

[Report 1932] / Medical Officer of Health, Nottingham City.

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Nottingham (England). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1932

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CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

For the Year 1932.

CYRIL BANKS,

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

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HEALTH COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

1931-32.

LORD MAYOR :—ALDERMAN WILLIAM GREEN.

Chairman :—COUNCILLOR E. H. LEE, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :—COUNCILLOR E. PURSER.

ALDERMAN H. BOWLES, J.P.	COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) C. M. HARPER,
„ J. FARR, J.P.	J.P.
„ J. B. GRIFFIN.	„ (Mrs.) S. JAMES.
COUNCILLOR C. G. BARNES.	„ R. M. RENDALL,
„ (Mrs.) M. A. CATTLE.	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
„ J. COBLEY.	„ (Miss) E. M.
„ WM. CRANE, J.P.	SCATTERGOOD.
„ H. O. EMMONY.	„ J. B. SOLARI.
	„ C. WILLMER.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

HOSPITAL AND CITY INFIRMARY.

CHAIRMAN.	COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) HARPER.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	„ RENDALL.
ALDERMAN GRIFFIN.	„ (Miss) SCATTERGOOD.
COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) CATTLE.	„ SOLARI.
„ EMMONY.	

WHARF AND LAVATORIES.

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

TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

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

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

CHAIRMAN.	COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) Harper.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	„ (Mrs.) JAMES.
COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) CATTLE.	„ RENDALL.
„ CRANE.	„ SOLARI.

Co-opted Members :—

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

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

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

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

CHAIRMAN.	COUNCILLOR (Miss) SCATTERGOOD.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	„ WILLMER.
COUNCILLOR EMMONY.	

INSPECTORATE.

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

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1932.

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., F.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. & S., 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)

Infectious Diseases Inspector—

G. A. READ (a)

Housing and Canal Boats Inspector—

C. E. SANDERSON, M.R.San.I. (a) (b) (i).

Smoke Inspector—

E. B. HOCKEN (a) (c.i)

District Sanitary Inspectors—

P. K. Bird (a)	N. A. HELLIWELL (a)
B. BLAYNEY (a)	W. MILNS (a) (b)
H. CLARKE (a)	J. H. OLDHAM (a)
H. N. EARDLEY (a)	

Supernumerary Inspector—A. BERESFORD (a).

Shops Acts Inspectors—

MISS A. G. BLAYNEY (a)

MRS. G. E. GAMBLE (a)

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 K. P. GREEN (f) (g) (h) (k)

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)

Ditto. (Midwifery and Ante-natal Section)—

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

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

MISS G. M. JONES (f) (g) (h) (k) (up to 4/6/32).

MISS D. BACKHOUSE (f) (g) (k) (from 3/8/32).

Ditto. (Ophthalmic Nurse)—

MISS M. L. CAMPBELL (g) (h) (j) (up to 30/9/32).

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) (up to 31/3/32).

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

MISS L. STAPLETON (f) (g) (k) (from 1/4/32).

*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 E. CORRY.

Orderlies—

R. GAMBLE.†	R. PELLs.
W. J. JONES.	W. PELLs.†
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, 14 ; Female servants, 22 ;
 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.

Deputy Medical Superintendent ..	1	Home Sister ..	1
Assistant Medical Officers ..	3	Staff Nurses ..	14
General Surgeon† ..	1	Probationers ..	127
Consulting Physician† ..	1	Cooks ..	2
Aural Surgeon† ..	1	Assistant Cooks ..	3
Orthopædic Surgeon† ..	1	Maids ..	20
Radiologist† ..	1	Male Nurses ..	6
Radium Consultant† ..	1	Male Attendant ..	1
Dental Surgeon† ..	1	Hospital Porters ..	12
Steward (Mr. Gould) ..	1	Dispenser ..	1
Assistant Steward ..	1	Assistant Dispensers ..	2
Matron (Miss Rose) ..	1	Governesses ..	2
Assistant Matron ..	1	Masseuse ..	2
Ward Sisters ..	17	Seamstresses ..	4
Night Sisters ..	2	Steward's Clerks ..	2
Tutor Sister ..	1	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, 1932.

INTRODUCTION.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

In submitting my Annual Report for the year 1932, I am able to say that the year was on the whole a healthy one, and the statistics, with few exceptions, are satisfactory.

* * * * *

The birth-rate was the lowest ever recorded in Nottingham (except for some of the War years). It was, however, higher than that for the country as a whole. The death-rate was higher than that of the country generally, but it was nearly as low as it has ever been in Nottingham. As pointed out in a previous report, the Nottingham figures cannot be compared with those of other large cities, because we have not been allowed to bring within our boundaries our suburban areas, in which that portion of the population lives which has low birth-and death-rates ; therefore, our own rates are higher than they would be if the City had been able to extend its boundaries.

* * * * *

The rate of infant mortality at 80 per thousand births was not our lowest ; our lowest was in 1930 with 75 ;

but 1932 ranks fairly well. This is just half the infantile mortality rate of thirty years ago, so there is something to be pleased about. But there are still too many infant deaths; probably slum clearance and the removal of slum-dwellers to more healthy houses will, directly and indirectly, do much to improve the chances of survival of the infants. In the meantime, there is a clear indication for sustained effort in our Maternity and Child Welfare work. Fortunately, the deaths of mothers resulting from childbirth were fewer than the average.

* * * * *

Whooping-cough and Cerebro-spinal Fever were the only two infectious diseases which were more common than usual last year. All other infectious diseases showed remarkably low incidence.

* * * * *

The outstanding feature of the work of the Health Department was the progress made in demolishing or reconstructing insanitary dwellings. This does not refer to the unhealthy areas, which are the subject of special schemes, but to individual houses, or groups of houses which are dealt with under Part II of the Housing Act, 1930. The success attending the efforts made has exceeded my anticipations of what could be accomplished, and wherever one goes among the thickly populated portions of the city one sees evidence of either demolition or reconstruction.

Much remains to be done, but the pace at which such work has been proceeding in Nottingham is without precedent. Moreover, it has been going on now for some years, and is not due in any way to the Government's

recent activity in the matter of slum clearance, which, though welcome enough, has been too long delayed. The pressure which has been applied locally for some years is now showing results, and if it can be maintained for a few years more, the slum problem of Nottingham will cease to exist.

* * * * *

In my last Annual Report I referred to the need for new offices, new infant welfare centres, and additions to the medical and technical staff of the department. It is now pleasant to be able to record that at the time of writing this report (July 1933), new offices are almost ready for occupation, progress can safely be forecasted in the matter of infant welfare centre premises, an additional (whole-time) doctor will shortly be employed in the Infant Welfare and Tuberculosis Departments, while additions to the inspectorial and health-visiting staffs have already taken place. The staff is still small for the size and needs of the city, but, generally speaking, one may truly say that the organisation is gradually being built up without much additional expenditure, but with a very decided increase in efficiency.

* * * * *

Probably few people in Nottingham realise what a large field of work is covered by the Health Department ; or with what a complexity of subjects it deals day by day, touching the lives of the citizens at so many points. Is it realised, for instance, that nearly 62% of all babies born in the city attend our Infant Welfare Centres ; or that the City Infirmary—the management of which was added to the duties of the Health Committee in 1930—has at

least twice as many beds as the General Hospital, and about 230 beds more than all the voluntary hospitals of the town added together?

Is it appreciated that the Health Committee controls over 1,200 beds altogether in its hospitals and residential institutions, and yet has to be so catholic in its outlook that it may administer laws ranging from the control of the purity of food supplies, and the closing hours of shops, down to such apparently small matters as the cleanliness of rag flock used in upholstery? Even a close perusal of this brief report will hardly give an adequate idea of the diversity of the responsibilities of the Health Committee.

These remarks are not made in any spirit of boastfulness, but rather in the hope that the citizens of Nottingham may learn how vast is the task allotted to the Health Committee and its officers, and how great is the need for an enlightened public opinion supporting the Committee and its officers in their work for the city and its inhabitants.

CYRIL BANKS,
Medical Officer of Health.

THE GUILDHALL,
NOTTINGHAM.
July, 1933.

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	} 266,400 as revised by Registrar General.	
„ 1931..	..	268,801		
Registrar General's estimated population,				
1932..	270,700			
Number of inhabited houses, Census, 1921	..	..	61,876	
„ „ „ „ 1931	..	..	68,889	
„ „ „ Dec. 1932	..	..	71,675	
Number of families or separate occupiers, Census, 1921			63,621	
„ „ „ „ 1931			70,740	
Rateable Value	..	..	..	£1,786,184
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	..	£6,931
Rates in the £ (1932-33)	..	..	..	14/-

BIRTHS.

Legitimate	Males 2,064	Females 2,075	Total 4,139
Illegitimate	„ 140	„ 151	„ 291
Total Births	..	..	.. 4,430
Birth-rate per 1,000 of population			.. 16·36
Average 10 years 1891—1900	..	..	29·20
„ „ 1901—1910	..	..	26·90
„ „ 1911—1920	..	..	21·03
„ „ 1921—1930	..	..	18·97
1931	..	..	.. 17·16
1932	..	..	.. 16·36

STILLBIRTHS.

