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Contributors

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CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

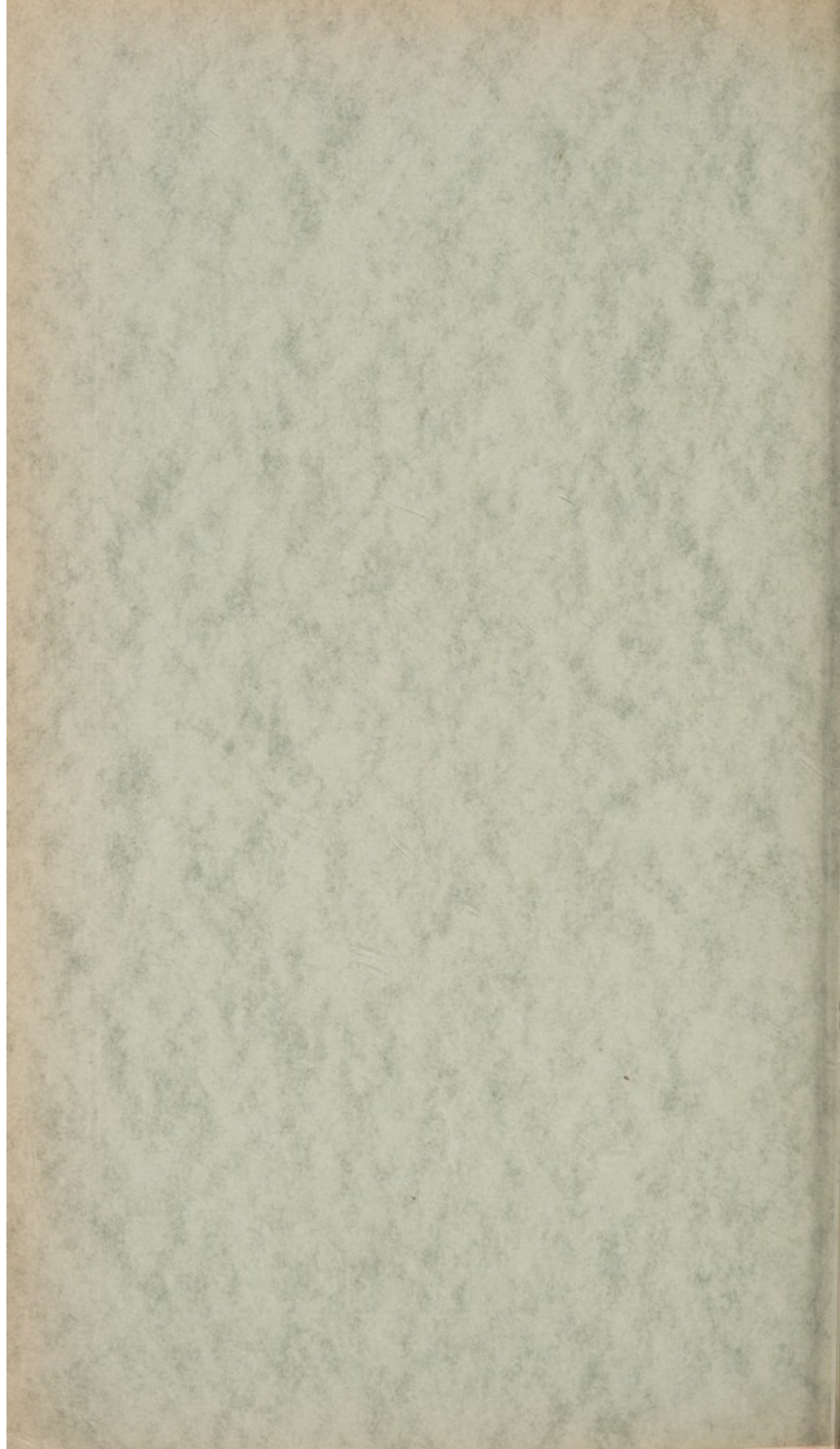
For the Year 1933.

CYRIL BANKS,

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

Nottingham :

DERRY AND SONS, LIMITED, PRINTERS.





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HEALTH COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

1932 - 33.

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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.] |
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| „ (Mrs.) M. A. CATTLE. | „ R. M. RENDALL, |
| „ J. COBLEY. | M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. |
| „ WM. CRANE, J.P. | „ (Miss) E. M. |
| „ H. O. EMMONY. | SCATTERGOOD. |
| | „ J. B. SOLARI. |

SUB-COMMITTEES.

HOSPITAL AND CITY INFIRMARY.

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

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

TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

| | |
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| 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. | |

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| CHAIRMAN. | COUNCILLOR (Miss) SCATTERGOOD. |
| VICE-CHAIRMAN. | |
| COUNCILLOR EMMONY. | |

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1933.

Medical Officer of Health—

CYRIL BANKS, M.D., 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 Officer of Health—

IVOR GLYN DAVIES, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.P.(Lond.),
D.P.H. (from 1/10/33).

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.†

Assistant Medical Officers for Venereal Diseases—

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.† (D. 15/2/34).

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 FOLEY, M.B., Ch.B.†
 THOMAS S. GOODWIN, M.B., C.M.† (D. 2/1/34.)
 JAMES A. MILNE, M.A., M.B., C.M.†
 JEREMIAH J. O'MULLANE, L.A.H. (Dublin).†
 WILLIAM HY. PEIRCE, L.R.C.P. & S., I., & L.M.†
 HENRY WM. SPAIGHT, L.R.C.P., & S., I., & L.M.† (D. 15/2/34).
 HENRY H. K. SPARROW, L.R.C.P. & S., I., & L.M.†
 JOHN SMITH, M.B., C.M.† (Retd. 31/12/33).
 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.† (Retd. 31/12/33).
 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 (a) (up to 31/3/33). |
| G. ASTILL. | R. YOUNG (a) |
| F. H. LYMAN. | G. SPENCER (a) |
| | F. REEVES (from 10/4/33). |
| | J. K. EDSON (from 9/10/33). |

*Chief Sanitary Inspector—*ALFRED WADE, M.R.San.I., (a) (b) (i)*Meat and other Food Inspectors—*

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| J. N. HUGHES (a) (b) | F. RICHARDSON (a) (b) |
| W. MILNS (a) (b) | J. A. SUTTON (a) (b) |
| (from 1/4/33). | |

Food and Drugs and Dairies and Cowsheds Inspectors—

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| H. LEAVERS (a) | P. W. WATSON (a) |
|----------------|------------------|

Infectious Diseases Inspector—

G. A. READ (a) (Retd. 31/12/33).

Housing and Canal Boats Inspector—

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

Smoke Inspector—

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

District Sanitary Inspectors—

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| P. K. BIRD (a) | S. HODGKINSON (a) (i) (from 24/4/33) |
| B. BLAYNEY (a) | W. MILNS (a) (b) (up to 31/3/33) |
| H. CLARKE (a) | J. S. NOWELL (a) (from 1/4/33) |
| H. N. EARDLEY (a) | J. H. OLDHAM (a) |
| N. A. HELLIWELL (a) | R. S. PORTER (a) (from 8/5/33) |

Supernumerary Inspector—A. BERESFORD (a)

Shops Acts Inspectors—

MISS A. G. BLAYNEY (a) MRS. G. E. GAMBLE (a)

Vaccination Officers—

JOSEPH O. SAXBY† (D. 21/12/33) 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 P. M. CAREY (f) (g) (h) (k) (from 1/5/33).
 MISS N. ELVIDGE (f) (g)
 MISS M. FENWICK (f) (g) (h)
 MISS K. P. GREEN (f) (g) (h) (k) (up to 31/3/33).
 MISS W. E. HAYNES (f) (g) (h)
 MISS M. B. HIELD (f) (g) (h) (k) (from 1/5/33).
 MISS C. LAWRENCE (d) (e) † (up to 26/5/33).
 MRS. M. E. B. MORRIS (f) (g) (h)
 MISS M. PALMER (a) (f)
 MISS H. PRENTICE (f) (g) (h) (k) (from 1/5/33).
 MISS E. ROSS SERGEANT (d) (e)

Health Visitors—(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 D. BACKHOUSE (f) (g) (k)

Ditto. (Ophthalmic Nurse)—(post vacant).*Additional Clinic Nurse*—MISS E. L. MURRAY † —(from 30/10/33)*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. E. KNIGHTON (f) (g) (h)

MISS L. STAPLETON (f) (g) (k)

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 (g) (h)

Orderlies—

R. GAMBLE.†

R. PELLIS.

W. J. JONES.

W. PELLIS.†

W. MILNS.†

Clerks—

F. R. HUGHES (a)

S. MOYSE.

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).
 MRS. D. A. MORRIS (Attendant).
 MISS E. M. TODD „ (Up to 31/3/33).
 MISS D. P. SADLER (g) „ (from 1/4/33).

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, 19 ;
 Male servants—including stokers, gardeners, ambulance
 drivers, porter, etc., 10 ; Total, 47.

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 ; Maid, 1 ; Male
 servant, 1 :—Total 6.

Pathological Laboratory—

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

Disinfecting Staff—2.

Mortuary Attendants—2.

CITY INFIRMARY.

Medical Superintendent :

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

Deputy Medical Superintendent :

S. B. BENTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant Medical Officers :

A. H. JOHNS, M.A., M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.(Ed.).
 W. H. JEFFREY, M.B., CH.B.
 G. P. COSTELLO, M.B., CH.B.

†General Surgeon :

C. H. ALLEN, O.B.E., M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.).

†*Consulting Physician :*

J. W. SCOTT, M.C., M.D., CH.B., F.R.C.P.

†*Aural Surgeon :*

E. J. G. GLASS, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.).

†*Orthopædic Surgeon :*

F. CROOKS, M.B., M.CH., F.R.C.S. (Ed.).

†*Radiologist :*

R. A. C. RIGBY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

†*Radium Consultant :*

F. C. HUNT, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Ed.).

†*Dental Surgeon :*

GEO. W. HARRIS, L.D.S.

Steward : G. W. GOULD.*Matron :* MISS A. M. ROSE.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|-----|-----------------------|----|----|
| Assistant Steward | .. | 1 | Assistant Cooks | .. | 3 |
| Assistant Matron | .. | 1 | Maids | .. | 20 |
| Ward Sisters | .. | 17 | Male Nurses | .. | 6 |
| Charge Male Nurse | .. | 1 | Male Attendant | .. | 1 |
| Night Sisters | .. | 2 | Hospital Porters | .. | 12 |
| Tutor Sister | .. | 1 | Dispenser* | .. | 1 |
| Home Sister | .. | 1 | Assistant Dispensers* | .. | 3 |
| Assistant Home Sister | .. | 1 | Governesses | .. | 3 |
| Theatre Sister | .. | 1 | Masseuse | .. | 2 |
| X-Ray Sister | .. | 1 | Seamstresses | .. | 4 |
| Staff Nurses | .. | 14 | Steward's Clerks | .. | 2 |
| Probationers | .. | 126 | Typist | .. | 1 |
| Cooks | .. | 2 | Scrubbers | .. | 61 |

† Part-time Officers.

* These Officers also staff the Shakespeare Street Dispensary.

(a) Holds Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute or of Examination Joint Board 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.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1933.

INTRODUCTION.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

The preparation of an Annual Report is a duty imposed upon every Medical Officer of Health, and its form and contents must generally conform to a standard plan drawn up by the Minister of Health, who requires to be supplied with certain prescribed information. The necessity of including so much statistical matter in the form of tables removes the report from the category of "light reading"; indeed to some it may appear to be exceedingly dull. I usually try to give a little life to it by a preface, drawing attention to the outstanding features, and this year rather more explanatory matter than usual has been included in the Report itself.

* * * * *

The dulness of the statistics may be relieved if the reader will bear in mind that the pages contain a record of the year's work of a large group of people who are striving to make Nottingham an even better place to live in than it is at present.

The earlier pages contain the names of the elected representatives of the people, whose service on the committees involves an ever-increasing gift of time and thought. For the most part the Report deals with the work of officers specially trained and experienced in the work of preventing disease.

* * * * *

I hope that readers of the report will keep in mind the idea of *prevention* of disease which runs through most of it. It falls to the lot of the staff of the Health Department to make themselves a bit of a nuisance by imposing restrictions, or by interfering with the liberty of the subject to do as he pleases without thinking of his neighbour's convenience. In doing their work they are merely exercising powers granted by Acts of Parliament which were devised largely with a view to preventing such diseases as are preventable. Even the Shops Acts, the administration of which is so difficult, and the terms of which can be made such a source of humour in the Courts, were presumably devised largely to protect the health, and enjoyment of life, of the shop assistants.

And so with most activities of the Department, the underlying idea is the preservation of the health of the community as a whole, by the prevention of illness. This is not only a humane object, but it is good from a financial standpoint, for there is nothing so wasteful and costly as ill-health.

It is true that recent developments under the Local Government Act of 1929, and even earlier Acts, have extended the duties of Health Departments beyond the mere supervision of man's environment with a view to

disease-prevention. There is much *treatment* of illness taking place in the premises owned by Health Committees, such as Infectious Disease Hospitals, Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals, and Venereal Disease Clinics, but most of this is done because there is in such instances no way of making a clear demarcation between prevention and treatment. But in the case of the City Infirmary, the great general hospital taken over in 1930 by the Health Committee under the Local Government Act 1929, the same association between treatment and prevention cannot be discerned ; the Health Committee through no act of its own is involved in ordinary medical and surgical treatment of illness. Important as this new function is, and fascinating as its problems may be, requiring so much care, thought and foresight in their solution, it must not be permitted to relegate to a subsidiary position in our minds the greater object, namely, the prevention of all preventable illness.

* * * * *

This business of preventing disease covers many fields of activity. Environment is important, hence the value of the reconditioning of bad house property, the clearance of slums and the transference of people to light, airy homes in which normal life is possible.

The progress made in such work in Nottingham is most satisfactory. The housing estates provided by the Housing Committee are remarkable both for their size and for the excellence of the houses. Slum clearance has been badly needed, but the problem has been a most difficult one, and the figures given under the heading "Housing Administration" represent a programme of slum demolition which would have appeared incredible

to most of us a few years ago. Fortunately it is not merely a programme, for the work is going on, so far, according to schedule, although it is a task which taxes the resources of the various Corporation Departments which are concerned in it.

The reconditioning of house property, which can be saved from demolition only because of the possibility of reconstruction up to a high standard, is a thing which is being carried out on a very considerable scale in Nottingham, especially where back-to-back houses can be converted into "through" houses. The success of many of these schemes reflects credit on owners, architects and builders who have carried them out, and some satisfaction is felt in the Health Department, which has been responsible for guiding most of the schemes through the initial stages. Such work can only be of lasting satisfaction where a high standard in the final product is demanded and obtained.

* * * * *

For the maintenance of the public health, food should be pure, but history has taught us that food supplies need inspection and control; fortunately many years of constant supervision and scientific detection of fraud and adulteration have led up to the present high standard of *chemical* purity of food which exists in this country.

As to the *cleanliness* of food, so essential to health, we are not in all respects in quite so good a position as we might be. In Nottingham in particular, the condition of some of the slaughter-houses and preparation-rooms is far below the standard indicated by the smartness of the shops; the customers see the shops, the Inspectors

look behind. If it were not for the constant work of these Inspectors, the conditions would be very bad, and actually dangerous to health, for it is to be regretted that many people engaged in the food trade, though they themselves think they are clean, really have a very low standard of cleanliness. But betterment is to be seen every year, partly because of improved general education and a higher standard of living, and partly because of the work of the Health Services.

* * * * *

The *selection* of diet is important, especially for infants, and one of the chief duties of our Health Visitors and clinic doctors is to teach mothers how to feed their infants. The work of our Infant Welfare Clinics is largely educational—to teach mothers how to keep healthy babies healthy. Also, there is a search for the *beginnings of disease*, so that faults of diet or infant management may be corrected while there is time, or so that, if medical treatment be required, parents may be advised to seek it early, before disease has progressed far. Actual medical treatment is no part of the work of our Infant Welfare Clinics, and if babies are found to be ailing, the mothers are advised to take them to the family doctor, or the appropriate hospital.

