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CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

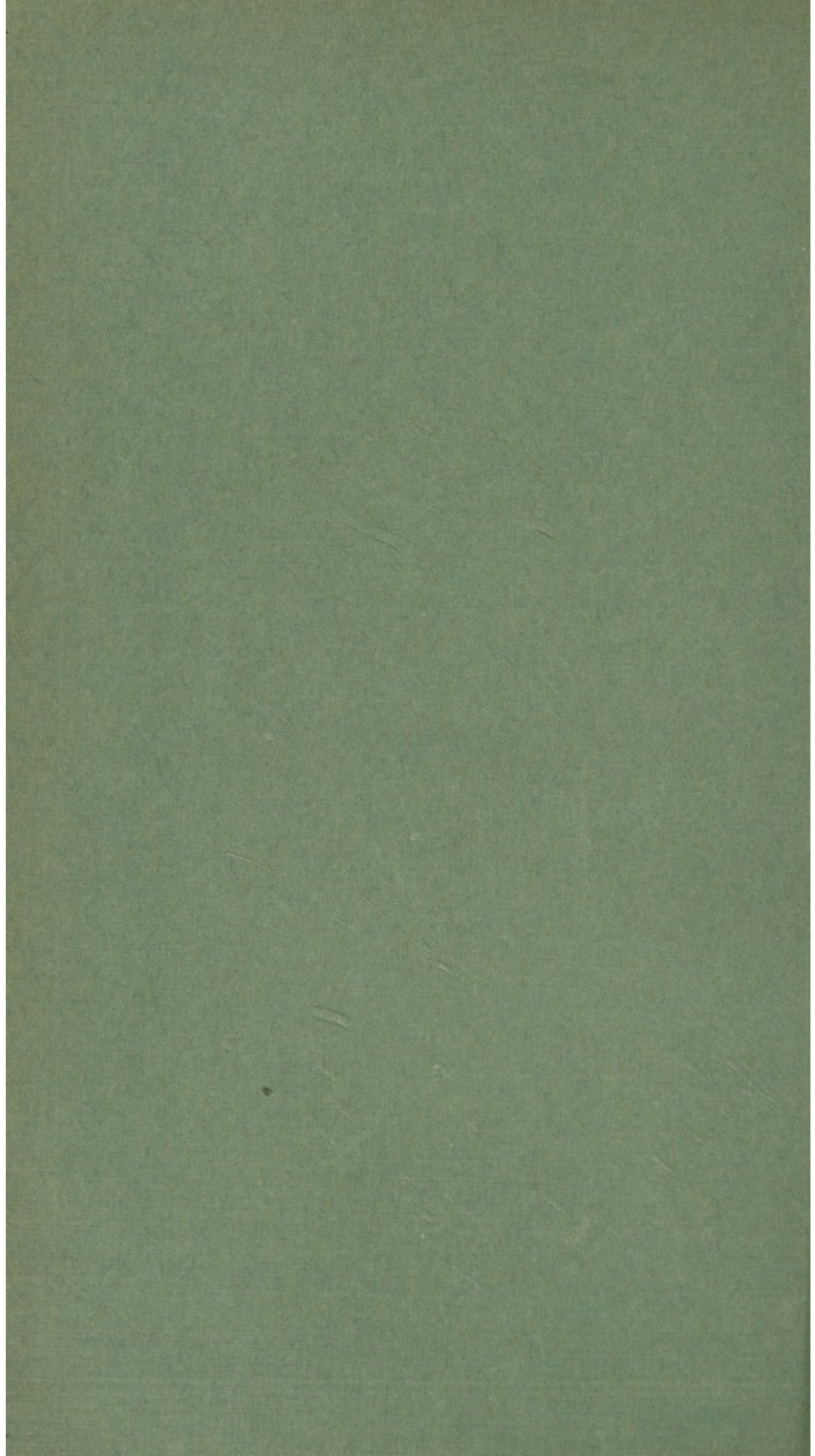
For the Year 1935.

CYRIL BANKS,

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

Nottingham :

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SCOTT MEMORIAL CLINIC,
75 RADFORD BOULEVARD.

HEALTH COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

1934 - 35.

LORD MAYOR :—COUNCILLOR RICHARD ERNEST ASHWORTH.

Chairman :—COUNCILLOR E. H. LEE, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :—COUNCILLOR E. PURSER.

ALDERMAN H. BOWLES, J.P.	COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) C. M. HARPER,
„ W. CRANE, J.P.	J.P.
„ J. FARR, J.P.	„ (Mrs.) B. HAZARD.
„ J. B. GRIFFIN.	„ (Mrs.) E. F. HYATT,
COUNCILLOR C. G. BARNES.	J.P.
„ E. A. BRADDOCK.	„ (Mrs.) S. JAMES.
„ H. O. EMMONY.	„ R. SHAW, J.P.
„ B. HALLAM	„ J. B. SOLARI.
(Bridge).	

SUB-COMMITTEES.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND CITY HOSPITAL.

CHAIRMAN.	COUNCILLOR HALLAM
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	(Bridge).
ALDERMAN CRANE.	„ (Mrs.) HARPER.
„ GRIFFIN.	„ (Mrs.) HAZARD.
COUNCILLOR BRADDOCK.	„ (Mrs.) HYATT.
„ EMMONY.	„ R. SHAW.

WHARF AND LAVATORIES.

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

TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

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

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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

Co-opted Members :—

MISS GIBSON.	MRS. SANSON.
MRS. D. RADFORD.	

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

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

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

CHAIRMAN.	COUNCILLOR EMMONY.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	„ HALLAM (Bridge).

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1935.

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.

(For variation in above two titles see page 118).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare.

DR. I. M. HARKNESS (from 6/1/1936).

Medical Staff, 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.†

Medical Staff, 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.†

DOROTHEA J. MANN, B.A., M.D.†

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

HERBERT SMITH WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B.(Ed.).†

Medical Staff, Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic—

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

HY. NORMAN JAFFE, M.B., B.S.†

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

District Medical Officers (under Poor Law Acts)—

JOSEPH A. BYRNE, L.M.S.S.A.†
 EILEEN M. CLARKE, M.B., B.S.†
 JOHN R. COX, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.†
 ROBERT DAVIDSON, M.B., Ch.B.†
 DONALD DUNCAN, M.B., Ch.B.†
 THOMAS FOLEY, M.B., Ch.B.†
 MARY E. HOUSTON, M.B., Ch.B.† (from 1/2/35).
 JAMES A. MILNE, M.A., M.B., C.M.† (Up to 31/10/35).
 HARRY G. PARKER, M.B., Ch.B.†
 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.†
 EDNA M. STEDEFORD, M.B., Ch.B.† (from 1/11/35).
 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.	F. REEVES.
G. ASTILL.	J. K. EDSON.
F. H. LYMAN.	E. H. CRANMER.
	S. W. BURRILL.
	P. F. CARROLL.
	P. KIRKHAM.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector—ALFRED WADE, M.R.San.I., (a) (b) (i)**Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector—J. N. HUGHES (a) (b) (from 4/4/35).
and Housing Inspector.**Meat and other Food Inspectors—*

J. N. HUGHES (a) (b)	F. RICHARDSON (a) (b)
(up to 3/4/35).	F. ROWORTH (a) (b)
W. MILNS (a) (b)	(from 17/6/35).
	J. A. SUTTON (a) (b)

Food and Drugs and Dairies and Cowsheds Inspectors—

H. LEAVERS (a)

P. W. WATSON (a)

Canal Boats Inspector, etc.—

A. BERESFORD (a)

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)

Shops Acts Inspectors—

MISS A. G. BLAYNEY (a)

MRS. G. E. GAMBLE (a)

Women Housing Inspectors—

MISS J. EDGHILL, B.Sc.

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

Vaccination Officers—

HERBERT READ†

THOMAS H. PALFREE†

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) (up to 2/11/35).

MISS C. BLACK (f)

MISS M. A. BLACK.

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

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

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

MISS M. PALMER (a) (f)

MISS H. PRENTICE (e) (f) (g) (h) (up to 7/9/35).

MISS E. ROSS SERGEANT (a) (e)

MISS D. WALKER (e) (f) (g) (h) (up to 21/11/35).

MISS M. J. MARSHALL (e) (f) (g) (from 1/7/35 to 28/12/35).

MISS E. STOREY (e) (f) (g) (from 8/7/35).

MISS R. M. WALTERS (e) (f) (g) (from 8/8/35).

MISS D. E. FOULDS (e) (from 25/11/35).

MISS J. E. FRYER (e) (f) (g) (from 30/12/35).

Health Visitors—(Midwifery and Ante-Natal Section)—

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

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

MISS D. BACKHOUSE (e) (f) (g) (h)

Ditto. (Ophthalmic Nurse)—

MISS J. M. FINLAYSON (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (up to 6/8/35).

MISS N. ELVIDGE (f) (g)

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 D. M. CLEGG (e) (f) (g) (h) (up to 12/7/35).

MRS. D. HABBIBAM (e) (f) (g) (h) (from 2/9/35).

Clerks—MISS G. M. TROLLOPE (up to 11/11/35).

MISS C. BEARDALL (from 15/11/35).

V.D. Nurses—

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

MISS R. BEWLAY (*f*) (*g*) (*h*)†MISS E. C. IVALL (*f*) (*g*) (*h*)

MISS E. DAVIES (g) (h)

MISS M. DRABBLE (*g*) (*h*)

Orderlies—

R. GAMBLE.†

R. Pells.

W. J. JONES.

W. Pells.†

W. MILNS.†

Clerks—

F. R. HUGHES (*a*)

S. MOYSE (up to 13/5/35).

E. L. MEE (from 10/7/35).

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) (up to 6/5/35).

MISS S. R. E. HARRIS (g) (h) (from 15/7/35).

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, 22 ; Female servants, 19 ; Male servants—including stokers, gardeners, ambulance drivers, porter, etc., 11 ; Total, 56.

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 ; Maids, 2 ; 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 HOSPITAL.

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.

Resident Surgical Officer—

J. DONOVAN, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.(Ed.).

House Surgeons—

J. FREEMAN, L.R.C.P. & S.(Ed.), L.R.F.P. & S.(Glasgow).

H. L. ELLIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

†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.

*†Consulting Physician for Tuberculosis :*I. G. DAVIES, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.P.H.
(Tuberculosis Officer).*†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.

*†Radiographer : C. W. EDEN.**†Assistant Surgeon in Charge of Radium :*

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

†Visiting Anæsthetist : IAN R. SPARK, M.B., CH.B.

† *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	Dispenser	..	1
Assistant Matron	..	1	Assistant Dispensers	..	3
Ward Sisters	..	16	Governesses	..	3
Charge Male Nurses	..	3	Masseuse	..	3
Night Sisters	..	2	Seamstresses	..	6
Tutor Sister	..	1	Clerks	..	2
Home Sister	..	1	Medical Superintendent's		
Assistant Home Sister	..	1	Secretary	..	1
Theatre Sister	..	1	Scrubbers	..	68
X-Ray Sister	..	1	Ambulance Nurses	..	2
Staff Nurses	..	13	Linen Storekeeper	..	1
Probationer Nurses	..	147	Sweep	..	1
Cooks	..	2	Messenger Boys	..	2
Assistant Cooks	..	4	Sub. Probationers	..	6
Maids	..	20	Assistant Tutor and Office		
Male Nurses	..	7	Sister	..	1
Hospital Porters	..	17			

† 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 1935.

INTRODUCTION.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

In presenting the Annual Report on the health of the City for the year 1935, I wish to draw attention to some of the items which may be thought to be of general interest.

First, a little disappointment may be produced by the Registrar-General's estimate of population, for he again indicates a decrease; this time there was a decrease of 1,650. It would seem that in spite of an excess of births over deaths, the migration of people from within the city boundaries to the outside areas has been large enough to result in a fall in the number of inhabitants.

* * * * *

The birth-rate has remained almost stationary for three years; the general death-rate is again satisfactory for a city of such size. The rate of infant mortality, however, was disappointing, because it rose to 81 per thousand births, whereas in the previous year it had shown a pleasing fall to 69. Even at 81 it is only half what it used to be between 1901 and 1910, when 161 out of every thousand children born died before they were a year old. But a rate of 81 is not good enough in these days, for in spite of all our infant welfare efforts, Nottingham fell

behind some of the larger cities. There was rather heavy mortality among infants from respiratory trouble of an influenza-like nature, and this caused a set-back. Diarrhœa and enteritis was also rather prevalent. Obviously, we can afford to spare no effort in our infant welfare campaign.

