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COUNTY
BOROUGH



OF GREAT
YARMOUTH.

URBAN & PORT SANITARY
AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

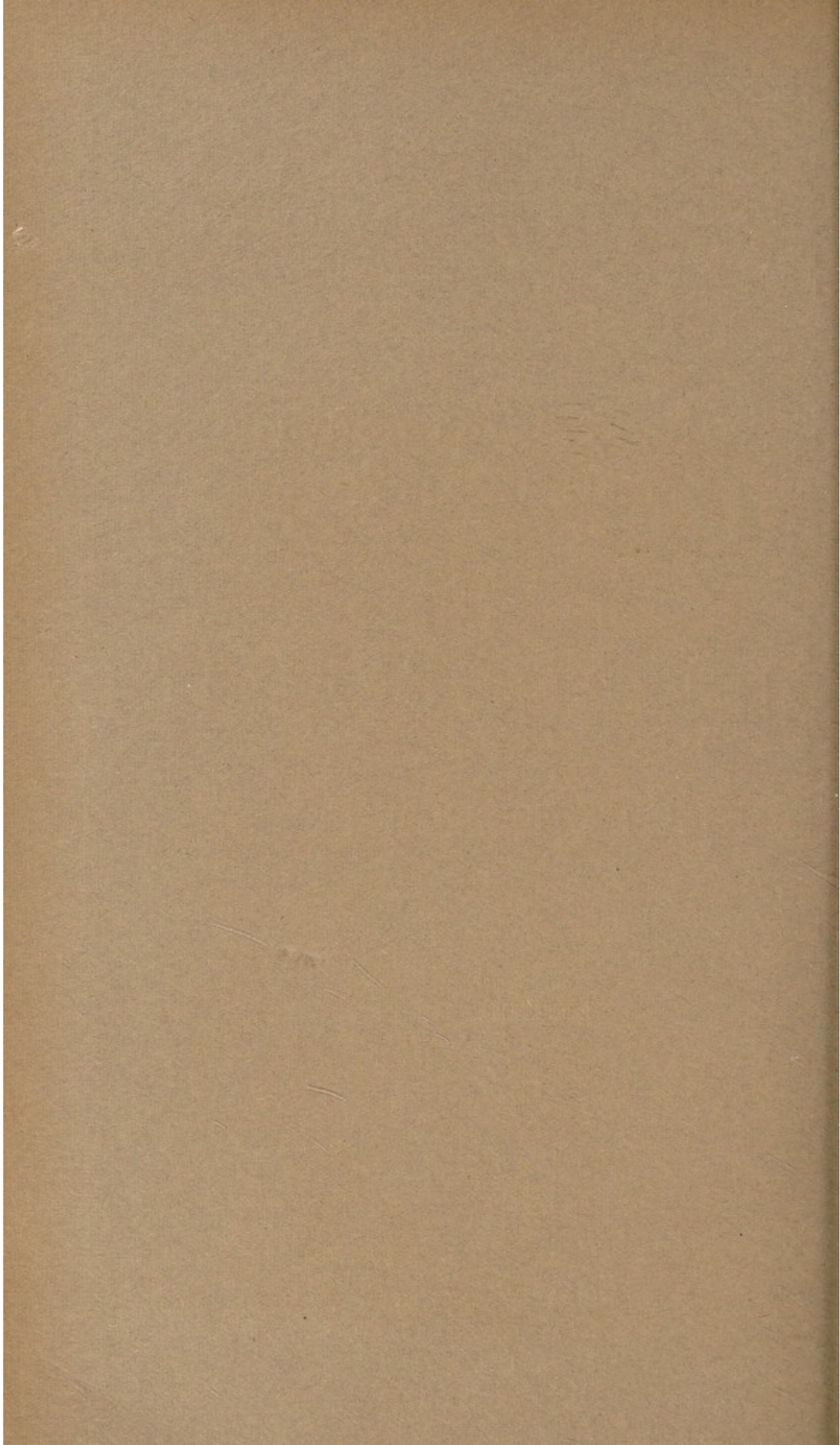
For 1932.



GREAT YARMOUTH :

PRINTED BY O. A. CAMPLING, LTD., TOWN HALL WORKS.

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TOWN HALL,
GREAT YARMOUTH,

1933

*To the Town Council of the County Borough of Great Yarmouth
acting as the Urban and Port Sanitary Authorities.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Twenty-Third Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health, etc., on the vital statistics and sanitary administration of the Borough and Port of Great Yarmouth.

The detailed figures of the 1931 Census are not yet available. It will be of great interest to know the exact constitution and housing distribution of the people of the Borough when the figures are published.

The comparative vital statistics for the year 1932 are shown in the following Table.

	<i>Great Yarmouth.</i>	<i>England and Wales.</i>	<i>London.</i>	<i>118 Great Towns.</i>	<i>126 Smaller Towns.</i>
<i>Death Rate</i>	11'1	12'0	12'3	11'8	10'8
<i>*Infantile death-rate</i>	50	65	66	69	58
<i>Birth Rate</i>	13'7	15'3	14'2	15'4	15'4

* *Per 1000 infant births.*

The Death Rate and Infantile Death Rate remain at a low figure.

Special attention is also deserved by the figures for Old Age Deaths (Table III.). Over fifty-two per cent. of the deaths of Yarmouth residents occurred over the age of 65 years, and over thirty per cent. over the age of 75 years.

The Total Rainfall (average 24.48 inches) was 20.8.

The Mean Temperature (average 48.4) was 49.8.

The Total Hours of Bright Sunshine recorded was 1284.3.

No School Departments were closed by the Local Sanitary Authority during the year, but 50 patients and 77 contacts were temporarily excluded from school owing to infectious disease.

The free distribution of the Journal "Better Health" was commenced with the December number in 1931. The local edition is published by myself, 2,000 copies per month being distributed without charge to Public funds.

It is with great regret that I record the death of Mr. J. Pilch on August 12th, 1932. He was promoted on April 1st, 1931, to the office of Chief Sanitary Inspector, upon the retirement of Mr. S. Hassall.

Mr. G. H. Spinks, the Port Sanitary Inspector, was, on November 1st, 1932, promoted to the office of Chief Sanitary Inspector.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. N. STEVENS,

Medical Officer of Health.

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SECTION A.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ...	3,598
Population at Census on April 26/27th, 1931 ...	56,769
„ estimated by the Registrar General for the middle of 1932 ...	57,050
Number of Occupied Dwellings (Census, 1931) ...	14,256
„ „ „ (Rate Books 1932) ...	15,628
„ families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931) ...	14,630
Rateable value ...	£340,557
Product of a Penny ($13\frac{1}{2}$ in the £) ...	£1,193
Total Revenue ...	£671,015
Net indebtedness ...	£1,681,719

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, ETC.

Births (legitimate), males 379, females 375	Total 754
„ (illegitimate), males 12, females 21	Total 33
Birth Rate ...	13·7
Stillbirths (legitimate), males 25, females 17	... Total 42
„ (illegitimate) males 2, females 0	... Total 2
„ rate per 1,000 births ...	52
Deaths (net, after allowing for deaths of non- residents and deaths of residents occurring outside the district) ...	760
Death rate ...	13·32
The same Death Rate as corrected by the Registrar General's standardizing factor ...	11·14
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth—	
Puerperal Sepsis 3 ; rate per 1,000 total births	3·6
Other puerperal causes 2 ; „ „ „	2·4

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births :—

	Legitimate 51, Illegitimate 30	...	...	Total 50
Death Rate from Measles	...	...	...	0.02
" " " Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0.01
" " " Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0.02
" " " Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.01
" " " Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	0.01
" " " Enteric	...	...	...	0.00
" " " Violence	...	...	...	0.57

The corresponding figures for the 118 County Boroughs and Great Towns are :—

Infantile Death Rate	...	...	...	69
Measles	...	...	...	0.11
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0.01
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0.08
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.07
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	8.9
Enteric	...	...	...	0.00
Violence	...	...	...	0.48

The following table shows how the principal causes of death compare with previous years :—

NUMBER OF DEATHS.				1932.	Decennial Average.
Enteric	...	...	...	0	0.7
Measles	...	...	...	2	3.1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	0.2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2	8.3
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	2.3
Tuberculous Disease	...	...	...	54	70.4
Cancer	...	...	...	114	88.4
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	73	88.3
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	1	5.4
Wasting Diseases of Infants	...	...	...	21	26.8
Violence	...	...	...	33	26.9
Influenza	...	...	...	41	20.6

Ages at Death. Of the total number of deaths 7·6 per cent. occurred in infancy (0-5), 1·2 per cent. during school age (5-15), 38·4 per cent. during working life (15-65), and the remaining 52·8 per cent. in old age (over 65), while 30·1 occurred over the age of 75 years.

Infant Mortality. Forty children died before reaching the age of 12 months, giving an infantile death-rate of 50 per 1,000 births registered, being 13·5 below the decennial average.

Tuberculosis Death Rate. The standardized death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0·659 per 1,000, and from non-Pulmonary 0·131, comparing with the corresponding figure for England and Wales of 0·687 and 0·180.

INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS IN 1932.

Causes of Death.	TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	TOTAL DEATHS OF RESIDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.
1 Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers	—	—
2 Measles	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	1	1
4 Whooping-cough	—	—
5 Diphtheria	1	1
6 Influenza	6	5
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	5	18
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases	5	5
11 Syphilis	1	1
12 General Paralysis of Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	1	1
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease	36	40
14 Diabetes	8	6
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	15	14
16 Heart Disease	24	24
17 Aneurism	—	1
18 Other Circulatory Diseases	4	4
19 Bronchitis	9	7
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	13	13
21 Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—
22 Peptic Ulcer	5	5
23 Diarrhœa, etc.	—	—
24 Appendicitis	2	2
25 Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—
26 Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	2	2
27 Other Digestive Diseases	3	5
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	15	16
29 Puerperal Sepsis	—	1
30 Other Puerperal Causes	—	1
31 Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malforma- tions, etc.	2	2
32 Senility	25	25
33 Suicide	4	4
34 Other Violence	8	7
35 Other defined Diseases	35	37
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—
All Causes.	230	248

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1932.

(As Tabulated in Table III.)

A.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE DURING LIFE.												
	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	Decennial Average.
Measles ...	2	2	7	0	0	1	9	3	1	5	3	3·1
Whooping Cough	2	9	6	5	2	16	3	12	2	4	24	8·3
Diarrhoea, under 2 years of age	1	6	5	2	4	3	5	2	7	14	6	5·4
B. ZYMOTIC DISEASES—(All Cases Notified).												
Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0·2
Diphtheria ...	2	4	3	3	2	2	0	1	3	2	3	2·3
Enteric Fever ...	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0·7
Tuberculosis ...	54	65	68	57	67	65	61	89	80	80	72	70·4
C.—OTHER DISEASES.												
Cancer ...	114	94	108	100	93	85	99	72	77	86	70	88·4
Influenza ...	41	10	5	62	6	29	15	18	20	4	37	20·6
Respiratory Diseases ...	73	81	49	96	63	95	69	104	100	93	133	88·3
Wasting Diseases of Infants ...	21	21	21	23	28	30	27	27	30	29	32	26·8

Infant Deaths. Forty-five per cent. of the total occurred during the first month of life. The principal causes of infant deaths stated as percentages of the total were:—

Premature Birth	...	...	...	22·5
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	15·0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	12·5
Bronchitis	...	...	...	7·5
Congenital Debility	...	...	...	7·5
Difficult Labour	...	...	...	7·5
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	7·5
Accidents	...	...	...	5·0
Sepsis	...	...	...	5·0
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	2·5
Other causes	...	...	...	7·5

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

Scarlet Fever. There was a low incidence of this disease during the year. The case rates per 1,000 living being 2·12 for England and Wales and 0·66 for Great Yarmouth.