* * * * *

It is curious to reflect on the statements so commonly made in the early years of infant welfare work, and even now still occasionally heard; parents were said to be over-inspected and word-pictures were painted showing poor mothers bowing under the tyranny of female inquisitors. The true state of affairs was far different;

actually Health Visitors soon gained the confidence of the mothers, and for many years they have been more than welcomed into the homes ; their advice is eagerly sought. The few people who object to visits are those who need them most—those who have neglect or cruelty to conceal ; these we can deal with effectively. Sometimes it has been weakly complained that our work among the infants was based on “sloppy sentiment.” It is not obvious why anyone need be ashamed of a little sentiment where young children are concerned ; at the same time there is no need to assume that sentiment plays any great part.

The measures now adopted to save infant life, to help the young in their struggle against adverse conditions, so that they may grow up unburdened by disease or deformity, have been thought out coldly and scientifically, with no more indulgence in “sloppy sentiment” than an engineer displays when building a bridge or laying a railway.

Unfortunately the response of the human body to treatment cannot be forecasted with the same degree of accuracy as is possible in the case of the materials the engineer uses, but the nurture of infants is becoming a much more exact science than it used to be, and the mothers who bring their children for skilled supervision at the Welfare Centres are reaping the benefit.

The Maternity and Child Welfare section of the Report commencing on page 91 has been given rather fully this year, with plenty of explanatory notes about the services provided, and may prove interesting.

Since the last Annual Report was written changes have occurred in the Health Department and its organization. New offices in Huntingdon Street were provided and the staff has now adequate accommodation. Some slight increase of staff was necessitated by reason of the extension of the City, and duties were re-arranged.

The appointment of a general medical assistant in the person of Dr. I. G. Davies has met a long-felt want, and has expedited improvements and extensions in infant welfare work and in the Tuberculosis section of the Department. These are dealt with in the respective portions of the Report.

* * * * *

From the statistical standpoint the year was spoilt by an outbreak of influenza with respiratory complications in the early months. This slightly increased the death-rate, the deaths being shown under influenza and the various respiratory and cardiac diseases. Thus there were 144 influenza deaths against 38 the previous year, with increases in deaths from tuberculosis, heart disease, bronchitis and pneumonia, probably due in large measure to the influenza outbreak. Otherwise the year was a good one, and was particularly remarkable for the low incidence of diphtheria, that tragic disease which has been so prevalent and so fatal in the past, and which will no doubt again cause considerable havoc in the time to come.

While on the subject of diphtheria, it should be mentioned that children can be protected from it by a simple process of immunisation, and full information is readily available, but I have not considered it desirable

to start a campaign towards general immunisation against diphtheria in a community which has shown itself so unwilling to avail itself of vaccination against small-pox.

* * * * *

In the prevention of infectious disease, and in many other ways, very pleasant and useful co-operation exists between the Health Department and the School Medical Department. It is customary in most places for the school medical staff to be actually members of the staff of the Medical Officer of Health, but in Nottingham this system is not followed, and the two departments are entirely separate. They work very well together, however, and systematised co-operation has been fully maintained.

* * * * *

In presenting the Report it is pleasant once more to be able to refer to the loyalty and enthusiasm shown by the staff of the Health Department and its associated hospitals and clinics. I also wish to thank the members of the Health Committee for the interest shown in ideas and projects which have been put before them, and for their unfailing courtesy and consideration.

CYRIL BANKS,

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1934.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

| | |
|--|---------|
| AREA (acres) | 16,166 |
| POPULATION.—At Census of 1881.. | 186,575 |
| " 1891.. | 213,877 |
| " 1901.. | 239,753 |
| " 1911.. | 259,904 |
| " 1921.. | 262,624 |
| " 1931.. | 268,801 |
| <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> Registrar-General's estimated population, at mid-year 1933.. </div> <div style="flex: 1; text-align: right;">283,030</div> </div> | |

{

266,400 as
revised by
Registrar
General.

The above is an estimate of the actual population at the middle of the year, and therefore includes the people who live in the areas added to the city on April 1st, 1933.

Prior to April 1st the population was that of the old area only ;
therefore *for purposes of calculation of death-rates and birth-rates*
the Registrar-General advises the use of the figure.. 280,000
The rates have therefore been calculated on that figure.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Number of inhabited houses, Census, 1921.. | 61,876 |
| " " " 1931.. | 68,889 |
| " " Dec. 1933.. | 76,151* |
| *includes areas added to City on April 1st, 1933. | |
| Number of families or separate occupiers, Census, 1921 | 63,621 |
| " " " " 1931 | 70,740 |
| Rateable Value | £1,945,618 |
| Sum represented by a penny rate (1933-34) | £7,088 |
| Rates in the £ (1933-34).. .. . | 14/2 |

BIRTHS.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Legitimate | Males 2,177 | Females 1,991 | Total 4,168 |
| Illegitimate | " 134 | " 128 | " 262 |
| Total Births | .. | .. | 4,430 |
| Birth-rate per 1,000 of population | .. | .. | 15·82 |
| 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 |
| 1933 | .. | .. | 15·82 |

STILLBIRTHS.

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------|------------|----|-------|-------|
| Legitimate | Males 115 | Females 77 | .. | Total | 192 |
| Illegitimate | " 8 | " 6 | .. | " | 14 |
| Total stillbirths | .. | .. | .. | | 206 |
| Rate per 1,000 births (live and still) | .. | .. | .. | | 44.43 |

DEATHS.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| Males, 1,872 | Females, 1,867 | Total | 3,739 |
| Death-rate per 1,000 of population | .. | .. | 13.35 |
| 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 |
| 1933 .. | .. | .. | 13.35 |

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

| Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births. | | | |
|---|-----|-------------|--------|
| ENGLAND & WALES. | | | |
| | No. | NOTTINGHAM. | WALES. |
| Sepsis .. | 7 | 1.51 | 1.54 |
| Other Causes .. | 9 | 1.94 | 2.52 |
| Total .. | 16 | 3.45 | 4.06 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| DEATHS FROM MEASLES (all ages) | .. | .. | 50 |
| " " WHOOPING COUGH (all ages) | .. | .. | 10 |
| " " DIARRHŒA (under 2 years of age) | .. | .. | 58 |

INFANT MORTALITY.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|-----|
| Deaths of infants under 1 year | .. | .. | 375 |
| Rate per 1,000 live births .. | .. | .. | 85 |
| (Legitimate 79 ; Illegitimate 168). | | | |
| Average 10 years 1891—1900 | .. | .. | 182 |
| " " 1901—1910 | .. | .. | 161 |
| " " 1911—1920 | .. | .. | 125 |
| " " 1921—1930 | .. | .. | 89 |
| 1931 .. | .. | .. | 82 |
| 1932 .. | .. | .. | 80 |
| 1933 .. | .. | .. | 85 |

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 |
| 1933 .. | 2,319 | 16.56 |

Birth-rates, Death-rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1933. (Provisional figures).

The rates for England and Wales and for London and Nottingham have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1933, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1932.

| | 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 .. | 14.4 | 0.62 | 12.3 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.57 | 0.54 | 7.1 | 64 | 90.9 | 6.3 | 1.9 | 0.9 |
| 118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London .. | 14.4 | 0.67 | 12.2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.55 | 0.49 | 9.4 | 67 | 91.0 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 132 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) .. | 14.5 | 0.63 | 11.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.53 | 0.44 | 4.9 | 56 | 91.7 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| London .. | 13.2 | 0.45 | 12.2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.51 | 0.58 | 11.6 | 59 | 88.3 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 0.0 |
| Nottingham .. | 15.8 | 0.74 | 13.4 | 0.01 | — | 0.18 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.51 | 0.59 | 13.1 | 85 | 90.8 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 0.5 |

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 | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------|--|
| | | | | Principal Epidemic Diseases. | Small-pox. | Measles. | Scarlet Fever. | Diphtheria. | Whooping Cough. | "Fever" principally Enteric. | Diarrhoea. | Phthisis & 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 |
| 1933 | 15.8 | 13.4 | 85 | 0.51 | .. | 0.18 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.25 | 1.04 |

**Summary of Deaths at all ages from various causes, 1933.
(R.G.'s International Short List).**

| | | | | | | 1933. |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| TOTAL DEATHS | | | | | | 3,739 |
| Deaths under 1 year | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 375 |
| " 1—5 years | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 142 |
| " 5—45 " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 579 |
| " 45—65 " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 982 |
| " 65—75 " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 838 |
| " over 75 " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 823 |
| CAUSES OF DEATH :— | | | | | | |
| Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Measles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 |
| Scarlet Fever | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Whooping-Cough | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Diphtheria | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Influenza | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 144 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Tuberculosis of Respiratory System | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 246 |
| Other tuberculous diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 |
| Syphilis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Cancer, malignant disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 379 |
| Diabetes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 |
| Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 171 |
| Heart Disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 881 |
| Aneurysm | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Other circulatory diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 141 |
| Bronchitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 184 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 326 |
| Other respiratory diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 |
| Peptic Ulcer | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 |
| Diarrhœa, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 70 |
| Appendicitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Cirrhosis of Liver | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Other diseases of liver, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Other digestive diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 |
| Acute and chronic Nephritis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98 |
| Puerperal Sepsis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Other puerperal causes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 160 |
| Senility | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 113 |
| Suicide | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 |
| Other violence | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 121 |
| Other defined diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 251 |
| Causes ill-defined, or unknown | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

INFANT MORTALITY during the year 1933.
Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

| CAUSE OF DEATH. | Under 1 Week. | 1-2 Weeks. | 2-3 Weeks. | 3-4 Weeks. | TOTAL UNDER 1 MONTH. | 1-3 Months. | 3-6 Months. | 6-9 Months. | 9-12 Months. | TOTAL DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR. |
|---|---------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| CERTIFIED | 99 | 30 | 17 | 11 | 157 | 51 | 57 | 52 | 57 | 374 |
| UNCERTIFIED | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Small-pox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chicken-pox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| Scarlet Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping-Cough | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 4 |
| Diphtheria and Croup | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Influenza | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Erysipelas | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Tuberculous Meningitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Abdominal Tuberculosis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | 4 |
| Convulsions | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | 18 |
| Laryngitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bronchitis | — | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 12 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 24 | 18 | 20 | 84 |
| Diarrhoea & Enteritis | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 50 |
| Gastritis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Syphilis | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Rickets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Suffocation (overlying) | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Difficulty or Injury at Birth | 13 | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | 13 |
| Atelectasis | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 18 | — | — | — | — | 18 |
| Premature Birth | 50 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 63 | 2 | 1 | 4 | — | 70 |
| Congenital Malformations | 11 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 30 |
| Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 27 |
| Other Causes | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 |
| TOTALS | 100 | 30 | 17 | 11 | 158 | 51 | 57 | 52 | 57 | 375 |

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

The staff engaged on public health work is set out at the beginning of this report. The health services are generally as described in the Survey Report for the year 1930, but more extensive. Owing to the extension of the city, which operated from April 1st, 1933, the services had to be adapted to an increase in area of about 50%, but with an increase of population of only about 12,000 or 4.5%. This necessitated some increase of staff of Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors, and re-organization of their districts. New clinic services had also to be provided, but there was little difficulty about it, as plans had already been maturing for provision of clinic services to cope with the shifting of population from the centre to the periphery of the original area. There was not the slightest hitch about the transfer of the public health administration of the added areas from the outside authorities to the city, thanks very largely to the readiness with which the County and Basford officials supplied the information contained on their own registers and records.

The services as at present constituted are all dealt with fully under their appropriate headings as well as in the following list of clinics, but for reasons of economy, I am omitting from this section many of the particulars given fully in the 1930 Survey Report, which should be consulted.

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. (Closed Nov., 1933). |
| *136-138, Radford Boulevard. | Two adapted houses and shop. | Do. |
| 27, Palm Street. | Adapted public-house premises, largely re-constructed. | Do. |
| "The Homestead," Highbury Road. | Adapted private house. | Do. |
| *City Mission Hall, Carlton Road. | Large central hall with surrounding offices. | Do. |
| Jervis Avenue, Oakdale Road, Sneinton. | ditto | Do. (Opened 5/10/33). |
| *Assembly Hall, Aspley. | ditto | Do. (Opened 4/10/33). |
| *Health Dept. Offices, Huntingdon St. | Ground floor rooms. | Do. (Opened 3/11/33). |
| Drayton Street United Methodist Chapel. | Chapel and school-room. | Do. |
| "Forest Dene," Gregory Boulevard. | Ground-floor rooms of large adapted private house. | Do. |

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Held at Centres indicated by * above.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

Huntingdon St. Room in Health Dept. By Local Authority.

Day Nurseries.

| Name and Situation. | Nature of Accommodation. | By whom provided. |
|--|--|---|
| Nottingham Day Nursery, Heathcoat Street. | Accommodation for 40 children during mothers' working-day. | By private society ; receives a grant from Corporation. |
| Pearson Street, Basford. | Accommodation for 25 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. | Clinic for minor ailments, and Cleansing station and scabies treatment centre. | Do. |
| Beaconsfield St., Scotholme. | Clinic for minor ailments | By Local Authority |
| Coventry Road School. | Clinic for minor ailments, refraction, and dental treatment. | 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. |
| Bulwell Hall, School. | ditto. | Do. |

Tuberculosis Clinic.

| Name and Situation. | Nature of Accommodation. | By whom provided. |
|---|---|--------------------|
| "Forest Dene," Gregory Boulevard. | Large adapted private house. 1st floor rooms. | By Local Authority |

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 treatment of women and children, including maternity cases. | Do. |

Orthopædic Clinic.

| | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Nottingham Cripples' Guild, 19, Park Row. | A modern out-patient orthopædic clinic, with gymnasium, exercise room, and apparatus workshops attached. Payments amounting to about £950 per annum, are made by the Corporation of Nottingham to this Association. | By private guild or association. |
|---|---|----------------------------------|

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
| 32, Heathcoat 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.

| Name and Situation. | Nature of Accommodation. | By whom provided. |
|---------------------|---|--------------------|
| 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. |

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

On December 31st, 1932, there were on the register, kept under The Nursing Homes Registration Act, the names of 19 Nursing Homes. These provided 40 maternity beds, 17 beds reserved for ear, nose and throat cases, and 61 beds for general use.

During the year one maternity home was newly registered (the proprietor having changed premises), one non-maternity home was added to the register, and the registration of another non-maternity home cancelled.

There were thus on December 31st, 1933, on the register, 19 Homes, providing 52 maternity beds, 17 beds reserved for ear, nose and throat cases, and 51 beds for general use.

Visits of inspection are made before registration, or on change of ownership, and routine inspections are made from time to time. Twentyfour visits of inspection were made during the year. A further seven visits were made to other premises suspected to be used as nursing homes without being registered, and appropriate action was taken in each instance.

The Care of the Blind.

There are 475 persons on the Register of the Blind in Nottingham, and it is the duty of the Health Committee

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

The City provides funds for the following purposes :—

1. Augmentation of wages earned by blind employees in the Institution's workshops.
2. Augmentation of earnings of blind home-workers.
3. The provision of home-teachers for the blind.
4. Weekly relief to necessitous (unemployable) blind, to assure a minimum income of 17/6 per week.
5. Temporary grants to urgent and special cases.
6. Grant towards administrative and other expenses of the Institution ; provision of social centres for the blind in various parts of the town, etc.
7. Contribution to the National Library for the Blind.
8. Contribution to the Midland Counties Association for the Blind.
9. Contribution to the National Institute for the Blind.

The total cost to the City of these services is between eight and nine thousand pounds a year, much of which is disbursed by the Royal Midland Institution in accordance with a definite scheme drawn up by the City Council ; officers of the Corporation attend the meetings of the Institution's Committee when grants to blind persons are

decided upon. The Register of Blind Persons is kept by the Medical Officer of Health, in co-operation with the Institution.