* * * * *

The proportion of infant mortality which occurs in the first month of life has not shown the same decrease as has been experienced over a series of years in the mortality during the subsequent period 1 to 12 months. This suggests causes of death associated with conditions before or during birth, and makes one wonder to what extent attempts at abortion have been responsible.

* * * * *

After showing a little pleasure in a consistently low death-rate of mothers in child-birth in recent years in Nottingham, it is unpleasant to have to record a setback in 1935, the rate being nearly 4·4 against 2·4 in the previous year. Even this, though greater than the figure for England and Wales as a whole (3·93), is not a bad record compared with other large cities.

* * * * *

Repetition is apt to be wearisome, but I feel obliged to point out again that Nottingham's vital statistics are adversely affected by the fact that Parliament has not allowed Nottingham to extend its boundaries so as to include the homes of a very healthy class of its people.

The people who live in West Bridgford and in the Woodthorpe portion of Arnold belong to a social class which usually has a low birth-rate and a very low infant mortality rate, and a very good expectation of life. If we could include them in our Nottingham vital statistics

we should have figures which could more honestly be compared with the figures of other cities which have been allowed by Parliament to extend their boundaries so wide as to keep within them their own suburban growths. This must be kept in mind when comparing Nottingham's vital statistics with those of other places.

* * * * *

There is every reason to be pleased with the general sanitary circumstances of the City. Slum Clearance is taking place on an unprecedented scale. From the point of view of the sanitarian we live in stirring times, and when the sanitary history of the period is written by our descendants, it is likely that they will regard our slum clearance and re-housing operations as our most notable achievements.

Our worst slums are disappearing; as other houses become aged and worn out, there will be a tendency for new slums to be created unless we resolutely determine that never again will we tolerate the production of such conditions as those we have had to deal with in our time. It is not likely that the children who grow up on our housing estates will ever be willing to inhabit insanitary and inconvenient dwellings; public opinion is, therefore, likely to favour a continuance of a progressive policy in housing matters.

* * * * *

Regard for hygiene must be paid not only in the home, but also in the place of work. In so far as factories are involved, the duties of the local health officials are not heavy, as the conditions are supervised by Home Office inspectors. Other work places, however, are the responsibility of the Sanitary Inspectors, and special mention must be made of the duties carried out under the Shops Act of 1934.

In accordance with the provisions of this Act, a survey of all shops in the city was made, and as a result of this activity it is likely that shop-assistants will find life pleasanter and more healthy than before. Attention was given to ventilation, lighting, temperature, the provision of sanitary accommodation, and facilities for washing and taking meals.

Unfortunately no similar powers are available to enable us to deal with the places in which clerks work. There are slum offices just as there are slum houses, where darkness and other faulty lighting conditions, closeness and lack of ventilation and insufficiency of sanitary conveniences or facilities for cleanliness all contribute to lower the vitality of the workers, and to make them inefficient and bad-tempered. Dustiness, mustiness and fustiness are the enemies of happiness and efficiency in clerical work. Powers to insist on reform in this sphere of human activity are long overdue.

* * * * *

The Chief Sanitary Inspector deals on page 94 with the circumstances in which meat is prepared for sale in the City. In general, the conditions merit a repetition of the uncomplimentary remarks which have from time to time appeared in my Reports. Fortunately the decision of the Council to make a new and improved Corporation Slaughter-house at the Cattle Market gives a little hopefulness, for facilities will be available, if the butchers care to make use of them, for the slaughtering of animals in suitable surroundings. In the meantime a little increased attention to cleanliness on the part of butchers has been noticeable, probably owing to the salutary fines inflicted by the magistrates in cases brought before them during the year.

* * * * *

The welfare of mothers and infants continues to absorb the activities of a very busy section of the Health Department. Owing to the need for Dr. I. G. Davies to concentrate his attention on tuberculosis work, it was decided to appoint a whole-time officer for infant and maternal welfare, and the appointment was duly made, the Council securing the services of Dr. I. M. Harkness, who took up her duties early in 1936.

A new Infant Welfare Centre was opened in April at Bulwell, the premises being occupied jointly with the School Medical Department. These premises, which were described and pictured in last year's Report, are proving most suitable for their purpose.

This year special mention must be made of a very generous gift of premises by Mrs. Scott, in memory of her husband, the late Dr. William Scott, who practised in the Radford district. The adaptation of the house, 75 Radford Boulevard, for an Infant Welfare Centre, under the name "The Doctor William Scott Memorial Clinic," serves to commemorate the devoted labours of Dr. Scott among the people of his district. Further reference is made on page 47 to the opening of the premises in 1936, and photographs will also be found in the Report.

* * * * *

I wish to draw special attention to the section of the Report dealing with Tuberculosis (page 116). I have there dealt fully with the proposals of the Health Committee for improving the local means of prevention and treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs. This is a most important development, and although much expense is necessarily associated with it, one can assume that public opinion will be behind the Committee in its determination to prevent this dreadful disease in so far as it is

preventable, and to provide adequate treatment for those cases which develop in spite of such efforts.

* * * * *

The account of the Health Department's history for the year would not be complete unless it recorded the change in the Chairmanship of the Health Committee which occurred in November.

Mr. E. H. Lee, J.P., had been a member of the Committee for twenty years ; for three of those years he was Vice-Chairman, including a period of over a year as Acting-Chairman ; for the last nine years he was Chairman. Such a record of service should not pass unnoticed.

The Chairmanship of any large Corporation Committee in these days involves a tremendous gift of time and energy to the service of the people, greater by far than most members of the public realize. In recent years the Health Committee Chairmanship has been an exceptionally heavy duty, yet Mr. Lee bore this burden in addition to many other public duties, in a manner which ought to earn for him the gratitude of the citizens.

On behalf of the staff of the Department I take this opportunity of expressing thanks to Mr. Lee for the help and encouragement which at all times he gave to us. It is good to know that Mr. Lee will continue his service to the public as a member of the Ministry of Health Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind.

* * * * *

The Department was honoured by His Majesty King George V. who, on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee, conferred Jubilee Medals on Miss Wragg, R.R.C., Matron

of the City Isolation Hospital, on Miss Rose, Matron of the City Hospital, and on the Medical Officer of Health.

* * * * *

In conclusion I wish to thank the Health Committee as a whole for the consideration uniformly shown towards the staff, making life in the Department a happy experience, even though the work at times is necessarily heavy in these days of expansion and progress.

And, as usual, but with renewed appreciation, I am able to report most favourably on the loyal services rendered by the staff which, including hospital personnel, but excluding the Cleansing Department which is not under my management, usually numbers about 560 persons.

CYRIL BANKS,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1936.

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	} 266,400 as revised by Registrar- General.
,, 1931.. ..	268,801	
Census population in 1931 of City and districts included in the 1933 extension of boundaries (<i>see</i> Census Supplementary tables published 1936)		
	276,189	
Registrar-General's estimates of population :—		
Mid-year 1933	283,030	
,, 1934	281,850	
,, 1935	280,200	

It will be seen that the Registrar-General has again estimated the population as lower than in the previous year. According to his estimate there was a decrease of 1,650.

There were 891 more births than deaths, so the population should have increased by this number, except for migration. If the Registrar-General's estimate is correct it means that the people who went to live out of the city exceeded those who came to live in it by no less than 2,541.

WARD POPULATIONS.

A supplementary volume of the Census returns published in 1936, supplies the population at the 1931 Census of the wards of the city *as reconstituted in 1935*.

BIRTHS.

Legitimate	Males	2,143	Females	1,995	..	Total	4,138
Illegitimate	"	137	"	120	..	"	257
Total Births		..	..	..	..		4,395
Birth-rate per 1,000 of population					..		15·69
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
1935	..	..	..	..	..		15·69

STILLBIRTHS.

Legitimate	Males	95	Females	64	..	Total	159
Illegitimate	"	5	"	7	..	"	12
Total stillbirths		..	..	..	..		171
Rate per 1,000 births (live and still)					..		37·45

DEATHS.

Males, 1,783		Females, 1,721		..	Total	3,504
Death-rate per 1,000 of population				..		12·51
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
1935	..	..	..	..	..	12·51

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 12·89.

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

				Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.		
				ENGLAND & WALES.		
				NOTTINGHAM.		
		No.				
Sepsis ..	..	4		0·88		1·61
Other Causes ..	..	16		3·50		2·32
Total ..	..	20		4·38		3·93

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

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Fever.. ..	4	2	8	4	7	13	4	7	7	4
Other causes ..	11	14	18	11	10	7	10	9	4	16
Per 1,000 births	3·0	3·4	5·5	3·3	3·7	4·1	3·0	3·5	2·4	4·4

DEATHS FROM MEASLES (all ages) ..	18
" " " WHOOPING COUGH (all ages) ..	5
" " " DIARRHŒA (under 2 years of age)	51

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year ..	357
Rate per 1,000 live births ..	81
(Legitimate 79 ; Illegitimate 121).	
Average 10 years 1891—1900 ..	182
" " " 1901—1910 ..	161
" " " 1911—1920 ..	125
" " " 1921—1930 ..	89
1931 ..	82
1932 ..	80
1933 ..	85
1934 ..	69
1935 ..	81

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
1935 ..	2,667	19·04

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1935.

(England and Wales, London, 121 Great Towns and 140 Smaller Towns).
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales.	121 County Boro's and Great Towns including London.	140 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administrative County.	Nottingham.
Rates per 1,000 Population.					
BIRTHS :—					
Live	14.7	14.8	14.8	13.3	15.7
Still	0.62	0.68	0.64	0.52	0.61
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	11.7	11.8	11.2	11.4	12.51
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.07
Scarlet fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02
Diphtheria	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05
Influenza	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.11	0.15
Violence	0.52	0.45	0.41	0.51	0.56
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	2.96	3.19	2.75	2.64	3.36
Diphtheria	1.60	1.96	1.34	2.25	1.07
Enteric fever	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.01
Erysipelas	0.42	0.48	0.37	0.45	0.44
Pneumonia	1.15	1.36	0.98	0.89	1.10
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	57	62	55	58	81
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.7	7.9	3.8	11.2	11.6

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.

Town.	Popula- tion.	RATES.				
		Live Births.	Deaths. (adjusted)	Infant Mortality.	Tubercu- losis Deaths.	Maternal Mortality.
Birmingham	1,033,000	15·4	11·99	64	0·79	3·40
Liverpool ..	867,110	20·0	15·18	83	1·08	3·26
Manchester	776,028	14·5	14·71	71	1·04	3·64
Sheffield ..	520,500	14·7	13·44	52	0·79	4·56
Leeds ..	487,200	14·8	14·12	64	0·89	3·18
Bristol ..	412,625	13·8	10·57	43	0·80	2·51
Hull ..	322,200	18·4	13·42	72	0·95	2·59
Newcastle ..	292,700	16·0	14·23	86	1·04	5·13
Bradford ..	292,200	13·6	14·30	64	0·70	2·66
Nottingham	280,200	15·7	12·89	81	0·98	4·4
Stoke ..	274,100	16·6	15·00	83	1·05	4·36
West Ham	270,700	15·5	12·30	45	0·91	3·23
Leicester ..	261,000	13·9	13·93	59	0·98	6·16
Portsmouth	250,200	14·8	11·70	46	0·84	3·91
Cardiff ..	221,400	15·2	13·03	59	1·19	4·50
Salford ..	210,000	15·0	15·44	78	1·02	4·8
Plymouth	203,600	15·0	12·00	60	0·70	5·0
Sunderland	185,100	19·9	14·56	92	1·00	4·88

I have to point out each year that Nottingham, unlike most other large cities, has not been allowed by Parliament to extend its boundaries to include the suburbs which have grown up by the migration of its population outwards. The inhabitants of the Woodthorpe portion of Arnold Urban District, and of West Bridgford, belong

to the class of people in which birth-rates, death-rates and infant mortality rates are usually low. Hence Nottingham's birth-rates, death-rates and infant mortality rates appear to be higher than they would be if, like other cities, Nottingham had been allowed to extend so as to include the homes of those who work daily in the city. This has to be kept in mind when comparing Nottingham with cities such as Sheffield and Birmingham which spread so widely.

