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CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
HEALTH OF THE CITY

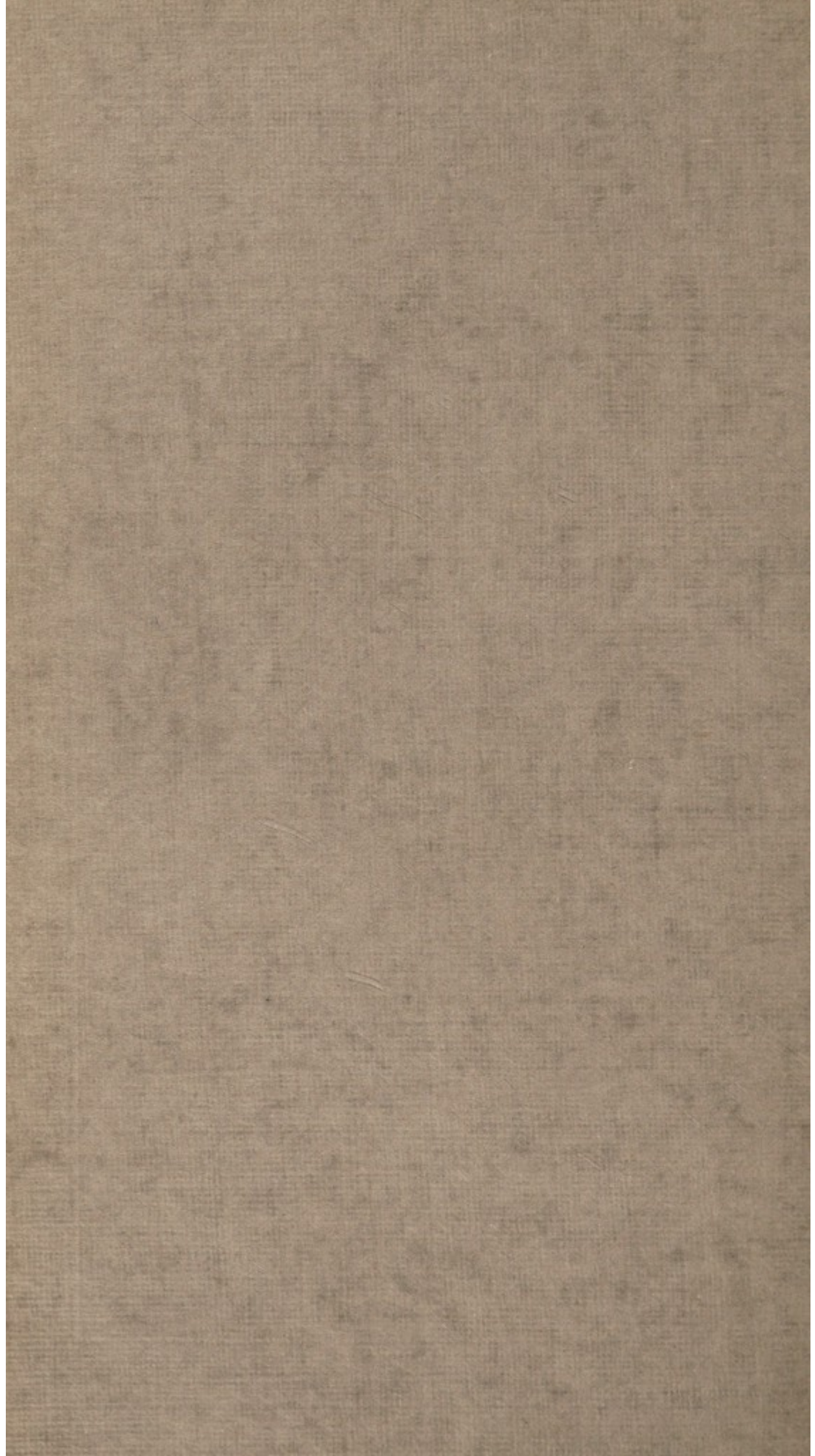
For the Year 1934.

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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THE NEW CLINIC AT BULWELL.



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HEALTH COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

1933-34.

LORD MAYOR :—ALDERMAN JOHN FARR, J.P.

Chairman :—COUNCILLOR E. H. LEE, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :—COUNCILLOR E. PURSER.

ALDERMAN H. BOWLES, J.P.	COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) B. HAZARD.
„ W. CRANE, J.P.	„ (Mrs.) S. JAMES.
„ J. B. GRIFFIN.	„ R. M. RENDALL } Died
COUNCILLOR C. G. BARNES.	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. } 8/11/34
„ (Mrs.) M. A. CATTLE.	„ (Miss) E. M.
„ J. COBLEY.	SCATTERGOOD.
„ H. O. EMMONY.	„ R. SHAW, J.P.
„ (Mrs.) C. M. HARPER,	„ J. B. SOLARI.
J.P.	

SUB-COMMITTEES.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND CITY INFIRMARY.

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

WHARF AND LAVATORIES.

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

TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

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

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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

Co-opted Members :—

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

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

CHAIRMAN.	ALDERMAN CRANE.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	„ GRIFFIN.
ALDERMAN BOWLES.	COUNCILLOR R. SHAW.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

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

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1934.

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.

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.)†

(up to 17/3/34)

DOROTHEA J. MANN, B.A., M.D.†

HY. WM. SPAIGHT, L.R.C.P. & S., I., & L.M.† (up to 15/2/34).

ARTHUR DEWAR FRASER, M.B., Ch.B.(Ed.), D.P.H.†

(from 19/3/34).

Assistant Medical Officers, Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic—

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

HY. NORMAN JAFFÉ, 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.†
 ROBERT DAVIDSON, M.B., Ch.B.† (from 1/5/34).
 DONALD DUNCAN, M.B., Ch.B.†
 THOMAS FOLEY, M.B., Ch.B.†
 JAMES A. MILNE, M.A., M.B., C.M.†
 JEREMIAH J. O'MULLANE, L.A.H. (Dublin).† (D. 15/11/34).
 HARRY G. PARKER, M.B., Ch.B.†. (from 1/4/34).
 WILLIAM HY. PEIRCE, L.R.C.P. & S., I., & L.M.†
 HENRY H. K. SPARROW, L.R.C.P. & S., I., & L.M.†
 R. E. GORDON SMITH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.†
 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.†
 R. E. GORDON SMITH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.†
 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.	G. SPENCER, (a) (up to 1/9/34).
G. ASTILL.	F. REEVES.
F. H. LYMAN.	J. K. EDSON.
	E. H. CRANMER.
	S. W. BURRILL.
	P. F. CARROLL (from 3/9/34).
	P. KIRKHAM (from 3/9/34).

*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)

Food and Drugs and Dairies and Cowsheds Inspectors—

H. LEAVERS (a)

P. W. WATSON (a)

Housing and Canal Boats Inspector—

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

Smoke Inspector—

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

District Sanitary Inspectors—

P. K. BIRD (a)

S. HODGKINSON (a) (i).

B. BLAYNEY (a)

J. S. NOWELL (a)

H. CLARKE (a)

J. H. OLDHAM (a)

H. N. EARDLEY (a)

R. S. PORTER (a)

N. A. HELLIWELL (a)

R. YOUNG (a)

Supernumerary Inspector—A. BERESFORD (a)

Shops Acts Inspectors—

MISS A. G. BLAYNEY (a)

MRS. G. E. GAMBLE (a)

Vaccination Officers—

HERBERT READ (from 1/5/34)† THOMAS H. PALFREY†

Health Visitors—(Infant Welfare Section)—

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

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

MISS E. M. BAINES (e) (f) (g) (h) (from 20/8/34).

MISS C. BLACK (f)

MISS M. A. BLACK.

MISS P. M. CAREY (e) (f) (g) (h) (up to 31/3/34).

MISS N. ELVIDGE (f) (g)

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

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

MISS M. B. HIELD (e) (f) (g) (h) (up to 7/7/34).

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

MISS M. PALMER (a) (f)

MISS H. PRENTICE (e) (f) (g) (h)

MISS E. ROSS SERGEANT (a) (e)

MISS D. WALKER (e) (f) (g) (h) (from 16/4/34).

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 (e) (f) (g) (h)

Ditto. (Ophthalmic Nurse)—

MISS J. M. FINLAYSON (*d*) (*e*) (*f*) (*g*) (*h*) (from 1/5/34).

*Additional Clinic Nurse—*MISS E. L. MURRAY.†*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 (*e*) (*f*) (*g*) (*h*)

MISS D. M. CLEGG (*e*) (*f*) (*g*) (*h*)

*Clerk—*MISS G. M. TROLLOPE.*V.D. Nurses—*

MISS R. M. MITCHELL (Superintendent and Matron) (*f*) (*g*) (*h*)

MISS R. BEWLAY (*f*) (*g*) (*h*) †

MISS E. E. WAGSTAFFE (*g*) (*h*) (up to 27/1/34).

MISS E. C. IVALL (*f*) (*g*) (*h*)

MISS E. CORRY (*g*) (*h*) (up to 30/5/34).

MISS E. DAVIES (*g*) (*h*) (from 2/3/34).

MISS M. DRABBLE (*g*) (*h*) (from 4/6/34).

Orderlies—

R. GAMBLE.†

R. PELLs.

W. J. JONES.

W. PELLs.†

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 (Clerk).

MISS S. DAWRANT (*g*) (*h*) (from 29/1/34).

MRS. D. A. MORRIS (Attendant).

City Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium—

Matron, 1 (Miss A. Wragg, A.R.R.C.) ; Sister and Deputy

Matron, 1 ; Sisters, 2 ; Nurses, 19 ; Female servants, 19 ;

Male servants—including stokers, gardeners, ambulance

drivers, porter, etc., 10 ; Total, 52.

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.

J. H. BEALE, B.A., L.M.S.S.A.

†*Consulting Physicians :*

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

P. H. O'DONOVAN, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P.

†*Consulting Physician for Venereal Diseases:*

J. C. BUCKLEY, M.D., CH.B.

†*General Surgeon :*

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

†*Orthopædic Surgeon :*

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

†*Aural Surgeon :*

E. J. G. GLASS, M.B., CH.B., 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, S.R.N., C.M.B.

Assistant Steward	..	1	Assistant Cooks	..	4
Assistant Matron	..	1	Maids	..	20
Ward Sisters	..	20	Male Nurses	..	8
Charge Male Nurses	..	2	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	..	3
X-Ray Sister	..	1	Seamstresses	..	4
Staff Nurses	..	22	Steward's Clerks	..	2
Probationers	..	145	Typist	..	1
Cooks	..	2	Scrubbers	..	66

† 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 Smoke Inspector.
 (d) Has had special training in ophthalmic work.
 (e) Certificated Health Visitor.
 (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.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1934.

INTRODUCTION.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the City for the year 1934. It was a healthy year, characterised in Nottingham by a very moderate death-rate, and a particularly low incidence of infectious disease, including influenza. It may be that the general death-rate will not fall much lower, for there is a limit beyond which death cannot be postponed. There is hope that infant mortality may be still further decreased, although at 69 per thousand births it is the lowest ever recorded in Nottingham.

* * * * *

It is well to recall that for the five years 1866-70, the infant mortality averaged 200 per thousand births and for 1896-1900 it was 191 per thousand. Since then it has fallen rapidly. As the infant mortality is an index of the sanitary conditions of the area, and of the social conditions of the poorer classes therein, it is to be hoped that a further fall may occur. With the demolition of the slums and the re-housing of the slum-dwellers, the surroundings of vast numbers of infants will help rather than hinder survival, while the increasing use of the infant welfare centres will tend to spread the knowledge of how to keep healthy babies healthy.

* * * * *

An unreasonable fear of childbirth may perhaps have been aroused among women by the publicity given to the subject of maternal mortality in recent years. The actual rate of maternal mortality in the country has not been satisfactorily reduced, and the fact that the medical profession has been giving great attention to the problem in an endeavour to reduce it, has become widely known and discussed. The result is that the actual danger has been exaggerated in the minds of some. The death, or serious illness, of a woman in childbirth strikes a chord of sympathy or horror in all of us, and everything possible must be done to reduce the risk. Exaggeration, however, does no good to anyone. In Nottingham, in particular, there need be little fear, for the risks of maternity have been small for years. Last year the rate of maternal mortality was lower than ever, and at 2·40 per thousand births, compared with 4·41 for England and Wales as a whole, enables it to be said that childbirth in Nottingham is safer than in most places. Contributory factors to this may well be found in the strict supervision of midwives, the educational work of the local Midwives' Association, the excellent facilities for ante-natal care in the clinics, and the fine lying-in accommodation available in the City Hospital and the Collins Maternity Hospital, together with the facilities for emergency surgery in the other local hospitals. This is cheerful news for Nottingham people.

* * * * *

The birth-rate was the lowest recorded locally, except during certain War years ; it was about half what it was forty years ago. Few people will regret a reasonable diminution in the birth-rate, for it is well known that a high birth-rate is usually associated with a high infantile mortality. Where there are fewer births, a greater proportion survive, as a rule. Interest in baby culture

is now wide, and although there is a tendency deliberately to limit the size of the family, there is also a widespread movement to do all that can be done to ensure the healthy survival of those who are born. The knowledge of baby nurture is largely due to the work of our infant welfare clinics and the Health Visitors in the homes. It would be a surprise to many who know little about social work in the community to learn what a part is played by municipal maternity and child welfare workers among the large masses of the population.

* * * * *

Some of the premises in which infant welfare centres are housed are far from ideal for their purpose. Changes in regard to some of them have occurred. Last year I was able to report that the construction of a new clinic under the Health Department offices had enabled us to close unsatisfactory premises in St. Ann's Well Road, while new premises were in use at Aspley. This year reference may be made to the new clinic which has been built at Bulwell, to be used jointly by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department and the School Medical Department. The negotiations which preceded the erection of this place were somewhat protracted, but at last the building is completed, and has been in use since April 1935. It is ideal for its purpose, and, so far as experience goes, up to the present, it could not be improved upon. The architect very ably interpreted in his design the wishes of the School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health, who had given much thought to their requirements. A plan and photographs are reproduced in this Report.

A further small infant welfare centre was opened in April 1934, on the Lenton Abbey Estate. It is held once weekly at the Congregational Church Hall, Wensor Avenue,

* * * * *

The Sanitary Circumstances of the City have never been better than they are to-day.

The pace at which slum clearance and re-housing is taking place is highly satisfactory, and exceeds the most sanguine expectations. The different Corporation departments concerned in the various stages of the work have pulled together well. Two features of the work of the Housing Committee are new. One is the fumigation of furniture from slum-dwellings to get rid of vermin, especially bugs. Free removal of furniture from the condemned house to the new is offered, and whilst in transit the furniture is gassed in the van with hydrogen-cyanide. For the first night in the new house, mattresses and blankets are lent, to avoid risk of cyanide poisoning from the ones which have been processed. The furniture itself is ready for use the first day.

The fumigation is done on behalf of the Corporation by a private firm, and, of course, costs money, but it will be generally agreed that everything possible should be done to avoid the infestation of new Council Houses by transferred vermin, and to give the tenants a fresh, clean start. In many of the old houses it was impossible for the tenants to get rid of bugs, however much they tried.

* * * * *

The other new feature is the employment of two women officers, suitably qualified, to help the tenants transferred to Council Houses to make the best use of their new homes. Many of the women have to be shown how to furnish their windows with curtains, how to use to best advantage the cooking-ranges, and generally, to take advantage of the modern facilities provided.