On December 31st, 1933, the Register, when analysed, stood as follows :—

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Blind trainees (maintained by Education Committee) | 8 |
| Blind workshop employees, including blind persons on staff of institution | 65 |
| Home Workers | 9 |
| Unemployable Blind receiving assistance .. | 176 |
| Blind Persons not in receipt of any form of financial help from City Council | 215 |
| Blind home teachers paid by City Council .. | 2 |
| <hr/> Total | <hr/> 475 <hr/> |

Under the Council's Scheme, made under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, the relief of the necessitous blind must be carried out under the Blind Persons Act 1920 and not by way of poor relief. This means that poor blind persons are not relieved by the Public Assistance Committee but by the Health Committee in accordance with its arrangement with the Royal Midland Institution.

The range of goods made in the workshops of the Institution, and sold in its shops, is fairly wide, and the workmanship is excellent. Brushes, mats, hand- and machine-knitted goods and baskets can all be obtained in sound qualities, and piano-tuning and chair-caning can be carried out. Unless the blind workers can be kept fully employed they have to be relieved out of the

City rates. This, apart from any humanitarian impulse, is a good reason why private citizens and public bodies should support the Institution by buying its products. The Superintendent of the Institution, Chaucer Street, is Mr. M. Priestley.

CITY INFIRMARY.

1933 was the fourth year in which the Health Committee managed the City Infirmary on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee.

It is doubtful whether the public, generally, appreciate to the full the enormous size of this hospital, and the very great task which falls upon the Committee and officials who manage it. There are 871 beds, and most of these were occupied all the year. 5,569 persons were dealt with, and of these 214 were actually born in the hospital. The sick poor of the City who are in need of hospital treatment *must* be admitted whatever may be the number of patients already inside, and however hard-pressed the staff may be. At times of sickness, particularly when fog has caused much respiratory disease, or when there is illness of an influenza-like nature about, the medical wards become extremely busy places, and the staff feel the strain.

It is pleasing to record that expressions of appreciation of the services rendered are numerous, and there is no doubt whatever about the excellent reputation the hospital is gaining. The character of the work is changing; the reception of the chronic sick and the ailing aged is an important and humane function of such a hospital, but in addition to this there is the relief of those who are acutely ill owing to accident or disease; this latter work, the acute work, is increasing rapidly.

As the medical and surgical sciences advance, as our knowledge of curative procedures widens, more and more it is found that hospital treatment, rather than treatment in the home, becomes desirable; there are means of supervision and treatment which are available in hospital but lacking in the home, and in many conditions of illness hospital treatment affords greater hope of success than home treatment. Naturally, therefore, we find a tendency on the part of the sick in these days to seek hospital treatment, and for their needs the City Infirmary has tried to cater.

On the other hand, hospital beds should not be occupied for long periods by persons who are infirm rather than sick, and who require ordinary care and attention rather than medical or surgical treatment; expensive hospital beds must not be utilised merely to relieve the selfish young from the duty of caring for their aged infirm relatives, where home conditions are suitable for their retention.

The Health Committee has given much thought to the uses to which the Infirmary beds should be put, and to the principles which should control admission and discharge, so as to confer the maximum benefit to the community.

The question of "appropriating" the Infirmary for use as a hospital outside the operation of the Poor Law, received much careful thought and investigation, though it was not actually proceeded with during the year.

The training-school for both male and female nurses continued to prove successful, and the Sister-Tutor was congratulated by the Committee on the results of her work.

The fabric of the hospital was maintained in excellent condition, and various minor improvements undertaken.

The statistics given below by the Resident Medical Superintendent, when analysed, show a large decrease in the proportion of patients staying more than thirteen weeks, indicating corresponding increase in "acute" work; there is a large increase in the average daily number of beds occupied; there were 136 more patients in hospital at the end of the year than at the beginning; more children were born in hospital than in the previous year, and the number of surgical operations was higher.

Medical Staff.

Resident—

- 1 Medical Superintendent.
- 1 Deputy Medical Superintendent.
- 3 Assistant Medical Officers.

Visiting—

- 1 General Surgeon.
- 1 Orthopædic Surgeon.
- 1 Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon.
- 1 Consulting Physician.
- 1 Consulting Radiologist.
- 1 Radium Consultant.
- 1 Dental Surgeon.

The names of the above officers are set out on page 9.

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 | .. | .. | 787 |
| Admissions—average daily number | .. | .. | 13.3 |
| Duration of stay of patients :— | | | |
| Under 4 weeks | .. | .. | 2,787 |
| 4 Weeks and under 13 weeks | .. | .. | 1,374 |
| 13 Weeks or more | .. | .. | 572 |
| Maximum number of beds occupied—November 29th | .. | | 853 |
| Minimum " " " —August 27th | .. | | 696 |

Statistical Table for the year.

| | | | |
|--|----|-------|-------|
| Remaining in Hospital, January 1st, 1933 | .. | 700 | |
| Admitted | .. | 4,655 | |
| Born in Hospital | .. | 214 | |
| | | | 5,569 |
| Discharged | .. | 3,870 | |
| Died | .. | 863 | |
| Patients treated to a conclusion during the year | | | 4,733 |
| Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1933 | .. | | 836 |

Deaths.

| Ages. | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------|----|----|--------|----------|--------|
| Under 1 year | .. | .. | 71 | 31 | 102 |
| 1—5 | .. | .. | 29 | 21 | 50 |
| 5—10 | .. | .. | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| 10—15 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 15—20 | .. | .. | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| 20—30 | .. | .. | 20 | 27 | 47 |
| 30—40 | .. | .. | 16 | 20 | 36 |
| 40—50 | .. | .. | 34 | 33 | 67 |
| 50—60 | .. | .. | 70 | 35 | 105 |
| 60—70 | .. | .. | 99 | 58 | 157 |
| 70—80 | .. | .. | 102 | 93 | 195 |
| Over 80 | .. | .. | 31 | 43 | 74 |
| | | | 489 | 374 | 863 |

Comparative Table for 3 years.

| | | | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. |
|----------------------|----|----|-------|-------|-------|
| Admissions | .. | .. | 4,050 | 4,068 | 4,655 |
| Births | .. | .. | 159 | 182 | 214 |
| Deaths | .. | .. | 827 | 795 | 863 |
| Admissions—average | | | | | |
| daily number | .. | | 11·5 | 11·6 | 13·3 |
| Operations performed | .. | | 592 | 560 | 700 |

Maternity Department.

Confined in Hospital :—

| | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----|-------|
| Normal | .. | .. | .. | 194 |
| Complicated | .. | .. | .. | 32 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 226 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

Number of maternal deaths 4

Cause of death in each case :—

Puerperal Fever.

Eclampsia (admitted 8 hours after birth of child, died 24 hours later).

Yellow Atrophy of Liver, Albuminuria.

Mitral Stenosis, Myocardial Failure.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|---|
| Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia | .. | .. | 6 |
| „ Ophthalmia Neonatorum | .. | .. | 1 |

Massage Department.

Number of treatments given :—

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|----|--------|
| Massage | .. | .. | .. | 6,243 |
| Electrical | .. | .. | .. | 5,336 |
| Ultra Violet Light | .. | .. | .. | 1,462 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 13,041 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

Pathological Department.

ANALYSIS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Sputa | .. | .. | .. | 247 |
| Pus Fluids, etc. | .. | .. | .. | 49 |
| Urines | .. | .. | .. | 88 |
| Sections | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| Swabs and Smears | .. | .. | .. | 57 |
| Cerebro-spinal Fluids | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Blood Examinations | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| Fæces | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Permanent Specimens | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Total | | | | 516 |

X-Ray Department.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|-------|
| In-patients investigated | .. | .. | 1,403 |
| Tuberculosis Clinic | .. | .. | 445 |
| Ante-natal Clinic | .. | .. | 8 |
| | | | 1,856 |

ANALYSIS OF INVESTIGATIONS OF IN-PATIENTS.

| | | |
|--|----|-------|
| Oesophagus, Stomach and Intestines | .. | 128 |
| Urinary System, including Pyelographies | .. | 34 |
| Biliary Passages, including Cholecystographies | .. | 23 |
| Generative System | .. | 33 |
| Chests, including Lipiodols | .. | 472 |
| Bones and Joints | .. | 713 |
| Total | | 1,403 |

Dental Department.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----|-------|
| Number of patients treated | .. | 306 |
| Treatments | .. | 469 |
| Extractions under :— | | |
| General Anæsthetic | .. | 327 |
| Local Anæsthetic | .. | 1,828 |
| Gas | .. | 119 |
| Without Anæsthesia | .. | 8 |
| Total number of teeth extracted | | |
| | | 2,282 |

Dentures repaired :—

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Lower | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Upper | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Full dentures supplied | .. | .. | .. | 12 |

Theatre Department.

ANALYSIS OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR.

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Ears | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 |
| Intra nasal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 |
| Tonsil dissection | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| Tonsils and adenoids | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| Bronchoscopy, laryngoscopy and œsophagotomy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Laryngoscopy and tracheotomy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Tracheotomy only | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Laryngectomy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Brain abscess | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Hysterectomy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Appendicectomy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 |
| Ovarian cyst | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Gall bladder | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Gastro-enterostomy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Gastrostomy.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Exploratory laparotomy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Hernia, hydrocele etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83 |
| Perineal excision of rectum | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| On anus and rectum | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 |
| Colotomy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Sigmoidoscopy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Supra-pubic operations | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Cystoscopy and pyelography | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Kidneys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Cæsarean sections | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Perineorrhaphy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Dilatation and Curettage | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 |
| Evacuation uterus | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Vaginal examination | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Vaginal and uterine polypi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Induction labour | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Circumcision | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Thyroidectomy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| On glands of neck | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Amputation breasts | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Empyema | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Thoracoplasty | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| Amputation limbs | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| On bones and joints | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 |
| Internal cartilages | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Plastic | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Skin graft | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Nerves, vessels, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Tendons | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Blood transfusions | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Radium | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| Abscesses, boils, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 |
| Plaster | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| Unclassified | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | 700 |

**Classification of Patients who were Discharged from or who Died
in the Infirmary during the year ended 31st December, 1933.**

| Disease Groups. | | | | Discharged. | Died. |
|--|----|----|----|-------------|-------|
| Acute infectious disease | .. | .. | .. | 105 | 2 |
| Influenza | .. | .. | .. | 76 | 14 |
| Tuberculosis— | | | | | |
| Pulmonary | .. | .. | .. | 74 | 80 |
| Non-pulmonary | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 6 |
| Malignant disease | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 74 |
| Rheumatism— | | | | | |
| (1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea | .. | .. | .. | 84 | — |
| (2) Muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lum- bago and sciatica | .. | .. | .. | 64 | — |
| (3) Chronic Arthritis | .. | .. | .. | 43 | — |
| Venereal disease | .. | .. | .. | 77 | 4 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | .. | .. | .. | 14 | — |
| Puerperal fever— | | | | | |
| (a) Women confined in the hospital | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| (b) Other cases | .. | .. | .. | 8 | — |
| Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth | .. | .. | .. | 86 | 5 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|----|----|----|--------|
| Mental diseases | | | | | |
| (a) | Senile Dementia | .. | .. | .. | 1 1 |
| (b) | Other | .. | .. | .. | 69 — |
| | Senile decay | .. | .. | .. | 120 22 |
| | Accidental injury and Violence | .. | .. | .. | 63 17 |

In respect of cases not included above.

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Disease of the | Nervous System and Sense Organs | 371 | 53 |
| „ | „ Respiratory System | 544 | 188 |
| „ | „ Circulatory System | 128 | 261 |
| „ | „ Digestive System | 487 | 40 |
| „ | „ Genito-urinary System | 154 | 34 |
| „ | „ Skin | 380 | — |
| Other diseases | .. .. | 389 | 61 |
| Mothers and infants discharged from— | Mothers | 198 | — |
| Maternity Wards and not included | | | |
| in above figures | .. — Infants | 188 | — |
| Any persons not falling under any of the above | | | |
| headings | .. .. | 67 | — |
| | | | |
| | Totals | 3,870 | 863 |

District Medical Officers.

In accordance with the Council's Scheme under The Local Government Act 1929, the Health Committee discharge the functions of medical out-relief on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee.

The City, as enlarged by the extension of boundaries on 1st April, 1933, is divided into fourteen areas for public assistance purposes. There are thirteen district medical officers who attend to the poor persons of their districts. In addition to home visits, most of the doctors attend daily, except Thursday and Sunday, at the Shakespeare Street offices, to see out-patients. The

latter arrangement does not operate in regard to the Basford and Bulwell doctors, but may do so before this report appears in print, as a new district dispensary is to be opened at Basford. This service is a public assistance function, but by associating the medical officers with the Health Department staff, the work becomes linked up with the other health services of the City.

The work proceeds smoothly and efficiently, and, so far, there has been no suggestion to appoint whole-time officers, nor, on the other hand, to turn to any scheme by which patients may have free choice of doctor, as is the case in the National Health Insurance scheme. Judging by what is taking place in some parts of the country, there is a tendency to experiment with schemes of the latter type. These will be watched with interest.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

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

Closet Accommodation.

Previous to the extension of the city boundaries in April, 1933, practically the whole of the closet accommodation was on the water-carriage system, but with the inclusion in the city of large areas of undeveloped country in the parishes of Wollaton, Bilborough and Bestwood Park, further schemes for the conversion of closets from the conservancy system to water-carriage were found to be necessary. A scheme is under consideration for conversion works at Wollaton to be carried out immediately, at an estimated cost to the city of £624 0s. 0d.

During the year fifty-three water-closets were provided in cases where there was less than one closet per house.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

In the administration of the Public Health Acts, it was found necessary during the year to serve 6,545 notices respecting nuisances or defects. In one case Court proceedings were taken to secure the abatement of a nuisance, and heavy penalties were subsequently inflicted owing to the defendant failing to comply with the Order of the Court.

(a) NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.

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

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|--------------------|
| First Visits | .. | .. | .. | 12,856 |
| Re-visits | .. | .. | .. | 20,449 |
| Total number of inspections | .. | | | <hr/> 33,305 <hr/> |

(b) NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

| Notices in respect of premises : | | Bird. | Hodgkinson | Blayney. | Oldham. | Clarke. | Helliwell. | Porter. | Totals. |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|----------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| OUTSTANDING (1st Jan., 1933) | .. .. | 273 | 334 | 370 | 226 | 382 | 350 | 178 | 2,113 |
| SERVED | .. .. | 928 | 949 | 741 | 897 | 869 | 1,136 | 1,025 | 6,545 |
| COMPLIED WITH | .. .. | 955 | 850 | 762 | 767 | 1,043 | 1,114 | 903 | 6,394 |
| OUTSTANDING (1st Jan., 1934) | .. .. | 246 | 433 | 349 | 356 | 208 | 372 | 300 | 2,264 |

(c) DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

| Notices in respect of :— | | Served. | Complied with. |
|--|-------|---------|----------------|
| Defective houses | .. .. | 3,015 | 3,025 |
| House repairs—Roofs | .. .. | 603 | 598 |
| Walls | .. .. | 786 | 761 |
| Floors and Ceilings | .. .. | 592 | 624 |
| Windows | .. .. | 494 | 499 |
| Fireplaces | .. .. | 586 | 598 |
| Coppers | .. .. | 275 | 284 |
| Sinks, provision of | .. .. | 12 | 81 |
| Sinks, repair or renewal of | .. .. | 896 | 864 |
| Internal water supplies provided | .. .. | 24 | 97 |
| Repairs to water supplies | .. .. | 40 | 38 |
| Rainwater Conductors, repair or renewal of | .. .. | 538 | 480 |
| Others | .. .. | 786 | 806 |
| Houses, cleaning of | .. .. | 82 | 83 |
| Houses, overcrowding of | .. .. | 17 | 17 |
| Drains, clearance of | .. .. | 597 | 590 |
| Drains, repair, trapping or improvement of | .. .. | 814 | 815 |
| Panterpits, abolition of | .. .. | 161 | 147 |
| Additional water-closets, provision of | .. .. | 27 | 53 |
| Water-closets, clearance of | .. .. | 61 | 58 |
| Water-closets, repair of | .. .. | 886 | 815 |
| Closets, cleansing and limewashing of | .. .. | 24 | 28 |
| Courts and yards, paving of | .. .. | 38 | 30 |
| Courts and yards, cleansing of | .. .. | 20 | 21 |
| Courts and yards, repair of paving | .. .. | 1,032 | 1,011 |

| | | | Served. | Complied with. |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|---------|-------------------|
| Nuisances from pigs | .. | .. | 9 | 17 |
| „ „ fowls | .. | .. | 20 | 20 |
| „ „ other animals | .. | .. | 32 | 30 |
| „ „ Offensive Trades | .. | .. | 51 | 63 |
| Manure Pits, repair of | .. | .. | — | 2 |
| Manure Pits, abolition of | .. | .. | 12 | 21 |
| Offensive Accumulations, removal of | .. | .. | 104 | 104 |
| Dry ash receptacles, provision of | .. | .. | 370 | 366 |
| Tents, Vans and Sheds | .. | .. | 13 | 15 |
| Houses-let-in-Lodgings | .. | .. | 22 | 25 |
| Common Lodging Houses | .. | .. | 4 | 4 |
| Factories and Workshops | .. | .. | 274 | 269 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | 523 | 463 |

(d) STATUTORY ACTION.