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

NOTTINGHAM.

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

	Birth-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Infantile Death-rate	Death-rate per 1,000 living from								
				7 principal Epidemic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	"Fever" principally Enteric	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis & other Tuber- culous 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
1935	15.7	12.5	81	0.38	..	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.22	0.98

Summary of Deaths at all ages from various causes, 1935.
(R.G.'s International Short List).

					1935.
TOTAL DEATHS ..	..	..	..	..	3,504
Deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	357
„ 1— 5 years	..	..	..	..	124
„ 5—45	..	..	..	..	569
„ 45—65	..	..	..	..	878
„ 65—75	..	..	..	..	742
„ over 75	..	..	..	..	834
CAUSES OF DEATHS :—					
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	18
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	5
Whooping-Cough	..	..	..	..	5
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	14
Influenza	..	..	..	..	41
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	8
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	236
Other tuberculous diseases	..	..	..	..	39
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	15
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	..	..	..	..	12
Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	409
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	54
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	..	..	..	..	181
Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	900
Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	16
Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	116
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	148
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	330
Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	27
Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	..	23
Diarrhœa, etc.	..	..	..	..	62
Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	15
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	6
Other diseases of liver, etc.	..	..	..	..	11
Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	54
Acute and chronic Nephritis	..	..	..	..	86
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	4
Other puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	16
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	..	..	..	..	161
Senility	..	..	..	..	101
Suicide	..	..	..	..	40
Other violence	..	..	..	..	117
Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	230
Causes ill-defined, or unknown	..	..	..	..	—

INFANT MORTALITY during the year 1935.
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	117	17	12	7	153	57	65	48	33	356
UNCERTIFIED	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	5
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Convulsions	4	—	—	—	4	3	1	2	1	11
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	3	—	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	5	2	1	11	17	32	26	22	108
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	—	—	—	1	1	11	19	6	3	40
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Suffocation (overlying)	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3
Difficulty or Injury at Birth	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
Premature Birth	73	4	5	3	85	1	—	—	—	86
Congenital Malformations	8	4	3	1	16	6	3	2	—	27
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	7	2	1	1	11	6	1	—	—	18
Other Causes	8	1	—	—	9	4	2	1	2	18
TOTALS.. ..	118	17	12	7	154	57	65	48	33	357

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, while below is a summary of Clinics and Treatment Centres provided by various agencies.

The Maternity and Child Welfare services are, generally, as in previous reports. Extensions of the work have, as in former years, been found necessary. New premises are to be opened and additional clinics held, especially so in the ante-natal branch of the work. Within the next year, "Toddlers' Clinics," which are intended to serve the dual purpose of filling the gap between infancy and school life and co-operation with the School Medical Services, are being inaugurated at several Centres where the need is greatest.

The attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics continue to increase in numbers, and it is gratifying to know that mothers of almost all classes are availing themselves of these clinics, and recognising the value of the advice given them.

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.
<i>(Vacated March 1936).</i>		
*75 Radford Boulevard. (Dr. Wm. Scott Memorial Clinic).	Large adapted private house.	Do.
<i>(Opened March 1936).</i>		

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
27, Palm Street.	Adapted public-house premises, largely reconstructed.	By Local Authority.
<i>(Vacated March 1936).</i>		
"The Homestead," Highbury Road.	Adapted private house.	Do.
<i>(Vacated March 1935).</i>		
*City Mission Hall, Carlton Road.	Large central hall with surrounding offices.	Do.
Jarvis Avenue, Oakdale Road, Sneinton.	ditto.	Do.
Congregational Church Hall, Lenton Abbey Estate.	ditto	Do.
*Assembly Hall, Aspley.	ditto	Do.
*24, Main Street, Bulwell.	New building equipped and used jointly as Infant Welfare and School Medical Clinic.	Do.
<i>(Opened March 1935).</i>		
Methodist Church, David Lane, Basford.	Church hall and rooms.	Do.
<i>(Opened 31st March 1936).</i>		
*Health Dept. Offices, Huntingdon St.	Ground floor rooms.	Do.
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.

Day Nurseries.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
Nottingham Day Nursery, Heathcoat Street.	Accommodation for 40 children during mothers' working-day.	By private society ; receives a grant from Corporation.
Pearson Street, Basford.	Accommodation for 25 children during mothers' working-day.	Do.
95, Queen's Drive.	Accommodation for 15 children during mothers' working-day.	By Local Authority.

School Clinics.

Chaucer Street.	Equipment for treatment of minor ailments, dental defects, eye-sight examinations, surgical treatment of defects of nose and throat, X-Ray, Ultra-violet Ray, and Electro-therapeutic work.	By Local Authority
Leen Side.	Clinic for minor ailments, and Cleansing station and scabies treatment centre.	Do.
Beaconsfield Street, Scotholme.	Clinic for minor ailments.	Do.
Joint Health and Education Committee Clinic, Main Street, Bulwell.	Clinic for minor ailments, refraction, and dental treatment.	Do.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
Rose Hill, St. Matthias' Road.	Clinic for minor ailments, refraction, and dental treatment.	By Local Authority
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.
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Treatment Centres.—Venereal Diseases.

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

Orthopædic Clinic.

Nottingham Cripples' Guild, 19, Park Row,	A modern out - patient orthopædic clinic, with gymnasium, exercise room, and apparatus workshops attached. Payments amounting to about £848 were made by the Corporation of Nottingham to this Association during 1935.	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.*

Under this is included routine visits to midwives to ensure that the rules laid down by the Central Midwives Board are being adhered to. Special visits are made in connection with infection, disinfection and disciplinary matters.

(b) *Ante-natal Work.*

The Health Visitors make routine visits to expectant mothers to give advice, and are in attendance at the

ante-natal clinic sessions. Also they make special visits when so instructed by the medical officers at the various ante-natal clinics.

(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.*

Maternity 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	52
No. of midwives practising in the city during 1935 (including those in institutions)	71
No. of midwives with C.M.B. by examination ..	51
No. registered by virtue of having been in practice before 1902	1
No. of notifications of liability to be a source of infection	36
No. of inspections and visits to midwives	474
Midwives' fees (30/-) paid altogether, or in part, in necessitous cases	£221/13/6
Compensation paid to midwives for compulsory loss of practice (Sec. 2, Midwives Act 1902)	£6/18/6
Compensation for loss of case owing to it having been sent to hospital from ante-natal clinic, 31 cases at 10/- each	£15/10/0

Medical Assistance for Midwives.

The rules of the Central Midwives Board require that a midwife must call in a doctor in all cases of illness of patient or child, and in any abnormality of pregnancy,

labour or lying-in. The number of cases in which assistance was sought was as follows :—

Assistance for mother	540
Assistance for child	93
Fees paid to medical practitioners for assistance to midwives	£581/12/0
Amount of fees collected from patients during the year	£372/1/8

Except in necessitous cases, the Corporation recovers wholly, or partly, the fees paid to doctors. As in 1934, the special arrangements to collect arrears have resulted in the collection of an amount whose ratio is higher than in earlier years.

Maternity Beds in the City.

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

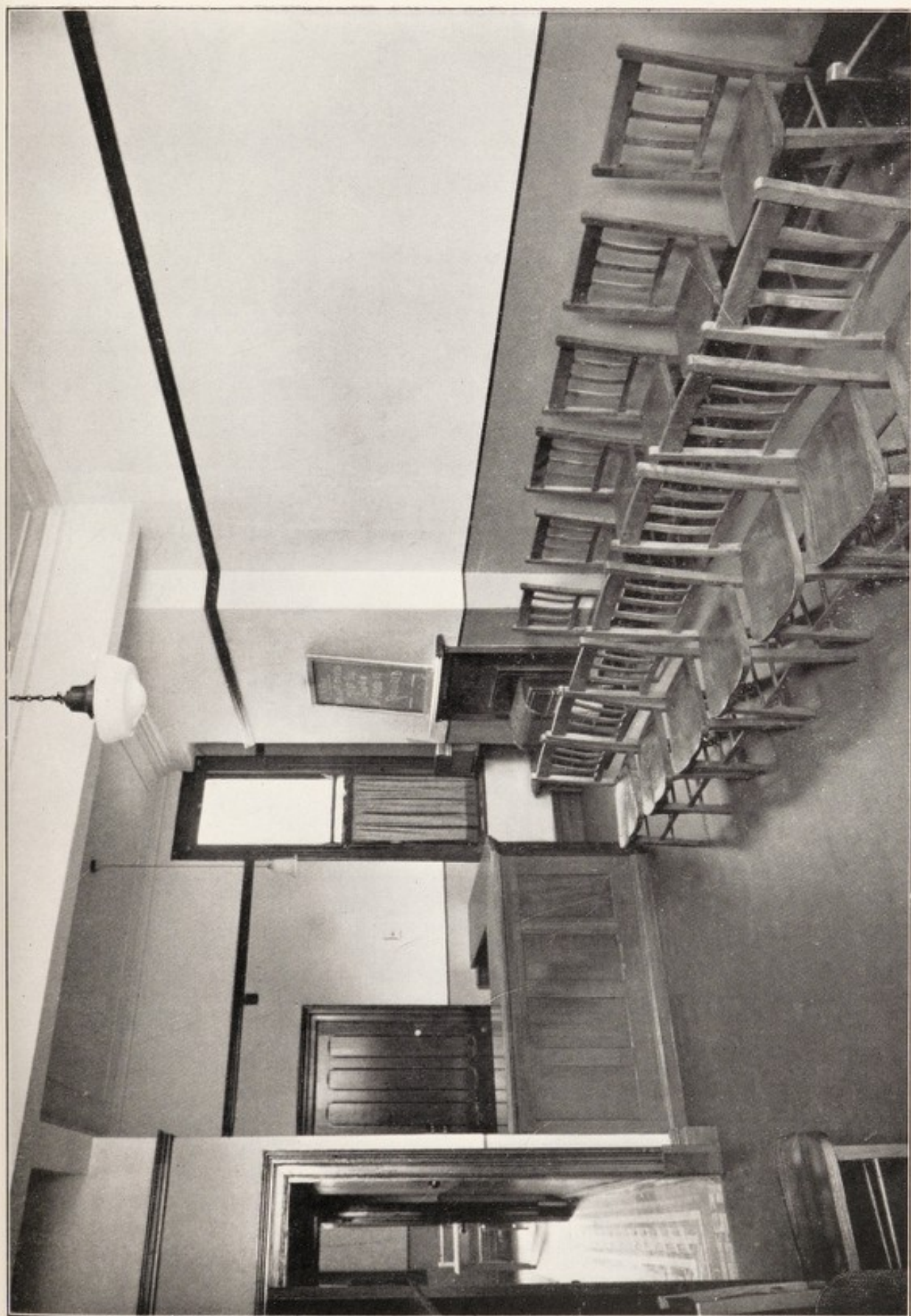
The Collin Trust Maternity Hospital has thirty-six beds for cases admitted through its own ante-natal clinic. This hospital receives a grant of £1,969 16s. 5d. annually from the Corporation, returnable by the Ministry of Health in the "block grant."

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

General Hospital and Women's Hospital.—These hospitals have no beds specially allocated as maternity beds, but are available for abnormal cases, and others needing surgical treatment.

X-Ray Facilities for Expectant Mothers.

The value of X-ray examination in abnormal midwifery cases is being more and more appreciated. More



SCOTT MEMORIAL CLINIC — WAITING ROOM.

midwives' cases are being sent for examination. Very useful information is thus available for those actually conducting the labour. Such cases are sent to the City Hospital, and during 1935, 36 cases were investigated—an increase of 50% over 1934.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The possible result of this disease, if untreated, is permanent blindness. Efficient ante-natal care and post-natal supervision have done much to prevent this. The disease is notifiable, and arrangements are made so that all cases of discharging eyes of infants, are seen and treated, if necessary, by a Health Visitor specially experienced in ophthalmic work. More severe cases are treated at the Eye Infirmary.