Whooping Cough. This occurs in epidemics every few years. During 1932 there were less cases than usual, occurring in the early part of the year. The death rates of the County Boroughs and for Great Yarmouth being 0·08 and 0·02 respectively.

Measles. There was no epidemic during the year.

Diphtheria. The number of cases was above the average. The case rate for great Yarmouth being 1·26 per 1,000 living as against 1·08 for England and Wales.

Tuberculous Disease. The deaths from this disease continue to fall. The notifications also show a decrease, being 81 per cent. of the average number for the previous five years. The death-rate was 0·791 per 1,000 living as against 0·837 for England and Wales.

Cancer. The deaths from cancer continue to show an increase on the decennial average. It appears that there is a definite increase in the disease and not merely a shifting of cases from other, perhaps indefinite, categories to that of definitely diagnosed malignant disease. The Great Yarmouth death-rate was 1·66, and that for England and Wales 1·51.

Respiratory Diseases. There was a decrease in deaths from these diseases, the number (73) being 82 per cent. of the decennial average.

Diarrhœal Diseases. The deaths remain very low—three cases, of which one was under 2 years of age. This is very gratifying in comparison with the great mortality of infants from these diseases in former years. The death-rate under 2 years of age for the County Boroughs was 8.9 and for Great Yarmouth 1·2.

Wasting Diseases of Infants. The deaths continue at a low level, being 78 per cent. of the decennial average.

Enteric Disease. This disease used to be endemic in Great Yarmouth. It now only occurs occasionally. In 1932 there was one case, definitely contracted out of the district, giving a rate of 0·01 per 1,000 against 0·06 for England and Wales.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia. Two cases of Fever and three of Pyrexia occurred, giving a rate of 2·4 and 3·6 per 1,000 births in comparison with 3·3 and 8·5 for the country generally.

Erysipelas. The case rate was 0·29 in comparison with 0·36 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality. The rate for Puerperal Sepsis was 3·81 per 1,000 live births, and for other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition 2·54. The corresponding figures for England and Wales were 1·61 and 2·63.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The Medical Services transferred to the Council under the above Act were:—Public vaccination and functions under Part I. of the Children's Act, 1908. Both these services are now administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

POOR LAW SERVICES which have been provided under SPECIAL ACTS.

It has not been found practicable to transfer from the Public Assistance Committee (under sect. 5 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929) to other Committees of the Corporations, any service other than that under the Education Act, 1921.

The Welfare of the Blind Committee, however, has gone a long way in this connection by providing allowances, up to 23/6 per week, for Blind Persons resident in the Borough. Further particulars are given on pages 80, 82.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

(1) <i>North District</i>	Population (1921 Census)	24,176
(2) <i>South District</i>	" "	15,548
(3) <i>Gorleston</i>	" "	13,165
(4) <i>Cobholm and Southtown</i>	" "	7,226
(5) <i>Runham Vauxhall</i>	" "	585
		60,700

District Medical Officers:—(1) E. Connell, (2) ditto, (3) A. S. K. Anderson, (4) E. Connell, (5) H Potts.

No changes were introduced on the transfer of this Service to the Local Authority, but at the end of 1930, Dr. Smellie resigned his appointment in the South District.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

There is nothing to add to my report of 1930.

2 (i.) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

(a) MEDICAL.

- (t) A. N. STEVENS—*Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Districts of the County Borough and the Port, Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals, School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.*
- (t) D. WAINWRIGHT—*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Inspector and Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.*
- (t) J. F. RUSSELL—*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.*
- A. S. K. ANDERSON, E. CONNELL and H. POTTS—*District Medical Officers (Poor Law), part time; Public Vaccinators, part time—A. S. K. ANDERSON and E. CONNELL.*

(b) OTHERS.

- W. SHIPLEY—*Veterinary Surgeon, part time.*
- W. LINCOLN SUTTON—*Public Analysis, part time.*
- (t)†*J. PILCH—*Chief Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, &c.*
- (t)†*H. ALIFFE, (t)*H. HOWARD, (t)*F. PARMENTER—*Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, &c.*
- (t)*G. H. SPINKS—*Port Sanitary Inspector, Fish Inspector, Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, and Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*
- h. (t)‡Miss I. D. SEARCH, h. (t)‡Miss M. L. BIRD, (t)‡Miss M. E. OVERSHOTT, b.h. (t)‡Miss E. BULMER, and b. (t)h.m. Miss A. SHIPPERBOTTOM—*Health Visitors and School Nurses.*
- J. MAXWELL—*Rat Officer.*
- E. GARRETT—*Public Health Clerk.*
- H. AMES—*Junior ditto.*
- G. TURNER—*Disinfector.*
- R. HOLLIS—*Vaccination Officer, part time.*
- Miss R. BURROWS—*Infant Life Protection Visitor, part time (trained nurse).*

* Certificated Sanitary Inspector.

† Food Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certified Midwife and Trained Nurse.

(t) Contribution to salary made by the Treasury.

b. Also act as Tuberculosis Nurses.

h. Health Visitors' Certificate.

m. Certified Midwife.

(ii.) **PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME**

is provided by the two nurses acting under the "Christmas Charity," one District Nurse under the Guardians, two under the Gorleston Nursing Association and one under the Southtown Nursing Association.

(iii.) **LABORATORY FACILITIES.**

One thousand, three hundred and ninety-one bacteriological examinations were carried out in the Corporation Laboratory in 1932, the results being as follows:—

In cases of Diphtheria.	In contacts of Diphtheria Patients.	In cases for discharge.	For Suspects.	Total.
Positive 25	Pos. 1	Pos. 56	Pos. 32	
Negative 63	Neg. 104	Neg. 283	Neg. 556	
—	—	—	—	
Total 88	Tot. 105	Tot. 339	Tot. 588	
—	—	—	—	

Specimens of Sputum.		Hairs for Ringworm.		
T.B. present	46	Pos.	2	
T.B. not present	222	Neg.	1	
	—		—	
Total	268	Tot.	3	1,391
	—		—	—

The Public Analyst carries out the examinations of water, milk and foodstuffs (see pages 56—58).

(v.) HOSPITALS.

Matters referring to Hospitals were gone into fully in my 1930 Report. There have been no changes since. The accommodation remains adequate for existing demands, though when the present financial stringency is relieved, it will be suitable to consider the provision of extended accommodation for Maternity and Acute Tuberculosis cases.

Following are some interesting figures regarding the Poor Law Infirmary and the General Hospital:—

THE INFIRMARY.—During 1932 seven children were born in the Institution. Patients suffering from Tuberculosis were as follows:—

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Pulmonary, males	4	2	2	1
„ females	5	1	3	1
Non-Pulmonary, males	1	—	1	—
„ „ females	1	—	—	2
„ „ children	2	4	—	1

Other figures for the year are as follows:—

Admissions	...	...	...	331
Maternity cases		...	...	9
Births	...	...	...	7 (live)
Deaths	...	...	...	127
Discharges	...	...	...	246
Average number of occupied beds			...	263
Surgical operations		...	...	4

In-patients on December 31st:—

Children	...	...	12
Chronic Sick	...	...	134
Tuberculous	...	...	5 (1 child included above)
Mental	...	...	105 (1 child included above)
Other	...	...	152

GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The total number of In-patients treated in 1932 was 1,023, being an average number of 56

occupied beds. The total admissions were 969. The number of operations performed during 1932 was 560 major and 664 minor. Figures for the Out-patient Department are as follows :—

Number of new cases in 1932 :—X-ray 1,076, Ophthalmic 226, Ear, Nose and Throat 411, Dental 207, Electric and Massage, 176, General Cases 306, Accidents and Casualties 3,267, Total 5,669. Attendances 1932 :—X-ray Dept. 1,076, Massage and Electro-Therapeutic Dept. 3,360, Dental 219, Ophthalmic 1,006, Ear, Nose and Throat 4,851, General 1,825.

The Great Yarmouth Corporation contributes a variable annual subscription to the General and Cottage Hospitals and re-imburses the Norfolk & Norwich Hospitals for expenditure on tuberculous and V.D. patients.

THE ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The Gorleston Isolation Hospital is reserved for the isolation of cases of Small Pox.

The Estcourt Road Hospital afforded accommodation to 94 per cent. of the total number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and "Typhoid Fever," which were notified during the year.

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS AND DISCHARGES AT THE ESTCOURT ROAD AND GORLESTON HOSPITALS.

	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Group	Diphtheria	Other Diseases	Totals
Remaining on December 31st, 1931	0	5	0	9	0	14
Admitted during 1932	0	33	1	70	0	104
Died in Hospital	0	1	0	1	0	2
Discharged during 1932	0	33	0	75	0	108
Remaining on December 31st, 1932	0	4	1	8	0	8

ADMISSIONS INTO THE ESTCOURT ROAD AND GORLESTON
HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH OF 1932.

	Disease Other	Pox Small	Fever Scarlet	Group Enteric	Diphtheria	Totals
January	0	0	0	0	7	7
February	0	0	0	0	14	14
March	0	0	3	0	5	8
April	0	0	2	0	2	4
May	0	0	3	0	1	4
June	0	0	2	0	6	8
July	0	0	9	0	3	12
August	0	0	1	0	7	8
September	0	0	4	0	11	15
October	0	0	4	0	4	8
November	0	0	4	1	6	11
December	0	0	1	0	4	5
	0	0	33	1	70	104

The average number of patients in Hospital was 8·2.

The average period of detention in hospital for each case completed during the year was:—

For Scarlet Fever	...	...	43·58 days
For Diphtheria	...	...	20·78 days
For Enteric	...	...	nil.

The number of patients removed to hospital in proportion to the number of notified cases was:—

For Scarlet Fever	...	...	86·84 per cent.
For Diphtheria	...	...	97·22 per cent.
For "Typhoid Fever"	...	...	100 per cent.

This hospital is adequate, and no more, for the Area having regard to the influx of Summer visitors and the normal seasonable variations in the incidence of infectious disease. The above figures relate to a year of exceptionally low incidence (less than 62% of the 10 yearly average). There is no reason, unfortunately, to believe this will continue,

and, in fact, there are already indications that greater numbers of a more severe type are to be expected in the near future.