Notices under the Public Health Act, 1875.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|-----|-----|
| Section 91 (a) Houses | .. | .. | 240 | 237 |
| (b) Other | .. | .. | 76 | 70 |
| Section 36 (ashbins) | .. | .. | 88 | 94 |
| Section 41 (drains) | .. | .. | 18 | 6 |

Notices under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

| | | | | |
|------------|----|----|---|---|
| Section 22 | .. | .. | 6 | 3 |
|------------|----|----|---|---|

Notices under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

| | | | | |
|------------|----|----|---|---|
| Section 39 | .. | .. | 6 | 5 |
|------------|----|----|---|---|

Notices under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Section 64 (repair of paving) | .. | 69 | 54 |
| Section 73 (repair of water-closets) | .. | 42 | 30 |

Work done by the Corporation in default—20.

Informations laid—3.

Work done after information laid—3.

Work done after Justice's Order—1.

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

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

| | |
|---|-------|
| No. of half-hourly observations of chimneys .. | 1,332 |
| „ „ minutes' dense smoke emitted | 3,294 |
| Average minutes of dense smoke per chimney .. | 2·4 |
| No. of intimation notices served | 126 |
| „ „ advisory visits (including verbal cautions) | 259 |
| „ „ statutory notices served | 52 |
| „ „ complaints | 96 |
| „ „ cases where work has been executed for smoke abatement | 11 |
| Estimated cost of work to owners | £698 |
| No. of prosecutions | 2 |

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

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

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| January .. 2·7 minutes. | July .. 2·7 minutes. |
| February .. 3·3 „ | August .. 2·3 „ |
| March .. 2·1 „ | Sept. .. 2·2 „ |
| April .. 2·3 „ | October .. 2·2 „ |
| May .. 2·3 „ | Nov. .. 2·4 „ |
| June .. 2·5 „ | Dec. .. 2·8 „ |

In the two instances in which legal proceedings were instituted, Magistrate's Orders for the abatement of the nuisances and for costs, were obtained.

Administration of Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

- (a) *Factories*.—In 21 instances, defects remediable under the Public Health Acts were reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories, and in each case suitable action was taken.
- (b) *Workshops*.—The number of workshops is 1,303.

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

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

| Premises. (1) | Number of | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Inspections (2) | Written Notices. (3) | Occupiers prosecuted (4) |
| Factories (including Factory Laundries). | 155 | 43 | — |
| Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) | 1,047 | 214 | — |
| Workplaces (other than Outworker's premises) | 59 | 17 | — |
| Total | 1,261 | 274 | — |

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 | 190 | 189 | — | — |
| Want of Ventilation | 5 | 7 | — | — |
| Overcrowding | — | — | — | — |
| Want of drainage of floors | — | — | — | — |
| Other Nuisances | 58 | 60 | 1 | — |
| Sanitary accommodation { | Insufficient | 17 | 9 | — |
| | Unsuitable or defective | 12 | 19 | — |
| | Not separate for sexes .. | 8 | 6 | — |
| Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :— | | | | |
| Illegal occupation of under-ground Bakehouses (sec. 101) | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Other offences | 3 | — | — | — |
| (Excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factory and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921). | | | | |
| Totals | 294 | 291 | 1 | — |

*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 113 houses-let-in-lodgings, and inspections of these premises have been

made from time to time during the year. The bye-law regarding the cleansing of such premises during the month of April was enforced where necessary.

It is satisfactory to record that, whilst the demand for accommodation in houses of this class remained heavy, it was possible to abolish or close several unsatisfactory lodging-houses during the year.

Common Lodging-Houses.

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

Action was taken during the year further to reduce the number of unsatisfactory common lodging-houses. Closing Orders were made in respect of seven houses under the provisions of the Housing Acts, and two were included in Clearance Areas.

Visits at all hours of the day and night are made to the common lodging-houses, and the provisions of the Public Health Acts and of the Bye-laws made thereunder, have been operated as required.

"Sneinton House," the municipal lodging-house, built under the provisions of the Housing Acts to accommodate 280 male lodgers, is proving to be a most valuable institution, and its private sleeping cubicles, comfortable day-rooms, hygienic dining-hall and modern conveniences, provide facilities for the lodgers to live under good conditions at a nominal cost. The excellence of the house is fully appreciated by those inmates who formerly were obliged to live in the common lodging-houses which have now ceased to exist, and which were so insanitary as to be beyond description. That environment plays an important part in personal hygiene is amply demonstrated in this undertaking.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures

Public Health Act, 1875.

Housing of the Working Classes' Act, 1885.

Nottingham Corporation Act, 1929.

It was again found necessary to institute proceedings against certain van-dwellers and owners of land in respect of offences in connection with the use of vans and tents for human habitation.

The law governing these habitations is unsatisfactory. Caravans are intended for travelling-people, and are not suitable for use as fixed dwelling-houses, and their standing for long periods in populous districts should be prohibited. The living-vans, round-about, etc., of travelling showmen, which are often parked on small sites in congested districts for the winter months, are the subject of many complaints, and it would be in the public interest for Local Authorities to be in a position to limit the duration of such parkings.

Offensive Trades.

Public Health Act, 1875.

Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923.

The establishments on which offensive trades are carried on are kept under supervision, and, generally, are well conducted. Measures are also taken to ensure that fish-fryers' premises are maintained satisfactorily, and that the trade is carried on under reasonably suitable conditions.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

In carrying out the provisions of this Act, much useful work has been done in tracing the causes of rat-infestations in dwelling-houses, and in many instances defective

drainage systems have been found to be responsible for such nuisances. Several large factory buildings, warehouses, etc., have been successfully dealt with by owners and occupiers, following the advice of the Department, and in a few cases where the infestations have been of considerable magnitude, firms specialising in rat destruction have operated successfully. Infestations of large buildings, particularly in the old parts of the city, require regular and systematic treatment, and it is useless to scatter poisonous baits indiscriminately about the premises in the hope of clearing the rodents.

National Rat Week was again organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the following is a report on the operations carried on during that week :—

“ In order to draw the attention of the public to the fact that Rat Week had been organized, the following notice was put in the local newspapers :—

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Rat Week, 6th to 11th November, 1933.

“ During this week it is proposed to undertake a special crusade against rats and mice. Any person or firm suffering from these pests should communicate with the Health Department, Huntingdon House, Huntingdon Street, the officers of which are in a position to give general advice on the subject.”

“ The local papers also gave prominence to the subject by inserting suitably-worded paragraphs in the news columns, and as a result of the publicity given, a large number of applications were received at the Health Department for information and advice on the destruction of rats and mice.

“ In most cases investigations were made by the Sanitary Inspectors, and advice given to meet the circumstances. Rat baits are kept in stock at the Health Department, and are available to the public at cost price, or, in exceptional cases, free of

charge. Some thousands of rat baits were distributed, and the co-operation of owners of property was obtained in many instances with a view to making the 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 work. Arrangements 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 destroyed, but judging by the number of instances where occupiers are known to have carried out suggestions of the Department, the number of rats destroyed by baits, traps, gassing apparatus, etc., must have been considerable.

“Rat-repression work is carried out throughout the year in Nottingham, but National Rat Week undoubtedly draws the attention of the public to the importance of such work.”

Canal Boats.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

Canal Boats Regulations.

The canals, and other navigable waters within the city, have been visited on 62 occasions during the year, and 175 boats were 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 145; the number of children under 5 years of age was 50; and the number of children between 5 and 12 years of age was 97.

Sixteen notices were issued against owners of boats in connection with the following twenty infringements of the Acts and regulations :—

| | |
|--|---|
| Improperly numbered | 2 |
| Defective water vessels | 4 |
| Overcrowding | 5 |
| Cabins in need of repair or repainting.. | 5 |
| Not lettered, marked or numbered .. | 3 |
| Failure to produce certificate .. | 1 |

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

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

There were no new boats registered during the year.

The total number of boats on the register is now 218. Of these, 128 are recorded as having been broken up, or are otherwise put out of use, 35 cannot be traced, 8 are used otherwise than as canal boats, and 47 are still in use.

The Education Authority were notified on twelve occasions during the year with regard to 42 children of school-age, who were living on canal boats, and who were visiting the city for a period longer than two days.

Shops Acts, 1912-30.

5,320 Visits and revisits have been made during the year to all classes of shops, hotels, restaurants, garages, and retail business premises in the city. Forty-three offences under the above Acts were reported to the Health Committee, and in respect of thirteen 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 .. | 1 | Fine £1. |
| Beer-Off and General .. | 2 | Fine 2/6. Other case dismissed. |
| Fish .. | 1 | Fine 10/-. |
| Fruiterers .. | 2 | Fine 10/- and 10/-. |
| Hawkers .. | 2 | Fine 2/6 and 2/6. |
| Ladies' Outfitter .. | 1 | Fine £1. |
| Radios .. | 4 | Fine £1 ; £1 ; £1 1s. 0d. ; £1 1s. 0d. |

In twenty cases cautionary letters were sent to the offenders as follows :—

| Trade. | No. of Offences. |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Butchers and Pork Butchers .. | 2 |
| Confectioners .. | 3 |
| Fruiterers .. | 3 |
| Fishmonger .. | 1 |
| Gents' Outfitter .. | 1 |
| General .. | 4 |
| Hairdresser .. | 1 |
| Hotel .. | 1 |
| Newsagent and Sweets .. | 1 |
| Open Stores .. | 1 |
| Radios .. | 2 |

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

Seven samples of rag flock were taken and submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst during 1933. These proved to comply with the cleanliness standard laid down in the regulations made under the above Acts.

HOUSING.

A.—STATISTICS.

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

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 5,783
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 20,432

| | |
|--|-------|
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 2,768 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. | 9,870 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 2,700 |
| (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 .. | 3,083 |

2. Remedy of defects during the year without the Service of Formal Notices :—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers | 2,840 |
|---|-------|

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

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

| | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 7 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | Nil. |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. | Nil. |
| (Works were in progress at the end of the year). | |

B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :

| | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 545 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices | |
| (a) By owners | 479 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. | 20 |

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 | 246 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 126 |

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. |

B.—HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

(i) **Clearance Areas.**

Notable progress was made during the year with the programme of Slum Clearance. Public Inquiries were held by the Ministry of Health concerning orders made by the City Council in 1931, in respect of 27 Clearance Areas. All the Orders were confirmed with one exception, namely, that relating to the Barker Gate Area No. 6, comprising two dwelling-houses, and in this case the Minister accepted an undertaking from the owner to adapt the buildings for business purposes.

There was considerable opposition to the Orders relating to these Clearance Areas, and objections were made in respect of 476 premises. After holding Public Inquiries, the Minister of Health upheld objections in forty-five instances, involving sixteen dwelling-houses, seven combined dwelling-houses and shops, and twenty-two business premises. 90·6 per cent. of the objections failed, and the amendments made by the Ministry chiefly

concerned premises used wholly, or partly, for business purposes.

The following statement gives statistical details of the buildings and persons affected by the confirmed orders :—

| Date of Public Inquiry | NAMES OF AREAS. | Lands coloured pink. | | | Lands coloured grey. | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | No. of Houses, | No. of Build-ings other than houses. | No. of persons to be dis-placed. | No. of Houses. | No. of Build-ings other than houses. | No. of persons to be dis-placed. |
| March, 1933 | Clare Street .. | 47 | 4 | 166 | — | — | — |
| " | Coalpit Lane .. | 119 | 10 | 406 | 3 | 13 | 18 |
| " | Colwick Street " A " .. | 21 | 2 | 75 | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| " | " " " B " .. | 3 | — | 16 | — | 2 | — |
| " | " " " C " .. | 13 | — | 58 | — | 1 | — |
| " | " " " D " .. | 191 | 8 | 740 | 5 | 6 | 19 |
| " | " " " E " .. | 2 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — |
| " | " " " F " .. | 53 | 2 | 201 | 4 | 2 | 17 |
| " | " " " G " .. | 9 | — | 35 | — | — | — |
| " | East Street No. 1 .. | 5 | 1 | 18 | — | — | — |
| " | " " No. 2 .. | 17 | 1 | 51 | — | — | — |
| " | Sneinton Market .. | 181 | 13 | 605 | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| Oct., 1933 | Barker Gate No. 1 .. | 7 | 3 | 23 | — | — | — |
| " | " " No. 2 .. | 4 | — | 17 | — | — | — |
| " | " " No. 3 .. | 4 | — | 17 | — | — | — |
| " | " " No. 4 .. | 26 | — | 101 | — | — | — |
| " | " " No. 5 .. | 8 | — | 26 | — | — | — |
| " | " " No. 6 .. | Clearance Order not confirmed by Ministry of Health. | | | | | |
| " | " " No. 7 .. | 9 | — | 37 | — | — | — |
| " | " " No. 8a .. | 150 | 11 | 542 | 1 | — | 3 |
| " | " " No. 8b .. | 68 | 15 | 218 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| " | " " No. 9 .. | 25 | 1 | 64 | — | — | — |
| " | " " No. 10 .. | 44 | 1 | 113 | — | — | — |
| " | " " No. 11 .. | 4 | — | 23 | — | — | — |
| " | Sussex Street No. 1 .. | 306 | 21 | 1,100 | 7 | 6 | 119 |
| " | " " No. 2 .. | 39 | 5 | 133 | — | — | — |
| " | " " No. 3 .. | 42 | 7 | 143 | — | — | — |
| | Totals .. | 1,397 | 106 | 4,932 | 28 | 38 | 197 |

Of the Orders made in 1931, there now remain those respecting the Albion Street Area, Finkhill Street Area and St. James' Street Areas, Nos. 1, 4 and 5, which are awaiting confirmation by the Minister of Health, and it is anticipated that Public Inquiries will be held shortly. 373 houses and a population of 1,260 are involved in these five areas.

A further sixty-eight areas containing 1,416 houses, and forming part of the Five Years' Scheme, have been inspected and recorded. 4,723 persons will be displaced from houses in these new areas.

(ii) Individual Unfit Houses.

Representations were submitted to the Housing Committee during the year in respect of 354 individual unfit houses, and 246 Demolition Orders were made.

In a large number of instances, undertakings were accepted from owners to recondition unfit houses, and many of these schemes involved the conversion of back-to-back houses into through ventilated dwellings.

The displacement of persons from condemned properties was expedited during the year by the erection of 383 new houses. These houses (according to the scale of the Ministry of Health) provided accommodation for 1,747 persons.

The removal of unfit houses under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, has proved very successful, and some of the blocks of property so dealt with are comparable in extent with certain of the Clearance Areas.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

Milk & Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Milk & Dairies Order, 1926.

(1) COW-KEEPERS AND PURVEYORS OF MILK.

| | | |
|---|----|-----|
| No. of cow-keepers on register, 1st January, 1933 | .. | 14 |
| „ „ „ „ 31st December, 1933 | .. | 30 |
| „ „ cowsheds on register 31st December, 1933 | .. | 84 |
| „ „ dairy cows kept (average) | .. | 585 |
| „ „ milk purveyors on register 1st January, 1933 | .. | 443 |
| „ „ „ „ 31st December, 1933 | .. | 466 |
| „ „ applications for registration refused during 1933 | .. | 4 |
| „ „ milk purveyors removed from register during 1933 | | 33 |

The increase in the number of cow-keepers on the register during 1933 was due to the extension of the city boundaries.