The notified cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are classified in the following table :—

Cases.			Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified	Treated.					
	At home.	In hospital				
49	44	5	47	2	—	—

Total number of visits paid to homes in connection					
with Eye trouble .. .. .	..	..	..	..	419

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

The Inspector of Midwives and her staff investigate each case notified. The midwife is interviewed, and the patient, if necessary, is removed to hospital. Removal to hospital is being asked for more often, and is always advocated where the case has occurred in a maternity

home. Facilities for disinfection of rooms are always available, and again, are specially advocated in maternity homes.

Visits paid to homes in connection with Puerperal
Pyrexia in 1935 28

The notified cases are classified in the accompanying table :—

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Disease	Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Cases arising in Hospital.	Deaths.	Notification— Age Group.				
					15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-
Fever	13	9	4	4	—	3	9	1	—
Pyrexia	29	9	16	—	3	6	18	1	1

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

No consultants were provided during 1935, no requests having been received.

Maternal Mortality.

Maternal deaths during the year numbered 20. The causes were as follows :—

Puerperal Fever	4
Pulmonary Thrombosis or Embolism	4
Cerebral Embolism	1
Coronary Thrombosis	1
Cardiac Failure—Prolonged Labour	1
Cardiac Failure under Anæsthetic	1
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	1
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	2
Hydramnios—Obstetric Shock	1
Shock—Prolonged Labour	1
Eclampsia	3

Last year comment was made on the low maternal mortality usually experienced by Nottingham. It is disappointing to have to record a set-back in 1935 in spite of increased efforts towards improvement.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Fever ..	4	4	2	8	4	7	13	4	7	7	4
Other Causes	17	11	14	18	11	10	7	10	9	4	16
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	4.4

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.
6. 24 MAIN STREET, BULWELL (from 12/4/35).
Alternate Fridays, 3 to 5 p.m.

Additional ante-natal clinics are held by the Collin Trust Maternity Hospital as follows and are conducted by Dr. Morton :—

Monday mornings at the Hospital itself, and at the Albert Hall Institute on Wednesday and Friday mornings. These clinics were attended by 855 expectant mothers

who made 6,840 attendances. 536 women were confined in the hospital. A post-natal clinic is also held once weekly at the hospital; 536 women attended, and the total attendances numbered 681.

Ante-natal advice may be obtained at the General Hospital, Women's Hospital, Nottingham Dispensary, and from medical practitioners in the city. Only patients with no doctor, or cases referred by private doctors, are dealt with at the municipal ante-natal clinics.

Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics.

Centre.	No. of Sessions.	Patients.		Total Attendances.	Average Attendance per Session.
		1st Visit.	Return Visit.		
Huntingdon St.	26	204	556	760	29
City Mission ..	23	162	397	559	24
Wilford Road ..	12	97	153	250	21
Radford ..	35	264	492	756	21
Aspley ..	25	111	365	476	19
Bulwell (from 12/4/35).	19	98	133	231	12
Total ..	140	936	2,096	3,032	21

This branch of maternal and child welfare work shows very definite progress yearly. 140 sessions were held last year as against 119 during 1934, and the total attendances were increased by 364. During 1936 further sessions will be held at several of the Centres.

Hostels for Unmarried Mothers and their Babies.

Nos. 1 and 95 Queen's Drive.

These hostels are a provision made by the Corporation of Nottingham. Such provision is usually made by voluntary agencies, with or without municipal support.

The girls are admitted during pregnancy, and are sent by special arrangement to the City Hospital for the confinement itself. Work is found for them as soon as possible after the confinement—mother and baby returning to the hostel, and baby being cared for in the mother's absence. On leaving the hostel the mothers may still leave the children there during working-hours. The girls are encouraged to contribute to their own maintenance, although the hostels are not self-supporting.

Such work as is done in these hostels by Mrs. Bayley and her staff is difficult to report upon, but it is invaluable to the girls and their infants at a time when practical help is so very necessary.

Mrs. Bayley reports as follows :—

“ On 1st January 1935 there were thirteen mothers,
 “ thirteen babies and five expectant mothers in residence
 “ at 1 and 95 Queen's Drive, and two mothers and two
 “ babies at the City Hospital. We commenced the year
 “ with all our beds occupied. •

“ During the year thirty-eight mothers, thirty-eight
 “ babies, and ten expectant mothers were admitted.
 “ There have been thirty-two mothers and thirty-two
 “ babies discharged.

“ The year has been a busy one, the mothers coming
 “ and going more frequently, as they did not stay so long
 “ in the hostels as formerly. A good deal of this was
 “ through the parents who, in sixteen cases, took their
 “ daughters and babies home again in order to help the
 “ family exchequer ; also the mothers had not been of
 “ such a good type, and they resented any restriction in
 “ their freedom and had to go elsewhere. Three mothers

“ became married ; two mothers and two babies left
 “ the city to join relatives ; one mother and baby were
 “ transferred to the City Mental Hospital, the baby
 “ finally going to a home. One expectant mother was
 “ put on probation for stealing, and was removed to a
 “ suitable establishment. Two mothers whose babies
 “ did not survive a month went into service, and one
 “ mother, whose baby was in hospital, ran away. She
 “ was traced but did not return to the hostel.

“ Contrary to the general rule, two babies were adopted.
 “ Very good homes were found for them, and both mothers
 “ left the city to make a fresh start in life. Homes
 “ were found in the district for eight mothers and eight
 “ babies.

“ All expectant mothers visited the ante-natal clinic.
 “ Two mothers had treatment in the venereal disease
 “ ward at the City Hospital.

“ An epidemic of measles commenced early in July.
 “ Sixteen children were infected, but all had mild attacks
 • “ and returned to us from the Isolation Hospital without
 “ any bad effects.

“ Fifteen children (non-resident) are attending the
 “ crèche daily. The total number of attendances is
 “ 3,794.

“ Very few Affiliation cases were taken to Court, as in
 “ most cases no evidence could be found.”

Infant Welfare.

Staff.

Chief Health Visitor.

14 Health Visitors.

1 Full-time Clerk and 1 Half-time Clerk.

A number of voluntary workers.

Notification of Births Acts 1907 and 1915.

	Live.	Still.	Total.
No. of births notified	3,946	116	4,062
„ registered	4,379	152	4,531
Percentage of notified to registered births	90·2	76·3	89·6
No. of notified births attended by doctors with or without midwives	300	18	318
No. of notified births attended by midwives only	2,794	60	2,854
No. of notified births in institutions ..	837	38	875
No. of births notified by parents ..	15	—	15

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 :—

	1934.	1935.
Primary visits	4,108	4,211
Re-visits under 1 year	15,108	13,366
Re-visits 1—5 years	31,952	32,207
Ante-natal visits	3,575	3,651
Post-natal visits (to mothers) ..	314	364
Other visits	391	517

Infant Welfare Centres.

A new Centre serving Bulwell was opened on the 12th April, 1935. It was described and pictured in the last Annual Report.

The Corporation was the recipient of a most generous gift from Mrs. Scott, widow of Dr. Wm. Scott, who formerly practised in the Radford district.

The gift consisted of the house, 75 Radford Boulevard, and in offering it to the Corporation, Mrs. Scott expressed

the wish that it should be used for some purpose connected with the welfare of mothers and infants, so that Dr. Scott's good work in the district might have a fitting memorial which would be of practical value to the people among whom he laboured.

The Health Committee most gratefully accepted the offer and proceeded to carry out structural alterations which have made it a useful place for holding clinics. A suitable tablet was placed on the wall recording the gift, and the official opening ceremony took place on May 21st 1936. In the presence of a representative gathering, the Chairman of the Health Committee (Councillor E. Purser) called upon the Lord Mayor (Sir Albert Ball), who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress (Lady Ball), to unveil the memorial tablet. After the unveiling a key was presented to Mrs. Scott, who declared the premises open.

The new clinic is used for both ante-natal and infant welfare clinics, and replaces unsuitable premises nearby in Radford Boulevard, long used for the same purpose.

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

No. of sessions held weekly	..	..	20	} alternate weeks.
			21	
Total attendances of new cases	..	..	2,877	
Total attendances of all babies up to 5 years of age	..	..	..	53,461
Total number of sessions held during 1935			985	

71% of all babies born in the city attended a Welfare Centre at least once. The total number of attendances was 4,245 in excess of the previous year, a very remarkable record.



SCOTT MEMORIAL CLINIC — WEIGHING ROOM.

The following Table gives the attendance at each Centre :—

Centre.	No. of Sessions.	New Cases.	Attendances.	Average Attendance per Session.
Aspley	100	318	7,410	74
Aspley Special Clinic ..	21	30	465	22
27 Palm Street, Basford ..	49	198	3,050	62
24 Main Street, Bulwell ..	98	248	4,403	45
Forest Dene, Gregory Boulevard	100	264	4,609	46
Huntingdon Street ..	100	236	3,819	38
Huntingdon Street Special Clinic (Closed May 1935)	22	25	361	16
Jarvis Avenue	51	201	3,844	75
Lenton Abbey	50	60	1,818	36
Radford Boulevard—1 ..	49	162	2,774	57
Radford Boulevard—2 ..	99	206	3,927	40
Drayton Street, Sherwood ..	49	171	3,725	76
City Mission Hall, Sneinton	98	485	7,974	81
25 Wilford Road ..	99	273	5,282	53

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants under 1 month	154
Total deaths of infants under 1 year	357
Infant mortality rate	81·0
Neo-natal mortality rate	35·04

The following Table gives the number of deaths from the undermentioned causes under 1 month :—

Convulsions	4
Bronchitis	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	11
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1
Injury at birth	2
Atelectasis	13
Congenital malformation	16
Premature Birth	85
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	11
Suffocation (overlying)	1
Other causes	9
	<hr/> 154

Premature birth accounted for 55·2% of deaths under one month; Congenital malformation for 10·4%; Atelectasis for 8·4%; and Debility, etc., for 7·1%. Thus, 81% 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 one year:—

Measles	5
Whooping-cough	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1
Influenza	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2
Non-tuberculous Meningitis	2
Convulsions	7
Bronchitis	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	97
Laryngitis	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	39
Rickets	1
Prematurity	1
Congenital Malformations	11
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	7
Gastritis	3
Syphilis	2
Suffocation (overlying)	2
Other causes	9
	<hr/>
	203
	<hr/>

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

Pneumonia (all forms) accounted for 30·3% of all deaths.	
Prematurity	24·1%
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	11·2%

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

Deaths under 1 week	..	..	..	118
„ 1—2 weeks	..	..	..	17
Total under 1 month	..	..	..	154
Deaths 1—3 months	..	..	..	57
„ 3—6 „	..	..	..	65
„ 6—12 „	..	..	..	81
Total deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	357

The increase of the infantile deathrate from 69 in 1934 (the lowest ever recorded in Nottingham) to 81 in 1935 is disappointing, though it is less than that for 1933 (85). The increase was largely in pneumonia, but there was also a considerable increase in diarrhoea and enteritis.

Special Treatment.

Aural.

Very helpful work is being done at the School Clinic, Chaucer Street, on babies and children under school-age, suffering from ear discharge.

No. of cases still under treatment at end of 1934	5
No. of cases referred during 1935	26
No. cured and not recurred	24
No. recurred and subsequently treated and not since recurred	2
No. discharged	26
No. withdrawn	2
No. on register at end of 1935	3

These results are extremely gratifying, and prove the value of co-operation between various departments of the Public Health Service.

Ultra-Violet Light.

Cases found suitable for ultra-violet light therapy are referred to the Special Light Clinic in Heathcoat Street.

Treatment continued from previous year	..	30
Cases referred via Cripples' Guild	..	2
New cases—Paying 2/- per session	..	7
„ 1/- „	..	6
Free	..	80
Total No. of children attending from Infant Welfare Centres	..	125

Free Milk Scheme.

Free Dried Milk is supplied to necessitous cases of expectant mothers in the last three months of pregnancy, nursing-mothers, and children under 18 months. Children having such 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	..	959
No. of new applications during 1935	..	684
No. of re-applications during 1935	..	3,412
Total applications	..	4,096
Applications granted	..	3,975
Applications refused	..	121
Cost of milk supplied	..	£987/0/0

Applications during 1935 increased by 784 over the 1934 number, thereby increasing the cost of the scheme by £179 0s. 0d. Going back to 1933, however, we find that the total applications granted were 4,072 and the cost £1,212. Only the finest quality dried milk is supplied, but owing to the method of purchase it is obtained at a low price.

