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CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

For the Year 1931.

CYRIL BANKS,

M.B. B.S. (LOND.), D.P.H. (SHEFF.),
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

1930-31.

LORD MAYOR :—ALDERMAN ARTHUR POLLARD.

Chairman :—COUNCILLOR E. H. LEE, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :—COUNCILLOR E. PURSER.

ALDERMAN H. BOWLES, J.P.	COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) S. JAMES.
COUNCILLOR J. COBLEY.	„ R. M. RENDALL,
„ WM. CRANE, J.P.	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
„ H. O. EMMONY.	„ R. SHAW.
„ J. FARR, J.P.	„ J. B. SOLARI.
„ (Mrs.) C. M. HARPER,	„ G. E. THUNDERCLIFFE,
J.P.	J.P.
„ J. HOPKIN.	„ C. WILLMER.
„ (Mrs.) E. F. HYATT, J.P.	

SUB-COMMITTEES.

HOSPITAL AND CITY INFIRMARY.

CHAIRMAN.	COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) HYATT.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	„ RENDALL.
COUNCILLOR EMMONY.	„ SHAW.
„ (Mrs.) HARPER.	„ SOLARI.
„ HOPKIN.	

WHARF AND LAVATORIES.

CHAIRMAN.	COUNCILLOR FARR.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	„ HOPKIN.
ALDERMAN BOWLES.	„ SOLARI.
COUNCILLOR COBLEY.	„ WILLMER.
„ CRANE.	

TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

CHAIRMAN.	COUNCILLOR CRANE.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	„ (Mrs.) HARPER.
COUNCILLOR COBLEY.	„ RENDALL.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

CHAIRMAN.	COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) HYATT.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	„ RENDALL.
COUNCILLOR CRANE.	„ SHAW.
„ (Mrs.) HARPER.	„ SOLARI.

Co-opted Members :—

MISS MOSLEY.	MRS. SANSOM.
MRS. D. RADFORD.	

ABATTOIR AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

CHAIRMAN.	COUNCILLOR CRANE.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	„ FARR.
ALDERMAN BOWLES.	„ THUNDERCLIFFE.
COUNCILLOR COBLEY.	„ WILLMER.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

CHAIRMAN.	COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) HYATT.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	„ WILLMER.
COUNCILLOR EMMONY.	

INSPECTORATE.

CHAIRMAN.	COUNCILLOR CRANE.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	„ HOPKIN.
COUNCILLOR COBLEY.	„ SHAW.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1931.

Medical Officer of Health—

CYRIL BANKS, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), D.P.H.(Sheff.).

Tuberculosis Officer and Resident Medical Officer, City Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium—

JOHN RUSSELL EDWARD, M.D., CH.B.

Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare—

J. JEAN M. MORTON, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.†
BERNARD R. B. TRUMAN, B.A., M.B., CH.B.†
J. WILKIE SCOTT, M.C., M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.P.†
PERCY HARDY, B.A., M.B., CH.B.†
ETHEL LANDON, M.B., CH.B.†
EILEEN M. CLARKE, M.B., B.S.†

Assistant Medical Officers for Venereal Disease—

JAS. C. BUCKLEY, M.D., CH.B.†
ETHEL M. D. N. BAKER, M.D.†
AUBREY D. V. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.†
FREDERICK CROOKS, M.B., CH.M., F.R.C.S.(Ed.)†
DOROTHEA J. MANN, B.A., M.D.†
HY. WM. SPAIGHT, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M.†

Assistant Medical Officers, Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic—

R. A. CLAYTON RIGBY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.†
HY. NORMAN JAFFE, M.B., B.S.†

City Bacteriologist—ELLIOTT JOHN STORER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

District Medical Officers (under Poor Law Acts)—

JOSEPH A. BYRNE, L.M.S.S.A.†
EILEEN M. CLARKE, M.B., B.S.†
JOHN R. COX, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.†
DONALD DUNCAN, M.B., CH.B.†
THOMAS S. GOODWIN, M.B., C.M.†
JAMES A. MILNE, M.A., M.B., C.M.†
JEREMIAH J. O'MULLANE, L.A.H. (Dublin).†
HENRY WM. SPAIGHT, L.R.C.P. & S., I., & L.M.†
HENRY H. K. SPARROW, L.R.C.P. & S., I., & L.M.†
JOHN SMITH, M.B., C.M.†
CHAS. COUTTS-WOOD, M.B., CH.B.†

Public Vaccinators—

DONALD DUNCAN, M.B., Ch.B.†
 WM. HY. STEWART HODGE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.†
 JOHN SMITH, M.B., C.M.†
 HENRY H. K. SPARROW, L.R.C.P. & S., I., & L.M.†
 CHAS. COUTTS-WOOD, M.B., Ch.B.†

*City Analyst—*SAMUEL RUSSELL TROTMAN, M.A., F.I.C.†

*Veterinary Surgeon—*LINDSAY AUCHTERLONIE, M.R.C.V.S.†

Clerks (Central Office)—

H. READ (a) (Chief Clerk).	(Miss) W. M. HICKLING.
C. COOPER.	J. S. NOWELL.
G. ASTILL.	R. YOUNG.
F. H. LYMAN.	G. SPENCER.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector—*ALFRED WADE, M.R.San.I., (a) (b) (i)

Meat and other Food Inspectors—

J. N. HUGHES (a) (b)	J. A. SUTTON (a) (b)
F. RICHARDSON (a) (b) (Assistant).	

Food and Drugs and Dairies and Cowsheds Inspectors—

H. LEAVERS (a)	P. W. WATSON (a)
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Infectious Diseases Inspectors—

G. A. READ (a)

Housing and Canal Boats Inspector—

C. E. SANDERSON M.R. San. I. (a) (b) (i) (from 23/2/31).

Smoke Inspector—

E. B. HOCKEN (a) (c.1) (from 1/3/31).

District Sanitary Inspectors—

A. BERESFORD (a)	N. A. HELLIWELL (a)
(up to 10/3/31*).	(from 3/8/31).
P. K. BIRD (a)	W. MILNS (a) (b)
B. BLAYNEY (a)	J. H. OLDHAM (a)
H. CLARKE (a)	
H. N. EARDLEY (a) (from 8/6/31).	

* Supernumerary Inspector from 11/3/31.

Shops Acts Inspector—

MISS A. G. BLAYNEY (a)

MRS. G. E. GAMBLE (a)
(Assistant).*Vaccination Officers—*

JOSEPH O. SAXBY †

THOMAS H. PALFREE †

Health Visitors—(Infant Welfare Section)—

MISS W. M. HUDSTON (Superintendent) (a)

MISS G. A. ARTHUR (f) (h)

MISS C. BLACK (f)

MISS M. A. BLACK

MISS N. ELVIDGE (f) (g)

MISS M. FENWICK (f) (g) (h)

MISS W. E. HAYNES (f) (g) (h)

MISS C. LAWRENCE (d) (e) †

MRS. M. E. B. MORRIS (f) (g) (h)

MISS M. PALMER (a) (f)

MISS E. ROSS SERGEANT (d) (e)

MISS K. P. GREEN (f) (g) (h) (k) (from 1/4/31).

Ditto. (Midwifery and Ante-natal Section)—

MISS E. M. COOPER, A.R.R.C. (Superintendent) (e) (f) (g)

MISS S. M. HOWARD (f) (g) (h)

MISS G. M. JONES (f) (g) (h) (k)

Ditto. (Ophthalmic Nurse)—

MISS M. L. CAMPBELL (g) (h) (j)

Clerks and Collector of Medical Fees—

MISS M. L. OSWALD.

MISS M. A. LOWNDES.†

MISS M. OSWALD.†

Tuberculosis Visitors—

MISS E. JACKSON (Superintendent) (f) (g) (h)

MRS. M. E. B. BELL, A.R.R.C. (g) (h)

MISS S. H. ENGLAND (g) (h) † (up to 7/10/31).

MRS. E. KNIGHTON (f) (g) (h)

*Clerk—*MISS G. M. TROLLOPE.

V.D. Nurses—

MISS R. M. MITCHELL (Superintendent and Matron) (f) (g) (h)
 MISS R. BEWLAY (f) (g) (h) †
 MISS E. E. WAGSTAFFE (g) (h)
 MISS E. C. IVALL (f) (g) (h)
 MISS Z. BUCKLER (g) (up to 26/2/31).
 MISS E. CORRY (from 2/3/31)

Orderlies—

R. GAMBLE.†	R. PELLIS.
W. J. JONES.	W. PELLIS.†
W. MILNS.†	

Clerks—

F. R. HUGHES (a)	S. MOYSE.
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Hostels for Unmarried Mothers (2).

MRS. F. B. BAYLEY (Matron) (f) (g) (h)
 ASSISTANT MATRON, 1.
 HOUSE-KEEPER, 1.
 COOKS, 2 ; NURSE, 1 ; NURSEMAID, 1 ; HOUSEMAID, 1 ; Total 8.
 DR. EILEEN M. CLARKE is the visiting physician.

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic—

MISS E. M. HEALD (Secretary).
 MISS E. M. TODD (Attendant).
 MRS. D. A. MORRIS „

City Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium—

Matron, 1 (Miss A. Wragg, A.R.R.C.) ; Sister and Deputy
 Matron, 1 ; Sisters, 2 ; Nurses, 18 ; Female servants, 18 ;
 Male servants—including stokers, gardeners, ambulance
 drivers, porter, etc., 10 ; Total, 50.

*Small-pox Hospital—2 caretakers (man and wife).**Children's Sanatorium, Bulwell Hall—*

Matron, 1 (Miss J. Hay) ; Sister, 1 ; Teachers, 2 ; Nurses, 3 ;
 Cook, 1 ; Maids, 7 ; Gardeners, 2 (1 part-time) :—Total, 17.

V.D. Hospital—

Matron, 1 (Miss R. M. Mitchell), who also acts as Superintendent Nurse at V.D. Clinic ; Nurses, 2 ; Cook, 1 ; Maids, 1 ; Male servant, 1 :—Total 6.

Pathological Laboratory—

Assistants, 4 ; Clerk (*f*), 1 ; Cleaner and porter, 1.—Total 6.

*Disinfecting Staff—2.***CITY INFIRMARY.***Medical Superintendent—*

ALEXANDER HAY BOWER, M.B., B.S.

Assistant Medical Officers	4	Staff Nurses	..	..	14
Consulting Surgeon†	..	1	Probationers	..	.. 127
Consulting Physician†	..	1	Cooks..	..	.. 2
Aural Surgeon†	..	1	Assistant Cooks	..	.. 3
Orthopædic Surgeon†	..	1	Maids..	..	.. 20
Dental Surgeon†	..	1	Male Attendants	..	.. 6
Steward (Mr. Gould)	..	1	Hospital Porters	..	.. 10
Assistant Steward	..	1	Dispenser	..	.. 1
Matron (Miss Rose)	..	1	Assistant Dispensers	..	.. 2
Assistant Matron	..	1	Governess	..	.. 1
Ward Sisters	..	.. 17	Masseuse	..	.. 2
Night Sisters	..	.. 2	Seamstresses	..	.. 4
Tutor Sister	..	.. 1	Steward's Clerks	..	.. 2
Home Sisters	..	.. 2	Typist	..	.. 1

† Part-time Officers.

(a) Holds Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector.

(b) " " " " as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

(c) " " " " as Health Visitor.

(c.1) " " " " as Smoke Inspector.

(d) Holds Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board (London).

(e) Holds Health Visitors' Diploma.

(f) Holds Certificate of Central Midwives' Board.

(g) " " 3 or 4 years' training in General Hospital.

(h) " " State registration for nurses.

(i) " " of Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Science.

(j) Has had special training in ophthalmic work.

(k) Holds New Health Visitors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(l) Holds Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR, 1931.

INTRODUCTION.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report on the health of the City for the year 1931. It has not been necessary to make it so comprehensive as that for 1930, which was one of the five-year "Survey" reports required by the Minister of Health. The section headed "General Provision of Health Services in the Area" has been considerably shortened, but any information required may be obtained by referring to the report for 1930.

* * * * *

Reference to the statistical tables shews that the birth-rate, though lower than the average for the ten years 1921-30, was very slightly greater than that for the two preceding years ; it was 17·2 against a rate of 16·0 for the 107 Great Towns of England and Wales. This may not mean that the Nottingham population is more fertile than the average ; it may be a statistical illusion due to a drift of the less fertile members of the community over the city boundary.

I have attempted to show on page 22 that the statistics of the City cannot properly be compared with those of

other cities, because the whole of the great community of Nottingham is not enclosed within the city boundary. The members of the community with a low birth-rate and low death-rate tend to drift outwards to West Bridgford, and similar places.

* * * * *

The death-rate was 13·6 against 12·3 for the 107 Great Towns ; for the reasons already given, we expected it to be a higher rate than theirs ; but it was also slightly higher than our own average rate for the ten years 1921-30. The infantile death-rate, at 82, was also higher than that for 1930, which was 75 ; but 1930 was our record good year, and 1931, though not so good, ranks as next to the best as regards infant deaths. This slight set-back in the year was generally experienced in the country, and may have been due to climatic and financial conditions. A favourable point was that 43·7% of all deaths occurred at 65 years of age and upwards, while in the previous year, the percentage was only 41·3. People are living longer.

* * * * *

The City was singularly free from infectious diseases. There were 578 cases of Scarlet Fever against 939 the previous year, and the type was mild. There were only 269 cases of Diphtheria with 4 deaths, against 697 cases, and 34 deaths the previous year. Measles was more common than usual, with 42 deaths, though it was not really a bad year compared with some. For some unknown reason, conditions during the last year or two have favoured the spread of Spotted Fever (Cerebro-spinal Meningitis), especially in the colliery districts of Yorkshire and Derbyshire and West Notts., and the City

had ten cases notified during the year. The most modern treatment is being adopted by Dr. Edward at the Isolation Hospital, with considerable success in cases sent in sufficiently early, though some cases are beyond all hope when admitted.