Legitimate	Males 88	Females 83	..	Total	171
Illegitimate	„ 12	„ 6	..	„	18
Total stillbirths	..	..	..		189
Rate per 1,000 births (live and still)			..		40.92

DEATHS.

Males, 1,686	Females, 1,689	Total	3,375
Death-rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	12.47
Average 10 years 1891—1900	..	..	18.38
„ „ 1901—1910	..	..	16.50
„ „ 1911—1920	..	..	15.55
„ „ 1921—1930	..	..	13.24
1931 .. ..	..	..	13.56
1932 .. ..	..	..	12.47

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

	No.	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.
Sepsis ..	4	0.87
Other Causes	10	2.16
	—	—
Total	14	3.03
	==	==

DEATHS FROM MEASLES (all ages) ..	..	5
„ „ WHOOPING COUGH (all ages)	..	32
„ „ DIARRHŒA (under 2 years of age)	..	40

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of infants under 1 year ..	..	356
Rate per 1,000 live births ..	..	80
(Legitimate 79 ; Illegitimate 100)	..	
Average 10 years 1891—1900	..	182
„ „ 1901—1910	..	161
„ „ 1911—1920	..	125
„ „ 1921—1930	..	89
1931 .. ..	..	82
1932 .. ..	..	80

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
1932 ..	2,506	18.52

Birth-rates, Death-rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1932. (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. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales ..	15.3	0.66	12.0	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.53	6.6	65	91.1	6.2	1.8	0.9
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	15.4	0.70	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.48	8.9	69	91.3	5.9	2.3	0.5
126 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ..	15.4	0.69	10.8	0.00	—	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.31	0.42	4.5	58	91.9	5.8	1.3	1.0
London ..	14.2	0.51	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.27	0.53	12.6	66	89.4	6.2	4.4	0.0
Nottingham ..	16.4	0.70	12.5	—	—	0.02	—	0.12	0.03	0.14	0.59	9.0	80	90.9	5.4	3.3	0.4

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follow: { per 1,000 Live Births .. }
 Puerperal Sepsis. 1.61
 Others. 2.63
 Total. 4.24
 „ „ Total Births .. 1.54
 „ „ Total Births .. 2.52
 Total. 4.06

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.
1856-1860	36.8	27.2	209	5.98	0.21	0.80	1.08	0.13	0.76	1.02	2.00	3.22
1861-1865	34.8	24.9	192	3.83	0.09	0.43	0.98	0.12	0.51	0.78	1.09	3.19
1866-1870	31.3	23.8	200	4.34	0.07	0.44	0.73	0.09	0.51	0.92	1.57	2.78
1871-1875	34.1	24.9	192	4.30	0.79	0.31	0.53	0.02	0.26	0.84	1.53	2.42
1876-1880	34.6	21.7	175	3.00	0.00	0.35	0.62	0.03	0.43	0.34	1.06	1.85
1881-1885	36.6	20.9	174	3.22	0.06	0.41	0.77	0.12	0.46	0.31	1.09	1.99
1886-1890	30.4	17.9	168	2.39	0.01	0.42	0.11	0.06	0.45	0.31	1.04	1.52
1891-1895	29.5	18.3	174	2.50	0.01	0.35	0.23	0.08	0.41	0.26	1.12	1.76
1896-1900	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
1932	16.4	12.5	80	0.35	..	0.02	..	0.03	0.12	..	0.18	0.97

Summary of Deaths at all ages from various causes, 1932.
(R.G.'s International Short List).

						1932.
TOTAL DEATHS	..	..	..	..	..	3,375
Deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	356
„ 1—5 years	..	..	..	..	..	116
„ 5—45 „	..	..	..	..	..	533
„ 45—65 „	..	..	..	..	..	856
„ 65—75 „	..	..	..	..	..	797
„ over 75 „	..	..	..	..	..	717
CAUSES OF DEATH:—						
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	..	..	—
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	5
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	—
Whooping-Cough	..	..	..	..	..	32
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	9
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	38
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	9
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	213
Other tuberculous diseases	..	..	..	..	..	49
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	11
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	..	..	..	..	..	11
Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	..	389
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	54
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	214
Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	688
Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	..	14
Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	144
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	164
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	267
Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	53
Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	31
Diarrhœa, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	50
Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	17
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	8
Other diseases of liver, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	17
Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	..	76
Acute and chronic Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	96
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	..	10
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	193
Senility	..	..	..	..	..	93
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	57
Other violence	..	..	..	..	..	102
Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	252
Causes ill-defined, or unknown	..	..	..	..	..	—

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

The general health services of the City remain substantially as described in the 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, 1931, there were on the register, kept under The Nursing Homes Registration Act, the names of 20 Nursing Homes. These provided 40 maternity beds, 17 beds reserved for ear, nose and throat cases, and 75 beds for general use.

No applications for registration were received during the year. One home was "closed down" owing to the death of the proprietor. There were thus on December 31st, 1932, on the register, 19 Homes, providing 40 maternity beds, 17 beds reserved for ear, nose and throat cases, and 61 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 re- constructed.	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 Corporation.
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.
Temporary Clinic, Wm. Crane School, Aspley.	Clinic for minor ailments.	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.

The extent of this work was outlined fully in the last Annual Report. The Health Committee is responsible for the care of Nottingham's blind persons, and the care is exercised by The Royal Midland Institution for the Blind, Chaucer Street, on behalf of the Health Committee.

The excellent work of this Institution and its Superintendent (Mr. M. Priestley) cannot be too well-known in the City. There were on 31st December, 1932, 480 blind persons on the Register of the Blind, and the Health Committee expends over £8,500 per annum upon them. This provides for augmentation of wages of blind workers in the Institution workshops and at home, relief to necessitous blind, the services of home-teachers and the general services of the Institution.

Deficiencies in the earnings of blind persons must be made up out of the rates ; therefore, it is important that

the public generally, and municipal departments in particular, should purchase their requirements of brushes, baskets, etc., from the Blind Institution and its shops.

This brief summary of the work under the Blind Persons Act does not adequately describe the very considerable amount of administrative detail involved. Much time and thought is given to it.

It is of interest, and certainly of advantage to Nottingham, that the Chairman of the Health Committee (Councillor E. H. Lee, J.P.) is a member of the Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind—a committee set up by the Ministry of Health. Mr. A. H. Whipple, Director of Education, is also a member of this Committee.

CITY INFIRMARY.

The Health Committee has continued to manage the City Infirmary on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee. The question of "appropriation" so as to remove the hospital from the Poor Law, has not been lost sight of, but so far the point has not been reached when the necessary steps can be taken.

The year was not marked by any spectacular change of administration or practice. Steady progress was made in the task of improving the routine working of the place, and many minor problems of administration had to be discussed and settled by officials, or by the Visiting Sub-Committee.

The training-school for nurses continued to be successful. The scheme for training male nurses, forecasted in previous reports, was actually embarked upon; in a very small way it was a contribution towards relieving male unemployment; to the hospital it is of assured value.

The arrangements for continuing the education of children undergoing prolonged treatment in the orthopædic wards were vastly improved, with the help of the Director of Education (Mr. A. H. Whipple).

The X-ray plant installed in 1931 is proving a great success ; Dr. Rigby and his staff utilise it not only for City Infirmary inmates, but also for diagnosis of cases sent up by the Tuberculosis Officer and in certain cases referred from the ante-natal clinics.

The statistics submitted below by Dr. A. H. Bower, the Resident Medical Superintendent, show (1) an increase in use of the Infirmary, the average daily number of beds occupied being 730 as against 701 the previous year ; (2) an increase in acute work rather than in chronic cases, as suggested by an increase in short-stay patients, but a decrease in those staying longer periods ; (3) an increase in births from 159 to 182, suggesting a greater appreciation of the use of the maternity wards by the public ; (4) fewer deaths in the Infirmary than during previous year.

Medical Staff.

Resident—

- 1 Medical Superintendent.
- 1 Deputy Medical Superintendent.
- 3 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	..	..	..	269
Female Surgical	..	..	..	118
Maternity	..	..	..	28
Total				871

Averages for the year.

Beds—average daily number occupied	..	..	730
Admissions—average daily number	..	..	11·6
Duration of stay of patients :—			
For 4 weeks or less	..	..	2,497
Exceeding 4 weeks but under 13 weeks	..	..	1,183
Exceeding 13 weeks	..	..	590
Maximum number of beds occupied—March 24th	..	..	793
Minimum ,, ,, ,, Oct. 17th	..	..	640

Statistical Table for the year ended 31st December, 1932.

Remaining in Hospital, January 1st, 1932	..	720
Admitted	.. .. .. ..	4,068
Born in Hospital	.. .. ..	182
		4,970
Discharged	.. .. .. ..	3,475
Died	.. .. .. ..	795
Patients treated to a conclusion during the year		4,270
Remaining in Hospital, December 31st, 1932	..	700

Deaths.