These officers make the acquaintance of the tenants before removal, and help by advice in connection with

disinfestation of vermin, preliminary "spring-cleaning" of furniture, and other matters on which their help is sought. They also take part in the work of the institutes and clubs on the new Estates, assisting in sewing-classes and other similar activities which are doing much to ensure that the removal to new homes is indeed a new start in every sense of the word.

A glance round the Estates which are occupied by people, many of whom had until recently never been able to live in anything but a sordid slum, will show how completely most of them have risen to their new surroundings, and will answer the question: "Is slum clearance worth while"?

* * * * *

The general improvement in sanitary matters has its exceptions, and it is necessary again to draw attention to the unsatisfactory conditions associated with the slaughter of animals for food purposes in Nottingham. Many of the slaughter-houses are in entirely unsuitable situations, being closely surrounded by dwelling-houses, whose occupants suffer sounds and sights and smells of an offensive nature. In some cases animals have to be driven through the back-yards of houses to reach their fasting-pens. Many of the slaughter-houses themselves are cramped on the site, and there is no possibility of enlarging them; they are without proper rooms separate from the slaughter-house in which the meat can be hung; many of them are so constructed as to be incapable of being kept properly clean. Many butchers seem content with this primitive state of affairs, which is so disgusting to most other people who become acquainted with it. When the Corporation, a few years ago, sought Parliamentary powers to close private slaughter-houses and compensate the owners, the butchers carried the matter

to a public poll, and the Corporation lost, owing to the indifference of so many of the electorate. Therefore, these conditions remain—a discredit to the meat trade, and a blot on the sanitary reputation of the city. It is difficult for anyone who knows the circumstances to speak in moderate language about the conditions which exist. Does the butchering trade as a whole place private profit before communal welfare? It certainly seems likely that these horrible conditions will persist until powers are obtained to close private slaughter-houses, and to have all slaughtering carried out in a public abattoir.

In a public abattoir provision is made for proper lairage accommodation for the animals, and slaughtering can be done with a minimum of suffering. Further, the processes can be carried out in a clean manner, and all meat can be subjected to inspection. There are few local slaughter-houses which at present fulfil these requirements. It is time the general public began to take an interest. Many people would probably turn vegetarian were they to see the conditions under which some of the slaughtering and preparation of the meat is carried on.

* * * * *

A question which has occupied the attention of the Health Committee is the provision, at the ratepayers' expense, of isolation hospital accommodation for persons from other districts, who may be in Nottingham when suffering from infectious disease. Where temporary residents in homes or hospitals have contracted scarlet fever, or other infectious disease, in the city, the broad view has been taken, and accommodation has been provided free of charge, partly with a view to preventing the spread of the disease. To that extent the problem has been simple.

Nottingham, however, is a large hospital centre serving a wide area, and it not infrequently happens that patients arrive at local general hospitals suffering from infectious diseases, not diagnosed, or wrongly diagnosed. Many of the local authorities near Nottingham have not provided themselves with, or contracted for, isolation hospital beds to which such cases can be returned, and a difficult situation arises, which can only be relieved by the admission of the cases to the beds in our own isolation hospital. It is almost incredible, but it is a fact, that some of these local authorities then refuse to pay for the accommodation, and leave the Nottingham ratepayers to bear the cost, knowing that out of common humanity the cases cannot be discharged from hospital. These Authorities shelter themselves behind a document issued by the Ministry of Health known as Circular 1418—1934. Either this document has been misinterpreted, or it is unfair to city ratepayers in its effects, and ought to be withdrawn. Nottingham is not the only city affected by it ; it affects any town which is a large general hospital centre and is surrounded by areas which are unprovided with isolation hospitals.

Representations have been made to the Ministry of Health on the matter in the hope that the circular may be withdrawn or amended, so as to make it clear that it does not apply to a case arising elsewhere, which is sent into the city for purposes of treatment.

* * * * *

As an instance of the varied duties undertaken by the Health Department, one may mention that the destruction of unwanted dogs and cats has been a responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health for many years. The Watch Committee is the committee upon which the cost

falls, but the work has been done by the Health Department at Eastcroft. The method adopted in 1898 was by means of chloroform and carbon-dioxide, in a plant which at the time was considered very up-to-date. It gave a painless death, but it was expensive, and had other objections. Following a recommendation by the Medical Officer of Health the Watch Committee provided the money for the installation of the most modern electrocution apparatus, which has been erected and put into use shortly before the printing of this report, and is proving satisfactory. In future the Cleansing Superintendent will take charge of it, this being the most convenient arrangement in view of its location at Eastcroft.

* * * * *

In concluding this preface, I wish to point out that the Report itself is but a very brief summary of the work done by a large department whose various branches touch upon human life at so many points in sickness or in health.

For reasons of economy of time and money, this brevity is essential, and it must be left to the readers to see between the lines and to picture for themselves the great task which falls to the Health Committee and its officers, not only in endeavouring to prevent disease, but also in providing treatment for those who are ill, crippled or blind.

So far as Committee members are concerned, the work is demanding an ever-increasing gift of time and thought, and to my knowledge this is being given abundantly ; as to the officers, I wish to express appreciation of the fine spirit of service and the desire for efficiency animating so many members of the department.

CYRIL BANKS,

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1935.

SECTION "A."

STATISTICS
and
SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE CITY.

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
Registrar-General's estimated population at mid-year 1934..	281,850

(266,400 as
revised by
Registrar-
General.

Following the extension of the City in 1933, the Registrar-General estimated the mid-year population of the enlarged area as 283,030. It is, therefore, a surprise to find that his estimate for mid-year 1934 is only 281,850, a decrease of 1,180. It is not known locally what figures the Registrar-General has at his disposal to enable him to frame his estimate. The excess of births over deaths was 691, and the population should have increased by this number, unless migrations outwards exceeded migrations inwards. Apparently the Registrar-General reckons the drift of migration to be outwards. If this is in fact the case, it is a disturbing feature of the statistics. The Registrar-General's figure has been accepted as a basis for the calculation of birth- and death- rates.

Number of inhabited houses, Census, 1921 ..	61,876
„ „ „ „ 1931 ..	68,889
„ „ „ March, 1934 ..	78,222
Number of families or separate occupiers, Census, 1921	63,621
„ „ „ „ 1931	70,740
Rateable Value	£1,944,835
Sum represented by a penny rate (1934-35) ..	£7,531
Rates in the £ (1934-35).. .. .	14/2

BIRTHS.

Legitimate	Males 2,130	Females 2,034	Total 4,164
Illegitimate	„ 122	„ 105	„ 227
Total Births	..	..	4,391
Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	15.58
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
1934 ..	..	..	15.58

STILLBIRTHS.

Legitimate	Males 87	Females 81	.. Total 168
Illegitimate	„ 8	„ 9	.. „ 17
Total stillbirths	..	..	185
Rate per 1,000 births (live and still)	..	..	40.43

DEATHS.

Males, 1,776	Females, 1,694	.. Total 3,470
Death-rate per 1,000 of population	..	12.31
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
1934 ..	..	12.31

NOTE.—This is the crude death-rate after correcting for transfer outwards of the deaths of non-residents who died in Nottingham, and the transfer inwards of the deaths of Nottingham residents who died elsewhere. It is not a figure which enables a comparison to be usefully made between one city and another, because the populations of different towns vary considerably in their component parts as regards age and the proportions of the two sexes.

In order to provide a figure which can be used for comparison, the Registrar-General has calculated a "Comparability Factor." It is not possible in a few words to explain the method by which this is arrived at. The figure for Nottingham is 1.03.

The death-rate, when multiplied by the comparability factor is 12.68.

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

		Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.		
		No.	NOTTINGHAM.	ENGLAND & WALES.
Sepsis ..	..	7	1.53	1.95
Other Causes ..	..	4	0.87	2.46
Total ..	..	11	2.40	4.41

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

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Fever.. ..	4	4	2	8	4	7	13	4	7	7
Other causes ..	17	11	14	18	11	10	7	10	9	4
Per 1,000 births	4.0	3.0	3.4	5.5	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.0	3.5	2.4

DEATHS FROM MEASLES (all ages) ..	18
„ „ WHOOPING COUGH (all ages) ..	21
„ „ DIARRHŒA (under 2 years of age)	27

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year ..	304
Rate per 1,000 live births ..	69
(Legitimate 67 ; Illegitimate 106).	
Average 10 years 1891—1900 ..	182
„ „ 1901—1910 ..	161
„ „ 1911—1920 ..	125
„ „ 1921—1930 ..	89
1931 ..	82
1932 ..	80
1933 ..	85
1934 ..	69

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
1934 ..	2,444	17.34

Birth-rates, Death-rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1934. (Provisional figures).

The rates for England and Wales and Nottingham have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1934, but those for London and the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1933.

	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 ..	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54	5.5	59	90.4	6.5	2.1	1.0
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	14.7	0.66	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47	7.4	63	90.5	6.1	2.9	0.5
135 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ..	15.0	0.67	11.3	0.00	—	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42	3.6	53	91.2	6.1	1.6	1.1
London ..	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56	12.6	67	87.7	6.3	6.0	0.0
Nottingham ..	15.6	0.66	12.3	0.00	—	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.66	6.1	69	90.9	5.7	3.0	0.4

COMPARISON WITH LARGE CITIES.

In addition to the last table, compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, it has been possible to secure figures relating to some of the large towns, by courtesy of colleagues. This list is admittedly incomplete. Standardised death-rates are not available.

Town.	Popula- tion.	RATES.				
		Live Births.	Deaths.	Infant Mortality.	Tubercu- losis Deaths.	Maternal Mortality.
Birmingham ..	1,012,800	13·5	11·0	68	0·79	3·69
Liverpool ..	856,850	20·3	13·1	81	1·15	2·79
Manchester ..	754,600	14·81	12·24	69	1·14	4·25
Sheffield ..	518,525	14·5	11·4	55	0·76	—
Leeds ..	486,250	14·79	12·94	71	0·95	3·86
Bristol ..	410,500	13·92	10·86	46	0·86	4·19
Hull ..	319,600	18·3	12·5	64	1·0	—
Bradford ..	293,650	13·68	13·49	62	0·82	5·42
Newcastle ..	287,050	16·4	12·7	83	1·15	—
Nottingham ..	281,850	15·6	12·3	69	0·89	2·40
Stoke ..	274,750	16·7	11·7	85	1·03	—
Portsmouth ..	248,900	15·9	12·4	44	0·96	4·66
Leicester ..	241,100	14·2	11·7	53	1·00	—
Cardiff ..	221,050	15·8	12·3	74	1·15	7·3
Salford ..	213,850	14·7	13·6	93	1·06	—
Plymouth ..	203,450	15·7	12·05	54	0·99	4·2
Sunderland ..	186,650	20·1	12·5	82	1·10	—

The Nottingham figures show quite satisfactorily in such a list. They would show up better still if Nottingham had been allowed by Parliament to include within its boundaries its own suburbs, West Bridgford, the Woodthorpe portion of Arnold, and the Porchester districts.

These areas are the dwelling-places of large numbers of Nottingham people in very comfortable circumstances, that is to say, the people among whom one would expect to have a low death-rate, low birth-rate, and low infant mortality. For instance, West Bridgford has a low death rate and low infant mortality rate ; this is not because of any particular quality of the soil, or the air, or because of its geographical situation ; it is simply that West Bridgford has a population of a social class which can afford all that makes for physical well-being. By failure to include them within the boundary, Nottingham loses a section of the population which would otherwise have improved the statistics. This may be a minor matter, but it is just as well to keep it in mind when comparing Nottingham statistics with those of other cities which have been allowed to extend so as to cover their own suburbs.

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
1934	15.6	12.3	69	0.33	..	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.15	0.89

Summary of Deaths at all ages from various causes, 1934.
(R.G.'s International Short List).

						1934.
TOTAL DEATHS						3,470
Deaths under 1 year						304
„ 1—5 years						103
„ 5—45 „						552
„ 45—65 „						941
„ 65—75 „						811
„ over 75 „						759
CAUSES OF DEATH :—						
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers						1
Measles						18
Scarlet Fever						5
Whooping-Cough						21
Diphtheria						6
Influenza						26
Encephalitis Lethargica						3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever						6
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System						220
Other tuberculous diseases						30
Syphilis						19
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis						20
Cancer, malignant disease						413
Diabetes						39
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.						189
Heart Disease						833
Aneurysm						13
Other circulatory diseases						124
Bronchitis						123
Pneumonia (all forms)						299
Other respiratory diseases						34
Peptic Ulcer						41
Diarrhoea, etc.						43
Appendicitis						22
Cirrhosis of Liver						9
Other diseases of liver, etc.						7
Other digestive diseases						75
Acute and chronic Nephritis						97
Puerperal Sepsis						7
Other puerperal causes						4
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.						144
Senility						104
Suicide						57
Other violence						128
Other defined diseases						287
Causes ill-defined, or unknown						3

INFANT MORTALITY during the year 1934.
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	110	20	11	11	152	44	52	34	22	304
UNCERTIFIED	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	2	9
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	2	9
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	2	1	6
Convulsions	5	3	—	—	8	3	2	2	—	15
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	1	1	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	1	1	2	14	20	11	10	57
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	—	1	1	1	3	6	8	5	3	25
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Suffocation (overlying)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Difficulty or Injury at Birth	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis	12	1	1	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
Premature Birth	73	8	3	3	87	2	—	—	—	89
Congenital Malformations	7	4	1	1	13	6	1	1	1	22
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	4	2	1	2	9	3	2	—	—	14
Other Causes	6	—	2	2	10	4	5	5	—	24
TOTALS	110	20	11	11	152	44	52	34	22	304

SECTION "B."

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN
THE CITY.**

General Provision of Health Services in the City.

The staff engaged in Public Health work is set out at the beginning of this Report, and a glance down the list shows how wide is the range of subjects dealt with by the Health Department in its many branches, each of which employs men and women who have specialised in their particular lines of work.

The Health Services, in outline, are generally as described in previous reports, but every year extensions and additions are made. Changes in staffs, the opening of new clinic premises, and so on, are shown in their proper places.

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
*136-138, Radford Boulevard.	Two adapted houses and shop.	Do.
27, Palm Street.	Adapted public-house premises, large re-constructed.	Do.
"The Homestead," Highbury Road.	Adapted private house.	Do.
*City Mission Hall, Carlton Road.	Large central hall with surrounding offices.	Do.
Jervis Avenue, Oakdale Road, Sneinton.	ditto	Do.
Congregational Church Hall, Lenton Abbey Estate.	ditto	Do. (Opened 12/4/34).
*Assembly Hall, Aspley.	ditto	Do.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
*Health Dept. Offices, Huntingdon St.	Ground floor rooms.	By Local Authority
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.

Nottingham Day Nursery, Heathcoat Street.	Accommodation for 40 children during mothers' working-day.	By private society ; receives a grant from Corpora- tion.
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.	Do.
-----------------	--	-----

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
Leen Side.	Clinic for minor ailments, and Cleansing station and scabies treatment centre.	By Local Authority
Beaconsfield St., Scotholme.	Clinic for minor ailments.	Do.
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.

"Forest Dene," Gregory Boulevard.	Large adapted private house. 1st floor rooms.	Do.
---	---	-----

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 £870 were made by the Corporation of Nottingham to this Association during 1934,	By private guild or association.
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Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics.

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

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 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.