* * * * *

Every effort has been made to increase the efficiency of the department in its work of preventing disease. Unfortunately, a period of financial depression has occurred just at a time when considerable expenditure ought to be incurred to improve the services. The call for national economy cannot be ignored, but health services are a necessity, and not a luxury, and one will look to the future of the Department with some anxiety, unless means are forthcoming for improvement and extension of the work.

The following items form a programme which it should be the aim of the Committee to complete without delay :—

New Offices.—The present headquarters of the Health Department are far too small and inconvenient. New premises of much greater size, and more conveniently arranged, are urgently required.

New Infant Welfare Centres.—Some of the premises now in use are unsuitable and inconvenient for their purpose. In addition to the replacement of these by proper premises, new provision will be needed in the neighbourhood of Corporation housing estates.

Staff.—There is a need for at least one whole-time assistant Medical Officer of Health, for work chiefly in the maternity and child welfare and tuberculosis services. Work which needs doing is not at present being done.

It is desirable that further Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors should be appointed, but there is at present no office accommodation for any additional staff.

* * * * *

I respectfully urge the Committee not to lose sight of my recommendations, made from time to time, that the Council should be asked to place the Cleansing Department under a new committee, so that the Health Committee can devote its entire attention to the department of the Medical Officer of Health.

* * * * *

For record purposes, reference must here be made to what took place in 1931 in connection with Slaughter-houses.

The conditions in most of the private slaughter-houses of Nottingham are so unsatisfactory that it is desirable that a public abattoir should be erected. In order that powers might be obtained to enable the Corporation to close private slaughter-houses and compensate the owners, certain clauses were inserted in the Nottingham Corporation Bill, 1932. As a result of a poll of ratepayers, these clauses had to be deleted. The effect of this may be to delay the construction of a public abattoir many years, until the people of Nottingham, as a whole, acquire a sanitary conscience of a more sensitive kind. In the meantime, Nottingham will bear the stigma of being backward in this respect, and of lagging behind progressive British towns which have provided themselves with municipal slaughter-houses. It is humiliating to realise that Nottingham is so far behind the towns in Germany, Denmark and Holland, in matters of this character.

I am able to report gratifying success in dealing with insanitary house properties. It is about three years since the Sanitary Inspection department was re-organised, and there is now visible evidence of the results of that re-organisation.

In exploring slum neighbourhoods, one comes across spaces, occupied until recently by insanitary houses, now demolished. In many districts of the City, insanitary houses have been internally gutted and reconstructed, so as to make quite good dwellings; this is especially the case with blocks of back-to-back houses which have been made into "through" houses, with better staircases, foodstores, proper washing accommodation, and, in many instances, baths. Some of this work has been done voluntarily by the owners; in other cases it has been necessary for the Housing Committee to serve Demolition Orders, the Orders being withdrawn after the owners have carried out schemes of reconstruction to the satisfaction of Committee. Not all of these reconstructed houses can be considered ideal, but they are infinitely better than the original ones, and they will meet the needs of people for many years to come. The owners are rewarded for their outlay by being able to retain property which otherwise they would have had to demolish at their own expense, and also, by being able to attract a better type of tenant.

* * * * *

As regards slum areas, the position at the time of writing this Report is that the Corporation's scheme for the clearance of areas holding 1907 slum dwellings is in the hands of the Minister of Health, and nothing more can be done until an inquiry has been held, and the sanction of the Minister has been obtained for further progress.

The clearance of slums must be regarded as the most urgent sanitary duty at present awaiting completion. In the meantime, the Housing Committee may well be proud of its remarkable accomplishments in the way of providing new dwellings. In extent and beauty, the Nottingham Housing Estates are worthy of the greatest admiration.

I conclude the introduction to the Report by once more placing on record my appreciation of the spirit of loyalty and service shown by the staff of the Health Department, and its associated institutions ; so long as this spirit is maintained, progress in the prevention and treatment of disease will continue.

CYRIL BANKS,
Medical Officer of Health.

THE GUILDHALL,
NOTTINGHAM.

June, 1932.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA (acres)	10,935
POPULATION.—At Census of 1881 ..	186,575
„ 1891 ..	213,877
„ 1901 ..	239,753
„ 1911 ..	259,904
„ 1921 ..	262,624
„ 1931 ..	268,801
R.G.'s estimated population, 1931	270,900

} 266,400, as
revised by
R.G.

It will be seen that the Registrar-General has estimated the mid-year population as 2,099 higher than the figure obtained at the Census three months earlier. It is difficult to understand why this has been done, but no doubt there is some reason for it. The birth-rate and death-rate have been calculated on this estimate; if it is too high the birth-rate and death-rate will err, being lower than they should be, by a small fraction.

Number of inhabited houses, Census, 1921	61,876
„ „ „ April, 1932	71,839
Number of families or separate occupiers, Census, 1921 ..	63,621
(1931 Census figures not yet available).	
Rateable Value	£1,770,330
Sum represented by a penny rate	£6,931
Rates in the £ (1931-32)	14/2

BIRTHS.

Legitimate	Males 2,230	Females 2,126	Total 4,356
Illegitimate	„ 143	„ 149	Total 292
Total Births	..	..	4,648
Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	17.16
Average 10 years 1891—1900	..	..	29.20
„ „ 1901—1910	..	..	26.90
„ „ 1911—1920	..	..	21.03
„ „ 1921—1930	..	..	18.97
1931 ..	..	..	17.16

STILLBIRTHS.

Legitimate	Males 91	Females 88	.. Total 179
Illegitimate	„ 6	„ 6	.. „ 12
Total stillbirths	..	..	191
Rate per 1,000 births (live and still)	..	..	39.47

DEATHS.

Males, 1,895.	Females 1,779	Total 3,674
Death-rate per 1,000 of population	..	13.56
Average 10 years 1891—1900	..	18.38
„ „ 1901—1910	..	16.50
„ „ 1911—1920	..	15.55
„ „ 1921—1930	..	13.24
1931 ..	..	13.56

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of infants under 1 year	..	379
Rate per 1,000 live births	..	82
(Legitimate 81 ; Illegitimate 103)	..	
Average 10 years 1891—1900	..	182
„ „ 1901—1910	..	161
„ „ 1911—1920	..	125
„ „ 1921—1930	..	89
1931 ..	..	82

MARRIAGES.

Year.	Number.	Rate.
1927 ..	2,338	17.60
1928 ..	2,365	17.74
1929 ..	2,387	17.89
1930 ..	2,573	19.29
1931 ..	2,148	15.86

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1931. (Provisional figures).

(The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population but for London and the towns to civilians only).

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Live Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.				
	Live Births.	Still-births.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under one year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales ..	15.8	0.67	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.36	0.54	6.0	66	91.18	6.17	1.70	0.95
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	16.0	0.67	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.33	0.48	8.4	71	91.43	5.84	2.24	0.49
159 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations, 20,000-50,000) ..	15.6	0.73	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.36	0.43	4.0	62	92.17	5.49	1.25	1.09
London ..	15.0	0.50	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.26	0.57	9.7	65	89.52	6.23	4.24	0.01
Nottingham ..	17.2	0.79	13.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.31	0.42	11.9	82	92.17	4.54	2.99	0.30

Birth-rate, General Death-rate, and Death-rates from the Principal Epidemic and from Tuberculous Diseases, per 1,000 of Population, and Infantile Death-rate per 1,000 Births.

NOTTINGHAM.

In Five Yearly Periods, 1856-1900, and in Single Subsequent Years.

	Birth-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Infantile Death-rate.	Death-rate per 1,000 living from								
				7 principal Epidemic Diseases	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	"Fever" principally Enteric.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases.
356-1860	36.8	27.2	209	5.98	0.21	0.80	1.08	0.13	0.76	1.02	2.00	3.22
361-1865	34.8	24.9	192	3.83	0.09	0.43	0.98	0.12	0.51	0.78	1.09	3.19
366-1870	31.3	23.8	200	4.34	0.07	0.44	0.73	0.09	0.51	0.92	1.57	2.78
371-1875	34.1	24.9	192	4.30	0.79	0.31	0.53	0.02	0.26	0.84	1.53	2.42
376-1880	34.6	21.7	175	3.00	0.00	0.35	0.62	0.03	0.43	0.34	1.06	1.85
381-1885	36.6	20.9	174	3.22	0.06	0.41	0.77	0.12	0.46	0.31	1.09	1.99
386-1890	30.4	17.9	168	2.39	0.01	0.42	0.11	0.06	0.45	0.31	1.04	1.52
391-1895	29.5	18.3	174	2.50	0.01	0.35	0.23	0.08	0.41	0.26	1.12	1.76
396-1900	28.9	18.5	191	2.66	..	0.46	0.10	0.10	0.36	0.32	1.22	1.86
1901	28.4	18.5	193	2.86	..	0.41	0.05	0.12	0.42	0.35	1.51	1.80
1902	27.8	16.7	159	1.32	..	0.02	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.21	0.72	1.69
1903	28.3	16.5	165	2.05	0.01	0.39	0.14	0.26	0.39	0.14	0.68	1.68
1904	27.7	17.7	176	2.58	0.05	0.18	0.11	0.28	0.36	0.23	1.37	1.90
1905	26.5	16.5	155	2.27	0.00	0.92	0.07	0.19	0.24	0.09	0.76	1.63
1906	26.5	15.9	171	2.04	..	0.02	0.07	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.48	1.63
1907	26.7	17.5	168	2.23	..	0.79	0.02	0.16	0.51	0.15	0.61	1.77
1908	26.6	15.2	145	1.25	..	0.12	0.04	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.64	1.72
1909	25.7	16.3	150	1.67	..	0.54	0.04	0.10	0.22	0.08	0.69	1.67
1910	24.8	14.2	128	1.01	0.00	0.20	0.06	0.11	0.24	0.05	0.35	1.69
1911	24.5	16.1	162	2.36	..	0.37	0.03	0.12	0.15	0.11	1.58	1.70
1912	23.7	14.4	117	1.45	..	0.62	0.09	0.10	0.27	0.05	0.33	1.53
1913	22.6	14.3	131	1.28	..	0.07	0.06	0.15	0.15	0.03	0.83	1.43
1914	23.2	15.4	146	1.75	..	0.54	0.04	0.13	0.24	0.02	0.77	1.63
1915	20.6	15.1	130	1.21	..	0.20	0.06	0.05	0.26	0.02	0.62	1.56
1916	19.9	16.0	116	1.05	..	0.25	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.58	1.79
1917	15.9	15.4	127	1.14	..	0.44	0.02	0.07	0.28	0.00	0.30	1.76
1918	15.9	21.3	123	1.02	..	0.13	0.01	0.20	0.28	0.02	0.37	1.84
1919	18.3	14.5	106	0.75	..	0.04	0.03	0.26	0.10	0.00	0.31	1.57
1920	25.7	13.0	96	1.15	..	0.37	0.03	0.34	0.09	0.00	0.30	1.12
1921	23.0	13.1	102	0.69	..	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.16	0.01	0.42	1.14
1922	20.9	12.3	83	0.74	..	0.35	0.02	0.04	0.10	0.01	0.22	1.25
1923	19.9	12.1	86	0.60	..	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.01	0.27	1.14
1924	19.3	13.0	84	0.42	..	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.14	0.00	0.22	1.13
1925	19.1	13.8	96	0.82	..	0.35	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.01	0.19	1.19
1926	18.4	13.1	100	0.88	..	0.04	0.01	0.26	0.25	0.01	0.31	1.08
1927	17.4	14.1	84	0.66	..	0.08	0.02	0.23	0.03	0.00	0.30	1.14
1928	17.7	12.8	85	0.60	..	0.02	0.03	0.16	0.06	0.00	0.33	1.10
1929	17.1	15.4	96	0.74	..	0.10	0.01	0.21	0.12	0.00	0.30	1.26
1930	17.0	12.8	75	0.53	..	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.09	0.00	0.25	1.14
1931	17.2	13.6	82	0.45	..	0.15	..	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.23	1.12

Extracts from Vital Statistics for years 1921 to 1931 (inclusive) as required by Ministry of Health.

LIVE BIRTHS							Birth-rate.	Deaths	Death-rate.	No of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth.		Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.			DEATHS FROM			
Legit			Illegit.		Total.	From Sepsis.				From other causes.	Legit.	Illegit.	Total.	Measles (all ages).	Whooping cough (all ages).	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age).		
M	F.	Total.	M.	F.														
1921	2,859	2,802	238	241	6,140	23.0	3,491	13.1	6	13	95	186	102	—	42	107		
1922	2,714	2,537	193	168	5,612	20.9	3,302	12.3	6	12	79	136	83	93	26	49		
1923	2,604	2,425	177	166	5,372	19.9	3,285	12.2	6	16	83	134	86	27	34	67		
1924	2,508	2,387	157	166	5,218	19.3	3,528	13.0	4	10	81	133	85	4	38	54		
1925	2,516	2,383	144	148	5,191	19.2	3,725	13.8	4	17	94	140	96	96	31	49		
1926	2,417	2,189	174	152	4,932	18.4	3,503	13.1	4	11	97	138	100	11	66	77		
1927	2,188	2,145	161	141	4,635	17.4	3,744	14.1	2	14	81	129	84	20	9	76		
1928	2,222	2,149	164	176	4,711	17.7	3,406	12.8	8	18	80	150	85	6	16	79		
1929	2,169	2,064	165	150	4,548	17.1	4,096	15.4	4	11	91	165	96	38	32	71		
1930	2,163	2,068	157	146	4,534	17.0	3,411	12.8	7	10	70	142	75	7	24	58		
1931	2,230	2,126	143	149	4,648	17.2	3,674	13.6	13	7	81	103	82	42	11	52		

**Summary of Deaths at all ages from various causes, 1931.
(R.G.'s International Short List).**

						1931.
TOTAL DEATHS	..	..	..	..	..	3,674
Deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	379
„ 1—5 years	..	..	..	..	..	143
„ 5—45	..	..	..	..	..	640
„ 45—65	..	..	..	..	..	905
„ 65—85	..	..	..	..	..	1,466
„ over 85	..	..	..	..	..	141
CAUSES OF DEATH :—						
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	42
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	—
Whooping-Cough	..	..	..	..	..	11
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	4
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	85
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	8
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	7
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	253
Other tuberculous diseases	..	..	..	..	..	51
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	19
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	..	..	..	..	..	14
Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	..	408
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	46
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	168
Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	815
Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	..	12
Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	127
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	219
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	323
Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	51
Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	43
Diarrhœa, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	64
Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	22
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other diseases of liver, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	12
Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	..	58
Acute and chronic Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	108
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	13
Other puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	..	7
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	186
Senility	..	..	..	..	..	80
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	42
Other violence	..	..	..	..	..	115
Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	244
Causes ill-defined, or unknown	..	..	..	..	..	9

Effect of Migration to Suburban Areas on the Statistics of the City.