Orthopædic Treatment.

By arrangement, infants and children under 5 years of age are sent to the Cripples' Guild when orthopædic treatment is necessary. The cost of appliances in necessitous cases is borne wholly or partly by the Corporation. Hospital treatment is provided at Harlow Wood Orthopædic and Gringley-on-the-Hill Hospitals.

Out-Patients' Treatment (at Cripples' Guild).

	New Cases.	Attendances.	Appliances provided.
Maternity and Child Welfare patients	137	2,242	22

In-Patient Treatment (at Hospital).

	In Hospital on 1/1/35.	Admitted.	Dis-charged.	Remaining in Hospital 31/12/35.
Maternity and Child Welfare patients	1	1	2	—

The cost of the above treatment for 1935 was £262 14s. 6d.

The City Hospital also provides excellent facilities for the treatment of orthopaedic cases. The Board of Education recognises this institution as a special residential school which is staffed by teachers provided by the Education Committee.

Voluntary Workers at Infant Welfare Centres.

The valuable assistance given regularly by a large number of voluntary workers cannot be over-estimated. The attendances at our Welfare Centres are increasing in numbers annually to such an extent that without this voluntary help our staff would require to be added to at almost all the Centres. To all who help we are very grateful.

Infant Life Protection.*Children & Young Persons' Acts 1908-32.*

The record of the work done in 1935 is as follows :—

Cases on register 31st December 1934	..	87
Cases registered during 1935	..	36
Cases removed from register	..	40
Cases on register 31st December 1935	..	83

The 40 cases removed are constituted as follows :—

Given into the care of relatives	..	22
Adopted	..	5
To Public Assistance Committee	..	1
To other Local Authorities	..	4
To Salvation Army	..	1
Removed from register on attaining the age of		
9 years	..	7
		<hr/> 40 <hr/>

No. of visits paid to homes by Health Visitors		
in connection with the above Acts	..	330
No. of interviews at Health Department	..	165
No. of foster-mothers on register	..	77

In the interest of the children to whom the above Acts apply, the Department is closely associated with voluntary organizations, such as Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Close touch is also kept with other departments, especially the Public Assistance Department. Adoption Societies frequently ask for and receive confidential reports regarding adoptions to be carried out in the city.

Maternity and Nursing-Homes.

On 31st December 1934, under The Nursing Homes Registration Act, there were registered twenty Homes. These provided fifty-seven maternity beds, seventeen

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.
	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.		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.
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.
	Dr. P. Hardy. (alternate weeks). 3—5 p.m. Weighings 2—5 p.m. weekly.	Dr. B. R. B. Truman 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.	Weighings 2—5 p.m.	1st Thursday in each month. 3—5 p.m. Dr. Ethel Landon. 136 Radford Boulevard. 2nd, 3rd, & 4th Thursday in each month. 3—5 p.m. Dr. Ethel Landon.
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. With weighings 2—5 p.m.	Dr. B. R. B. Truman. 3—5 p.m. With weighings 2—5 p.m.	Dr. J. W. Scott. 3—5 p.m. With weighings 2—5 p.m.	Weighings 2—5 p.m. 25 Wilford Road. Weighings 2—5 p.m.	Alternate Fridays. 3—5 p.m. Dr. Ethel Landon.

beds for Ear, Nose and Throat cases, and forty-nine beds for general cases.

During the year one registration was cancelled, and one Home was re-registered due to change of ownership. No new Homes were registered. Therefore, on 31st December 1935, there were 19 Homes on the register providing fifty-seven maternity beds, seventeen beds for Ear, Nose and Throat cases, and fifty-one beds for general cases.

Inspection is carried out before registration, and on change of ownership, while many routine inspections were made during the year.

CITY HOSPITAL.

In the last Annual Report an account was given of the process known as "appropriation" by which the hospital (formerly the "Workhouse Infirmary", but since 1930 managed by the Health Committee on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee under the designation "City Infirmary") at last was severed completely from Poor Law and became a municipal general hospital, under the name "City Hospital."

The date of this momentous change was 1st April 1935, and since then the Health Committee has had complete responsibility for it.

It has been a matter of great satisfaction to the Health Committee and its officers to know that the hospital which the old Board of Guardians erected was laid out, designed and built on very good lines, and many years may elapse before it will be looked upon as out-of-date and in need of reconstruction. The main problems are

those of extension and improvement, and these have needed and have obtained the closest attention and thought on the part of the Hospital Sub-Committee and its officials.

That extension will be required naturally follows from the process of appropriation, for, now that it is no longer a Poor Law Hospital, there is a growing tendency for admission to be sought by patients needing hospital treatment. The advance of medical and surgical science has elaborated methods of treatment which cannot be applied in the home, but can only be administered in hospital ; hence arises the need for many beds.

It is also recognised that a patient's chance of recovery is enhanced by skilled nursing, provided by men and women possessing, not merely an inborn love of the work, but also a complete training in the technicalities of their art. Such nursing cannot well be given except in houses of some size, and for the greater part of the population is only obtainable in hospital.

Magnificent as has been, and is to-day, the record of the voluntary hospitals, it is perfectly obvious that they cannot cope with the huge volume of work waiting to be done, and it is left to the municipalities to make provision for the surplus. For long it has been the custom of the voluntary hospitals to cater more especially for those acutely ill, and to allow the more chronic cases to find their way into the rate-provided hospitals. That is the case more than ever to-day, but this alone does not account for the increased admissions to the City Hospital, for there has been a well-marked tendency to utilise the hospital for acute work in a greater degree than ever, as the figures below will show.

The mode of admission is now such as to encourage the use of the hospital. It is no longer necessary to appeal to a Relieving Officer to gain admission to a bed. It is true that the first call on the beds must be for the sick poor, and those discovered and recommended by the Relieving Officers secure immediate admission, if, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent, hospital treatment is necessary. But any person, whether poor or not, may be admitted on application by his family doctor to the Medical Superintendent.

The chief consideration is the medical or surgical need of a patient, and whether hospital treatment is part of that need. If he can afford to pay the whole, or a part of the cost of treatment, he will have to do so, and the City Treasurer's enquiry officers look after that part of the business ; but in emergency the patient is admitted first and inquired about afterwards.

The modern tendency among those responsible for municipal hospitals is to ensure that no person who really needs treatment in a hospital shall be deprived of it. Hospital treatment is just as much a communal need as are education, street-making, the provision of water, gas, electricity and sewerage. The voluntary hospitals drawing their money in large sums from wealthy and generous donors, or in weekly pence from the workmen, find it hard enough to carry on their magnificent work ; they are quite incapable of meeting the total requirements of the community, and that is why municipalities have to set themselves to complete the task. The City Hospital, already having more beds than all the local voluntary hospitals put together, is still called upon to extend its accommodation and its services. The Health Committee is fully aware of the needs, and is preparing for future developments.

During the year progress was made in plans for extension of the nurses' home, urgently needed to accommodate the women required to bring the staff to its full complement. Associated with this is further provision for domestic staff, and new rooms are to be erected to accommodate the training-school for nurses.

Plans were also prepared for a new entrance in Hucknall Road, so that the hospital will be provided with a separate approach from that leading to the Public Assistance Institution. The new entrance will be provided with the necessary lodge for porters, clothing-store and other buildings of a kindred nature. A railing is to be provided to separate the Hospital from the Institution.

The main operating theatre was reconstructed during the year, and new anæsthetic-room and sterilising-chamber were added ; improvements in the ventilation were carried out.

" Rediffusion " was provided, so that broadcast entertainment may be enjoyed by patients in all parts of the hospital.

One of the difficulties which has to be overcome is the recruitment of suitable persons for training as nurses. Girls cannot be taken fresh from school and put into the wards ; there is thus a gap of two years or more during which girls who leave school with a desire to become nurses tend to drift into other occupations, from which they are unlikely to return when of age to enter hospital. In order to bridge the gap the City Hospital has begun, on a small and experimental scale, a scheme of training girls fresh from school, under the name of sub-probationers. They work on the domestic side of the

hospital, learning the routine of the kitchens, stores and linen-rooms, and they also continue their education by attending classes at University College in appropriate subjects. It is too early to say whether this scheme is worthy of development on a bigger scale, but it has promise.

A slight change in resident staffing was made when occasion arose to fill two vacant posts of resident officers. One post was filled by the appointment of a permanent Resident Surgical Officer, well experienced in operative surgery and the after-care of surgical cases, and the other was filled by the appointment of two House-Surgeons of a junior category, non-permanent, to work under the guidance of the Resident Surgical Officer. This re-arrangement of duties will probably prove advantageous.

The Medical Superintendent provides the following statistical account of the work of the year :—

Medical Staff.

Resident—

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

Visiting—

- 1 General Surgeon.
- 1 Assistant Surgeon in charge of Radium.
- 1 Orthopædic Surgeon.
- 1 Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.
- 1 Dental Surgeon.
- 2 Physicians.
- 1 V.D. Physician.
- 1 Radiologist.

(The names of the occupants of the above positions are given on pages 9 and 10).

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
				<hr/>
				885
				<hr/>

Averages for the year.

Beds—average daily number occupied	..	..	838.46
Admissions—average daily number	..	..	14.2
Duration of stay of patients :—			
Under 4 weeks	..	..	3,026
4 weeks and under 13 weeks..	..	..	1,428
13 weeks or more	..	..	709
Maximum number of beds occupied—March 30th	..	..	930
Minimum " " " —October 6th	..	..	742

Statistical table for the year ended December 31st, 1935.

Remaining in hospital January 1st, 1935	..	866	
Admitted	..	4,920	
Born in hospital	..	274	
		<hr/>	6,060
Discharged	..	4,208	
Died	..	955	
Patients treated to a conclusion during the year..			5,163
			<hr/>
Remaining in hospital December 31st, 1935	..	897	
			<hr/>

Deaths.

Ages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	.. ..	69	54	123
1— 5	.. ..	24	24	48
5—10	.. ..	4	4	8
10—15	.. ..	8	6	14
15—20	.. ..	3	9	12
20—30	.. ..	27	28	55
30—40	.. ..	35	32	67
40—50	.. ..	33	26	59
50—60	.. ..	71	44	115
60—70	.. ..	101	60	161
70—80	.. ..	114	91	205
Over 80	.. ..	50	38	88
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		539	416	955
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Comparative table for three years.

		1933.	1934.	1935.
Admissions	.. ..	4,655	4,931	4,920
Births	.. ..	214	220	274
Deaths	.. ..	863	850	955
Admissions—average daily				
number	.. ..	13·3	14·1	14·2
Operations performed	.. ..	700	842	874

Maternity Department.

Confined in hospital :—	.. ..		
Normal	.. ..	..	..	205
Complicated	.. ..	..	..	90
				<hr/>
				295
				<hr/>

Complicated Labours.

Cæsarean Section	.. ..	..	..	20
Tabulated as follows :—				
Contracted pelvis	.. ..	..	..	7
Mitral Stenosis	.. ..	..	..	3
Extended breech	.. ..	..	..	4
Anterior Poliomyelitis	.. ..	..	..	1
Disproportion	.. ..	..	..	2
Oblique presentation	.. ..	..	..	1
Obstructed labour (Bandl's Ring)	.. ..	..	..	1
Obstructed labour	.. ..	..	..	1

Forceps	18
Impacted breech	6
Placenta prævia	3
Twins	6
Prolapse cord	1
Perforation and Craniotomy	2
Blood transfusion	2
Induction of labour surgical	5

Ante-Natal.

Persistent vomiting	1
Albuminuria—treated before labour	14
Antepartum hæmorrhage	7
Extended breech—external version before labour	5
	<u>90</u>

Number of maternal deaths	5
-----------------------------------	---

Cause of death in each case :—

- (1) Shock. Heart failure under anæsthetic during external version.
- (2) Mitral Stenosis. Epilepsy. Cæsarean Section.
- (3) Eclampsia (admitted in labour).
- (4) Shock. Anencephalic monster. Admitted with Bandl's Ring.
- (5) Hæmorrhage. Shock. Adherent placenta. Admitted after delivery.

Puerperal Pyrexia	5
---------------------------	---

Massage Department.