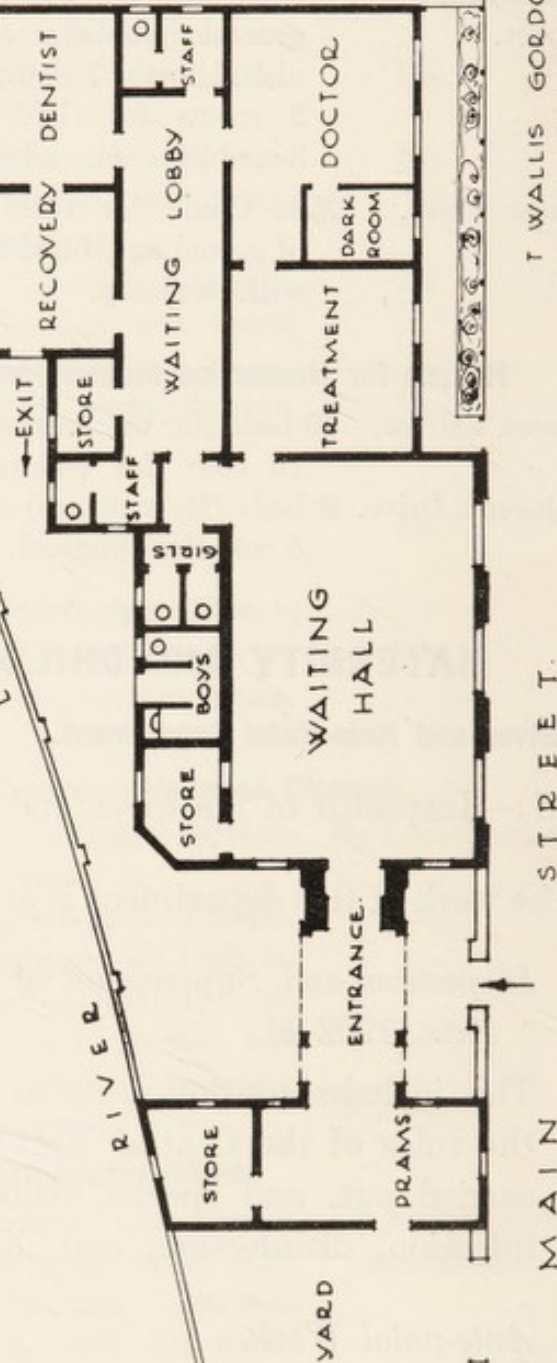
(b) *Ante-natal Work.*

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.

• CITY OF NOTTINGHAM •
 JOINT M. & C.W. & SCHOOL MEDICAL CLINIC
 BULWELL •

10 5 0 10 20 30 40
 SCALE OF FEET.

RIVER
 LEEN



T WALLIS GORDON
 CITY ENGINEER
 GUILDHALL



THE NEW BULWELL CLINIC — WAITING ROOM.

- (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.

No. of midwives resident in the city	60
No. of midwives practising in the city during 1934 (including those in institutions)	78
No. of midwives with C.M.B. by examination ..	59
No. registered by virtue of having been in practice before 1902	1
No. of notifications of liability to be a source of infection	25
No. of inspections and visits to midwives	503
Midwives' fees (30/-) paid altogether or in part, in necessitous cases	£146/19/0
Compensation paid to midwives for compulsory loss of practice (Section 2, Midwives Act 1902) ..	£8/7/6
Compensation for loss of case due to it having been sent to hospital from ante-natal clinic, 27 cases at 10/-	£13/10/0

Medical Assistance for Midwives.

A 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	577
Assistance for child	87
Fees paid to medical practitioners for assistance to midwives	£640/8/0
Amount of fees collected from patients during year ..	£416/2/6

Except in necessitous cases, the Corporation recovers wholly, or partly, the fees paid to doctors. The amount collected in 1934 is in higher ratio to the amount expended than in a normal year, due to special arrangements made to collect arrears.

Maternity Beds in the City.

The City Hospital has twenty-six beds available for normal and abnormal cases.

The Collin Trust Maternity Hospital has thirty-six beds for cases admitted through its own ante-natal clinic. This hospital receives a grant of £1,969 16s. 5d. annually from the Corporation, returnable by the Ministry of Health in the "block grant."

Registered Maternity Homes.—There are thirteen registered maternity homes with a total of fifty-seven beds.

General Hospital and Women's Hospital.—No beds are specially allocated for use as maternity beds, but these hospitals are available for abnormal cases, and those needing surgical treatment.

X-Ray Facilities for Expectant Mothers.

Increasing numbers of cases are being sent to the City Hospital for X-ray examination during pregnancy.

Twenty-two cases were sent from the ante-natal clinics during 1934. This method of investigation has proved very useful in providing the person who is to conduct the labour with certain essential facts.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

This is a serious inflammation of the eyes of a new-born child, which is capable of causing blindness. It is a notifiable disease, and by following up cases from the Health Department, in addition to ante-natal care, its dangers have been largely stamped out. Blindness from Ophthalmia Neonatorum is now extremely rare. The conquest of ophthalmia neonatorum is one of the greatest achievements of the Public Health services.

A Health Visitor with special ophthalmic experience has been appointed, who follows up every case of discharging eyes, and, if necessary, treats them. Also, cases are sent to the Eye Infirmary, if necessary.

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				
26	20	6	26	—	—	—

Total number of visits paid to homes in connection with eye trouble	658
Visits paid to Health Department Eye Clinic up to April 30th	367

The Ophthalmic Clinic, formerly held at the Health Department, was discontinued on 30th April 1934. All cases are now seen in their own homes and treated if necessary. Severe cases are sent direct to the Eye Infirmary.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

Each case is investigated by the Inspector of Midwives and her staff. The midwife is visited and interviewed. If necessary the patient is removed to hospital, and disinfection of the room carried out. This is done more especially in maternity homes where removal of patient is always advised.

Visits paid to homes in connection with Puerperal Pyrexia = 61

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	20-25	25-35	35-
Fever	14	13	—	7	—	5	9	—
Pyrexia	37	21	13	—	4	14	16	3

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

Three consultants were provided during 1934.

Maternal Mortality.

Maternal deaths during the year numbered 11. The causes were as follows :—

Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	7
Hydramnios ..	..	..	..	1
Obstructed Labour ..	..	..	..	1
Cardiac Failure ..	..	..	..	1
Premature Labour ..	..	..	..	1

Nottingham is exceptionally well favoured in its very low maternal mortality rate. At 2·4 per 1,000 total births, this is the lowest maternal mortality rate ever recorded in Nottingham. The corresponding figure for England and Wales is 4·41. Nottingham has rarely had a bad figure under this heading.

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

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

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Fever ..	4	4	2	8	4	7	13	4	7	7
Other Causes ..	17	11	14	18	11	10	7	10	9	4
Per 1,000 total births ..	4·0	3·0	3·4	5·5	3·3	3·7	4·1	3·0	3·5	2·4

Ante-Natal Work.

Clinics were held at the following Centres :—

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

2. CITY MISSION, CARLTON ROAD.—2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
3. 25 WILFORD ROAD.—1st Thursday in each month, 3 to 5 p.m.
4. 136 RADFORD BOULEVARD.—2nd, 3rd and 4th Thursday in each month, 3 to 5 p.m.
5. ASSEMBLY HALL, ASPLEY LANE.—Alternate Mondays, 2.30 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, 764 expectant mothers made 6,270 attendances. The confinements at the hospital numbered 591. 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, or those cases referred by private doctors to the clinic.

Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics.

Centre.	No. of Sessions.	Patients.		Total Attendances.	Average Attendance per Session.
		1st Visit.	Return Visit.		
Huntingdon St.	23	186	431	617	27
City Mission ..	23	176	437	613	27
Wilford Road ..	12	92	131	223	19
Radford Boulevard ..	35	244	442	686	20
Aspley ..	26	133	396	529	20
Totals ..	119	831	1,837	2,668	22

The above table shows considerable progress when compared with the previous year, 119 sessions having been arranged, as against 93 the previous year, resulting in 601 attendances in excess of that year.

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

Nottingham is one of the very few places in which provision of this kind is made by the Corporation, such services being usually rendered by voluntary agencies, with or without municipal support.

The hostels admit girls during pregnancy, but for the actual confinements arrange to send them into hospital. On return, with their babies, the girls are found work as soon as possible, the infants being cared for by day in the mothers' absence. Later, when the girls go into lodgings, they can leave their infants at 95 Queen's Drive during working-hours. The hostels are not self-supporting, but the inmates pay towards their maintenance when possible.

The work is not such as can be reported upon in detail. There are many ways in which these hostels, so ably staffed by Mrs. Bayley and her assistants, render invaluable service to the girls and their young babies, at a time when lack of such help might result in incalculable disaster.

Mrs. Bayley reports as follows :—

“ The year ending 31st December 1934 has been a very
“ busy one. There have been more applications than
“ ever, and a greater number of expectant mothers have
“ been admitted during these twelve months than in
“ any of the preceding five years.

“ On January 1st there were twelve mothers and
 “ babies, and three expectant mothers in residence.
 “ Twenty-three expectant mothers and six mothers and
 “ babies were admitted during the year. Of these
 “ expectant mothers, eighteen returned to us with their
 “ babies after confinement.

“ At the end of December there were in residence
 “ thirteen mothers, thirteen babies, and five expectant
 “ mothers. Two mothers and babies were in the City
 “ Hospital. In all cases Affiliation Orders were obtained
 “ when sufficient evidence was available.

“ The health of both mothers and babies has been
 “ excellent. All the mothers attended ante-natal clinics
 “ in accordance with our regulations. All infants are
 “ under regular medical supervision, whether well or ill.

“ The number of children, non-resident, coming daily
 “ to the crèche, is thirteen. Several children attained
 “ five years of age, and became ineligible to attend.

“ Total number of attendances—3,074.”

Infant Welfare.

Staff.

Chief Health Visitor.

13 Health Visitors.

1 Part-time Clinic Nurse.

1 Full-time Clerk ; 1 half-time Clerk.

A large number of voluntary workers.

Notification of Births Acts 1907 and 1915.

			Live.	Still.	Total
No. of births notified	..	..	3,844	120	3,964
No. of births registered	..	..	4,391	185	4,576

Percentage of notified to registered births	87.5	64.8	86.6
No. of notified births attended by doctors, with or without midwives	245	14	259
No. of notified births attended by midwives only	2,807	60	2,867
No. of notified births in institutions	788	46	834
No. of births notified by parents ..	4	—	4

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 :—

	1933.	1934.
Primary visits	4,153	4,108
Re-visits under 1 year	12,942	15,108
Re-visits 1 to 5 years	24,901	31,952
Ante-natal visits	2,740	3,575
Post-natal visits (to mother)	267	314
Other visits	464	391
	<hr/> 45,467 <hr/>	<hr/> 55,448 <hr/>

It will be noted that there was a large increase in the number of visits to children between 1 and 5 years of age. An attempt is being made to bridge over the gap between infancy and the time when the children are handed over to the supervision of the School Medical Department.

Infant Welfare Centres.

A new Centre serving the Lenton Abbey Estate was opened on 12th April 1934. This is situated at the Congregational Church Hall, Wensor Avenue, Lenton Abbey, and is held at weekly intervals.

On 5th March 1934, a new special clinic for “ toddlers ” (*i.e.* children, 1 to 5 years of age) and other cases, was commenced at Aspley Assembly Hall, on alternate Mondays, 2.30 to 5 p.m.

An extra weighing session was commenced at Huntingdon House Centre on 5th October 1934.

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

No. of sessions held weekly	..	..	20 } alternate 21 } weeks.
Total attendances of new cases..	..	2,818	
„ „ all babies up to 5 years	..	49,216	
Total No. of sessions held during 1934	..	994	

64·2% of all babies born in the city attended a Welfare Centre at least once. The total number of attendances was 3,741 in excess of the previous year. The total number of sessions is shown as considerably fewer than last year, but this is partly due to re-organisation and partly to merging figures previously shown separately, *e.g.* Aspley No. 1, and Aspley No. 2 now shown as one.

The following table gives the attendance at each Centre :—

Centre.	No. of Sessions.	New Cases.	Attendances.	Average Attendance per Session.
Aspley	101	381	7,365	73
Aspley Special Clinic ..	12	—	121	10
27 Palm Street, Basford ..	51	238	3,506	69
Highbury Road, Bulwell ..	96	274	4,149	43
Forest Dene, Gregory Boulevard	100	255	4,750	47
Huntingdon Street ..	101	256	3,646	36
Huntingdon Street, Special Weighing Clinic ..	12	—	147	12
Radford Boulevard—1 ..	88	143	2,346	27
„ „ —2 ..	98	210	3,717	38
Jarvis Avenue	51	199	3,573	70
Drayton Street, Sherwood ..	48	121	2,749	57
City Mission, Sneinton ..	99	388	7,410	75
Wilford Road	99	269	4,366	44
Lenton Abbey (opened 12/4/34) ..	38	84	1,371	36

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants under 1 month	..	..	152
Total deaths of infants under 1 year	..	..	304
Infant mortality rate	..	..	69·23
Neo-natal mortality rate	..	..	34·62

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

Convulsions	..	..	..	8
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	..	..	3
Injury at birth	..	..	..	3
Atelectasis	..	..	..	14
Congenital Malformation	..	..	..	13
Premature Birth	..	..	..	87
Atrophy Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	9
Pemphigus	..	..	..	1
Non-tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	2
Other causes	..	..	..	9
				152

Premature birth accounted for 57·2% of deaths under one month; Congenital malformation for 8·6%; Atelectasis for 9·2%; and Debility, etc., for 5·9%. Thus, 80·9% 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	..	..	..	1
Whooping-cough	..	..	..	9
Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas	..	..	..	3
Other tuberculous diseases	..	..	..	9

Of the thirty-six cases discharged, thirty-four were cured, and two not cured, but improved. One of the latter was referred to the Children's Hospital. These results are highly gratifying.

Ultra-Violet Light.

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

Treatment continued from previous year	..	21
Cases referred via Cripples' Guild	..	5
New Cases : Paying 2/- per session	..	8
„ 1/- „	..	11
Free	..	85
Total No. of children attending from Infant Welfare Centres	..	130

Free Milk Scheme.

Dried milk is supplied free in necessitous cases to expectant mothers in the last three months of pregnancy, to nursing mothers, and to children under 18 months. All infants having free milk are weighed and examined regularly at the clinics.

Total No. of individuals (expectant and nursing-mothers and babies) to whom a supply of milk was granted	..	903
No. of new applications during 1934	..	529
No. of re-applications during 1934	..	2,783
Total applications	..	3,312
Applications granted	..	3,245
Applications refused	..	67
Cost of milk supplied	..	£807/18/0

There was a decrease of over 800 in the total number of applications compared with previous year, and for this reason, and also owing to reduction in contract price, the total cost of this service was reduced by £400.

Orthopædic Treatment.

Infants and children under 5 years of age needing orthopædic treatment are referred to the Cripples' Guild. In necessitous cases the cost of surgical appliances is borne wholly, or partly, by the Corporation.

Hospital treatment is provided at Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital, and at Gringley-on-the-Hill Hospital.

Out-Patient Treatment (at Cripples' Guild).

	New Cases.	Attendances.	Appliances provided.
Maternity and Child Welfare patients	134	2,225	14
Tuberculous patients	3	160	6

In-patient Treatment (at Hospital).

	In Hospital on 1/1/34.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining in Hospital 31/12/34.
Maternity and Child Welfare patients	1	3	3	1
Tuberculous patients	5	6	7	4

A great deal of orthopædic treatment is also carried out at the City Hospital, 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.

