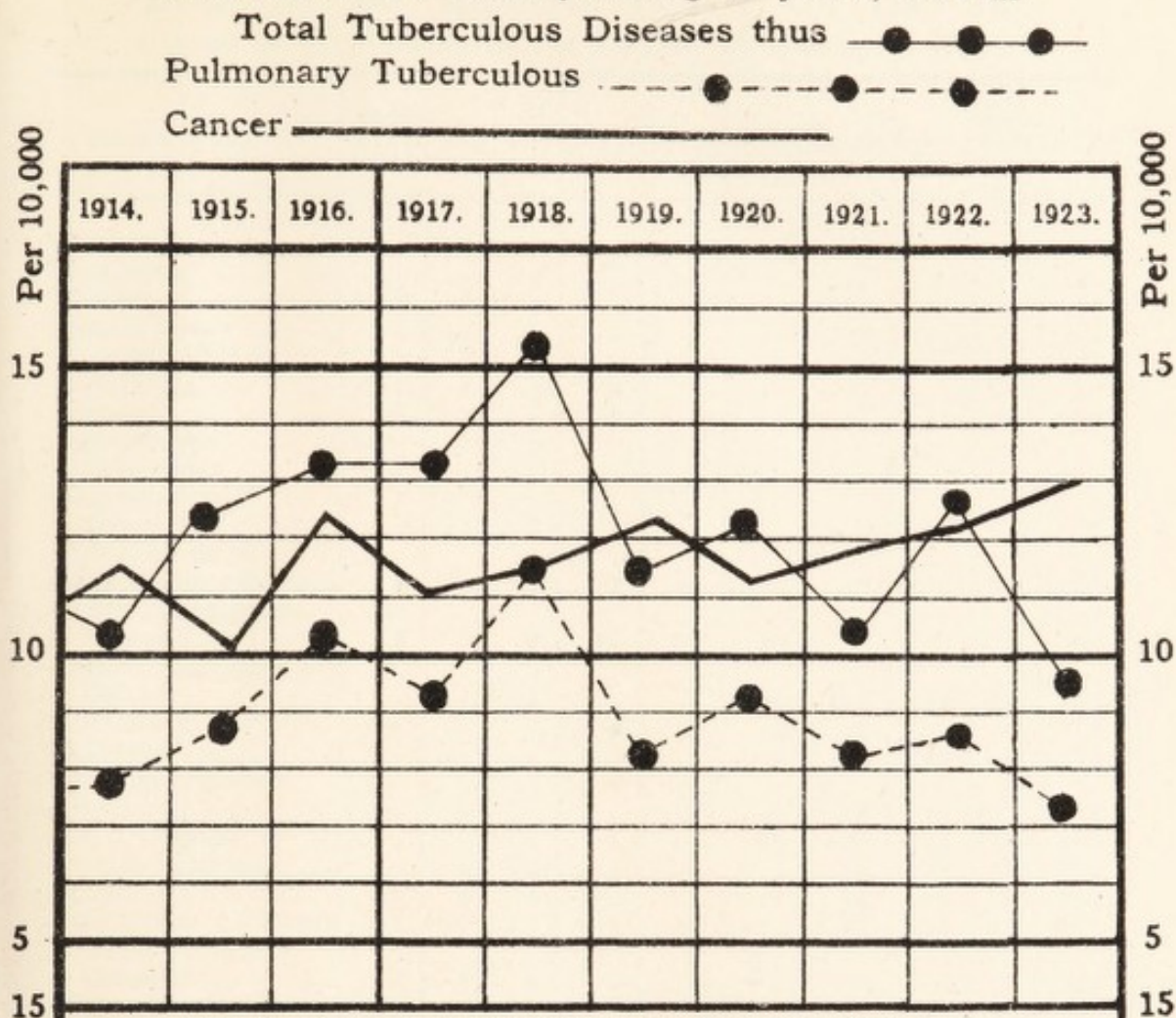
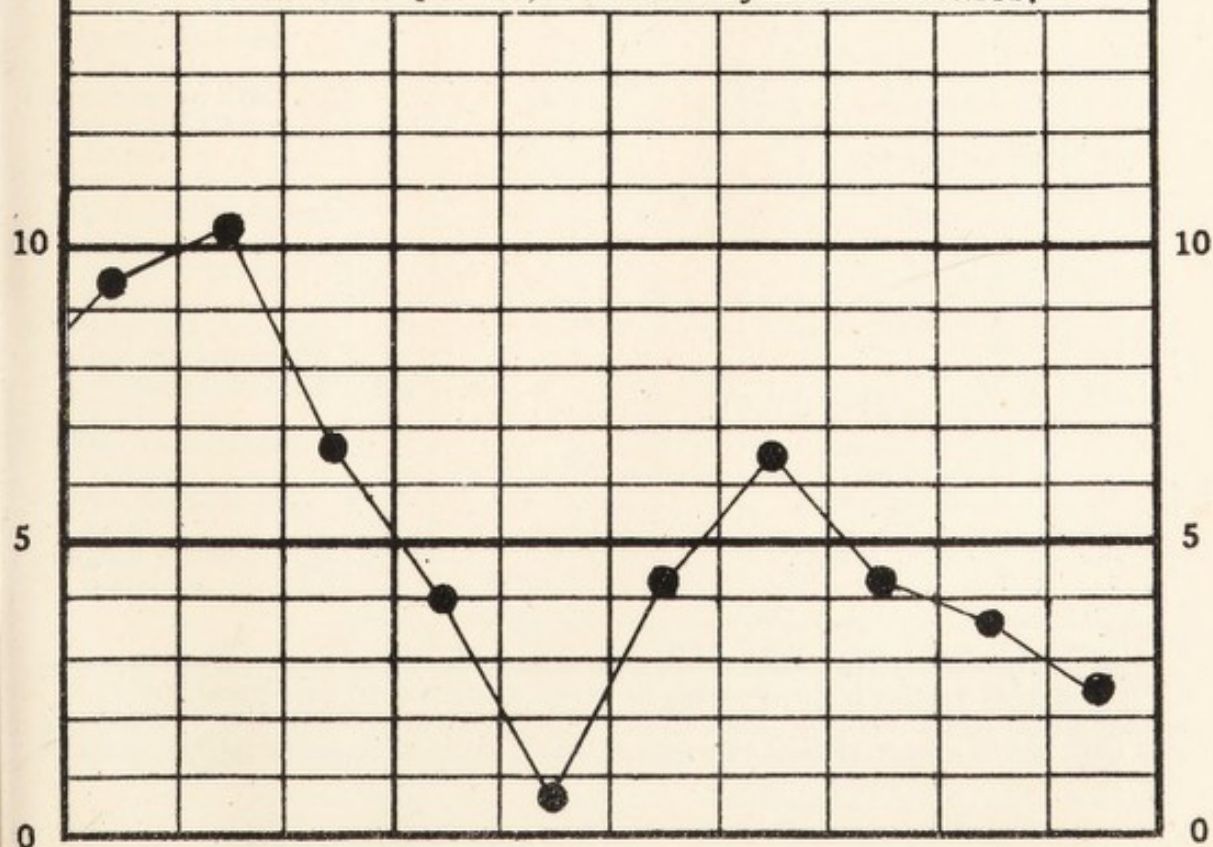


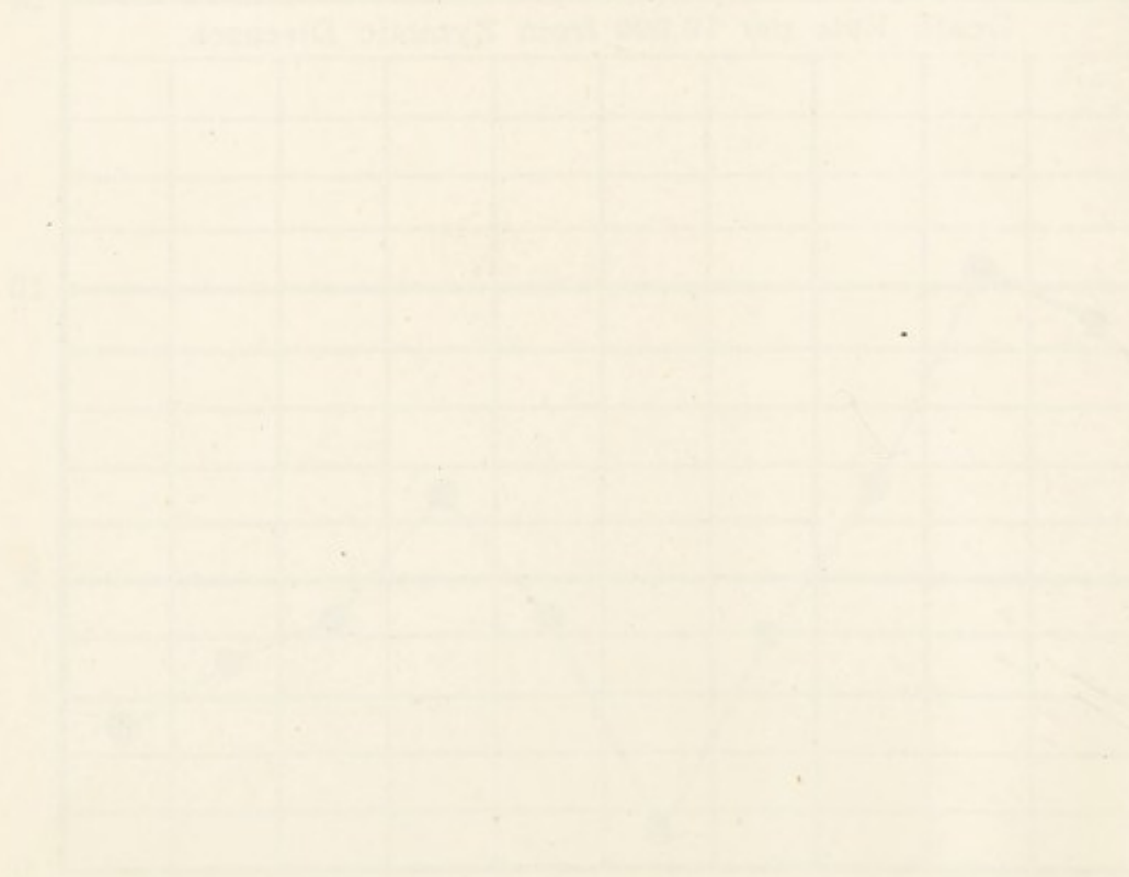
Chart showing Death Rates per 10,000 from Tuberculous Diseases in the County during 10 years, 1914-23



Death Rate per 10,000 from Zymotic Diseases.



The above graph shows the variation of the
 temperature of the water in the tank during the
 experiment. The temperature of the water
 was measured at intervals of 10 minutes.



1923.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLE III. (part of).
CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS IN THE COUNTY AT DIFFERENT AGES

Causes of Death	Under 1 Yr	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and over	T'tl
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	6
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	4	6	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	15
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Whooping Cough	9	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Diphtheria	1	1	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	10
Influenza	6	3	3	3	6	7	15	22	32	97
Encephalitis										
Lethargica .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal										
Meningitis .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis of										
Respiratory System ..	1	..	3	12	55	74	32	8	1	186
Other Tuberculous										
Diseases	4	6	8	12	13	10	6	..	1	60
Cancer, Malignant										
Disease .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	20	127	122	64	334
Rheumatic Fever	1	..	1	4	1	3	1	..	..	11
Diabetes .. ..	..	..	..	2	2	5	14	12	2	37
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	9	48	72	104	233
Heart Disease .. ..	..	..	..	6	5	35	108	135	111	400
Arterio-Sclerosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	23	38	73
Bronchitis	27	4	2	..	..	3	14	46	74	170
Pneumonia, all forms	42	19	13	3	11	24	27	22	22	183
Other Respiratory										
Diseases	2	3	2	2	2	2	12	8	7	40
Ulcer of Stomach or										
Duodenum .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	1	1	14
Diarrhoea, &c	16	3	3	..	1	..	4	1	4	32
Appendicitis and										
Typhlitis .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	10	5	..	..	18
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	8
Acute and Chronic										
Nephritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	5	22	18	11	57
Puerperal Sepsis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	7
Other Accidents and										
diseases of preg-										
nancy & parturi-										
tion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
Congenital Debility										
and Malformation										
—premature birth	149	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	152
Suicide .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	7	16	5	3	32
Other Deaths from										
Violence	7	2	4	9	7	21	10	4	7	71
Other Defined Dis-										
eases	57	8	9	8	18	42	96	98	320	656
Causes ill-defined or										
unknown .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	3	1	10
	326	64	62	69	133	294	591	603	803	2945

* 13 deaths entered in this Table by the Registrar General under "Diarrhoea" are given in his Table for all causes of death in administrative areas under the heading "Other Defined Diseases" (see Ministry of Health Tables I. and III.)

REPORT BY Dr. ANNIE T. BRUNYATE
ON
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE
IN 1923.

HOME VISITING BY HEALTH VISITORS.

The number of births notified in the County in 1923 was **4,591**, the total number registered was **3,221**. There was thus failure to notify in 630 cases, or 12·07 per cent. as compared with 13·51 in the preceding year.

The number of infants seen for the first time and reported on was **5,523**, the number of children between one and two years of age 4,048, the number between two and five years 11,248.

The following table shows the whole number of home visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year :—

	Whole time Health Visitors.	Part time Health Visitors.	Total.
Ante-natal Visits	554	2561	3115
1st Visits to Infants	4700	1103	5803
Re-visits to Infants	14279	5162	19441
Children 1 to 5	20333	5174	25507
	<hr/> 39866	<hr/> 14000	<hr/> 53866

The number of infants seen is again this year greater than the number of births registered in the County for the year, the explanation being the same as for last year.

The total number of visits, 53,866, is greater than the corresponding number for the last year by 6,539; it probably represents about the maximum which can be paid by our present number of Health Visitors.

The unsatisfactory conditions found present at 1st visits were classified as in preceding years under three headings according as they were referable to the house, the family or the baby—they are given below in tabular form :—

HOUSE.—5,803 visited.

		Per cent.			Per cent.
Not clean	300	5·17	Dampness	180	3·10
Dirty	39	0·67	Refuse nr. house	63	1·09
Ventilation un-			Ill repair	127	2·19
satisfactory	215	3·7	(reported to		
Unsatisfactory			local M.O.H.)		
storage of milk	371	6·39	Overcrowded	99	1·71
Other insanitary			(reported to		
conditions	170	2·93	local M.O.H.)		

In 615 cases a report on the unsatisfactory condition noted by a Health Visitor was sent to the local Medical Officer of Health, and a second report was sent in 61 cases, in which the defect was considered to be serious and remediable, but in which no action had been taken as a result of the first report. In cases of less importance and in those of defect for which under present circumstances no remedy is apparently possible, no second report, and in some instances no first report, was sent. For example in Little Coates, where overcrowding constitutes a real danger to health, the state of affairs is so well known that it seems useless to report each individual case. In Scunthorpe also the condition of overcrowding is well known, and reports on individual cases are not always needed.

On the whole much useful work has been done by the Health Visitors in calling attention to the sanitary defects. It is found that a Mother will often report to Health Visitor a serious sanitary defect which either has never been brought to the notice of the landlord, or which in some cases has been repeatedly complained of to him without result. A notice sent to the local Medical Officer of Health will often then result in the necessary steps being taken to remedy the defect.

HEALTH OF PARENTS.

	No. reported on.	Health fair only.	Health bad.
Father	4922	113	37
Mother	5134	490	100

INFANTS. Total number seen **5523.**

	Per cent.			Per cent.	
Cleanliness defective	95	1.72	Abnormal condition of umbilicus	240	4.34
Sleeping with mother, no cot	3682	66.67	Do. Eyes	159	2.88
Using comforter	1686	30.5	Do. Mouth	108	1.96
Not yet taken out of doors	1203	21.78	Premature infants	180	3.42
Unsatisfactory form of bottle	21	0.38	Infants artificially fed	786	14.23
			Mixed feeding	221	4.00

197 cases of stillbirth were notified.