The following figures, which were given by the Medical Officer of Health in evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in support of the Nottingham Corporation Bill 1932 (City Extension), may prove of general interest.

Although Nottingham has a considerable excess of births over deaths, the population is not increasing in a like proportion, owing to migration out. Thus, in the ten years 1921-30 inclusive, the excess of births over deaths was 15,358, but the Census of 1931 revealed an increase of population of only 6,177, or 2·4%. The balance of over nine thousand persons must have migrated from the City.

A comparison with the figures for the districts surrounding Nottingham for the same period, indicates the location of Nottingham's emigrants. Arnold, with an excess of births over deaths of 1,084, increased its population by 2,670, or 22·6%. Beeston, with an excess of births over deaths of only 1,150, actually increased by 3,522, or 28·2%. Carlton, with an excess of births over deaths of 2,031, increased by 3,826, or 20·7%.

West Bridgford, which had an excess of births over deaths of the trivial number of 61 in the whole ten years, actually increased its population by no less than 4,475, or 33·5%.

The figures for Basford Rural District are, in fairness, not quoted, as this district is not merely a suburb of Nottingham.

These figures give statistical support to what is a matter of common knowledge, namely, that the people who have gone to West Bridgford, Woodthorpe (Arnold), Porchester (Carlton) and Lenton Abbey (Beeston), are Nottingham people, mostly working in Nottingham, and earning their living there. The same, of course, applies to the inhabitants of the Corporation housing estates in Wollaton, Bilborough, and Colwick (Basford Rural District).

The arguments in favour of the inclusion of these districts within the City boundary, arising from a consideration of these figures, need not be given here, but it is of interest to consider the effect of this migration on the death-rates. The fact that Nottingham is spilling over so many of its successful citizens into the surrounding districts is having an adverse effect upon the health statistics of the City.

The average death-rate for Nottingham in the ten years 1921-30 was 13·3 per thousand, and those for the surrounding districts as follows :—

Arnold 11·0.	Beeston 10·2.
Carlton 10·5.	West Bridgford 10·6.

This might lead the uninitiated to suggest that these places were healthier than Nottingham ; it might even be suggested that the Health administration in those places is better than in Nottingham. The real reason for the difference is that the highest death-rates and rates of infant mortality are always to be found among the very poor who inhabit the centres of our large cities, and the lowest rates among the people with a higher standard of existence in the suburbs.

In comparing the Nottingham death-rates with those of cities which have had ample boundary extensions, a true comparison could only be made by using a figure which represented the death-rate of Greater Nottingham, that is to say the City, together with West Bridgford, Woodthorpe, Porchester and other outgrowths. So long as these "overspills" of population remain outside the boundary, the vital statistics of the City will not be comparable with those of other great communities.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

The general health services of the City remain substantially as described in the Survey report last year. For reasons of economy this section of the report has been reduced to the following items.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

On December 31st, 1930, there were on the register, kept under The Nursing Homes Registration Act, the names of 19 Nursing Homes. These provided 35 maternity beds, 17 beds reserved for ear, nose and throat cases, and 70 beds for general use.

Two new applications were dealt with during the year, and of these one was refused (no appeal). There were thus on December 31st, 1931, on the register, 20 Homes, providing 40 maternity beds, 17 beds reserved for ear, nose and throat cases, and 75 beds for general use.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and Clinics.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
*25, Wilford Road.	Adapted private house.	By Local Authority
*104, St. Ann's Well Road.	Adapted house and shop.	Do.
*136-138, Radford Boulevard.	Two adapted houses and shops.	Do.
27, Palm Street.	Adapted public-house premises, large reconstructed.	Do.
"The Homestead," Highbury Road.	Adapted private house.	Do.
*City Mission Hall, Carlton Road.	Large central hall with surrounding offices.	Do.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
Drayton Street United Methodist Chapel.	Chapel and school-room.	By Local Authority
"Forest Dene," Gregory Boulevard	Ground-floor rooms of large adapted private house.	Do.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Held at Centres indicated by * above.

Ophthalmic Clinic.,

Guildhall.	Room in Health Dept.	By Local Authority
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Day Nurseries.

Nottingham Day Nursery, Heathcote Street.	Accommodation for 40 children during mothers' working-day.	By private society ; receives a grant from Corpora- tion.
Pearson Street, Basford.	Accommodation for 24 children during mothers' working-day.	Do.
95, Queen's Drive.	Accommodation for 15 children during mothers' working-day.	By Local Authority

School Clinics.

Chaucer Street.	Equipment for treatment of minor ailments, dental defects, eye- sight examinations, surgical treatment of defects of nose and throat, X-Ray, Ultra- violet Ray, and Electro- therapeutic work.	By Local Authority
Leen Side.	Cleansing station and scabies treatment centre, and clinic for minor ailments.	Do.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
Beaconsfield St., Scotholme.	Clinic for minor ailments.	By Local Authority
Coventry Road School.	Clinic for minor ailments, refraction, and dental treatment, and examin- ation centre for Out- patient Orthopædic work.	Do.
Rose Hill, St. Matthias Rd.	Clinic for minor ailments, refraction, and dental treatment.	Do.

Tuberculosis Clinic.

"Forest Dene," Gregory Boulevard.	Large adapted private house. 1st floor rooms.	By Local Authority
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Treatment Centres.—Venereal Diseases.

29-35, North Church Street.	Four adapted private houses.	By Local Authority
Greendale House Hospital, Gregory Boulevard.	Large 15-roomed house, equipped for both in- and out-patient treat- ment of women and children, including maternity cases.	Do.

Orthopædic Clinic.

Nottingham Cripples' Guild, 19, Park Row.	A recently erected modern out-patient orthopædic clinic, with gymnasium, exercise-room, and ap- paratus workshops at- tached. Payments am- ounting to about £850 per annum, are made by the Corporation of Nottingham to this Association.	By private guild or association.
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Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics.

Name and Situation.	Nature of accommodation.	By whom provided.
32, Heathcote Street.	An out-patient clinic (for general public), furnished with 7 lamps ; 2 rooms for children, 3 cubicles for adults.	By Local Authority
Chaucer Street.	M.I. Clinic for children of school age, furnished with one lamp.	Do.

Hostels for Unmarried Mothers and their Children.

1, Queen's Drive.	10 beds (for mothers) and 10 cots (for children).	By Local Authority
95, Queen's Drive.	8 beds (for mothers) and 8 cots (for children).	Do.

The Care of the Blind.

There are 478 persons on the Register of the Blind in Nottingham, and it is the duty of the Health Committee to provide for their welfare. The Royal Midland Institution for the Blind, Chaucer Street, acts as agent for the Health Committee in carrying out the executive functions. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee have seats on the Board of the Institution, and the City Treasurer and Medical Officer of Health visit the Institution on behalf of the Corporation.

Nottingham is fortunate in having such an excellent Institution to rely on.

The Institution has such a good reputation that blind persons have tended to settle in Nottingham to obtain its benefits. In some circumstances such persons become

a charge on the Nottingham rates. In that respect Nottingham is not so fortunate. An attempt is being made to get the law altered, so that Nottingham need not bear the cost of people from other places.

The City provides funds for the following purposes :—

1. Augmentation of wages earned by blind employees in the Institution's workshops.
2. Augmentation of earnings of blind home-workers.
3. The provision of home-teachers for the blind.
4. Weekly relief to necessitous (unemployable) blind.
5. Temporary grants to urgent and special cases.
6. Grant towards administrative and other expenses of the Institution; provision of four social centres for the blind in various parts of the town, etc.
7. Contribution to the National Library for the Blind.
8. Contribution to the Midland Counties Association for the Blind.
9. Contribution to the National Institute for the Blind.

These services cost the City over Eight thousand pounds a year, but the money is most carefully spent, and the services rendered by the Institution to the Blind of Nottingham, as well as to those in other areas which it serves, have given great satisfaction to all concerned. The Blind people themselves have now a definite scheme of assistance in place of uncertain and irregular help as in the past.

The Home-workers' scheme, covering Notts., Derbyshire and Lincolnshire, is well organised, and the difficult problem of selling the goods made by the blind workers has been energetically tackled.

Attention is directed to an important fact—if the goods made by the Blind in the Institution and at home cannot be sold, the workers will have to go on "short time"; the deficiencies in their earnings will then have to be made up out of the rates, as they are guaranteed a certain minimum. It is, therefore, of importance that the public generally, and municipal departments in particular, should purchase their requirements from the Blind Institution and its shops. Brushes, baskets, hand and machine-knitted goods can all be purchased in sound qualities, and piano-tuning and chair-caning can be carried out.

The Superintendent of The Royal Midland Institution for the Blind is Mr. M. Priestley, Chaucer Street, Nottingham.

CITY INFIRMARY.

The Health Committee has continued to manage the City Infirmary, on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee. The Infirmary remains under the Poor Law, as it has not yet been found possible to "appropriate" it within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1929.

There is reason to believe, however, that further steps may be possible at an early date. In the meantime, both Committee and staff have concentrated their attention on improvements in the service, with

considerable success, and the hospital is increasing its general usefulness and efficiency.

The following are the outstanding new features :—

- (a) Medical staff of Resident Superintendent and three medical officers increased by one additional medical officer.
- (b) Building of house for Resident Medical Superintendent, in accordance with the terms of his appointment.
- (c) Installation of a new X-ray plant of latest design, for use not only of City Infirmary, but also for Tuberculosis Officer's cases, and women from ante-natal clinics. This involved extension of buildings and construction of a separate storehouse for X-ray films, for safety.
- (d) Appointment of Dr. Rigby as Radiologist.
- (e) Equipment of a small laboratory for clinical pathology.
- (f) Arrangement of a rota of donors for blood transfusions.
- (g) Consideration of a scheme for the training of male nurses, not complete at year end, but subsequently arranged.

Dr. Bower, the Resident Medical Superintendent, has prepared the following statistics of the work of the Infirmary during 1931 :—

Medical Staff.

Resident—

- 1 Medical Superintendent.
- 4 Assistant Medical Officers.

Visiting—

- 1 General Surgeon.
- 1 Orthopædic Surgeon.
- 1 Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.
- 1 Consulting Physician.
- 1 Consulting Radiologist.
- 1 Dental Surgeon.

Beds.

Beds allotted to men, women and children are as follows :—

Male Medical	..	..	..	338
Male Surgical	..	..	..	118
Female Medical	..	..	..	299
Female Surgical	..	..	..	88
Maternity	..	..	..	28
Total	..	..	..	871

Averages for the year.

Beds—average daily number occupied	..	..	701
Admissions—average daily number	..	..	11.5
Duration of stay of patients :—			
For 4 weeks or less	..	..	2,374
Exceeding 4 weeks but under 13 weeks	..	..	1,212
Exceeding 13 weeks	..	..	603
Maximum number of beds occupied—Feb. 21st	..	..	793
Minimum	..	..	655

Statistical Table for the year ended 31st December, 1931.

Remaining in Hospital, January 1st, 1931	..	700
Admitted	..	4,050
Born in Hospital	..	159
		4,909
Discharged	..	3,362
Died	..	827
Patients treated to a conclusion during the year		4,189
Remaining in Hospital, December 31st, 1931	..	720

Deaths.

Ages.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	..	..	..	52	28	80
1— 5	..	..	..	20	14	34
5—10	..	..	..	3	5	8
10—15	..	..	..	11	6	17
15—20	..	..	..	10	6	16
20—30	..	..	..	22	30	52
30—40	..	..	..	16	19	35
40—50	..	..	..	45	30	75
50—60	..	..	..	58	41	99
60—70	..	..	..	85	54	139
70—80	..	..	..	97	90	187
Over 80	..	..	..	41	44	85
				—	—	—
				460	367	827
				—	—	—

Operations for the year.**Surgical—**

Major	..	..	..	..	329
Minor	..	..	..	..	263
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	592
					—

Anæsthetics—

General	..	..	..	..	449
Local	..	..	..	..	52
Spinal	..	..	..	..	75
Without Anæsthesia	..	..	..	..	16

Radium.

Number of cases treated	..	..	50
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X-Ray Department.

Number of patients X-rayed	..	498
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Dental—

Patients	..	..	..	297
Treatments	..	..	..	551

Pathological Investigations.

LABORATORY OPENED—MAY 1931.

From May to December.

Pus & Pleural Fluids.	Blood Exam.	Urine.	Swab & Smears.	C.S.F.	Sputum.	Sections.	Total.
29	27	40	28	7	12	4	147

Blood examinations include blood counts, groupings, cultures, blood-urea, blood-sugar, blood sedimentation test.

Urine examinations include both chemical and bacteriological.

Swabs and smears include throat swabs, cervical and urethral examinations for Gonococci.

C.S.F. include chemical and bacteriological examination, and also Bi-coloured Guaiac Test.

The great majority of these investigations were undertaken because immediate results were required, particularly in the search for essential organisms in Pus and C.S.F.

Specimens of various brain tissues and brain tumours have been examined; about 90 specimens have been made in wax from the paraffin oven; approximately 200 sections have been prepared and about 100 of these stained and preserved.