Regular and valuable help was given by a large number of voluntary workers during the year. In the absence of this assistance, extra staff would be needed at most of our Welfare Centres.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

DAYS AND HOURS OF CLINICS AND INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

CLINICS AND WEIGHINGS					ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.
MONDAY	Aspley Assembly Hall.	136 Radford Boulevard.	Forest Dene, Gregory Boulevard.	24 Main Street, Bulwell.	Aspley Assembly Hall.
	Alternate Mondays. Special Clinic. Dr. I. G. Davies. 2.30—5 p.m.	Dr. J. W. Scott. 3—5 p.m. With weighings 2—5 p.m.	Dr. Jean J. M. Morton. 3—5 p.m. With weighings, 2—5 p.m.	Dr. Ethel Landon. 3—5 p.m. With weighings, 2—5 p.m.	Alternate Mondays, 2.30—5 p.m. Dr. I. G. Davies.
TUESDAY	City Mission Hall, Carlton Road, Sneinton.		Methodist Chapel, Drayton Street, Sherwood.		Huntingdon House. 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month. 10 a.m.—12 noon. Dr. Jean J. M. Morton. City Mission Hall, Carlton Road. 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month. 10 a.m.—12 noon. Dr. Jean J. M. Morton.
	Dr. B. R. B. Truman, 3—5 p.m. With weighings, 2—5 p.m.		Dr. P. Hardy, 3—5 p.m. With weighings, 2—5 p.m.		
WEDNESDAY	25 Wilford Road.	Aspley Assembly Hall.	136 Radford Boulevard.	Huntingdon House.	
	Dr. J. W. Scott, 3—5 p.m. With weighings, 2—5 p.m.	Dr. I. G. Davies, 2.30—5 p.m. With weighings, 2—5 p.m.	Dr. Jean J. M. Morton. 3—5 p.m. With weighings, 2—5 p.m.	Weighings, 2—5 p.m. 24 Main Street, Bulwell. Weighings, 2—5 p.m.	
THURSDAY	Lenton Abbey, Congregational Church Hall.	City Mission Hall, Carlton Road, Sneinton.	Jarvis Avenue, Sneinton Dale.	Forest Dene, Gregory Boulevard.	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.
	Dr. P. Hardy. (alternate weeks). 3—5 p.m. Weighings, 2—5 p.m. weekly.	Dr. B. R. B. Truman. 3—5 p.m. Weighings, 2—5 p.m.	Dr. Jean J. M. Morton. 3—5 p.m. Weighings, 2—5 p.m.	Weighings, 2—5 p.m. Huntingdon House. Weighings. 2—5 p.m.	
FRIDAY	Aspley Assembly Hall.	Huntingdon House.	27 Palm Street, Basford.	136 Radford Boulevard.	24 Main Street, Bulwell.
	Dr. I. G. Davies, 2.30—5 p.m. Weighings, 2—5 p.m.	Dr. B. R. B. Truman, 3—5 p.m. Weighings, 2—5 p.m.	Dr. J. W. Scott. 3—5 p.m. Weighings, 2—5 p.m.	Weighings, 2—5 p.m. 25 Wilford Road. Weighings 2—5 p.m.	Dr. Ethel Landon, 3—5 p.m. (Alternate Fridays).

Personal Service League.

Cases were again referred to the above organization during the year. In certain cases the League has sought the assistance of the Health Department in the investigation of a number of applications.

Infant Life Protection.

Children Act 1908.

Children & Young Persons' Act 1932.

The following is a record of the work done in 1934 :—

Cases on register 31st December, 1933	..	88
Cases registered during 1934	.. ..	42
Cases removed from register	.. ..	43
Cases on register 31st December, 1934	..	87

The 43 cases removed are constituted as follows :—

Given into the care of relatives	.. ..	18
Adopted	.. ..	10
To Public Assistance Committee	.. ..	2
To other Local Authorities	.. ..	6
To Salvation Army	.. ..	1
Removed from register on attaining age of 9		
years	.. ..	6

43

No. of visits paid to homes by Health Visitors		
in connection with the above Acts	..	368
No. of interviews at Health Department	..	186
No. of foster-mothers on register	.. ..	85

In connection with the above work, the Department acts in close touch with voluntary organizations, like Dr. Barnardo's Homes and The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and with other departments, more especially the Public Assistance Department.

Confidential reports are frequently furnished to Adoption Societies regarding intended adoptions in the City.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

On December 31st, 1933, there were on the register, kept under The Nursing Homes Registration Act, the names of 19 Nursing Homes. These provided 52 maternity beds, 17 beds reserved for ear, nose and throat cases, and 51 beds for general use.

During the year there were two re-registrations, one due to change of address, the other due to change of ownership. Three new Homes were registered, and there were two cancellations of registration.

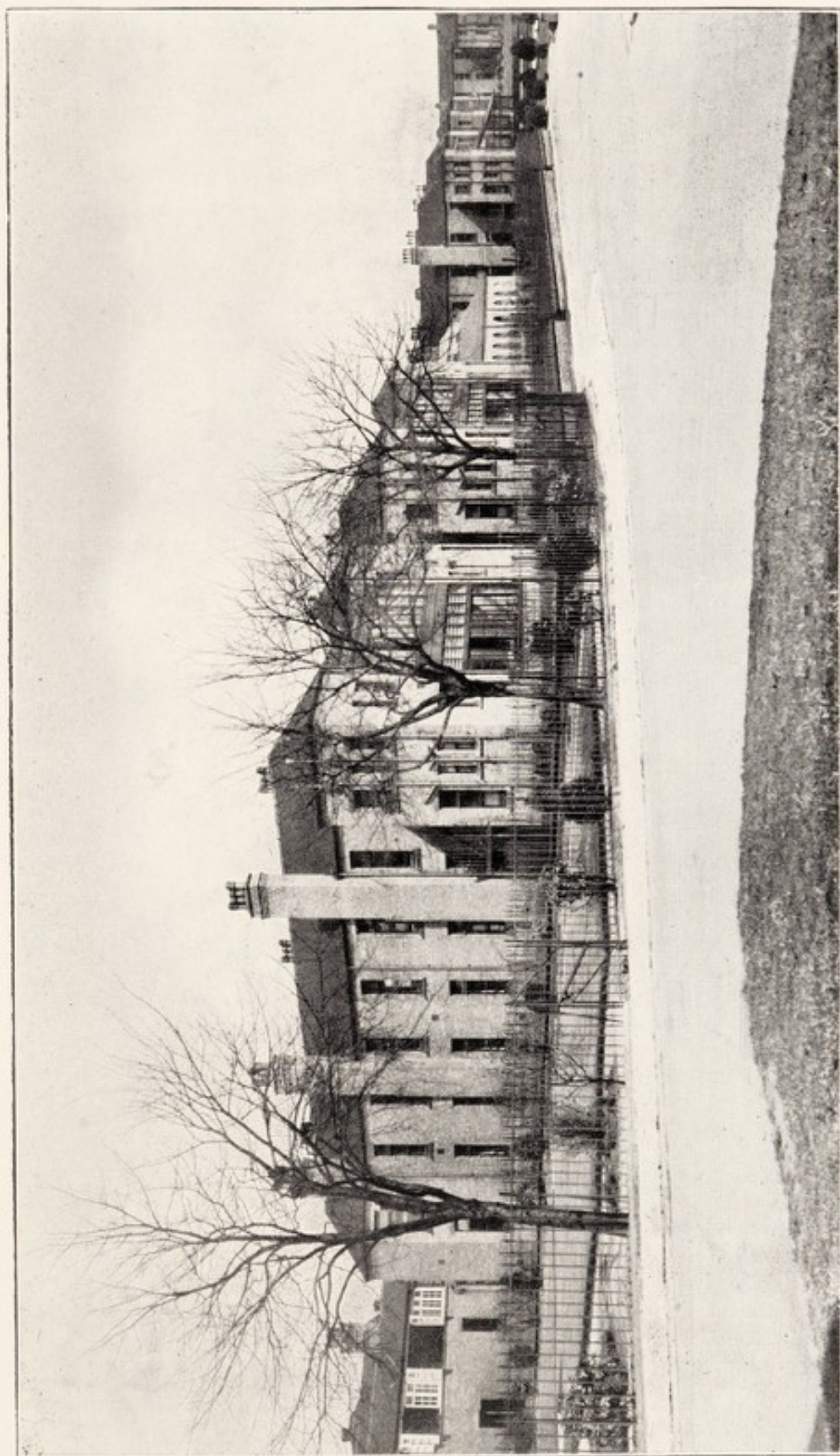
There were thus on December 31st, 1934, on the register, 20 Homes, providing 57 maternity beds, 17 beds reserved for ear, nose and throat cases, and 49 beds for general use.

Visits of inspection are made before registration, or on change of ownership, and routine inspections are made from time to time. Fifty-nine visits of inspection were made during the year.

CITY INFIRMARY.

(Re-named, now City Hospital).

The year 1934 was an important one in the history of this great hospital because of the discussions which took place throughout the period in readiness for the act of "appropriation." In order that this term may be understood, it is necessary to recall that when the Board of Guardians was disbanded under the provisions of The Local Government Act 1929, it was replaced by a Committee of the Council known as the Public Assistance Committee,



A PORTION OF THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Since April, 1st 1930, the Health Committee has undertaken, on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee, the management of that portion of the Poor Law Institution which is reserved for the sick, known as the City Infirmary. This has, however, remained under the Poor Law. The purpose of the process known as "appropriation" is to sever the Infirmary from the remainder of the premises, and to conduct it as a general hospital under the Public Health Acts, and not under the Poor Law. After appropriation has taken place, the Infirmary (under its new name, the City Hospital) will be one of the many branches of the Health Department, and will be no longer a Public Assistance Institution. In due course it will be provided with a separate entrance, and will be separated from the adjacent institution by a rail or fence. Many services, such as laundry, bread-making, lighting and heating, will still be shared in common by the dwellers on both sides of the fence, for it would be unwise to carry separation to a point at which it becomes wasteful and uneconomical.

At the time of printing this report (May, 1935) appropriation has already taken place, but it is extremely unlikely that the general public will see any great change immediately, for the physical separation and provision of a new entrance will take time.

Improvements have been taking place in many ways for some years now, and the transfer to "appropriated" status is merely one of these improvements, but it is one that should appeal to public sentiment.

The hospital will still have, as its main duty, the care of the sick poor; but its services will not necessarily be limited to the poor. Those who are admitted will pay for their maintenance and treatment according to their means; most will pay but little, as in the past.

The admissions to the hospital continue to increase in number, as is shown in the Medical Superintendent's report which follows. As far as possible, infirm aged people requiring ordinary care and attention, but not needing actual hospital treatment, are being transferred into the Institution, leaving the hospital beds available for those who are actually ill and in need of active medical or surgical aid.

The increase in acute work throws more strain on the nursing staff, so this has had to be extended. It cannot be brought up to the full strength because there is not sufficient sleeping accommodation for the numbers required. Therefore, the enlargement of the Nurses' Home and Training School is a matter which has received much thought, and plans are now well advanced for remedying the deficiency.

The Resident Medical Superintendent has compiled the following statistical report which shows that the average daily admissions are steadily rising year by year; the number of operations continues to rise, pointing to use of the beds for acute cases rather than for chronic sick.

The visiting staff has been increased by the appointment of two general physicians for regular duty, in place of one physician when requested; a physician for special cases has been added in the person of the medical director of the venereal diseases clinic in the city, thus linking up the in-patient and out-patient sections of the venereal department.

Medical Staff.

Resident—

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

Visiting—

- 2 Physicians.
- 1 Physician for Venereal Diseases.
- 1 General Surgeon.
- 1 Orthopædic Surgeon.
- 1 Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.
- 1 Radiologist.
- 1 Radium Consultant.
- 1 Dental Surgeon.

The names of the above officers are given on page 9.

Beds.

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

Male Medical	..	..	..	233
Male Surgical	..	..	..	109
Female Medical	..	..	..	222
Female Surgical	..	..	..	96
Children—Medical	..	..	..	143
Children—Surgical	..	..	..	56
Maternity	..	..	..	26

Total 885*

* Previously the nominal bed accommodation has been given as 871.

A re-measuring of floor space, following removal of obstructions in some wards has enabled the nominal bed accommodation to be set down as 885.

Averages for the year.

Beds—average daily number occupied	..	..	856
Admissions—average daily number	..	..	14
Duration of stay of patients :—			
Under four weeks	..	..	2,963
4 Weeks and under 13 weeks	..	..	1,520
13 Weeks or more	..	..	638
Maximum number of beds occupied—March 10th	..	..	915
Minimum —September 2nd	..	..	774

Statistical table for the year ended December 31st, 1934.

Remaining in hospital, January 1st, 1934	..	836	
Admitted	..	4,931	
Born in Hospital	..	220	
			5,987
Discharged	..	4,271	
Died	..	850	
Patients treated to a conclusion during the year			5,121
Remaining in hospital December 31st, 1934	..		866

Deaths.

Ages.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	..	..	41	30	71
1—5	..	..	18	21	39
5—10	..	..	4	1	5
10—15	..	..	4	6	10
15—20	..	..	10	6	16
20—30	..	..	18	11	29
30—40	..	..	25	27	52
40—50	..	..	32	26	58
50—60	..	..	70	42	112
60—70	..	..	103	75	178
70—80	..	..	109	89	198
Over 80	..	..	39	43	82
			473	377	850

Comparative Table for three years.

			1932.	1933.	1934.
Admissions	..	..	4,068	4,655	4,931
Births	..	..	182	214	220
Deaths	..	..	795	863	850
Admissions—average					
daily number	..	..	11·6	13·3	14·1
Operations performed	..	..	560	700	842

Maternity Department.

Confined in hospital :—

Normal	..	..	..	185
Complicated	..	..	..	66
				251

Complicated Labours.

Cæsarean Section	9
------------------	----	----	----	----	---

Tabulated as follows :—

Persistent vomiting, macerated foetus
and placenta.

Contracted pelvis.

Contracted pelvis.

Persistent albuminuria.

Hydrocephalus. Spina Bifida of infant.

Placenta prævia.

Mitral Stenosis.

Mitral Stenosis.

Large foetal head. Normal pelvis.

Forceps	8
Shoulder presentation	3
Impacted breech	3
Placenta prævia	4
Twins	3
Perforation and Craniotomy	1
Prolapse of Cord	2
Blood transfusion	1

Ante-natal.

Antepartum Hæmorrhage	6
Eclampsia	1
Extended breech—external version before labour	5
Albuminuria—treated before labour	20

 66

Number of maternal deaths	2
-----------------------------------	---

Cause of death in each case :—

Myocardial failure ..

Pneumonia.

Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia	5
------------------------------------	---

Massage Department.

Number of treatments given :—

Massage	8,330
Electrical	6,438
Ultra Violet Light	1,069
Infra Red	539

 Total 16,376

X-Ray Department.

In-patients investigated	1,996
Tuberculosis Clinic cases examined	617
Ante-natal Clinic cases examined	26

 2,639

ANALYSIS OF INVESTIGATIONS OF IN-PATIENTS.

Oesophagus, stomach and intestines	..	180
Urinary System, including Pyelographies		83
Biliary passages, including Cholecystographies		38
Generative System	.. ..	45
Chests, including Lipiodols	.. ..	855
Bones and Joints	.. ..	795
		<hr/>
		1,996
		<hr/>

Pathological Department.

ANALYSIS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE.

Sputa	.. ..	83
Pus, fluids, etc.	.. ..	15
Urines	.. ..	67
Sections	.. ..	30
Swabs and smears	.. ..	46
Cerebro-spinal fluids	.. ..	10
Blood examinations	.. ..	48
Permanent specimens	.. ..	23
		<hr/>
		322
		<hr/>

Dental Department.