15 cases of neglect or ill treatment were referred to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

It is satisfactory that this year the number of babies found at the Health Visitor's first visit to be artificially fed is smaller

than ever before. Unfortunately too great a proportion of the babies are weaned before the completion of the full nine months.

DRIED MILK.

Dried milk has again been supplied by the County Council for the use of nursing and expectant Mothers, such infants as cannot be breast fed and children under five years of age. The arrangements for distribution have been the same as in the previous years.

The definition of a necessitous case has, for the greater part of the year, remained the same as last year, when the upper limit beyond which no reduction of the selling price is allowed was 7/6 per head after the deduction of rent and rates. This rule was found to bear very hardly on small families, and at the meeting held on December 14th, 1923, the Committee decided that for the families with one child only, the upper limit be raised to an income of 9/- per head. The rule as it now stands is therefore that apart from special circumstances milk should be allowed at half price if the family income is between 5/- and 7/6 (or 9/- in the case of families with one child only) per head, quarter price if between 3/3 and 5/- per head, and free if below 3/3 per head, always after the deduction of rents and rates.

The following figures shew the expenditure on dried milk for the financial year ending March, 1924 :—

	£	s.	d.
Total cost of Dried Milk sent to Centres or to Village Distributors	2987	19	0
Total loss on Milk	368	14	3
	or 12·34%		

This year the milk has been sold at a little above cost price to those who can pay for it, and the balance has gone to diminish the loss on milk allowed at less than cost price in necessitous cases.

It is detrimental to the health of the children that the supply of milk in necessitous cases should be stopped as soon as a child reaches the age of a year. When a family is in poor circumstances so that the rest of the diet is necessarily deficient in quality, a child at a year of age should have from half a pint to a pint of milk daily if nutrition is to be properly maintained and probably no care in after years makes good injury done in these early years by absence of the proper food. The Care Committees have done something towards maintaining the supply of milk for the children at the Centres, but it has not been possible at all the Centres completely to meet the

need by voluntary effort, and in the villages hardly anything has been done. It is very desirable that milk should again be allowed at below cost price in necessitous cases, at any rate until a child is three years of age.

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR MOTHERS.

The dental treatment for nursing and expectant mothers is one of the most valuable means of treatment at our disposal at the Centres. In the case of many of the mothers who have been sent for treatment all the teeth were decayed. Such a condition results in inability properly to masticate food, in the constant swallowing of foul matter from the teeth and in constant septic absorption from the gums; it constitutes a serious drain upon the strength of a mother at the child bearing age. Treatment has not only a direct effect upon the mother's health, but is also a means of education and breaks through the tradition that carious teeth and foul mouths are of little consequence. It is a comparatively easy matter to bring home to a mother who has had treatment herself the need for trying to take care of her children's teeth.

Unfortunately it is not possible owing to lack of time for the dentist to deal quickly with all the mothers who make application for treatment. At each of the larger Centres there is a long waiting list, and the time which often has to elapse before treatment can be begun is a drawback to the success of the scheme. It would be a great help if more of the dentists' time were available for the mothers.

£10 17s. 11d. has been spent by the Committee in providing artificial teeth in a few cases of extreme poverty. In all other cases the mother has paid the cost price of artificial teeth, either in one sum or by means of weekly payments into a dental club.

REPORTS BY THE COUNTY DENTAL SURGEONS.

Mr. H. K. OVEY, L.D.S., has noted many cases of decay of the upper incisor teeth in very young children, who have been breast fed, where the remaining teeth are perfect, and considers that the germ infection has come in these cases from the mother's nipple. He recommends that the attention of mothers be drawn to the need for care in this respect, and for cleansing the mouths of infants with gauze dipped in boracic and lime water. He emphasises the value of commencing the training of the young child in the use of the tooth brush at the earliest possible age, and considers that tooth brushes should be on sale at the Centres. He urges that a third dentist be appointed owing to the impossibility

of the present staff dealing with the number of mothers who are coming forward for treatment.

Mr. E. E. LEWIS, L.D.S., reports a large increase in the number of mothers anxious to receive dental treatment, and that owing to the large number of Centres to be visited it is impossible to give the attendance at regular intervals at each that is necessary to cope with the work. He begs the Council to consider the appointment of at least one other dental surgeon. The number of children under five years of age brought in for treatment is also on the increase. Ten children under three years of age in 1923 showed dental caries in an advanced stage, involving the whole dentition. Such caries was conspicuous in those fed under unclean conditions. Payment for treatment has become an established custom, and most mothers are anxious to pay when their circumstances permit. It would be a great advantage to have a nasal nitrous oxide and oxygen outfit for use in special cases. Mr. Lewis thanks Health Visitors who have assisted to explain to mothers the benefit derived from healthy mouths.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

There are 22 Infant Welfare Centres in the County. The arrangements for medical attendance are almost the same as for last year.

As before, the Infant Welfare Centres have also acted as Ante-natal Clinics. At Scunthorpe a separate Ante-natal Clinic is held once a fortnight, and does useful work. It is, however, recognised that a really satisfactory Ante-natal Clinic can only be held in connection with a Maternity Home or Hospital into which cases can be admitted for observation and special treatment, and there is yet no Maternity Home in Scunthorpe.

School Clinics have again been held in connection with most of the village Infant Welfare Centres.

2,423 of the infants and children attending the Clinics made a total of 1,442 visits to the clinic doctors, the number being made up as follows:—

				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Cases	Infants	..	..	522	493	1015
	Children 1—2	..	..	89	63	152
	„ 2—5	..	..	140	135	275
						<hr/> 1442

Referred cases, *i.e.*, cases which had already been seen by the Clinic Doctor in the preceding year or years :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Infants	151	161	312
Children 1—2	125	134	279
„ 2—5	174	216	390
			<hr/> 981
New Cases			1442
			<hr/>
Total			2423
			<hr/>

Rather more than a quarter of the mothers were seen for their own health apart from ante-natal cases, and those seen on account of their teeth. The Clinics have been conducted on the same general lines as last year.

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING.

Out of 939 infants under 9 months of age, 485 or 51·65 per cent. were breast fed; 95 or 10·11 per cent. were partially breast fed only, and 359 or 38·23 per cent. were artificially fed at the time of their first visit to the Clinic Doctor. This is not quite as good as last year, when 56·9 per cent. of the infants were breast fed.

Diseases and defects from which the infants and children were suffering at the time of their first visit to the Clinic Doctors were classified as follows :—

Disorders, defects and diseases of the gastro intestinal system (chiefly minor disorders)	496
Marasmus and poor nutrition	44
Malnutrition (older children)	41
Pretubercular condition and debility (older children)	9
Rickets	53
Deformities, congenital malformations and defects (exclusive of cases of phimosis)	36
Diseases of respiratory system	103
„ circulatory „	10
„ muscular „	2
„ genito urinary system	5
„ the ear	26
„ the eye	38
„ bones	2
„ glands	19
„ the nervous system	13
Mental Defect	4
(?) Mental defect	6

Diseases of the skin (chiefly minor ones)	143
Herniae (exclusive of umbilical herniae)	24
Infections	48
Abcesses and septic conditions	20
Adenoids	12
Enlarged tonsils	4
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	25

As in previous years the greatest number of the disorders for which the children were brought to see the Clinic Doctors were minor gastro intestinal and skin disorders. Cases of slight phimosis and umbilical herniae were very common. The mothers are becoming much more awake to the harmful effect of adenoids, and will not infrequently bring their children for inspection, if they suspect that adenoids are present. Cases of congenital deformity are sometimes brought very early to the Clinics, even before the mother is herself able to be out.

Treatment given was on the same lines as in previous years, cases of serious illness being referred to their own doctors or to hospitals. The work is co-ordinated with that of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries and of the Venereal Disease Clinics where these are available.

VILLAGE CENTRES.

The village centres have done much good work. They are dependant for success on having a good nurse or health visitor, and at least one good voluntary worker. Where these conditions are fulfilled the Centre becomes a most helpful part of village life, and has had in several villages a noticeable effect on the health of the children. Other villages have asked for Centres, and it is very desirable that more should be provided. The equipment is inexpensive, and could perhaps be partly provided by voluntary effort. When a Centre is once well started and the majority of the babies and children in the village have been seen by the clinic doctors, the number who need to be seen by the doctor at each meeting of the Clinic is comparatively small. When this stage is reached, probably most of the benefit of the Clinic in a village could be obtained, if the Nurse were in charge of the Clinic as a rule, but were able to send for the Doctor to visit the Clinic when she had new babies or cases for which she needed advice. The Nurse would then get for the day of the doctor's visit as large an attendance as possible, the doctor would see the special cases and the old cases, give perhaps a health talk to the mothers and advise

the Nurse on any point in connection with the organisation of the clinic. The County Superintendent would also visit the Clinic when she inspected the Nurse. With such help the nurse should not feel isolated and the most economical use might be made of the time of the doctor.

MIDWIVES ACT.

Report by Miss Wright, Inspector of Midwives.

During the year 1923 80 trained and 7 untrained Midwives notified their intention to practise in the County. Of the total number of births registered, namely, 5,221, 1,258 or 24 per cent., were attended by Midwives.

224 visits of inspection have been made.

New Midwives appointed by District Nursing Associations have started work at Haxey, Faldingworth and Winterton.

Midwives are badly needed both in Louth and in Horn-castle.

The Notices sent to the Local Supervising Authority were as follows :—

Medical Help	.. ..	(Mother)	148
		(Child)	59
Still Births	.. ..		33
Deaths	.. ..	(Mother)	1
		(Child)	5
Laying out the dead			27
Exposure to Infection			12
Artificial Feeding	..		27

There were 6 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum reported by Midwives in their practice. These children were nursed by one of the special Nurses. Five recovered with vision unimpaired, but the sixth failed to respond to treatment, and the child ultimately became blind.

There were two cases of puerperal sepsis, which made good recoveries.

One Midwife was reported to the Committee for neglecting the rules of the Central Midwives' Board, but no steps were taken, as the woman removed her name from the Midwives' Roll.

An uncertified woman who had attended cases without a Doctor was reported to the Committee. She pleaded ignorance of the Act, and as she had been visited and warned, the Committee took no further action.

GRACE WRIGHT,

Inspector of Midwives.

June 2nd, 1924.

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There were 1,758 cases of infectious disease notified in 1923, compared with 1,355 in 1922, an excess of 403. If Chicken Pox and Whooping Cough, which are only notifiable in a few districts, be disregarded, the excess over 1922 was 192.

Taking the chief diseases separately, and comparing them with the incidence in the previous year :—

DIPHTHERIA.—There were 43 fewer cases of this disease in the County. On the other hand there were 13 more cases in Barton (total 29); 36 more in Scunthorpe (total 69); nine more in the Isle of Axholme (total 12); eight more in the R.D. of Louth (total 11). With the exception of Louth R.D. all these districts are in the area for which the County Council are responsible for providing Isolation Hospital accommodation.

The reduction in the total number of cases of Diphtheria in the County arose through there being a reduction in the incidence in Cleethorpes and Gainsborough, and in the Rural District of Glanford Brigg (which district, however, had more cases than any of the other rural districts (total 20), Caistor, Gainsborough, Grimsby, Spilsby and Welton. It is to be noted that there were ten deaths from this disease.

SCARLET FEVER.—There were 114 fewer cases of Scarlet Fever. The chief outbreaks were in Cleethorpes (72 cases); Gainsborough (22 cases); and Scunthorpe (123 cases); and in the Rural Districts of Glanford Brigg and Louth.

ENTERIC FEVER.—The incidence of Enteric Fever shows very little change. Three more cases occurred in the rural districts (total 11), and one fewer in the urban districts (total 9). There were six deaths from this disease.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—74 more cases were reported (total 401). There is little doubt that the increase is due to better notification, and is not an actual increase in the prevalence of the disease.

OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.—An increase of 23 cases is to be noted (total 135). Here also the increase is to be attributed to more complete notification.

PNEUMONIA.—There were 26 more cases of this disease. Medical practitioners do not all realise that Pneumonia is notifiable, and a comparison with previous years is therefore of no value.

It is satisfactory that we are able to record a diminution in the incidence of Diphtheria and Enteric Fever, both of which are indices of the sanitary condition of the county. With better hospital accommodation and the isolation of cases as they arise a further reduction might confidently be expected.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLE II. (1923).

THIS TABLE INDICATES THE NATURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE CASES NOTIFIED.

SANITARY DISTRICTS.	Total number notified.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Small-pox	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pneumonia.	Malaria.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Poliomyelitis.	Isolation Hospital.
URBAN.																		
Alford ..	5				2				2	1								No.
Barton-on-Humber ..	147	29	4	3	7		86		12	5				1				No.
Brigg ..	40	5		7	7		3		8	4				6				Yes.
Broughton ..	10				1		2		2	2		1	1	1				No.
Cleethorpes ..	191	13	10		72	3	15		30	22			3	22	1			No.
Crowle ..	22	3			2		4		4	2				7				No.
Gainsborough ..	109	18	8		22			2	47	10					1	1		Yes.
Horncastle ..	21	2	4					1	8	3			1	1			1	Yes.
Louth ..	84	5	4	1	5	3	26		26	9			1	4				Yes.
Mablethorpe ..	14		1	2	7		2		2									No.
Market Rasen ..	6	3			1	1			1									Yes.
Roxby-cum-Risby ..	3	2												1				No.
Scunthorpe and Frodingham ..	522	69	12		123	2	118	4	75	28	2		9	80				No.
Skegness ..	12	1	1		2				8									Yes.
Winterton ..	7	5							2									No.
Woodhall Spa ..	6								4	1				1				No.
	1199	155	44	13	251	9	256	7	231	87	2	1	15	124	2	1	1	
RURAL.																		
Glanford Brigg ..	181	20	1	18	26		63	1	27	9			2	12		1	1	Yes.
Caistor ..	27	7	1		3		1		7	6				2				Yes.
Gainsborough ..	54	1	3		13	1			20	7			1	8				Yes.
Grimsby ..	45	4	1		9	1			22	8								Yes.
Horncastle ..	42	1	2		8	2		1	24	2			1					For
Isle of Axholme ..	31	12			4				5	1			2	6		1		Plague,
Louth ..	54	11	3		16	4		1	13	3			3					Yellow
Sibsey ..	7				3		1		3									Fever,
Spilsby ..	93	3	2		6	3	30		39	8			1		1			&c.
Welton ..	26	1			11				10	4								No.
	559	60	13	18	99	11	95	3	170	48			10	28	1	2	1	No.
Total for County ..	1758	215	57	31	350	20	351	10	401	135	2	1	25	152	3	3	2	

MEASURES TO CONTROL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The arrangements for isolation of patients suffering from infectious diseases are incomplete. The County Council is responsible for isolation hospital accommodation in an area in the north of the county, comprising the Urban Districts of Barton-on-Humber, Brigg, Broughton, Crowle, Roxby-cum-Risby, Scunthorpe and Frodingham, and Winterton, and the Rural Districts of Glanford Brigg and the Isle of Axholme.

Pending the erection of an Isolation Hospital for that area for which plans have been prepared, a few of the most urgent cases for removal are being sent to the hospitals provided by the Lincoln and Grimsby C.B. Councils, at Lincoln and Scartho. They are removed from their homes by motor ambulance.