Sections of tumours removed in the Operating Theatre such as Uterine and Prostatic tumours etc., have been prepared in wax and examined.

Maternity Department.

Confined in Hospital :—

Normal	..	..	..	145
Complicated	..	..	..	23
Total	..	..	..	168

Number of maternal deaths 2

Cause of death :—

(1) Placenta prævia (Central).

(2) Hæmorrhage, shock.

Both cases admitted in labour and collapsed condition.

Puerperal Fever (admitted in labour) 1

Puerperal Pyrexia 1

Massage Department.

Number of Patients on Massage, Electrical and Ultra Violet Light treatment during the year :—281.

Comparative Table for 3 years.

	1929	1930	1931
Admissions	3,900	3,719	4,050
Births	132	163	159
Deaths	827	692	827
Admissions—average daily number	11	10·6	11·5
Operations performed	330	331	592

**Classification of Patients who were Discharged or who Died in the
Infirmary during the year ended 31st December, 1931.**

Disease.	Discharged.	Died.
Acute Infectious disease	118	10
Influenza	111	15
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	109	68
„ Non-pulmonary	23	4
Malignant disease	48	83
Rheumatism—		
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) sub-acute rheumatism and chorea.	92	—
(2) Muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica	60	—
(3) Chronic arthritis	20	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	1
Puerperal Fever—		
(a) Women confined in Hospital	1	—
(b) Admitted from outside	11	5
Venereal Disease	84	3
Senile Decay	98	9
Accidental Injury and violence	—	8

In respect of cases not included above :

Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	294	12
„ Respiratory System	405	189
„ Circulatory „	123	243
„ Digestive „	123	25
„ Genito-urinary „	114	58
„ Skin	263	25
Other diseases	957	53
Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures ..	303	15
Totals	3,362	827

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(The Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector begins here).

Closet Accommodation.

Practically the whole of the closet accommodation in the City is on the water-carriage system. The few remaining privies and pail-closets are in outlying situations where conversion is impracticable. During the year three conversions to the water-carriage system were carried out, and eighty-eight water-closets were provided in cases where there was less than one closet per house.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The system of inspection adopted in 1929 continues to operate, and has proved efficient. During the past year the Department has served notices in respect of 4,297 premises under the nuisance provisions of the Public Health Acts, and, in the majority of cases (as shown in the tables below), it was not necessary to resort to statutory action.

One instance occurred during the year in which a serious nuisance existed, and the owner failed to give attention to the matter until summoned to appear before the Court. The nuisance was then abated, and the case had to be withdrawn. It should be made legally possible, by the recovery of penalties, to deal with a person who fails to give reasonable attention to the abatement of nuisances.

(a) NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.

The number of inspections made by the District Sanitary Inspectors during the year was:—

First visits	..	..	..	..	11,936
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	17,266
Total number of inspections					29,202

(b) NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

		INSPECTORS.							Totals.
Notices in respect of premises.		Bird.	Milns.	Blayney.	Oldham.	Clarke.	Helliwell.	Eardley.	
OUTSTANDING (1st Jan.									
1931) ..	..	217	274	231	126	232	201	124	1,405
SERVED ..	..	1,327	1,070	1,121	999	1,078	1,333	673	7,601
COMPLIED WITH ..	..	1,140	997	935	922	1,011	1,097	651	6,753
OUTSTANDING (1st Jan.									
1932) ..	..	404	347	417	203	299	437	146	2,253

(c) DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

Notices in respect of :—				Served.	Complied with
Defective houses		..	..	.. 4,297	3,724
House repairs—Roofs		..	..	.. 822	727
Walls		..	..	.. 774	607
Floors and Ceilings				.. 604	475
Windows			..	.. 437	356
Fireplaces			..	.. 636	539
Coppers			..	.. 381	287
Sinks, provision of				.. 968	646
Sinks, repair or renewal of				1,023	837
Internal water supplies provided		..	..	.. 1,168	863
Repairs to water supplies		..		.. 42	32
Rainwater Conductors, repair or renewal of		..	..	.. 766	765
Others		..	..	.. 1,858	1,405
Houses, cleansing of		..	..	.. 201	198
,, overcrowding of		..	..	.. 13	10
Drains, clearance of		..	..	.. 616	570
Drains, repair, trapping or improvement of		..		.. 1,606	1,252
Panterpits, abolition of		..	..	.. 274	230
Additional water-closets, provision of				.. 119	88
Water-closets, clearance of			..	.. 94	95
,, repair of		..	..	.. 930	869
Closets, cleansing and limewashing of				.. 24	24
Courts and yards, paving of			..	.. 12	10
,, cleansing			..	.. 29	26
,, repair of paving				.. 791	671

				Served.	Complied with.
Nuisances from pigs	..	..	..	21	6
„ fowls	..	..	..	42	42
„ other animals	..	..	..	43	48
„ Offensive Trades	..	..	..	61	66
Manure pits, repair of	..	..	..	3	4
„ abolition of	..	..	..	26	19
Offensive accumulations, removal of			..	123	110
Dry ash receptacles, provision of	..	..	..	156	133
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	37	25
Houses-let-in-lodgings	..	..	..	121	112
Common lodging-houses	..	..	..	26	23
Factories and Workshops		..	..	325	295
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	585	453

(d) STATUTORY ACTION.

				Served.	Complied with.
<i>Notices under Public Health Act 1875.</i>					
Section 91 (a) houses	..	..	..	226	219
(b) other	..	..	..	47	58
Section 36 (ashbins)	..	..	..	18	14
Section 41 (drains)	..	..	..	9	22
Section 49 (offensive accumulations)				1	1

Notices under Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890.

Section 22	..	..	..	1	—
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Notices under Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907.

Section 39	..	..	..	2	5
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Notices under Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923.

Section 64	..	..	..	64	58
Section 73	..	..	..	28	24

*Work done by Corporation in default—7.**Information laid—2.**Work done after information laid—1.**Work done after Justice's Order—1.*

Smoke Abatement.*Public Health Act, 1875.**Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.*

The chimneys of industrial premises in the City have been kept under observation throughout the year, and in 124 cases it was necessary to serve intimation notices of the existence of nuisances. Where there was reason for complaint, the firms were visited with a view to an opinion being formed as to the cause of the excessive emissions of smoke, and to advice being given for the abatement of the nuisances. The causes of the majority of smoke nuisances in Nottingham have been found to be :—

- (1) Overloaded boiler plant ;
- (2) The use of inferior fuel ; and
- (3) Inefficient methods of stoking.

In only one case was it deemed necessary to take legal proceedings, and the case was eventually withdrawn, following the acceptance by the magistrates of an undertaking that the firm would lay down a new boiler plant to replace an old, inefficient vertical boiler. Since the installation of the new plant, there has been no cause for complaint.

The standard of smoke emission adopted in Nottingham is three minutes of dense smoke in the aggregate during a continuous period of thirty minutes, and any emission in excess of that limit is deemed to be a nuisance.

That there has been some improvement in the emission of smoke from industrial chimneys is apparent from the results of half-hourly observations over a period of nine months, ended 31st December, 1931. The monthly averages of the emissions of dense smoke are given below :

April	.. 3·3 minutes.	May	.. 3·9 minutes.
June	.. 3·1 „	July	.. 2·9 „
August	.. 2·5 „	Sept.	.. 2·7 „
October	.. 2·8 „	Nov.	.. 2·9 „
	December	.. 3·0 minutes.	

The following is a summary of work carried out in connection with Smoke Abatement:—

No. of half-hourly observations of chimneys	1,060
No. of minutes dense smoke emitted	3,258
Average minutes of dense smoke per chimney	3·0
No. of intimation notices served	124
No. of advisory visits (including verbal cautions) ..	218
No. of statutory notices served	26
No. of complaints investigated	56
No. of cases where work has been executed for smoke Abatement	16
Estimated cost of the work	£1,462 10s. 0d.
No. of prosecutions	1
Locomotive drivers cautioned	4

Administration of Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

- (a) *Factories*.—In 21 instances, defects remediable under the Public Health Acts were reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories, and in each case suitable action was taken.
- (b) *Workshops*.—The number of workshops on the register is 1,531.

The following table gives particulars of administrative action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 :

1.—*Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	255	77	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	969	186	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	294	62	—
Total	1,518	325	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts : *				
Want of cleanliness	148	155	—	—
Want of ventilation	4	3	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	112	110	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	Insufficient	19	8	—
	Unsuitable or defective	48	46	—
	Not separate for sexes	11	4	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	2	1	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total	345	528	—	—

* Including those specified in sections, 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.—NIL.

Houses-let-in-Lodgings.

Bye-laws under Section 6 of the Housing Act 1925.

The register at present contains 149 houses-let-in-lodgings, and they have been inspected from time to time during the year. In every case the bye-law regarding the cleansing of these houses during the month of April was enforced.

Some of the worst houses were disused during the year, and the removal of others of poor type which are situated in Clearance Areas should not be long delayed. There appears to be a large demand for possession of rooms furnished or unfurnished in houses of this class, at rents much in excess of those ordinarily paid for working-class dwellinghouses, but it is a matter for regret that so many of the buildings used for the purpose are far from ideal. Even public-houses which have been considered unsuitable for the sale of intoxicants, have been converted into houses-let-in-lodgings for the purpose of housing numerous families.

Common Lodging-Houses.

Bye-laws under Section 80 of the Public Health Act 1875.

At the end of the year 21 common lodging-houses were in use containing accommodation for 732 lodgers. The new municipal lodging-house is nearing completion, and in the near future the time will arrive for the removal of the majority of the unsatisfactory houses, including the whole of those which contain double beds. The disappearance of these low-class houses will be welcomed by most citizens.

Visits at all hours of the day and night are made to the lodging-houses, and they have been limewashed throughout (where necessary) in both April and October, as required by Section 82 of the Public Health Act 1875.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures.

Public Health Act 1875.

Housing of the Working-Classes Act 1885.

Nottingham Corporation Act 1929.

As a result of strong action being taken under the above Acts during the past two years, the more undesirable colonies of tents, vans, sheds, etc., have

ceased to exist, and the tendency for people to occupy, permanently, such premises as fixed dwelling-houses, has diminished considerably. At the end of the year, legal action was pending in respect of a number of vans and sheds which were being used for human habitation.

Offensive Trades.

The offensive trades carried on in the City have been kept under supervision.

The regulation of trades which deal with substances such as fats, appears to warrant amendment, particularly as regards inedible matters. Much inedible fat, such as that from knackered animals, is rendered in establishments throughout the country, and after leaving those establishments, it is often impossible to identify the material, or to supervise its ultimate disposal. It appears desirable that such inedible matter should be controlled by national regulations, and it should be possible to require such material to be treated in such a way that it would be impossible to put it to improper use. It must be remembered that there are establishments in which both edible and inedible fats are dealt with.

The Fish Fryers' premises are also regularly inspected, with a view to ensuring that the trade is carried on under reasonably satisfactory conditions.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

The activities of the Department were again successful in tracing sources of rat infestation of premises, and where the co-operation of occupiers was forthcoming in carrying out the instruction of the Department, much success resulted from the baiting of buildings with poison baits.

Rat Week was again held, as requested by the Ministry, and the following is the report on the operations which was submitted to the Ministry :—

“ In accordance with the wishes of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, ‘ Rat Week ’ was again organised in Nottingham, from the 2nd to 7th November 1931, as part of the national campaign for the destruction of rats and mice.

Announcements were published in the local newspapers, which invited any person or firm suffering from these pests to communicate with the Health Department. The newspapers also gave prominence to the subject by inserting paragraphs and articles in the news columns.

Many applications were received at the Health Department for information and advice, and in the majority of cases, it was considered advisable for investigations to be made by the Sanitary Inspectors. As a result, numerous defects were found in buildings and in drainage systems, and the co-operation of the owners was sought, with a view to making premises as rat-proof as possible.

Work in connection with the destruction of rats and mice is carried on at all times in Nottingham, and rat-baits in convenient form are always in stock at the Health Department, and are supplied to the public at cost-price, or, in exceptional cases, free of charge. Handbills giving advice on the subject of rat destruction, together with recipes for making poison baits at a minimum of cost, are always available, and are found useful in cases where occupiers prefer to make their own baits.

During Rat Week, thousands of baits were distributed to the public, and Corporation properties, such as refuse-tips, sewers, etc., were specially baited. The Department did not undertake the work of rat destruction on private properties, but it was left to occupiers of premises to carry out such operations.

Reports which have come to hand, show that much useful work was done in consequence of the special efforts which were made during Rat Week, and it is pleasing to record numerous instances where owners and occupiers of properties have co-operated to make the campaign successful.

Health Department,
Guildhall,

Nottingham,—December 1931.”

Canal Boats.

The canals, and other navigable waters within the City, have been visited on 48 occasions during the year, and 109 boats have been inspected. Frequent visits were made at various times during the hours laid down by the Acts, and the Inspector has at all times been allowed free access to the cabins of the boats inspected. The number of women carried on the boats inspected, was 84, the number of children under 5 years of age, was 22 ; and the number of children between 5 and 12 years of age, was 36.

Eight notices were issued against owners of boats in connection with the following nine infringements of the Acts and Regulations :—

Failure to produce certificate	..	2
Improper marking of boat		2
Cabins in need of cleansing or painting	..	4
Absence of water vessel		1

It was not necessary in any case to resort to legal proceedings.

No case of infectious disease on a canal boat was reported during the year, nor was it necessary to detain any boat for cleansing or disinfection.

The total number of boats now on the Registers is 208. Of these 128 are recorded as having been broken up or otherwise put out of use ; 35 cannot be traced ; 8 are used otherwise than as canal boats ; and 37 are still in use.

Arrangements have been made to notify the Education Authority regarding children of school age who live on canal boats and who visit the City for a longer period than 2 days.

Shops Acts, 1912-30.