Ages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	.. ..	48	26	74
1—5	.. ..	21	15	36
5—10	.. ..	7	7	14
10—15	.. ..	3	4	7
15—20	.. ..	4	10	14
20—30	.. ..	11	17	28
30—40	.. ..	18	20	38
40—50	.. ..	26	25	51
50—60	.. ..	66	34	100
60—70	.. ..	97	65	162
70—80	.. ..	108	92	200
Over 80	.. ..	32	39	71
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		441	354	795

Comparative Table for 3 years.

		1930	1931	1932
Admissions	.. ..	3,719	4,050	4,068
Births	.. ..	163	159	182
Deaths	.. ..	692	827	795
Admissions—average				
daily number	.. ..	10·6	11·5	11·6
Operations performed	.. ..	331	592	560

Maternity Department.

Confined in Hospital :—

Normal	.. ..	187
Complicated	.. ..	7
		<hr/>
Total	.. ..	194

Number of maternal deaths 2

Cause of death :—

- (1) Eclampsia (admitted 8 hours after birth of child).
- (2) Bronchitis and Heart disease.

Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia 4

Massage Department.

Number of treatments given :—

Massage	.. ..	5,072
Electrical	.. ..	6,017
Ultra-Violet Light	.. ..	2,105
		<hr/>
Total	.. ..	13,194

Pathological Department.**ANALYSIS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.**

Sputa	..	..	..	166
Pus fluids, etc.	..	..	..	66
Urines	..	..	..	65
Sections	..	..	..	63
Swabs and Smears	..	..	..	56
Cerebro-spinal Fluids	..	..	..	42
Blood Examinations	..	..	..	23
Fæces	..	..	..	11
Permanent Specimens	..	..	..	7
Total	..	..	..	499

X-Ray Department.

In-patients investigated	..	..	..	1,107
Tuberculosis Clinic	..	..	..	297
Ante-Natal Clinic	..	..	..	7
Total	..	..	..	1,491

ANALYSIS OF INVESTIGATIONS OF IN-PATIENTS.

Oesophagus, Stomach and Intestines	..	..	..	140
Urinary System	..	..	..	52
Biliary Passages	..	..	..	15
Generative System	..	..	..	17
Chest	..	..	..	284
Bones and Joints	..	..	..	510
Skull	..	..	..	83
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	6
				1,107

Dental Department.

Number of patients treated	..	..	..	272
Treatments	..	..	..	421
Extractions under :—				
General Anæsthetic	..	..	..	630
Local „	..	..	..	1,248
Gas	..	..	..	63
Without Anæsthesia	..	..	..	180
Total number of teeth extracted	..	..	..	2,121

Fillings	2
Dentures repaired :—	
Lower	6
Upper	5
Full Dentures supplied	17

Theatre Department.

ANALYSIS OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR.

Abdominal Hernia	62
Manipulations and Plasters	53
Abdominal	45
Bones and Joints	45
Radium	38
Dilatation and Curettage	36
Intra Nasal	36
Tonsils and Adenoids	35
Bronchoscopy, Laryngoscopy and Oesophagotomy	15
Ears	29
Brain	1
Glands of Neck and Breast	19
Abscesses, Boils, etc.	32
Rectum and Anus	28
Amputations	7
Cartilages	18
Diathermy	4
Spine	3
Skin Graft	1
Circumcision	4
Perineorrhaphy	2
Blood transfusions	8
Empyema	6
Nerve	1
Cystoscopy	3
Vaginal Examination	9
Urethral Dilatation	2
Kidney	4
Cæsarean Section	1
Unclassified	13

**Classification of Patients who were Discharged from or who Died
in the Infirmary during the year ended 31st December, 1932.**

Disease.	Discharged.	Died.
Acute Infectious disease	93	3
Influenza	54	2
Tuberculosis—		
Pulmonary	57	58
Non-pulmonary	17	2
Malignant disease	60	104
Rheumatism—		
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) sub-acute rheumatism and chorea ..	62	—
(2) Muscular rheumatism fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica	54	1
(3) Chronic arthritis	30	1
Venereal disease	95	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	—
Puerperal fever—		
(a) Women confined in the Hospital ..	—	—
(b) Admitted from outside	4	1
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	44	2
Senile Decay	104	18
Accidental injury and violence	6	16
In respect of cases not included above :		
Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	327	77
,, ,, Respiratory System	443	162
,, ,, Circulatory System	138	232
,, ,, Digestive System	405	39
,, ,, Genito-urinary System	139	36
,, ,, Skin	367	1
Other diseases	643	21
Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards	164	16
and not included in above figures	163	
Totals	3,475	795

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 108 water-closets were provided in cases where there was less than one closet per house.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Notices under the nuisance provisions of The Public Health Acts have been served in respect of 2,747 premises, and in the majority of cases (as shown in the tables below), it was not necessary to resort to legal proceedings.

The scheme for the abolition of outside standtaps and the provision of internal water supplies at properties which are likely to stand for a number of years, progressed satisfactorily. The majority of the houses still served by outside standtaps are houses which are to be demolished or otherwise dealt with under the Housing Acts.

(a) NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.

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

First visits	..	..	..	11,971
Re-visits	..	..	..	20,214
Total number of inspections	..			<hr/> 32,185 <hr/>

(b) NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

		INSPECTORS.							Totals.
Notice in respect of premises.		Bird.	Milns.	Blayney.	Oldham.	Clarke.	Helliwell.	Eardley.	
OUTSTANDING (1st Jan. 1932)		404	347	417	203	299	437	146	2,253
SERVED		814	919	816	715	831	902	928	5,925
COMPLIED WITH		945	932	863	692	748	989	896	6,065
OUTSTANDING (1st Jan. 1933)		273	334	370	226	382	350	178	2,113

(c) DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

Notices in respect of :—		Served.	Complied with.
Defective houses	.. ..	2,747	2,844
House repairs—Roofs	.. ..	619	593
Walls	.. ..	746	607
Floors and Ceilings	.. ..	597	549
Windows	.. ..	440	364
Fireplaces	.. ..	629	590
Coppers	.. ..	250	266
Sinks, provision of	.. ..	62	259
Sinks, repair or renewal of	.. ..	721	668
Internal water supplies provided	.. ..	79	285
Repairs to water supplies	.. ..	27	22
Rainwater Conductors, repair or renewal of	.. ..	474	501
Others	.. ..	745	921
Houses, cleaning of	.. ..	130	130
Houses, overcrowding of	.. ..	13	13
Drains, clearance of	.. ..	609	593
Drains, repair, trapping or improvement of	.. ..	639	819
Panterpits, abolition of	.. ..	218	279
Additional water-closets, provision of	.. ..	89	108
Water-closets, clearance of	.. ..	71	71
Water-closets, repair of	.. ..	841	790
Closets, cleansing and limewashing of	.. ..	29	31
Courts and yards, paving of	.. ..	12	13
Courts and yards, cleansing	.. ..	30	33
Courts and yards, repair of paving	.. ..	809	806

			Served.	Complied with.
Nuisances from pigs	..	..	12	17
„ „ fowls	..	..	29	34
„ „ other animals	..	..	40	42
„ „ Offensive Trades	..	..	93	79
Manure pits, repair of	..	..	8	7
Manure pits, abolition of	..	..	21	16
Offensive accumulations, removal of	..	..	95	100
Dry ash receptacles, provision of	..	..	327	301
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	8	14
Houses-let-in-lodgings	..	..	55	49
Common lodging-houses	..	..	8	11
Factories and Workshops	..	..	267	279
Miscellaneous	..	..	539	515

(d) STATUTORY ACTION.

			Served.	Complied with.
<i>Notices under Public Health Act, 1875.</i>				
Section 91 (a) houses	..	..	258	216
(b) other	..	..	106	97
Section 36 (ashbins)	..	..	85	78
Section 41 (drains)	..	..	5	10
Section 49 (offensive accumulations)			1	1
<i>Notices under Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.</i>				
Section 22	..	..	6	3
<i>Notices under Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.</i>				
Section 39	..	..	4	5
<i>Notices under Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923.</i>				
Section 64	..	..	79	109
Section 73	..	..	28	22

Work done by Corporation in default—16.

Information laid—4.

Work done after information laid—4.

Work done after Justice's Order—1.

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

Considerable attention was again given to the administration of the above Acts. 1,060 observations of industrial chimneys were made, and in 132 instances it was necessary to serve intimation notices as to the existence of smoke nuisances. Legal proceedings were taken in three cases, and orders for abatement of the nuisances were made by the magistrates, and penalties amounting to £4. 3s. 0d were inflicted.

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.

The monthly averages of the recorded emissions of dense smoke were :—

January ..	3·1 minutes.	July ..	2·4 minutes.
February ..	2·4 „	August ..	1·9 „
March ..	2·7 „	Sept. ..	2·4 „
April ..	2·2 „	October ..	2·0 „
May ..	2·3 „	Nov. ..	2·2 „
June ..	2·3 „	Dec. ..	2·7 „

The following statement summarizes the year's work in connection with smoke abatement :—

No. of half-hourly observations of chimneys ..	1,412
No. of minutes' dense smoke emitted ..	3,380
Average minutes of dense smoke per chimney ..	2·3
No. of intimation notices served ..	132

No. of advisory visits re smoke abatement, including verbal cautions	279
No. of statutory notices served	37
No. of complaints investigated	109
No. of cases where work has been executed for smoke abatement	10
Estimated cost of work to owners	£2,082

Administration of Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

(a) *Factories*—In 18 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 is 1,378.