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

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|-----|
| Cowsheds—cleansing and limewashing | .. | .. | 150 |
| „ repairs | .. | .. | 6 |
| Dairies—Milkshops, etc., cleansing | .. | .. | 92 |
| „ „ „ repairs | .. | .. | 34 |
| Drains—chokage | .. | .. | 8 |
| Offensive accumulations | .. | .. | 34 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | 87 |
| | | | 411 |

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

- (1) Carrying on the trade of dairyman without being registered—
Case adjourned generally.
- (2) Milk churn in dirty condition—Fine 20/-.
- (3) Milk exposed to contamination—Fine 20/-.

Three samples of cleaning powders used for the cleaning of milk bottles and utensils were examined by the Public Analyst during the year, and were found to comply with the provisions of The Milk and Dairies Order 1926, with respect to such substances.

Three samples of drinking-water from shallow wells on dairy farms in the city were submitted for chemical examination by the City Analyst. One sample was found to be of good quality, and two were unfit for drinking. In all three instances, representations were made to the owners, and the premises were subsequently supplied with town water.

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

During the year 1933 the following licences were granted under the provisions of the above Order :—

| | | |
|--|----|---|
| Dealers' Licences to sell " Certified " Milk | .. | 5 |
| " " " " Grade A " Milk | .. | 1 |
| " " " " Pasteurized " Milk | .. | 4 |
| Licences to pasteurize and sell Pasteurized Milk | .. | 4 |

Thirty-seven samples of *Certified milk* were obtained during the year for bacteriological examination ; thirty-six at the request of the Ministry of Health, and one otherwise. All the samples, except two, complied with the standards laid down in the Order.

Twenty-eight samples of *Pasteurized milk* sold under licence were obtained for bacteriological examination ; twenty-six of these samples were satisfactory, and two otherwise.

Six samples of ungraded milks were also submitted for bacteriological examination. In one case the bacterial count was high, and appropriate action taken.

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

During the year 115 samples of milk were examined for tubercle bacilli, and seven of these gave positive results after testing at the University of Sheffield. These cases were followed up and appropriate action taken. 112 samples of milk were taken and submitted for examination for bacterial count and B.Coli test. Forty-seven of these samples gave results comparable with Grade "A" milk from a bacterial point of view, and sixty-five were of a high bacterial count.

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.**

(1) MEAT.

The number of slaughter-houses in use in the City at the end of 1933 was sixty-three, as in 1932.

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 1933 was as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----------------------|---------|
| Beef | .. | .. | .. | 6,553 $\frac{3}{4}$ | stones. |
| Mutton | .. | .. | .. | 268 $\frac{1}{2}$ | „ |
| Pork | .. | .. | .. | 1,353 | „ |
| Veal | .. | .. | .. | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| Lamb | .. | .. | .. | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | „ |
| Livers | .. | .. | .. | 237 | „ |
| Viscera | .. | .. | .. | 3,700 | „ |
| | | | | <hr/> | |
| | | | | 12,201 $\frac{1}{2}$ | „ |
| | | | | <hr/> | |

The Health Committee considered reports on several offences against the provisions of The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and legal proceedings were instituted as follows :—

- (i) Failing to give notice of the slaughter of
an animal Fine 40/-.
- (ii) Ditto Case dismissed.
- (iii) Failing to maintain premises used for
food preparation in a cleanly con-
dition Fine £8 0s. 0d.

(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 | .. | .. | 4,408 $\frac{3}{4}$ | stones. |
| Provisions | .. | .. | 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ | „ |
| Confectionery | .. | .. | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | „ |
| Wet fish | .. | .. | 2,561 $\frac{1}{4}$ | „ |
| Dry fish | .. | .. | 459 $\frac{1}{4}$ | „ |
| Shell fish | .. | .. | 2,289 $\frac{3}{4}$ | „ |
| Rabbits | .. | .. | 131 $\frac{3}{4}$ | „ |
| Poultry | .. | .. | 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ | „ |
| Game | .. | .. | 23 | „ |
| Fruit | .. | .. | 1,846 | „ |
| Nuts | .. | .. | 9 | „ |
| Vegetables | .. | .. | 9,069 | „ |
| | | | <hr/> 20,840 $\frac{3}{4}$ <hr/> | „ |

Shell-fish received in the City are under constant supervision and specimens are examined in considerable

numbers by bacteriological methods at the City Laboratory. Mussels in particular gave rise to some apprehension in the autumn of 1933, and the results of bacteriological tests were far from satisfactory in many instances. Commission agents too readily accept consignments of mussels from sources about which they have little information, and the Medical Officer of Health wishes to make it quite clear to them that unless greater care is exercised in the 1934 season he will not hesitate to take drastic action to protect the health of the public.

(3) MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE-CREAM.

Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923. Section 91.

Numerous visits have been made to shops and premises where ice-cream is manufactured or sold, to ensure cleanly conditions under the powers contained in the above Section. These powers were successfully employed in several instances of small, insanitary and unsuitable premises, arrangements being made for the premises to be improved, or the trade discontinued.

(c) **Adulteration, &c.**

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 | 619 | Tested by Inspectors |
| | <hr/> 1,469 <hr/> | |

The following Table shows the nature of the Samples taken, together with the results of the Public Analyst's Examinations.

| Article | No. of Samples | | | No. Genuine | | | No. Adulterated | | |
|---|----------------|----------|-------|-------------|----------|-------|-----------------|----------|-------|
| | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal | Total |
| Milk | 301 | 3 | 304 | 281 | 1 | 282 | 20 | 2 | 22 |
| Milk, separated .. | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Dried Full Cream Milk | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Honey | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Castor Oil | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Butter | 52 | 17 | 69 | 52 | 17 | 69 | — | — | — |
| Pepper | 17 | 5 | 22 | 17 | 5 | 22 | — | — | — |
| Condensed Skimmed Milk (Sweetened) | 6 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 11 | — | — | — |
| Mustard | 15 | 3 | 18 | 15 | 3 | 18 | — | — | — |
| Glycerine | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Flowers of Sulphur .. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Sugar | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Self-raising Flour .. | 13 | 1 | 14 | 13 | 1 | 14 | — | — | — |
| Lard | 30 | 3 | 33 | 30 | 3 | 33 | — | — | — |
| Tinned Peas | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Bacon | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Cocoa | 11 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 16 | — | — | — |
| Jams | 5 | — | 5 | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| Sauce | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Arrowroot | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | — | — | — |
| Ground Ginger | 5 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 | — | — | — |
| Margarine | 20 | 5 | 25 | 20 | 5 | 25 | — | — | — |
| Demerara Sugar | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Tea | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Waffles | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Preserved Sausages .. | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Rice | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Icing Sugar | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Custard Powder | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Bicarbonate of Soda .. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | — | — | — |
| Potted Meat | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | — | — | — |
| Sulphur Ointment | — | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Coffee | 15 | 4 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 19 | — | — | — |
| Ground Rice | 9 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 13 | — | — | — |
| Coffee and Chicory Extract | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Sweets | 6 | 9 | 15 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Cornflour | 6 | — | 6 | 6 | — | 6 | — | — | — |
| Baking Powder | 6 | — | 6 | 6 | — | 6 | — | — | — |
| Lemon Curd | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Table Jellies | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Cheshire Cheese | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Boric Acid | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Olive Oil | 2 | 11 | 13 | 2 | 11 | 13 | — | — | — |
| Cod Liver Oil | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Wrapped Cheese | 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 7 | — | — | — |
| Pork Dripping | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Carried forward .. | 553 | 116 | 669 | 532 | 112 | 644 | 21 | 4 | 25 |

| Article | No. of Samples | | | No. Genuine | | | No. Adulterated | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------|-------|-------------|----------|-------|-----------------|----------|-------|
| | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal | Total |
| Brought forward .. | 553 | 116 | 669 | 532 | 112 | 644 | 21 | 4 | 25 |
| Whisky | 1 | 18 | 19 | — | 17 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Dried Fruits .. | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | — | — | — |
| Cheese | 21 | 5 | 26 | 21 | 5 | 26 | — | — | — |
| Compound Mustard | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Pearl Barley .. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Lemonade Powder .. | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Cooked Ham .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Cake Flour .. | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Dessicated Cocoanut | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Beef Sausage .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Potted Shrimp .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Bloater Paste .. | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Treacle | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Coffee and Chicory .. | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Glauber Salts .. | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | — | — | — |
| Polony | 1 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 14 | — | — | — |
| Malted Oatmeal .. | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Shredded Beef Suet | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Mincedmeat .. | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | — | — | — |
| Ground Almonds .. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Sal Volatile .. | — | 6 | 6 | — | 6 | 6 | — | — | — |
| Tartaric Acid .. | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Stilton Cheese .. | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Seed Tapioca .. | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Rice | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Yeast | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Rum | — | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Sausage | — | 16 | 16 | — | 16 | 16 | — | — | — |
| Brawn | — | 14 | 14 | — | 14 | 14 | — | — | — |
| Oil of Eucalyptus .. | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Brandy | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Cream | — | 8 | 8 | — | 8 | 8 | — | — | — |
| Easton's Syrup .. | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Lysol | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Condensed Full-cream Milk .. | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Bread and Butter .. | — | 4 | 4 | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Lunch Sausage .. | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Cream Cheese .. | — | 4 | 4 | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Fish in Olive Oil .. | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Tripe | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Zinc Ointment .. | — | 4 | 4 | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Apples | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Camphorated Oil .. | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Liquorice Powder .. | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Spirits of Camphor .. | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Salad Cream .. | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Totals .. | 600 | 250 | 850 | 577 | 243 | 820 | 23 | 7 | 30 |

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.

| | | No. of Samples. | Average Percentage of Fat. | Average Percentage of Solids-not- Fat. |
|-----------|----|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| January | .. | 27 | 3.761 | 8.962 |
| February | .. | 32 | 3.510 | 8.745 |
| March | .. | 40 | 3.663 | 8.904 |
| April | .. | 25 | 3.388 | 8.938 |
| May | .. | 28 | 3.272 | 8.853 |
| June | .. | 21 | 3.223 | 9.049 |
| July | .. | 8 | 3.471 | 8.736 |
| August | .. | 10 | 3.230 | 9.056 |
| September | .. | 21 | 3.559 | 9.003 |
| October | .. | 35 | 3.430 | 9.146 |
| November | .. | 37 | 3.532 | 9.061 |
| December | .. | 20 | 3.463 | 8.837 |
| Average | .. | 25.33 | 3.458 | 8.940 |

The standard for milk under The Sale of Milk Regulations 1901, is Fat 3.0%, and Solids-not-Fat 8.5%.

Of the 619 Informal samples which were tested by the Inspectors during the year by the Gerber process, 120 or 19.3% were found to be adulterated. This informal work is most valuable in the administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

SAMPLES TAKEN FORMALLY AND FOUND TO BE NOT GENUINE.

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----|-----------|
| 4 | Milk deficient in fat | 2 | per cent. |
| 1 | do. | 3 | do. |
| 1 | do. | 6 | do. |
| 1 | do. | 7 | do. |
| 1 | do. | 9½ | do. |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----|-----------|--|
| 3 | Milk deficient in fat | 10 | per cent. | |
| 1 | do. | 11 | do. | |
| 1 | do. | 14 | do. | |
| 1 | do. | 6½ | do. | and containing added water 2½ per cent. |
| 1 | do. | 2 | do. | and containing added water 1½ per cent. |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----|-----------|--|
| 2 | Milk containing added water | 1½ | per cent. | |
| 1 | do. | 2½ | do. | |
| 1 | do. | 3 | do. | |
| 1 | do. | 7 | do. | |
| 1 | do. | 9 | do. | |
| 1 | do. | 17 | do. | |

1 Whisky containing added water 7½ per cent.

1 Sweets containing sulphur dioxide 304 parts per million.

1 Beef Sausage containing sulphur dioxide 180 parts per million.

SAMPLES TAKEN INFORMALLY AND FOUND TO BE NOT GENUINE.

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----|-----------|--|
| 1 | Milk containing added water | 3 | per cent. | |
| 1 | do. | 9½ | do. | |

1 Whisky containing added water 8 per cent.

1 Sulphur Ointment deficient in sulphur 1·6 per cent.

1 Waffles containing 8·3 per cent. Free Fatty Acids and Oxidised fatty acids indicating rancidity.

1 Peeled Shrimps containing sulphur dioxide 298 parts per million.

1 Beef Sausage containing sulphur dioxide 123 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 containing 17% added water. | Ordered to pay 40/- costs. |
| Sale of milk deficient in fat 11% | 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 | 14%. |
| do. | 6½% and containing 3% added water. |
| Sale of sweets containing sulphur dioxide | 176 parts per million. |
| Sale of beef sausage containing sulphur dioxide | 180 parts per million. |
| Sale of milk deficient in fat | 6%. |
| do. | 2% and containing 2% added water. |
| do. | 10% (three instances). |
| do. | 9½%. |
| do. | 7%. |

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 1933 twelve 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, &C. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS,
1925-27.

Articles of food sampled under The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, are examined for the presence, nature and amount of preservatives. No legal proceedings were taken in 1933 under these regulations; two infringements being dealt with by caution.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

The Table below shows the Samples taken under the above Act during 1933.

Feeding Stuffs.

| Article. | Genuine. | Adulterated. | Total. |
|----------------------|----------|--------------|--------|
| Ground Oats .. | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Barley Meal .. | 3 | — | 3 |
| Fourths | 5 | — | 5 |
| Calf Nuts .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| Calf Meal .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| Dairy Meal .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| Special Milk Nuts .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| Special Milk Meal .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| Maize Meal .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Cotton Seed Cake .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| Soya Bean Meal .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| Meat and Bone Meal | — | 1 | 1 |
| Sheep Nuts .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| Carbo Feed Nuts .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| Grass Nuts .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| Dairy Nuts .. | 3 | — | 3 |
| Bran | 1 | — | 1 |
| | | | — |
| | | | 29 |
| | | | — |

Fertilisers.

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|----|
| Basic Slag .. | 2 | — | 2 |
| Superphosphate of Lime | 2 | — | 2 |
| Sulphate of Ammonia | 2 | — | 2 |
| Sulphate of Potash | 1 | — | 1 |
| General Manure .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| Bone Meal .. | 2 | — | 2 |
| Nitrate of Soda .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| | | | — |
| | | | 11 |
| | | | — |

During the year visits of inspection to warehouses in which Fertilizers 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 and appropriate action was taken. It was considered necessary to serve notices (Form "A") in twelve cases, and Swine Fever was confirmed in four instances.

(b) Parasitic Mange.

No case was reported.

(c) Glanders and Farcy.

No case was reported.

(d) Anthrax.

Two suspected cases were investigated, but were not confirmed.

(e) Tuberculosis.

Four cases were dealt with in the city under the Tuberculosis Order, and the animals were slaughtered and compensation paid. In addition, the Notts. County Authorities gave notice to the Department of the slaughter within the city of fifty certified animals from county districts, and it was necessary to confiscate the entire carcasses of twenty of these animals.

(f) Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

No case was reported, but several outbreaks occurred in neighbouring counties, and the Ministry imposed certain restrictions on the movement of cattle locally.

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

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1931.

- (a) Failing to cleanse and disinfect a
vehicle Fine 10/-.
- (b) Failing to use side-rails to the ramp,
or tail-board of a vehicle .. Fine 5/-.

Movement Licences.