6,882 visits and revisits have been made during the year to all classes of shops, hotels, restaurants, garages and retail business premises in the City. 140 offences under the above Acts were reported, and in respect of 32 of these, legal proceedings were taken by the Local Authority, particulars of which are here given :—

Trade.	No. of Offences.	Result.
Butchers	9	Fines : 21/-, 20/-, 20/-, 20/-, 10/-, 5/-. Costs : 5/-, 3/6, 2/6.
Boots and Shoes ..	2	Fines : 10/-, 10/-.
Beer-Off and General ..	10	Fines : £4, 20/-, 10/-, 2/6, 2/6, 2/6, 2/6. Costs : 5/-, 5/-, 3/6.
Barbers and Hairdressers	2	Fines : 10/6, 2/6.
Clothiers and Outfitters ..	1	Fine : 20/-.
Confectioners ..	4	Fines : 20/-, 20/-, 20/-, 2/6.
Fruit, Vegetables and Hawkers ..	2	Fine : 10/-. Costs, 3/6.
Fishmonger	1	Fine, 2/6.
Wireless	1	Fine 20/-.

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In the remaining 108 cases, cautionary letters were sent to each of the offenders as follows :—

Trade.	No. of Offences.
Butchers and Pork Butchers ..	6
Boot and Shoe	1
Barbers and Hairdressers ..	4
Beer-Off and General ..	63
Clothiers	5
Confectioners	5
Fruit, Vegetables and Hawkets ..	13
Ironmongers	1
Newsagents and Tobacco ..	8
Wireless	2

108

Rag Flock Act, 1911, and Amendment Act, 1928.

Three samples of rag flock were taken and submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst during 1931. These proved to comply with the cleanliness standard laid down in the regulations made under the above Acts.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	5,148
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	12,136
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	921
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	3,906
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	247
(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	4,901

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	3,371
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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	18
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(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners	12
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	5
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	467
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	430
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	23
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	174
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	11
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 rooms 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	3
(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.

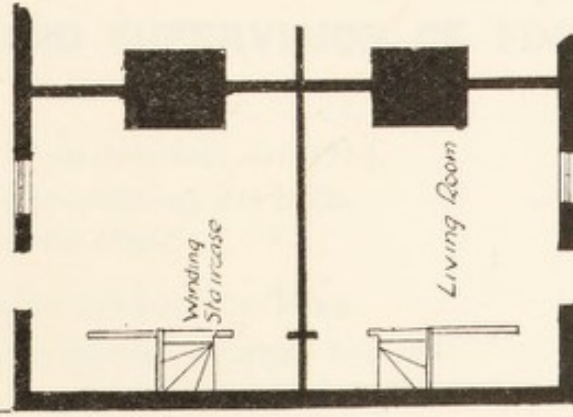
F.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act 1925 :

(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	38
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	89
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	121

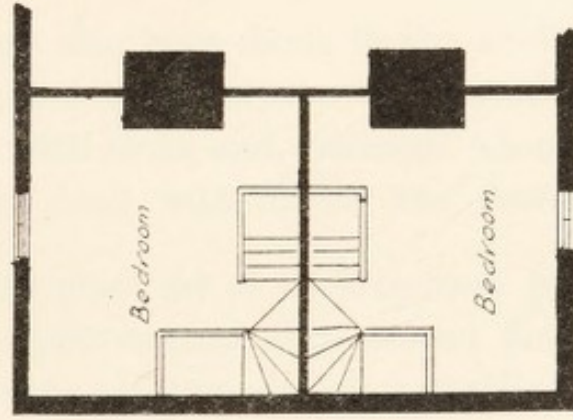
The above Tables show that the year 1931 was a most successful one as regards improvement of housing conditions, particularly in respect of the removal of unfit properties, and the repair and reconditioning of insanitary houses. The conversion of back-to-back houses into through houses is proceeding at a rate which gives cause for satisfaction. The rate of progress would, however, be accelerated if possession of houses could be obtained more easily and expeditiously. Back-to-back houses which lend themselves to improvement must be so arranged as to allow yard spaces to be provided, and the shells of the structures must, of course, be reasonably sound, or capable of being rendered satisfactory. Many properties, particularly those in the badly congested areas, are not capable of improvement.

Back-to-back properties which have been converted into through houses were of the worst type, mostly containing one room in which the occupants lived and carried out (as far as possible, and under great difficulty) all household duties, and two bedrooms which were reached by climbing steep, dark and winding staircases. Such houses had no conveniences such as food-stores, sinks, internal water supplies, or washing-coppers, whilst the water-closet accommodation was usually inadequate, and some distance away.

Common Yard.



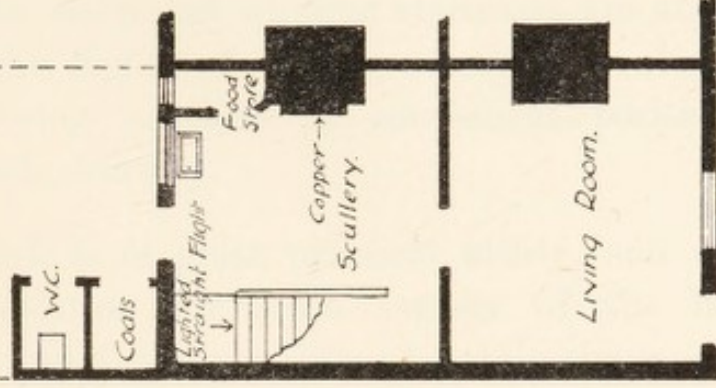
Ground Floor



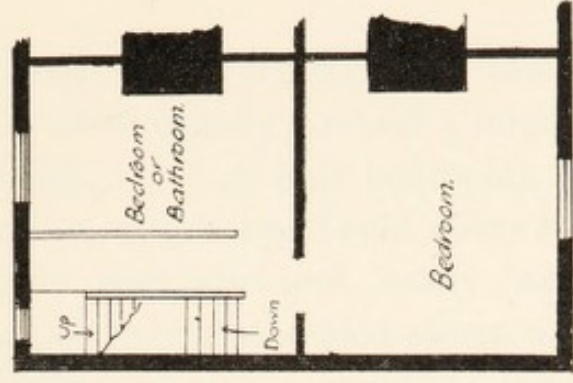
First Floor

Back to Back Houses
(Before Improvement)

Private Yard.



Ground Floor



First Floor

Through House
(After Improvement)

The converted houses offer very good accommodation for large families, as they usually contain a large living-room, kitchen, scullery, three or four bedrooms, and, in some cases, a bathroom, with hot and cold water supplies. Conveniences include separate and easily accessible water-closets, lighted and ventilated food-stores, washing-coppers, internal sinks and water supplies, and paved yards. The steep and winding staircases are abolished, and straight flights of easy gradient are substituted, windows being provided in convenient positions for lighting each stairway.

Such work is of great practical utility, and offers a valuable solution for some aspects of the housing problem, namely, the abolition of certain slums, and the housing of large families under suitable conditions.

Good progress has also been made in the abolition of outside stand-taps, and the provision of internal water-supplies, complete with sinks and drainage, about 1,000 houses having been dealt with during the year.

The accompanying plans are of back-to-back property before and after improvement. The second floor plan has been omitted as the accommodation is usually similar to that of the first floor.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply.**

Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

Milk & Dairies (Amendment) Act 1922.

Milk & Dairies Order 1926.

(1) COWKEEPERS AND PURVEYORS OF MILK.

Number of cowkeepers on register, January 1st, 1931	..	20
„ „ „ December 31st, 1931	..	16
„ cowsheds on register, December 31st, 1931	..	37
„ dairy cows kept (average)		274

Number of milk purveyors on register, January 1st, 1931	480
„ „ „ „ December 31st, 1931	455
„ applications for registration refused during 1931	7
„ milk purveyors removed from register during 1931	21

All dairies and cowsheds are regularly inspected to ensure that the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, etc., are carried out, and notices respecting the following matters were served and complied with during the year :—

Cowsheds—cleansing and limewashing	..	..	65
„ repairs	..	..	7
Dairies—Milkshops, etc., cleansing	..	..	88
„ „ repairs	..	..	53
Drains—chokage	..	..	6
Offensive accumulations	..	..	17
Miscellaneous	..	..	55
			291

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of the following offences :—

- (1) Keeping milk for sale in unregistered premises—Fined 20/-
- (2) Sale of milk from unregistered premises.—Fine 20/-.

(2) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

During the year 1931, the following licences were granted under the provisions of the above Order :—

Licences to sell Certified Milk	..	..	3
„ „ “ Grade A ” Milk	..	..	4
„ pasteurise and sell Pasteurised Milk	..	..	2

Twenty-four samples of Certified Milk were taken during the year for bacteriological examination at the request of the Ministry of Health. All the samples complied with the standard laid down in the Order.

Thirteen samples of "Grade A" Milk were obtained for bacteriological examination. Twelve complied with the bacterial standard for this grade. In the other case representations were made to the producer with satisfactory results.

Twenty-eight samples of Pasteurised Milk sold under licence were submitted for examination, twenty-seven of which were satisfactory as regards bacterial content. In the remaining instance, suitable action was taken.

(3) EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI AND FOR BACTERIAL CONTENT.

During the year thirty-five samples of milk were examined for tubercle bacilli, and six of these gave positive results after guinea-pig inoculation. These cases were followed up and appropriate action taken.

Thirty samples of milk were taken and submitted for examination for bacterial count and B.coli test. Twenty-eight of these samples gave fairly good results from a bacterial point of view, and two were of a very high bacterial count.

All these samples were obtained from producers of milk within the City, and from farmers who send milk into the City from outside sources.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

(1) MEAT.

The number of slaughter-houses in use in the City at the end of 1931 was 66, which is one more than the figure for 1930. The increase was due to a decision of the magistrates that a certain slaughter-house was of the "registered" class, and not subject to Annual Licence.

The slaughter-house had been licensed annually on the application of the owner for some years, and the Health Committee considered the place to be unfit for the dressing of the animals, and refused the licence. Legal proceedings were taken at a later stage with the above result, as the slaughter-house was proved to be in use before the year 1875, and had continued to be used ever since.

Many of the slaughter-houses are unsatisfactory, being situated in close proximity to, or in the yards of, dwelling-houses. They are cramped, badly constructed, and are lacking in accommodation, with the result that it is impossible to prepare carcasses hygienically, or without risk of contamination. Moreover, it is impossible to carry out meat inspection in some of these places, firstly, because of the lack of light, and secondly, because of their crowded condition. It is to be regretted that the abolition of these unsatisfactory slaughter-houses is not within sight, and that the provision of a suitable abattoir has been deferred.

Slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, stalls, vehicles, and other places in which meat is stored, sold or prepared, are periodically inspected. The amount of meat condemned during the year 1931 was as follows :—

Beef	..	..	..	7,007	stones.
Mutton	..	..	..	162	„
Pork	..	..	..	595	„
Veal	..	..	..	54	„
Lamb	..	..	..	16	„
Livers	..	..	..	3,424	„
Viscera	..	..	..	49	„
				11,307	„

(2) OTHER FOODS.

The following are the quantities of various classes of other foodstuffs which were condemned and destroyed during the year, owing to being diseased or unsound :—

Canned goods	..	..	2,465	stones.
Provisions	..	..	53	„
Wet fish	..	..	2,627 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Dry fish	..	..	321	„
Shell fish	..	..	2,650 $\frac{3}{4}$	„
Rabbits	..	..	129 $\frac{3}{4}$	„
Poultry	..	..	22	„
Game	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	„
Fruit	..	..	494 $\frac{3}{4}$	„
Nuts	..	..	160	„
Vegetables	..	..	9,508	„
			18,432 $\frac{1}{4}$	„

Numerous Orders made under the Merchandise Marks Act 1926, and the Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1928, are now operative. Some of these Orders require certain kinds of imported foodstuffs to be marked with an indication of the country of origin, whilst others deal with the grading of certain kinds of agricultural produce. Some attention has been paid to the provisions of these Orders, but the field covered is so extensive that it is impossible for the existing inspection staff of the Health Department to devote sufficient time to their administration. It is also questionable whether officers who have been trained in public health work should spend time in endeavouring to decide whether an egg has been laid in England or in France, if it has been frozen or preserved, or whether a tomato has been imported from the Channel Isles or grown in this country. The

more important question from a public health point of view is to decide whether those articles are fit for human food.

The existing system of egg-marking is far from satisfactory, as the marks are easily removed by dishonest persons, and cases have been found in which marks indicating the country of origin have disappeared from shells during the process of preservation. In each instance the public are not aware of the origin of the eggs. There also appears to be some necessity for a definition of the term "new laid," for eggs are now imported from distant countries, and are some weeks in transit. Eggs bearing the inscription "New laid—from the Argentine" have been sold in Nottingham recently.

(3) MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE-CREAM.

Nottingham Corporation Act 1923—Section 91.

Numerous visits have been made to shops and premises where ice-cream is manufactured or sold, in order to ensure cleanly conditions under the powers contained in the above Section.

These powers were successfully used in the case of several small unsuitable premises, arrangements being made for the trade to be discontinued, or for the premises to be improved.