The Public Health Committee, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, recommended the County Council to erect on the land that has been acquired for the purpose at Brumby an instalment of the complete hospital to consist of a portion of the administrative block, a pavilion for 14 patients, a cubicle block for 8 patients, together with laundry and other offices. The proposal was warmly advocated by the representatives of the Scunthorpe U.D.C., but was opposed by the representatives of the smaller urban districts, and of the rural districts. By a small majority the Public Health Committee's proposal was not agreed to by the Council. I would most strongly urge the Council to reconsider this decision. The Public Health Committee are satisfied of the need for this hospital not only for Scunthorpe but for all the districts in the area included in the scheme. Infinitely more satisfactory arrangements can be made for the whole area than could be made individually by the constituent districts. It is argued that it is Scunthorpe alone that requires isolation hospital provision. It is only necessary to consider the incidence of infectious disease in the other districts of the area to disprove this contention. In these other districts there were notified 47 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 76 of Diphtheria. Cases of Diphtheria occurred in each of the districts except Broughton, which, however, in the previous year had four cases. Cases of infectious disease in rural districts do not as a rule occur in isolated cottages, but rather in villages where the chance of spread is as great as in towns, and where the need for isolation not only to check spread, but also to prevent stoppage of work

in schools, post offices, &c., and in private businesses, is as important for the welfare of the community as it is in towns.

Gainsborough Urban and Rural District Councils have a Fever Hospital at Gainsborough, with a resident qualified nursing staff. 15 cases of Diphtheria, and 24 of Scarlet Fever, were treated in it during the year.

The Urban District Councils of Horncastle, Louth and Skegness have hospitals which require to be opened and staffed when required, and that of Market Rasen shares in a hospital with Caistor R.D.C. Cleethorpes U.D.C. and Grimsby R.D.C. have an arrangement with Grimsby C.B. for cases to be admitted to the Grimsby Fever Hospital. Sibsey R.D.C. sends cases to the Boston Fever Hospital, and Welton R.D.C. sends cases to the Lincoln Fever Hospital. It will be seen that the following Districts have no arrangements for the isolation of cases of infectious disease :—Alford, Mablethorpe, Woodhall Spa, and the Rural Districts of Horncastle, Louth and Spilsby. It is very important that health resorts should have proper arrangements for isolating fever cases.

The arrangements for isolating Small Pox are not adequate. The only districts with Small Pox Hospitals are Cleethorpes U.D., Gainsborough U.D. and R.D., and Scunthorpe U.D. The majority of the remainder have obtained the consent of the Lincoln and Grimsby County Borough Councils to send their cases to the Hospitals belonging to these Authorities. These Hospitals, however, only accommodate 12 patients in each. In certain other Counties the County Council has been constituted the Authority for the isolation of Small Pox throughout the whole County. I have previously advocated this as being the arrangement that would be most satisfactory in this County.

The Grimsby Rural District Council have a Port Hospital for Immingham for the isolation of cases of Plague, Yellow Fever, Cholera, &c.

The general measures for the control of infectious diseases other than hospital isolation remain as described in previous reports, and are on the whole satisfactory. They include notification, visitation by the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector, isolation as far as possible in the home, disinfection, generally by formalin or sulphur (the Authorities with steam disinfectors are those of Cleethorpes, Gainsborough, Louth, and the Rural District Council of Grimsby).

The County Council have appointed two whole-time Nurses with special experience of infectious diseases, one stationed at Louth and the other at Lincoln. Their duty is to visit :—

(1) cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, &c., reported by teachers amongst children attending public elementary Schools, and to nurse severe and complicated cases in the homes where other skilled nursing is not available.

2,599 visits to 2,405 cases were made by the Nurses in 1923. 10 cases were nursed in their homes during the year.

(2) cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Fever, and to nurse in the homes and carry out the doctor's instructions for treatment when necessary. 18 cases of Ophthalmia and Puerperal Fever were nursed in 1923.

Scunthorpe U.D.C. have arranged for the part-time services of the nurse appointed by the County Council in connection with the Venereal Disease Centre to be available for fever nursing under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. 419 cases of infectious disease in that urban district received 2,668 visits, and 12 cases of Ophthalmia and Puerperal Fever were nursed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Deaths.—The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis in 1923 was 246, or '96 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1·18 in 1922. The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 186, equivalent to a rate of '72 per 1,000.

The second chart at the beginning of this Report gives a graphic comparison of the 1923 death rate from tuberculosis, with that in each of the nine preceding years. It will be seen that the death rate gradually rose each year since 1914, from the pre-war rate of just over 10 per 10,000 to over 15 per 10,000 in 1918, from which it has fallen until this year the rate is slightly lower than the pre-war figure for all forms, including pulmonary tuberculosis. While this is encouraging it is clear that the rate of reduction since 1918 has been very slow, and that the County Council cannot rest content with the measures now in force. Both for treatment and prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis a hospital for the segregation of advanced cases is urgently required. Large numbers of advanced cases are continually being reported by the Tuberculosis Officers for removal from overcrowded homes and from contact with other members of the family, and the County Medical Officer can only express regret to the patients, their relatives and medical attendants, that the sufferers must remain where they are without skilled nursing and a menace to the health of their families and neighbours. Again, the half hearted way in which many of the District Councils are dealing with the housing difficulties of the

people shows, I will not say a cynical disregard of the needs of the people, but at least a lack of understanding of the effect of bad housing in fostering tuberculosis and undoing the results of sanatorium treatment.

It would pay the County Council to erect in the principal towns a group of good houses to be let to the families of sufferers from tuberculosis, at rentals similar to what they are at present paying for the insanitary and overcrowded dwellings many of them inhabit. I put this suggestion forward for serious consideration, knowing that it has the support of many who realise that the Council's large expenditure on the cure of consumptives is almost entirely wasted in the case of those coming from insanitary homes.

Further provision is also required for all forms of tuberculosis other than of the lungs, for treatment—in a special hospital where sunshine, fresh air and rest will take the place of the surgeon's knife, and for prevention—in a campaign to guarantee to the people that their milk supply shall be free from tuberculosis. It is from this source that such forms of tuberculosis which lead to so many deaths, and to the crippling of survivors are derived. There is but little evidence that dairy farmers, except in the neighbourhood of large towns, have responded to the Government's lead in the direction of supplying the public with milk with a guarantee as to quality and freedom from the germ of tuberculosis.

Notification and Following up.

387 primary notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 131 of other tuberculous diseases were reported by the County Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health from 31st December, 1922, to 29th December, 1923, the period for which the Ministry required the return to be made. The number differs from that recorded in Table II., which gives the notifications received by the District Medical Officers of Health in the calendar year, and includes several cases that had been already notified in other districts in the County.

There is a definite improvement to be recorded in the number of notifications received by the District Medical Officers of Health in 1923, as compared with previous years, and I am particularly glad to be able to record that cases are being notified in an earlier stage of the disease, although it is evident from a consideration of the following table that many cases are still only reported when the disease is advanced.

	Total Number of Notifications.	Deaths within 3 months of Notification.	%	Deaths within 12 months of Notification.	%
1920 ..	515	48	9·3	86	16·7
1921 ..	503	56	11·0	108	21·47
1922 ..	418	74	17·7	105	25·60
1923 ..	518	71	12·3	93	17·9

In many cases, perhaps in the majority, late notification is the fault of the patients themselves, who do not seek medical treatment until the disease has reached a stage when treatment is of little avail. It cannot be too strongly urged upon the public that medical advice should always be sought for a cough which persists for more than a fortnight, for debility without apparent cause, and for so-called attacks of influenza. The Tuberculosis Dispensaries are available for medical examinations without cost to the individual, and it is the sheerest folly for anyone who suspects that pulmonary tuberculosis may be the cause of his or her debility, not to take advantage of the opportunity of what amounts to a specialist's examination without charge. The Press will render a great service if they will draw the attention of the public to the above table, and to the lesson that it conveys.

STAFF AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Full particulars as to these will be found on pp. 49 and 56 to 58 of this Report.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

The Tuberculosis Officers keep a Register of all known cases of Tuberculosis in their Districts. All notifications and notices of deaths are sent to them in order that the Registers may, as far as possible, be kept accurate. The Health Visitors also assist in this by giving information in regard to patients who have left the district.

CO-OPERATION WITH MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Medical practitioners in the area are kept informed of the County Council's scheme for tuberculosis as well as their other public health activities by means of a Memorandum which has been circulated. A revised copy is sent out periodically when any changes are made. This has been helpful in securing the co-operation of the medical practitioners, without which the Council's efforts to grapple with the problem of tuberculosis are much hindered.

ATTENDANCE AT DISPENSARIES.

The following Table shows the number of patients who attended at each of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries in 1923 :—

		INSURED.				NON-INSURED.				DIAGNOSIS.				Total.
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Insured.		Non-Insured.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Barton	11	—	2	—	2	13	9	10	2	4	11	19	83	
Brigg	12	2	1	—	6	8	4	5	2	3	3	10	56	
Cleethorpes ..	49	5	5	2	7	30	15	19	9	3	35	31	210	
Gainsborough	92	13	3	—	50	97	10	22	16	3	38	49	393	
Horncastle ..	18	6	4	1	11	9	1	2	6	1	9	7	75	
Lincoln	7	1	—	—	6	14	1	3	2	2	9	7	52	
Louth	42	11	3	2	15	28	5	11	3	2	13	26	161	
Market Rasen..	9	2	1	—	4	12	1	1	—	2	2	12	46	
Scunthorpe ..	38	6	6	4	31	41	14	17	12	4	38	60	271	
Spilsby	10	13	1	—	15	13	7	4	—	—	5	6	74	
TOTAL	288	59	26	9	147	265	67	94	52	24	163	227	1421	

EX-SERVICE MEN.

Ex-service men continued to have precedence over other cases for treatment in Sanatoria. Their home treatment was supervised by the Tuberculosis Officers, who reported from time to time if any other form of treatment was required.

62 altogether received Sanatorium treatment during the year. Of these 12 were being trained for an open-air occupation at Preston Hall Industrial Settlement, 22 at Kelling Sanatorium, 3 at the City of Leicester Sanatorium, 2 at Lenham Sanatorium, 1 at Middleton in Wharfedale, 1 at West Heath, Birmingham, 2 at the National Sanatorium, Benenden, and 1 at the Delamere Training Colony.

HOME VISITATION.

The Tuberculosis Officers visited notified cases in their homes (1) to inspect the sanitary condition of the home so as to bring insanitary conditions to the notice of the Local Sanitary Authority through the Medical Officer of Health ;

(2) to consult with the patient's medical attendant as to whether any of the Council's arrangements to assist in treatment were applicable to the case, and (3) to examine contacts. In this connection 211 contacts were examined, of whom 18 were found to be infected. 20 insanitary houses were reported to the District Medical Officers of Health.

The Health Visitors made 10,062 visits to supervise the carrying out of home treatment. The County Council have provided 100 open air shelters for patients receiving domiciliary treatment. 91 were in use at the end of 1923.

TREATMENT.

The Dispensaries are intended to be Centres for consultations, diagnosis and supervision, and treatment is, as a rule, left in the hands of the patient's own doctors, but it is given at the discretion of the Tuberculosis Officer in necessitous or special cases. Extra nourishment is given to patients awaiting sanatorium treatment or while looking out for work in accordance with the Ministry's recommendation.

The County Council have required payment to be made by those in receipt of treatment when in a position to do so.

REPORTS OF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICERS.

Dr. Gains, Tuberculosis Officer for Cleethorpes and District, in this connection says: "This rule (i.e. payment for drugs) when at first introduced appeared to affect the attendances adversely, but patients generally now prefer to pay something towards the cost of their treatment, and as the scale is a low one, few, I think, find it a hardship to do so. Extra clerical work is put upon the Dispensary Staffs by the introduction of this rule, but it is working well, and is a not inconsiderable source of income."

He proceeds—"There is, I regret to say, still much unemployment in my area, and the patients, as a result, are suffering from the effects of insufficient food, or of food poor in quality.

The provision of extra nourishment, in necessitous cases, is a great boon, and greatly appreciated by all. I am still disappointed, on the whole, with the results obtained by the use of Tuberculin; and I find its chief use confined to glandular and bone tuberculosis, and have lately been administering it orally in abdominal TB, with apparently good results. 'Collosol Calcium' hypodermically I have found useful in cases of bone and gland tuberculosis, and also in one or two cases of Pulmonary TB.

The results of Sanatorium treatment, especially those treated at Branston Hall, for women and children, have been very satisfactory, but we still feel the need of more Sanatoria for adult males, to enable us to get our cases away in the early and most hopeful stages of the disease. More, in my opinion, should be done, and could be done to help the tuberculous patient whilst in Sanatorium. Many of these, especially the wage earners, are so worried about their dependants at home, wondering how they are faring, on account of their poor circumstances, that it is next to impossible for them to do well with such mental anxiety.

An attempt has been made at Cleethorpes to inaugurate a "Tuberculosis After-care Committee," for the welfare of the Tuberculous patient generally, but so far has not met with much success.

It is to be regretted that no combined efforts appear to be made to put a stop to the filthy and dangerous habit of public spitting. The people in Grimsby and Cleethorpes are great offenders in this respect, and little appears to have been done to abolish it. It is, I think, only ignorance of its dangers which allows it to continue.

Dr. Henderson, Tuberculosis Officer for Horncastle and District, also refers to payment by patients at Dispensaries. He says "There was a falling off in attendance at the Tuberculosis Clinics at Horncastle and Spilsby during the year, which is partly accounted for by the introduction of the system of paying for drugs. This was not in real working order until the middle of 1922.

"I consider that this arrangement of asking patients to pay for drugs, when they can afford it, is working satisfactorily. It may affect the numbers attending, but it does not in any way affect the efficiency of the Clinics." He continues "A constant endeavour is made to keep in touch with all the doctors practising in the area. I find that they are all very willing to work in conjunction with the clinics and to avail themselves of any assistance to be obtained there on the diagnosis of doubtful cases.

"This all helps towards that harmonious co-operation in the Tuberculosis Campaign which is most desirable."

The opening of Branston Sanatorium has been a boon. The patients like being near their homes. All patients in my area, who have been there, have been very happy and contented, and have nearly all made good progress towards recovery.

It is to be hoped that in the future more provision will be

made for advanced and hopeless cases, and also for Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, especially cases of spine and joints.

I consider that the Housing question must always be considered with that of Tuberculosis. So soon as more houses are available, many of the existing ones should be demolished."

Dr. Shennan, Tuberculosis Officer for Louth and District, in a very full and interesting clinical report, states that very little prescribing of drugs was done except for cod liver oil emulsion and malt and oil, which were extensively used with considerable benefit. A new method of examining sputum for the tubercle bacillus was carried out by him (details are given in the American Review of Tuberculosis, Sept. 23rd, p. 85), and was found to be effective in discovering the bacilli when the method of staining by Ziehl Nielsen technique failed to show them.

He has used tuberculin ointment as recommended by Sir Robert Phillip for inunction in cases of glandular tuberculosis with benefit in children, and also with benefit for cases of malnutrition, although no clinical signs of tuberculosis were found in them. He states "New notifications of advanced cases continue to be received, and the need of hospital accommodation for such is acutely felt."

Dr. Shennan draws attention to two cases that show the need for wider powers in dealing with tuberculosis.

The first was that of a man who had active tuberculosis, and who was infective, who not only refused institutional treatment but insisted against advice on marrying within a month of examination, his wife remaining in ignorance of his condition.

The second was a woman, then, but not now, suitable for Sanatorium treatment, who, on receipt of her admission notice, changed her mind, refused to go to Branston Hall, and went out as nursemaid to a baby of twelve months of age instead. Through active work her condition became rapidly worse. Dr. Shennan also draws attention to the unsatisfactory results obtained in the treatment of cases of lupus at dispensaries. "The problem is all the more distressing because these patients are usually in perfectly good health except for their disfigurement, which is, in many cases, destined to progress eventually to a fatal termination, and yet there is in Light treatment a cure which, if available, can be relied on to deal successfully with the great majority of cases."

Sanatoria.

166 patients received Sanatorium treatment in 1923 in institutions outside the County. Particulars are given in the accompanying Table of the number sent to the various Sanatoria, insured persons, or ex-service men and non-insured persons separately.

The condition of the patients on discharge or at the end of the year is stated. The length of stay in all cases was that recommended by the Medical Superintendent of the institution in which the patients were being treated.