The following table gives particulars of administrative action taken under the Factory & 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)	189	45	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	1,141	189	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	153	33	—
Total	1,483	267	—

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	152	150	—	—
Want of Ventilation	11	8	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	47	55	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	Insufficient	15	15	—
	Unsuitable or defective	30	45	—
	Not separate for sexes	1	1	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	256	274	—	—

*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 123 houses-let-in-lodgings, and they have been inspected from time to time

during the year. The bye-law regarding the cleansing of these houses during the month of April was enforced where necessary.

The demand for dwelling-accommodation in houses of this class does not appear to decrease, although the action which has been taken by the Department has resulted in the more unsatisfactory lodging-houses being closed or abolished.

Common Lodging-Houses.

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

At the end of the year 13 common lodging-houses were in use, containing accommodation for 852 lodgers.

With the completion of the Municipal Common Lodging-house, "Sneinton House," during the year, it has been possible to proceed with the demolition of the majority of the unsatisfactory common lodging-houses in the Red Lion Street area.

Visits at all hours of the day and night are made to the lodging-houses, and they have been limewashed throughout (when 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.

Strong action was again taken with a view to the removal of undesirable colonies of tents, vans, sheds and similar structures from sites within the City, and twenty-three prosecutions were instituted. In two cases proceedings were unsuccessful, as the magistrates considered

the structures in question, which consisted of single-storey temporary buildings of timber, did not fall within the category of "sheds."

Offensive Trades.

The offensive trades carried on in the City have been kept under supervision, and no complaints were received in respect of nuisance arising from such trades.

Fish-fryers' premises have also been inspected regularly, with a view to ensuring that the trade is carried on under reasonably satisfactory conditions.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

Rat-repression work has been carried out with some success during the year, and many owners and occupiers of properties in which rat nuisances existed have asked for the assistance of the Department.

Rat Week was again organised, and the following is a report on the operations which were submitted to the Ministry :—

" In accordance with the wishes of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, special arrangements were made in Nottingham during ' Rat Week'—7th to 12th November 1932, as part of the national campaign for the destruction of rats and mice. Whilst measures are taken throughout the year to deal with infestations of rats and mice, the opportunity afforded by ' Rat Week ' was taken to direct the attention of the public to the importance of the subject, and to their responsibilities under the Rats & Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

" Prominence was given to ' Rat Week ' by the insertion in the local newspapers of announcements, and as a result of this publicity, a large number of applications were received at the Health Department for information and advice on the destruc-

“tion of rats and mice. In each instance suitable advice was
 “given, and where special difficulties presented themselves
 “investigations were made by the Sanitary Inspectors. A stock
 “of rat-baits is always kept in hand at the Health Department,
 “and is available to the public at cost price, or, in exceptional
 “cases, free of charge.

“During ‘Rat Week,’ some thousands of baits were dis-
 “tributed. 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. The
 “co-operation of owners of property was forthcoming in many
 “instances, and much work was done in making buildings,
 “drains, etc., as rat-proof as possible.

“Rat destruction on private properties was not actually
 “undertaken by the Health Department, but it was left to the
 “occupiers of premises to carry out such operations. Arrange-
 “ments were made, however, for Corporation properties, such as
 “refuse tips, sewers, etc., to be specially baited during ‘Rat
 “Week.’

“It is impossible to give an estimate of the number of rats
 “and mice destroyed during the Week, but from the extensive
 “baiting and other operations which have taken place, that
 “number must be considerable.”

“Health Department,
 “Guildhall,
 “Nottingham.
 “14th November, 1932.”

Canal Boats.

The canals, and other navigable waters within the City, have been visited on 52 occasions during the year, and 134 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 128,

the number of children under 5 years of age was 50, and the number of children between 5 and 12 years of age was 57.

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

Failure to produce certificate	1
Cabins in need of repair or painting ..	3
Overcrowding	2

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.

There were 10 new boats registered during the year.

The total number of boats now on the Registers is 218. 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 47 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.

6,879 visits and revisits have been made during the year to all classes of shops, hotels, restaurants, garages and retail business premises in the City. 119 Offences under the above Acts were reported to the Health Committee, and in respect of 47 of these, legal proceedings

were taken by the Local Authority, particulars of which are here given :—

Trade.	No. of Offences.	Result.
Butchers and Pork Butchers.	8	Fines : £1, 10/-, 10/-, 5/-, 5/-, 5/-, 5/-; 1 dismissed.
Boots and Shoes. ..	2	Fines : £1 and 5/-.
Beer-Off and General ..	17	Fines : £1, £1, 10/-, 10/-, 10/-, 5/-, 5/-, 5/-, 5/-, 5/-, 2/6, 2/6, 2/6, 2/6, 2/6, 2/6; 1 dismissed.
Drapers	2	Fines : £5 and £3.
Fruiterers	6	Fines : 10/-, 5/-, 5/-, 1/-; Two dismissed.
Hairdressers ..	3	Fines : 5/- and 2/6; 1 dismissed.
Hotels	1	Costs : £1.
Hawkers	7	Fines : £1, 10/-, 10/-, 5/-, 2/6; 2 dismissed.
Newsagents ..	1	Fines : 5/-.

In the remaining 72 cases, cautionary letters were sent to each of the offenders as follows :—

Trade.	No. of Offences.
Butchers and Pork Butchers ..	5
Beer-Off and General	10
Boots and Shoes	6
Clothiers and Drapers	5
Fancy Drapers	5
Fish	2
Fruiterers	5
General Stores	18
Gramophones	1
Hairdressers	7
Hotels	1
Hawkers	2
Newsagents	3
Tailors	1
Tobacconists	1

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

Four samples of rag flock were taken and submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst during 1932. 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)	3,811
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	14,395
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1,064
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	6,430
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	672
(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	3,139

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	2,469
---	-------

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	116
---	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners	67
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	Nil.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	620
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	490
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	27

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	177
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	58

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	10
(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 became operative	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	5
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	41

From the before-mentioned tables it will be seen that good progress was made with the improvement of working-class housing conditions, and during the present year it should be possible to proceed with the demolition of a large number of condemned properties, as the scheme for the erection of nearly 400 new houses to replace individual unfit houses will be completed.

The efforts of the Department to secure the abolition of back-to-back houses and their conversion into through ventilated houses in cases where such a course is warranted, have met with considerable success.

The speed at which this work might be accomplished, however, is retarded, owing to the difficulty of displacing the occupiers of such houses. The Housing Act, 1930, provides for state assistance to be available to Local Authorities for providing accommodation for persons displaced from Clearance or Improvement Areas, or from individual unfit houses which are demolished or closed.

Back-to-back houses which are converted into through houses are not demolished or closed, but one out of each pair is abolished as a separate dwelling, and is added to the abutting house, and although such work may be carried out in consequence of action taken under Section 19 of the 1930 Act, the Act does not permit the re-housing of the displaced tenants.

Out of every thousand back-to-back houses which are dealt with by conversion, 500 families are displaced, and as accommodation cannot be provided in lieu of the houses which are abolished, it follows that the housing shortage must become intensified as a result of reconditioning schemes of this nature.

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.

No. of cowkeepers on register	1st January, 1932	..	16
„ „ „	31st December, 1932	..	14
„ cowsheds on register	31st December, 1932	..	34
„ dairy cows kept (average)	.. ..	..	260
„ milk purveyors on register	1st January, 1932	..	455
„ „ „ „	31st December, 1932	..	443
„ applications for registration refused during	1932	..	10
„ milk purveyors removed from register during	1932		33

All dairies and cowsheds are regularly inspected to ensure that the provisions of the Milk & 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	..	..	59
„ —repairs	..	..	2
Dairies—Milkshops, etc., cleansing	..	..	75
„ „ „ repairs	..	..	35
Drains—chokage	..	..	11
Offensive accumulations..	..	..	18
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	74
			<hr/>
			274
			<hr/>

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

- (1) No name and address on milk receptacles—Fined 10/-.
- (2) Filling milk bottles in other than registered premises—Fined 10/-.

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

During the year 1932 the following licences were granted under the provisions of the above Order :—

Licences to sell Certified Milk	..	..	4
„ „ „ Grade A ” Milk..	..	..	5
„ pasteurise and sell Pasteurised Milk	..	..	2

Thirty-one samples of Certified Milk were taken during the year for bacteriological examination at the request of the Ministry of Health. All the samples, except two, complied with the standard laid down in the order.

Nine samples of “ Grade A ” Milk were obtained for bacteriological examination, all of which complied with the bacterial standard for this grade.

Twenty-four samples of Pasteurised Milk sold under licence were submitted for examination, and were found to be satisfactory as regards bacterial content.