(c) **Adulteration, etc.**

(1) *Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.*

During the year the following samples were obtained :—

No. of Formal samples	600	Analysed by Public Analyst.
„ Informal samples	250	„ „ „
„ Informal milk samples	671	Tested by Inspectors.
	1,521	

The following Table shews the nature of the samples taken, together with the results of the Public Analyst's examinations :—

Article	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk	314	8	322	293	7	300	21	1	22
Milk, separated ..	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Macaroni	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tinned Peas	3	3	6	3	3	6	—	—	—
Dried Fruit	5	6	11	5	6	11	—	—	—
Margarine	31	7	38	31	7	38	—	—	—
Sugar	4	4	8	4	4	8	—	—	—
Condensed Skimmed Milk (Sweetened) ..	2	7	9	2	7	9	—	—	—
Cocoa	12	8	20	12	8	20	—	—	—
Butter	44	26	70	44	26	70	—	—	—
Flour	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Sweets	16	14	30	10	13	23	6	1	7
Rum	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Whisky	3	20	23	2	16	18	1	4	5
Rice	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Cheese	25	5	30	25	5	30	—	—	—
Self-raising Flour ..	11	2	13	11	2	13	—	—	—
Tinned Tomatoes ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sauce	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Glauber Salts	1	5	6	1	5	6	—	—	—
Margarine with butter	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Bread	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tea	1	5	6	1	5	6	—	—	—
Cake	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Condensed Full-cream Milk (Sweetened) ..	4	1	5	4	1	5	—	—	—
Lard	20	1	21	20	1	21	—	—	—
Mustard	11	4	15	11	4	15	—	—	—
Pepper	5	2	7	5	2	7	—	—	—
Dripping	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Sausages	3	11	14	3	11	14	—	—	—
Baking Powder	13	1	14	13	1	14	—	—	—
Crab Apple Jelly ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Jellies	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—
Arrowroot	5	1	6	5	1	6	—	—	—
Coffee & Chicory ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Semolina	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tapioca	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Boric Acid	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil ..	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	564	148	712	535	141	676	29	7	36

Article	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward ..	564	148	712	535	141	676	29	7	36
Cream ..	1	10	11	—	9	9	1	1	2
Jam ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Potted Meat ..	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—
Ground Ginger ..	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Coffee ..	8	1	9	8	1	9	—	—	—
Cornflour ..	4	2	6	4	2	6	—	—	—
Pearl Barley ..	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cake Flour ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pea Flour ..	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ground Rice ..	5	1	6	5	1	6	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Malted Oatmeal ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Brawn ..	1	8	9	1	8	9	—	—	—
Mince meat ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Potted Meat Paste ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ground Almonds ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dessicated Cocoanut ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beer ..	—	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—
Preserved Sausages ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Olive Oil ..	—	10	10	—	10	10	—	—	—
Tripe ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Custard Powder ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Wrapped Cheese ..	—	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—
Solution of									
Argyrol 15% ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cocoa Tablets ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sal Volatile ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Compd. Liquorice									
powder ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cooked Ham ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dried Peas ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Honey ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Epsom Salts ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Lemon Curd ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bacon ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Polonies ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bread & Butter ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Lobster Prawns ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Easton Syrup ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	600	233	833	570	225	795	30	8	38

Article	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward ..	600	233	833	570	225	795	30	8	38
Castor Oil ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lemon Squash ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream Cheese ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Ung. Hydrarg. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ung. Sulphur ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Solution Cocaine 20% ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Potted Shrimps ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Milk ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glycerine ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	600	250	850	570	239	809	30	11	41

The following Table shows the average percentage of fat and solids not fat in milk samples (formal and informal) analysed each month by the Public Analyst.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Average Percentage of Fat.	Average Percentage of Solids-not-Fat.
January ..	17	3·691	9·122
February ..	26	3·673	9·073
March ..	29	3·513	8·999
April ..	32	3·674	9·033
May ..	26	3·197	9·116
June ..	28	3·428	9·044
July ..	37	3·251	9·032
August ..	26	3·389	9·187
September ..	20	3·675	9·059
October ..	39	3·591	9·174
November ..	27	3·757	9·090
December ..	15	3·442	8·250*
Average for year		3·523	9·014

* Includes three heavily adulterated samples.

The standard for milk under the Sale of Milk Regulations 1901, is Fat 3·0 per cent. and Solids not Fat 8·5 per cent.

Of the 671 informal samples which were tested by the Inspectors by the Gerber process, 110 or 16·3% were found to be adulterated. This informal work proved most valuable in the administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

SAMPLES TAKEN FORMALLY AND FOUND TO BE NOT GENUINE.

5 Milks deficient in fat		1½ per cent.	
1	do.	5	do.
1	do.	6	do.
1	d.	7	do.
1	do.	9	do.
2	do.	12	do.
1	do.	13	do.
1	do.	14	do.
1	do.	15	do.
1	do.	25	do.
1 Milk contained added water		6 per cent.	
1	do.	8	do.
1	do.	14	do.
1	do.	18	do.
1	do.	45	do.
1	do.	48	do.
1 Cream—consisted of reconstituted cream.			
1 Whisky, below standard 2·52 per cent.			
1	Rum, do.	15	do.
1 Sweets, contained sulphur dioxide		102 parts per million.	
1	do.	109	do.
1	do.	121	do.
1	do.	178	do.
1	do.	257	do.
1	do.	428	do.

SAMPLES TAKEN INFORMALLY AND FOUND TO BE NOT GENUINE.

Milk deficient in fat 3 per cent. and added water $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Cream—consisted of emulsified butter fat.

Wrapped Cheese—low in fat.

Whisky, below standard 1·2 per cent.

do. 1·3 do.

do. 1·7 do.

do. 4·9 do.

do. 5·6 do.

Rum, do. 7·0 do.

Sweets contained sulphur dioxide 211 parts per million.

Sulphur Ointment deficient in sulphur 30 per cent.

do. do. 35 do.

Solution Cocaine, deficient in cocaine 5 per cent.

ACTION IN THE CASE OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES TAKEN FORMALLY.

(a) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following list shows the nature of offences in respect of which legal proceedings were instituted during the year, and the result in each case :—

Offence.	Result.
Sale of milk deficient in fat 14%.	Ordered to pay £3/3/0 costs.
do. 15%	do. 10/- costs.
do. 25%	Fined £10/0/0
Sale of milk containing added water 14%	Fined £3/0/0.
do. 20%	Fined £1/0/0.
Sale of whisky below standard 2·52%	Fined £2/10/0.
Sale of rum below standard 15%	Fined £2/10/0.

(b) OTHER ACTION.

In the following instances, legal proceedings were not instituted, but the persons concerned were cautioned by the Health Committee :—

Sale of milk deficient in fat	5%.
do.	6%.
do.	7%.
do.	9%.
do.	12%. (two instances).
do.	13%.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

No offences against this Act were detected during the year, and no applications were received for the registration of premises under Section 2.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED) MILK REGULATIONS, 1923.**PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923.**

During 1931, 14 samples of condensed milk and 2 samples of dried milk were obtained under the above Regulations. These all proved on analysis to be genuine, and also complied with the regulations as to declaratory labels, etc.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES &C., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-27.

Articles of food which are sampled under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act were examined for the presence, nature and amount of preservatives. No legal proceedings were taken in 1931 under these Regulations; six infringements being dealt with by caution.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

The table below shows the samples taken under the above Act during the year.

Article.	Feeding Stuffs.		Total.
	Genuine.	Adulterated.	
Ground Oats ..	—	1	1
Barley Meal ..	3	—	3
Laying Meal ..	1	—	1
Chick Feed ..	2	—	2
Maize Meal ..	—	5	5
Fish Meal ..	1	—	1
Meat & Bone Meal ..	1	—	1
Sharps ..	1	—	1
Dairy Nuts ..	1	—	1
Linseed Cake ..	1	—	1
Cottonseed Cake ..	1	—	1
Winter Knobs ..	1	—	1
			—
			19
			—

Fertilisers.

Article.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
Sulphate Ammonia ..	3	—	3
Basic Slag ..	7	—	7
Bone Meal ..	1	—	1
Superphosphate Lime	4	—	4
Clay's Fertiliser ..	1	—	1
Nitrate Soda ..	2	—	2
Fish Manure ..	1	—	1
Icthemie Guano ..	1	—	1
Sulphate Potash ..	2	—	2
			—
			22
			—

During the year visits of inspection to warehouses in which Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs are stored and sold have been made, to ensure that the provisions of the Act with regard to labelling and keeping of registers are being complied with.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894-1925.**(a) Swine Fever.**

Eight suspected outbreaks were reported, Form "A" being served in six cases. In the remaining cases, no action was taken. Swine Fever was confirmed in two cases.

(b) Parasitic Mange.

No case was reported.

(c) Glanders and Farcy.

No case was reported.

(d) Anthrax.

One case of suspected Anthrax was reported, but was not confirmed.

(e) Tuberculosis.

Four suspected cases were reported in the City under the Tuberculosis Order 1925. Three of these were confirmed ; in two cases the minimum sum of 45/- was paid to the owner, and in the other case, three-quarters of the value of the animal was paid to the owner in accordance with the Regulations. In addition, twenty certified animals were sent in to a local slaughter-house by the Notts. County Authorities. In twelve cases the entire carcasses were confiscated as unfit for human food ; in the remaining eight, with the exception of the viscera, the carcasses were passed for food.

(f) Foot and Mouth Disease.

One suspected outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease was reported amongst 364 Irish cattle which came into the Cattle Market for a special sale on July 3rd. Emergency restrictions were put in force, and remained in force until 7th July, on which day the restrictions were withdrawn. These cattle were then removed under Form " D " licence to land at Wilford. These restrictions were removed on 14th July. On completion of the detention period, the animals were again moved into the Cattle Market and sold.

Movement Licences.

The number of Movement Licences issued by this Department was :—

Under the Swine Fever Order—Fat	..	2,128
Stores	..	1,544
Foot and Mouth Disease Order ..	..	147
Importation of Animals Act ..	..	237
		4,056

(Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector ends here).

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year.

		AGE PERIODS.														Total.
		Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
Small-pox	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever	Cases	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	12
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever	Cases	3	16	36	40	39	225	117	41	21	28	9	1	2	..	578
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	Cases	3	9	17	24	22	102	31	21	15	12	10	2	1	..	269
	Deaths	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Puerperal Fever	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	4	..	..	..	18
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	3	..	..	..	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	17	4	..	..	..	30
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	Cases	4	1	..	1	..	3	2	4	6	19	17	33	18	24	131
	Deaths	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	..	5	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	7
Acute Polio-encephalitis	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-myelitis	Cases	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever	Cases	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Deaths	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Pneumonia	Cases	53	46	37	28	25	72	16	29	34	56	43	46	28	30	543
	Deaths	70	37	10	4	3	5	3	6	7	16	21	39	37	65	323
Malaria	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	5
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Total Notifications		87	72	92	94	90	407	167	106	91	139	89	84	51	56	1,625
,, Deaths		74	37	11	5	5	7	4	12	11	27	27	45	37	71	373

For numbers of cases admitted to Hospital see Hospital Section of Report, page 68.

For notes on the above figures see following pages.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Smallpox.—There was only one case, which received infection in another town. Prompt measures were taken, including vaccination of contacts, and there was no spread of the disease.

Typhoid Fever.—Twelve cases were notified, and most of them proved to be true Typhoid Fever. Seven of them were in all probability due to eating sewage-polluted mussels; four of these people lived in one house. Much investigation took place in an endeavour to trace the source or sources of the mussels, and the facts were placed before the officials of the Ministry of Health. It is to be regretted that in spite of what has been done in many mussel-producing districts to render the supplies safe, the mussel must still be looked upon as an unsafe article of food. On no account should mussels be eaten unless they have been well boiled; they must be cooked *below the surface* of boiling water. Merely to steam them over a little water in the bottom of the saucepan is not enough to ensure purification.

Scarlet Fever.—Only 578 cases were notified, as compared with 939 the previous year, and the type was extremely mild. For the first time in history there was no death from this disease.

Diphtheria.—Only 269 cases were notified, against 697 the previous year, and only four deaths against 34 in 1930. A remarkably good year.

Notifiable Diseases of the Nervous System.—There was only one new case of Encephalitis Lethargica notified, but seven deaths were registered, all of persons never notified during life. As to whether all of these were

correctly diagnosed, is doubtful. Cerebro-spinal Fever became slightly more common, there being a wave of this illness passing over the county, especially in mining districts. With ten cases notified, Nottingham got off lightly compared with some areas, in which widespread outbreaks occurred. Five died and five recovered. Of the seven deaths given in the Table, two were of non-notified cases, and of doubtful nature.

The intrathecal injection of serum has proved successful in cases admitted reasonably early, but some of the cases were moribund on admission to hospital. A considerable number of cases of this illness arrived undiagnosed at the general hospitals of Nottingham from County areas, and after diagnosis, the disposal of the patients presented a problem of some difficulty, as some of the authorities concerned were totally lacking in fever hospital accommodation of their own, and though they were willing to pay for beds in our isolation hospital, it was not always convenient to accept the cases.

Cerebro-spinal Fever is a disease requiring much personal attention from the doctor in charge, and as there is only one resident doctor at the Isolation Hospital, it was considered unwise to accept cases from other districts in anything beyond small numbers. The Nottingham Children's Hospital made special arrangements for retaining some of their County patients, and had a good record of success.

The tendency of certain county district authorities to refrain from making administrative arrangements for the treatment of infectious disease, and then to look to the City authorities to get them out of their difficulties, has been noticeable.

Co-ordination with School Medical Service.—The Medical Officer of Health is not the School Medical Officer, but very close co-operation exists between the two departments, especially in the matter of infectious disease; this greatly facilitates the suppression of epidemics.

THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The following Table gives particulars of the use made of the City Isolation Hospital, Bagthorpe, and the Small-pox Hospital. Some of the cases were from outside the City.

DISEASE.	Remaining at end of 1930.			Admitted during 1931.			Total cases during 1931	Total cases finally dealt with during 1931	Total deaths during 1931	Case mortality % of total cases 1931	Days of average residence.		Remaining at end of 1931
	No. of Patients	Recovered	Died	No. of Patients	Recovered	Died					Non-Fatal	Fatal	
Scarlet Fever ..	M. 14	14	..	179	169	..	193	183	..	..	..	..	10
	F. 22	22	..	242	220	..	264	242	..	..	..	..	22
Totals ..	36	36	..	421	389	..	457	425	..	..	31·3	..	32
Enteric Fever ..	M. 1	1	..	6	3	1	7	5	1	..	..	..	2
	F. ..	..	..	3	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	2
Totals ..	1	1	..	9	4	1	10	6	1	16·6	48·0	17·0	4
Diphtheria ..	M. 10	10	..	104	98	2	114	110	2	..	..	..	4
	F. 12	12	..	129	127	1	141	140	1	..	..	..	1
Totals ..	22	22	..	233	225	3	255	250	3	1·2	19·1	3·0	5
Small-pox ..	M. ..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	F. ..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	25·0	..	..
Other Cases ..	M. ..	..	..	45	39	6	45	45	6	..	..	..	..
	F. 1	1	..	52	49	3	53	53	3	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1	1	..	97	88	9	98	98	9	9·18	18·7	9·6	..
TOTALS ..	60	60	..	763	709	13	823	782	13	1·66	25·9	8·6	41

Included in " Other cases " finally dealt with, were 36 patients sent in as suffering from Scarlet Fever, but found to be wrongly diagnosed, and 27 sent in as suffering from Diphtheria, but found to be suffering from some other complaint. Such errors in diagnosis add to the difficulties of the hospital staff.