INSURED PERSONS AND EX-SERVICE MEN.

SANATORIUM.	No. of Patients sent.				Total	Stage of Disease.			Condition of Patient on discharge or at end of year.			No. still in Sanatorium at end of year.
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary						Imp.	No Imp.	Died	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Early	Intermediate	Advanced				
Ipswich	16	—	—	—	16	9	4	3	13	2	1	3
Lincoln	47	4	—	—	51	24	15	12	38	7	6	8
Laceby	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	1
County Hosp.	—	—	3	1	4	3	—	1	2	2	—	—
Kelling	26	—	—	—	26	9	10	7	22	4	—	8
Margate	—	—	5	1	6	3	1	2	5	1	—	2
Preston Hall ..	12	—	—	—	12	9	2	1	8	4	—	8
Grosvenor ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Holy Cross ..	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
City of Leicester	3	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	3	—	—	—
Lenham	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Middleton-in-Wharfedale	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
West Heath ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Benenden ..	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Shropshire Orthopædic Hosp.	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
Delamere Training Colony	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Nottingham ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	114	6	9	3	132	66	35	31	104	21	7	35

One Female Patient X-Rayed. One Male Patient received Dental Treatment.

PERSONS NOT INSURED.

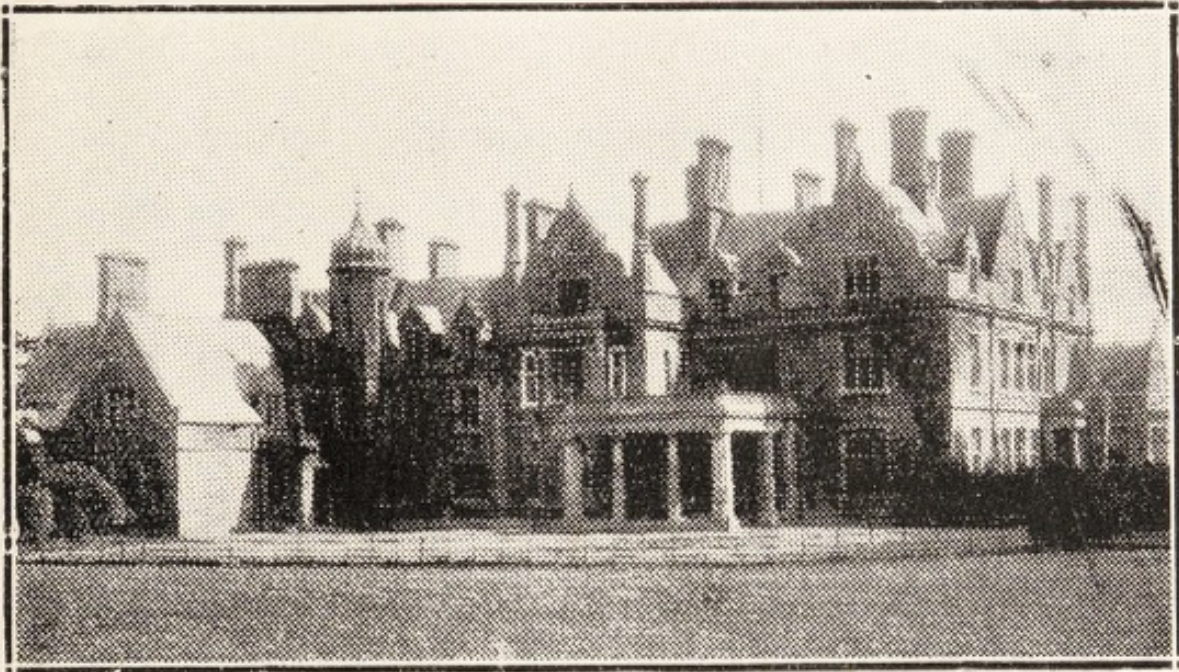
SANATORIUM	No. of Patients sent								Total	Stage of Disease.			Condition of Patient on discharge or at end of year			No. still in Sanatorium at end of year.
	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary					Early	Inter-mediate	Advanced	Imp.	No Im.	Died	
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls								
Gringley-on-the-Hill ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	9	8	—	1	8	—	1	4
Lincoln ..	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	1	7	5	1	3	1
King Ed. VII. Sheffield	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Stannington ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Margate Sea Bathing Hosp.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	2
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hosptl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	3
Withernsea ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lincoln County Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	1	—	3	2	2	—	—
Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Kelling	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Eastby	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	1
	6	4	3	1	—	6	9	5	34	18	4	12	26	4	4	12

Lincoln County Hospital Out-patients—2 Males, 3 Females.

London Hospital Out-patients—1 girl.

Patients X-rayed—3 Males, 4 Females.

Branston Hall Sanatorium.



Branston Hall, which was purchased by the County Council two years ago to be the County Sanatorium for the treatment of early cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, was opened for the reception of women and children suffering from the disease on Thursday, 4th January, 1923. The property, which consists of a mansion house constructed in the Tudor style, to the designs of the late Mr. MacVicar Anderson, P.R.I.B.A., together with over 100 acres of park and gardens, is situated about four miles from Lincoln on the Lincoln to Sleaford road. The Council's original intention was to provide sufficient sanatorium accommodation for patients from the three administrative Counties of Lincolnshire, and from the County Borough of Grimsby, using the Hall for women and children, and erecting a pavilion for 50 men. The Ministry of Health, in May, 1921, recommended the Council, having regard to the needs of the areas to be served, to provide the male block as soon as possible, but two months later they asked that the erection of the pavilion be postponed in view of the urgent need for economy in national expenditure. The Hall was therefore prepared for the reception of women and children. The large rooms on the ground floor, most of them facing south, have made six admirable wards for children, accommodating thirty-five of both sexes. On the first floor ten of the principal rooms have been furnished as wards for women, one with five beds, three with four, one

with three, and five with two, a total of thirty beds, practically all facing south. In addition there are five shelters, two of which were presented by the Gainsborough Urban District Council. The shelters are used for women. The Hall provides accommodation, including shelters, for 35 women and 35 children.

The rooms used as wards are of good size, and have large casement windows, all of which have been made to open to their fullest extent. In addition there are pivot hung lights above the casements. The maximum amount of fresh air possible in a converted residence has been provided for the patients, but we recognise that the shelters provide more fresh air than the wards, and are to be preferred for cases needing the best conditions in that respect. The dining hall, which accommodates all the patients, is on the ground floor, where there is also a Medical Officer's consulting room and laboratory, Matron's office, Nurses duty room, kitchen and kitchen offices, dining room for nurses, servants hall, bathroom and lavatories. On the first floor there is a women's recreation room, nurses sitting room, nurses duty room, and patients bathrooms and lavatories. On the second floor, approached by a fine oak staircase of the William and Mary period, are the staff quarters. On the two upper floors there are fire escapes, fire extinguishers and fire buckets. There is ample cellarage for storage purposes. The Hall, it is understood, cost £30,000 when built in 1893. It is in a fine state of preservation. The additions made by the Committee have consisted chiefly in the provision of additional bath rooms and lavatories, overhauling the drainage, and extending the sewage works, which purify by broad irrigation, building in stonework an Isolation Ward, Mortuary and outside sanitary accommodation, and in wood an Open-Air School. The existing gas works have been repaired, an electric lighting plant installed, and the hand laundry of the old Hall renovated and equipped. The original water-supply having been found to be contaminated, a new source of supply had to be sought. A trial bore was made in a situation suggested by Mr. Hill, Geological Adviser to the Ministry of Health, but it did not yield a sufficient amount of water. Springs on a slope near the southern boundary of the estate were analysed and ascertained to be pure both bacteriologically and chemically. The winter and summer flow were reported to be sufficient to yield an abundant supply. These springs were made to discharge into a well from which pipes were laid to an engine house in the yard of the Old Hall, from which the water is pumped to the cisterns in the Sanatorium. These cisterns were enlarged. The water having

a high degree both of temporary and permanent hardness, would be improved by a softening process. This is now under consideration.

Included in a very complete equipment for the institution is a Chevrolet motor van, which is used for conveying patients to and from the station.

The Management of the Sanatorium is in the hands of a Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee, consisting in 1923 of Aldermen Sir H. B. Bacon, Bart., H. Hickling, and W. Varlow, and Councillors A. Croft Baker, J. F. E. Cudmore, W. Lacey, T. Lobley, G. W. Fillingham, and S. Gray.

Staff at the end of 1923 :—

Medical Superintendent (non-resident)	R. Ashleigh Glegg, M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Superintendent (resident)	W. S. H. Campbell, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.
Matron	Miss E. H. Hall.
Sister-in-Charge	The Hon. Miss C. M. Agar-Robartes.
School Teacher	Miss E. M. Nicholl.
Steward	J. Ward.
Engineer	G. H. Cole.
Porter	Wm. Alcock.

In addition to the above there were—

2 Staff Nurses, 5 Probationer Nurses, 1 Cook, 8 Maids,
1 Head Laundress, 3 Laundry Maids, 8 Estate Workmen.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.

206 patients were admitted between 4th January and 31st December, 1923, namely, 107 women, 49 boys and 50 girls. There were 145 discharges (79 women, 35 boys and 31 girls). The number of patient days was 20,887, and the average stay was 101·38 days. At the end of the year there were 61 patients in the institution (28 women, 14 boys and 19 girls). The following Table shows the number of patients admitted, discharged and remaining at the end of each month.

Month.	Adults.			Boys.			Girls.		
	Ad.	Disch.	Rem.	Ad.	Disch.	Rem.	Ad.	Disch.	Rem.
January ..	15	1	14	16	—	16	6	—	6
February ..	10	2	22	5	—	21	4	—	10
March ..	3	3	22	2	3	20	2	1	11
April ..	9	4	27	4	7	17	10	6	15
May ..	11	6	32	6	8	15	3	3	15
June ..	9	9	32	1	1	15	6	2	19
July ..	9	10	31	3	1	17	1	1	19
August ..	16	18	29	6	8	15	8	10	17
September	8	5	32	1	—	16	3	1	19
October ..	5	6	31	1	2	15	3	3	19
November	9	11	29	3	3	15	3	3	19
December	3	4	28	1	2	14	1	1	19

The majority of the patients arrive with the idea that three months is the maximum period of institutional treatment required, and it is with the greatest difficulty that they are persuaded to stay longer. This is accounted for in all probability by the restriction of Sanatorium Benefit to Insured Persons by the Insurance Committee in the past to three months as a rule, owing to their fund for Sanatorium treatment being limited.

The following Table shows the duration of treatment in individual cases. No patient remained longer than ten months.

Under 1 month ..	..	..	..	16
Over 1 ..	and under 2	..	..	8
.. 2 ..	.. 3	..	..	40
.. 3 ..	.. 4	..	..	42
.. 4 ..	.. 5	..	..	19
.. 5 ..	.. 6	..	..	9
.. 6 ..	.. 7	..	..	6
.. 7 ..	.. 8	..	..	4
.. 8 ..	.. 9	..	..	nil
.. 9 ..	.. 10	..	..	1

Of the 206 cases admitted 50 were sent by outside Authorities. The names of these Authorities, and the number of women and children sent by them respectively, were as follows :—

	Grimsby C.B.	Kesteven C.C.	W. Riding C.C.	Lincoln C.B.
Adults	18	9	nil	1
Children	4	6	12	nil
	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 1

TABLE SHOWING PATIENTS TREATED.

The classification of the cases as between pulmonary tuberculosis and tuberculosis other than pulmonary, the stage of disease of those suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, the site of disease in other forms of tuberculosis, and the nature of illness in the case of those, chiefly children, who were found not to be suffering from tuberculosis, are set out in tabular form below.

	All Cases				Tuberculous Patients only.						All Cases
	No. of Patients sent			Total	Stage of Disease.			Condition of Patients on discharge at end of year			No. still in at end of year.
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Conditions		Early	Intermediate	Advanced.	Improved	No Improvement	Died	
Female Adults	*98	1	8	107	65	22	12	90	9	—	28
Children—Boys	†24	2	23	49	23	2	1	23	3	—	14
„ Girls	‡31	2	17	50	27	4	2	30	2	1	19
	153	5	48	206	115	28	15	143	14	1	61

* 6 of these patients also suffered from Non-pulmonary disease.

† 1 „ „ „ „ „
‡ 1 „ „ „ „ „

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. SITE OF DISEASE.

	Adults	Boys	Girls
Cervical Glands	2	2	—
Spinal Caries ..	2	—	—
Larynx	1	—	—
Lupus	—	—	1
Rib	1	—	—
Peritonitis ..	—	—	2
Dactylitis ..	—	1	—
Left Foot ..	1	—	—
	—	—	—
	7	3	3

8 of the above also suffered from Pulm. Tuberculosis, and are included under that heading.

NATURE OF ILLNESS IN CASES NOT TUBERCULOUS.

	Adults	Boys	Girls
Bronchitis ..	2	9	8
Malnutrition ..	—	3	1
Pretubercular ..	—	5	5
Heart Disease ..	—	3	—
Bronchiectasis ..	—	—	1
Asthma	—	1	—
Hysteria	1	—	—
Syphilis	1	—	—
No disease discovered ..	1	2	2
Neurasthenia ..	3	—	—
	—	—	—
	8	23	17

Dental Treatment at the Sanatorium.

The County Council Dentists offered to give occasional service without charge on Saturdays. They attended seven times and carried out the following work :—

Inspections 68 ; Extractions 157 ; Fillings 2 ; Scalings 2 ; Anaesthetics, local 9, gas 46.

X-rays.

Four patients were sent to the County Hospital for X-ray examination, one for tubercle of the spine, one for tubercle of the foot, and two for tubercle of the lungs ; the latter two on two occasions. Two children suffering from severe and persistent ringworm were treated by X-rays on two occasions with partial success. The cases cleared up eventually after treatment by silver nitrate solution.

Sputum Examinations.

Dr. Campbell examined 195 specimens of sputum for the tubercle bacillus. Excluding re-examinations, sputum from 30 patients contained tubercle, and that from 26 was negative on repeated examination. The remainder had no sputum.

Medical Administration.

Throughout the year the Medical Superintendent exercised general supervision over the medical care and nursing of the patients, and acted as resident Medical Officer for one month in the summer. Dr. Campbell, Deputy Medical Superintendent, resided in the Institution and devoted four and a

half days a week (including Saturdays and Sundays) to supervising the patients. The remainder of his time was allocated to work as Tuberculosis Officer in a large rural area including two dispensaries, and to School Medical Inspection in the same area. He examined all patients on admission and on discharge, and on other occasions as required to ascertain progress. He made altogether 623 chest examinations.

As soon as their condition permits patients are given exercise and definite work to induce auto inoculation, the effect of which is watched and regulated very carefully. The grades of exercise and work prescribed are—

A. EXERCISE.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Walk 10 minutes or $\frac{1}{2}$ mile a.m. & p.m. |
| 2. | " 20 " " 1 " " |
| 3. | " 30 " " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " |
| 4. | " 45 " " $2\frac{1}{4}$ " " |
| 5. | " 60 " " 3 " " |
-

B. LABOUR.

- Grade I. Sewing, Darning, Potato Peeling, Dusting, Picking Fruit, Cooking.
- Grade II. Digging Mole-hills, Laying Tables, Making Beds, Collecting Sticks, Chopping Sticks, Cleaning Silver, Tidying Flower Beds, Cleaning Brasses, Brushing Floors, Washing Dishes, Poultry Keeping, Carrying Leaves, Washing Flower Pots.
- Grade III. Weeding (light), Digging (light), Painting, Carrying Stores, etc., Polishing Furniture, Polishing Wood Work, Chopping Wood (light), Polishing Floors, Raking Leaves.
- Grade IV. Weeding (heavy), Digging (heavy), Cleaning Windows, Filling Rabbit Holes, Chopping Wood (heavy), Clipping Hedges, Hoeing Paths.