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI AND FOR BACTERIAL CONTENT.

During the year 112 samples of milk were examined for tubercle bacilli, and twelve of these gave positive

results in the biological test. These cases were followed up and appropriate action taken.

108 Samples of milk were taken and submitted for examination for bacterial count and B. Coli test. Sixty-seven of these samples gave results comparable with Grade "A" milk from a bacterial point of view, but the remaining forty-one had high bacterial counts. Of the latter, fourteen were produced within the City, and the remainder were 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 1932 was sixty-three, which is three less than the figure for 1931. The decrease was due to the closure by the Health Committee of two licensed slaughter-houses and one registered slaughter-house.

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 1932 was as follows :—

Beef	..	..	..	7,581	stones.
Mutton	..	..	..	236	„
Pork	..	..	..	902	„
Veal	..	..	..	169	„
Lamb	..	..	..	4	„
Livers	..	..	..	82	„
Viscera	..	..	..	3,469	„
				<hr/>	
				12,443	„
				<hr/>	

In two instances, offences against the Public Health (Meat) Regulations were considered by the Health Committee and warnings were issued.

(2) OTHER FOODS.

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

Canned goods	..	..	2,556 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones.
Provisions	..	..	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Confectionery	..	..	5 „
Wet fish	..	..	2,124 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
Dry fish	..	..	238 $\frac{3}{4}$ „
Shell fish	..	..	1,343 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
Rabbits	..	..	145 $\frac{3}{4}$ „
Poultry	..	..	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Game	..	..	36 „
Fruit	..	..	555 „
Nuts	..	..	50 „
Vegetables	..	..	7,150 „
			<hr/>
			14,235 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
			<hr/>

In two cases, warnings were issued in respect of offences against the Oyster, Crab & Lobster Act, 1877.

Shell-fish received in the City have been inspected from time to time, and specimens have been examined for evidence of pollution.

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.

One prosecution was taken for preparing and storing ice-cream in unsuitable premises, and a fine of 20/- was imposed.

(c) **Adulteration, etc.**

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	689	Tested by Inspectors.
	—	
	1,539	
	—	

The following table shows the nature of the samples taken, together with the results of the Public Analyst's examination :—

Article	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk	321	5	326	293	3	296	28	2	30
Milk separated ..	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Butter	54	22	76	54	22	76	—	—	—
Pepper	15	4	19	15	4	19	—	—	—
Condensed Skimmed Milk (sweetened) ..	5	6	11	5	6	11	—	—	—
Mustard	5	2	7	4	2	6	1	—	1
Cocoa	11	5	16	11	5	16	—	—	—
Tea	3	3	6	3	3	6	—	—	—
Margarine	17	5	22	17	5	22	—	—	—
Coffee	15	4	19	15	4	19	—	—	—
Custard Powder ..	3	1	4	3	1	4	—	—	—
Bristlings in Olive Oil	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sauce	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Fine Oatmeal	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Arrowroot	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Lard	20	2	22	20	2	22	—	—	—
Sweets	22	7	29	18	6	24	4	1	5
Condensed Full-Cream Milk	3	1	4	3	1	4	—	—	—
Self-Raising Flour ..	8	2	10	8	2	10	—	—	—
Ground Rice	3	4	7	3	4	7	—	—	—
Sponge Cakes	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cheshire Cheese ..	3	1	4	3	1	4	—	—	—
Cream Cheese	1	6	7	1	6	7	—	—	—
Wrapped Cheese ..	—	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—
Cheese	20	1	21	20	1	21	—	—	—
Salt	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sugar	3	2	5	3	2	5	—	—	—
Table Jelly	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Raspberry Jam	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Peas	3	1	4	3	—	3	—	1	1
Semolina	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Baking Powder	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Tinned Tomatoes ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil	3	6	9	3	6	9	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	4	2	6	4	2	6	—	—	—
Cornflour	9	2	11	9	2	11	—	—	—
Dessicated Cocoanut	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Dried Fruits	6	1	7	6	1	7	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	5	3	8	5	3	8	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	584	108	692	551	104	655	33	4	37

Article	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward ..	584	108	692	551	104	655	33	4	37
Honey ..	1	3	4	1	3	4	—	—	—
Sulphur Ointment ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Tripe ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Pearl Barley ..	2	2	4	2	2	4	—	—	—
Sausages ..	2	16	18	2	15	17	—	1	1
Polony ..	1	8	9	1	8	9	—	—	—
Compound Mustard ..	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Treacle ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Epsom Salts ..	1	5	6	1	5	6	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Jam ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Potted Meat ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Ground Almonds ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whisky ..	—	28	28	—	27	27	—	1	1
Stilton Cheese ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cream ..	—	14	14	—	14	14	—	—	—
Sal Volatile ..	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Boric Acid ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Glauber Salts ..	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Glycerine ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Tincture of Rhubarb ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Compound Liquorice Powder ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Brawn ..	—	12	12	—	12	12	—	—	—
Easton Syrup ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Tartaric Acid ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bread and Butter ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Carbonate of Magnesia ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Shredded Beef Suet ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flowers of Sulphur ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Cinnamon ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Vinegar ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cooked Ham ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Preserved Sausages ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beer ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Castor Oil ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Full-Cream Milk ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total ..	600	250	850	567	244	811	33	6	39

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	..	36	3·478	9·156
February	..	30	3·426	8·984
March	..	30	3·494	8·982
April	..	25	3·484	8·990
May	..	28	3·388	8·904
June	..	31	3·167	9·043
July	..	23	3·513	8·893
August	..	15	3·628	8·722
September	..	23	3·681	9·148
October	..	36	3·895	9·088
November	..	25	3·800	9·009
December	..	24	3·887	8·748
Average for year		326	3·570	8·972

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

Of the 689 Informal samples which were tested by the Inspectors during the year by the Gerber process, 121 or 17·5% were found to be adulterated. This informal work is most valuable in the administration of the Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

SAMPLES TAKEN FORMALLY AND FOUND TO BE NOT GENUINE.

1 Milk deficient in fat $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

1	do.	2	do.
3	do.	4	do.
1	do.	5	do.
3	do.	6	do.
2	do.	7	do.
2	do.	9	do.
2	do.	11	do.
1	do.	12	do.

1	Milk containing added water	1½	per cent.
1	do.	3	do.
1	do.	4	do.
2	do.	9	do.
1	do.	7	do.
1	do.	8	do.
1	do.	5	do.
2	do.	10	do.
1	do.	11	do.
1	do.	30	do.
1	Mustard containing starch	15	per cent.
1	Sweets containing sulphur dioxide	725	parts per million.
1	do.	173	do.
1	do.	392	do.
1	do.	927	do.

SAMPLES TAKEN INFORMALLY AND FOUND TO BE NOT GENUINE.

- 2 Milks containing added water 5 per cent.
- 1 Tinned Peas containing copper sulphate 0.047 per cent.
- 1 Whisky below standard 1.78 per cent.
- 1 Sweets containing sulphur dioxide 389 parts per million.
- 1 Sausage containing sulphur dioxide 125 parts per million.

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	12%	Dismissed under Probation Act.
Sale of milk containing added water	18%	do.
do.	9%	Fined £10/0/0.
do.	7%	Fined £2/2/0.
do.	9%	do.
do.	30%	do.
do.	8%	Ordered to pay 10/6 costs.
do.	45%	Ordered to pay 10/- costs.
do.	48%	do.
do.	10%	Fined 20/-.
do.	10%, 11%, 8%	Case dismissed.

(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.	4%	(two instances).
do.	6%	(three instances).
do.	7%	(two instances).
do.	9%	(two instances).
do.	11%	(two instances).
Sale of milk containing added water 3%		
do.	4%	
Sale of sweets containing sulphur dioxide 725 parts per million		
do.	927	do.
do.	173	do.
do.	392	do.

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 1932, fifteen samples of condensed milk and two 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, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS,
1925-27.

Articles of food which were sampled under The Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, were examined for the presence, nature and amount of preservatives. No legal proceedings were taken in 1932 under these regulations: four infringements being dealt with by caution.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

The table below shows the samples taken under the above Act during 1932.

Feeding Stuffs.

Article.		Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
Ground Oats	..	2	—	2
Barley Meal ..	..	3	—	3
Fourths ..	..	4	—	4
Calf Nuts ..	..	1	—	1
Feeding Nuts	..	1	—	1
Dairy Meal ..	..	1	—	1
Special Milk Nuts	..	1	—	1
Special Milk Meal	..	1	—	1
Cooked Maize	..	1	1	2
Maize Meal ..	..	1	1	2
Sharps ..	..	1	—	1
Meat and Bone Meal	..	4	1	5
Sheep Nuts ..	..	1	—	1
Grass Nuts	..	1	—	1
Dairy Nuts ..	..	2	—	2
Chick Feed ..	..	1	—	1
				—
				29
				—

Fertilisers.

Basic Slag ..	..	3	—	3
Steamed Bones	..	1	—	1
Superphosphate of Lime		3	—	3
Fish Manure ..	..	1	—	1
Sulphate of Ammonia..		2	—	2
Clay's Fertilizer	..	1	—	1
				—
				11
				—

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.**

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

(b) Parasitic Mange.