Outworkers and Infection.

Owing to slackness in the local staple trades, comparatively little outwork is being done in the homes of Nottingham people at the present time. In no case during the year was it found necessary to stop outwork on infected premises.

Disinfection of premises and articles which have been exposed to infection is systematically carried out. The number of houses disinfected during the year was 1,595 (412 on account of tuberculosis). About $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons of engine waste was also sterilized by the Department for a Nottingham exporter.

Cleansing Stations.

Two of these are available for the cleansing of verminous persons and their belongings: one at the Disinfecting Station, Eastcroft, and the other at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. It was not necessary to use either during the year.

Vaccination.

The administration of the Vaccination Acts is now a duty of the Health Committee, and the particulars given

below show the number of births registered during 1930, and how these were dealt with during 1931 :—

Registered births (1930) = 4,683.

Of these 1,627 were successfully vaccinated ;

343 died unvaccinated ;

5 were found to be insusceptible to vaccination ;

197 were not finally accounted for ;

and, in respect of 2,511, certificates of “ conscientious objection “ were granted.

During the year two primary and ten re-vaccinations were performed by Dr. J. R. Edward, as Assistant Medical Officer of Health, under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Public Mortuaries.

These are situated at the rear of the Police Stations on Leen Side and Commercial Road, Bulwell, and in premises adjoining the Police Station on Gregory Boulevard, Hyson Green. The number of bodies taken to the mortuaries during each month of the year are shown in the accompanying table.

Month.	Leen Side.		Hyson Green.		Bulwell.		Totals per month. Male. Female.		Total both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
January	4	6	5	2	—	—	9	8	17
February	9	5	3	3	—	—	12	8	20
March ..	5	6	1	4	—	—	6	10	16
April ..	6	2	3	2	—	—	9	4	13
May ..	9	1	—	—	—	—	9	1	10
June ..	8	6	—	—	—	—	8	6	14
July ..	9	8	—	—	—	—	9	8	17
August ..	6	2	—	—	—	—	6	2	8
September	13	5	—	—	—	—	13	5	18
October ..	7	10	—	—	—	—	7	10	17
November	10	3	1	1	—	—	11	4	15
December	2	1	8	1	—	—	10	2	12
Totals ..	88	55	21	13	—	—	109	68	177

In addition to the above, 173 bodies (119 male and 54 female) were prepared for inquests at various institutions in the City during the year.

The public lavatories of the City which are under the management of the Health Committee, are in the following situations :—

For Men.

Parliament St., (Theatre Square).
Milton Street.
Carrington Street.
Trent Bridge.
Sneinton Market (Gedling St.).
Huntingdon St. (Bus Station).

For Women.

Milton Street.
Greyhound Street.
Trent Bridge.
Talbot Street.
Sneinton Market (Gedling St.).
Bulwell (nr. Market Place).
Huntingdon St. (Bus Station).

The Huntingdon Street lavatories, complete with parcels office and waiting-room, were opened on August 3rd, and are well patronized by the public.

CREMATION.

In most large towns it is noticed that when the cemeteries were first set out, they were on the outskirts of the built-up areas, but with the advance of buildings they have become surrounded, and now form somewhat gloomy and unpleasant features of the urbanised districts. The land so used is wasted, and could have been applied to better purposes had cremation been in vogue. For cremation reduces human remains to a handful of clean ash which can be disposed of simply, quickly, and in a sanitary manner. How much better than the old system of earth burial, which leaves the bodily remains to putrefy and disappear over a long period of time in land which could have been put to kinder use !

An advantage of cremation which is not sufficiently recognised is the simplicity of the actual ceremony at the Crematorium ; it does away with the long procession to a graveside at which mourners (perhaps weakened by a period of nursing and anxiety) must stand in hot sunshine, or wintry storm, to the limit of their endurance. A brief service in the Crematorium is free from these discomforts.

Fortunately, in Nottingham, there is now a Crematorium, established by the Corporation at Wilford Hill. It was opened early in January, 1931, and the use made of it during the first year was satisfactory, there being up to December 31st., a total of 70 cremations from Nottingham City, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Derbyshire. As the advantages of cremation become realised, fuller use will be made of this service.

Cremation is arranged by the undertaker. The following forms are to be presented :—

1. An application by nearest relative, or executor, of deceased ; this form must be signed in the presence

of a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner for Oaths.

2. A certificate by the medical practitioner who attended deceased.
3. A confirmatory certificate by a medical practitioner of not less than five years' standing.
4. A Certificate of registration of death given by the Registrar.

The above forms, duly completed, should be submitted to the Medical Referee not less than twenty-four hours before the time arranged for cremation.

The Medical Referee is the Medical Officer of Health, Guildhall, and the Deputy Medical Referee is Dr. Edward, City Isolation Hospital.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The clinics continue to do work of a most useful character. They are open six days a week from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The numbers of cases (old and new) making use of the Clinic during the year, including those not found to be suffering from venereal disease, were :—

Persons	..Males	2,379 ;	Females	881.
Attendances	..Males	47,308 ;	Females	16,151.

These patients were drawn from Nottingham, Notts., Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Yorkshire, and from two of the county areas of Lincolnshire. The City cases numbered roughly two-thirds of the total.

At Greendale House the out-patient department dealt with 363 patients (female) who made 7,611 attendances. These patients were from Nottingham, Notts., and Derbyshire. The number of in-patients at Greendale House was 46, the total number of in-patient days being 2,967.

CITY PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The staff still occupy the temporary premises kindly provided by the authorities of the General Hospital.

During the year, 17,472 specimens were examined, as follows :—

(a)	in connection with Venereal Disease	..	9,268
(b)	„ Infectious Disease, Foods, Milk, Water etc.		7,298
(c)	„ Clinical Pathology	..	906
			17,472

There was a reduction in infectious disease work, owing to the very small prevalence of diphtheria during the year.

Venereal Disease work :—

8,295 of the examinations were carried out at the laboratory, and 973 at the clinic by one of the laboratory staff. The specimens were derived from the following sources :—

City V.D. Clinic	..	..	6,160
„ Hospitals and Institutions	..	..	1,035
„ Medical Practitioners	..	..	667
County V.D. Clinic	..	..	771
„ Hospitals	..	..	272
„ Medical Practitioners	..	..	274
Lincoln Corporation	..	..	24
Grimsby „	..	..	13
Lindsey County Council	..	..	3
Practitioners in other towns	..	..	49

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINIC, 32, Heathcoat Street.

The Clinic provides ultra-violet ray treatment for patients for whom it has been prescribed by their medical advisors. The treatment is administered under medical supervision. Paying patients are accepted from city and county; poor persons resident in the city are treated free or at reduced rates.

The following table shows the ages of the cases at the time of notification and at death :

	TUBERCULOSIS.							
	*New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	1	3	3	2	—	1	6	2
1 to 5 years ..	2	3	6	5	2	—	5	—
5 to 10 „ ..	3	1	5	8	1	1	5	3
10 to 15 „ ..	2	4	5	3	1	1	5	2
15 to 20 „ ..	18	22	1	6	10	11	1	1
20 to 25 „ ..	27	29	2	—	12	13	2	4
25 to 35 „ ..	27	35	—	4	25	40	3	3
35 to 45 „ ..	46	20	3	—	31	20	1	1
45 to 55 „ ..	21	15	1	2	33	11	3	1
55 to 65 „ ..	15	6	—	2	17	8	—	—
65 and upwards	5	2	—	1	7	8	—	3
Totals ..	167	140	26	33	139	114	31	20

* Includes primary notifications, cases not notified during life but first intimated by death returns, and transfers from other areas.

The percentage of non-notified deaths from tuberculosis to total deaths from this disease was 17 per cent.

The table below shows the number of notified cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register on December 31st, 1931.

Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,125 ..	497	469	966	79	80	159

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—

No action appeared to be called for under the above regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925 :—Section 62.—No action was taken under this Section of the Act.

Treatment of Tuberculous Conditions of Bones and Joints is carried out on behalf of the Health Committee by the Cripples' Guild, Park Row, under Mr. S. A. S. Malkin, F.R.C.S., Orthopædic Surgeon. X-ray photographs of the diseased parts are taken when necessary, and in- or out-patient treatment is arranged for, according to needs. In necessitous cases the Health Committee pay the whole or part cost of hospital treatment or appliances ordered by the surgeon, and also pay the Guild 1/6d. per attendance of any of these cases as out-patients.

Work of the Tuberculosis Clinic (Forest Dene).

No. of persons on clinic register on January 1st, 1931	..	1,022
New cases examined during year, excluding		
contacts	543	
Contacts examined during year	215	
Transferred from other areas, or "lost sight of" cases returned	38	
	— add	796
		1,818
Cases written off register as cured, or found to be non-tuberculous, or cases notified in error	663	
Transferred to other areas, or lost sight of ..	98	
Died	145	
	— subtract	906
No. of persons on clinic register, December 31st, 1931	..	912

		Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
A.—New cases (excluding contacts) :				
(a)	Definitely tuberculous ..	135	24	159
(b)	Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	10
(c)	Non-tuberculous	—	—	374
B.—Contacts ::				
(a)	Definitely tuberculous ..	8	—	8
(b)	Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—
(c)	Non-tuberculous	—	—	207
C.—Cases written off clinic register as :				
(a)	Recovered	67	15	82
(b)	Non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error).	—	—	581
D.—Number of persons on clinic register, December 31st :				
(a)	Definitely tuberculous ..	800	102	902
(b)	Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	10
Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ..				1,022
Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge in previous years				38
Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"				98
Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ..				145
Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)				1,815
Number of insured persons under domiciliary treatment on the 31st December				478
Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—				
(a)	personal	..	..	18
(b)	other	..	..	890
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)				70
Number of visits by nurses or health visitors to homes for dispensary purposes				5,579
Number of :—				
(a)	Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	..	..	675
(b)	X-ray examinations made in connection with dispensary work	..	..	—
Number of "recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above ..				3
Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st				422

Return shewing extent of Residential Treatment during the year
(at City Sanatorium, Bagthorpe ; Children's Sanatorium,
Bulwell Hall ; Papworth Colony ; and Gringley-on-the-
Hill, and Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospitals).

			In Insti- tutions, Jan. 1st.	Admitted during Year	Discharged during Year	Died in the Institutions	In Insti- tutions on Decr. 31st.
Number of Patients	Adults	M.	11	50	45	1	15
		F.	9	43	43	—	9
	Children		25	4	13	—	16
Number of Obser- vation Cases.	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
	Children		17	14	10	—	21
Totals ..			62	111	111	1	61

Grouping of Cases admitted during the Year.*

	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Group 1—Early Cases ..	13	16	29	—	2	2	31
„ 2—Intermediate cases	34	28	62	—	1	1	63
„ 3—Advanced cases ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	
Totals	50	44	94	—	3	3	97

* During the year 14 children were admitted to Bulwell Hall Children's Sanatorium for "observation." These are shown under "Observation cases" in the first table.

Patients average length of stay in sanatoria is given below :—

City Sanatorium, Bagthorpe = 117 days.

Children's Sanatorium, (ordinary cases 91 weeks.
Bulwell Hall. (observation „ 26 „

The condition of the patients discharged was as follows :

Improved.	No change.	Worse.	Dead.
87	12	11	1

The one death in the City Sanatorium during the year, was that of a male patient, aged 21 years.

Most of the “advanced” cases are sent to the City Infirmary, Bagthorpe, and the extent of residential treatment provided during the year at this institution is shown in the table below :—

		In Institu- tion on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died in Institution	In Institution Dec. 31st.
No. of patients suffering from PULMONARY TUB- ERCULOSIS admitt- ed for treatment.	Males	27	112	62	42	35
	Females	15	71	44	25	17
	Children	4	6	3	1	6
	Total ..	46	189	109	68	58
No. of patients suffering from NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ad- mitted for treat- ment ..	Males	6	4	5	2	3
	Females	3	5	4	1	3
	Children	29	11	14	1	25
	Total ..	38	20	23	4	31
GRAND TOTALS ..		84	209	132	72	89

Bulwell Hall Children's Sanatorium.

During 1931, the majority of the children responded to the treatment given, and their condition showed improvement, especially those cases which have received a longer period of treatment.

Two cases were transferred to Bagthorpe Infirmary, and two others sent home as unsuitable for further treatment here.

Three cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in January, and were transferred to Bagthorpe Isolation Hospital at once. No further epidemic occurred.

The attitude of the parents on the whole has been appreciative, and some have expressed their gratitude for such an Institution.

The following tabular statement shows the number of admissions, discharges, etc., during the year :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In residence on January 1st ..	20	17	37
Admitted during year ..	7	10	17
Discharged during year ..	10	8	18
In residence on December 31st	17	19	36

Of those discharged, the average length of stay in the institution was $78\frac{1}{2}$ weeks (all cases), and the average weight gained $14\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

After-Care of Tuberculosis Patients.

The social welfare of the cases attending the Clinic continues to be looked after, not only by the clinic staff, but also by the Nottingham & Notts. Association for the Prevention of Consumption. The Health Committee pays a suitable contribution to the Association to cover the services provided.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives.