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

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----|-------|
| Under the Swine Fever Order—Fat | .. | 2,903 |
| —Stores | .. | 1,511 |
| Foot and Mouth Disease Order | .. | 227 |
| Importation of Animals Act | .. | 224 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 4,865 |
| | | <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 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Typhoid | Cases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Fever | Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Scarlet Fever | Cases | 1 | 10 | 38 | 54 | 65 | 244 | 98 | 30 | 27 | 28 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | 600 |
| | Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Diphtheria | Cases | 5 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 53 | 23 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 158 |
| | Deaths | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 6 |
| Puerperal | Cases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Fever | Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Puerperal | Cases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 17 | 19 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 52 |
| Pyrexia | Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Erysipelas | Cases | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 29 | 18 | 25 | 19 | 130 |
| | Deaths | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 |
| Ophthalmia | Cases | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Neonatorum | Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Encephalitis | Cases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lethargica | Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 4 | 11 |
| Polio-myelitis | Cases | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| | Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Acute Polio-encephalitis | Cases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Cerebro-spinal | Cases | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Fever | Deaths | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Pneumonia | Cases | 58 | 44 | 44 | 29 | 20 | 58 | 20 | 20 | 26 | 46 | 37 | 49 | 40 | 50 | 541 |
| | Deaths | 84 | 27 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 20 | 27 | 45 | 80 | 326 |
| Malaria | Cases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | .. | 13 |
| | Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dysentery | Cases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Total Notifications | .. | 81 | 63 | 100 | 92 | 95 | 359 | 145 | 61 | 103 | 130 | 94 | 76 | 69 | 71 | 1,539 |
| .. Deaths | .. | 86 | 29 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 21 | 26 | 31 | 46 | 85 | 370 |

For numbers of cases admitted to Hospital see Hospital Section of Report, page 74.

For notes on the above figures see following pages.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox.

No case of small-pox was notified in Nottingham during 1933.

Typhoid Fever.

Two notifications and two deaths appear in the Returns for 1933. Of the fatal cases—one was a case which occurred in another city and was included in the Nottingham death returns by the Registrar-General as a transferable death for statistical purposes. The second fatal case was a true Nottingham one. There was one non-fatal case of Paratyphoid Fever.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 600 cases of scarlet fever notified, as compared with 527 the previous year. The average number of notified cases for the last ten years is 638·8. Fifty-seven per cent. of cases notified this year occurred in children of school-age. There were four deaths as against no deaths the previous year. The average number of deaths for the last ten years is 4·6.

Diphtheria.

There were 158 cases of diphtheria notified and six deaths occurred, as compared with 137 cases notified and nine deaths the previous year. These figures are remarkably low, and a long way below the average for the last ten years. The average number of cases notified for the last ten years is 501·5, and the average number of deaths is 31·8.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

There were 15 cases notified and seven deaths occurred. Three deaths occurred at the City Isolation Hospital, two at the City Infirmary, and two at the General Hospital.

The cases were scattered throughout the city, and no connection could be established between them.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

There were eleven deaths in which the cause was given on the death certificates as Encephalitis Lethargica, or its sequelæ. None of these cases was notified during the year as acute encephalitis lethargica. These deaths, if correctly assigned to encephalitis lethargica, may have been due to the sequelæ of the disease, the acute stage of which may have occurred several years ago.

Acute Polio-myelitis.

Two non-fatal cases of polio-myelitis were notified from the same family. No connection with any other case could be established.

Acute Polio-encephalitis.

One fatal case occurred.

Dysentery.

Three cases of dysentery occurred during the year; two of them were fatal. No notification was received by the Medical Officer of Health of these two cases, so no useful inquiries about them were possible; they were not associated with each other.

CO-ORDINATION WITH SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Medical Officer of Health is not the School Medical Officer, a fact which might in some circumstances limit his action in preventing disease. Happily, however, there is the greatest cordiality and co-operation between the two departments on all matters of common interest, and especially when dealing with infectious disease, in regard to which a complete system of interchange of information works efficiently.

THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The following Table gives particulars of the use made of the City Isolation Hospital, Bagthorpe, and the Small-pox Hospital.

| DISEASE. | Remaining at end of 1932. | | | Admitted during 1933. | | | Total cases during 1933 | Total cases finally dealt with during 1933 | Total deaths during 1933 | Case mortality % of total cases 1933 | Days of average residence. | | Remaining at end of 1933 |
|------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------|-----------------------|-----------|------|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| | No. of Patients | Recovered | Died | No. of Patients | Recovered | Died | | | | | Non-Fatal | Fatal | |
| Scarlet Fever .. | M. 24 | 24 | .. | 194 | 181 | 2 | 218 | 207 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| | F. 22 | 22 | .. | 274 | 249 | 2 | 296 | 273 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 23 |
| Totals .. | 46 | 46 | .. | 468 | 430 | 4 | 514 | 480 | 4 | 0.8 | 30.1 | 27.2 | 34 |
| Enteric Fever .. | M. .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | F. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | .. | 11.0 | .. |
| Diphtheria .. | M. .. | .. | .. | 49 | 44 | .. | 49 | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| | F. 1 | 1 | .. | 58 | 52 | 4 | 59 | 57 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Totals .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 107 | 96 | 4 | 108 | 101 | 4 | 3.9 | 19.2 | 3.2 | 7 |
| Small-pox .. | M. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | F. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Cases .. | M. 2 | 2 | .. | 42 | 38 | 2 | 44 | 42 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| | F. 3 | 3 | .. | 46 | 44 | 2 | 49 | 49 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals .. | 5 | 5 | .. | 88 | 82 | 4 | 93 | 91 | 4 | 4.4 | 16.0 | 22.2 | 2 |
| TOTALS .. | 52 | 52 | .. | 664 | 608 | 13 | 716 | 673 | 13 | 1.9 | 26.6 | 17.1 | 43 |

Included in "Other Cases" finally dealt with, were ten sent in as Scarlet Fever, but found on admission to be suffering from other diseases; forty-three sent in as Diphtheria but found to be suffering from other diseases; and others wrongly diagnosed.

This may give some idea of the worries and anxieties of those whose duty it is to conduct the Fever Hospital service; cases of different infectious diseases must be

separately housed ; the introduction of spurious cases adds unnecessary and undesirable complexities.

Outworkers and Infection.

Compared with a few years ago, the volume of outwork done in the homes of Nottingham people at the present time is very small, and in no instance was it necessary to stop outwork on account of the occurrence of infectious disease on the premises.

Disinfection of premises and articles which have been exposed to infection is systematically carried out. The number of rooms disinfected during the year was 1,445, and of articles of bedding, clothing, etc., 24,718. About $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons of engine waste was also sterilized for a Nottingham firm.

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. Several families suffering from scabies were, however, admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital as in-patients, instead of merely being treated at the cleansing station.

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 1932, and how these were dealt with during 1933 :—

Registered births (1932) = 4,716.

Of these, 1,464 were successfully vaccinated ;

322 died unvaccinated ;

8 were found to be insusceptible to vaccination ;

267 were not finally accounted for ;

and, in respect of 2,655, certificates of " conscientious objection " were granted.

No vaccinations under the Public Health (Small-pox) Regulations 1917 were carried out during the year by the Medical Officer of Health or his deputy.

Public Mortuaries.

The Hyson Green and Leen Side mortuaries (adjoining the Police Stations) are both well-appointed places, and, with motor-transport available, continue to satisfy the needs of the City. As was the case last year, it has not been necessary to use the emergency building at Bulwell during the year 1933.

The usual table showing numbers of bodies taken into the mortuaries each month is given below.

| Month. | Leen Side. | | Hyson Green. | | Bulwell. | | Totals per month. | | Total both Sexes. |
|--------------|------------|----|--------------|----|----------|----|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | Male | Female | |
| January .. | 13 | 8 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 17 | 9 | 26 |
| February .. | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 | — | — | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| March .. | 7 | 5 | 6 | — | — | — | 13 | 5 | 18 |
| April .. | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| May .. | 5 | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| June .. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| July .. | 9 | 4 | — | 4 | — | — | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| August .. | 8 | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| September .. | 10 | 4 | 5 | 1 | — | — | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| October .. | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| November .. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| December .. | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 | — | — | 11 | 11 | 22 |
| Totals .. | 81 | 53 | 39 | 22 | — | — | 120 | 75 | 195 |

In addition to the above, 160 bodies (100 male and 60 female) were prepared for inquests at various institutions in the City by the mortuary attendants.

CREMATION.

The City Crematorium at Wilford Hill was opened in 1931, and it is to be regretted that so little use is made of it. On the other hand, it is pleasing to know that its use is increasing, as the following table shows :—

| | | |
|------|----|----------------|
| 1931 | .. | 70 cremations. |
| 1932 | .. | 73 „ |
| 1933 | .. | 90 „ |

Of the 90 cremations, only 40 were from the city, the remaining 50 being from Nottinghamshire and other counties.

It is evident that more people are holding in abhorrence the idea of leaving bodies to putrefy slowly in the ground, and preferring the more sanitary method of disposal by fire.

If cremation were more general, it would be unnecessary to have large gloomy graveyards taking up space in our towns which could be used to better advantage.

A very practical advantage of cremation lies in the simplicity of the ceremony, which takes place entirely within the crematorium ; a long walk to the graveside in heat or in wild weather is thus avoided ; this is a relief to those mourners whose health has been undermined by months of nursing, or by sudden shock and

grief ; it might eventually cause the abandonment of the saying that one funeral leads to another.

It may be advantageous to reproduce here the procedure in respect of certification :—

Cremation is arranged with the Superintendent of the Crematorium 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, Huntingdon House, Huntingdon Street, and the Deputy Medical Referee is Dr. Edward, City Isolation Hospital.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal diseases are responsible for much suffering, unhappy life and premature death. Anyone turning to statistics of mortality to find out how many deaths are due to syphilis or gonorrhœa will not be successful in

gaining an accurate notion. For much of the mortality is indirect ; that is to say, people die of the after-effects of these ailments ; thus, syphilis, unless properly treated to a cure, may produce degeneration of the blood-vessels, the heart, the brain or the spinal cord, to name only a few of the structures which may be damaged by the poisons of this disease. It is to a breakdown of these organs that death is eventually ascribed. In the meantime there has been loss of working efficiency and considerable ill-health and unhappiness.

The prevention of these diseases is very largely a matter of morality. But not entirely so. There are many innocent victims ; doctors, dentists and nurses infected in the course of their duties ; young female children, sacrificed because of a foul and horrible superstition which cannot be described here, but which is heard of by medical men ; it is not merely to the unchaste that calamity comes.

And so every effort must be made to cure the infectious, for their own sakes, and so that they may cease to infect others.

For this purpose the special clinic is intended ; it is an unobtrusive building, but internally it is so designed as to be almost ideal for its purpose ; it is open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. six days each week ; there are six part-time medical officers and a number of nurses and orderlies, and treatment is given under conditions of the strictest privacy. The number of visits by patients is over eleven hundred each week.

The following figures relate to 1933 :—

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------|----------|---------|--------|
| Patients : | Males | 1,930 ; | Females | 721 |
| Attendances : | „ | 41,869 ; | „ | 16,174 |

These patients were drawn from Nottingham, Notts., Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, the City cases numbering roughly two-thirds of the whole.

In addition, the department has a small hospital which receives both in-patients and out-patients—females and children. In the out-patient department, 454 patients made 5,028 attendances. These patients were from Nottingham, Notts. and Derbyshire. The number of in-patients was 70 ; the total number of in-patient days being 2,656.

Full information regarding times for attendance of patients may be obtained by writing to the Medical Officer of Health.

CITY PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The bedside skill of the doctor in investigating the nature of a patient's illness must often be supplemented by tests performed in the laboratory. Nowadays these are of a highly scientific character ; some are purely chemical tests ; others involve the use of the microscope to detect minute living creatures ; some involve a deep knowledge of the properties of human blood in health and in disease, while others depend on the behaviour of living microbes when grown on suitable material in an incubator.

Facilities for such work are provided in the Health Committee's laboratory, more especially for tests in respect of infectious diseases, venereal diseases, and diseases spread by food and drink.

The laboratory is housed in premises owned by the General Hospital and adjacent to that hospital's own laboratories ; these rooms have been the temporary

home of the service since the original laboratory building had to be vacated. No steps have been taken to secure more suitable quarters, in view of the financial stringency of the times, but the problem will have to be tackled sooner or later.

Below is a summary of the work done ; unfortunately figures can give no idea of the fascinating interest of the subject, or of the wonderful pursuit of the elusive which takes place daily in such a laboratory ; the suppression of infectious disease involves detective methods worthy of Sherlock Holmes, but much more modern.

During the year, 16,932 specimens were examined, as follows :—

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| (a) | in connection with Venereal Disease | .. | 10,590 |
| (b) | „ | Infectious Disease, Foods, Milk, Water, etc. | 5,249 |
| (c) | „ | Clinical Pathology | .. 1,093 |
| | | | <hr/> 16,932 <hr/> |

Infectious disease work, owing to the very small prevalence of diphtheria during the year, was below the average in amount.

Venereal Disease work :—

9,593 of the examinations were carried out at the laboratory, and 997 at the clinic by one of the laboratory staff. The specimens were derived from the following sources :—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|-------|
| City V.D. Clinic | .. | .. | .. | 6,520 |
| „ Hospitals and Institutions | .. | .. | .. | 1,122 |
| „ Medical Practitioners | .. | .. | .. | 1,081 |
| County V.D. Clinic | .. | .. | .. | 960 |
| „ Hospitals | .. | .. | .. | 301 |
| „ Medical Practitioners | .. | .. | .. | 411 |
| Lincoln Corporation | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| Grimsby „ | .. | .. | .. | 41 |
| Lindsey County Council | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Practitioners in other towns | .. | .. | .. | 118 |

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 advisers. 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 1933 :—

| | | |
|---|----|-------|
| Total number of patients treated | .. | 349 |
| Males 152 ; Females 197. | | |
| Total number of treatments administered | | 6,118 |
| Number of paying patients (a) City | .. | 185 |
| (b) County | .. | 8 |
| Number of free patients | .. | 156 |

TUBERCULOSIS.

The local headquarters for the campaign against Tuberculosis is at Forest Dene, Gregory Boulevard. This is the place to which patients are sent by their family doctors for skilled diagnosis, in the hope that cases may

be discovered in the early, curable stage. From this clinic go out the Tuberculosis Health Visitors, visiting the homes of the consumptives who have come to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health; these Visitors teach the patients how they may endeavour to prolong life and what they can do to prevent the disease spreading from themselves to others.

From the clinic, patients are drafted to suitable institutions for treatment, such as the sanatorium in the grounds of the City Isolation Hospital, the special wards at the City Infirmary, or, in the case of children, the Bulwell Hall Residential School. The latter affords special facilities for what are known as "contact" children, who, by reason of living with consumptive relatives, are in great risk of contracting the disease unless removed to surroundings free from infection, in which a hygienic life with plenty of good food may be lived.

Further impetus has recently been given to the tuberculosis work, owing to the creation of a new post of Assistant Medical Officer of Health, filled by Dr. I. G. Davies, who, in addition to his duties in other directions, is able to give a certain amount of time to the Tuberculosis Clinic. It has thus been possible to organize a number of new clinic sessions weekly, over and above those conducted by Dr. Edward. The success of these extra sessions has resulted in an increase in the number of patients using the sanatorium, which at the end of the year was fuller than it had been for several years; the same thing applies to Bulwell Hall; indeed early in 1934 both these places were working to full capacity, or thereabouts, and alterations to the buildings were embarked upon so as to improve the facilities for administering modern forms of treatment.

In the statistics which follow there are a few points to be noticed. The deaths from tuberculosis, both respiratory and non-respiratory, were below the average for the previous ten years, but were slightly higher than the previous year, probably due to the effect on tuberculous persons of the influenza outbreak in the early part of 1933. In spite of greater total activity at the clinic, the number of attendances there was not greater than in the previous year, largely due to the fact that diagnosis can be made in fewer visits now that the facilities for X-ray diagnosis are so complete.

Ten per cent. of total deaths from tuberculosis were of persons never notified during life, showing slackness on the part of general practitioners in carrying out their legal obligations ; the previous year the percentage was fifteen ; possibly the frequent reminders of failure to notify issued by the Medical Officer of Health may in time bring about still further improvement in this respect.

| TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATE. | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Period. | Respiratory only. | All forms. |
| 10 years average 1923-32 .. | 0.94 | 1.13 |
| 1933 | 0.88 | 1.04 |

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 .. | — | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | 5 | 2 |
| 1 to 5 years .. | 1 | — | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 5 to 10 „ .. | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| 10 to 15 „ .. | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | — | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 15 to 20 „ .. | 22 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 1 |
| 20 to 25 „ .. | 14 | 38 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 23 | 3 | — |
| 25 to 35 „ .. | 38 | 47 | 3 | 2 | 24 | 31 | 2 | 3 |
| 35 to 45 „ .. | 37 | 24 | 1 | — | 30 | 25 | 1 | — |
| 45 to 55 „ .. | 23 | 6 | 1 | — | 34 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| 55 to 65 „ .. | 14 | 13 | 2 | — | 17 | 9 | — | — |
| 65 and upwards | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | 5 | 4 | 3 | — |
| Totals .. | 158 | 158 | 35 | 15 | 125 | 121 | 29 | 16 |

* 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 10 per cent.