On admission patients are kept in bed for a varying period until their physical condition is ascertained and rest is prescribed of different degrees according to their needs. The following symbols are used:—

- R. 1—Patient to lie comfortably in bed, preferably on back and with one pillow. Everything antagonistic to rest is to be eliminated. Patient must have bed changed with as little movement as possible. Patient must not on any account be allowed out of bed. Reading or writing not allowed. NO visitors.
- R. 2—Allowed to read and talk to a moderate extent, but otherwise as in R. 1.
- R. 3—May wash and write in bed, otherwise as in R. 2.

- R. 4—In addition to above patient can go to dining-room for meals and get up to wash. Visitors allowed.
- R. 5—Patient is allowed up for lengthening periods until up all day, when exercise is commenced.

The Instructions given by the Medical Superintendent to the Nursing Staff are as follows :—

BRANSTON HALL SANATORIUM.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. REST.—Patients will be put to bed as soon after admission as practicable and the particular grade of rest prescribed carefully carried out.

Nurses must see that patients leave rest chairs tidy after each rest period. The blankets and sheets must be folded and placed neatly on the bottom of the chair.

2. WORK.—This must be performed out of doors as far as possible. The domestic work must be done between 9-30 a.m. and 10-30 a.m.

Patients employed indoors before noon will not be employed indoors again in the afternoon.

Gardening will only be performed by patients in those parts of the grounds which have been set aside for that purpose by the head gardener.

The head gardener will instruct and supervise patients performing gardening duties.

Tools must not be left lying about the grounds, they are to be cleaned and placed in the tool house at the end of each day's work, and the Sister-in-Charge will detail a responsible patient to see that this is done.

3. TEMPERATURE.—Temperature will be taken as shown on the time table. The thermometer must be left in the mouth for at least five minutes.

Patients having temperatures of 99.2 or over are to be kept in bed until seen by the Medical Officer.

4. WEIGHING.—Weighing will be carried out weekly and each patient will be weighed at the same hour, and as far as possible in clothes of similar weight as when last weighed. Weight to be entered in pounds on the temperature charts.

5. VENTILATION.—All windows to be kept open day and night. Bed-patients are to occupy the beds nearest the windows. The Sister-in-Charge must see that the windows are kept properly fastened.

6. SPUTUM.—Sisters should endeavour to obtain a specimen of sputum from each as soon after an admission as possible. The amount of sputum expectorated in 24 hours by each patient is to be entered in ounces on the temperature chart. When the quantity is too small to be measured it will be recorded as S.—slight, or V.S.—very slight. Bed-patients will be supplied with a clean sputum mug daily or oftener if necessary.

Ambulant cases will be supplied with a flask for day use, and a mug for night use.

The Sister-in-Charge will be responsible for the sterilization of all soiled mugs and flasks daily.

Collection of Specimens for the Laboratory.—A specimen from each patient will be sent to the Laboratory as soon after admission as possible.

Specimens found to be positive will not be required again until immediately prior to the patients discharge.

In all negative cases a specimen will be required weekly

7. HANDKERCHIEFS.—Patients must not be allowed to leave paper handkerchiefs lying about the wards or grounds.

Sisters will see that all handkerchiefs are returned for destruction.

8. BREAKAGES.—A record is to be kept in each duty room of all breakages occurring in the wards, showing the date, name of article, how and by whom broken, and the amount charged if any. Receipts will be given for all monies received.

9. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES.—No patient must be subjected to disciplinary measures of any kind without the consent of the Medical Officer.

10. RESTRICTIONS.—Patients will not be allowed to visit wards or shelters other than their own except with the consent of the Sister-in-Charge.

Patients must not on any account enter the kitchen or stores.

11. FOOD.—In ambulant cases food must be consumed in the dining room only.

Dishes from T.B. positive cases are to be kept separate from the other dishes, and to be boiled after use.

12. CLEANSING SQUAD.—The Sister-in-Charge will detail weekly two squads of one woman and three boys each. It will be the duty of these boys under the supervision of the woman patient to collect all loose papers, etc., and to keep the grounds and Open Air School clean and tidy.

13. ECONOMY.—Due regard must be paid to economy in the use of drugs, dressings or other commodities.

Special care is necessary in the use of Thermometers.

14. FORMS.—When a patient is admitted the Sister-in-Charge will send a note to the consulting room giving the name, age, and address, number of ward and any other information she may consider necessary.

The Sisters will keep the admission and discharge register for their respective wards, and they will be responsible to see that each patient is supplied with a copy of the rules and time table.

The Sister will supply each patient with two visitors cards showing the days and hours on which visitors may attend.

When a patient is discharged the temperature chart and other forms in connection with the patient must be returned to the consulting room.

(Signed) R. ASHLEIGH GLEGG,

Medical Superintendent.

Each patient is given a folded card setting out Regulations to be observed, and Time Table of daily routine.

The following is a copy of the Regulations as set out on the card :—

LINDSEY COUNTY COUNCIL.

BRANSTON HALL SANATORIUM.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY PATIENTS.

N.B.—(These Rules are made for the benefit of patients, who by co-operating with the Staff in carrying out the daily regime are helping to hasten their cure and shorten their stay in the Sanatorium. Any serious breach of the rules or any conduct which may tend to interfere with discipline will render the patient liable to be discharged.)

- I. Patients must attend strictly to the directions of the Medical and Nursing Staff, and carry out in every detail regulations made respecting (a) discipline, (b) food, (c) exercise, (d) work, (e) rest, (f) punctuality at meal times, (g) all other regulations that may be made from time to time.
- II. Patients will not be allowed to leave the grounds in any but exceptional circumstances, and then only with the permission of the Medical Officer.
- III. Patients must confine themselves to those portions of the grounds allotted to them.
- IV. Patients must not pluck flowers or damage the trees, shrubs or plants.
- V. Patients must not open or close the windows, or in any way interfere with the ventilation.
- VI. Patients are not allowed to wash clothing in the Bathrooms. All personal washing (as allowed) is to be ready for the Laundry each Monday by 10 a.m.
- VII. **Spitting** on the floor, in the grounds, in basins, chambers, in fact anywhere except in the utensils provided, is strictly forbidden. A flask is provided for day use. For patients in bed and for night use a mug is provided. These receptacles must not be emptied by the patients. A handkerchief is provided for each patient daily, for the purpose of wiping the mouth after expectoration. They must not be left lying about the grounds or in the wards. They will be returned to the Sister at night for destruction.
- VIII. **Coughing** should be controlled as far as possible. Do not cough in anyone's face, but turn the head away and cover the mouth with a handkerchief.
- IX. **Work and Exercise.** Patients should realise that the work and exercise prescribed is designed solely in their own interests, and not in that of the Institution. Experience during the past 25 years has shown that graduated work and exercise are the best means of making patients fit again. Patients should therefore perform cheerfully the work and exercise prescribed for them.

- X. **Rest.** During rest patients must remain in the recumbent posture, and must not read or talk.
- XI. Money or valuables will be taken care of if handed to the Matron. Otherwise no responsibility will be taken for any loss that may occur.
- XII. Patients will only be allowed to have visitors at the time set apart for that purpose. Admission Cards for Visitors may be obtained from the Matron.
- XIII. Articles of food received by any patient must be handed to the Matron, who will issue them to the patient concerned at such time and in such a way as not to interfere with treatment.

Social Welfare of Patients.

The need for amusement and entertainment to promote the happiness and contentment of the patients has been borne in mind and arranged for in various ways.

The Medical Superintendent has charge of a voluntary fund which has been used to purchase a piano, additional to one presented by Sir Hickman Bacon, books and games, a swing, two see-saws, a truck and barrow for the children.

Five concerts that were arranged for the Patients during the year were much appreciated. The patients themselves give short concerts each Saturday evening. At Christmas Sister Robartes took the adult patients for a day in Lincoln. A special dinner was provided on Christmas Day, and a Xmas tree from which each patient was given a small present.

Open Air School.

Excellent work has been carried out by the Teacher, Miss Nicholl, who was trained at the Margaret Macmillan Nursery School, Deptford. She has shown great enthusiasm and interest, and maintains excellent discipline while the children are at work through making their work really interesting. The lack of heating in the School made it difficult to carry on work in the cold winter we experienced last year.

Miss Nicholls' report was included in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The Clinics established by the County Council for the treatment of venereal disease in Lindsey are at Scunthorpe, Grimsby and Lincoln, the two latter being in collaboration with the County Borough Authorities. The number of Lindsey patients treated at each clinic, and the diseases from which they suffered, are given in the following Table:—

Clinic.	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gon- orrhœa	Con- ditions other than Venereal	Total Cases
Grimsby	41	4	51	33	129
Lincoln	17	—	4	9	30
Scunthorpe (Males) ..	21	—	38	11	70
do. (Females)	25	—	10	11	46

Total attendances—Scunthorpe Clinic, Male, 1856 ; Female, 491.

The number of Lindsey cases treated at Lincoln in 1923 were fewer than in 1922, but at Grimsby the figures show an increase of 48 patients treated. In Scunthorpe there was an increase in the number of cases both male and female.

Report by Dr. Percy G. Horsburgh (Medical Officer in charge of the Scunthorpe Clinic).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. under treatment, January 1st, 1923 ..	20	11	31
No. reporting for first time 1923 ..	50	36	86
No. who failed to complete treatment ..	16	8	24
No. discharged cured	11	4	15
No. on books 1st January, 1924 ..	32	23	55
Total Attendances	1856	491	2347

The V.D. Clinic shows more satisfactory results in 1923 than 1922, the number of cases failing to complete treatment has been reduced from 32 in 1922 to 24 in 1923. These 24 cases were not all active when they took their own discharge. 10 had completed treatment but had not satisfied the final stringent tests of freedom from disease. The other 14 were in an active state of disease. These active cases comprised 6 Males and 8 Females.

These 14 highly infective persons are allowed to go about our town unmolested, and so spread disease. What would the public say if these were cases of Small-pox or the like ?

The total attendances at the Clinic have increased from 1,392 in 1922 to 2,347 in 1923. This, taken with the lower number of persons failing to complete treatment, shows that most of the patients are more regular in their treatment, and are realising to a greater extent the significance of Venereal Disease and its oft-times terrible after results.

The new cases attending the Clinic have increased during the year by 12. Males increasing by 10, and Females by 2 over the numbers of the previous year.

The male patients have been earlier cases than before, making their cure much easier and quicker to obtain. The male population, I think, are realising that Gonorrhoea and Syphilis can be prevented to a large extent if treatment is obtained directly after infection has gained access to the body and before symptoms appear.

It has been more difficult to maintain continuous treatment of the female patients than the males, the Venereal Disease Nurse has done much to persuade patients to attend, and during the year she has paid 19 visits to patients in order to explain the consequences of non-attendance, and in many cases has been successful in getting these patients to continue their treatment. Visits to patients in their houses numbered 101 during the year.

A difficulty I experienced in maintaining treatment of the female patient, is the patient's husband (who is in the majority of cases responsible for the disease of the female patient). Many of these men refuse treatment themselves, and also refuse to allow their wives to attend the Centre.

"Thy sins shall find thee out," in after life, is the lot of patients who fail to complete treatment.

REPORT ON PROPAGANDA.

The following Report has been received from Lt.-Col. J. A. Ellis, M.A., B.Sc., Organiser of the N.C.C.V.D. on Propaganda against Venereal Diseases in the County in 1923 :—

A series of Public Meetings (with Cinema) were held in the County on the subject of Venereal Diseases and, despite the tropical conditions then prevailing, were exceptionally well attended.

The figures are given below, and it should be noted that the Meetings for Men only were the most successful. Singularly enough no less than three deputations of working men

requested a special showing for Men only. At most of the meetings a great deal of suitable literature was distributed gratis, and social workers in many cases took quantities for distribution.

In future I should suggest separate meetings for "Women Only," and "Men Only." For the latter meetings I have secured an Advanced Propaganda film (recently shown to the Lincoln Medical Society), which I consider highly suitable.

I should also like to mention the support given and interest shown by the Medical Profession in the County. Hitherto the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases have rarely secured a Medical Chairman at these Meetings. I undoubtedly believe that the meetings held have done great good. The following are the attendances:—

Gainsborough (Town Hall)	..	..	..	300 (Men)
Horncastle (Drill Hall))	..	..	..	350 (Mixed)
Louth (Town Hall)	..	..	..	600 (Men)
Cleethorpes (Methodist Schoolroom)	..	..	..	270 (Men)
Market Rasen (Liberal Institute)	..	..	..	250 (Mixed)
Brigg (Cinema)	..	..	..	600 (Mixed)

Total .. 2370

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

25 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, or inflammation of the eyes of the newly born arising from gonorrhoeal infection, were reported, compared with 21 in the previous year. These were visited, and when necessary treatment was carried out by the two special Nurses appointed by the County Council and by the special Nurse appointed by the Scunthorpe U.D.C. At the end of the year they reported that 23 had recovered with unimpaired vision, and 2, who had become blind, died.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act is administered by the County Council through the Police in all the Districts of the Administrative County.

The number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst in 1923 totalled 260, as follows:—3 samples of bread, 12 of butter, 3 of cocoa, 1 of jam, 13 of cream, 8 of margarine, 117 of milk, 3 of mustard, 24 of spirits, 11 of drugs, 2 of sugar, 3 of vinegar, 1 of flour, 2 of tea, and 57 of other articles.

Sixteen samples of milk were below the authorised standard, 5 samples of margarine were found to contain a boron preservative, 2 samples of spirits were below proof, and 1 sample of mustard was found to contain 10 per cent. wheat flour.

LINCOLNSHIRE—COUNTY OF THE PARTS OF LINDSEY.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Return of the Action taken during the year ended 31st December, 1923, in regard to each Sample adversely reported on by the Public Analyst, showing what legal proceedings have been instituted and the result of proceedings, etc.

Report of Analyst for quarter ended	Number of Sample referred to in Analyst's report.	Description of Sample.	Nature of Adverse Report.	Result of legal Proceedings	Fine	Remarks.
31st March, 1923	S. 897	Milk	11% extraneous water	Convicted	£1	No proceedings.
do.	B. 683	Milk	7% milk fat deficient		—	
do.	G.G. 59	Milk	18% milk fat deficient	Convicted	£3 3s.	
30th June, 1923	G. 191	Milk	13% milk fat deficient	Convicted	£2	
do.	G.G. 75	Milk	1% milk fat deficient		—	No proceedings.
do.	G.G. 79	Milk	7% milk fat deficient		—	"
do.	G.G. 80	Milk	6% milk fat deficient		—	"
30th Sept., 1923	M. 676	Milk	5% milk fat deficient		—	"
do.	M. 680	Whisky	21.5° above legal limit		—	"
do.	M. 681	Gin	3.4° below legal limit	Convicted	10/-	
do.	A. 64	Milk	2% extraneous water	Convicted	£1	No proceedings.
do.	B. 700	Milk	2% extraneous water		—	
do.	B. 705	Milk	5% milk fat deficient		—	"
30th Sept., 1923	G.G. 82	Milk	22% extraneous water	Convicted	£20	
do.	G.G. 83	Milk	31% extraneous water	Convicted	£20	
31st Dec., 1923	G. 195	Mustard	10% wheat flour		—	No proceedings.
do.	W. 927	Milk	6% extraneous water		—	"
do.	S. 943	Milk	10% extraneous water		—	
do.	S. 936	Milk	5% extraneous water	Convicted	7/6	No proceedings.

**Details of County Health Administration required by the
Ministry of Health in accordance with Circular 451,
dated 15th December, 1923.**

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General.—The general nursing arrangements in the County are under the control of the Lincolnshire Nursing Association, whose headquarters are in Lincoln.

There are 51 district nursing associations affiliated to the Lincolnshire Nursing Association. 42 of these Associations, in addition to carrying out the work of general nursing, also undertake school and tuberculosis nursing and infant health visiting on behalf of the County Council. 44 district nurses are engaged part-time on this work. In order that the nursing scheme for the whole of the area of the administrative county might be complete the Lincolnshire Nursing Association have appointed 29 whole-time health visitors, certain of whom, in addition to carrying out the home visits required under the three services, also act as clinic nurses at Tuberculosis Dispensaries, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres in their areas.