Number of treatments given :—

Massage	10,616
Electrical	7,449
Ultra Violet Light	275
Infra Red Light	1,025
	<u>19,365</u>

X-Ray Department.

In-patients investigated	1,757
Tuberculosis Clinic	977
Ante-natal Clinic	42
	<u>2,776</u>

ANALYSIS OF INVESTIGATION OF IN-PATIENTS.

Oesophagus, stomach and intestines	..	159
Urinary system, including Pyelographies	..	80
Biliary passages, including Cholecystographies	33	
Generative System, including Cystograms	83	
Chests, including Lipiodols	.. ..	654
Bones and Joints	.. ..	748
		<hr/>
		1,757

Pathological Department.

ANALYSIS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE.

Sputa	..	..	..	..	..	102
Pus	..	..	..	..	..	22
Urine	..	..	..	..	..	102
Sections	..	..	..	..	..	43
Swabs and Smears		..	..	..	..	53
Cerebro-spinal fluids		..	..	..	..	18
Blood examinations		..	..	..	..	87
Permanent specimens		..	..	..	..	22
						<hr/>
						449

Dental Department.

Number of patients treated	..	..	..	340
Treatments	..	..	..	510
Extractions under :—				
General Anæsthetic	..	..	..	293
Local	..	..	..	1,000
Gas	..	..	..	60
Without Anæsthesia	..	..	..	300
				<hr/>
Total number of teeth extracted	..	..	..	1,653
				<hr/>
Full dentures supplied	..	..	..	14
Dentures repaired :—				
Upper	..	..	..	3
Lower	..	..	..	6

Theatre Department.

Frontal Sinuses	..	..	..	..	..	3
Labyrinthectomy	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mastoids	..	..	..	..	..	51
Myringotomy	..	..	..	..	..	6
Intranasal	..	..	..	..	..	67
Tonsil dissection	..	..	..	..	..	38
Tonsils and Adenoids	..	..	..	..	..	41
Bronchoscopy	..	..	..	..	..	14
Oesophagoscopy	..	..	..	..	..	1
Laryngoscopy	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tracheotomy	..	..	..	..	..	3
Brain Abscesses	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ventral suspension	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hysterectomy	..	..	..	..	..	3
Appendicectomy	..	..	..	..	..	38
Ovarian Cyst	..	..	..	..	..	5
Cholecystectomy	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gastro-enterostomy	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gastrostomy	..	..	..	..	..	4
Exploratory laparotomy	..	..	..	..	..	16
Intussusception	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hernia, Hydrocele, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	81
Hæmorrhoids, Anal Fistula	..	..	..	..	..	22
Colostomy..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Sigmoidoscopy	..	..	..	..	..	5
Supra-pubic Cystotomy	..	..	..	..	..	7
Cystoscopy and Pyelogram	..	..	..	..	..	11
Nephrectomy	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nephrotomy	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cæsarean Section	..	..	..	..	..	21
Perineorrhaphy	..	..	..	..	..	8
D. & C.	..	..	..	..	..	87
Uterine Polypus	..	..	..	..	..	3
Circumcision	..	..	..	..	..	5
Thyroidectomy	..	..	..	..	..	2
Glands of neck	..	..	..	..	..	8
Amputation of breast	..	..	..	..	..	7
Resection of ribs for Empyema	..	..	..	..	..	11
Amputation of limbs	..	..	..	..	..	14
On bones and joints	..	..	..	..	..	40
Cartilages—internal and external	..	..	..	..	..	22

Skin graft	..	..	..	..	..	2
On nerves	}	..	..	..	..	8
On tendons						
On blood vessels	..	..	..	..	..	4
Blood transfusions	..	..	..	..	..	23
Radium ..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Abscesses—boils	..	..	..	..	..	43
Plasters ..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Teeth extractions	..	..	..	..	..	13
Phrenic evulsion	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lumbar Sympathectomy	..	..	..	..	..	1
Emasculation	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	7
						874

**Classification of Patients who were Discharged from or who Died
in the Hospital during the Year Ended 31st December, 1935.**

Disease Groups.					Discharged.	Died.
Acute Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	70	2
Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	19	2
Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	80	80
Non-pulmonary	..	..	..	..	27	1
Malignant disease	..	..	..	..	70	108
Rheumatism—						
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	..	..	..	..	61	—
(2) Muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica	..	..	..	..	53	—
(3) Chronic arthritis	..	..	..	..	23	—
Venereal Disease	..	..	..	..	94	3
Puerperal pyrexia	..	..	..	..	26	—
Puerperal fever	(a) Women confined in hospital				—	—
	(b) Other cases				3	1
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	..	..	..	..	157	8
Senile decay	..	..	..	..	133	32
Mental diseases	(a) Senile dementia				—	—
	(b) Other				79	—
Accidental injury and violence	..	..	..	..	112	35

In respect of other cases not included above :—

Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	263	72
„ „ Respiratory System	474	162
„ „ Circulatory „	320	274
„ „ Digestive „	479	53
„ „ Genito-urinary „	183	39
„ „ Skin	375	1
Other diseases	477	82
Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures Mothers	278	—
Infants	250	—
Persons not falling under any of the above headings	102	—
	<hr/> 4,208	<hr/> 955
	<hr/>	<hr/>

District Medical Officers.

The Public Assistance Committee employs thirteen District Medical Officers for the administration of medical out-relief to the poor.

This service is managed by the Health Committee on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee, these officers thus being attached to the staff of the Health Department.

There was no change in the method of administration during 1935.

Dr. J. A. Milne retired from the service on 31st October, 1935, after fourteen years, leaving a vacancy in No. 14 District. This was filled by transfer of Dr. W. H. Peirce from No. 6 District.

Dr. Edna M. Stedeford was appointed to No. 6 District, as from 1st November 1935.

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 ensure a minimum income of 22/6 per week.
5. Temporary grants to urgent and special cases.
6. Grant towards administrative and other expenses of the Institution ; provision of social centres for the blind in various parts of the town, etc.
7. Contribution to the National Library for the Blind.
8. Contribution to the Midland Counties Association for the Blind.
9. Contribution to the National Institute for the Blind.

The total cost of these services to the city in the financial year ending 31st March 1936, was approximately £13,390, 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 1935, stood as follows :—

Blind trainees (maintained by Education Committee) ..	9
Blind workshop employees, including blind persons on staff of institution	69
Home workers	9
Unemployable Blind receiving assistance	236
Blind Persons not in receipt of any form of financial help from City Council	159
Blind home teachers paid by City Council	2
	<hr/>
	484
	<hr/>

The total is 25 more 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. This clinic was originally presented to the City by Sir Julien Cahn, Bart.

The following statistics refer to 1935 :—

Total number of patients treated—				
Males 155 : Females 180	..	..	..	335
Total number of treatments administered	..	..	..	6,399
Number of paying patients (a) City	..	..	..	159
(b) County	..	..	..	7
Number of free patients	..	..	..	169

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.

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

Up to the end of December forty-three women were given letters of introduction by the medical officers of the ante-natal and infant welfare clinics, but of these only twenty-six availed themselves of the arrangement.

It would appear that the desire for this information is not so acute as some people would have us to believe.

The cost to the Corporation was £16 5s. 0d.

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
1935	..	..	..	125

Of the 125 cremations, 46 were from the city, the remaining 79 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.

No cremation may take place until the Medical Referee, or his deputy, has given authority for it. Such authority cannot be given until the Referee has received (a) Registrar's certificate of registration of death; (b) an application signed by an executor or near relative in the presence of a magistrate; and (c) two medical certificates, one from the practitioner who attended deceased, and one—a confirmatory certificate—from another doctor.

It has sometimes been urged that cremation tends to conceal crime, for a body, once cremated, cannot be used to provide evidence of violence or poisoning.

A case which occurred in Nottingham during 1935 has provided a striking example in support of the opposite view, namely, that the certification procedure called for by the Cremation Regulations, as outlined above, is likely to bring into prominence suspicious circumstances which otherwise might escape notice.

The case in question (which received much publicity, and is merely set out here for purposes of permanent record in its relation to cremation certification) arose in connection with the death of a woman in a house which was described in the certificates as a nursing-home. The Medical Referee, being in his capacity as Medical Officer of Health familiar with the official register of nursing-homes, knew that no registered nursing-home existed at the address given. This fact, together with certain unsatisfactory features which were found in the documents, resulted in the refusal of the Referee to allow cremation to take place; he reported the matter to the Coroner, and the resultant enquiries led to a charge of murder by morphine poisoning against the woman, a known criminal, who, without any nursing training had conducted the bogus nursing-home; she was found guilty and was hanged.

The event is of some importance in the history of cremation.

Public Mortuaries.

The Public Mortuaries of the City are situated near the Police Stations at Leen Side; Gregory Boulevard, Hyson Green; and at Bulwell.

The following table shows the numbers of bodies removed to the mortuaries during each month of the year :

Month.	Leen Side.		Hyson Green.		Balwell.		Totals per month.		Total both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Male	Female	
January ..	12	2	5	5	None. Used only in emergency.		17	7	24
February	8	2	5	2			13	4	17
March ..	9	5	4	—			13	5	18
April ..	3	8	5	3			8	11	19
May	11	5	2	—			13	5	18
June	11	3	—	—			11	3	14
July ..	8	4	2	—			10	4	14
August ..	3	4	1	1			4	5	9
September	9	3	—	1			9	4	13
October ..	5	11	—	1			5	12	17
November	12	3	—	—			12	3	15
December	11	3	1	—			12	3	15
Totals ..	102	53	25	13	—	—	127	66	193

In addition, the bodies of 217 persons (123 male and 94 female) dying in various City Hospitals, Institutions, etc., were prepared for inquests by the mortuary attendants.

In the near future it is the intention of the Health Committee to improve the accommodation at Leen Side Mortuary, or else provide suitable premises elsewhere.

Modern mortuary practice demands refrigeration plant so that bodies may be kept in a suitably cooled atmosphere. There is also a movement in favour of the provision of viewing-rooms, so designed and decorated as to minimise the shock and distress felt by relatives when their presence is required at the mortuary.

This movement has been noted by the Health Committee, and the matter is receiving attention.

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.

(a) Water.

During the year samples of water were taken from wells in the parishes of Wollaton and Bilborough, and in each case where the analyses proved unsatisfactory, piped water supplies from the Corporation's mains were installed, or the houses were made the subject of Demolition Orders under the Housing Acts.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage.

The drainage of houses at Wollaton was continued during the year, and, where sewers are available, all properties are now properly drained.

(c) Closet Accommodation.

Practically the whole of the closet accommodation of the City is on the water-carriage system. Where privies and pail-closets remain, the properties are situated in outlying situations where conversion is impracticable. Twenty-four additional water-closets were provided during the year in cases where there was less than one closet per house.

(d) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

For general sanitary inspection purposes the City is 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 6,522 nuisances or defects. In addition to duties under the provisions of the Public Health Acts, these Inspectors are closely concerned with the Slum Clearance schemes of the City Council, details of which appear in the section of the report devoted to Housing.

(i) NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.

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

First visits	..	..	..	13,427
Re-visits	..	..	..	23,419
Total number of inspections	..			<u>36,846</u>

(ii) NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

Notices in respect of premises :—	Bird.	Hodgkinson.	Blayney.	Oldham.	Clarke.	Helliwell.	Porter.	Eardley.	Totals.
OUTSTANDING (1st January 1935) ..	216	254	180	124	250	195	180	242	1,641
Served ..	830	918	791	762	840	777	814	790	6,522
Complied with	847	1,001	810	737	918	803	842	900	6,858
OUTSTANDING (1st January 1936) ..	199	171	161	149	172	169	152	132	1,305

(iii) DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

Notices in respect of :—	Served.	Complied with.
Defective houses	3,530	3,650
House Repairs—Roofs	1,000	952
Walls	940	997
Floors and Ceilings	817	890
Windows	635	636
Fireplaces	761	766
Coppers	370	328
Sinks provided	19	70
Sinks, repair or renewal of ..	706	848
Internal water supplies provided	27	78
Repairs to water supply	32	33
Rainwater Conductors, repair or renewal of ..	633	643
Others	1,190	1,299

	Served.	Complied with.
Houses, cleansing of	124	139
„ overcrowding of	20	23
Drains, clearance of	472	478
„ repair, trapping or improvement of	782	861
Panterpits, abolition of	139	122
Additional water-closets, provision of	25	24
Water-closets, clearance of	48	51
„ „ repair of	939	983
Closets, cleansing and limewashing of	24	26
Courts and yards, paving of	30	66
„ „ „ cleansing of	27	25
„ „ „ repair of paving	1,073	1,181
Nuisances from pigs	16	8
„ „ fowls	26	37
„ „ other animals	26	24
„ „ Offensive Trades	35	34
Manure pits, repair of	—	—
„ „ abolition of	11	17
Offensive Accumulations, removal of	83	84
Dry ash receptacles, provision of	216	311
Tents, Vans and Sheds	15	27
Houses-let-in-lodgings	36	40
Common Lodging Houses	—	—
Factories and Workshops	261	292
Miscellaneous	634	608

(iv) STATUTORY ACTION.