Number practising in the City during 1930 (including those working in institutions)	75
Number holding the Central Midwives Board Certificate by examination	71
Number holding the Central Midwives Board Certificate by virtue of having been in practice before 1902 ..	4
Notifications by midwives of intention to resort to artificial feeding	21
Notifications by midwives of liability to be a source of infection	35
Number of inspections and visits to midwives	542
Number of midwives' clothing and kit disinfected ..	26
Number of midwives' fees paid in necessitous cases ..	57
Compensation paid to midwives for compulsory loss of practice (Sec. 2, Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926)	£8/11/2

Medical Aid in Midwives' Cases.

A midwife is required to call a registered medical practitioner to her assistance in all cases of illness of the patient or child, or, of any abnormality occurring during pregnancy, labour, or lying-in (Central Midwives Board Rule 20). The number of cases in which it was necessary to do so was 1,454 ; 598 were for assistance to the mother (on account of ante- or post-partum hæmorrhage, adherent placenta, ruptured perineum, rise of temperature, etc.) ; 537 were to the expectant mother ; and 319 were to the baby (129 of these for feebleness, injuries or deformities, and 190 for varying degrees of inflammation of the eyes).

The fees paid by the Corporation during the year to medical practitioners for assistance to midwives, amounted to £722 7s. 0d. In all but the poorest cases, we endeavour to recover the whole, or part of these fees from the people concerned, and a sum of £268 9s. 3d. was collected during the year—mostly in small weekly amounts.

Compensation for Loss of Practice.

Midwives temporarily suspended from duty by reason of having been in contact with infection are compensated for loss of practice during the period. This is in the interest of the community.

In October, 1931, a further scheme of compensation came into force, in order to remove a possible hindrance to the removal of parturient women into hospital at an early stage. Under this scheme a midwife receives ten shillings compensation in respect of any case of hers which she has sent to the ante-natal clinic, and which is subsequently sent into Hospital for confinement on the advice of the clinic doctor. The expenditure under this heading will be trivial.

Midwifery Services subsidised by Corporation.

The Corporation does not subsidise any individual midwife, or any nursing association, in respect of midwifery on the district.

Maternity Homes.

The needs of the City are met by—

- (a) City Infirmary, Bagthorpe.
- (b) Collin Trust Hospital, Sherwood.

The latter receives a grant of £1,969 annually from the Corporation, returnable by the Ministry of Health in the "block grant."

Ante-natal Work.

Clinics are held at Infant Welfare Centres on the first and third Tuesday of each month, at 104, St. Ann's Well Road ; on the first Thursday at 25, Wilford Road ; on the second and fourth Thursday at 136, Radford Boulevard ; and on the second and fourth Tuesday at the City Mission Hall, Carlton Road.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Centre.	No. of Sessions.	Patients.		Total Attendances.	Average Attendance per session.
		1st Visits.	Return Visits.		
104 St. Ann's Well Road ..	23	188	378	566	25
25 Wilford Road	12	63	127	190	16
136 and 138 Radford Boulevard	16	218	297	515	32
City Mission, Carlton Road	21	124	326	450	21
Totals ..	72	593	1,128	1,721	24

Clinics are also held at Collin's Trust Maternity Hospital, Sherwood, on Monday morning, and at the Albert Hall Institute, Derby Road, on Wednesday and Friday mornings of every week, by Dr. Morton, Medical Officer of Collin Maternity Hospital. These clinics are well attended, and, during the year 763 expectant mothers made 5,686 attendances.

A number of expectant mothers also seek advice from their panel doctors, the General Hospital, the Women's Hospital, and the Nottingham Dispensary.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum (inflammation of the eyes of the new-born).

Cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	21
Cases reported with eye trouble ..	549
	570

Number of attendances by babies at Health
Department for treatment 2,168

Number of visits paid by Ophthalmic Nurse
to homes 1,064

The following table classifies the notified cases :—

Cases.			Vision. Un- impaired.	Vision. Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified	Treated.					
	At home.	In hospital				
21	18	3	21	—	—	—

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Disease.	Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.	Notification—Age Group.		
				15—	20—	35—
Fever ..	18	18	13	—	14	4
Pyrexia ..	30	25	—	2	24	4

Maternal Deaths during the year numbered 20.

The principal causes of death are given below :—

Puerperal Fever (or notified as Pyrexia)	..	13
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage—Obstructed Labour		1
Placenta Prævia		3
Pulmonary Embolism		1
Eclampsia		2
		20

The maternal death-rate per 1,000 births (live and still) during each of the past ten years is given in the following table :—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Fever ..	6	6	4	4	4	2	8	4	7	13
Other causes ..	13	14	12	17	11	14	18	11	10	7
Per 1,000 births	3·4	3·7	3·1	4·0	3·0	3·4	5·5	3·3	3·7	4·1

Every maternal death is inquired into most carefully, and confidential reports are sent to the Ministry of Health. The information received from all parts of the country is studied by the Maternal Mortality Committee of the Ministry, which is trying to find out what can be done to make childbirth safer. The problem is full of difficulties which do not lend themselves to easy solution.

**Hostels for Unmarried Mothers and their Babies, Nos. 1 and 95
Queen's Drive.**

Mrs. Bayley, the Matron, summarises the year's work as follows :—

At the close of the year, 1931, there were 15 mothers, 15 babies, and 14 expectant mothers in residence at the Hostels, and 13 children on the daily register attending the crèche at No. 95.

During the year there has been a great number of applications, and there have been 31 new mothers admitted, 12 of whom were expectant mothers. These expectant mothers all attended the ante-natal clinic, and two were transferred to Greendale House, and two to the V.D. ward at the City Infirmary.

31 Mothers left us during the year, and satisfactory arrangements were made in almost every case to keep mother and child together. 14 of these returned to their parents, taking their children with them; of the remainder, one went into service with her child, 13 into rooms in the neighbourhood, and three of the children had foster-mothers found for them. In each of these 3 cases it was impossible to keep the child, as the mother's work made it impossible to give them the necessary attention.

Considering the depression in trade, we have been fortunate in securing fairly good work for the mothers, but in many cases they have been employed for shorter hours per day, than at normal times.

When sufficient evidence was obtainable, we have made an attempt to secure a Maintenance Order on the father of the child. Every case taken was successful, 11 in all.

An epidemic of Measles early in January, resulted in the crèche being closed for over a month. Happily, all cases were of a mild type.

We had one death—a baby-girl aged 11 weeks, delicate from birth. She had Gastro-enteritis and developed Pneumonia.

Otherwise the health of mothers and babies has been good.

The total number of attendances of daily children at No. 95, was 3,332. Total amount of cash received from mothers = £363 3s. 3d.

Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915.

			Live.	Still.	Total.
No. of births notified	..	..	3,730	130	3,860
„ „ registered	..	..	4,648	191	4,839
Percentage of notified to registered births	..	..	80·2	68·1	80·0
No. of notified births attended by doctors, with or without midwives			359	14	373
No. of notified births attended by midwives only	..	..	2,845	87	2,932
No. of notified births in Institutions	..		729	29	758

Health Visiting

			1930.	1931.
Primary visits	..	..	4,286	4,341
Re-visits under 1 year	..	..	12,302	13,564
Re-visits 1—5 years	..	..	19,702	24,766
Ante-natal visits	..	..	1,679	2,458
Post-natal visits (to mothers)	..	..	507	348
Other visits	..	..	1,265	300
			39,741	45,777

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

DAYS AND HOURS OF CLINICS AND INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, 1931.

CLINICS.			WEIGHINGS, ETC.		ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.		
MONDAY	25, Wilford Road.	Forest Dene, Gregory Boulevard.	The Homestead, Highbury Rd., Bulwell.	104, St. Ann's Well Rd., 2-5 p.m.	136, Radford Boulevard. 2-5 p.m.		
	Dr. J. W. Scott, 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.	Dr. Jean J. M. Morton, 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.	Dr. Ethel Landon, 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.				
TUESDAY		The City Mission Hall, Carlton Rd., Sneinton.		104, St. Ann's Well Rd., 2-5 p.m.	25, Wilford Road. 2-5 p.m.	104, St. Ann's Well Rd. 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month. 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Dr. Jean M. Morton.
		Dr. B. R. B. Truman, 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.		136, Radford Boulevard. 2-5 p.m.	27, Palm Street. 2-5 p.m.	City Mission Hall, Carlton Road. 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month. 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Dr. Jean M. Morton.
WEDNESDAY	136, Radford Boulevard.	United Methodist Chapel, Drayton St., Sherwood.		104, St. Ann's Well Rd., 2-5 p.m.	The Homestead, Highbury Rd., Bulwell. 2-5 p.m.		
	Dr. Jean J. M. Morton, 3-5 p.m. Dr. J. W. Scott, 3.30-5.30 p.m.	Dr. P. Hardy, 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.					
THURSDAY	The City Mission Hall, Carlton Rd., Sneinton.	104, St. Ann's Well Rd., Dr. Jean J. M. Morton, 3-5 p.m.		104, St. Ann's Well Rd. 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.	136, Radford Boulevard. 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.	25, Wilford Road. 1st Thursday in each month. 3-5 p.m.	Dr. Ethel Landon.
	Dr. B. R. B. Truman, 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.				Forest Dene, Gregory Boulevard. 2-5 p.m.	136, Radford Boulevard. 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month. 3-5 p.m.	Dr. Ethel Landon.
FRIDAY	104, St. Ann's Well Rd.	27, Palm Street, Basford.		136, Radford Boulevard. 2-5 p.m.			
	Dr. B. R. B. Truman, 3-5 p.m.	Dr. J. W. Scott, 3.30-5.30 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.		25, Wilford Road. 2-5 p.m.			

Infant Welfare Centres.

Situation.	No. of Sessions.	New Cases.	Attendances.	Average Attendance per Session.
City Mission Hall, Carlton Road ..	101	435	5,977	59
25, Wilford Road ..	146	258	4,821	33
"Forest Dene," Gregory Boulevard	100	181	3,834	38
Drayton Street, Sherwood ..	53	134	3,649	69
136, Radford Boulevard, No. 1 ..	152	246	4,906	32
136, Radford Boulevard, No. 2 ..	149	236	4,787	32
104, St. Ann's Well Road, No. 1 ..	152	324	4,565	30
104, St. Well Ann's Road, No. 2 ..	150	276	3,955	26
27, Palm Street, Basford ..	97	252	2,900	30
"The Homestead," Highbury Road, Bulwell ..	100	284	4,282	43

It will be noticed that the total number of new cases amounted to 2,626, which is equal to nearly 54% of all babies born in the city, showing the important place which this service occupies.

Voluntary Workers at Infant Welfare Centres.

The following list gives the names of the ladies who helped in a voluntary capacity during 1931 in the Welfare Centres. Without their help it would have been impossible to carry on, unless many more paid staff had been engaged. It is, therefore, a pleasant duty to acknowledge the services rendered so unobtrusively and well.

Regular Helpers.

Mrs. Ambley.	Miss Hazard.
Miss Beardsley.	Miss Hindley.
Miss Bradley.	Miss Peake.
Miss E. Bright.	Mrs. Radford.
Miss Cartwright.	Mrs. Trotman.
Miss B. Dawson.	Miss O. Turney.
Mrs. Eddishaw.	Mrs. Wardle.
Miss Gibson.	Mrs. Woodward.
Miss K. Gilbert-Smith.	

And also several ladies belonging to the Red Cross Society.

Occasional Helpers.

Miss Beachell.	Mrs. Galloway.
Mrs. Brereton.	Mrs. Leavers.
Mrs. Day.	Miss Mearle.
Mrs. Roberts.	

Infant Life Protection.

Children Act, 1908.

The purpose of this work was fully described in last year's report. It has been continued successfully, and various happenings which have come to light as a result of visits of inspection, have shown the necessity for very close supervision of persons who act as foster-parents.

Cases on register at end of 1930	..	..	77
„ registered during 1931	..	..	44
„ removed from register 1931	..	..	43
„ remaining under supervision end of 1931			78
Visits paid to homes by Health Visitors	..		408
„ „ „ Health Department	..		179

Free Milk Scheme.

A supply of milk to expectant and nursing mothers, and children under eighteen months, is given in all cases where, after due inquiry, the income of the household, less rent, is found to be below the approved scale.

During the year 485 fresh applications and 2,844 re-applications were received. 3,240 of these were granted, and 89 refused by the special sub-committee dealing with these applications.

The cost of the milk supplied was £1,137.

Orthopædic Treatment for children under 5 years of age, and for tuberculous cripples of all ages, is provided by the Corporation through the agency of the Cripples' Guild.

All babies attending our Infant Welfare Centres are carefully examined by the medical officer in charge. The Health Visitor also, during her visits to the homes, keeps a sharp look-out for any signs of rickets or other disabling conditions among the babies or young children, and when any defects are found, the mothers are urged to take their children to the Cripples' Guild for treatment.

The Health Committee have an arrangement with this institution to pay them 1/6d. per visit made by any child under 5 years of age, and also to pay the cost or part cost of any surgical appliances which are found to be necessary for treatment, where the parents, as judged by the scale of income accepted by the Ministry of Health, are unable to pay for the treatment or apparatus themselves.

Cases requiring hospital treatment are sent to Harlow Wood, and Gringley-on-the-Hill Hospitals, the parents

contributing towards the cost according to means, but the Health Committee pay the whole cost in "necessitous" cases. This arrangement also applies to cases of surgical tuberculosis.

A brief statement of the cases dealt with during the year, is given below :—

Out-Patient Treatment (at Cripples' Guild).

				New Cases.	Attendances.	Appliances provided.
Maternity	and	Child	Welfare			
patients	..	..	..	137	2,192	53
Tuberculous patients	..	..		16	276	4

Treatment by Ultra-violet Rays is now given at the Corporation Clinic, 32, Heathcoat Street.

In-Patient Treatment (at Hospital).

				In Hospital on Jan. 1st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31st.
Maternity	and	Child					
Welfare patients	..			2	4	4	2
Tuberculous patients				7	2	7	2

A number of cases have also received treatment at the City Infirmary.

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