(vi.) **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

(a) Infectious Diseases—Motor Ambulance provided by the Corporation; (b) Other cases—Two Motor Ambulances provided and maintained by the Corporation (kept at Police Station and manned by the Police).

(vii.) **CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.**

There have been no additional facilities or changes during the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—This Centre was opened in 1922. The sessions are held every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at the Gourlay School, Dene Side.

Advice is given to mothers on the care of themselves and babies, and dried milk distributed in suitable cases under the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

The work of the Centre continues to be very popular with the mothers.

During the year, 195 expectant mothers and 799 children had been dealt with. They paid a total of 770 and 6,572 visits respectively.

The number attending for the first time was 178 expectant mothers and 394 children.

The average attendance on Tuesdays was 7.5 expectant mothers and 67.6 children. The numbers attending for the first time being 97 expectant mothers and 204 children.

The average attendance on Thursdays was 74 expectant mothers and 60 children. The numbers attending for the first time being 81 expectant mothers and 190 children.

Dried milk to the extent of 19,716 packets, were distributed. Of this 18,516 packets were given free, and contributions equal to the cost price of the remainder were made by the mothers.

Ten babies attending the Centre died, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 27 per 1,000 as against 50 per 1,000 for the town generally.

SCHOOL CLINICS.—Minor Ailments and Inspection Clinics are provided by the Education Committee at the Education Office and Town Hall, and a Dental Clinic at the Gourlay Institute.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.—Up to April 25th, 1927, I continued to act as the sole Tuberculosis Officer, with my office at the Town Hall as the "Dispensary." On that date Dr. W. Hunter Brown took up his duties as Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, and a greatly extended scheme came into operation. Since then the Tuberculosis Clinic in Dene Side has been opened (on May 25th, 1927), and a greatly increased number of beds have been utilized in various Sanatoria. On December 31st, 1929, Dr. Brown left, and was succeeded on March 1st, 1930, by Dr. Russell.

The Clinic has been open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; in the afternoons (as required) from 2.30 p.m.; and once a week in the evening at 7 p.m. to suit the convenience of patients who could not attend during the day. Most of the patients were seen by appointment, but many present themselves who are previously unknown. The Nurse is in attendance each morning and at other times if women are to be examined.

The work of the Clinic has been confined to;—

- i. *Examining all cases of Tuberculosis notified or suspected*, with a view to providing Sanatorium Treatment if such were indicated. In this connection it may be pointed out that the average number of notifications for the preceding five years was 87; whereas in 1927, the number was 118; in 1928, it was 127; in 1929, 110; in 1930, 103; in 1931, 90; and in 1932, 89. This increase to some extent was due to the notification of a number of old cases found to be not previously notified and to the notification of a number of children seen at the Clinic, but it would appear that the establishment of a Tuberculosis Clinic has brought about the notification of cases of Tuberculosis that formerly would have remained unnotified. Two hundred and sixty-nine new cases were examined, of whom 172 were non-tuberculous, 14 doubtful, and 83 definitely tuberculous.
- ii. Examining all children who according to the School Medical Officer's records might be suspected to be or were actually suffering from Tuberculosis and recommending Sanatorium Treatment in suitable cases. Formerly no accommodation was available for the Sanatorium Treatment of Children under 16 years.

Children found to be Tuberculous	...	16
" " " Doubtfully Tuberculous		3
" " " Non-Tuberculous	...	31
	Total	50
Child contacts examined	Tuberculous	3
" " " doubtfully Tuberculous		4
" " " Non-Tuberculous		84
	Total number of children examined	141
Children admitted to Sanatorium	...	18

- iii. Interviewing and examining as many as could be traced of cases previously notified (see page 27).
- iv. Examining and reporting upon cases sent by General Practitioners for diagnosis :—98 cases.
- v. Examination of Ex-Service Pensioners on behalf of the Ministry of Pensions :—4 cases.
- vi. Examinations of Contacts, i.e., persons who have been in close association with a case of Tuberculosis, particularly families living in the same house. It has been found extremely difficult to get contacts to subject themselves to examination, but it is hoped that this difficulty will pass when they are taught the value of early observation in the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis.

In this connection, 139 contacts were examined, of whom 4 were found to be tuberculous, 7 doubtful, and 128 non-tuberculous.

- vii. Laboratory Work at the Isolation Hospital.—101 specimens of sputum, etc. were examined in connection with the Clinic, and 167 for General Practitioners.

It has been the practice for the Nurse to make the preliminary visit to the home, and, if possible, the person concerned has been asked to attend the Clinic for examination. If there was any doubt as to fitness to do so, the Medical Officer made the examination at home. In the case of every person suffering from Tuberculosis, the Nurse visits the home, records particulars as to the hygienic conditions of the patient's surroundings, and gives such advice as may be practicable for the improvement of his condition. Should any insanitary condition prevail, this is duly reported to the proper authority.

The total figures for the year, relating to the work done, are as follows:—

New cases examined during the year	...	...	180
Contacts	...	...	189
Total number of Physical Examinations	...	...	1159
Number of persons examined	...	...	685
Number of cases on the Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st, 1932	...	...	439
Number of Dispensary cases who died during the year	...	...	41
*Number of attendances at the Dispensary	...	...	1016
Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners	...	...	98
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to Homes	...	...	167
Number of visits by Nurse for Dispensary purposes	...	...	896
Number of specimens of sputum examined	...	...	268

* Excluding 97 patients seen by myself at the Town Hall.

The present condition of all patients (being with a few exceptions those notified since June 1st, 1921) whose case records are in the possession of the Clinic is as follows:—

	Alive.	Recovered.	Dead.	Lost sight of.
Notified previous to 1926	43	8	126	47
„ 1926	10	1	26	26
„ 1927	54	3	45	11
„ 1928	75	4	35	17
„ 1929	64	0	34	18
„ 1930	55	0	35	3
„ 1931	49	0	29	4
„ 1932	75	0	15	2
	<hr/> 425	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 345	<hr/> 128

giving a "Live Register" of 425 in addition to a supplemental register of 14 cases where the diagnosis is not completed (i.e., the patient is still under observation and may ultimately, probably in fact, prove not to be tuberculous)—a total 439 on the books.

Arrangements are made for the reservation of beds at Sanatoria as follows:—

Kelling Sanatorium.—

Civil beds (males)	...	...	...	7
Pensioners' beds	...	...	as required.	

Stanninghall Farm Colony (for men who have passed through sanatorium treatment):—Beds as required. N.B.—This institution is maintained by the Norfolk, Norwich and Great Yarmouth Authorities.

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (for surgical tuberculosis cases: Beds as required.

Normanston Hospital (for acute and advanced cases): Ditto.

Maltings Farm Sanatorium (males and females): Ditto.

East Anglian Sanatorium (children, pulmonary and non-pulmonary): Ditto.

Bramblewood Sanatorium (females): 4 beds.

Ipswich Sanatorium (females and children): as required.

The movements of patients during 1932 was as follows:—

			Admitted.	Discharged.
Kelling (civilians)	...	...	24	19
Kelling (pensioners)	...	...	3	3
Stanninghall (men)	...	...	4	3
Stanninghall (men, non-pulmonary)			1	0
Bramblewood (women)	...	...	9	9
Ipswich (women)	...	...	17	18
Ipswich (boys)	...	...	4	5
Ipswich (girls)	...	...	3	5
Normanston (men)	...	...	4	3
Maltings Farm (men)	...	...	4	4
Maltings Farm (men, non-pulmonary)			1	1
Carried forward	...		74	70

Brought forward	...	74	70
Maltings Farm (women)	...	4	4
Ventnor (women)	...	0	1
Heatherwood (boys, non-pulmonary)		1	0
Heatherwood (girls, non-pulmonary)		1	0
N. & N. Hospital (men, non-pulmonary)		5	5
N. & N. Hospital (boys, non-pulmonary)		1	1
N. & N. Hospital (women, non-pulmonary)		1	1
East Anglian (boys)	...	1	1
East Anglian (boys, non-pulmonary)		4	1
East Anglian (girls)	...	2	2
East Anglian (girls, non-pulmonary)		2	0
Papworth (pensioner)	...	1	0
		97	86

The average number of patients undergoing Institutional Treatment was:—

Kelling (civilians)	...	12.9
Kelling (pensioners)	...	1.9
Stanninghall (men)	...	4.2
Stanninghall (men, non-pulmonary)	...	0.1
Bramblewood (women)	...	4.4
Normanston (men)	...	0.7
Ipswich (women)	...	6.6
Ipswich (boys)	...	2.8
Ipswich (girls)	...	2.1
Maltings Farm (men)	...	2.5
Maltings Farm (men, non-pulmonary)	...	1.4
Maltings Farm (women)	...	2.3
East Anglian (boys)	...	3.0
East Anglian (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	1.4
East Anglian (girls)	...	1.5
East Anglian (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	1.1
Papworth (men, non-pulmonary)	...	1.0
Papworth (pensioner)	...	0.4
Ventnor (women)	...	0.6
Margate (women, non-pulmonary)	...	1.0
Heatherwood (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	0.4

Continued on next page.

Heatherwood (girls, non-pulmonary) ...	0.4
N. & N. Hospital (men, non-pulmonary) ...	0.6
N. & N. Hospital (boys, non-pulmonary) ...	0.01
N. & N. Hospital (women, non-pulmonary) ...	0.1
	54

The average duration, in days, of completed cases was as follows:—

Kelling (pensioners)	130.3
Kelling (civilians)	247.3
Stanninghall (men)	700.3
Bramblewood (women)	177.4
N. & N. Hospital (men, non-pulmonary) ...	42.6
N. & N. Hospital (boys, non-pulmonary) ...	7.0
N. & N. Hospital (women, non-pulmonary) ...	36.0
Ventnor (women)	203.0
Maltings Farm (men)	42.0
Maltings Farm (men, non-pulmonary) ...	506.0
Maltings Farm (women)	107.5
East Anglian (boys)	374.0
East Anglian (boys, non-pulmonary) ...	38.0
East Anglian (girls)	618.0
Ipswich (women)	141.4
Ipswich (boys)	124.8
Ipswich (girls)	241.2
Normanston (men)	65.7

The number of patients in residence was:—

	Jan. 1st, 1932.	Dec. 31st, 1932.
Kelling (civilians)	13	18
Kelling (pensioners)	1	1
Stanninghall (men)	3	4
Stanninghall (men, non-pulmonary) ...	0	1
Bramblewood (women)	4	4
Ipswich (women)	6	5
	—	—
Carried forward ...	27	33

Brought forward	...	...	27	33
Ipswich (boys)	...	...	3	2
Ipswich (girls)	...	...	3	1
Normanston (men)	...	...	0	1
Maltings Farm (men)	...	...	4	4
Maltings Farm (men, non-pulmonary)			1	1
Maltings Farm (women)	...	...	2	2
East Anglian (boys)	...	...	3	3
East Anglian (boys, non-pulmonary)			0	3
East Anglian (girls)	...	...	1	1
East Anglian (girls, non-pulmonary)			1	3
Margate (women, non-pulmonary)	...		1	1
Papworth (men)	...	...	0	1
Papworth (men, non-pulmonary)	...		1	1
Heatherwood (boy, non-pulmonary)			0	1
Heatherwood (girl, non-pulmonary)			0	1
			<hr/> 48	<hr/> 59
			<hr/>	<hr/>

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Corporation shares the expenses of the Clinic at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. During 1932 the Yarmouth patients treated there were as follows:—

			Old Cases.	New Cases.
Syphilis	...	...	41	21
Soft Chancre	...	...	0	0
Gonorrhœa	...	...	53	17
Not V.D.	...	...	0	1
			<hr/> 94	<hr/> 39
			<hr/>	<hr/>

They made 618 attendances during the year. None were admitted as in-patients during the year.