<i>Notices under the Public Health Act 1875.</i>	Served.	Complied with.
Section 91 (a) Houses	478	493
(b) Other	135	153
Section 36 (ashbins)	92	95
Section 41 (drains)	46	29

Notices under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890.

Section 22	5	6
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Notices under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907.

	Served.	Complied with.
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Section 39	1	—
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Notices under the Nottingham Corporation Act 1923.

Section 64 (repair of paving) ..	126	148
Section 73 (repair of water closets) ..	63	63
Section 86 (cleansing of verminous houses)	1	1

Notices under the Nottingham Corporation Act 1935.

Section 19 (cleansing and repairing of drains, water closets and soil-pipes)	31	28
--	----	----

Work done by the Corporation in default—25.

Informations laid—4.

Work done after information laid—4.

Work done after Justice's Order.—Nil.

(e) Shops Acts 1912-34.

(i) HEALTH AND COMFORT OF SHOP-WORKERS.

Consequent upon the passing of the Shops Act 1934, a survey of all shops in the City was carried out during the year, attention being given to ventilation, lighting and temperature, and to the provision of sanitary conveniences, and facilities for washing and for taking meals for the use of those employed. 2,241 shops were

inspected, and below are details of the infringements found, and of notices served and complied with.

<i>No. of Notices served and complied with.</i>	<i>Served.</i>	<i>Complied with.</i>
No. of premises	899	750

Types of Premises for which Notices were served and complied with.

Retail shops	854	719
Wholesale shops	6	5
Warehouses	39	26

Details of Notices served and complied with.

Want of ventilation	41	36
„ heating	80	30
„ lighting	3	2
„ washing facilities	66	41
„ facilities for taking meals	16	11
Insufficient	57	28
Unsuitable or defective	139	121
Not separate for the sexes	112	71
Failure to exhibit notices and forms required under the Shops Acts	511	499
Miscellaneous nuisances	71	56

(ii) EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS.

The Shops Act of 1934 contains special provisions as to the employment of persons who have not attained the age of 18 years. The employment of such persons is limited to 52 hours in any week (to be reduced to 48 hours after the 27th December 1936). A person under 16 years of age cannot be employed overtime in any circumstances, and the overtime worked by those between the ages of 16 and 18 years is limited. Particular

attention has been given by the Inspectors to the conditions of employment of young persons, and shopkeepers have been instructed as to the exhibition of notices and the keeping of records, as required by the Act.

(iii) HOURS OF CLOSING OF SHOPS.

6,840 Visits and re-visits have been made during the year to all classes of shops, hotels, restaurants and retail business premises in the City. Thirty-five offences under the above Acts were reported to the Health Committee, and in respect of ten of these, legal proceedings were taken, particulars of which are here given :

Trade.		No. of Offences.	Result.
Auctioneers ..	..	1	40/- Fine.
Butchers ..	..	7	50/-; 50/-; 40/-; 40/-; 10/-; 10/-; 5/- Fines.
Fruiterers ..	..	1	10/- Fine.
Hairdressers ..	..	1	20/- Fine.

Of the remaining twenty-five cases, cautionary letters were sent to twenty-one offenders :—

Butchers ..	..	..	1
Beer-Off and General Dealers ..	..	..	1
Café ..	..	..	3
Fruiterers ..	..	..	4
General Dealers ..	..	..	6
Hairdressers ..	..	..	1
Hotel-Keepers ..	..	..	1
Newsagents ..	..	..	2
Tailors ..	..	..	1
Cooked Provision Dealers ..	..	..	1

(f) 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	..	1,044
„ minutes' dense smoke emitted	..	2,473·5
Average minutes of dense smoke per chimney	..	2·3
No. of intimation notices served	..	105
„ advisory visits (including verbal cautions)	..	218
„ statutory notices served	..	47
„ complaints investigated	..	77
„ cases where work has been executed for smoke abatement	..	3
Estimated cost of work to owners	..	£659/0/0
No. of prosecutions	..	4

The chimneys of industrial premises in the City have been kept under observation throughout the year. In 105 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 nuisance. In four instances it was found necessary to take legal proceedings, resulting in three of the defendants being ordered by the magistrates to abate the nuisances and to pay costs. The remaining case was adjourned, and had not been heard at the end of the year.

Following legal proceedings in one case, smokeless fuel was adopted in lieu of coal, with the result that no further complaints have been received. The chimney serves a vertical type boiler, and the use of smokeless fuel appears to be the only guarantee against nuisance with this type of 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 throughout the year are below three minutes.

(g) **Factories and Workshops.**

Factory and Workshop Act 1901.

(i) *Factories*—In 37 instances, defects remediable under the Public Health Acts were reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories, and in each case suitable action was taken.

(ii) *Workshops*—The number of workshops is 1,087.

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

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

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries).	207	47	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries).	967	203	—
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises)	57	11	—
Total	1,231	261	—

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	172	203	1	—
Want of ventilation	4	5	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage to floors	—	1	—	—
Other nuisances	94	96	1	—
Sanitary accommodation {	Insufficient	8	10	—
	Unsuitable or defective	32	37	—
	Not separate for sexes	9	10	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground				
Bakehouses (Sec. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(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	319	362	2	—

*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.(h) **Houses-let-in-Lodgings.**

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

There are 116 registered houses-let-in-lodgings in the City, and these premises are inspected from time to time. The bye-law regarding the cleansing and decoration of

such premises during the month of April was enforced where necessary. In one instance proceedings were instituted against a lodging-house proprietor for failing to comply with a notice to cleanse the premises. After the issue of the summons, the defendant carried out some work, and the Court adjourned the case on the defendant's undertaking to attend to the outstanding items within seven days.

(i) Common Lodging-Houses.

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

Visits at all hours of the day and night are made to the common lodging-houses, and the provisions of the Public Health Acts and of the Bye-laws made thereunder have been operated as found necessary. At the end of the year there were five privately-owned common lodging-houses in use, providing beds for 444 persons, together with the Corporation's "Sneinton House" which has accommodation for 280 lodgers. Orders for demolition of three of the privately-owned houses are operative, and these premises will cease to exist at an early date.

(j) Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures.

Public Health Act 1875.

Housing of the Working Classes Act 1885.

Nottingham Corporation Act 1929.

During the year it was necessary in fifteen instances to serve notices respecting offences in connection with the use of tents, vans, sheds, etc., for human habitation.

(k) 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 case it was necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect of a nuisance arising from the drying of rabbit skins on a large scale. A fine was imposed, and the trade was afterwards discontinued.

(I) The Destruction of Rats and Mice.

Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act 1919.

In accordance with the wishes of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, "Rat Week" was again organized in Nottingham from the 4th to 9th November 1935, as part of the national campaign for the destruction of rats and mice.

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

In consequence, large numbers of applications were received at the Health Department for advice, and Sanitary Inspectors made investigations in each case. As in previous years, many bad rat infestations were found to be due to defects in drainage systems, and the smoke-testing machine was found to be most useful in this work.

Throughout the year the Nottingham Health Department gives much attention to the destruction of rats and mice, and rat-baits in convenient form are always kept in stock. These baits are sold to the public at cost price, or, in exceptional cases, are supplied free of charge. Handbills giving advice on the subject of rat destruction, together with recipes for making poison baits at a minimum of cost, are always available, and are useful in cases where occupiers prefer to make their own baits.

During "Rat Week" thousands of baits were distributed to the public, and Corporation properties, such as refuse-tips, sewers, etc., were specially baited.

(m) Canal Boats.

Canal Boats Acts 1877 and 1884.

Canal Boats Regulations.

The canals, and other navigable waters within the City, were visited on 57 occasions during the year, and 178 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 142, the number of children under five years of age was 28, and the number of children between 5 and 12 years of age was 80.

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

Not lettered, marked or numbered	3
Failure to produce Registration Certificate	4
Cabins in need of repair or painting..	7
Improperly numbered	1
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 five boats registered during the year.

The total number of boats on the Register is now 225, and of these, 51 are in use.

The Education Authority was notified on 13 occasions during the year with regard to 40 children of school age who were living on canal boats, and who were visiting the City for a period longer than 2 days.

(n) Cleanliness of Rag Flock.

Rag Flock Acts 1911 & 1928.

Steps are taken to see that rag flock used for upholstery, etc., complies with the standard of cleanliness laid down in the Acts. Six samples were taken during the year and were found satisfactory.

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)	4,173
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	12,536
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	643
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,070
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	580
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation ..	3,593

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	3,200
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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	17
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notice :—	
(a)	By owners	13
(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	478
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(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after the service of formal notices.	
(a) By owners	493
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	25
C.— <i>Proceedings under Secs. 19 & 21 of the Housing Act 1930.</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	608
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	112
D.— <i>Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act 1930.</i>	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	24
(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) Demolition of Unfit Houses.

The following figures of houses demolished and of persons displaced up to December 1935, show the speed at which slum clearances are now being effected :—

	No. of houses demolished.	No. of persons displaced.
Clearance Areas	570	2,121
Individual unfit houses	944*	3,212
	<hr/> 1,514	<hr/> 5,333

*Includes houses closed under Section 20 of the Housing Act 1930.

(ii) Overcrowding.

The Housing Act of 1935 contains provisions for the abatement and prevention of overcrowding. A standard by which overcrowding is to be measured is laid down,

and, after a date to be fixed, it will be a punishable offence to infringe the standard. Every Housing Authority is required to make a survey to ascertain the extent of overcrowding in the area, and the places where it exists, and to secure that the new accommodation required to abate overcrowding is provided.

At the time of preparing this report, the preliminary house-to-house survey was nearing completion. The second survey, of a more detailed nature than the first, and involving the measuring of houses, was about to commence. The standard of overcrowding laid down in the Act consists of two parts. There must be sufficient sleeping accommodation in a house to secure proper sex separation, and a standard of capacity fixes the maximum number of persons, irrespective of sex, who may be permitted to sleep in the house at one time. The standard is a low one. The Ministry of Health states in an official publication that it "does not represent any ideal . . . but the minimum which is, in the view of Parliament, tolerable, while at the same time capable of immediate or early enforcement."

When deciding on the capacity of a house for sleeping purposes, all living-rooms must be included in the calculation, and in consequence many citizens who were hoping to obtain better accommodation for their families will find that, under the Act, their houses are not overcrowded. The use of living-rooms for sleeping purposes is not a desirable arrangement, and, although common in some industrial districts, the practice is a rare one in Nottingham.

SECTION " E."

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD,
FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS AND
DISEASES OF ANIMALS.**

During the year 1935 the following licences were granted under the provisions of the above Order :—

One hundred and thirteen samples of milk were examined for tubercle bacilli, and thirteen of these gave positive results after biological testing, corresponding to 11.5% of the samples examined. No Tubercle bacilli were found in Pasteurized milk. These cases were followed up and appropriate action taken.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

(1) MEAT.

During the year one slaughter-house was closed, leaving a total of fifty-seven in actual use at the end of 1935, as compared with 103 in the year 1917. Thus, the slaughtering accommodation, in less than 20 years, has diminished by 43%, whilst the population of the city has increased considerably by extension of the boundaries. Further, a considerable business is being developed in the supply of dressed carcasses to other towns and markets. The present facilities for the slaughter and preparation for consumption of food-animals are quite inadequate, but much of the congestion in the private slaughter-houses will be relieved when the new Corporation slaughter-house can be used. In this modern building, food will be prepared under more hygienic conditions, and will receive the constant supervision and examination that is essential. Many of the privately-owned slaughter-houses will still remain unsatisfactory owing to their position, construction and arrangement. It is most undesirable that meat should be hung, as is the general practice, in the same room in which other animals are being slaughtered. The majority of these slaughter-houses are situated in populous areas, much to the annoyance of the neighbourhood.