The table below shows the number of notified cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register on December 31st, 1933.

| Total Cases. | Pulmonary. | | | Non-Pulmonary. | | |
|--------------|------------|---------|--------|----------------|---------|--------|
| | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Females | Total. |
| 1,106 | 485 | 428 | 913 | 101 | 92 | 193 |

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, 1933 | .. | 902 |
| New cases examined during year, excluding contacts | .. .. . | 562 |
| Contacts examined during year | .. .. . | 335 |
| Transferred from other areas, or "lost sight of" cases returned | .. .. . | 46 |
| | — add | 943 |
| | | <hr/> 1,845 |
| Cases written off register as cured, or found to be non-tuberculous, or cases notified in error | .. .. . | 795 |
| Transferred to other areas, or lost sight of | | 105 |
| Died | .. .. . | 183 |
| | — subtract | 1,083 |
| | | <hr/> |
| No. of persons on clinic register, December 31st, 1933 | .. | 762 |
| | | <hr/> |

| | | | Non- Pulmonary. | Pulmonary. | Total. |
|--|---|-------|--------------------|------------|--------|
| A.—New cases (excluding contacts) : | | | | | |
| (a) | Definitely tuberculous | .. | 157 | 20 | 177 |
| (b) | Diagnosis not completed | .. | — | — | 11 |
| (c) | Non-tuberculous | .. .. | — | — | 374 |
| B.—Contacts : | | | | | |
| (a) | Definitely tuberculous | .. | 22 | — | 22 |
| (b) | Diagnosis not completed | .. | — | — | — |
| (c) | Non-tuberculous | .. .. | — | — | 313 |
| C.—Cases written off clinic register as : | | | | | |
| (a) | Recovered.. | .. .. | 88 | 20 | 108 |
| (b) | Non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) | .. .. | — | — | 687 |
| D.—Number of persons on clinic register, December 31st, 1933 : | | | | | |
| (a) | Definitely tuberculous | .. | 645 | 106 | 751 |
| (b) | Diagnosis not completed | .. | — | — | 11 |
| Number of cases on Clinic Register on Jan. 1st, 1933 | | | | | 902 |
| Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge in previous years .. | | | | | 46 |
| Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" .. | | | | | 105 |
| Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) .. | | | | | 183 |
| Number of attendances at the Clinic (including contacts) | | | | | 1902 |
| Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December .. | | | | | 359 |
| Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— | | | | | |
| (a) | personal | .. .. | .. | .. | 33 |
| (b) | other | .. .. | .. | .. | 1,034 |
| Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) .. | | | | | 66 |
| Number of visits by nurses or health visitors to homes for Clinic purposes .. | | | | | 4,257 |
| Number of :— | | | | | |
| (a) | Specimens of sputum, etc., sent to Laboratory .. | | | | 408 |
| (b) | X-ray examinations made in connection with Clinic work .. | | | | 358 |
| Number of "recovered" cases restored to Clinic Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above .. | | | | | — |
| Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Clinic Register on December 31st .. | | | | | 428 |

Return showing extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year (at City Sanatorium ; 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. | 18 | 68 | 66 | 1 | 19 |
| | | F. | 10 | 55 | 46 | — | 19 |
| | Children | | 13 | 7 | 10 | — | 10 |
| Number of Obser- vation Cases. | Adults | M. | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | F. | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Children | | 22 | 45 | 25 | — | 42 |
| Totals .. | | | 63 | 175 | 147 | 1 | 90 |

Grouping of Cases admitted during the Year.*

| | | Pulmonary. | | | Non-Pulmonary. | | | Total. |
|------------------------|--|------------|----|--------|----------------|----|--------|--------|
| | | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| Group 1—Early Cases .. | | 29 | 28 | 57 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 61 |
| „ 2—Intermediate cases | | 37 | 30 | 67 | 1 | — | 1 | 68 |
| „ 3—Advanced cases .. | | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Totals .. | | 67 | 58 | 125 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 130 |

* During the year 45 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, 108 days.

Children's Sanatorium, } ordinary cases 184 weeks.
Bulwell Hall. } observation ,, 56 ,,

The condition of the patients discharged was as follows :

| Improved. | No change. | Worse. | Dead. |
|-----------|------------|--------|-------|
| 109 | 4 | 9 | 1 |

The death in the City Sanatorium was that of a male patient, aged 55 years.

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

| | | In Institu- tion on Jan. 1st. | Admitted during year | Discharged during year | Died in Institution | In Institution Dec. 31st. |
|---|----------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| No. of patients suffering from PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS admitted for treatment. | Males | 25 | 88 | 40 | 38 | 35 |
| | Females | 10 | 72 | 33 | 34 | 15 |
| | Children | 1 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| | Total .. | 36 | 170 | 74 | 80 | 52 |
| No. of patients suffering from NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS admitted for treatment. .. | Males | 7 | 20 | 13 | 2 | 12 |
| | Females | 5 | 9 | 5 | — | 9 |
| | Children | 24 | 28 | 9 | 4 | 39 |
| | Total .. | 36 | 57 | 27 | 6 | 60 |
| GRAND TOTALS .. | | 72 | 227 | 101 | 86 | 112 |

Bulwell Hall Children's Sanatorium.

This institution, with fifty beds, accommodates children with tuberculosis of the lung in a non-infectious stage, and also a certain number of "contact" children sent in for observation, and for the benefit of their general health.

It is beautifully situated in the middle of the park, and has fine lawns and gardens. Owing to the nature and age of the building, it is rather expensive in upkeep of fabric, though otherwise the actual running expenses are controlled economically by the matron. The children do extremely well there, owing to the good food, fresh air, rest and careful management. The institution is recognised by the Board of Education as a special residential school, and there are two school-teachers on the staff.

During 1933 several children who had been in residence for long periods, some for four or five years, were discharged. All except two returned to their own homes; the two were transferred to Hartley Road Homes, because of family circumstances.

Owing to the difficulty in finding sufficient cases of tuberculosis of the lungs in children to keep all the beds occupied, the numbers tended to fall, but a policy was adopted by which the numbers of "contact" children admitted has increased; the following table shows the admissions and discharges for the year:—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| In residence on January 1st .. | 20 | 13 | 33 |
| Admitted during year .. | 22 | 27 | 49 |
| Discharged during year .. | 15 | 19 | 34 |
| In residence on December 31st | 27 | 21 | 48 |

It so happens that the children admitted have been mostly of young ages and of very delicate constitution. In three instances, four children of a family have been admitted. The average length of stay of cases discharged was 60 weeks.

The only outbreak of infectious disease occurred in February, arising from a child who must have been incubating measles on admission; prompt measures limited the outbreak to two further cases, or three in all.

There seems every reason to believe that the institution has checked the development of consumption in many little children, and it is therefore taking a very useful place in the campaign against this terrible disease. Also by taking some of the children from poor homes and giving them the advantage of such a hygienic, orderly and happy existence, it may be assumed that added strength has been given to them to fight the battle of life in which tuberculosis is not the only enemy.

Miss Hay, the Matron, deserves special mention for her untiring efforts and efficient management.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives and Ante-natal Department.

Staff:—Inspector of Midwives and two Health Visitors.

The work of this department is as follows:—

- (a) *Inspection and Supervision of Midwives—Midwives Acts, 1902-26.*

This includes routine visits to midwives to see that the rules of the Central Midwives Board are being carried out, and special visits in connection with infection, disinfection, and disciplinary matters.

(b) *Ante-natal Work.*

Routine visits are made by the Health Visitors to pregnant women to give advice. The Health Visitors are also in attendance at the ante-natal clinic sessions.

(c) The Visitors make inquiries into the following matters :—

Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever.

Still-births and maternal deaths.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

(d) *Inspection of Maternity Homes.*

Nursing-homes are inspected on registration and re-registration, and at intervals thereafter, on the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health.

Midwives.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Number of midwives resident in the City | 54 |
| Number of midwives practising in the City during 1933 (including those in institutions) | 76 |
| Number of city midwives with C.M.B. by examination | 52 |
| Number registered by virtue of having been in practice before 1902 | 2 |
| Number of notifications by midwives of liability to be a source of infection | 25 |
| Number of inspections and visits to midwives .. | 519 |
| Midwives' fees (30/-) paid altogether, or in part, in necessitous cases = 78, totalling | £101/5/0 |
| Compensation paid to midwives for compulsory loss of practice (Section 2, Midwives Act, 1902)—Three midwives | £7/4/0 |
| Compensation for loss of case due to it having been sent into hospital from ante-natal clinic, 21 cases at 10/- | £10/10/0 |

Subsidies to Midwives.

- (a) *Midwives' fees paid by Local Authority.*—In necessitous cases the midwife's fee is paid altogether, or in part, by the Corporation, after careful investigation of the financial circumstances of the patient. Therefore no woman need be without the services of a competent midwife.
- (b) *Compensation for loss of practice.*—Where the midwife has been suspended from practice as a result of exposure to infection, the Corporation compensates her for the loss of any cases which she would have had during the period of suspension. The purpose of this is to prevent the spread of Puerperal Fever, or other infectious disorder. Each case is investigated. It is being increasingly found that midwives are co-operating with the Health Department in reporting cases with raised temperatures before it becomes necessary to notify under the regulations. Midwives are encouraged to come to the Health Department for advice with regard to these cases.
- (c) *Compensation for loss of case.*—The Corporation further compensates a midwife who has lost a case due to the medical officer of an ante-natal clinic having recommended removal to hospital. This scheme which has been in force since October, 1931, is well appreciated by the midwives. The amount of compensation per case is 10/-. The purpose of this is to encourage midwives to send their cases for investigation and advice during pregnancy to the ante-natal clinics, without fear of financial loss to themselves.

Medical Assistance for Midwives.

Every midwife is required by the rules of the Central Midwives Board to call in a doctor in all cases of illness of patient, or child, or in any abnormality of pregnancy, labour or lying-in.

The number of cases in which assistance was sought, was as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|------------|
| Assistance for mother | .. | .. | .. | .. | 571 |
| Assistance for child | .. | .. | .. | .. | 105 |
| Fees paid to medical practitioners for assistance to midwives | .. | .. | .. | .. | £683/19/0 |
| Amount of fees collected from patients during year | | | | | £345/17/9* |

* This is more than the usual proportion of recoveries ; a special " drive " was made during the year to collect amounts outstanding from the previous years.

The Corporation endeavours to recover wholly, or partly, the fees paid to doctors. This is done in all but the most necessitous cases.

The following table gives the causes for which doctors were called in by midwives (the figures are compiled from the statements made by doctors when claiming fees) :

| Assistance to Mother for :— | | | | Number of Calls. |
|--|----|----|----|------------------|
| Difficult or delayed labour | .. | .. | .. | 151 |
| (Forceps delivery took place in approximately 113 cases of above). | | | | |
| Ruptured perineum | .. | .. | .. | 133 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| Post-partum Hæmorrhage | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Ante-partum Hæmorrhage | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| Retained placenta | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Placenta Prævia | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Bronchitis and Heart Disease | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Premature labour | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Albuminuria | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Miscarriage | .. | .. | .. | 5 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Eclampsia | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Rupture of uterus | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Other conditions | .. | .. | .. | 68 |
| Total | | | | 458 |

| Assistance to Child for :— | | | | Number of Calls. |
|---|----|----|----|------------------|
| Feebleness, prematurity and other illnesses | .. | | | 70 |
| Convulsions | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Cleft palate and Hare lip | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Rash | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Deformity | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Jaundice | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Phimosis | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Spina Bifida | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Total | | | | 105 |

Maternity Beds in the City.

The needs of the city are met by :—

City Infirmary with 26 beds, available for normal and abnormal cases (see page 36).

General Hospital—No beds are specially allocated as maternity beds, but the hospital is available for abnormal cases and their surgical treatment.

Women's Hospital, Peel Street.—No beds are set apart for maternity purposes, but the hospital is available for maternity cases needing surgical treatment.

Collin Trust Maternity Hospital has 36 beds, and works in conjunction with its own ante-natal clinics. This Hospital receives a grant of £1,970 annually from the Corporation, returnable by the Ministry of Health in the "block grant."

Registered Maternity Homes.—There are 13 registered maternity homes, with a total of 52 beds.

X-Ray facilities are available at the City Infirmary for cases referred from ante-natal clinics. Seven cases were sent from the ante-natal clinics during 1933.

Provision of Consultants under the Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1926.

Three consultants were provided during 1933.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

This complaint is inflammation of the eyes of new-born children. It used to cause very many cases of blindness, but since it became a notifiable disease, and health officers have been able to follow it up, it rarely does much damage.

It is controlled by the following measures :—

- (1) Visiting and treating cases in the home, if necessary.
- (2) Routine treatment at the ophthalmic clinic established at the Health Department. One of the Health Visitors attends here daily between 2.30 and 5 p.m., carrying out routine treatment for discharging eyes, including Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The Eye Infirmary also does valuable work, especially in providing skilled assistance in severe cases.

The following table classifies the notified cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum :—

| Cases. | | | Vision Un- impaired. | Vision. Impaired. | Total Blindness. | Deaths. |
|----------|----------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Notified | Treated. | | | | | |
| | At home. | In hospital | | | | |
| 12 | 8 | 4 | 12 | — | — | — |

In addition to the above, 308 cases of inflammation of the eyes in children up to five years of age were treated at the clinic.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Total number of visits paid to homes in connection with | |
| eye trouble | 178 |
| Total number of attendances at Health Department | |
| Eye Clinic | 1,190 |

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

The investigation of these cases is part of the duty of the Inspector of Midwives and her staff. Each case is investigated, and the midwife is usually interviewed. In many cases the patient is removed to hospital, and disinfection of the room is carried out. This is particularly important in maternity homes, and removal of the patient is always advised. Forty-eight visits were paid to homes in connection with Puerperal Pyrexia.

The following table classifies the notified cases :—

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

| Disease. | Cases Notified. | Admitted to Hospital. | Cases arising in Hospital. | Total Deaths. | Notification— Age Group. | | |
|----------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|
| | | | | | 15— | 20— | 35— |
| Fever | 12 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| Pyrexia | 52 | 20 | 24 | — | 2 | 41 | 9 |

Maternal Mortality.

Maternal Deaths during the year numbered 16.

The causes were as follows :—

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Puerperal Fever | 7 |
| Obstructed or Delayed Labour .. | 1 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|---|
| Eclampsia and Toxæmia | .. | .. | 3 |
| Placenta Prævia | .. | .. | 2 |
| Rupture of Uterus | .. | .. | 1 |
| Cardiac Failure | .. | .. | 1 |
| Abortion | .. | .. | 1 |

Each maternal death was investigated and a confidential report sent to the Ministry of Health.

NOTTINGHAM is not one of those places which have a consistently high maternal mortality, but ranks among the more favoured places in this respect.

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

| | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Fever .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 7 |
| Other causes .. | 12 | 17 | 11 | 14 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| Per 1,000 births | 3·1 | 4·0 | 3·0 | 3·4 | 5·5 | 3·3 | 3·7 | 4·1 | 3·0 | 3·5 |

Ante-natal Work.

Clinics were held at the following Centres :—

ST. ANN'S WELL ROAD—until closed in November.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, HUNTINGDON STREET—1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Opened in November.

CITY MISSION, CARLTON ROAD—2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

25, WILFORD ROAD—1st Thursday in each month, 3 to 5 p.m.

136, RADFORD BOULEVARD—2nd and 4th Thursday in each month, 3 to 5 p.m.

ASSEMBLY HALL, ASPLEY LANE (since October 9th)—Alternate Mondays, 3 to 5 p.m.