Only 9 patients ceased to attend before completion of treatment, and 95 were remaining under treatment at the end of the year.

Bacteriological examinations :—

Wasserman test	83
For Spirochaetes	4
„ Gonococci	27
Other	0
	114

Doses of Arseno-benzol compounds: 301.
(All given in Out-Patient Department).

FIRST AID STATION ON YARMOUTH BEACH.

The Beach Committee instituted, for the Summer season only, a First Aid Station for the treatment of minor injuries. The station was staffed by a trained nurse, Miss Williamott, with an attendant and placed under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

During the two months (4th July to 17th September) that it was open the nurse rendered first aid to 571 cases—fingers pinched in deck-chairs, sprains, cuts, sand in eyes, abrasions, insect stings, etc., together with a few more serious accidents.

As a side-line, lost children were cared for, until claimed by their relatives, to the number of 96.

This Station has become very popular and will be re-opened in 1933.

OTHER FIRST AID STATIONS.

During the Fishing Season two other Stations (not under the control of the Corporation) are in operation, viz., the Welfare Hut on the South Denes, maintained by certain Herring Curers, and the Dressing Station in St. Peter's Road, maintained by the British Red Cross Society. These Centres deal with the cuts and sores common on the hands of the girl fish-workers.

3 (i.) MIDWIVES.

There was no evidence of a shortage of midwives during the year, owing greatly to the fact that in this town it is customary for medical men to be engaged for the majority of confinements.

The figures for this year are:—

Attended by Medical Man	595	70·7 per cent.
" Registered Midwife	246	29·5 " "
" Unregistered Midwife	Nil	Nil

There was one untrained certified midwife practicing during the year, and six trained midwives.

Miss Overshott acts as supervisor of midwives and also their work is automatically supervised by the infant visiting of the Health Visitors, all of whom are registered midwives. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health from time to time inspects their books and appliances.

Number of births attended by Midwives	...	246
" " " in the Infirmary	...	9
" " " in General Hospital	...	4
" " " by " Handy " Women	...	—
" " " in Gorleston Hospital	...	—

Midwives sent for medical assistance in 22 cases, as follows:—

Ante Partem Hæmorrhage	...	1
Post Partum Hæmorrhage	...	1
Delayed Labour	...	11
Ruptured Perineum	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—
Illness of Mother	...	—
Illness of Child	...	7
Discharging Eyes	...	—
Varicose Veins	...	—
Malpresentation	...	—
Deformity of Child	...	1

22

C.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The Medical Officer of Health investigates these cases.

HEALTH VISITING.

Fortunately the Health Visiting Staff was up to strength during the year. After some years of difficulties the position continues normal, and is as follows:—Five Health Visitors and School Nurses and one Clerk Attendant at the Dental Clinic. The division of labour being as follows:—(a) the proportion of time to Maternity and Child Welfare being equivalent to two-and-a-half nurses, (b) to Tuberculosis half a nurse, and (c) to School Medical Work two nurses and one Dental Attendant. This is an adequate staff for present requirements, but will need augmenting if the scope of the Maternity and Child Welfare work is increased.

For the work done under the Tuberculosis Scheme see pages 26, 27.

Following are the Home Visiting figures with further information as to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The total number of visits during the year was 8,573 as follows:—

In connection with the Visitation of Children:—

At homes of legitimate infants	...	2723
At homes of illegitimate infants	...	98
At homes of legitimate children (1-5 years)		3348
At homes of illegitimate children (1-5 years)		114
At homes where infant's death or still births had occurred	... ..	84
Special ante-natal visits	... ..	256
In connection with midwives	...	81
In connection with cases of pneumonia		34

Brought forward	...	6683
In connection with the medical inspection of school children :—		
To arrange with teachers at the school <i>re</i> inspection	... ..	65
To ascertain if medical advice had been carried out	... ..	428
To investigate special cases, poliomyelitis, tubercle, scarlet fever, etc.	... ..	879
To attend inspection at schools	... ..	183
Other visits to schools	... ..	885
		<hr/> 1890
		<hr/> 8573

The total number of children visited was 2,804 as follows :—

	Living.	Dead.	Stillborn.	Total.
Legitimate	2612	41	39	2692
Illegitimate	108	2	2	112
				<hr/> 2804

The total number of visits to these children was :—

Infants under 1 year: first visit to legitimate children, 763; to illegitimate children, 31; total, 2,821. Children 1 to 5 years: legitimate, 3,348; illegitimate, 114; total, 3,462.

The one case of Ophthalmia notified was kept under observation until well.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

This Act provides that, in addition to registration, notification has to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of birth. It is still found that a proportion of births are not notified owing to ignorance or misunderstanding of the Act, but very rarely it happens, if at all, that

the requirements have been wilfully evaded. During the year 80·3 per cent. of the total live-births were thus notified, in addition to 21 still-births.

Of these, 246 were notified by midwives, and 418 by parents and doctors.

Twenty of the illegitimate births were not notified. All the births attended by midwives were notified. (Of cases attended by doctors, 177, i.e., 27·4 per cent. were not notified).

During the year the Health Visitors paid 6,283 visits to the homes of 2,804 children (of whom 2,720 were living). Advice was given on the feeding and management of the baby, general hygiene of the home and general hygiene of the mother. The result of the enquiries into methods of infant feeding is as follows :—

Number of births enquired into :—

Legitimate	...	...	...	810	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	31	
				—	841

Number of infants re-visited from previous year :—

Legitimate	...	...	...	652	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	37	
				—	689
Older children (1—5)	...	...	...		1274
					—
					2804
					—

The children were found to be fed as follows :—

		Total Visited.	Breast only.	Partly Breast.	No Breast at all.
1st month of life	...	794	94%	4%	2%
4th month	...	756	74%	14%	12%
8th month	...	727	41%	30%	29%
12th month	...	748	4%	10%	86%

The children (427 in number) who were found to be receiving some artificial feeding before the age of nine months, were fed as follows :—

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Cow's milk	10	2
Condensed milk, mainly ...	76	12
Patent foods or mixed diet ...	19	2
Dried milk	291	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	396	31
	<hr/>	<hr/>

No tube bottles were found in use, but the practice of giving bread and biscuit pap during the early months of life has not yet ceased.

In forty-three cases enquiries were made after the death of the infants. None of these children died of diarrhœa.

One thousand two hundred and seventy-four children between the ages of one and five were visited. In the younger ones dentition was, as a rule, well advanced, thirty-nine being noted as backward in this respect. One hundred and twenty-eight children had their teeth beginning to decay, and forty-six others had bad teeth at a fairly early age. Ten were found to be suffering from rickets, and sixty-two others from some other condition requiring medical treatment, which the parents were advised to obtain if they had not already done so. Eighty-eight children were fed partially on tinned milk.

The forty-three infants, whose death formed the subject of enquiry, were found to have been fed as follows, omitting nine over a year old.

	Legitimate.					Illegitimate.				
	Under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths
Breast only	17	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Breast partly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow's milk mainly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed milk mainly	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dried milk	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
Patent foods or mixed diet	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Breast at 3rd vis., no further information	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No information obtainable	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	22	4	6	6	3	2	—	—	—	—

The general standard of cleanliness and order in the homes visited was very satisfactory, as shown in the following percentages :—

STANDARD.

Total Homes Visited.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
2,804	29%	48%	22%	11%

Taking the homes of living and dead children separately :—

	Homes Visited.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
Living	2,761	29%	48%	22%	11%
Dead	43	23%	31%	32%	14%

(iv.) PART I. CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

Miss Burrows, a district nurse under the Public Assistance Committee, who has acted as Infant Life Protection Visitor for many years, has since April 1st, 1930, carried out that work under my administration. On January 1st, 1932, there were six children on the books, and on December 31st, seven children; four new cases having been registered and three having left their foster-mothers. All children were found to be well looked after by their foster-mothers. Miss Burrows paid a total of 93 visits to their homes during the year.

(v.) ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Stanninghall Colony, when developed as contemplated, will provide for the institutional treatment of tubercular and other crippling defects. It is intended that, on discharge, the patients will remain under supervision of the same Orthopaedic Surgeon by means of a local clinic where treatment will be continued by an Orthopaedic Nurse.

4. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

There are now seven * Homes on the Register, one having been added in 1932.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES IN 1932.

1.	Number of applications for registration	...	...	One
2.	Number of homes registered	...	...	One
3.	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	Nil
4.	Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	Nil
5.	Number of cases in which such orders have been			
	(a) confirmed on appeal	...	...	Nil
	(b) disallowed	...	...	Nil
6.	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	Nil
7.	Number of cases in which exemption has been			
	(a) granted	...	...	Nil
	(b) withdrawn	...	...	Nil
	(c) refused	...	...	Nil

* All take maternity cases and four of them general cases also.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**I (i) THE WATER SUPPLY.**

With the exception of twenty-four, all the Dwelling-houses in the Borough are supplied from the Company's mains. There are still twenty-four wells remaining in the Borough. Many of these are without doubt liable to pollution at times, but unless the samples for analysis happen to be taken at one of those times they cannot be dealt with.

Samples of the public supply are examined monthly, both chemically and bacteriologically, by the Public Analyst, and quarterly by Mr. Muter for the Town Council, and are of uniform good quality. The water is obtained from the Ormesby Broad and the River Bure, and after sand filtration is pumped into the mains.

The greatest care is taken by the Water Company to prevent contamination of the water sources, and with the very efficient system of filtration, following sedimentation, in operation, I have full confidence that the public water supply will continue to remain in its present safe condition.

Following is a summary of the Analytical results during the year :—

Total Solids	...	30.0	to	41.0	parts per 100,000.
Free Ammonia	...	Nil	..	0.001	.. ..
Albuminoid Ammonia...	...	0.01	..	0.03	.. ..
Chlorine ...	...	4.15	..	5.8	.. ..
Nitrates. ...	...	Nil	..	0.2	.. ..
Nitrites ...	...	Nil	..	Nil	.. ..
Oxygen absorbed	...	0.145,,		0.368	.. ..