No case was reported.

(c) Glanders and Farcy.

No case was reported.

(d) Anthrax.

Five cases of suspected anthrax were investigated, but were not confirmed.

(e) Tuberculosis.

Three cases were reported in the City. The animals were slaughtered and compensation paid in accordance with the provisions of the Order. In addition, twenty-seven certified animals were sent in to a local slaughterhouse by the Notts. County authorities. In thirteen cases the entire carcasses were confiscated as unfit for human food ; in the remaining fourteen cases, with the exception of the viscera, the carcasses were passed for food.

(f) Foot and Mouth Disease.

No case was reported.

Various offences against the Diseases of Animals Acts or Orders made thereunder were considered by the Health Committee, and action was taken in the following cases :—

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS ORDERS, 1927.

- (a) Transit of unfit animal. Fined £10 and costs
£3/16/0.
- (b) Plying for hire with motor cattle-float, Fined £2/0/0.
the construction of which did not
comply with the requirements of the
Order.

Movement Licences.

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

Under the Swine Fever Order—Fat	..	2,675
—Stores	..	1,553
Foot and Mouth Disease Order	..	—
Importation of Animals Act	..	289
		<hr/>
		4,517
		<hr/>

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

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

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year.

		AGE PERIODS.														Totals.
		Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
Small-pox ..	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	5
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever ..	Cases	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	3	2	1	1	..	..	15
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	Cases	2	8	23	24	47	209	128	34	22	19	11	..	..	..	527
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	Cases	4	6	5	9	9	44	31	10	10	6	1	2	..	..	137
	Deaths	..	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9
Puerperal Fever ..	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	2	..	..	..	14
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	13	3	..	..	..	26
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	4	5	12	23	22	21	21	118
	Deaths	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	5
Acute Polio- encephalitis	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	Cases	4	2	1	1	..	4	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	17
	Deaths	2	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	9
Pneumonia ..	Cases	47	38	24	16	13	46	9	15	14	30	25	42	25	27	371
	Deaths	71	23	5	3	2	4	2	3	2	7	16	28	35	66	267
Malaria ..	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	6
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Dysentery ..	Cases	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	7
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total Notifications ..	..	89	55	53	50	70	311	174	77	66	96	69	71	47	48	1,276
	Deaths ..	74	28	8	4	2	9	2	5	3	13	18	31	36	66	299

For numbers of cases admitted to Hospital see Hospital Section of Report, page 60.

For notes on the above figures see following pages.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox.—Five cases occurred, all infected by a person from another town who visited Nottingham whilst suffering from small-pox in a mild form. None of the cases was serious.

Typhoid Fever.—There were fifteen cases of Typhoid Fever notified, and of these, ten were true typhoid, three were paratyphoid B, and two were not suffering from a typhoid infection of any kind. The cases were dotted about the town at different periods of the year and no common causal agent was discoverable. There were no deaths of city people from this disease.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases was satisfactorily low, being 527 against 578 the previous year, and below the recent average. Again there was not a single death from this disease.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases (137) was singularly low—the lowest for many years ; but the statistics show nine deaths against only four the previous year. Only three of these deaths took place in the isolation hospital, and these cases were dying when admitted. Of the remaining deaths, no less than five were instances in which the word “ diphtheria ” appeared upon the death certificates, although the cases were not notified to the Medical Officer of Health during life ; it is by no means certain that the cause of death was actually diphtheria in every case, and owing to the circumstances the Medical Officer of Health had no opportunity of making any inquiries.

Notifiable Diseases of the Nervous System.—One case of Encephalitis Lethargica was notified and it proved to be fatal ; another death from this disease was of a

case first notified in the year 1926 ; the other deaths were of cases in which the words " encephalitis lethargica " appeared upon the death certificate, although no notification had been received by the Medical Officer of Health during life. There is possibility of statistical error here, owing to the uncertainties of diagnosis.

Cerebro-spinal Fever was unusually prevalent, there being seventeen cases notified, of which nine died. Many of these were rapid cases which did not respond to treatment, but some of those admitted to the various hospitals did well.

The lack of proper hospital accommodation for Cerebro-spinal Fever in some of the small county areas again became evident ; cases from such areas arrived at the Nottingham voluntary hospitals for treatment, and proved an embarrassment there, owing to the supposed infectious nature of the illness ; some of them were removed from Nottingham to the Sheffield isolation hospital, as it was decided by the Health Committee, after some experience of what was occurring, that such cases should not be accepted at the Bagthorpe Isolation Hospital. This caused some discontent in certain quarters, but the Nottingham Corporation is not to blame for that. If the small county district authorities go on year by year without making adequate hospital provision for their people, they will be apt to suffer disappointment when periods of emergency arrive. The time to make arrangements for hospital provision is before the emergency arises ; capital and maintenance expenses have to be borne in non-epidemic periods so as to be ready for epidemics when they arise. The authorities of some of the county districts would do well to think the matter over.

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 1931.			Admitted during 1932.			Total cases during 1932	Total cases finally dealt with during 1932	Total deaths during 1932	Case mortality % of total cases 1932	Days of average residence.		Remaining at end of 1932
	No of Patients	Recovered	Died	No. of Patients	Recovered	Died					Non-Fatal	Fatal	
Scarlet Fever ..	M. 10	10	..	178	178	..	188	164	..	..	..	..	24
	F. 22	22	..	220	220	..	242	220	..	..	..	..	22
Totals ..	32	32	..	398	398	..	430	384	..	..	29·8	..	46
Enteric Fever ..	M. 2	2	..	7	6	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
	F. 2	2	..	7	6	1	9	9	1	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	4	4	..	14	12	1	18	18	1	5·5	45·3	5·0	..
Diphtheria ..	M. 4	4	..	34	33	1	38	38	1	..	..	..	..
	F. 1	1	..	49	47	2	50	49	2	..	..	..	1
Totals ..	5	5	..	83	80	3	88	87	3	3·4	20·7	1·3	1
Small-pox ..	M. ..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	F. ..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	..	17·2	..	..
Other Cases ..	M. ..	..	..	28	25	4	28	26	4	..	..	..	2
	F. ..	..	..	49	42	7	49	46	7	..	..	..	3
Totals ..	..	..	..	77	67	11	77	72	11	13·9	13·5	2·7	5
TOTALS ..	41	41	..	577	562	15	618	566	15	2·5	27·0	2·6	52

Included in "other cases" finally dealt with, were twenty-three cases sent in as Scarlet Fever, but found on admission to be suffering from other diseases, and thirty-nine cases sent in as Diphtheria, but found to be wrongly diagnosed.

Outworkers and Infection.

Owing to continued 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 1,364 (421 on account of tuberculosis). About $6\frac{1}{4}$ 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 1931, and how these were dealt with during 1932:—

Registered births (1931) = 4,884.

Of these, 1,644 were successfully vaccinated;

339 died unvaccinated;

11 were found to be insusceptible to vaccination;

202 were not finally accounted for;

and, in respect of 2,688, certificates of "conscientious objection" were granted.

During the year 12 primary and 6 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.		Total both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Male.	Female	
January ..	7	6	—	—	—	—	7	6	13
February ..	8	6	—	1	—	—	8	7	15
March ..	8	4	4	4	—	—	12	8	20
April ..	7	1	5	2	—	—	12	3	15
May ..	5	—	5	2	—	—	10	2	12
June ..	11	7	4	1	—	—	15	8	23
July ..	6	3	2	3	—	—	8	6	14
August ..	6	2	1	1	—	—	7	3	10
September ..	9	6	1	—	—	—	10	6	16
October ..	8	3	3	1	—	—	11	4	15
November ..	6	4	1	—	—	—	7	4	11
December ..	9	8	4	3	—	—	13	11	24
Totals ..	90	50	30	18	—	—	120	68	188

In addition to the above, 166 bodies (117 male and 49 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).

CREMATION.

The City Crematorium at Wilford Hill has been used during its first two years to a greater extent than many people anticipated, showing the development of a healthy public opinion on this matter.

During the year 1932 there were seventy-three cremations (against seventy in the previous year). Of the seventy-three, only thirty-seven were from the City and the remaining thirty-six were from Nottinghamshire and other counties.

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; in this capacity these officers act without remuneration.

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 number of cases (old and new) making use of the Clinic at North Church Street during the year, including those not found to be suffering from venereal disease, were :—

Persons	.. Males	2,020 ;	Females	812.
Attendances	.. Males	45,106 ;	Females	15,657.

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

At Greendale House the out-patient department dealt with 440 patients (female) who made 6,692 attendances. These patients were from Nottingham, Notts., and Derbyshire. The number of in-patients at Greendale House was 79, the total number of in-patient days being 2,212.