There are also six Nursing Associations in the County not affiliated to the Lincolnshire Nursing Association. These provide only for district nursing.

Financial Arrangements. Whole-time Health Visitors. Commencing salary £175, rising to £205 with an allowance of £10 for uniform, and £5 for bicycle.

District Nursing Association.—Grant to District Nursing Associations which have come into the scheme in respect of the part-time services of District Nurses as health visitors or midwives is paid as follows :—

(1) Where village Nurse Midwives are engaged grant is paid up to half the nurse's salary, viz., £75; and if their midwifery or maternity cases amount to 10 or over during the year half their other expenses not exceeding £5 is paid.

(2) Where Queen's or fully trained Nurses are engaged grant is paid up to half the nurse's salary, viz., £95; and if their midwifery or maternity cases amount to 10 or over during the year half their other expenses, not exceeding the sum of £10, is paid. The remaining Associations are paid at the rate of 2d. per child for tuberculosis, 4d. per child for school work, and 6d., 7d. or 8d. per child according to distance covered for infant welfare work.

(b) For Infectious Disease.—The County Council have appointed 2 whole-time Nurses to nurse cases of infectious disease. In addition the nurse in charge of the Scunthorpe V.D.Clinic is employed by the Scunthorpe U.D.C. on this work.

MIDWIVES.

The County Council do not subsidise the Midwife, but make a grant of 50% of approved expenditure to those District Nursing Associations which undertake midwifery in addition to other County Council services.

There are 88 midwives practising in the County, 83 trained, 5 untrained.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Name and Situation of Centre.	Clinics provided.
Ashby, Wesleyan School, High St.	I.W.C.
Barton-on-Humber, Westfield Rd.	T.B. Disp., S.C., I.W.C.
Brigg, Town Hall	I.W.C.
„ 20 Bigby Street	T.B. Disp., S.C.
Cleethorpes, Wesleyan Chapel Hall, St. Peter's Avenue	I.W.C.
„ Springfields, Old Clee Rd.	T.B. Disp., S.C.
Crosby, Parish Hall	I.W.C.
*Gainsboro', Wesleyan Mission Hall	I.W.C., S.C., V.D.C.
„ Gladstone Street	T.B. Disp.
Horncastle, Rolleston House	T.B. Disp., S.C., I.W.C.
Immingham, Wesleyan Mission Hall	I.W.C., S.C.
Keelby, Church Institute	I.W.C.
Kirton Lindsey, Old Infants' School	I.W.C.
Laceby, Temperance Hall	I.W.C.
Little Coates, Primitive Methodist Mission, Stortford Street	I.W.C.
Lincoln, 11 Bank Street	T.B. Disp., S.C.
*Louth, 12 Queen Street	T.B. Disp., S.C., I.W.C.
Market Rasen, 18 King Street	T.B. Disp., S.C., I.W.C.
Messingham, Church School	I.W.C., S.C.
Saxilby, Women's Institute Hut	I.W.C.
Scunthorpe, 5 Home Street	T.B. Disp., S.C., I.W.C.
„ 5a Home Street	V.D.C.
Skegness, Baptist Chapel	S.C., I.W.C.
Spilsby, 2 West End Villas	T.B. Disp., S.C., I.W.C.

Name and Situation of Centre.	Clinics provided.
Ulceby, Prim. Methodist Schoolroom	I.W.C.
Winteringham, Temperance Hall	S.C., I.W.C.
*Grimsby, 38 Queen Street	V.D.C.
*Lincoln, 11 Bank Street	V.D.C.

* These clinics are attended by patients from the administrative County.

T.B. Disp.—Tuberculosis Dispensary ; S.C.—School Clinic ; I.W.C.—Infant Welfare Centre ; V.D.C.—Venereal Disease Clinic.

NOTE.—All the above clinics are provided with a Consulting and Waiting Room, and in the case of certain Infant Welfare Centres a large assembly hall. Infant Welfare Centres marked with an asterisk (*) have storage for perambulators.

All clinics are provided by the County Council.

Day Nurseries.

NIL.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

District.	Name of Hospital and Situation.	How supported.	For what purpose used.	Nature of present accommodation.
Administrative County	County Sanatorium, near Lincoln	Wholly by County Council	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	70 beds, 35 for female adults and 35 for children
Brigg U.D.	Brigg	By District Council	Fever	* 4 beds
Gainsborough U.D.	Foxby Hill	"	"	* 16 beds
Horncastle U.D.	Horncastle	"	"	* 4 beds
Louth Borough	Spilsby Road, Louth	"	"	* 8 beds
Market Rasen U.D.	Caistor, 1½ miles from Usselby Station	Market Rasen U.D.C. pay a small share of the standing charges	"	
Skegness U.D.	Goxhill	By District Council	"	* 12 beds
Glanford Brigg R.D.	Caistor—1¼ miles from Usselby Station	"	"	* 6 beds
Caistor R.D.	Spilsby—In Workhouse grounds	"	"	* 12 beds
Spilsby R.D.	Lincoln Fever Hospital, Long Leys Road	"	"	* 6 beds
Barton-on-Humber, Brigg, Broughton, Crowle, Roxby-cum-Risby, Scunthorpe & Frodingham & Winterton U.D.'s and Glanford Brigg and Isle of Axholme R.D.	Grimsby Fever Hospital, Scartho	Payment per patient per week	All cases of Infectious Disease excluding Small-pox	Modern Hospital with resident Medical and Nursing Staff
Scunthorpe U.D.	Brumby and Frodingham	Payment per patient per week		Wood and iron pavilions, resident Nursing Staff
Gainsborough R.D.	Morton Carr	By District Council	Small-pox	4 beds
		"	"	8 beds

NOTE.—The Hospitals marked with an asterisk (*) have all previously been reported upon as unsatisfactory.

Institutional Treatment for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.

No provision for the unmarried mother, illegitimate infants and homeless children has been made in the County.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a). Infectious Disease.—In the case of patients who are admitted to the Lincoln City Fever Hospital and the Grimsby Isolation Hospital, the motor ambulance attached to the Hospital is used.

(b). For non-infectious and accident cases.—Ambulances for the removal of non-infectious and accident cases are available under the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John, as follows :—

District.	Ambulance stationed at	Tel. No.	Officer in Charge.
Brigg ..	Messrs. Allen, Brigg	25	Mr. Allen
Gainsborough ..	Gainsboro' Motor Co., Southolme	63	Mr. W. H. Temple, Council Offices
Horncastle ..	Ford Garage, Horn- castle	33	Mr. Redmore, High Street
Lincoln ..	Messrs Marshall and Toogood, Wellington Street	528	Dr. R. Ashleigh Glegg, Corpora- tion Street
Louth ..	Messrs. Thorns, Ludgate	7	Capt. Merchant, M.B.E., 26 George Street
Scunthorpe ..	Mr. Waterton, High Street	17	Mr. Buckby, 9 Diana Street, Crosby
Spilsby ..	Mr. Dodds, Hundleby Road	22	Mr. L. S. Dodds, The Villas
Wragby ..	Messrs. Dove & Sons, Wragby	1	Mr. A. Dove, Wragby

County Laboratory.

The County Laboratory was again fully taken advantage of by the medical practitioners in the County, especially for assistance in the diagnosis of diphtheria and pulmonary tuberculosis.

Altogether 721 specimens were submitted as follows :—

Swabs for diagnosis of Diphtheria	.. 268	Positive	48
		Negative	220
Clearance swabs after Diphtheria	.. 146	Positive	20
		Negative	126
Sputum query Pulmonary Tuberculosis	291	Positive	50
		Negative	241
Blood for Widal Reaction in Typhoid	.. 10	Positive	—
		Negative	10
Other specimens	.. .. .	6	

The cost of these specimens, if sent to an outside laboratory, and paid for on their scale of charges, would have been £151. The actual cost of the laboratory in 1923 was £51 2s. 4d.

ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS.

The following table gives particulars of the Adoptive Acts and Bye-laws in force in Urban and Rural Districts in the County.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

DISTRICT.	Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part iii.	Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.	Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.	Cleansing of Persons Act 1897.	Private Street Works Act, 1892.
URBAN.					
Alford	Yes	*Yes	Yes	—	Yes
Barton-on-Humber ..	Yes	*Yes	—	—	—
Brigg	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	—
Cleethorpes	Yes	*Yes	Yes	—	Yes
Crowle	—	—	—	—	—
Gainsborough	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Horncastle	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	Yes
Louth	Yes	*Yes	Yes	—	Yes
Mablethorpe	*Yes	†Yes	—	—	Yes
Market Rasen	—	—	—	—	—
Roxby-cum-Risby ..	—	—	—	—	—
Scunthorpe	Yes	Yes	—	—	Yes
Skegness	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	Yes
Winterton	—	—	—	—	—
Woodhall Spa	Yes	*Yes	Yes	—	Yes
RURAL.					
Glanford Brigg	Yes	*Yes	Yes	—	Yes
Caistor	—	—	Yes	—	—
Gainsborough	Yes	*Yes	Yes	—	—
Grimsby	Yes	*Yes	Yes	—	—
Horncastle	Yes	*Yes	Yes	—	—
Isle of Axholme	Yes	*Yes	*Yes	—	—
Louth	Yes	—	Yes	—	—
Sibsey	—	—	—	—	—
Spilsby	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	—
Welton	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	—

* In part.

† Application for adoption of this is being considered by Ministry of Health.

BYE-LAWS.

DISTRICT.	Scavenging and Cleansing. P.H.A. 1876, s. 44.	Prevention of Nuisances. P.H.A. 1876, s. 44	Regulation of Common Lodging Houses. P.H.A. 1876, s. 80	Regulation of Houses let in Lodgings. P.H.A. 1876, s. 90	Regulation of Offensive Trades. P.H.A. 1876, s. 113.	Management of Mortuaries P.H.A. 1876 s. 141	New Streets and Buildings. P.H.A. 1876, s. 157	Regulation of Blanching-houses P.H.A. 1876, s. 169	Scavenging and Cleansing. P.H.A.A. 1890, s. 26	Regulation of Public Sanitary Conveniences P.H.A.A. 1890, s. 30	New Streets and Buildings. P.H.A.A. 1890, s. 23	Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c. H.W.C.A. 1885, s. 9
URBAN												
Alford	...	yes	yes	...	...	...	yes	yes	yes	...	yes	...
Barton-on-Humber
Brigg	...	yes	yes	...	yes	...	yes	yes	yes	...	yes	...
Cleethorpes	...	yes*	...	...	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	...	yes	...
Crowle	...	yes	yes	...	yes	yes	...	yes	yes	...	yes	...
Gainsborough	...	yes	yes	...	yes	...	yes	yes	yes	...	yes	...
Horncastle	...	yes	yes	...	...	...	yes	yes	yes	...	yes	...
Louth	yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mablethorpe	yes	...	...	...	...	yes
Market Rasen
Roxby-cum-Risby	...	yes	yes	...	...	...	yes	yes	...	...	...	...
Scunthorpe	...	yes	yes	...	...	...	yes	yes	...	...	yes	...
Skegness	...	yes	yes	...	yes	...	yes	yes	yes	...	yes	...
Winterton	...	yes	yes	...	...	...	yes	yes	...	...	...	...
Woodhall Spa	...	yes	...	...	...	...	yes	yes	...	...	...	...
RURAL												
Glanford Brigg	...	yes	yes	...	yes	...	yes	yes	yes	...	yes	...
Caistor	...	yes	yes	...	yes	...	yes	...	yes	...	...	...
Gainsborough	...	yes	...	...	...	...	yes	...	yes	...	...	...
Grimsby	...	yes	...	...	...	...	yes	...	...	...	...	...
Horncastle	yes	yes	...	...	...	...
Isle of Axholme	...	yes	yes	...	...	...	yes	yes	...	...	yes	...
Louth	...	yes	...	...	...	...	yes	yes	...	...	...	...
Sibsey
Spilsby
Welton	...	yes	yes	yes	...	...	yes	yes	yes	...	yes	...

*In part.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF IN 1923.

Name of Officer.	Qualifications.	Appointment on Public Health Staff.	Other Appointments held.
R. Ashleigh Glegg	M.D., D.P.H.	County Medical Officer Chief Tuberculosis Officer Medical Superintendent, County Sanatorium	School Medical Officer. Medical Officer to Mental Deficiency Act Committee.
Wilfred S. H. Campbell	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Tuberculosis Officer Deputy Medical Superintendent County Sanatorium	School Medical In- spector.
John Edward Gains	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond.	Tuberculosis Officer	School Medical In- spector.
E. E. A. Thompson Rigg	M.B., B.S.	"	"
W. T. Henderson	M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	"	"
*George D. Cairns	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	"	"
Percy G. Horsburgh	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., D.P.H.	"	"
†Arnold H. Shennan	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	"	Medical Officer to Scunthorpe U.D.C.
Annie T. Brunyate	M.D., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Infant Welfare Centres	Medical Officer to Scunthorpe U.D.C.
Gertrude D. MacLaren	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	"	Medical Officer to Scunthorpe V.D.C.
Henry Kinnear Ovey	L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.	County Dentist	School Medical In- spector.
Evan Elwin Lewis	L.D.S., Inter B.Sc.	"	School Medical Oculist.
		"	School Dentist.
		"	"

* Resigned 31-1-23. † Commenced 14-5-23.

NOTE.—The medical and dental staff are all whole-time except Dr. Horsburgh, part of whose time is given to the Scunthorpe U.D.C.

Public Health Staff in 1923—Contd.

Name of Officer.	Qualifications.	Appointment on Public Health Staff.	Other Appointments held.
Edith E. Jenkinson	3 yrs. Trd. C.M.B. Ct.	Health Visitor and Tuberculosis Nurse	School Nurse
Violet P. Walker	3 yrs. Trd. C.M.B.	"	"
Esther A. Clarke	R.S.I., C.M.B.	"	"
Maud A. Richardson	3 yrs. Trd. C.M.B.	"	"
Sarah Turner	" " C.M.B.	"	"
Ivy Malkinson	2 yrs. Trd. C.M.B.	"	"
Clara Smith	3 yrs. Trd., C.M.B.	"	"
Edith M. Ward	" "	"	"
Florence Herbert	" "	"	"
Mary Mitchell	" "	"	"
Helen Fisher	" "	"	"
Lilian Rose	" "	"	"
Clara Clark	" "	"	"
Eliz. M. Swallow	" "	"	"
Martha Pound	" "	"	"
Annie Green	" "	"	"
Clara M. Reynolds	" "	"	"
Ciceley Osborne	" "	"	"
N. Hinch	" "	"	"
Gert. M. Fairhead	" "	"	"
Mrs. Bull	" "	"	"

Public Health Staff in 1923—Contd.

Name of Officer.	Qualifications.	Appointment on Public Health Staff	Other Appointments held.
I. Neville	3 yrs. Trd.	Health Visitor and Tuberculosis Nurse	School Nurse
K. Cohen	3 yrs. Trd., C.M.B.	"	"
Teresa Gunian	"	"	"
E. Garratt-Jones	"	"	"
Jessie P. Humphreys	"	"	"
Mary Florence Poole	"	"	"
O. Pound	" Trd.	Venereal Disease Infectious Disease	"
Gladys Hyde	3 yrs. Trd., C.M.B.	"	"
*Dorothy A. Halliday	3 yrs. Trd.	Infectious Disease and Venereal Disease	"
A. Hunt-Smith	3 yrs. Trd., C.M.B.	County Dental Attendant	School Dental Attendant
Bessie L. Hussey	3 yrs. Trd.	"	"

* Infectious Disease Work undertaken on behalf of the Scunthorpe U.D.C.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

Name of M.O.H. and Qualification.

Address.