Total Hardness	...	15.1	..	24.75	..	..
Permanent Hardness	...	2.0	..	10.7	..	..
Lime	...	10.6	..	11.7	..	..
Magnesia	...	1.0	..	1.29	..	..
Sulphuric anhydride	...	2.74	..	4.29	..	..
Silica, Iron and Alumina	...	0.42	..	0.9	..	..
Alkalinity	...	20.0	..	20.7	..	..
Bacteria	...	9 to 74 per c.c.				
Bac. Coli	...	Absent in 100 c.c.				
Colour	...	} Clear. 9 to 15 units.				

3 (i.) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are about 18,216 w.c.'s, 80 * privies and 32 ashpits in the Borough.

* Eleven for temporary use during Fishing Season.

(ii.) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

One steam wagon, six motor lorries, two horse wagons, one horse cart and two trailers are used in the Borough for the collection of refuse. Most of the houses are provided with portable iron dustbins. The house refuse is collected twice weekly from private houses and daily during the visiting season from hotels and boarding-houses.

During the year 15,744 tons of refuse was collected from houses, and 1,017 tons of trade refuse carted by shopkeepers to the Destructor or dumps.

PROVISION OF PROPER DUST RECEPTACLES.

Upon the Council deciding to collect house refuse from individual houses in the Rows, a systematic house-to-house visit was made, and informal notices were served on the owners in all cases where proper sanitary dust receptacles were not provided. Altogether 510 notices were served, and this resulted in 210 being supplied by the owners of the houses. The remainder will be dealt with by means of statutory notices.

(iii.) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report of the work carried out in the above department during the year 1932. Particulars as to the nature and number of nuisances reported to the Health Committee, and dealt with by statutory notices, also works of a similar nature, but dealt with by preliminary notices.

TABLE A.

	Number of Visits.
Complaints received and attended to ...	689
Visits in connection with infectious diseases ...	219
Re-inspections to ascertain the progress of Sanitary notices ...	4896
Bake-house inspections ...	178
Common lodging-house inspections (day-time) ...	258
Common lodging-house inspections (night-time) ...	56
Slaughter-house and knackers' yard inspections ...	1421
Offensive trades and marine store inspections ...	187
Factories, workshops and work-places inspected ...	1773
Dairies, cow-sheds and milk shops inspected ...	698
Visits to ice cream vendors ...	122
Butchers', provisions and fruiterers' shops ...	242
Samples of water submitted for analysis ...	5
Samples of food, etc., submitted for analysis ...	185
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease ...	197
Special visits to fried fish shops ...	204
Houses, schools and workshops at which the smoke, water or chemical tests have been applied to the drains ...	191
Prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act	3
Stables inspected ...	53
Public conveniences inspected ...	158
Fair vans inspected ...	37
School sanitary arrangements inspected ...	55
Total	11,327

TABLE B.

During the year the following works have been carried out under Statutory and Preliminary Notices, the number of notices served being 235 Statutory and 484 Preliminary.

	Number.
Privies replaced with water closets	0
New drains laid	71
Drains cleaned and repaired	503
Pedestal closets provided	62
Earthenware gulley traps fixed	282
Flushing cisterns fixed to closets	47
Filthy houses cleansed and limewashed	12
Offensive accumulations removed	85
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	10
Animals and poultry removed	19
Water closets repaired	417
New sinks erected	68
Drains intercepted from sewers	90
Rainwater cisterns abolished	21
Sink waste pipes disconnected	48
Yards, passages and floors concreted	351
Drains ventilated	186
Spouting and fall pipes provided	594
Cow-sheds and slaughter-houses limewashed	33
Bake-houses limewashed	92
Houses provided with Company's water	5
Damp courses inserted	177
Houses ventilated	88
Nuisances from premises being used as a fried fish shop abated	4
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	103
Dilapidations made good	2868
Under floor spaces ventilated	214
Manure bins provided	2
Dust bins provided	292
Miscellaneous items	2904

DRAIN TESTING.

During the year, 689 complaints have been received from householders and others, respecting the conditions of the drains and sanitary fittings of houses and other premises. An examination of the sanitary arrangements was made in every instance, and, if necessary, the smoke test was applied to the drains. This resulted in the detection of 76 defective drains, also many other nuisances. The necessary notices were served in the usual course, and in every instance the terms of the notices were complied with. The drains were also tested at all houses where cases of Typhoid Fever, Puerperal Fever or Diphtheria had occurred.

The total number of drain tests made during the year was 191, and the number of defects found was 108. Particulars as to the nature of these defects are given in the following table:—

TABLE C.

Showing the localities of sewer gas escapes discovered by drain testing.

	Number.
Into Breakfast rooms	16
„ Kitchens and sculleries	27
„ Bedrooms	10
„ Lobbies and other parts of houses	24
„ Internal w.c.'s	16
„ External w.c.'s	45
„ Yards and passages	23
„ Adjoining houses	17
„ Cellars	5
From Defective soil pipes	45
„ Defective vent shafts	29
„ Heads and joints of rainwater pipes	18
„ Around yard gullies	39

TABLE C.—*continued.*

			Number.
From Defective drain connections	...	...	87
„ Defective w.c. connections	...	...	88
„ Defective interceptors	...	...	28
„ Sink, wastes, rainwater pipes, etc., connected direct	...	...	31
„ Drains, direct to sewer	...	...	19

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTION.

Premises.	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories	64	—	—
Workshops (including workshop, laundries and fish-curers)	871	38	—
Work places, (including fish- yards)	838	29	—
Home-workers' premises	24	—	—
Totals	1797	67	Nil

DEFECTS FOUND.

	Number of Defects Found.	Number of Defects Remedied.	Number of Prosecutions.
Want of cleanliness	9	9	—
Want of ventilation	6	6	—
Want of drainage of floors	5	5	—
Defective drains	9	9	—
Offensive accumulation on pre- mises	26	26	—
No water supply	2	2	—
Sanitary Accommodation	Insufficient	10	—
	Unsuitable or defective	13	—
	Not separate for sexes	4	—
Totals	84	84	Nil

HOME WORK.

	Number.
List of out-workers received twice in the year ...	10
Total number of out-workers on lists ...	27

NATURE AND NUMBER OF REGISTERED AND
UNREGISTERED FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES
VISITED DURING THE YEAR.

(Excluding Out-workers' premises).

Nature.	Number of Visits.
Shoemakers	34
Tinsmiths	3
Dressmakers	14
Net chambers	52
Barrel factories	8
Box makers	11
Bakehouses and confectioners	268
Tailors	39
Sugar boilers	28
Laundries	12
Upholsterers	19
Plumbers and painters	24
Ice cream manufacturers	137
Carpenters	78
Engineers	16
Stonemasons	9
Fish-houses and yards	584
Mineral water works	4
Wheelwrights	1
Blacksmiths	4
Ccach-builders	2
Clothing factories	11
Foundries	2
Bottling stores	15
Printers	34
Wood turners	5
Silversmiths	2
Marine stores	142
Metal workers	3
Potato crisp factory	2
Builders' merchant	3

Nature.					Number of Visits.
Tallow works	...	...	...	...	6
Slipper factory	...	...	...	...	8
Photographers	...	...	...	...	7
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	51
Sugar boilers	...	...	...	...	8
Poster manufacturers	...	...	...	...	3
Harness makers	...	...	...	...	2
Coopers	...	...	...	...	73
Motor and cycle engineers	...	...	...	...	49
Milliners	...	...	...	...	15
Boat builders	...	...	...	...	5
Piano works	...	...	...	...	1
Bedding manufacturers	...	...	...	...	86
Twine spinners	...	...	...	...	3
Tripe dressers	...	...	...	...	184
Locksmiths	...	...	...	...	1
Scale makers	...	...	...	...	10
Whitesmiths	...	...	...	...	1
Basket makers	...	...	...	...	17
Dentists' workshops	...	...	...	...	10
Mast and block makers	...	...	...	...	9
Builders	...	...	...	...	183
Picture framers	...	...	...	...	3
Cabinet makers	...	...	...	...	17
Furriers	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/>
			Total	...	2220
					<hr/>

NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS, ETC., ON THE REGISTER AT THE
END OF THE YEAR 1932.

Nature.					Number.
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	52
Baking powder makers	...	...	...	...	3
Bedding manufacturers	...	...	...	...	3
Boat builders	..	...	...	...	1
Bottling stores	...	...	...	...	5
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	2
Box makers	...	...	...	...	1
Builders	...	...	...	...	5
Basket makers	...	...	...	...	8

Nature.				Number.
Carpenters and joiners	...	...	...	12
Confectioners	...	...	...	22
Coopers	...	...	...	9
Engineers	...	...	...	3
Ice manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Motor engineers	...	...	...	22
Wood choppers	...	...	...	1
Printing works	...	...	...	5
Carriage builders	...	...	...	1
Cabinet makers	...	...	...	6
Gas fitters	...	...	...	3
Furriers	...	...	...	2
Marine fitters	...	...	...	5
Cycle engineers	...	...	...	7
Stonemasons	...	...	...	8
Mast and block makers	...	...	...	2
Gut scrapers	...	...	...	3
Cork cutters	...	...	...	1
Dressmakers	...	...	...	23
Fish curers, etc.	...	...	...	187
Foundries	...	...	...	1
Hairdressers	...	...	...	87
Lock and tinsmiths	...	...	...	8
Laundries	...	...	...	4
Milliners	...	...	...	20
Marine stores	...	...	...	6
Netting chambers	...	...	...	12
Outfitters	...	...	...	7
Oilskin manufacturers	...	...	...	2
Picture framers	...	...	...	2
Plumbers and painters	...	...	...	7
Scale makers	...	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	...	28
Tripe dressers	...	...	...	3
Potato crisp factory	...	...	...	1
Builders' merchant	...	...	...	1
Toy makers	...	...	...	2
Tallow works	...	...	...	1
Slipper factory	...	...	...	3
Photographers	...	...	...	5
Sugar boilers	...	...	...	3
Poster manufacturer	...	...	...	1

Nature.				Number.
Whitesmiths	...	...	...	1
Wood turner	...	...	...	1
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	5
Shoemakers	...	...	...	36
Upholsterers	...	...	...	7
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	...	52
Saddlers	...	...	...	4
Dentists	...	...	...	3
Mineral water manufacturers	...	...	...	2
Piano manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Sheet metal workers	...	...	...	2
Twine spinner	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
		Total	...	664
				<hr/>

(iv.) PUBLIC HEALTH (SMOKE ABATEMENT) ACT, 1926.

No complaints of smoke nuisance were received during the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Special attention has again been given to this Act during the year. Printed leaflets setting forth the requirements of Orders-in-Council made under the Act were distributed to wholesale traders, shopkeepers and stallholders when necessary followed by many verbal cautions to those failing to comply. No proceedings were taken for non-compliance.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. H. SPINKS.

(v.) OCCUPATIONS, ETC., WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY
BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Offensive Trades, etc. :—

Nature.	Number.
*Fried fish shop	73
Tallow melter	1
Tripe dresser	3
Marine stores	9
Knacker	1
*Slaughter houses	*16 registered 1 licensed

*Bye-laws.