CITY PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

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

During the year, 16,559 specimens were examined, as follows :—

(a)	in connection with Venereal Disease	..	10,393
(b)	„ Infectious Disease, Foods, Milk, Water, etc.	.. ..	5,163
(c)	„ Clinical Pathology	..	1,003
			<hr/> 16,559 <hr/>

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

Venereal Disease work :—

9,326 of the examinations were carried out at the laboratory, and 1,067 at the clinic by one of the laboratory staff. The specimens were derived from the following sources :—

City V.D. Clinic	..	..	..	6,612
„ Hospitals and Institutions	..	..	..	1,352
„ Medical Practitioners	..	..	..	879
County V.D. Clinic	..	..	..	683
„ Hospitals	..	..	..	252
„ Medical Practitioners	..	..	..	393
Lincoln Corporation	..	..	..	48
Grimsby „	..	..	..	80
Lindsey County Council	..	..	..	22
Practitioners in other towns	..	..	..	72

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 statistics refer to 1932 :—

Total number of patients treated	407
Males 170 ; Females 237.	
Total number of treatments administered ..	6,459
Number of paying patients (a) City ..	226
(b) County ..	8
Number of free patients	173

TUBERCULOSIS.

The work of the Tuberculosis Clinic in Gregory Boulevard, has continued as outlined in previous reports.

Last year it was possible to report that an X-ray plant at the City Infirmary had become available, so that the Tuberculosis Officer could send his cases for x-ray examination as an aid to diagnosis. It is satisfactory now to report that in no less than 297 cases from the Tuberculosis Clinic, this service was made use of.

The following statistics are presented :—

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATE.			
Period.		Respiratory only.	All forms.
10 years average 1922-31	..	0·96	1·15
1932	.. ..	0·79	0·97

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	2	2	2	2	—	1	2
1 to 5 years ..	1	—	10	13	1	1	12	6
5 to 10 „ ..	6	5	4	6	1	—	2	4
10 to 15 „ ..	3	5	9	7	—	1	4	5
15 to 20 „ ..	13	21	3	8	8	16	1	1
20 to 25 „ ..	19	22	5	5	9	20	1	3
25 to 35 „ ..	36	38	4	4	17	28	—	1
35 to 45 „ ..	40	23	2	—	27	19	—	1
45 to 55 „ ..	29	8	2	1	21	9	2	1
55 to 65 „ ..	13	9	—	2	13	10	—	1
65 and upwards	7	4	—	—	7	3	—	1
Totals ..	168	137	41	48	106	107	23	26

* 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 15 per cent.

The table below shows the number of notified cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register on December 31st, 1932.

Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,180 ..	524	459	983	97	100	197

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, 1932	..	912
New cases examined during year, excluding		
contacts	554	
Contacts examined during year	378	
Transferred from other areas, or "lost sight		
of " cases returned	15	
	— add	947
		<hr/> 1,859
Cases written off register as cured, or found		
to be non-tuberculous, or cases notified		
in error	775	
Transferred to other areas, or lost sight of	45	
Died	137	
	— subtract	957
		<hr/> 902
No. of persons on clinic register, December 31st, 1932	..	

		Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
A.—New cases (excluding contacts) :				
(a)	Definitely tuberculous ..	151	28	179
(b)	Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	6
(c)	Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	369
B.—Contacts :				
(a)	Definitely tuberculous ..	19	—	19
(b)	Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—
(c)	Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	359
C.—Cases written off clinic register as :				
(a)	Recovered ..	44	3	47
(b)	Non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ..	—	—	728
D.—Number of persons on clinic register, December 31st, 1932 ..				
(a)	Definitely tuberculous ..	773	123	896
(b)	Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	6
Number of cases on Dispensary Register on Jan. 1st, 1932				912
Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge in previous years ..				15
Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ..				45
Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ..				137
Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts) ..				1,917
Number of insured persons under domiciliary treatment on the 31st December ..				601
Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—				
(a)	personal ..	..	..	46
(b)	other ..	..	..	980
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ..				55
Number of visits by nurses or health visitors to homes for dispensary purposes ..				4,759
Number of :—				
(a)	Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ..	..	..	475
(b)	X-ray examinations made in connection with dispensary work ..	..	..	272
Number of "recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above ..				2
Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ..				441

Return shewing extent of Residential Treatment and Observation 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 Institutions Jan. 1st.	Admitted during Year	Discharged during Year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Decr. 31st
Number of Patients.	Adults	M.	15	63	58	2	18
		F.	9	41	40	—	10
	Children		16	6	9	—	13
Number of Obser- vation Cases.	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
	Children		21	15	14	—	22
Totals ..			61	125	121	2	63

Grouping of Cases admitted during the Year.*

		Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Group 1—Early Cases	..	23	17	40	3	2	5	45
„ 2—Intermediate cases		36	25	61	1	—	1	62
„ 3—Advanced cases		3	—	3	—	—	—	3
Totals ..	..	62	42	104	4	2	6	110

* During the year 15 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 = 111 days.

Children's Sanatorium, { ordinary cases 150 weeks.
Bulwell Hall. { observation „ 68 „

The condition of the patients discharged was as follows :

Improved.	No change.	Worse.	Dead.
89	15	3	2

The two deaths in the City Sanatorium during the year, were both of male patients, aged 20 and 33 years, respectively.

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. 13st.
No. of patients suffering from PULMONARY TUB- ERCULOSIS admitt- ed for treatment.	Males	35	51	29	32	25
	Females	17	41	25	23	10
	Children	6	1	3	3	1
	Total ..	58	93	57	58	36
No. of patients suffering from NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ad- mitted for treat- ment ..	Males	3	6	2	—	7
	Females	3	3	1	—	5
	Children	25	15	14	2	24
	Total ..	31	24	17	2	36
GRAND TOTALS ..		89	117	74	60	72

Bulwell Hall Children's Sanatorium.

During 1932 there have been no cases of infectious diseases among the patients, and only one case discharged as unfit for further treatment here. Shortly afterwards this case was admitted to the City Infirmary, Bagthorpe.

All other cases under treatment have shewn improvement in proportion to their length of stay.

The majority of the parents seem grateful for what is being done, especially mothers who are obliged to go out to work.

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

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In residence on January 1st ..	19	17	36
Admitted during year ..	6	13	19
Discharged during year ..	12	10	22
In residence on December 31st	13	20	33

Of those discharged, the average length of stay in the institution was 109 weeks (all cases), and the average weight gained $19\frac{1}{4}$ 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 1932 (including those working in institutions)	69
Number holding the Central Midwives Board Certificate by examination	66
Number holding the Central Midwives Board Certificate by virtue of having been in practice before 1902 ..	3
Notifications by midwives of liability to be a source of infection	22
Number of inspections and visits to midwives	489
Number of midwives' clothing and kit disinfected ..	20
Number of midwives' fees paid in necessitous cases ..	63
Compensation paid to midwives for compulsory loss of practice (Sec. 2, Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926)	6/-
Compensation for missed cases—patients sent into hospital after attending Ante-natal clinic	£7/10/0

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 1,394; 546 were for assistance to the mother (on account of ante- or post-partum hæmorrhage, adherent placenta, ruptured perineum, rise of temperature, etc.); 567 were to the expectant mother; and 281 were to the baby (123 of these for feebleness, injuries or deformities, and 158 for varying degrees of inflammation of the eyes).

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Expectant mothers are realising more and more the need for supervision and advice during pregnancy, so that they may be guarded as far as possible from the dangers

incidental to their state. Even now, this need is not fully recognised, and it is thought that some family doctors do not sufficiently insist on the regular and thorough investigation throughout pregnancy which prudence commends, or so it would seem from a study of some of the case-histories that one comes across. The family doctor is the person whose guidance should be sought throughout the case. Where there is no family doctor, midwives are sending their cases to the various ante-natal clinics in increasing numbers. Cases showing abnormalities can then be specially treated, and, in some instances, referred to hospitals. A certain number of midwifery casualties can be averted if relevant facts are ascertained before-hand and appropriate action taken while there is still time.

The Corporation ante-natal clinics are increasingly popular, and, owing to drift of population to new housing estates, the Radford Boulevard clinic has especially increased its numbers.

The fees paid by the Corporation during the year to medical practitioners for assistance to midwives, amounted to £687 11s. 6d. 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 £250 9s. 6d. 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 1932 the cost was exceedingly small, amounting to six shillings only.

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 during the year amounted to £7 10s. 0d.

Midwifery Services subsidised by Corporation.

The Corporation does not subsidise by regular grant any individual midwife, or any nursing association, in respect of midwifery on the district. But when midwives attend very poor people, whose income is below a certain scale figure, the Corporation will accept claims from the midwives, and pay the fees in approved cases. Expenditure under this head in 1932 amounted to £87 6s. 0d.

Maternity Homes.

The needs of the City are met by—

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

The latter receives a grant of £1,970 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	172	375	547	24
25 Wilford Road	12	67	108	175	15
136 and 138 Radford Boulevard	24	265	453	718	30
City Mission, Carlton Road	23	157	391	548	24
Totals ..	82	661	1,327	1,988	24

In addition to the above, 2,429 visits were made by Health Visitors to expectant mothers in their homes.

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 732 expectant mothers made 5,787 attendances, though actually the confinements in this hospital only numbered 583.