Number of patients treated	..	324
Treatments	.. ..	579
Extractions under :—		
General Anæsthetic	.. ..	299
Local Anæsthetic	.. ..	1,150
Gas	.. ..	38
Without Anæsthesia	.. ..	33
		<hr/>
Total number of teeth extracted	..	1,520
		<hr/>
Full dentures supplied	..	16
Dentures repaired :—		
Upper	.. ..	10
Lower	.. ..	10

Theatre Department.

Mastoids	62
Myringotomy	5
Intranasal	51
Tonsil dissection	25
Tonsils and adenoids	31
Bronchoscopy, Oesophagotomy, Laryngoscopy ..	19
Tracheotomy	4
Brain abscesses	8
Hysterectomy	4
Appendicectomy	41
Ovarian Cyst	5
Cholecystectomy	7
Gastro-enterostomy	5
Gastrostomy	4
Exploratory laparotomy	7
Hernia, Hydrocele, etc.	89
Hæmorrhoids, anal fistula	26
Colostomy	10
Sigmoidoscopy	5
Supra-pubic cystotomy	3
Prostatectomy	1
Cystoscopy and pyelogram	25
Nephrectomy	1
Nephrotomy	4
Cæsarean Section	9
Perineorrhaphy	5
Dilatation and Curettage	35
Evacuation of Uterus	1
Vaginal examination	6
Uterine Polypus	1
Circumcision	1
Thyroidectomy	6
Glands of Neck	2
Amputation of breast	4
Resection of ribs for empyema	25
Amputation of limbs	10
On bones and joints	39
Cartilages—internal and external	27
Skin graft	2
On nerves	8
Tendons	2

Blood transfusions	4
Radium	57
Abscesses—boils, etc.	84
Plasters	32
Teeth extractions	13
Phrenic evulsion	2
Transpleural exposure of œsophagus	1
Trephining	2
Periarterial Sympathectomy	1
Unclassified	21
Total	842

**Classification of Patients who were Discharged from or who Died
in the Infirmary during the year ended 31st December, 1934.**

Disease Groups.	Discharged.	Died.
Acute infectious disease (pneumonia etc.) ..	117	26
Influenza	28	4
Tuberculosis—		
Pulmonary	113	73
Non-pulmonary	31	8
Malignant disease	65	98
Rheumatism—		
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	72	2
(2) Muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica	62	—
(3) Chronic arthritis	24	—
Venereal disease	110	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	28	—
Puerperal Fever—		
(a) Women confined in the hospital ..	—	—
(b) Other cases	4	2
Other diseases and accidents connected with preg- nancy and childbirth	98	3
Senile decay	100	30
Mental diseases—		
(a) Senile Dementia	—	—
(b) Other	101	—
Accidental injury and violence	98	28

In respect of cases not included above :

Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	250	61
„ „ Respiratory System	577	140
„ „ Circulatory System	256	273
„ „ Digestive „	513	30
„ „ Genito-urinary „	228	34
„ „ Skin	462	2
Other diseases	422	26
Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures Mothers	237	—
Infants	204	—
Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	71	—
Totals	4,271	850

District Medical Officers.

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

No change in the method of administration has occurred during 1934.

There are thirteen District Medical Officers who attend the sick-poor within their own districts. In addition to home-visits, the doctors attend at the dispensaries at Shakespeare Street and at Basford, the latter having been opened during 1934. Changes in the staff occurred owing to the lamented deaths of Dr. T. S. Goodwin, who died in January, Dr. H. W. Spaight, who died in February, and Dr. J. J. O'Mullane, who died in November; their places were taken by Dr. H. G. Parker, Dr. R. Davidson and Dr. M. E. Houston.

Dr. John Smith, who retired on 31st December 1933, after thirty years' service, died in May 1934. His place was taken by Dr. R. E. G. Smith.

The staff has been increased by a dispenser employed half-time at the Basford Dispensary, and by a girl employed as clerk-storekeeper at the Shakespeare Street Dispensary.

The Care of the Blind.

As in previous years I set out below a summary of the services rendered to Blind Persons by the Health Committee, which is the statutory committee for the care of the blind in Nottingham.

The Royal Midland Institution for the Blind, Chaucer Street, is the organization which carries out the executive functions on behalf of the Corporation, and Nottingham is fortunate in having such an excellent institution within its borders.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee have seats on the Board of the Institution, while the City Treasurer and Medical Officer of Health take part in the work on behalf of the Corporation. The Secretary of the Institution is Mr. Miles Priestley.

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 17/6d. 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.

*After 1st April 1935, increased to 22/6d. per week.

The total cost of these services to the city in the financial year ending 31st March 1935, was approximately £9,000, which is disbursed by the Institution under a definite scheme drawn up by the City Council, and Corporation officials attend the meeting of the Institution's committee when grants to blind persons are decided upon.

The Register of the Blind, on 31st December 1934, stood as follows :—

Blind trainees (maintained by Education Committee)	10
Blind workshop employees, including blind persons on staff of institution	65
Home workers	10
Unemployable Blind receiving assistance ..	191
Blind Persons not in receipt of any form of financial help from City Council	181
Blind home teachers paid by City Council ..	2
	<hr/>
	459
	<hr/>

The total is 16 less than a year ago.

The attention of the public is drawn to the desirability of buying their goods, as far as possible, from the shops of the Blind Institution. The articles are sold at competitive prices, so that buyers get full value for their money. Ratepayers should remember that if the blind workers are not kept fully employed, they have to be relieved out of the rates.

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 1934 :—

Total number of patients treated—

Males 164 : Females 193	..	..	357
Total number of treatments administered			6,114
Number of paying patients (a) City	..		170
	(b) County	..	8
Number of free patients	..	..	179

BIRTH CONTROL.

The Corporation does not conduct a clinic for giving advice on birth control, but official recognition is given to a privately managed organization held under the name of The Women's Welfare Centre, at 15 Market Street. Information may be obtained from the Secretary of the clinic, which is open on Tuesdays, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m., and on Thursdays, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m.

Arrangements have been made by which women attending municipal clinics, and requiring birth control instruction on the grounds that further pregnancy would be injurious to health, may be referred to the above clinic at the cost of the Corporation, if unable to pay for themselves.

CREMATION.

The number of cremations which have taken place at Wilford Hill since the opening of the Crematorium is as follows :—

1931	..	..	70
1932	..	..	74
1933	..	..	90
1934	..	..	136

Of the 136 cremations, 55 were from the city, the remaining 81 being from Nottinghamshire, and other counties.

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

Public Mortuaries.

At Leen Side, Gregory Boulevard (Hyson Green), and Bulwell.

Particulars as to number of bodies taken in to the mortuaries during each month of the year are given below :—

Month.	Leen Side.		Hyson Green.		Bulwell.		Totals per month.		Total both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Male	Female	
January ..	7	4	4	2	None. Used only in emergency.		11	6	17
February	11	5	3	4			14	9	23
March ..	5	4	6	3			11	7	18
April ..	12	2	4	2			16	4	20
May ..	7	3	1	1			8	4	12
June ..	5	3	—	—			5	3	8
July ..	12	3	3	2			15	5	20
August ..	11	2	3	1			14	3	17
September	5	1	2	5			7	6	13
October ..	12	5	3	—			15	5	20
November	10	2	4	4			14	6	20
December	6	4	2	2			8	6	14
Totals ..	103	38	35	26	—	—	138	64	202

In addition, the bodies of 202 persons (137 male and 65 female) dying in various City Hospitals, Institutions, etc., were prepared for inquests by the mortuary attendants.

SECTION "C."

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CITY.

(NOTE.—*The Report furnished by the Chief Sanitary Inspector under Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order 1926 is included in Sections "C", "D" and "E."*)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CITY.

Closet Accommodation.

The scheme for the conversion of closets from the conservancy system to water-carriage in the Parish of Wollaton made good progress during the year, work being completed at 32 properties. The remaining privies and pail-closets are few in number and are in outlying situations where conversion is impracticable.

50 additional water-closets were provided in cases where there was less than one closet per house and several waste-water-closets were abolished.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

For general sanitary inspection purposes, the City is now divided into eight areas, each of which is supervised by a District Sanitary Inspector. It was found necessary during the year to serve notices respecting 6,574 nuisances or defects. In addition to the suppression of nuisances, these Inspectors are closely concerned with working class housing conditions, and they have been responsible for much of the house-to-house inspection work under the slum clearance scheme, details of which appear in the section of the report devoted to Housing.

In one case, court proceedings were instituted to secure the abatement of a nuisance arising from a bone and scrap metal yard, and whilst the magistrates ordered the defendant to remove certain accumulations and to cleanse the premises, the application of the Health Committee for an order to prohibit the carrying on of such trades at the premises was refused.

(a) NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.

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

First Visits	..	..	..	15,574
Re-visits	..	..	..	22,734
Total number of inspections	..			<u>38,308</u>

(b) NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

Notices in respect of premises :										
OUTSTANDING (1st Jan.,		Bird.	Hodgkinson	Blayney.	Oldham.	Clarke.	Helliwell.	Porter.	Eardley.	Totals.
1934).	..	246	433	349	356	208	372	300	—	2,264
Served	..	811	913	781	704	891	860	922	692	6,574
Complied with		841	1,092	950	936	849	1,037	1,042	450	7,197
OUTSTANDING (1st Jan.,										
1935)	..	216	254	180	124	250	195	180	242	1,641

(c) DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

Notices in respect of :—			Served.	Complied with.
Defective houses	..	..	.. 3,135	3,500
House repairs—Roofs	..	..	.. 536	602
Walls	..	..	.. 820	910
Floors and Ceilings			.. 755	777
Windows	..	..	.. 496	598
Fireplaces	..	..	.. 600	694
Coppers	..	..	.. 301	307
Sinks, provision of			.. 45	53
Sinks, repair or renewal of	..	..	.. 1,036	1,122
Internal water supplies provided	..	..	.. 56	53
Repairs to water supplies	..	..	.. 23	20
Rainwater Conductors, repair or renewal of	..	..	.. 452	513
Others	..	..	.. 835	876
Houses, cleansing of	..	..	.. 115	96
Houses, overcrowding of	..	..	.. 14	10

	Served.	Complied with.
Drains, clearance of	599	617
Drains, repair, trapping or improvement of ..	930	974
Panterpits, abolition of	168	185
Additional water-closets, provision of ..	16	50
Water-closets, clearance of	47	50
Water-closets, repair of	854	1,000
Closets, cleansing and limewashing of ..	9	11
Courts and yards, paving of	110	61
Courts and yards, cleansing of	11	17
Courts and yards, repair of paving ..	1,017	1,048
Nuisances from pigs	5	5
,, ,, fowls	33	24
,, ,, other animals	9	14
,, ,, Offensive Trades	44	49
Manure Pits, repair of	—	1
Manure Pits, abolition of	12	11
Offensive accumulations, removal of ..	77	93
Dry ash receptacles, provision of	344	309
Tents, Vans and Sheds	22	15
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	25	32
Common Lodging Houses	—	—
Factories and Workshops	324	321
Miscellaneous	539	673

(d) STATUTORY ACTION.

	Served.	Complied with.
<i>Notices under the Public Health Act 1875.</i>		
Section 91 (a) Houses	423	395
(b) Other	159	174
Section 36 (ashbins)	81	81
Section 41 (drains)	48	64
Section 49	1	1
<i>Notices under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890.</i>		
Section 22	8	4
<i>Notices under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907.</i>		
Section 39	2	6

Notices under the Nottingham Corporation Act
1923.

Section 64 (repair of paving)	..	119	123
Section 73 (repair of water-closets)		56	57

Work done by the Corporation in default—8.

Information laid—7.

Work done after information laid—7.

Work done after Justices' Order—Nil.

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	..	1,444
„ minutes dense smoke emitted	..	3,550½
Average minutes of dense smoke per chimney	..	2·4
No. of intimation notices served	..	134
„ advisory visits (including verbal cautions)		295
„ statutory notices served..	..	60
„ complaints investigated	..	95
„ cases where work has been executed for smoke abatement	.. ..	8
Estimated cost of the work to owners	..	£1,448
No. of prosecutions	..	3

The chimneys of industrial premises in the City have been kept under observation throughout the year. In 134 cases it was found necessary to serve intimation notices, confirming the existence of smoke nuisances. Where excessive emissions of smoke were recorded, the firms were visited with a view to an opinion being formed as to the cause, and to advice being given for the abatement of the nuisances.

In three instances it was found necessary to take legal proceedings, with the following results :—

1. Defendant ordered by magistrates to abate the nuisance and to pay costs and a fine of £5.
2. Defendant ordered by magistrates to abate the nuisance and to pay costs.
3. Case withdrawn.

In the first case, further proceedings were taken against the firm for non-compliance with the order of the Court, and the magistrates adjourned the matter on an undertaking being given to lay down new boiler plant.

The standard of smoke emission in Nottingham is three minutes of dense smoke in the aggregate during a continuous period of thirty minutes, and any emission in excess of that limit is deemed to be a nuisance. The monthly averages of the emissions of dense smoke are given below, and it will be seen that throughout the year, the average figures are below three minutes.

January .. 2·9 minutes.	July .. 2·0 minutes.
February .. 2·5 „	August .. 1·9 „
March .. 2·6 „	Sept. .. 2·1 „
April .. 2·5 „	October .. 2·5 „
May .. 2·7 „	Nov. .. 2·7 „
June .. 2·2 „	Dec. .. 2·5 „

Smoke nuisances in Nottingham have generally been found to be due to one or more of the following causes :—

1. Overloaded boiler plant.
2. The stoker having other duties to perform (he is often the general handy-man of the factory).
3. The use of inferior fuel, or fuel of the wrong type.
4. Inefficient methods of stoking.
5. Lack of attention to boilers and fittings.

Whilst the output of excessive smoke from industrial chimneys is less than it was a few years ago, there are still many business concerns where it is not realised that dense smoke from a chimney indicates waste and inefficiency, and that the question is important from the financial as well as the public health point of view.

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901.

(a) *Factories*.—In 27 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 1,079.

The following table gives particulars of administrative action taken under the Factory and Workshops 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).	119	39	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries).	1,482	271	—
Workplaces (other than Outworker's premises).	96	14	—
Total	1,697	324	—

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

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*				
Want of Cleanliness	221	208	—	—
Want of Ventilation	4	5	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	1	—	—
Other Nuisances	66	57	1	—
Sanitary accommodation {	Insufficient	12	16	—
	Unsuitable or defective	49	43	—
	Not separate for sexes..	12	13	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of under-ground				
Bakehouses (Sec. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	1	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factory and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order 1921).				
Totals	364	344	1	—

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 & 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.

There are 111 registered houses-let-in-lodgings in the City, and these premises are inspected from time to time. The Byelaw regarding the cleansing and decoration of such premises during the month of April was enforced where necessary.

Several undesirable houses of this class have ceased to exist during the year in consequence of demolitions carried out under the Housing Acts.

It is to be regretted that the practice of letting dwelling-houses as houses-let-in-lodgings has become so prevalent, not only in Nottingham, but in most populous areas of the country. The properties so used are, in many cases, large and substantially built, and were originally intended to house one family, but owing to the fall in the demand for the tenancy of such houses and for other reasons, the owners have permitted their use as lodging-houses. The Byelaws respecting such premises have proved ineffective, for where the provisions are complied with, the accommodation available in most cases is not of a sufficiently high standard as regards comfort, arrangement and conveniences.

Common Lodging-Houses.