Underground Bake-houses :—None.

Common Lodging-houses :—5 with accommodation for 9 females and 105 males.

(vii.) RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no manufacturers of Rag Flock in the Borough, but the upholsterers use flock for making-up purposes. Nineteen visits were paid to these premises.

4. SCHOOLS.

The sanitary conditions and water supply of the schools remain satisfactory. I have little faith in school closure in outbreaks of infectious disease in urban areas of this nature, and as a consequence no school departments were closed during the period under review, but 50 patients and 77 contacts were temporarily excluded by me in cases of infectious disease. See also under Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria for action taken *re* contacts.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

* STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b) :—			
(i.) by the Local Authority	...	...	30
(ii.) by other Local Authorities	...	...	nil
(iii.) by other bodies and persons	...	...	92
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—			
(i.) by the Local Authority			
(a) for the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925			nil
(b) for the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925			nil
(c) for other purposes	...	...	nil
(ii.) by other bodies or persons	...	...	nil

1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	886
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...				2926
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925					257
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...				642
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...				218

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	443
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

* The figures in this table represent certain aspects of work done during the year, and are not a statement of housing conditions.

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.*

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	123
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	140
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	2

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	95
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	101
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	nil

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground room in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	nil

E.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	nil
---	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	nil

F.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ...	nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	nil

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Census figures for this area are not yet available. They will afford valuable evidence as to the prevalence or otherwise of overcrowding. Although the population of the town is more or less stationery, I believe that, since families are of smaller size, this population is made up of a greater number of households than formerly. As a consequence the same population requires more houses than before.

The need for new houses is being gradually met, but a greater problem will be found in dealing with the provision of alternative accommodation, at economic rents, for tenants displaced from unfit houses, under the Housing Act, 1930. A commencement has been made by a declaration, by the Town Council, of the area known as "Number One" as a Clearance Area under the Act.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

In all cases of applications for registration, dairies and milk shops were inspected by the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector. In the past it has been difficult to insist on satisfactory conditions in cases where milk is merely a side line, *e.g.*, small general shops. Under the Milk and Dairies Orders, 1926, much wider powers are given to the Local Authority, and since its coming into force greater strictness has been observed in enforcing satisfactory arrangements as a condition of registration. I decided that, after the year 1926, I would not recommend the Council to register a general shopkeeper as a purveyor except under the condition that milk is sold only in sealed bottles.

New dairies should be strictly in accordance with the Order previous to registration, and the existing dairies after a reasonable interval, should be brought up to date as far as structural circumstances will permit.

Many cowsheds need very strict application of the Order. There are 12 cow-keepers on the register. The total number of cows is only 150 in 14 cow-sheds.

The statistics for the year are:—

			Applications during 1932.	No on Register Dec. 31st, 1932.
Purveyor	...	...	16	112
Dairymen	...	...	5	39
Cow-keeper	...	...	0	12
Cow-sheds	...	...	0	14

Five hundred and ninety-seven visits were paid to these premises during the year.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Licenses issued.

Certified Milk	...	...	...	1
Grade A. (T.T.) Milk	...	...	...	8
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	2

A sample of each supply was examined for bacterial content and found to be well above the standard.

*(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.**Slaughter-Houses.*

		In 1914.	In Jan., 1932.	In Dec. 1932.
Registered	...	21	16	16
Licensed	...	1	1	1
		—	—	—
		22	17	17
		—	—	—

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS.

These have been given considerable attention during the year, and although a great improvement has been made, there are yet several things to be done before perfection is reached. These are receiving attention, and it is hoped our efforts will be successful without having to resort to extreme measures.

A large number of consignments of imported mutton have arrived from the Port of London, and have been inspected on arrival in the town. Notification is always received from the Medical Officer of Health of the Port of London Authority that such meat has been released, so that no difficulty has been experienced in connection with this particular type of food.

Tuberculosis.—The number of carcasses destroyed was as follows :—

Heifer	1	} Tuberculosis.
Cow	...	...	1
Beef	...	...	25 cwt. 7 st. 10 lbs.
Pigs	...	...	2
Ox	...	...	2
Ox head and tongue			2	
Pork	...	...	80 lbs.
Ox livers	...	...	4

Unsound Food seized and surrendered.

Pork	...	...	...	95 lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	126 „
Ox head and tongue	...	...	...	2 „
Pig	...	...	...	1 carcass.
Bloaters	...	...	...	7 stone.
Norwegian prawns	...	...	...	6 tins.
Haddocks	...	...	...	1 stone.
Shrimps	...	...	...	5 pecks.
Potatoes	...	...	...	79 bags.
Hams	...	...	...	7
Corned beef	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Chickens	...	...	...	33 lbs.
Ducks	...	...	...	35 „

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

The following figures are from the Chief Constable's Annual Report :—

Thirty-five cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported in 1932. One of these were confirmed, resulting in the closure of the premises.

(c) FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The following table shows the number of samples obtained and submitted for examination, with results of analysis :—

	Number of Samples submitted to the Analyst.		Result of Analysis.	
			Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk ...	114		110	4
Cheese ...	3		3	—
Butter ...	8		8	—
Jam ...	2		2	—
Potted meat	2		2	—
Baking powder	4		4	—
Sausages ...	5		5	—
Lard ...	5		5	—
Vinegar ...	3		3	—
Sauce ...	1		1	—
Chocolate ...	2		2	—
Margarine ...	3		3	—
Corned beef	2		2	—
Ice cream ...	12		12	—
Cream ...	8		8	—
Coffee ...	4		4	—
Condensed milk	2		2	—
Lemon cheese	1		1	—
Cooking fat	1		1	—
Tinned fruit	2		2	—
Sardines ...	1		1	—
	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	185		181	4
	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

The details of the adulteration found in the samples of milk, with the results of Magisterial or other proceedings, are as follows:—

Adulteration.	Proceedings.
26 per cent. deficient in fat.	Case dismissed.
10 " " "	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
19 " " "	Case withdrawn.
5 " " "	Cautioned by letter.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

CREAM.—Eight samples were examined and found genuine.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED AND DRIED MILK)
REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

As there appear to be only two well-known brands of dried milk and equally well-known brands of condensed milk sold in the district, only two samples of condensed milk were examined during the year, and found to comply with the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC. IN FOOD)
REGULATIONS, 1925 AND 1927.

All samples in the list under the heading on page 57 were examined also for preservatives. No offence under these Regulations was found.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACTS,
1906 AND 1926.

No samples of Feeding Stuffs were examined during the year.

(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF FOOD are carried out by the Public Analyst.

(e) NUTRITION—Dissemination of Knowledge.

Commencing with the December, 1931 number, a local edition of the journal "Better Health" is being published by your Medical Officer of Health and distributed free. It is hoped that this will be found useful in educating the Public in all matters relating to food and hygiene generally.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

Notifiable Diseases.

In the following Table a comparison is made between the number of notifications in 1932 and in the previous ten years:—

Year	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Total
1922	0	177	2	28	14	1	4	222
1923	0	202	4	30	12	2	9	250
1924	0	136	1	33	15	2	6	187
1925	0	124	1	19	18	0	8	170
1926	0	126	4	29	14	1	7	181
1927	0	165	7	32	19	2	4	229
1928	0	89	12	45	24	2	1	173
1929	1	127	5	107	23	4	3	270
1930	0	71	7	76	14	2	2	173
1931	0	30	5	75	11	4	1	126
1932	0	38	1	72	17	4	1	133
Average for ten years								
1922-1931	0.1	124.7	4.8	47.4	15.9	2.0	4.5	198.1

SCARLET FEVER.

Thirty-eight cases were notified during the year, being 30 per cent. of the average number for the past ten years. The disease was of a mild type but tending towards greater severity at the end of the year.

In all cases contacts of Scarlet Fever cases were excluded from school for a fortnight, during which period they were visited at least twice and as many times thereafter as might be necessary.

The monthly incidence of the disease in Great Yarmouth during 1932 is shown in the following Table :—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Runham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	5	5	0	0	0	0	3
April	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
May	4	3	1	0	0	0	3
June	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
July	9	5	1	1	2	0	9
August	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
September	4	3	0	1	0	0	4
October	4	2	1	1	0	0	4
November	4	2	2	0	0	0	4
December	2	1	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	38	26	7	3	2	0	33

DIPHThERIA.

Seventy-two cases of this disease were notified during the year, being 147 per cent. of the average number for the previous ten years.

Most of the cases nursed at home, and all who were removed to the Isolation Hospital were examined bacteriologically to confirm the diagnosis, and in addition before discharge from isolation. No diphtheria patient was discharged from the Isolation Hospital until three successive swabs had shown absence of diphtheria bacilli. In addition to the foregoing, all contacts of school age were bacteriologically examined before being permitted to attend school, and adult contacts before going to work connected with food or clothing or other special circumstances. For further details on this subject see page 18.

The monthly incidence of the disease is shown in the following Table :—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Runham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	7	2	3	2	0	0	7
February	15	3	1	9	2	0	14
March	5	2	0	3	0	0	5
April	2	1	0	1	0	0	2
May	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
June	6	2	1	3	0	0	6
July	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
August	7	3	2	2	0	0	7
September	12	7	5	0	0	0	11
October	4	1	3	0	0	0	4
November	6	0	4	2	0	0	6
December	4	0	3	0	1	0	4
Totals	72	24	23	22	3	0	70

Out of 72 cases notified, 32 were discovered by the bacteriological work carried out at the Municipal Laboratory. But for this Institution, therefore, 44 per cent. of the cases would not have been isolated.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Two cases were notified during the year.

THE ENTERIC GROUP OF DISEASES.

One case was notified in 1932. This was a case of Paratyphoid B. The patient was a Scotch fish-worker who definitely contracted the disease before leaving Stornoway.

The monthly incidence of the disease is shown in the following Table :—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Runham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
December	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	0	1	0	0	0	1

ERYSIPELAS.

Seventeen cases of this disease were notified during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Two cases of each were notified during the year.

SMALL POX.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS.

No cases were notified during the year.

TYPHUS FEVER, CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS, TRENCH FEVER, MALARIA AND DYSENTRY.

One case of Malaria was notified during the year.

PNEUMONIA.

Thirty-four cases were notified during the year.

DIPHThERIA ANTITOXIN

is provided free for the use of doctors who require it. It can be obtained at the Town Hall and Isolation Hospital during the daytime and at the two Police Stations during the night. Forty-eight bottles (each of 4,000 units) were distributed in this way in 1932.

SHICK AND DICK TESTS.

At the East Anglian School, the Medical Officer applies the Shick Test and immunisation to all the scholars whose parents give their consent.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

(See page 18).

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALL POX PREVENTION)
REGULATIONS, 1917.

No action was needed during the year.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(See pages 8, 12, 13, 14).

Extent to which school notifications of disease are utilized.—Teachers and attendance officers report outbreaks of the non-notifiable diseases to me as School Medical Officer. Such steps as are practicable, e.g., the enforcement of Education Committee's Standing Orders *re* exclusion of cases and contacts, are carried out. I am adverse to school closure (see page 50) and believe this to be the better method.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

DISINFECTION.