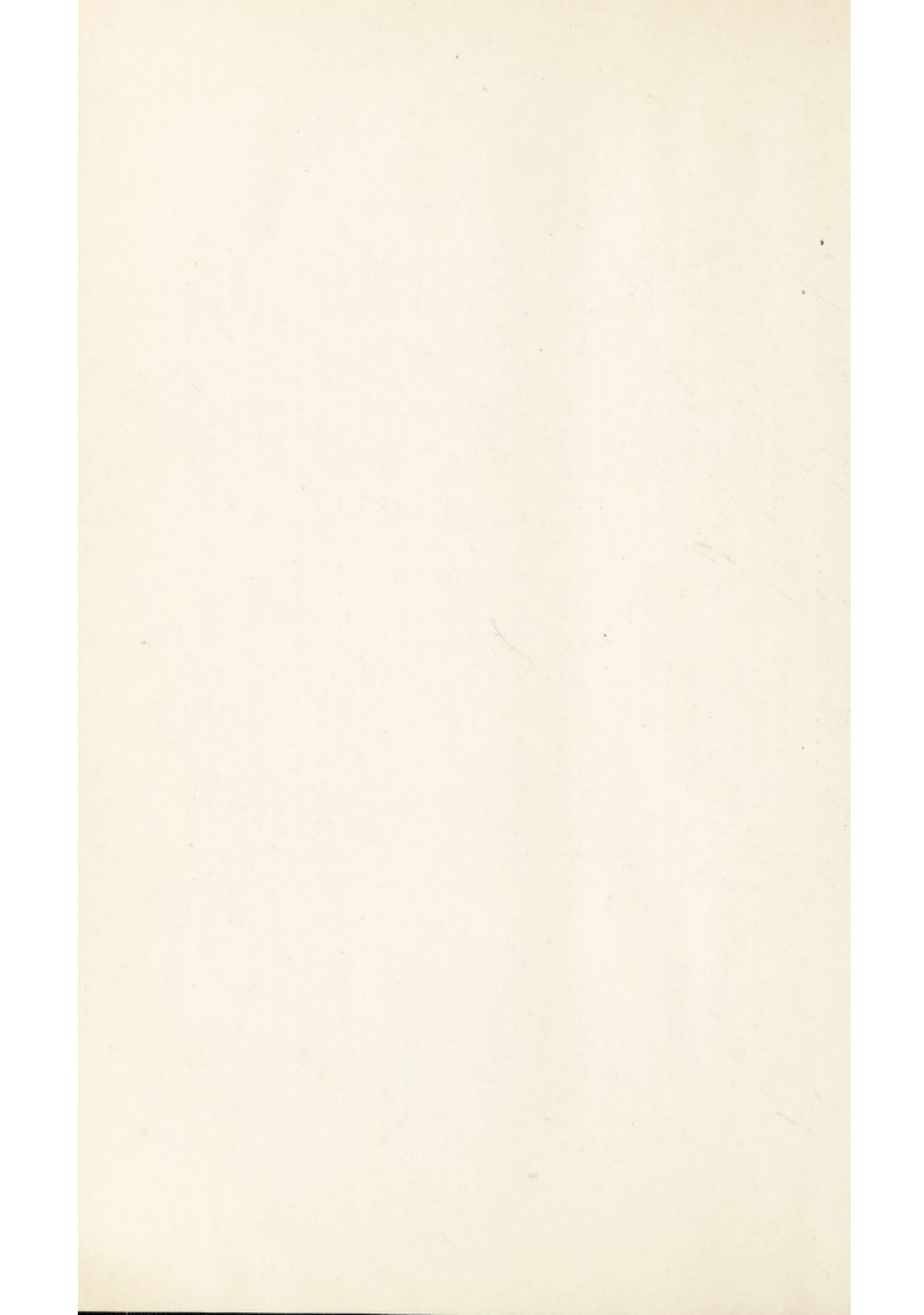
District.

URBAN.

Alford	G. A. Bosson, M.B., M.R.C.S.	.. Alford, Lincs.
Barton	F. P. H. Birtwhistle, M.D., M.B., B.Ch.	.. Priestgate, Barton-on-Humber.
Brigg	F. J. O. King, M.B., B.Ch.	.. 53 Bridge Street, Brigg.
Cleethorpes	V. G. Best, M.D., B.A.	.. Pembroke House, Cleethorpes.
Crowle	W. H. M. Alexander, M.B., C.M.	.. Ahern House, Crowle, Doncaster.
Gainsborough	J. A. Hackett, M.B., Ch.B.	.. Ash Villa, Gainsborough.
Horncastle	A. Boulton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	.. The Milstone, Horncastle.
Louth	Ed. Sharpley, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	.. Upgate House, Louth.
Mablethorpe	J. Iredale, M.B.E., L.R.C.P. & S.	.. Mablethorpe, Lincs.
Market Rasen	D. F. Torrens, B.A., M.B., D.P.H.	.. Conway House, Market Rasen.
Roxby	E. J. Tongue, M.R.C.S.	.. Beech House, Winterton, Doncaster.
Scunthorpe and Frodingham	P. G. Horsburgh, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	.. Council Offices, Market Hill, Scunthorpe
Skegness	S. Wallace, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	.. "Remuera," Lumley Road, Skegness.
Winterton	W. I. T. Baker, L.R.C.P. & S.	.. The Elms, Winterton, Doncaster.
Woodhall Spa	A. Boulton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	.. The Milstone, Horncastle.

RURAL.

Glanford Brigg	F. J. O. King, M.B., B.Ch.	.. 53 Bridge Street, Brigg.
Caistor	A. Fraser, M.D., M.B., C.M.	.. "Caistor House," Caistor, Lincs.
Gainsborough	H.B. Willoughby Smith, F.R.C.S.	.. Caskgate Street, Gainsborough.
Grimsby	G. O. McKane, L.R.C.P.	.. "Acacia House," Waltham, Grimsby.
Horncastle	A. Boulton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	.. The Milstone, Horncastle.
Isle-of-Axholme	A. F. Messiter, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	.. Epworth, Doncaster.
Louth	W. J. Wilkinson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	.. Binbrook, Lincoln.
Sibsey	D. C. Robertson, M.B.	.. "Church Close," Boston.
Spilsby	F. J. Walker, C.B.E., M.D., L.S.A.	.. "St. Damian," Spilsby.
Welton	Wm. Sharrard, M.B., Ch.B.	.. The Avenue, Lincoln.



HOUSING AND GENERAL SANITATION.

Tables showing the work done throughout the County in 1923, in regard to General Sanitation and the Mitigation of Nuisances, compiled from Returns prepared by the Inspectors of Nuisances.

DISTRICT.	Number of new houses erected during year. (a) Total.	(b) As part of Housing Scheme.	Unfit Dwelling Houses (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects	(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under Housing Regulations, 1910.	(c) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	(d) Number of dwellinghouses excluding those under (c) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action.	Action under Statutory Powers. (a) Proceedings under S. 19 of Housing, etc., Act, 1919. (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.
URBAN								
Alford							No	report
Barton-on-Humber	10	—	222	31	—	29	32	15
Brigg								No
Broughton								No
Cleethorpes ...	121	—	862	68	—	68	81	—
Crowle	—	—	320	320	—	53	30	—
Gainsborough ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horncastle ...	2	—	50	22	1	2	—	1
Louth (Borough) ...	12	7	210	370	12	5	3	11
Mablethorpe ...	76	—	105	82	1	17	78	—
Market Rasen ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Roxby-cum-Risby	—	—	120	—	—	—	13	4
Scunthorpe ...	59	—	985	—	—	—	941	—
Skegness	76	—	24	—	—	—	2	—
Winterton... ..								
Woodhall Spa ...	5	—	25	12	—	—	7	—
RURAL—								
Glanford Brigg ...	30	—	234	37	2	69	184	—
Caistor	9	—	652	763	14	115	86	12
Gainsborough ...	10	—	416	187	1	6	2	4
Grimsby	134	—	85	—	—	—	85	—
Horncastle ...	7	—	110	50	4	15	40	1
Isle of Axholme ...	4	—	244	23	3	52	46	—
Louth	46	—	884	96	2	—	—	—
Sibsey	1	—	35	—	—	—	3	4
Spilsby	30	—	288	85	5	231	208	3
Welton	19	—	183	55	33	17	29	—

HOUSES.

[illegible]

DISTRICT.	COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.						CANAL BOATS USED AS DWELLING-HOUSES.			
	No. registered under by-laws	No. of Inspections made	No. of contraventions of by-laws	No. of contraventions remedied	No. registered under Acts	No. of Inspections	No. of contraventions of regulations	No. of contraventions remedied		
URBAN—										
Alford										
Barton-on-Humber ..		None				None				
Brigg										
Broughton										
Cleethorpes		None				None				
Crowle	1	12	—	—		None				
Gainsborough	*1	—	—	—		None				
Horncastle	†1	—	—	—		None				
Louth (Borough) ..	2	2	—	—		None				
Mablethorpe		None				None				
Market Rasen	1	4	—	—		None				
Roxby-cum-Risby ..		None				None				
Scunthorpe	1	55	—	—		None				
Skegness	—	—	—	—		None				
Winterton										
Woodhall Spa		None				None				
RURAL—										
Glanford Brigg ..	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—		
Caistor	1	4	—	—	—	None	—	—		
Gainsborough		None			1	15	—	—		
Grimsby										
Horncastle		None				None				
Isle-of-Axholme ..	1	3	—	—	—	28	3	3		
Louth		None				Canal closed				
Sibsey		None				None				
Spilsby		None				None				
Welton		None			—	3	—	—		

* Under Police Control.

† Separate Inspector.

IV.			V.					VI.				
MOVEABLE DWELLINGS, TENTS, VANS, ETC.			BAKEHOUSES.					SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.				
No. inspected during year	No. of nuisances therefrom abated	No. removed from district	No. in district	No. of underground bakehouses	No. of Inspections.	Contraventions of Factory Acts	Defects remedied	No. on register	No. of Inspections	Frequency of Inspections	Contraventions of by-laws	Defects remedied
	None		3	—	Quarterly—	—	—	8	Monthly	—	3	3
31	4	22	28	—	119	6	6	8	301	Casually	4	4
	None		2	—	24	—	—	6	72	Monthly	—	—
41	—	—	10	—	26	—	—	19	300	—	—	—
	None		9	1	23	1	1	5	20	Quarterly	2	2
3	—	3	14	—	5	—	—	16	28	$\frac{1}{2}$ -yearly	—	—
26	15	—	3	—	7	—	—	2	6	—	4	3
	None		5	—	20	—	—	3	12	Quarterly	1	1
	None				None					None		
	None		17	—	40	—	5	12	858	Bi-Weekly	—	—
67	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	3	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	3	—	12	—	—	1	4	Quarterly	—	—
27	2	13	11	—	20	3	3	26	76	Yearly	7	7
	None		6	—	24	1	1	14	56	Quarterly	1	1
	None		15	—	47	—	—	14	64	Quarterly	2	2
—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	5	5
3	—	—	16	—	42	3	3	12	40	—	2	2
22	—	22	2	—	5	—	—	9	36	Frequently	6	6
—	—	—	16	—	32	2	2	18	—	Quarterly	—	—
1	1	—	8	—	10	—	—	2	8	Quarterly	—	—
2	1	—	38	—	32	8	8	28	33	Yearly	9	9
40	—	40	17	—	65	2	2	15	56	—	—	—

VII.

COWSHEDS.

DISTRICT.	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Frequency of Inspections	Contraventions of regulations	Contraventions remedied	No. of Milch Cows in District	What arrangements for Veterinary Inspection of Cows
URBAN—							
Alford							
Barton-on-Humber ..	29	70	casually	2	2	139	—
Brigg							
Broughton							
Cleethorpes	4	9	casually	—	—	92	None
Crowle	21	124	every two months	—	—	60	None
Gainsborough	10	36	—	—	—	—	by Veter'ary Surgeon
Horncastle	8	14	half yearly	2	2	117	none
Louth (Borough) ..	19	23	yearly	—	—	about 120	—
Mablethorpe	9	20	half yearly	10	6	36	none
Market Rasen	4	12	quarterly	1	1	9	—
Roxby-cum-Risby ..			None				
Scunthorpe	25	168	quarterly	—	7	510	quarterly
Skegness	—	12	—	17	17	—	—
Winterton							
Woodhall Spa	4	16	quarterly	3	1	18	none
RURAL—							
Glanford Brigg	178	270	half yearly	75	63	1063	none
Caistor	51	102	half-yearly	3	2	about 320	none
Gainsborough	60	247	quarterly	4	4	569 approx.	quarterly inspect'n
Grimsby	95	163	—	103	103	1000	—
Horncastle	28	75	—	13	7	211	none
Isle of-Axholme	14	29	half-yearly	4	4	38	*
Louth	27	54	—	6	6	—	—
Sibsey	8	10	half-yearly	—	—	est. 90	—
Spilsby	123	121	yearly	31	26	499	none
Welton	53	136	—	—	—	470	by C.C.

* Inspected under C.D.A. visits if called in.

VIII.

IX.

X.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.						UNSOUND FOOD.					OFFENSIVE TRADES.			
No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Frequency of Inspections	Contraventions of regulations	Contraventions remedied	Any instance of disease attributed to milk during the year.	(a) Animals seized	(b) Articles seized	Condemned by Magistrate (a)	Condemned by Magistrate (b)	Articles surrendered	No. of premises in district	No. of inspections	Contraventions of by-laws	Contraventions remedied
31	60	casually	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
52	52	occas'ally	11	11	No	6	1	—	1	206	32	60	5	5
21	124	every 2 months	—	—	No	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	None	—
30	60	—	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	85	3	70	12	2
8	8	yearly	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	23	1	2	—	—
4	4	yearly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
5	5	yearly	—	—	No	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	None	—
4	12	quarterly.	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	None	—
115	168	qurtrly	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	various	—	—	—	—
6	24	qurtrly.	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
105	172	$\frac{1}{2}$ -yearly	3	3	None	—	—	—	—	1	4	20	1	1
—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	20	—	—
116	64	qurtrly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	—	—
139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	45	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	1
—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	10	—	—
—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	None	—
61	61	yearly	3	3	No	—	—	—	—	2	†1	2	1	1
—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	15	—	—

† No Bye-Laws in force in district.

WATER SUPPLY.

DISTRICT.	Wells.			Public Supply.			
	New Sunk	Cleansed, repaired	Closed as polluted	Area supplied	Percentage of houses supplied	New cisterns provided	Cisterns cleansed, repaired, covered, &c.
URBAN—							
Alford				Outlying parts and farms not supplied.	barely 50	10	1
Barton-on-Humber ..	1	2	1				
Brigg							
Broughton							
Cleethorpes	*4	—	—	all houses save 70	99·5	—	—
Crowle	—	4	—		No public supply	6	
Gainsborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horncastle	—	—	—	whole town except extremes	98	—	—
Louth (Borough) ..	—	1	6	—	80	—	—
Mablethorpe	43	7	—	no public supply			
Market Rasen	—	—	—	whole	95	—	—
Roxby-cum-Risby ..	—	—	1	71 houses from Scunthorpe main, 49 from wells		—	—
Scunthorpe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skegness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winterton							
Woodhall Spa	—	1	—	600 acres	98	—	—
RURAL—							
Glanford Brigg	3	37	1	S.Ferriby	75	1	1
Caistor	12	4	—	11	20	1	—
Gainsborough	11	4	—	—	—	—	—
Grimsby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horncastle	6	2	1	—	2	3	—
Isle-of-Axholme	—	—	1	†	—	—	4
Louth	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sibsey		None		—	—	2	1
Spilsby	6	4	3	†	46	20	—
Welton	18	—	—	Bardney, Dunholme, Langworth	—	—	—

* Artesian tubes. † Spilsby, Hundleby, Sutton-on-Sea, Wainfleet All Saints, St. Mary, Winthorpe, Burgh, Orby, and Candlesby.