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

There are now only five common lodging-houses in use in the City and when the present housing programme is completed, only two will remain. These figures do not include "Sneinton House," the Municipal lodging-house, which is proving to be a most useful institution in providing cheap lodgings in a modern and efficient manner.

In post-war years, the number of common lodging-houses has decreased considerably; their number at the end of the war period was 48 and at the end of 1928 it was 28. Practically all the lodging-houses were of a very poor type and have been dealt with as unfit dwelling-houses under the provisions of the Housing Acts.

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 Byelaws made thereunder have been operated as found necessary.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures.

Public Health Act 1875.

Housing of the Working Classes' Act 1885.

Nottingham Corporation Act 1929.

It was necessary during the year in 22 instances to serve notices respecting offences in connection with the use of tents, vans, sheds, etc. for human habitation. Generally speaking, the occupation of these structures causes nuisance to the public and neighbourhood, and the vans of travelling showmen are not immune in this respect. As stated in previous reports, there are strong reasons for suggesting that powers are necessary to limit to a few days the periods during which vans may stand on sites in populous districts.

Offensive Trades.

Public Health Act 1875.

Nottingham Corporation Act 1923.

The establishments in which offensive trades are carried on are kept under supervision, and, generally, are well conducted. In one instance during the year, proceedings were instituted by the Department in respect of a nuisance from an offensive trade, and, whilst the magistrates issued an order for the abatement of the nuisance, they refused to grant an order prohibiting the use of the premises for that trade.

Measures are 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.

Throughout the year, many applications for advice regarding the destruction of rats and mice were received, and the printed leaflet of the Department giving simple advice on the subject, together with recipes for poisonous baits, was found useful.

National Rat Week was again organised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and in this City, steps were taken to give publicity to the subject, and to destroy as many rats as possible. Some thousands of poisonous baits were laid, and Corporation Departments gave special attention to their buildings, depôts, sewers, tips, etc.

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 174 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 159, the number of children under 5 years of age was 44, and the number of children between 5 and 12 years of age was 100.

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

Cabins in need of repair or painting	..	8
Failure to produce certificate	..	2
Overcrowding	.. ..	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 two boats registered during the year.

The total number of boats on the Register is now 220. 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 49 are still in use.

The Education Authority was notified on 14 occasions during the year with regard to 32 children of school age who were living on canal boats, and who were visiting the City for a period longer than 2 days.

Shops Acts 1912-1930.

6,530 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-four offences were reported to the Health Committee, and in respect of twelve of these, legal proceedings were taken by the Local Authority, particulars of which are here given.

Trade.	No. of Offences.	Results.
Beer-Off and General ..	7	Fines : 20/-, 20/-, 5/-, 5/-, 10/-, 2/6, 5/-.
Boots and Shoes ..	4	Fines : 20/-, 20/-, 5/-, 5/-.
Fruiterer	1	Fine : 2/6d.
	—	
	12	
	—	

Of the remaining thirty-two cases, cautionary letters were sent to 26 offenders.

Trade.			No. of Offences.
Beer-Off and General	..	..	17
Boots and Shoes	..	..	1
Drapers and Outfitters	..	..	4
Tobacconists	..	..	2
Ironmonger	..	..	1
Greengrocer	..	..	1
			—
			26
			—

In six cases no action was taken.

Trade.			No. of Offences.
Beer-Off and General	..	..	6

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

Seven samples of rag flock were taken and submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst during 1934. These proved to comply with the cleanliness standard laid down in the Regulations made under the above Acts.

of the University of the South Pacific
was held in 1971.

The first session was held in 1971
and the second in 1972. The third
session was held in 1973.

The fourth session was held in 1974
and the fifth in 1975.

The sixth session was held in 1976
and the seventh in 1977.

The eighth session was held in 1978
and the ninth in 1979.

The tenth session was held in 1980
and the eleventh in 1981.

The twelfth session was held in 1982
and the thirteenth in 1983.

The fourteenth session was held in 1984
and the fifteenth in 1985.

The sixteenth session was held in 1986
and the seventeenth in 1987.

The eighteenth session was held in 1988
and the nineteenth in 1989.

The twentieth session was held in 1990
and the twenty-first in 1991.

SECTION "D."

HOUSING.

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)	5,630
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	19,847
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	2,495
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	8,577
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2,405
(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	3,225

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	2,862
---	-------

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

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

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	23
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notice :—	
(a)	By owners	21
(b)	By the Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—*Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	423
-----	--	-----



IS THE SLUM CLEARANCE CAMPAIGN JUSTIFIED?



TYPES OF NOTTINGHAM SLUMS RECENTLY DEMOLISHED.

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.

(a) By owners	395
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	8

C.—*Proceedings under Secs. 19 & 21 of the Housing Act 1930.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	277
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	367

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	9
(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.

So far as Nottingham is concerned, the Government's Slum Clearance Campaign progressed with remarkable speed during 1934. The Ministry of Health held two Public Inquiries and gave decisions regarding seventy-four Clearance Orders made by the City Council under the provisions of the Housing Act 1930, involving 1,817 premises, and the displacement of 5,885 persons. All the Orders were confirmed.

There was considerable opposition to the schemes. The Inquiry held in August 1934 considered the Albion Street, Finkhill Street and St. James Street Nos. 1, 4 and 5 Areas, when there were 146 Objections in respect of 123 dwellinghouses, 13 combined houses and shops, and ten buildings other than dwellinghouses. The Minister of Health upheld Objections in respect of twenty premises comprising ten dwellinghouses, two combined houses and shops, and eight other buildings.

At the Inquiry held in October 1934, the remaining sixty-eight Areas included in the City Council's programme of slum clearance, were considered, and Objections were made in respect of 975 premises, involving 902 dwellinghouses, 48 combined dwellinghouses and shops, and twenty-five buildings other than dwellinghouses. Only twenty-six of these Objections were upheld by the Minister concerning two dwellinghouses, twelve combined houses and shops, and twelve other buildings.

In the whole of the Areas dealt with during the year, over 95% of the Objections failed, and the amendments made by the Ministry chiefly concerned business premises.

The following statement gives statistical details of the buildings and persons affected by Orders confirmed during 1934 :—

Date of Public Inquiry.	Names of Areas.	Lands coloured pink.			Lands coloured grey.		
		No. of Houses.	No. of Buildings other than Houses.	No. of Persons to be displaced	No. of Houses.	No. of Buildings other than Houses.	No. of Persons to be displaced
August 1934.	Albion Street ..	46	6	161	—	4	—
do.	Finkhill Street (C.O.) ..	219	4	702	—	—	—
do.	Finkhill Street (C.P.O.) ..	21	—	67	1	2	4
do.	St. James Street, No. 1 ..	10	1	30	—	—	—
do.	St. James Street, No. 4 ..	14	—	53	—	—	—
do.	St. James Street, No. 5 ..	41	1	148	5	3	10
October 1934.	Alfred Square ..	8	—	28	—	—	—
do.	Aspley Place ..	31	—	64	—	—	—
do.	Baldwin Street ..	23	—	83	—	—	—
do.	Bedford Square ..	29	—	105	—	—	—
do.	Bloomsgrove Street ..	8	—	29	—	—	—
do.	Bovill Street ..	2	—	12	—	—	—
do.	Britannia Place ..	7	—	12	—	—	—
do.	Carlton Road ..	43	1	138	—	—	—
do.	Castle Gate ..	17	—	35	—	—	—
do.	Chain Row ..	16	—	67	—	—	—
do.	Commercial Street ..	8	—	33	—	—	—
do.	Denman Street ..	81	2	241	—	—	—
do.	Denton Street ..	8	—	32	—	—	—
do.	Front Row ..	19	—	66	—	—	—
do.	Gordon Road ..	9	—	30	—	—	—
do.	Greek Square ..	9	—	40	—	—	—
do.	Hague Street ..	8	—	23	—	—	—
do.	Huntingdon Street No. 1 ..	15	—	34	—	—	—
do.	Huntingdon Street No. 2 ..	3	—	6	—	—	—
do.	Ilkeston Road No. 1 ..	3	—	9	—	—	—
do.	Ilkeston Road No. 2 ..	16	—	38	—	—	—
do.	Ilkeston Road No. 3 ..	6	—	21	—	—	—
do.	Lewis Place ..	22	—	69	—	—	—
do.	Machine Terrace ..	4	—	8	—	—	—
do.	Mansfield Road ..	11	1	17	—	—	—
do.	Middle Hill ..	12	—	32	—	—	—
do.	Milk Street ..	34	1	118	—	—	—
do.	Milton Street ..	6	—	18	—	—	—
do.	Montfort Street ..	33	1	97	—	—	—
do.	Moorgate Street ..	31	1	80	—	—	—
do.	North Sherwood Street No. 1 ..	27	1	99	—	—	—
do.	North Sherwood Street No. 2 ..	10	1	17	—	—	—
October 1934	North Sherwood Street No. 3 ..	5	1	7	—	—	—
do.	North Sherwood Street No. 4 ..	6	—	20	—	—	—
do.	North Sherwood Street No. 5 ..	10	—	22	—	—	—
do.	Norton Street ..	7	—	23	—	—	—
do.	Plampre Square ..	5	2	66	—	—	—
do.	Preston Street ..	4	—	13	—	—	—
do.	Rippon's Place ..	10	—	27	—	—	—
do.	Rutland Street ..	11	—	29	—	—	—
do.	St. James Street, No. 3A ..	22	1	52	5	1	13
do.	St. James Street No. 3B ..	39	—	122	1	3	—
do.	St. Peter's Street No. 1 ..	12	—	45	—	—	—
do.	St. Peter's Street No. 2 ..	8	—	19	—	—	—
do.	Sneinton No. 1 ..	3	—	7	—	—	—
do.	Sneinton No. 2 ..	5	—	11	—	—	—
do.	Sneinton No. 3 ..	5	—	12	—	—	—
do.	Sneinton No. 4 ..	6	—	19	—	—	—
do.	Sneinton No. 5 ..	25	—	104	—	—	—
do.	Sneinton No. 6 ..	14	—	56	—	—	—
do.	Sneinton No. 7 ..	12	—	27	—	—	—
do.	Sneinton No. 8 ..	32	—	114	—	—	—
do.	Sneinton No. 9 ..	4	—	12	—	—	—
do.	Sneinton No. 10 ..	53	—	181	—	—	—
do.	Sneinton No. 11 ..	306	9	1,153	—	—	—
do.	Sneinton No. 12 ..	31	1	126	—	—	—
do.	Sneinton No. 13 ..	2	—	10	—	—	—
do.	Sneinton No. 14 ..	32	—	132	—	—	—
do.	Table Row ..	8	—	14	—	—	—
do.	Thoresby Street No. 1 ..	9	—	30	—	—	—
do.	Thoresby Street No. 2 ..	7	1	25	—	—	—
do.	Thoresby Street No. 3 ..	9	—	33	—	—	—
do.	Thoresby Street No. 4 ..	23	—	71	—	—	—
do.	Trinity Square No. 1 ..	13	—	33	—	—	—
do.	Trinity Square No. 2 ..	8	—	30	—	—	—
do.	Willoughby Street ..	16	2	50	—	—	—
do.	Windmill Street ..	78	—	285	—	—	—
do.	Wollaton Street ..	4	—	16	—	—	—
	TOTALS ..	1,754	38	5,858	12	13	27

Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Age
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2000

(ii) Individual Unfit Houses.

Representations were submitted to the Housing Committee during the year in respect of 651 individual unfit houses, and 277 Demolition Orders and nine Closing Orders were made. Some 367 houses were demolished in pursuance of Orders made under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act 1930.

(iii) Removal of Tenants displaced from Unfit Houses.

The Housing Committee during the year adopted measures with a view to preventing the transference of vermin from condemned properties to other houses in the city. Two women Housing Officers were appointed and attached to the Sanitary Inspection staff. These officers make themselves known to all families about to be removed from unfit houses, and act as advisers on all matters on which guidance appears to be necessary ; particular attention being given to cleanliness. After arranging for the destruction of any hopelessly infested articles, and for the thorough cleansing of other goods, where necessary, the whole of the household effects are removed in gas-tight vans and are fumigated with hydrogen cyanide. The people are followed to their new homes and advised on the use of the fittings and appliances, and how to get the best out of the new conditions generally. This new branch of work is proving most useful, and is appreciated by the majority of the families dealt with.

The new housing schemes erected under the provisions of the Housing Act 1930, offer unique opportunities for work of a social character. When families are removed from houses of the worst possible description to new estates situated towards the outskirts of the city, it is

desirable to encourage among the tenants a common interest in the welfare of the estates, and in any scheme for that purpose it is an advantage for as many tenants as possible to bear some responsibility of organization.

Such a scheme has been tried with success under the auspices of the Health Department, and on one estate erected under the 1930 Act, a Social Centre has been formed. Meetings are held at the nearest school-building by permission of the Education Committee, and the Committee of Management is composed of tenants on the estate. The woman Housing Officer for the district takes an active part in the organization, and also conducts classes among the young women and girls. The Centre has organized successfully social entertainments, sports and educational activities.

SECTION "E."

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act 1915.

Milk & Dairies (Amendment) Act 1922.

Milk & Dairies Order 1926.

(1) COWKEEPERS AND PURVEYORS OF MILK.

No. of cowkeepers on register 1st January 1934	..	30
„ „ „ 31st December 1934	..	29
„ cowsheds on register 31st December 1934	..	82
„ dairy-cows kept (average) .. ..	..	577
„ milk purveyors on register 1st January 1934	..	466
„ „ „ 31st December 1934	..	459
„ applications for registration refused during 1934..		3
„ milk purveyors removed from register	..	26

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

Cowsheds—cleansing and limewashing	..	..	152
„ —repairs .. ..	..	..	11
Dairies, milkshops, etc.—cleansing	..	..	110
„ „ —repairs .. ..	..	..	40
Drains—chokage .. ..	..	..	21
Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	40
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	84
			458

One sample of cleaning-powder used for the cleansing of milk bottles and utensils was examined by the Public Analyst during the year, and found to comply with the provisions of the above Order with respect to such substances.

(2) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER 1923.

During the year 1934 the following licences were granted under the provisions of the above Order:—

Dealers' Licences to sell "Certified" milk	..	..	7
" " "Grade A (T.T.)"	..	..	1
" " Grade "A" milk	..	..	1
" " "Pasteurized" milk	..	..	4
Licensed to pasteurize and sell "Pasteurized" milk	..	..	4

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

Two samples of *Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk* were obtained for bacteriological examination, and both were satisfactory.

Sixty-one samples of "*Pasteurized*" milk sold under licence were obtained for bacteriological examination; fifty-four of these samples were satisfactory, and seven otherwise.

Eleven samples of *ungraded milk* were also submitted for bacteriological examination. In two cases the bacterial count was high, and appropriate action was taken.

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

During the year 118 samples of milk were examined for tubercle bacilli, and eleven of these gave positive results to the approved method of testing, corresponding to 9.3% of the samples examined. These cases were followed up and appropriate action taken. 109 samples

of milk were taken and submitted for examination for bacterial count and B.Coli test. Sixty-three of these samples gave results comparable with Grade "A" milk from a bacterial point of view, and forty-six 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 1934 was fifty-eight. In recent years the slaughtering accommodation of the city has greatly decreased. In the year 1917 there were 103 slaughter-houses in use. The existing facilities for slaughtering and dressing food-animals are inadequate, and many of the slaughter-houses are unsatisfactory, both as regards construction, position and arrangement.

Slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, stalls, vehicles and other places in which meat is stored, sold or prepared, are periodically inspected. Every effort is made to inspect the carcasses of all animals slaughtered in the city, and inspections are made at all hours on weekdays, and on Sundays.