The following articles were passed through the steam disinfecter at the Hospital:—

Beds	147	Counterpanes	161
Pillows	586	Mattresses	802
Bolsters	78	Clothing	1407
Slips	478	Carpets	19
Sheets	407	Rugs	15
Hangings	24	Towels	187
Blankets	559	Various	723
		Total	<u>5,093</u>

(The above list does not include a far larger number of articles from the Isolation Hospital itself).

One hundred and ninety-seven rooms were disinfected with formalin vapour.

The cleansing of verminous persons is carried out by the Public Assistance Committee who have an up-to-date equipment at the workhouse Infirmary.

TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1932.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified.												Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					Total Cases Removed to Hospital.							
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.											Northern District.	Southern District.	Gorleston and Southtown.	Kunham Vauxhall.	Port.								
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.							65 and upwards.						
Pneumonia	34	—	—	1	3	1	5	7	2	10	5	—	—	15	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	72	3	1	8	6	22	23	2	4	2	—	—	—	26	21	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	
Membranous Group	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	38	—	2	2	2	16	6	3	2	3	4	—	—	26	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhus Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	136	4	3	11	8	38	29	6	16	7	7	4	—	64	38	33	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	

Estcourt Road Isolation Hospital :—57 beds for Enteric, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.
 Gorleston Isolation Hospital :—12 beds for Small Pox, Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague.
 Hospital Authority :—Great Yarmouth Corporation.

TABLE IIa.

AGES AT DEATH FROM NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING
THE YEAR 1932.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Deaths.												
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.											
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
Pneumonia ...	30	5	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	2	10	4
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Membranous Croup }													
Erysipelas ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia } Neonatorum }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	40	6	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	7	4	12	5

3. PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The figures for 1932 were :—

	Primary Vaccinations.	Re-vac- cinations.
North District & Runham Vauxhall (Dr. Connell)	101	nil
South District (Dr. Connell)	102	nil
Cobholm, Southtown (ditto)	22	1
Gorleston (Dr. Anderson)	69	nil
Infirmary (Drs. Shaw & Adlington)	6	1

This total of 300 primary vaccinations compared with 787 births during the same period is an index of the growing unvaccinated state of the community. Having regard to the fact that Small Pox has been prevalent in some parts of England and Wales for some years past and to the large influx of Summer visitors that we get each year from permanently affected areas, it is peculiarly inadvisable that we should continue to neglect this elementary precaution, especially as, under the new regulations, vaccinations are now performed on one "spot" only which causes a minimum of inconvenience to the patient.

4 (b) PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The full report of the Home teacher for the Blind will be found on pages 80-84. In connection with prevention, she took two persons to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and one to the Gt. Yarmouth General Hospital, six visits in all. Financial help in providing train fares was given to enable one case to go to the London Hospital for special treatment.

The Education Committee provided glasses for 144 children during the year.

Under the Public Health Act, the Health Committee provides collosol argenti, free of cost, to the midwives for

application to the eyes of the newly-born, and, in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum fees (as under the Midwives' Act) are paid to the doctor until the child is well. This last I consider of great importance, it is quite usual for treatment to be necessary for some days beyond the normal days contemplated in the Midwives' Act.

(c) TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

		Number.	Admissions to Hospital or Sanatorium.	Deaths.
Pulmonary	Males	36	50	22
	Females	35	40	23
	Total	71	90	45
Non-Pulmonary	Males	5	15	4
	Females	13	6	5
	Total	18	21	9

5. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

	Cases.			Vision Un-impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	Hospital.				
I.	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—

ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

Age-periods.	All new cases, including those not notified.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
1	1	2	1	4	0	0	1	1
5	5	3	3	6	0	0	0	0
15	13	15	2	2	6	9	1	1
25	12	6	0	1	3	6	0	0
35	8	8	0	3	4	2	1	2
45	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
55	0	5	0	0	2	4	0	0
65 and upwards	1	4	0	0	4	2	0	0
Totals ...	42	43	7	17	22	23	4	5

The total non-notified tuberculosis deaths were 22·2 per cent. of the whole. The figure for local deaths was 12·9, the difference being accounted for by transferable deaths of residents dying elsewhere.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62. No action was taken during the year under these powers.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OFFICERS SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1922.

This Act was adopted by the Town Council from April 1st, 1924. On the 13th March, 1928, the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health that he should examine new entrants, previous to their being admitted to Designated Posts, was adopted.

Since then the following number of examinations have been made:—

To end of year 1928	...	...	...	51
„ „ 1929	...	...	...	68
„ „ 1930	...	...	...	133
„ „ 1931	...	...	...	195
„ „ 1932	...	.....	...	214

PORT SANITARY DISTRICT.

The arrangement for inspecting vessels from infected ports, whilst still in the Roads, were continued as in previous years (*i.e.*, notification by Pilots, Boatmen and Customs, all of whom are kept supplied if necessary with lists of such ports, and very conscientiously carry out the arrangement), but no vessels arrived from an infected port.

The Corporation came to an agreement with the Guardians, now the Public Assistance Committee, to disinfect seamen affected with vermin at the Infirmary cleansing station. Disinfection of their quarters and effects will be undertaken by the Council. There has been no occasion so far to put this into effect.

There were no ships from plague infected ports—in fact, we have no trade with any place in which plague is liable to occur. Some years ago a number of rats (black and brown) from the Port were examined for plague infection, without result. As the Corporation employs no rat-catchers for this purpose, statistics of rat destruction on ships are not available, but no unduly infested ship was found. Five were visited by the Rat Officer.

SICKNESS IN THE PORT.

The crew of one craft was notified to us as contacts of Small Pox. They were visited on the passage through to Norwich and found all well.

Return of the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived at the Port of Yarmouth during the year 1932 (excluding Fishing Vessels) :—

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.						COASTWISE.						NUMBER OF SEAMEN.*	
Sailing.		Steam.		Motor.		Sailing.		Steam.		Motor.		British.	Foreign.
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.
39	2845	252	74392	77	10004	274	25057	701	116756	398	46603	10430	3340

* Estimate only.

I. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT
DURING THE YEAR 1932.

TABLE A.

	Arrivals.		Number Inspected.		Number reported defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number reported as having, or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board.
	Number	Tonnage	By the M. O. H.	By the Inspector			
FOREIGN—							
Steamers ...	252	74392	27	108	24	19	—
Motors ...	77	10004	1	32	6	4	—
Sailing ...	39	2845	0	6	1	1	—
Fishing ...	included	above	1	42	12	12	—
Total Foreign ...	368	87241	29	188	43	36	—
COASTWISE—							
Steamers ...	701	116756	16	316	42	36	—
Motors ...	398	46603	9	92	12	9	—
Sailing ...			2	44	6	5	—
Fishing ...	about 800	32000	24	390	146	142	—
Total Coastwise	1899	195359	51	842	206	192	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise	2267	282600	80	1030	249	228	—

These vessels were of the following nationalities :—

British	...	...	857
Norwegian	...	...	19
Swedish	...	...	36
Dutch	...	...	29
Danzig	...	...	8
Danish	...	...	2
French	...	...	8
Belgian	...	...	8
German	...	...	52
Finnish	...	...	4
Esthonian	...	...	6
Soviet	...	...	2
Latvian	...	...	6
Lithuanian	...	...	1
			<hr/> 1,080 <hr/>

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

(a) Passenger Traffic during 1932.

There is none in this Port.

(b) Cargo Traffic.

The foreign trade of the Port was chiefly with the following Ports:—

Maize:—Antwerp, Rotterdam.

Sugar:—Dantzig, Hamburg.

Phosphate:—Rotterdam, Bremen.

Salt:—Torre Veiga, Weisermunde, Hamburg, Ymuiden, Antwerp, Santa Pola.

Wood:—Frederickshavn, Wiborg, Gothenberg, Oslo, Stavanger, Uleaborg, Archangel, Kotka, Rafso, Trondhjem, Leningrad, Skeleftea, Nordmaling, Raumo, Pensacola, Onega, Memel, Stettin, Gefle, Yxpalia.

The Exports were Fish.

III. SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

Water supply for the Port and Shipping is obtained from the Company's mains — a continuous and adequate supply for all purposes. There are no water boats.

IV. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were no cases during the year. It is very seldom that any case occurs.

(1) I have found in the Port that cases of sickness are always reported to the Pilot and Customs Officer, and that I have been informed immediately by telephone. In addition, the Sanitary Inspector is informed by the above officers of any reported illness which he does not come across or hear of in the gossip of a small Port.

(2) It is some years since a vessel arrived from a plague or cholera infected port. Shipping Agents, Pilots, Boatmen and Customs Officers are kept informed of the infected Ports with which there is any trade. On two occasions in the Port a Master has wish to communicate with me by wireless, the telegram being delivered to me by the Post Office without delay. I do not think that any special arrangements, in this regard, are necessary. The above arrangements work very satisfactorily.

(3) Vessels arriving from these Ports are boarded by myself in the Roads before entering the Haven.

(4) Cases of Infectious Disease are removed to the Isolation Hospital in the Corporation motor ambulance. Contacts are visited daily by the Sanitary Inspector until the incubation period has elapsed.

(5) Disinfection is carried out by the Health Department, clothing, etc., being removed for this purpose to the Disinfectors.

(6) Arrangements for the cleansing of persons have been made with the Public Assistance Committee, who have a cleansing station at the Infirmary.

(7) There is one motor ambulance for Infectious Diseases (under the Health Department) and two for General Cases (under the Police).

(8) Venereal Disease is treated at the Clinic at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. The Sanitary Inspector has slips for distribution, giving full particulars.

(9) and (10) Bacteriological Examination of rats and others will, if necessary, be carried out by Dr. Claridge, Pathologist, of Norwich.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1932.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Enteric ...	—	—	1	0.4
Erysipelas ...	—	—	1	0.2

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurred on Vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1932.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Enteric ...	—	—	1	0.2
Small Pox ...	—	—	1	0.2

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

No rat-catcher has been appointed for the Port. Ships in the Port are regarded as houses in the town and receive only a proportionate amount of attention. In this connection six ships and fishing-boats were visited by the Rat Officer during the year.

VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected 1932.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other unhealthy conditions.
British ...	857	—	56	220*
Other Nations ...	173	—	13	44*

* Excluding 290 and 5 cases where bilge pumping was ordered to be carried out at sea.

The following list shows the nature of the defects, etc., reported in the previous tables:—

Dirty forecastles or deck houses	...	...	69
Forecastles to repaint or limewash	...	...	18
Defects in sanitary arrangements	...	...	15
Defects in ventilation	...	...	28
Filthy galley	...	...	24
Offensive accumulations	...	...	28
Filthy bedding, clothing, etc.	...	...	9
Unsuitable sleeping accommodation	...	...	6
Vessels disinfected	...	...	48
Defective water tanks	...	...	3
Filthy w.c's.	...	...	67
Unwholesome provision store	...	...	5
Suspicious drinking water	...	...	4
Ship's stores in forecastle	...	...	6
Repairs to ventilators	...	...	2
Cautions <i>re</i> bilge pumping	...	...	295
Cleanse holds	...	...	6

These defects necessitated re-inspection in most cases. All were dealt with by Informal Notices.