† Epworth, Belton, Eastoft, Althorpe, Wroot, Garthorpe and Luddington.

WATER SUPPLY—contd.				CLOSETS.							DRAINS.		
No. of samples obtained for Analysis.	(a) From wells	(b) From public supply	Any insufficiency and where	No. of houses with privy vaults in district	No. of houses with pail closets in district	No. of pail closets substituted for privy vaults	No. of pail closets repaired	No. of houses with water closets in district	No. of water closets substituted for dry receptacles	No. of water closets repaired	Drains examined, tested, exposed, &c.	Drains unstopped, repaired, trapped, &c.	Waste pipes, rain water pipes disconnected, repaired, &c.
—	—	—	Far Ings Lane	335	1063	3	12	299	4	73	57	17	2
1	1	—	None	—	72	—	—	6143	1	108	209	416	107
—	—	—	—	1	183	47	13	9	—	—	—	5	—
—	—	—	—	—	288	—	—	—	74	18	—	43	—
6	—	6	None	203	30	—	—	770	5	—	7	7	—
12	8	4	None	37	1494	—	15	1616	42	—	27	13	7
6	6	—	—	71	575	71	25	85	3	—	105	20	—
—	—	—	—	100	274	6	10	208	2	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	46	70	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—
5	3	2	—	—	3037	—	—	3011	383	—	290	266	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	17	6
1	—	1	None	26	42	2	6	96%	—	11	8	12	3
8	8	—	† Yes	50%	50%	34	47	63	1	8	53	61	30
3	3	—	† Yes	—	—	16	12	about 166	16	10	42	28	11
1	1	—	No	—	—	10	8	—	—	—	26	10	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	7	4	—	3	—	14	7	2
—	—	—	No	general	9%	4	5	13	—	1	43	38	3
12	12	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	35	—
—	—	—	No	720	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
10	10	—	* Yes	3369	1570	34	36	675	29	2	146	67	4
5	5	—	—	not known	—	5	5	—	—	—	7	4	2

* Marsh and Fen Districts. † Burringham, E. Butterwick, Gunness, Kirton, Burton Stather, and W. Halton. ‡ Ancholme Valley.

DRAINS—continued.						SEWERS.	
DISTRICT.			New soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed.	Existing soil pipes or ventilating shafts repaired	Drains reconstructed	New lengths of sewer laid	
URBAN—							
Alford .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Barton-on-Humber	..	—	—	—	14		200 yds. Marsh Lane ; 10 yds. Westfield Road ; 20 yds. East Acridge.
Brigg .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Broughton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Cleethorpes .. ..	..	..	5	22	4		250 feet Humberstone Lindsey Roads
Crowle .. ..	..	..	—	—	5		5 yards
Gainsborough .. ..	..	..	3	3	—		—
Horncastle .. ..	..	..	4	—	7		—
Louth Borough .. ..	..	21	2	42	..		700 yards from West of Louth Navigation along Kedlington Road ; 100 yards on Grimsby Road.
Mablethorpe .. ..	..	..	13	—	7		$\frac{3}{4}$ mile
Market Rasen .. ..	..	..	1	1	—		—
Roxby-cum-Risby .. ..	..	..	—	—	1		—
Scunthorpe .. ..	..	..	—	—	51		—
Skegness .. ..	..	..	4	—	—		—
Winterton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodhall Spa .. ..	..	..	6	1	1		Nil
RURAL—							
Glanford Brigg .. ..	..	..	1	20	16		Main Sewer at Burton Stather & Thealby ; 70 yds. Kirmington ; 20 yds. Ulceby
Caistor .. ..	..	..	2	8	7		200 yards
Gainsborough .. ..	..	..	3	4	3		65 yards
Grimsby .. ..	..	..	—	—	—		—
Horncastle .. ..	..	..	—	—	—		Two
Isle-of-Axholme .. ..	..	..	1	1	1		20 yards
Louth .. ..	..	..	—	—	35		4
Sibsey .. ..	..	..	—	—	—		—
Spilsby .. ..	..	..	16	3	43		—
Welton .. ..	..	..	2	1	—		4

TANKS, FILTER BEDS, &c.		CESSPOOLS.			DISINFECTION		
Alterations to sewage disposal works	Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works or complaints as to smells	Cesspools rendered impervious	Cesspools emptied, cleansed, &c.	Cesspools abolished	Rooms disinfected	(a) - Ordinary infectious disease	(b) Tuberculosis
—	—	—	4	—	24	20	4
—	—	—	—	—	211	168	43
—	—	—	5	—	17	9	8
—	—	—	3	—	65	47	18
—	—	—	—	—	15	6	9
1 Filter emptied and cleaned, Outfall Sewer at Louth Park relaid.		—	—	—	31	27	4
—	9	3	80	—	5	5	—
—	—	—	—	—	25	19	6
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	530	497	33
—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—
Filtering media cleansed	No	1	3	—	1	—	1
—	—	1	9	—	66	51	15
None	* Yes	8	12	4	95	62	33
—	—	4	7	—	18	14	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	11	36	6	15	6	9
3 Complaints	—	—	16	2	20	15	5
—	—	1	3	—	36	21	15
—	—	Cleansed when required			4	3	1
—	—	15	11	2	62	31	31
—	—	2	50	—	9	8	1

* Sixhills, Limber, Keelby, Nettleton and Tealby.

DISTRICT.	DISINFECTION—continued.				HOUSE REFUSE.			
	Rooms stripped and cleansed	Articles disinfected or destroyed	(a) Ordinary infectious disease	(b) Tuberculosis	No. of covered ashpits	No. of uncovered ashpits	No. of bins substituted for ashpits	No. of houses using bins
URBAN—								
Alford	—	—	—	—	340	—	10	363
Barton-on-Humber ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brigg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broughton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleethorpes	—	4084	3506	578	—	—	about 460	about 6000
Crowle	8	wearing apparel	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gainsborough	—	499	369	130	170	—	10	—
Horncastle	4	6	—	6	44	160	5	818
Louth (Borough) ..	9	89	70	19	34	—	—	about 2700
Mablethorpe	—	—	—	—	2	—	21	114
Market Rasen	—	Bedding & Clothing	—	—	115	15	6	294
Roxby-cum-Risby ..	—	1	1	—	24	96	—	—
Scunthorpe	—	Bedding	—	—	—	—	—	6048
Skegness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winterton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodhall Spa	—	—	—	—	31	—	5	165
RURAL—								
Glanford Brigg	2	—	—	—	20%	60%	3	20%
Caistor	11	179	130	49	—	—	32	—
Gainsborough	6	6	2	4	—	—	6	—
Grimsby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horncastle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isle-of-Axholme ..	20	All Apparel, Clothing, etc.	—	—	76%	24%	—	2
Louth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sibsey	—	—	—	—	Uncovered ashpits in most cases			
Spilsby	—	Contents of rooms	—	—	3750		49	1941
Welton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

HOUSE REFUSE—continued.

Is refuse removed by householders or by public scavenger?	How frequently is refuse removed from each house?	No. of complaints of non-removal	Method of final disposal	Are existing arrangements for refuse removal satisfactory?	Total No. of Nuisances reported during year
public scavenger	pails fortnightly & dry refuse monthly a few tip			yes	77
Local authority	weekly & twice weekly	9	burned and buried	yes	2751
public scavenger	quarterly	none	spread on land	—	195
U.D.C.	weekly	none	destructor	yes	449
U.D.C.	weekly & fortnightly	several	tipped in brickpit	yes	5
public scavenger	fortnightly	none	sold to farmers	costly	16
scavenging service	weekly	30	incineration	no	167
public scavenger	fortnightly	none	pits	yes	3
householders 85, remainder scavenger	weekly	none	on land	yes	13
public scavenger	weekly	49	tip	yes	2273
—	—	—	—	—	—
public scavenger	twice weekly where necessary	—	burnt at sewage works	yes	43
public scavenger, 8 parishes	weekly and quarterly	56	on land and tip	yes	503
public scavenger	weekly	several	to farmers	yes	118
householders	—	—	—	yes	35
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	16	—	—	204
householders	when required	14	fields and gardens	not altogether	50
—	—	—	—	—	2
householders	when required	—	placed on land	yes	112
scavenger at Spilsby, Sutton, Wintborpe, Hogthorpe, Wainfleet All Saints, and Burgh	weekly & fortnightly	20	on land	yes	422
Scavenger at Saxilby & Nettleham	fortnightly	2	to fields	yes	15

DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED.

DISTRICT.	Overcrowding	Smoke	Accumulations of refuse	Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	Foul pigs and other animals	Dampness	Yards re-paved or repaired	Other nuisances
URBAN—								
Alford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barton-on-Humber ..	—	—	5	1	—	20	9	43
Brigg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broughton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleethorpes	—	3	36	—	53	65	144	1603
Crowle	—	—	11	2	—	30	—	62
Gainsborough	5	—	16	—	10	—	6	438
Horncastle	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2
Louth (Borough) ..	—	—	1	—	1	3	9	3
Mablethorpe	5	—	3	4	—	10	2	81
Market Rasen	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	—
Roxby-cum-Risby ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scunthorpe	2	3	5	1	14	165	434	1997
Skegness	—	—	15	—	2	3	—	2
Winterton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodhall Spa	—	—	6	2	2	1	5	36
RURAL—								
Glanford Brigg	6	2	27	13	9	56	32	269
Caistor	14	—	5	2	12	64	12	86
Gainsborough	1	—	4	10	4	6	10	—
Grimsby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	420
Horncastle	5	—	2	6	6	—	2	4
Isle-of-Axholme	2	—	14	9	—	16	3	10
Louth	—	—	35	8	—	—	—	69
Sibsey	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Spilsby	1	2	40	40	8	52	27	250
Welton	—	—	9	—	—	5	—	—

**EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF DISTRICT MEDICAL
OFFICERS OF HEALTH.**

Urban Districts.

ALFORD.

No report.

BARTON-ON-HUMBER.

More than 50 per cent. of the houses in the district still obtain their water from pumps and wells, although it is to be noted that more houses are connected with the main than was the case last year.

The water carriage system for the disposal of excreta should be considerably extended, as many of the ashpits and boxes are not satisfactory.

BRIGG.

Tetanus Antitoxin Serum should be available at the public expense.

The water supply is from St. Helen's Well, Wrawby. This has been much improved by the addition of a supplemental supply during the year.

The drainage system is unsatisfactory and inadequate. Certain portions require relaying.

There are unhealthy areas in the district. Back to back houses need to be abolished. New houses are urgently required. Five new houses were built during the year.

BROUGHTON.

3 new houses were erected during the year. The need for new houses is very urgent. There are approximately 130 unfit dwellings in the district.

The water supply is from shallow wells, which are contaminated.

The drainage and sewerage is very poor. There are too many cesspools.

CLEETHORPES.

There is a shortage of houses for the accommodation of the working classes, which is accompanied by many instances of undesirable overcrowding. 171 new houses have been erected during the year, but these have not assisted to lessen the overcrowding.

CROWLE.

There is still a demand for houses in the district. No new houses were built during the year, but plans have been passed for building at least six.

GAINSBOROUGH.

Six new houses were erected during the year. There are 19 registered or licensed slaughter houses in the district. Many of these are old buildings and at least two will be demolished during the year 1924. As mentioned in previous reports, a public abattoir, even on a small scale, would be an advantage from a public health point of view.

HORNCastle.

There are still 203 privy vaults in the district. 11 water closets have been substituted for privy vaults during the year. There is a lack of the provision of suitable receptacles for refuse. Two new houses were erected during the year.

LOUTH BOROUGH.

About 80 per cent. of the inhabitants of the district obtain their water from the Corporation's supply. During the year six wells were closed as polluted. A new main sewer was laid (700 yards in length) along the Kennington Row for the purpose of connecting existing houses and to enable further development of building sites. The Grimsby Road main sewer has also been extended for 100 yards for similar purposes.

Twelve new houses were erected during the year. There is still a great demand in the district for small houses and working men's cottages at reasonable rent. The District Council contemplate the erection of 50 additional houses and plans are being prepared.

MABLETHORPE.

Sanitary improvements are in abeyance until the question of the amalgamation of the District with Sutton and Trus-thorpe is settled.

MARKET RASEN.

No report.

ROXBY-CUM-RISBY.

No new houses were erected during the year.

SCUNTHORPE.

The Medical Officer of Health points out that there still remains much to be done for the betterment of the public health of the district. The outstanding requirements are :

1. Abolition of pail closets.
2. Abolition of Wells.
3. The building of a Fever Hospital.
4. The provision of a Maternity Home.
5. Houses for the artisan classes.

A steam disinfecter was erected at the end of the year.

59 new houses were built during the year, 15 of which were subsidy houses.

SKEGNESS.

The extension of the sewage purification plant was nearing completion at the end of the year.

The collection of refuse twice weekly is strongly advised.

It is gratifying to note that some definite steps have been taken by the District Council towards the provision of a public abattoir.

76 new houses have been built during the year.

WINTERTON.

The erection of four new dwelling houses has been commenced during the year. Owing to the shortage of houses there is still some overcrowding.

WOODHALL SPA.

The housing accommodation is better ; there is very little demand for the smallest type of house. Two new houses were erected during the year. The war against mosquitoes has been repeated, the breeding places being sprayed with crude paraffin with satisfactory results.

Rural Districts.

CAISTOR.

Nine new houses were erected during the year.

It was decided during the year to erect jointly with the Cleethorpes Urban and Grimsby Rural Districts a hospital for the isolation of cases of Small-pox.

GAINSBOROUGH.

The water supply for the district is on the whole fairly good, although along the river side it is not so satisfactory, where the inhabitants are dependent on rain water. When this supply fails they have to resort to the water from the river.

10 new houses have been erected during the year.

GLANFORD BRIGG.

A system of Public Scavenging is needed at Wrawby.

The drainage at Worlaby School is improved.

The water supply at Burton Stather is unsatisfactory.

Boring is in progress, and there is considerable hope of obtaining an adequate supply.

Byelaws are required to deal with Tents, Vans and Moveable Dwellings.

32 new houses were built during the year.

GRIMSBY.

The District Council, jointly with the Caistor Rural District Council and Cleethorpes Urban District Council, have arranged for the treatment of small-pox cases arising within the three areas. A tender for the erection of the small-pox hospital has been accepted.

134 new houses were erected during the year.

HORNCastle.

The Medical Officer of Health again reports the unsatisfactory method which prevails in regard to the isolation of infectious disease.

7 new houses were erected during the year. The housing problem is an acute one.

Handbills have been distributed to Dairymen giving advice as to the more cleanly production of milk.

The District Medical Officer advocates Fever Hospitals for groups of Districts supported by County Council.

ISLE OF AXHOLME.

Four new houses were erected during the year.

Prevalence of diphtheria reported.

The abolition of the use of slates and better cleaning of schools is recommended.

LOUTH.

The pollution of the River Lud by the discharge of sewage from the Louth Sewage Disposal Works still continues, and unless conditions soon improve the necessary steps to cause the abatement of the nuisance will have to be taken.

46 new houses were erected during the year. In addition to the new houses a certain number of cottages have been improved and brought up to a higher standard by the addition of an extra bedroom, etc. There is still a definite need of a small number of houses, particularly in one or two of the large wold parishes.

SIBSEY.

One new house was erected during the year.

SPILSBY.

Chicken-pox made notifiable on 1st of August.

28 new houses were erected during the year.

Application has been made to the North East Lincolnshire Water Company to extend the mains in Spilsby in order that the inhabitants in Masonic Lane, Boston Road and Reynard Street may be able to obtain the public supply.

The conversion of privies into water closets has received attention, particularly with reference to the parish of Spilsby.

WELTON.

19 new houses were erected during the year.

The housing question is still of urgent importance in the district.

The question of a pure water supply for Saxilby has been urged in several reports. The mains of the Lincoln City Corporation pass through the village.

Better sanitary inspection recommended.