The numbers of carcasses of various food-animals examined by the Department were :—

Beasts	..	..	..	15,686
Sheep	..	..	..	39,772
Calves	..	..	..	3,774
Pigs	..	..	..	28,647
				<hr/>
				87,879
				<hr/>

The meat condemned during the year 1934 was as follows :—

				Stones.	Lbs.
Beef	..	..	..	7,267	2
Mutton	..	..	..	285	1
Pork	..	..	..	2,107	1
Veal	..	..	..	142	8
Livers	..	..	..	302	8
Viscera	..	..	..	5,906	5
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				16,010	11
				<hr/>	<hr/>

Animals which through disease, injury or extreme emaciation, are obviously unfit for human food, and the carcasses of animals which have died at local farms, etc., are received at the knackery, at Eastcroft depôt. The following amounts were dealt with last year :—

Beef	..	..	..	10,656	stones.
Pork	..	..	..	477	„
Veal	..	..	..	120	,
				<hr/>	
				11,253	„
				<hr/>	

Legal proceedings were taken against a pork-butcher for failing to cleanse the walls and ceiling of a room where meat was kept for preparation for sale, and, as occupier, failing to observe due cleanliness in respect of such room, and all articles, apparatus, and utensils therein. The magistrates imposed a penalty of £20.

(2) OTHER FOODS.

The following quantities of foodstuffs other than meat, were confiscated and destroyed on account of disease or unsoundness during the year :—

			Stones.	Lbs.
Canned goods.	..	..	3,448	8
Provisions	..	..	10	10
Confectionery	..	..	—	7
Wet Fish..	..	..	1,585	—
Dry Fish	..	..	433	7
Shell Fish	..	..	2,727	7
Rabbits ..	..	..	420	—
Poultry	..	..	7	4
Game ..	..	..	—	11
Fruit ..	..	..	1,190	—
Vegetables	..	..	5,299	—
Mushrooms	..	..	39	3
Nuts ..	..	..	8	5
			15,170	6

A close watch has been maintained over the consignments of shell-fish received in the city. Frequent samples were taken for pathological examination, and necessary administrative action followed.

(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 used successfully in several instances. The Corporation now proposes to obtain Parliamentary powers for the registration of manufacturers and traders of ice-cream, and also of their premises.

(c) **Adulteration, etc.**

Food & 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	743		Tested by Inspectors.

1,593

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	322	18	340	301	11	312	21	7	28
Milk—separated ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Butter	37	22	59	36	22	58	1	—	1
Baking Powder ..	5	2	7	5	2	7	—	—	—
Condensed Skimmed Milk (sweetened) ..	5	7	12	5	7	12	—	—	—
Damson Wine ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mustard	8	1	9	8	1	9	—	—	—
Dried Fruits ..	8	—	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Margarine	13	1	14	13	1	14	—	—	—
Olive Oil	6	6	12	6	6	12	—	—	—
Compd. Liquorice Powder	2	2	4	2	2	4	—	—	—
Cake Flour	5	1	6	5	1	6	—	—	—
Cocoa	9	2	11	9	2	11	—	—	—
Lemon Wine ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Boric Acid	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Cheese	25	7	32	25	7	32	—	—	—
Wrapped Cheese ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Tincture of Iron ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Jams	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pepper	16	—	16	16	—	16	—	—	—
Lard	18	2	20	18	2	20	—	—	—
Salt	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Potted Meat Paste ..	5	3	8	3	2	5	2	1	3
Sausage	4	11	15	4	9	13	—	2	2
Tinned Tomatoes ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sauces	1	4	5	1	4	5	—	—	—
Ground Rice	11	2	13	11	2	13	—	—	—
Sweets	11	2	13	11	2	13	—	—	—
Self-raising Flour ..	8	—	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Coffee	8	2	10	8	2	10	—	—	—
Powdered Yarrow ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Glycerine	1	3	4	1	3	4	—	—	—
Potted Meat	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Cod Liver Oil ..	1	5	6	1	5	6	—	—	—
Brawn	1	4	5	1	4	5	—	—	—
Dripping	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Tinned Peas	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	5	2	7	5	2	7	—	—	—
Ground Almonds ..	6	2	8	6	2	8	—	—	—
Arrowroot	3	1	4	3	1	4	—	—	—
Whisky	1	24	25	1	22	23	—	2	2
Pickles	1	9	10	1	9	10	—	—	—
Flowers of Sulphur ..	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	566	151	717	537	139	676	29	12	41

Article	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. A. altered		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward ..	566	151	717	537	139	676	29	12	41
Dried Mint ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Cornflour ..	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Lemon Curd ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Iodized Salt ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bread ..	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Mince-meat ..	4	2	6	4	2	6	—	—	—
Demerara Sugar ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cream ..	—	9	9	—	9	9	—	—	—
Cascara Sagrada Tabs:	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peppermint Cordial ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Squash ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rum ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Sal volatile ..	—	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—
Glauber Salts ..	1	3	4	1	3	4	—	—	—
Polony ..	1	6	7	1	6	7	—	—	—
Iodide of Potash ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Bromide of Potash ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Boric Ointment ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ammon. Mercury									
Ointment ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sulphur Ointment ..	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1
Bread-and-butter ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cream Cheese ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bicarb. of Potash ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bicarb. of Soda ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ginger Wine ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Semolina ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Macaroni ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gin ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Mustard (ready mixed) ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Epsom Salts ..	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Coffee & Chicory ..	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ruby Wine ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tapioca ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ground Ginger ..	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Malted Oatmeal ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Treacle ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Compound Mustard ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tea ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bacon ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	598	213	811	569	199	768	29	14	43

Article	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward ..	598	213	811	569	199	768	29	14	43
Shredded Suet ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Icing Sugar ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Gelatin ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Brewed Ginger Beer	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemonade ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Food ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Condensed Full-cream Milk ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Milk Full-cream	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Coffee & Chicory Extract ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Honey ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cooked Ham ..	—	6	6	—	5	5	—	1	1
Salmon Cream ..	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1
Preserved Sausages ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dessicated Cocoa-nut	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tripe ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Castor Oil ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beer ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Prescription ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Raspberry Vinegar ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	600	250	850	571	234	805	29	16	45

The following table shows the average percentage of Fat, and Solids-not-Fat in milk samples (Formal and Informal) analysed each month by the Public Analyst:—

Month	No. of Samples	Average Percentage of Fat.	Average Percentage of Solids-not-Fat.
January ..	39	3·682	9·088
February ..	28	3·528	8·962
March ..	25	3·424	8·900
April ..	35	3·694	8·949
May ..	37	3·368	9·062
June ..	33	3·151	8·907
July ..	12	3·339	8·832
August ..	36	3·523	8·762
September ..	18	3·605	9·130
October ..	34	3·591	9·092
November ..	27	3·585	9·010
December ..	15	3·420	8·962
AVERAGE :	28·25	3·492	8·971

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

Of the 743 informal samples of milk which were tested by the Inspectors during the year by the Gerber process, 150 or 20·1% were found to be adulterated. This informal work is most valuable in the administration of The Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

SAMPLES TAKEN FORMALLY AND FOUND TO BE NOT GENUINE.

1 Milk deficient in fat 3·6 per cent.

1	do.	4·0	do.	
1	do.	6·3	do.	
1	do.	7·0	do.	
1	do.	8·0	do.	
3	do.	9·5	do.	
1	do.	10·0	do.	
1	do.	12·0	do.	
1	do.	13·0	do.	
1	do.	15·0	do.	
1	do.	23·0	do.	and containing added water 3·3 per cent.
1	do.	28·0	do.	and containing added water 2 per cent.

1 Milk containing added water 1·18 per cent.

1	do.	1·70	do.
1	do.	3·18	do.
1	do.	5·30	do.
1	do.	7·40	do.

2 Samples of milk consisted of artificial milk.

1 Butter containing excess water 4 per cent.

1 Potted Meat containing excess water 10·72 per cent.

1	do.	14·65	do.
1	do.	17·24	do.

1 Potted Meat containing Starch Filler 4·8 do.

1	do.	28·04	do.
---	-----	-------	-----

1 Potted meat containing excess sulphur dioxide 251 parts per million.

1 Potted meat Paste containing excess sulphur dioxide 270 parts per million.

SAMPLES TAKEN INFORMALLY AND FOUND TO BE NOT GENUINE.

1	Milk containing 2·0 per cent of added water.			
1	do.	3·3	do.	
1	do.	4·7	do.	
2	do.	5·0	do.	
1	Milk deficient in fat 8 per cent.			
1	do.	10	do.	
1	Sulphur Ointment deficient in sulphur 20 per cent.			
1	Mustard containing starch 5·3 per cent.			
1	Potted Meat Paste containing sulphur dioxide 219 parts per million.			
1	Cooked Ham	do.	do.	82 do.
1	Salmon Cream	do.	do.	126 do.
1	Sausage	do.	do.	54·8 do.
1	do.	do.	do.	299 do.
1	Whisky containing added water 11 per cent.			
1	do.		0·5 do.	
1	do.		1·15 do.	
1	Potted Meat containing excess water 16·80 per cent.			

ACTION IN THE CASE OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES TAKEN FORMALLY.

(a) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

Offence.	Result.
Sale of milk containing added water 1·7%	Case heard and finally withdrawn.
do. deficient in fat 6·3%	Ordered to pay £1 1s. 0d. costs.
do. containing added water 7·4%	do.
do. deficient in fat 28% and containing added water 2%.	Fined £2 10s. 0d.
do. deficient in fat 23% and containing 3·3% added water.	do.
do. deficient in fat 15%.	Fined £5 0s. 0d.
do. containing added water 5·3%	Case dismissed.
do. do. do. 7·0%	Fined £5 0s. 0d.
do. do. do. 9·0%	Case withdrawn.
Sale of Potted Meat Paste containing excess sulphur dioxide 252 parts per million.	Ordered to pay £5 5s. 0d. costs.

Sale of whisky containing 4·88% of added water.	Ordered to pay £1 1s. 0d. costs.
Sale of ordinary milk as Grade "A" milk.	Ordered to pay 10/- costs.

(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 12 per cent.

do.	8	do.	
do.	9·5	do.	(three instances).
do.	10	do.	
do.	4	do.	
do.	7	do.	

Sale of milk containing added water 3·18 per cent.

do.	do.	1·18	do.
-----	-----	------	-----

Milk Food sold as milk (two instances).

Sale of milk by unregistered milk seller.

Sale of "Certified" milk without a licence.

Sale of butter containing excess water 4·0 per cent.

Sale of potted meat with excess water 17·24 per cent.

do.	10·72	do.	
do.	14·65	do.	and
			starch filler 22·98%

Sale of potted meat with 4·85% starch filler.

do.	28·0%	do.
-----	-------	-----

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT 1929.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS 1923.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS 1923.

During 1934 thirteen samples of condensed milk and five samples of dried milk were obtained under the above regulations. These all proved on analysis to be genuine, and also complied with the regulations as to declaratory labels, etc.

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

Articles of food which are samples under The Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, were examined for the presence, nature and amount of preservatives. Legal proceedings were taken in 1934 in one case under these regulations, particulars of which appear under heading "Legal Proceedings."

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

The Table below shows the samples taken under the above Act during 1934 :—

Feeding Stuffs.

Article.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
Ground Oats ..	2	—	2
Maize Meal ..	1	—	1
Barley Meal ..	4	—	4
Wheat Meal ..	1	—	1
Weatings ..	5	—	5
Crushed Linseed ..	1	—	1
Dairy Nuts ..	2	—	2
Rice Meal ..	1	—	1
Meat and Bone Meal ..	1	5	6
Maize Germ Cubes ..	1	—	1
Pig Meal ..	1	—	1
Cotton Seed Meal ..	—	1	1
Soya Bean Meal ..	1	—	1
Flaked Maize ..	1	—	1
			—
			28
			—

Fertilizers.

Article.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
Bone Meal ..	3	—	3
Superphosphate of Lime ..	4	—	4
Basic Slag ..	4	—	4
Potato Fertilizers ..	1	—	1
Sulphate of Ammonia ..	3	—	3
Steamed Bone Meal ..	1	—	1
Nitrate of Soda ..	1	—	1
Sulphate of Potash ..	1	—	1
			—
			18
			—

In one instance, the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries consented to proceedings being instituted by the City Council in respect of the exposure for sale of meat and bone meal deficient in albuminoids to the extent of 25%, and the defendants were ordered to pay £5. 5s. 0d. costs.

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.

The Department was notified of seven cases of suspected Swine Fever. Notices (Form A) were served on the several occupiers in respect of the whole of these, and Swine Fever was confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture in four instances. The total number of pigs slaughtered, either as contacts, or as suffering from the disease, was 207.

(b) Parasitic Mange.

No case was reported.

(c) Glanders and Farcy.

No case was reported.

(d) Anthrax.

Three cases of suspected Anthrax were reported, but only one case was confirmed.

(e) Tuberculosis.

Five animals were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order in the city, two of which related to cows in milk. The animals were slaughtered and the owners compensated.

Notifications were received from the Notts. County Authorities of the slaughter within the city of forty-four cattle under the Order. Of these animals, twenty-one were confiscated as unfit for human food.

(f) Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

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

Movement Licences.

The numbers of Movement Licences issued by this Department were :—

Under the Swine Fever Order	}	Fat Stock	18,241
		Stores	12,055
Importation of Animals Act	}	Fat Stock	410
		Stores	1,054
			<hr/>
			31,760

The first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the

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the tenth is the fact that the
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SECTION "F."

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

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 Fever	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	4
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	Cases	3	16	45	59	68	296	90	32	29	26	9	1	..	..	674
	Deaths	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Diphtheria	Cases	2	8	13	15	7	69	35	22	11	20	9	4	..	..	215
	Deaths	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
Puerperal Fever	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	..	..	..	..	14
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	16	3	..	..	..	37
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	Cases	5	3	..	..	2	5	4	8	13	20	22	42	29	24	177
	Deaths	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Poliomyelitis	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-encephalitis	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever	Cases	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	8
	Deaths	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6
Pneumonia	Cases	8	17	14	7	9	29	16	15	28	48	37	39	27	29	323
	Deaths	57	22	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	17	21	38	39	87	299
Malaria	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Notifications	..	45	44	72	81	86	401	146	81	103	140	84	89	56	53	1,481
„ Deaths	..	62	25	6	4	3	5	5	4	5	22	26	40	40	97	344

For numbers of cases admitted to Hospital see Hospital Section of Report, page 105.

For notes on the above figures see following pages.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox.

There were no cases of small-pox notified in Nottingham during 1934.

Typhoid Fever.

Four cases were notified, one of which was a case of Para-typhoid Fever. None of these cases died. All the cases were in different parts of the city, and no connection could be traced between them. One death from Typhoid Fever appears in the Registrar-General's Returns for Nottingham; this occurred in another town, but was included by the Registrar-General in the Nottingham death returns as a transferable death for statistical purposes.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 674 cases of Scarlet Fever notified, as compared with 600 cases the previous year. Five deaths occurred, as compared with four deaths in 1933. The average number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified for the last ten years is 650.1. The average number of deaths from Scarlet Fever for the last ten years is 4.7. 59.5% of the notified cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in children of school-age.

The distribution of the cases in the city was as follows :

25.9%	of cases occurred in Broxtowe Ward
14.5%	„ „ „ St. Alban's „
9.7%	„ „ „ Castle „

Wollaton and Manvers Wards each had 7.7% of cases. The remaining Wards had small numbers each.

Diphtheria.