BILGE PUMPING ON FISHING VESSELS.—Bills were posted and handbills were distributed on board the fishing craft coming South for the Autumn Fishing, drawing attention to the above offence, and many masters and engineers of vessels were cautioned personally by the Inspector.

VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

(1) There is no trade in the articles coming under the various food regulations.

Aboard ship 7 lbs. salt beef were condemned and destroyed.

(2) *Shell Fish.* There are no beds within the Port.

(3) See (1) above.

At the Fish-wharf etc. the following were seized and destroyed :—

595	boxes	Kippers		
280	„	Bloaters		
300	„	Red Herrings		
8	cases	Sprats		
409	boxes	Silver Cured Herrings		
136	kegs	„	„	„
694	half-barrels	„	„	„
16	pecks	Shrimps		
15	stone	Fillets of Place		
250	cran	Herrings in Pickle		
426	„	cran Herrings		

MR. SPINKS submits his Annual Report on the work done by him as Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, for the Great Yarmouth Urban Sanitary Authority during the year 1932.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

During the year, 71 boats were inspected, and these, without exception, were found to be very clean and well kept, and in no case were there females or children permanently residing on board.

On two boats the registration markings were not shown. On one vessel there was an insufficient provision for storage of fresh water, whilst two cabins required re-painting to render same waterproof. Upon my acquainting the owners of the craft of these matters, they were attended to. These were the only defects discovered by me during the year, the boats in this district being still excellently maintained.

There has again been no case of sickness on board a canal boat during the year.

REGISTRATION MATTERS.

Fifty-eight boats have been registered by this Authority, but only about thirty of these boats are now in use as Canal Boats.

On two boats inspected, the Master had not a copy of the Certificates on board.

There were no fresh registrations during the year, most of the boats in this district now registering under the Merchant Shipping Act.

THE WORK OF THE RAT OFFICER.

This officer's position is often misunderstood. He is not a rat-catcher. Just as a Sanitary Inspector enforces certain provisions of various enactments relating to Public Health, so the Rat Officer enforces the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act. His duty is to compel occupiers of premises to take the necessary steps to destroy rats or mice that are harbouring there. Even when, as is often the case, the occupier is willing to act, and in fact reports the matter to the Rat Officer, that officer still has the difficult task of compelling the occupiers of neighbouring premises to act at the same time and to co-ordinate their efforts. It is obvious that merely sporadic attempts on isolated premises would be valueless.

The Corporation have appointed an official Rat-catcher to work under the Rat Officer. He appears to be giving satisfaction to the occupiers of premises where he has operated.

During the year the Rat Officer made 2,859 visits, as follows :—

Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	60
Marine Stores	...	...	...	76
Fish Houses	...	...	...	512
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	49
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	8
Bake Houses	...	...	...	110

Malt Houses	...	...	...	24
Stables	...	...	...	280
Piggeries	...	...	...	132
Timber Yards	...	...	...	10
Private Houses	...	...	...	298
Groceries and Provision Stores	...	...	...	50
Re-visits	...	...	...	513
Special and complaints	...	...	...	764
Ships	...	...	...	5
Fish Manure Stores	...	...	...	18
				<hr/>
				2,859
				<hr/>

Rats killed :—

Ferretting	...	...	...	1919
Known to be poisoned or trapped	...	...	...	69
				<hr/>
				1,988
				<hr/>

Blind Persons Act, 1920.

HOME TEACHER'S REPORT for the Year ending December, 1932.

MISS REES submits her Eighth Annual Report of work done under the above Act.

The necessary registration work has been done and the Register brought up to date. There have been 16 new cases and 14 deaths during the year. One person has left the Borough.

The number on the Register is 171 as compared with 170 last year. The age groups are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	—	—	Nil.
Between 5 and 16 years ...	6	3	9
" 16 " 21 " ...	2	2	4
" 21 " 50 " ...	21	9	30
" 50 " 70 " ...	43	30	73
Over 70 years ...	17	38	55
	89	82	171

1,379 visits have been paid during the year. Instruction in Moon Type has been given to two persons and in rug-making to two. Two magazines in Braille and one in Moon Type have been circulated among readers. Four persons have been read to regularly and others taken for walks. Two persons have been taken to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for eye treatment. The Home-worker (a basket maker) has been visited weekly and a record of his work kept in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry. His augmentation has been paid regularly.

Money grants for special purposes were given to five persons out of the voluntary fund. During the early part of the year 17 invalids received two cwts. of coal. 169 persons received a Christmas gift of 2/6. Two men who were undergoing training at Norwich Institution were paid maintenance grants while on holiday. A regular weekly grant has been made to the wife of one of these men. Train fares were paid to enable one girl to go to London to be examined by a specialist. Two invalids were taken for a cab drive in the summer time.

Successful application for the Corporation allowance was made on behalf of ten persons. Eleven recipients of the allowance have died and one left the town. At the end of the year there were 103 blind persons in receipt of the allowance as compared with 105 last year.

Successful application has been made for the State Blind Pension on behalf of six persons.

There are nine children at the East Anglian School.

The Education Committee sent two men to Norwich Institution for training in 1931, and another girl of 16 started at Norwich in October, 1932. One of the men trainees left before the end of 1932.

There are also two persons—one male and one female—who are employed as journeymen in the Institution.

The Flag Day organised by the Committee resulted in £207 15s. 11d. and donations amounted to £25 1s. 4d.

Sixty-four wireless sets have been received from the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, 20 of which were 3-valve sets with loudspeakers. These have been distributed and have proved very satisfactory. The cost of installation and maintenance has to be borne by the recipients. Mr. Mann, wireless dealer, of Middlegate Street, has supplied several sets to bedridden cases at his own cost.

SOCIAL EVENTS, ETC.

Steady development of all blind welfare service has continued during the year and frequent social gatherings have been held. Local townspeople have assisted the Committee in this work. Both the Yarmouth and Gorleston Clubs have held fortnightly meetings during the winter months. The sixth annual party was held on January 11th at the Town Hall. On June 16th the annual outing was held at Harleston.

Thanks are due to the Music Club for allowing 12 persons to attend their concerts. During the year the blind were entertained by the Great Yarmouth Operatic and Dramatic Society, the Great Yarmouth Junior Players, the Evening Follies, Bradwell group of Toc H, the Trustees of the Park Baptist Chapel, and the Gorleston Parish Council. Kind hospitality has been extended during the year by Mr. and Mrs. Ashworth, Mrs. T. Bradley, Mrs. F. Brett, Mrs. G. Daniels, Mrs. H. Fellows, Mr. Alderman W. G. Knights, Mrs. Matthes, sen., Mr. and Mrs. Oakes, and Mrs. Councillor A. M. Perrett.

The Transport Committee has granted facilities to travel free on the Corporation buses to 122 blind persons.

The Committee is indebted to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Chapels in Yarmouth and Gorleston for the use of their schoolrooms for meetings for the blind.

ANALYSIS OF THE REGISTER OF THE BLIND
ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1932.

Under 5 years 0

Between 5 and 16 years—

At school 9

Between 16 and 21 years—

Basket-maker at Norwich ... 1

At Thorpe Asylum M.D. ... 1

At Home M.D. in receipt of allowance ... 1

In training at Norwich ... 1

4

Between 21 and 50 years—

Weaver at Norwich ... 1

Home worker (basket maker) ... 1

St. Dunstan's (, ,) ... 1

St. Dunstan's (mat maker) ... 1

Tea Agent with allowance ... 1

Butcher's Assistant ... 1

Shopkeeper with allowance ... 1

Shopkeeper 1

Infirmary 3

In training at Norwich ... 1

Newsagent 1

Masseur 1

AT HOME—

Unemployable in receipt of allowance 12

Unemployed—no allowance ... 1

With incomes over scale ... 3

30

Brought forward 48

Between 50 and 70 Years—

School Teacher	...	1
Wood chopper with Blind Pension		1
Pedlar in receipt of allowance		1
Shopkeeper with allowance	...	1
In Infirmary	... ..	8

AT HOME—

Unemployable in receipt of allowance	... ..	50
With incomes over scale	...	16
In receipt of Blind Pension but ineligible for allowance		2
		<hr/>
		75

Over 70 Years—

Infirmary	... ..	6
Out porter with Blind Pension		1

AT HOME—

Unemployable in receipt of allowance	... ..	38
With incomes over scale	...	9
In receipt of Blind Pension but ineligible for allowance		1
		<hr/>
		55

TOTAL

 178

Mental Deficiency Acts.

SUPERVISION OFFICER'S REPORT for the Year ending December, 1932.

MISS SANDEMAN submits her second Annual Report of work under the above Acts.

The appointment of Supervision Officer was made from February 23rd, 1931, it being arranged that the officer should work under the Central Association for Mental Welfare for the first three months (the Corporation paying the Association for her services). In May this period was extended to August 23rd, 1931. Thereafter the work has been carried out under the direct control of the Committee for the care of the Mentally Defective.

Home Visiting. During the year, 278 visits were paid to 43 homes. Three cases died during the year, two new cases were added to the list, and five have left the town.

Occupation Centre. This was opened on May 28th, 1931, provisionally for three afternoons a week, in a room in the Wesleyan Church premises. An Assistant was appointed to help the Supervision Officer. During the first (the Summer) term nine cases attended.

In September, 1931, the Centre was transferred to the Boy Scouts' Headquarters (late St. Peter's School), Deneside, and since then has been open on five days a week (Monday to Friday) from 9.45 a.m. to 12.0 noon daily.

The training has included handicrafts of various kinds—rug-making, knitting, sewing and raffia-work—physical training and kindergarten occupations.

The attendance of such cases is naturally variable, being governed by home and personal considerations that do not apply to ordinary school children. The number who attended up to December 31st was as follows:—

Males —under 16 years, 1; over 16 years, nil.
Females— „ „ „ 3; „ „ „ 4.

The number of cases on the Register of the Centre on December 31st was:—

Males —under 16 years, 1; over 16 years, nil.
Females— „ „ „ 3; „ „ „ 4.

Home Teaching. Four cases who are unable to attend the Centre have been taught weekly in their own homes during the Autumn. Of these, one adult has been taught wool rug-making and raffia-weaving, and three children have been given instruction in kindergarten occupations, reading and writing.

Registrar of Mental Defectives. This has been brought up to date as far as possible, though there is doubtless a number not yet brought to notice. Those known of on December 31st are classified as follows:—

I. *Institutions.*

		Under 16 years.	Over 16 years.
Males	...	nil	29
Females	...	nil	21
		—	—
		nil	50
		—	—

II. *At Home.*

Males	...	10	22
Females	...	11	16
		—	—
		21	38
		—	—