The Collin Trust Maternity Hospital has its own ante-natal clinics, held at the Hospital, on Monday mornings, and at the Albert Hall Institute on Wednesday and Friday mornings. At these clinics, conducted by Dr. Morton of the above Hospital, 786 expectant mothers made 5,270 attendances. The confinements at the hospital numbered 600. The General Hospital, Women's Hospital, Nottingham Dispensary, and medical practitioners of the city are all available for ante-natal advice.

The municipal ante-natal clinics deal only with those patients who have no private doctor. All cases found needing medical attention are referred to a doctor or hospital.

Attendances at Ante-natal Clinics.

| Centre. | No. of Sessions. | Patients. | | Total Attendances. | Average Attendance per session. |
|--|------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | 1st Visit. | Return Visit. | | |
| St. Ann's Well Road and Huntingdon St. | 23 | 169 | 365 | 534 | 23 |
| City Mission .. | 22 | 145 | 306 | 451 | 20 |
| Wilford Road .. | 12 | 84 | 130 | 214 | 18 |
| Radford Boulevard | 30 | 332 | 463 | 795 | 26 |
| Aspley (since 9/10/33). .. | 6 | 26 | 47 | 73 | 12 |
| Totals .. | 93 | 756 | 1,311 | 2,067 | 22 |

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

The Corporation provides two hostels for unmarried mothers and their babies. Generally, hostels of this type are provided by voluntary organisations aided by grants from the Local Authority. These hostels help to deal with an extremely difficult problem, as the report by the Matron will show.

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

At the close of the year 1933 there were 10 mothers, 10 babies, and 3 expectant mothers in residence at the Hostels Nos. 1 and 95, Queen's Drive, and 2 of our mothers and 2 babies at the City Infirmary. 13 non-resident children were attending the crèche at 95, Queen's Drive.

During the year there have been 24 mothers admitted, 10 of whom were expectant mothers. All these attended the Ante-natal Clinics, and only one was transferred to Greendale House. This is a better record than before.

Although there have been rather less applications in 1933, the cases we have admitted have been more deserving, the majority being destitute, having no clothes for themselves or their children, and usually being out of Insurance benefit (cards not stamped, no records, etc.). I am glad to say that all these mothers are now in good work, have a reasonably stocked wardrobe, and are affiliated to approved Societies, and their cards stamped and sent in.

25 mothers left us during the year ; of these, 8 have married (this is a record) ; 11 mothers have gone to their parents taking their children with them ; 1 mother and child did not return from Greendale House ; 4 mothers

went into rooms; and 1 has left the City. In every case this year the children have remained with their mothers.

An epidemic of measles invaded the crèche in the Spring; one resident baby and one non-resident baby died in the City Infirmary from complications of measles. One baby girl died in the General Hospital—acute endocarditis. On the whole the health of mothers and babies has been good.

At present, with the exception of 2 expectant mothers, all mothers—resident and non-resident—are fully employed.

One non-resident child, on attaining the age of 5 years, was transferred to Bulwell Hall (under observation for wasting of leg).

All resident babies are at the crèche at 95, Queen's Drive during the day.

Total number of attendances of non-resident children at the crèche—2,903.

Total amount of cash received from the mothers in 1933 was £264 1s. 11s.

INFANT WELFARE.

The staff engaged on this work (other than medical staff) consists of 1 Chief Health Visitor, 12 Health Visitors, 1 part-time clinic nurse, with clerical assistants and voluntary workers.

Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915.

| | | | Live. | Still. | Total. |
|------------------------|----|----|-------|--------|--------|
| No. of births notified | .. | .. | 3,752 | 130 | 3,882 |
| „ „ registered | .. | .. | 4,430 | 206 | 4,636 |

| | Live. | Still. | Total. |
|--|-------|--------|--------|
| Percentage of notified to registered births | 84.7 | 63.1 | 83.7 |
| No. of notified births attended by doctors, with or without midwives | 290 | 16 | 306 |
| No. of notified births attended by midwives only | 2,666 | 81 | 2,747 |
| No. of notified births in Institutions .. | 783 | 33 | 816 |
| No. of births notified by parents .. | 13 | — | 13 |

Health Visiting.

The following table shows the number of visits paid by health visitors to homes in which there were infants, or in which infants were expected.

| | 1932. | 1933. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Primary visits | 4,133 | 4,153 |
| Re-visits under 1 year | 13,253 | 12,942 |
| Re-visits 1—5 years | 23,358 | 24,901 |
| Ante-natal visits | 2,429 | 2,740 |
| Post-natal visits (to mothers) .. | 209 | 267 |
| Other visits | 397 | 464 |
| | <hr/> 43,779 <hr/> | <hr/> 45,467 <hr/> |

Infant Welfare Centres.

In October two new Centres were opened, one at Aspley and another at Jarvis Avenue Institute. The Aspley Centre is open two afternoons weekly, and serves the Aspley, Whitemoor and Bell's Lane districts. The Centre at Jarvis Avenue is open one afternoon weekly, and replaces the St. Ann's Well Road No. 1 District Centre. In November the St. Ann's Well Road No. 2 District Centre was transferred to the new clinic at the Health Department. This Centre is working well and is a great improvement on the old one.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

DAYS AND HOURS OF CLINICS AND INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

| CLINICS AND WEIGHINGS. | | | | WEIGHINGS ONLY. | ANTE-NATAL CLINICS. | |
|------------------------|----|---|---|--|---|---|
| MONDAY | .. | 25, Wilford Road. Dr. J. W. Scott, 3 to 5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 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. | (See Clinics.) | <u>Aspley Assembly Hall.</u> Alternate Mondays, 3-5 p.m. Dr. I. G. Davies. |
| TUESDAY | .. | City Mission Hall, Carlton Rd., Sneinton. Dr. B. R. B. Truman, 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m. | Methodist Chapel, Drayton St., Sherwood, Dr. P. Hardy, 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m. | (See Clinics.) | <u>Huntingdon House.</u> 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month. 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Dr. Jean J. M. Morton. <u>City Mission Hall</u> Carlton Road. 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month. 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Dr. Jean J. M. Morton. | |
| WEDNESDAY | .. | <u>Aspley Assembly Hall.</u> Dr. I. G. Davies, 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m. | 136, Radford Boulevard. Dr. Jean J. M. Morton, 3-5 p.m. Dr. J. W. Scott, 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m. | <u>Huntingdon House.</u> 2-5 p.m. The Homestead, Highbury Rd., Bulwell. 2-5 p.m. | | |
| THURSDAY | .. | Lenton Abbey, Congregational Church Hall. Dr. P. Hardy (alternate weeks). 3-5 p.m. Weighings, 2-5 p.m. weekly. | City Mission Hall, Carlton Road, Sneinton. Dr. B. R. B. Truman, 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m. | Jarvis Avenue, Sneinton Dale. Dr. Jean J. M. Morton, 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 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, 3rd and 4th Thursday in each month. 3-5 p.m. Dr. Ethel Landon. |
| FRIDAY | .. | <u>Aspley Assembly Hall.</u> Dr. I. G. Davies. 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m. | <u>Huntingdon House.</u> Dr. B. R. B. Truman, 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 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. | |

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The following table gives the total attendances at Infant Welfare Centres during the year :—

| | |
|--|--------|
| Number of Centres | 13 |
| Total attendances of new babies .. | 2,637 |
| Total attendances of all babies up to 5 years | 45,475 |
| Total number of sessions held | 1,157 |

59·5% of all babies born in the city attended a Welfare Centre at least once.

The following table gives the attendance at each Centre :—

| Centre. | No. of Sessions. | New Babies. | Attendances. | Average Attendance per Session. |
|---|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| St. Ann's Well Road. .. (No. 1 closed at end of September 1933). | 93 | 167 | 2,698 | 29 |
| St. Ann's Well Road .. (No. 2 closed end of October, 1933). | 101 | 221 | 2,842 | 28 |
| 27 Palm Street, Basford .. | 83 | 239 | 3,759 | 45 |
| Highbury Road, Bulwell .. | 98 | 232 | 3,919 | 40 |
| Forest Dene, Gregory Boulevard | 100 | 242 | 4,469 | 45 |
| Radford Boulevard— No. 1 Section .. | 119 | 290 | 4,641 | 39 |
| No. 2 Section .. | 118 | 268 | 4,628 | 39 |
| Drayton Street, Sherwood .. | 49 | 121 | 3,313 | 68 |
| City Mission, Sneinton— No. 1 Section .. | 101 | 229 | 4,061 | 40 |
| No. 2 Section .. | 101 | 194 | 3,572 | 35 |
| Wilford Road | 114 | 255 | 4,577 | 40 |
| Aspley No. 1 (Opened October 1933). | 25 | 33 | 645 | 26 |
| Aspley No. 2 (Opened October, 1933). | 25 | 50 | 1,037 | 41 |
| Jarvis Avenue (opened October, 1933). | 13 | 65 | 828 | 64 |
| Huntingdon Street .. (opened November, 1933) | 17 | 31 | 486 | 29 |

Infant Mortality.

| | | |
|--|----|------|
| Deaths of infants under one month | .. | 158 |
| Total deaths of infants under one year | .. | 375 |
| Infant mortality rate | .. | 85 |
| Neo-natal mortality rate | .. | 35·7 |

The following table gives the number of deaths from the undermentioned causes *under one month*.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Convulsions | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Bronchitis | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Diarrhœa and Enteritis | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Icterus Neonatorum | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Suffocation | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Difficulty or injury at birth | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Atelectasis | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| Congenital malformation | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| Premature birth | .. | .. | .. | 63 |
| Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Other causes.. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Total | | | | 158 |

Premature birth accounts for 39·9% of deaths under one month; Congenital malformation for 12·7%; Atelectasis for 11·4%; and Debility, etc., for 7·6%. Thus, 71·6% of deaths under one month were attributable to causes probably operating before birth.

The following table gives the number of deaths from the under-mentioned causes *from one month to under one year* :—

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Measles | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| Whooping-cough | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Tuberculous Meningitis | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Abdominal Tuberculosis | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|------------|
| Non-tuberculous Meningitis | .. | .. | 4 |
| Convulsions | .. | .. | 7 |
| Bronchitis | .. | .. | 9 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | .. | .. | 77 |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis | .. | .. | 49 |
| Icterus Neonatorum | .. | .. | 1 |
| Syphilis | .. | .. | 1 |
| Congenital Malformation | .. | .. | 10 |
| Premature Birth | .. | .. | 7 |
| Debility, Marasmus | .. | .. | 15 |
| Other causes | .. | .. | 9 |
| Total | .. | .. | <u>217</u> |

Taking the figures for the total deaths under 1 year, we find that :—

Pneumonia (all forms) accounted for 22·4% of all deaths.

Prematurity accounted for 18·7% of all deaths.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis accounted for 13·3% of all deaths.

The following table gives the ages at which the deaths occurred :—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|-----|
| Deaths under 1 day old | .. | .. | 47 |
| „ 1 to 7 days old | .. | .. | 53 |
| „ 1 to 4 weeks old | .. | .. | 58 |
| Total deaths under 1 month | .. | .. | 158 |
| Deaths 4 weeks to 3 months old | .. | .. | 51 |
| „ 3 months to 6 months old | .. | .. | 57 |
| „ 6 „ „ 12 „ „ | .. | .. | 109 |

Of the 158 deaths under 1 month, 101 were males and 57 females.

Special Treatment.*Aural Treatment.*

The maternity and child welfare department works in conjunction with the School Medical Department for the treatment of discharging ears. An infant or child with discharging ears can be referred to Chaucer Street clinic for advice and special ionisation treatment.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----|
| Number of cases sent during 1933 | .. | 17 |
| " " " discharged | .. | 13 |
| " on register 31st December | .. | 4 |

Ultra-Violet Light.

Cases needing this treatment are referred to Heathcoat Street Light Clinic.

The following table classifies the cases sent for treatment during 1933 :—

| | | |
|---|-------|-----|
| Total number of children attending from | | |
| Infant Welfare Centres | .. .. | 108 |
| Paying 2/- per session. | .. .. | 16 |
| " 1/- " " | .. .. | 10 |
| Free | .. .. | 82 |

Free Milk Scheme.

Milk is supplied to expectant and nursing mothers and to children under 18 months in necessitous cases. The milk provided is dried milk, except in very exceptional cases. Regular attendance is necessary at a clinic in order to receive it. All infants having free milk are examined at least once a month and are weighed weekly.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------------|
| Fresh applications | .. .. | 453 |
| Re-applications | .. .. | 3,672 |
| Total applications | .. .. | 4,125 |
| Applications granted | .. .. | 4,072 |
| Applications refused | .. .. | 53 |
| Cost of milk supplied | .. .. | £1,212/14/7 |

Orthopædic Treatment.

Infants and children under 5 years of age are referred for orthopædic treatment to the Cripples' Guild. The Corporation also provides treatment for surgical tuberculosis at all ages. The cost of surgical appliances is borne wholly, or partly, by the Corporation in necessitous cases, the necessity being determined by an income scale approved by the Ministry of Health.

Hospital treatment is provided at Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital, and at Gringley-on-the-Hill. Parents contribute towards the cost according to their means. The whole cost is borne, in necessitous cases, by the Corporation.

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

Out-Patient Treatment (at Cripples' Guild).

| | | | | Appliances |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | | New cases. | Attendances. | provided. |
| Maternity and Child Welfare | | | | |
| patients | .. .. | 121 | 2,565 | 31 |
| Tuberculous patients | .. .. | 7 | 202 | 3 |

In-Patient Treatment (at Hospital).

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

The above is in addition to the orthopædic work carried out at the City Infirmary, which is recognised by the Board of Education as a special residential school, staffed by teachers provided by the Education Committee.

Voluntary Workers at Infant Welfare Centres.

I have again to express high appreciation of the services rendered by members of the British Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and others, who regularly attend as voluntary workers in our infant welfare centres. Without them it would be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain the service.

Personal Service League.

Many cases have been referred to the above voluntary organization. In each case help has been given directly to the people concerned. This has been greatly appreciated.

Infant Life Protection.

Children Act, 1908.

Children & Young Persons' Acts, 1932.

The following is a record of the work done during 1933 :

| | |
|--|----|
| Cases on register, 31st December, 1932 | 76 |
| " " " " " " 1933 | 88 |
| Cases registered during 1933 | 56 |

The 56 registered cases are constituted as follows :—

| | |
|--|-------|
| Re-registered under 1932 Act | 9 |
| Cases brought in by City Extension | 3 |
| Entirely new cases | 44 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 56 |
| | <hr/> |
| Cases removed from register | 44 |

The 44 cases are constituted as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|----|-----|----------------|
| Given into care of relatives | .. | .. | 30 |
| Adopted | .. | .. | 1 |
| To Public Assistance Committee | .. | .. | 2 |
| To City Infirmary | .. | .. | 1 |
| To other Local Authorities | .. | .. | 4 |
| Died (1 Children's Hospital and 1 City Infirmary) | .. | .. | 2 |
| Removed from register on attaining age of 9 years | .. | .. | 4 |
| | | | <hr/> 44 <hr/> |
| Special visits to homes by Health Visitors | .. | 358 | |
| Interviews at Health Department | .. | 175 | |

A great deal of this work brings the Department into close touch with various voluntary organizations, like Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and, in certain cases, the Maternity and Child Welfare Department works in conjunction with the Public Assistance Department.

A large number of requests are made to the Health Department for help in finding foster-mothers. Although there is no legal obligation to do this, help is invariably given so as to ensure the well-being of the children. Confidential reports are furnished to Adoption Societies regarding intended adoptions in the city, and homes are visited for this purpose. Special examination is made of the children to be adopted. The home circumstances and health of foster-parents are closely inquired into in all cases; past experience has shown this to be very necessary. Most foster-children attend the Welfare Clinic, where close supervision can be exercised.

A certain number of foster-mothers were warned about not having given the necessary notice of reception of a child for reward. Omission was due to ignorance, and in each case the child was well cared for. No prosecution followed.

Day-babies, or children boarded out daily, do not come within the scope of the Act, but they need supervision at the Welfare Centre, or otherwise, since in practice it is easy for a day-baby to become unobtrusively a foster-child within the meaning of the Act.

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