215 cases were notified, this being an increase of 57 over the figure for the previous year. Six deaths occurred, this being the same figure as in 1933. The average number of cases notified in the last ten years is 499·9. The average number of deaths for the last ten years is 31·4. 53% of the notified cases occurred in children of school-age.

The distribution of the cases in the city was as follows :

17·6% of the cases occurred in Broxtowe Ward.

14·9% „ „ „ Sherwood „

12·0% „ „ „ St. Alban's „

10·6% „ „ „ Wollaton „

Forest and Mapperley Wards each had 8·8% of the cases, and other Wards a small number only.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**

Eight cases were notified and six deaths occurred, as compared with fifteen cases notified and seven deaths in 1933. No connection could be traced between the cases.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Three deaths appear in the Registrar-General's returns. The deaths were due to the sequelæ of the disease which occurred in its acute form several years ago. One of the deaths did not occur in Nottingham, but was treated as a transferable death for statistical purposes by the Registrar-General.

Poliomyelitis.

No cases were notified.

Dysentery.

No cases were notified.

Co-ordination with School Medical Service.

The School Medical and Health Departments work together in the closest possible manner in the control of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. All contacts are closely followed up and Diphtheria carriers found at school are isolated and treated at the Isolation Hospital until there is no further danger of their communicating the disease.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Influenza was not prevalent ; there was no serious outbreak of it ; respiratory illnesses following Influenza caused fewer deaths than in the previous year. Whooping-cough was prevalent among children, particularly during the first seven months of the year. Measles was present and caused eighteen deaths, but there was no large outbreak ; this was not to be expected, as 1933 was a " Measles " year, and many children then became immune.

The Department continues to issue handbills on the subject of Measles, and distributes them in large numbers through the schools which are attacked. Chicken-pox was common during the year.

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The following Table gives particulars of the use made of the City Isolation Hospital, Hucknall Road. The Small-pox Hospital was not brought into use, but was kept ready for occupation, by the resident caretakers :—

DISEASE.	Remaining at end of 1933.			Admitted 1934.			Total cases during 1934	Total cases finally dealt with during 1934	Total deaths during 1934	Case mortality % of total cases 1934	Days of average residence.		Remaining at end of 1934
	No. of Patients	Recovered	Died	No. of Patients	Recovered	Died					Non-Fatal	Fatal	
Scarlet Fever ..	M. 11	11	..	228	188	3	239	202	3	..	..	..	37
	F. 23	23	..	274	238	3	297	264	3	..	..	..	33
Totals ..	34	34	..	502	426	6	536	466	6	1.28	34.2	16.7	70
Enteric Fever ..	M. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F. ..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	51.0	..	..
Diphtheria ..	M. 5	5	..	83	73	3	88	81	3	..	..	..	7
	F. 2	2	..	97	89	2	99	93	2	..	..	..	6
Totals ..	7	7	..	180	162	5	187	174	5	2.8	20.9	4.8	13
Small-pox ..	M. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Cases ..	M. 2	2	..	51	45	3	53	50	3	..	..	..	3
	F. ..	..	..	68	62	4	68	66	4	..	..	..	2
Totals ..	2	2	..	119	107	7	121	116	7	6.03	13.7	4.8	5
TOTALS ..	43	43	..	802	696	18	845	757	18	2.3	26.6	8.7	88

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

The Isolation Hospital is some 44 years old but is equal to many more modern structures in the design of its wards and its general lay-out. Great foresight was shown by those who appropriated the site for the purpose, for which it is ideal.

Hospitals of this kind are not greatly in the public eye so long as all goes well, but the highly specialised branch of medical work which is carried out there is of great value to the community. Large numbers of letters of appreciation are received every year from ex-patients and parents of children who have been under treatment.

Outworkers.

The amount of out-work done in the city is now small, chiefly on account of changes in the lace and hosiery trades.

It has not been necessary to stop out-work on any premises during the year on account of the occurrence of infectious disease.

Disinfection.

The disinfection staff carry out the spraying or fumigation of houses and other premises which have been exposed to the infection of acute infectious disorders and tuberculosis, whenever such a process is deemed necessary or desirable.

1,140 rooms and 21,119 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., were disinfected during the year. In addition, books from the Public Libraries were dealt with, and about two tons of net wipers were sterilized for a Nottingham dealer, previous to being sent abroad.

For the Housing Department, 149 houses and 547 articles of bedding were disinfected, and the staff also work in co-operation with the firm of cyanide fumigators who undertake the work of disinfestation of furniture transferred from slum dwellings to new houses on the Corporation estates.

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. They are not greatly required now. 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. This is a much more complete way of dealing with the infection ; while the people are in hospital their bedding and clothing is removed from the home and disinfected at the Eastcroft. It is a useful service which is much appreciated by the unfortunate sufferers.

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 1933, and how these were dealt with during 1933-34 :—

Registered births (1933) = 4,650.

Of these, 1,474 were successfully vaccinated ;

260 died unvaccinated ;

1 was found to be insusceptible to vaccination ;

235 were not finally accounted for ;

and, in respect of 2,680, 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.

TUBERCULOSIS.

As described in previous Reports the local scheme for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis consists of—

- (a) Tuberculosis Clinic, "Forest Dene," Gregory Boulevard. This is not a place for treatment, but for skilled diagnosis of the disease in the early stages ; it is also the centre of the local anti-tuberculosis efforts, from which the Tuberculosis Health Visitors go out to the homes of the people to give advice and help.
- (b) Beds in the pavilion and open-air huts for sanatorium treatment in the grounds of the City Isolation Hospital.
- (c) Beds in the City Hospital.
- (d) Bulwell Hall Residential School for children suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs in a non-communicable form, and for "contact" children.
- (e) Nottingham and Notts. Association for the Prevention of Consumption, which takes charge of "after-care" work.
- (f) X-ray facilities for chest examination at the City Hospital.
- (g) Beds for the treatment of tuberculosis of bones and joints at Harlow Wood Hospital and Gringley-on-the-Hill retained as required ; also at the City Hospital (Special School).

During the year building operations were completed at the Isolation Hospital Sanatorium, making greater convenience for the treatment of selected cases of

pulmonary tuberculosis by the induction of artificial pneumothorax, carried out by Dr. I. G. Davies.

Considerable thought has been given to the question of the adequacy of the clinic, hospital, and sanatorium provision available locally, and at the end of the year this matter was still before the Committee.

The following statistics are provided :—

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATE.		
Period.	Respiratory only.	All forms.
10 years average 1924-33 ..	0·94	1·12
1934	0·78	0·89

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 ..	3	1	4	5	1	—	5	3
1 to 5 years ..	—	2	7	5	1	1	2	4
5 to 10 „ ..	2	1	5	6	1	—	2	—
10 to 15 „ ..	5	4	5	4	1	1	—	1
15 to 20 „ ..	9	19	2	3	4	7	1	2
20 to 25 „ ..	22	29	2	2	10	15	—	—
25 to 35 „ ..	43	34	1	2	18	32	—	—
35 to 45 „ ..	21	21	3	3	29	18	3	2
45 to 55 „ ..	27	9	—	1	21	10	1	1
55 to 65 „ ..	17	6	—	1	25	10	—	1
65 and upwards	6	4	1	—	11	4	1	1
Totals ..	155	130	30	32	122	98	15	15

*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 11 per cent.

The table below shows the number of notified cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register on December 31st, 1934.

Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
1,125	478	441	919	107	99	206

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, 1934	..	762
New cases examined during year, excluding		
contacts	542	
Contacts examined during year	387	
Transferred from other areas, or "lost sight of" cases returned	48	
	— add	977
		<hr/> 1,739

Cases written off register as cured, or found to be non-tuberculous, or cases notified in error	806		
Transferred to other areas, or lost sight of	65		
Died	149		
		— subtract	1,020
<hr/>			
No. of persons on clinic register, December 31st, 1934 ..	719		
			<hr/>
		Non-	
		Pulmonary.	Pulmonary. Total.
A.—New cases (excluding contacts) :			
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	146	18	164
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	5
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	373
B.—Contacts :			
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	13	1	14
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	373
C.—Cases written off clinic register as :			
(a) Recovered.. .. .	46	14	60
(b) Non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	746
D.—Number of persons on clinic register, December 31st, 1934 :			
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	619	95	714
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	5
Number of cases on Clinic Register on Jan. 1st, 1934 ..			762
Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge in previous years ..			48
Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"			65
Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)			149
Number of attendances at the Clinic (including contacts)			2,300
Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December			399
Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—			
(a) personal			15
(b) other			1,113

Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	84
Number of visits by nurses or health visitors to homes for Clinic purposes	2,832
Number of :—	
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., sent to Laboratory ..	429
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Clinic work	524
Number of "recovered" cases restored to Clinic Register and included in A (a) and A (b) above	4
Number of "T.B. plus" cases of Clinic Register on December 31st	423

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 the Year	Discharged during the Year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31st
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adults	M.	19	84	76	5	22
		F.	19	76	69	1	25
	Children		4	2	4	—	2
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adults	M.	—	2	2	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
	Children		6	9	9	—	3
Number of doubt- fully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
	Children		42	28	24	—	46
Totals			90	198	184	6	98

Grouping of Cases admitted during the year.*

	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Group 1—Early Cases ..	32	25	57	5	3	8	65
„ 2—Intermediate cases	48	50	98	—	—	—	98
„ 3—Advanced cases ..	3	4	7	—	—	—	7
Totals	83	79	162	5	3	8	170

* During the year 28 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, 115 days.

Children's Sanatorium, }
Bulwell Hall. } 444 days (definite cases).

The condition of the patients discharged was as follows :

Improved.	No change.	Worse.	Dead.
133	14	13	6

Six deaths occurred in the City Sanatorium, 5 of males aged 20, 38, 39, 46, and 51 years, respectively, and one of a female aged 27 years.

Most of the "advanced" cases are sent to the City Hospital, 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	Males	35	91	60	46	20
	Females	15	80	49	24	22
	Children	2	9	4	3	4
	Totals ..	52	180	113	73	46
No. of patients suffering from NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Males	12	5	10	—	7
	Females	9	6	7	1	7
	Children	39	20	14	7	38
	Totals ..	60	31	31	8	52
GRAND TOTALS ..		112	211	114	81	98

Bulwell Hall Children's Sanatorium.

This institution, with fifty beds, accommodates children with tuberculosis of the lung in a non-infectious stage, together with children who have lived in contact with cases of tuberculosis and have been sent in for prolonged observation and for the benefit of their general health.

As it is desirable for such children to remain in the institution for long periods—years in some instances—arrangements are made for their education. The Sanatorium is recognised by the Board of Education as a special school, and there are two school-teachers on the staff.

The number of patients has been kept up, owing to a determination to put the place to the fullest use possible. There are not sufficient cases of definite tuberculosis of

the lung in a non-infectious stage to fill the beds, but the admission of doubtful cases for observation and treatment confers benefit on many who would probably otherwise become victims of the disease.

The buildings have been kept in excellent repair and decorative order at considerable cost, the fabric being old and worn. They are, however, of great beauty, standing as they do among spacious lawns, and being surrounded by Bulwell Park.

The table shows the admissions and discharges for the year :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In residence on January 1st ..	27	21	48
Admitted during year ..	22	9	31
Discharged during year ..	22	9	31
In residence on December 31st ..	27	21	48

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The importance of providing facilities for the skilled treatment of persons suffering from venereal diseases has been emphasized in previous Reports. These diseases, if left untreated, are frequently followed by most serious consequences. The discovery of drugs which, when properly used, destroy the organisms of syphilis, and so avert the distressing consequences, marked an epoch in the history of medical science.

Full use has been made locally of such discoveries, and the treatment administered at the clinic in North Church Street is doing much to prolong life and promote happiness. The acquisition of venereal diseases is not limited to persons of immoral tendencies, for such ailments are communicable in various ways to all kinds of people.

Therefore no stigma attaches itself to those who may be under treatment. The Corporation has every reason to be proud of the successful work carried out by the clinic staff, with Dr. Buckley as general director of the clinic.

The clinic is open every week-day from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., and the following figures show the attendances :—

Patients :	Males	1,963 ;	Females	735
Attendances :	„	50,119 ;	„	17,189

These patients were drawn from the city and from the Notts. County area, as well as from other counties, the city cases averaging about two-thirds of the whole.

648 Examinations of specimens were carried out at the Treatment Centre by one of the staff of the Pathological Laboratory.

The Greendale House Hospital is for women and children, and admits both in-patients and out-patients. In the out-patient department, 480 patients made 5,377 attendances. These patients were from Nottingham, Notts. and Derbys. The number of in-patients was 66 ; the total number of in-patient days being 2,541.

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

CITY PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

During the year, 19,806 specimens were examined, as follows :—

(a)	in connection with Venereal Disease	..	12,420
(b)	„ „ Infectious Disease,		
	Foods, Milk, Water,		
	etc.		5,923
(c)	„ „ Clinical Pathology	..	1,463
			<hr/>
			19,806
			<hr/>

Venereal Disease work :—

The 12,420 specimens examined were derived from the following sources :—

City V.D. Clinic	..	..	..	7,549
„ Hospitals and Institutions			..	1,533
„ Medical Practitioners	..	..	..	1,114
County V.D. Clinic	..	..	..	1,023
„ Hospitals	..	..	..	278
„ Medical Practitioners	..	..	..	568
Lincoln Public Health Dept.	..	..	..	32
Grimsby „ „ „	..	..	..	24
Lindsey County Council Public Health Dept.				44
Practitioners in other towns	..	..	..	255

CANCER.

Few towns in the country are better equipped for the treatment of cancer and malignant disease generally than is Nottingham. The General, Women's and City Hospitals are available for surgical treatment, while the Nottinghamshire Council of The British Empire Cancer Campaign has ensured a sufficient supply of radium to meet the needs of city and county.

Dr. Hunt, the specialist attached to the headquarters clinic at the General Hospital, controls the use of the radium, and acts as consultant in regard to choice of case, dosage and mode of administration. Dr. Hunt is also attached to the City Hospital staff as Radium Consultant. A deep-X-ray plant has been provided by the Cancer Campaign for use as required.

It cannot be too widely known that cancer is by no means an incurable disease. If discovered early it can be successfully treated, the chance of success varying according to the site of the growth within the body.

The following hints were drawn up some years ago, and have previously appeared in the Annual Report, but they may profitably be repeated. They have been published in pamphlet-form for distribution locally.

CANCER.

1. There is always a chance that cancer can be cured if discovered early.
2. Do not get into a state of worry about cancer—if you suspect that you have it, go and ask your doctor to examine you and settle the question.
3. If your doctor says you have cancer do not waste time but submit to treatment at once.
4. Have nothing to do with people who advertise cancer-curing remedies ; they are only after your money ; cancer cannot be treated by post.
5. If you see or feel a small lump or nodule about your body which puzzles you, consult your doctor at once ; do not wait for pain, for cancer may not be painful in the early stages. This especially applies to lumps in the breast.
6. Persistent cracks or sores or small swellings about the lips, nose, cheeks or tongue, should be reported to the doctor at once.
7. Chronic indigestion may be due in some cases to cancer of the stomach.
8. Unusual discharges or bleedings from any of the openings of the body, especially after forty years of age, should be reported to the doctor at once. This especially applies to women.
9. Constant irritation such as may be caused by ill-fitting false teeth or by excessive smoking, should be remedied.
10. Mule-spinners and chimney sweeps should look out for the effects of constant irritation caused by oil or soot, respectively, upon the thighs or lower parts of the body, and should consult a doctor when anything unusual is noticed.
11. Once more—Do not delay !

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