All these are in addition to the mothers who 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 ..	30
Cases reported with other eye trouble ..	430
	<hr/>
	460
	<hr/>

Number of attendances by babies at Health
Department for treatment 1,810

Number of visits paid by Ophthalmic Nurse
to homes 143

The following table classifies the notified cases :—

Cases.			Vision. Un- impaired.	Vision. Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified	Treated.					
	At home.	In hospital				
30	30	—	30	—	—	—

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Disease.	Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.	Notification—Age Group.		
				15—	20—	35—
Fever ..	14	13	4	—	13	1
Pyrexia ..	26	21	—	1	23	2

Maternal Deaths during the year numbered 14.

The principal causes of death are given below :—

Puerperal Fever (or notified as Pyrexia)	..	4
Obstructed Labour	.. ..	4
Eclampsia	.. ..	2
Placenta Prævia	.. ..	1
Cæsarian Section	.. ..	1
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	.. ..	1
Cardiac Failure	.. ..	1
		<hr/> 14 <hr/>

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

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Fever ..	6	4	4	4	2	8	4	7	13	4
Other causes ..	14	12	17	11	14	18	11	10	7	10
Per 1,000 births	3.7	3.1	4.0	3.0	3.4	5.5	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.0

Although the Maternal Mortality Committee of the Ministry of Health has made its report, the Ministry continues to collect particulars of maternal deaths for study. In Nottingham, confidential reports are compiled regarding all such occurrences, and despatched to the Ministry by the Medical Officer of Health in the hope that the information collected may assist in the solution of the difficult problems which still remain.

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

Nottingham, so far as our information goes, is the only place in which such homes as these are actually conducted by the Corporation; mostly, such institutions are provided by voluntary bodies, aided by official subsidies.

Obviously, the work does not lend itself to public report; much of it is private in character and consists in giving the helping hand to girls and women in the time of their greatest need. The results cannot be gauged from statistics, and in the following report, made by the Matron, one must read between the lines a little.

The Matron, Mrs. Bayley, reports as follows :—

“ At the close of the year 1932, there were thirteen mothers and thirteen babies, three expectant mothers in residence at the hostels, and thirteen non-resident children on the daily register attending the crèche at No. 95.

During the year there were many applications, but fewer mothers were admitted than in 1931, owing to the applicants being unsuitable in various ways.

Twenty-five new mothers were admitted, thirteen of whom were in the expectant stage; each of these expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics, and in only one case was it necessary to transfer to the Venereal Disease ward at the City Infirmary. This is a great improvement on other years.

Twenty-seven mothers left us during the year, and in each case we have tried to keep mother and baby together whenever possible; of these mothers, eight went into rooms taking their babies with them; twelve returned to their parents, or near relatives; two were married; four went into service; one baby was transferred to the Sunshine Home at Leamington Spa; two babies died, one aged four months delicate from birth (Hydrocephalus) and the other aged six months (Pneumonia); both these children were in the City Infirmary.

We have again been fortunate in securing work for the mothers; all are employed. Unfortunately, very few have had sufficient evidence to obtain a Maintenance Order on the father of the child, but whenever possible, we tried to prove a case.

The health of the mothers and babies has been very good. Total number of attendances at the crèche—3,415. Cash received from mothers—£330. 18s. 4d.”

Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915.

			Live.	Still.	Total.
No. of births notified	..	..	3,826	121	3,947
„ „ registered	..	..	4,430	189	4,619
Percentage of notified to registered births	..	..	86·4	64·0	85·5
No. of notified births attended by doctors, with or without midwives			273	13	286
No. of notified births attended by midwives only	..	..	2,829	81	2,910
No. of notified births in Institutions	..		714	26	740

Health Visiting.

		1931.	1932.
Primary visits	..	4,341	4,133
Re-visits under 1 year	..	13,564	13,253
Re-visits 1—5 years	..	24,766	23,358
Ante-natal visits	..	2,458	2,429
Post-natal visits (to mothers)		348	209
Other visits	..	300	397
		<hr/> 45,777 <hr/>	<hr/> 43,779 <hr/>

The reduced number of visits was partly due to the smaller number of births, but chiefly due to shortage of staff from illness and other causes.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

DAYS AND HOURS OF CLINICS AND INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, 1932.

CLINICS.				WEIGHINGS, ETC.		ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.		
MONDAY	..	25, Wilford Road. Dr. J. W. Scott, 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.	Forest Dene, Gregory Boulevard, Dr. Jean J. M. Morton, 3—5 p.m. With weighings, 2—5 p.m.	The Homestead, Highbury Rd., Bulwell. Dr. Ethel Landon 3—5 p.m. With weighings 2—5 p.m.	104, St. Ann's Well Rd., 2—5 p.m.	136, Radford Boulevard. 2—5 p.m.		
TUESDAY	..	The City Mission Hall, Carlton Rd., Sneinton. Dr. B. R. B. Truman, 3—5 p.m. With weighings, 2—5 p.m.			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 J. M. Morton
					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 J. M. Morton.
WEDNESDAY	..	136, Radford Boulevard. Dr. Jean J. M. Morton, 3—5 p.m. Dr. J. W. Scott, 3.30—5.30 p.m.	United Methodist Chapel, Drayton St., Sherwood Dr. P. Hardy, 3—5 p.m. With weighings, 2—5 p.m.		104, St. Ann's Well Rd., 2—5 p.m.	The Homestead, Highbury Rd., Bulwell. 2—5 p.m.		
THURSDAY	..	The City Mission Hall, Carlton Rd., Sneinton. Dr. B. R. B. Truman, 3—5 p.m. With weighings, 2—5 p.m.	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. Forest Dene, Gregory Boulevard, 2—5 p.m.	25, Wilford Road. 1st Thursday in each month. 3—5 p.m.	Dr. Ethel Landon.
							136, Radford Boulevard. 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month. 3—5 p.m.	Dr. Ethel Landon.
FRIDAY	..	104, St. Ann's Well Rd. Dr. B. R. B. Truman, 3—5 p.m.	27, Palm Street, Basford. Dr. J. W. Scott, 3.30—5.30 p.m. With weighings, 2—5 p.m.		136, Radford Boulevard. 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.	
104, St. Ann's Well Road		No. 1	152	295	3,985	26
ditto		No. 2	150	264	3,806	25
27, Palm Street, Basford		..	99	276	3,291	33
" The Homestead," Highbury Road, Bulwell		..	100	308	3,940	39
" Forest Dene," Gregory Boulevard			100	223	4,396	44
136 Radford Boulevard		No. 1	152	265	5,402	36
ditto		No. 2	151	247	4,732	31
Drayton Street, Sherwood		..	53	136	3,767	71
City Mission Hall, Carlton Rd., Sneinton		No. 1	99	271	4,136	42
ditto		No. 2	99	174	3,348	34
25, Wilford Road		..	149	289	4,696	32

It will be noticed that the total number of new cases amounted to 2,748, which is equal to nearly 62% of all babies born in the city. No doubt this fact will be a surprise to many people who do not realise how much the infant welfare services have become a part of modern community life.

Voluntary Workers at Infant Welfare Centres.

The following list gives the names of the ladies who helped in a voluntary capacity during 1932 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. Allen.	Miss K. Gilbert-Smith.
Mrs. R. J. de C. Barber	Miss B. Hardstaff.
Miss Beardsley.	Miss Hazard.
Miss Blackburn.	Miss Hindley.
Miss Bradley.	Miss Kirk.
Miss Bright.	Mrs. Radford.
Miss Daniels.	Miss Stone.
Miss Dawson.	Miss E. Suffolk.
Mrs. Eddishaw.	Mrs. Trotman.
Mrs. England.	Miss O. Turney.
Miss Gibson.	Mrs. Woodward.

Occasional Helpers.

Mrs. Brereton.	Miss Goodband.
Miss Clamp.	Mrs. Leavers.
Mrs. Clarke.	Miss Page.
Mrs. Day.	Miss Radford.
Mrs. Galloway.	Miss K. Saunderson.

and also several ladies belonging to the Red Cross Society.

Infant Life Protection.

Children Act, 1908.

The purpose of this work was fully described in previous reports. 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 1931	..	..	78
„ registered during 1932	..	..	44
„ removed from register 1932		..	46
„ remaining under supervision end of 1932			76
Visits paid to homes by Health Visitors		..	385
„ „ „ Health Department	..	..	163

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 471 fresh applications and 3,696 re-applications were received. 4,112 of these were granted, and 55 refused by the special sub-committee dealing with these applications. The Committee met on 48 occasions.

The cost of the milk supplied was £1,173 6s. 5d.

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 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).

				Appliances
				provided.
				New cases. Attendances.
Maternity and Child Welfare				
patients	..	..	199	3,600 65
Tuberculous patients	..	..	10	273 2

In-Patient Treatment (at Hospital).

				Remaining
				in Hospital.
				Dec. 31st.
In Hospital	Admitted.	Discharged.		
on Jan. 1st.				
Maternity and Child				
Welfare patients	..	2	5	6 1
Tuberculous patients		2	3	1 4

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

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