Every endeavour is made to inspect the carcasses and organs of all animals slaughtered in the city, and visits to slaughter-houses are made at all hours, both on week-days and Sundays.

The numbers of carcasses of various food animals examined by the Department Inspectors are :—

Beast	..	..	..	..	15,086
Sheep..	..	..	..	..	34,065
Calves	..	..	..	..	3,607
Pigs	..	..	..	..	31,647
					<hr/>
					84,405
					<hr/>

Slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, making-up rooms, stalls, and all places in which meat is stored, sold or prepared for sale, are inspected frequently. The following is a summary of the meat seized or surrendered during the year 1935 :—

					Stones.	Lbs.
Beef	..	..	..	..	15,720	6
Mutton	..	..	..	..	336	6
Pork	..	..	..	..	3,141	8
Veal	..	..	..	..	145	12
Viscera	..	..	..	..	7,505	3
					<hr/>	
					26,849	7
					<hr/>	

A knackery at the Eastcroft Dépôt, under the constant supervision of the Local Authority, disposes of carcasses of animals which have died (except in respect of those cases affected by the Diseases of Animals Acts), or which on account of injury, disease or other cause, are unfit for human food. The approximate amounts dealt with during the year were :—

Beef	..	..	..	..	11,365 stones.
Mutton	..	..	..	..	40 „
Pork	..	..	..	..	239 „
Veal	..	..	..	..	25 „
					<hr/>
					11,669 „
					<hr/>

Numerous warnings were given to butchers who failed to observe the requirements of the regulations and bye-laws as to the conduct of their business, and letters were sent following infringements.

	No. of Occasions.
Failure to cover meat during transit	1
Failure to notify presence of disease in animals intended for human food (in slaughter-houses) ..	8
Use of slaughter-houses for improper purposes ..	1
Impeding Inspector's work	1
Slaughtering at other than regular times without previous notice	1
Slaughtering animals in sight of other animals ..	1
Dirty slaughter-house premises	2
Tripe-dressing in a slaughter-house	1

Legal proceedings were instituted against three traders, and in each case the Magistrates inflicted a penalty as shown :—

Dirty premises in which food is prepared

(slaughter-house)	Fined £5/0/0
do. (Making-up rooms)	„ £15/0/0
Sale of unsound meat	„ £30/0/0

(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	..	..	..	..	2,024	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Provisions	..	..	..	..	337	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wet Fish	..	..	..	..	1,149	10
Dry Fish	..	..	..	..	78	12
Shell Fish	..	..	..	..	1,569	4
Rabbits	..	..	..	..	313	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit ..	..	..	..	..	743	2
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	4,985	7
					11,201	12 $\frac{1}{4}$

Samples of shell fish brought into the city have been taken at frequent intervals, and submitted for bacteriological examination.

(3) MANUFACTURE & SALE OF ICE-CREAM.

Nottingham Corporation Acts 1923 & 1935.

An important development in the control of the manufacture and sale of ice-cream was brought about by the passing of The Nottingham Corporation Act 1935, which provides for the registration of premises and of persons carrying on such trade. In consequence it will be possible to close down many unsatisfactory premises and to secure the improvement of others. The new powers are on the lines of those relating to Milk and Dairies.

(c) **Adulteration, etc.**

The Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928.

During the year the following samples were obtained :—

No. of formal samples	..	600	analysed by Public Analyst.
No. of informal samples	..	250	do.
No. of informal milk samples		566	tested by Inspectors.

1,416

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	316	2	318	287	1	288	29	1	30
Butter	56	28	84	54	25	79	2	3	5
Cheese	17	3	20	17	3	20	—	—	—
Margarine	8	1	9	8	1	9	—	—	—
Lard	26	—	26	26	—	26	—	—	—
Mustard	8	—	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	3	1	4	3	1	4	—	—	—
Pepper	23	—	23	23	—	23	—	—	—
Tea	3	3	6	3	3	6	—	—	—
Self-raising Flour	12	1	13	12	1	13	—	—	—
Coffee	11	1	12	11	1	12	—	—	—
Sweets	5	4	9	5	4	9	—	—	—
Salmon Creme	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Potted Meat	8	2	10	2	1	3	6	1	7
Whisky	2	23	25	1	20	21	1	3	4
Pork Dripping	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cocoa	9	2	11	9	2	11	—	—	—
Sugar	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—
Stilton Cheese	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Olive Oil	1	10	11	1	10	11	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	1	4	5	1	4	5	—	—	—
Icing Sugar	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Sponge Cakes	4	—	4	3	—	3	1	—	1
Jams	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Condensed Skimmed Milk (sweetened)	3	8	11	3	8	11	—	—	—
Dried Fruit	4	2	6	4	2	6	—	—	—
Cheshire Cheese	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Jellies	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bacon	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Custard Powder	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sausage	3	15	18	1	13	14	2	2	4
Cake Flour	3	1	4	3	1	4	—	—	—
Cream Cheese	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Arrowroot	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pink Shrimps	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Brewed Horehound Beer	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Carried forward	556	116	672	512	106	618	44	10	54

Article	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward ..	556	116	672	512	106	618	44	10	54
Baking Powder ..	6	—	6	5	—	5	1	—	1
Beef Suet (shredded) ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tapioca ..	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Peas ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cornflower ..	5	2	7	5	2	7	—	—	—
Mincedmeat ..	4	1	5	4	1	5	—	—	—
Ginger Wine ..	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—
Wrapped Cheese ..	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Sherry ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Tripe ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Sal Volatile ..	—	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—
Tinct. Ipecac :	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Friar's Balsam ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tinct. Opū. Camph.	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ammoniated Tinct. of									
Quinine ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rum ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pickles ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Tinned Cream ..	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Mint Sauce ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Baked Beans ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sweetened Mineral									
Waters ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Tinned Peas ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream ..	2	10	12	2	10	12	—	—	—
Flowers of Sulphur ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Lime Juice ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prawns ..	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1
Castor Oil ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tartaric Acid ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea Cream ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soda Bicarbonate ..	1	5	6	1	5	6	—	—	—
Sardines ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gin ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Apples ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salmon and Anchovy									
Paste ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Kipper Sausages ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Rice ..	3	1	4	3	1	4	—	—	—
Potted Meat Paste ..	3	3	6	3	3	6	—	—	—
Golden Syrup ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	587	192	779	542	180	722	45	12	57

Article	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward ..	587	192	779	542	180	722	45	12	57
Ground Ginger ..	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—
Dessicated Cokernut..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pearl Barley ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Macaroni ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rice ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Honey ..	1	6	7	1	5	6	—	1	1
Compound Liquorice									
Powder ..	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—
Compound Honey ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cooking Fat ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Compound Mustard	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ground Almonds ..	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Glycerine ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Gelatin ..	—	4	4	—	3	3	—	1	1
Polony ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Dried Full-Cream Milk	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Condensed Full-Cream									
Milk ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Calves Feet Jelly ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Treacle ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lemon Curd ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Brawn ..	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Glauber Salts ..	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cream Buns ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Easton's Syrup ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Preserved Sausages ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cooked Ham ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cheddar Cheese ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beer ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Glacé Cherries ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sulphur Ointment ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	600	250	850	555	235	790	45	15	60

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

Month	No. of Samples	Average Percentage of Fat	Average Percentage of Solids-not-Fat.
January ..	36	3·343	9·034
February ..	31	3·353	8·852
March ..	32	3·368	8·946
April ..	23	3·441	8·867
May ..	34	3·442	9·007
June ..	21	3·432	9·036
July ..	34	3·425	8·917
August ..	15	3·332	8·839
September ..	21	3·561	8·925
October ..	30	3·542	8·978
November ..	27	3·538	8·929
December ..	19	3·518	8·954
Average ..	26·9	3·441	8·940

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

Of the 566 informal samples of milk which were tested by the Inspectors during the year by the Gerber process, 44 or 7·7% 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 2 per cent.

6	do.	4	do.
2	do.	3	do.
3	do.	5	do.
3	do.	6	do.
2	do.	8	do.
1	do.	13	do.
1	do.	9	do.
2	do.	10	do.
1	do.	7	do.
1	do.	12	do.
1	do.	18	do.

- | | | | |
|---|--|-------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Milk containing added water | 7.4 | per cent. |
| 1 | do. | 4.4 | do. |
| 1 | do. | 1.7 | do. |
| 1 | do. | 8.0 | do. |
| 1 | Butter containing boric acid | 0.08 | per cent. |
| 1 | do. | 0.049 | do. |
| 1 | Potted Meat containing excess water | 14.92 | per cent. |
| 1 | do. | 17.33 | do. |
| 1 | do. | 28.26 | do. |
| 1 | Pork Dripping containing water | 7.38 | per cent. |
| 1 | Potted Meat containing starch filler | 13.51 | per cent. |
| 1 | Pork Dripping containing water | 3.41 | per cent. |
| 1 | Sausage containing sulphur dioxide | 394.5 | parts per million. |
| 1 | Whisky containing 3.5 per cent. added water. | | |
| 1 | Sausage containing sulphur dioxide | 463 | parts per million. |
| 1 | Potted Meat containing starch filler | 12.44 | per cent. |
| 1 | Malt Vinegar containing sulphur dioxide | 20.9 | parts per million. |
| 1 | Baking Powder containing calcium sulphate | 1.26 | per cent. |
| 1 | Potted Meat containing starch filler | 7.82% | and excess water 26.84%. |

SAMPLES TAKEN INFORMALLY AND FOUND TO BE NOT GENUINE.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Potted Meat containing starch filler | 28.12% | and excess water 24.23 per cent. |
| 1 | Rum containing added water | 1.78 | per cent. |
| 1 | Prawns containing sulphur dioxide | 52 | parts per million. |
| 1 | Whisky containing added water | 2.5 | per cent. |
| 1 | Butter containing boric acid | 0.11 | per cent. |
| 1 | do. | 0.25 | per cent. |
| 1 | Milk containing added water | 3 | per cent. |
| 1 | Sausage containing sulphur dioxide | 68 | parts per million. |
| 1 | do. | 100.8 | do. |
| 1 | Honey containing artificial honey. | | |
| 1 | Butter containing excess water | 2.21 | per cent. |

ACTION IN THE CASE OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

(a) *Legal Proceedings.*

In the following instances legal proceedings were instituted with the results shown:—

Sale of milk containing 8 per cent added water.	Dismissed under Probation Act and ordered to pay £2/2/0 costs.
Sale of sausage containing sulphur dioxide 394.5 parts per million.	Fined 40/-.

(b) *Other Action.*

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

Sale of milk deficient in fat 5 per cent. (three instances).

do.	3	do.	do.
do.	4	do.	(five instances).
do.	6	do.	(two instances).
do.	10	do.	do.
do.	13	do.	
do.	7	do.	(two instances).
do.	9	do.	
do.	8	do.	(two instances).
do.	18	do.	

Sale of milk containing added water 1.7 per cent.

do.	4.4	do.
do.	7.4	do.

Sale of potted meat containing excess water 17.32 per cent.

do.	28.26	do.
do.	14.92	do.

Sale of potted meat containing starch filler 13.51 per cent.

do.	12.44	do.
-----	-------	-----

Sale of potted meat containing starch filler 7.82 per cent. and excess water 26.84 per cent.

Sale of pork dripping containing water 7.38 per cent.

do.	3.41	do.
-----	------	-----

Sale of butter containing boric acid 0.08 per cent.

do.	0.049	do.
-----	-------	-----

Sale of whisky containing added water 3.5 per cent.

Sale of sausage containing sulphur dioxide 463 parts per million.

Artificial Cream Act 1929.

No offences against this Act were detected during the year. One application for registration of premises under Section 2 was granted after inspection.

*Public Health (Condensed) Milk Regulations 1923.**Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations 1923.*

During 1935 twelve samples of condensed milk and four samples of dried milk were obtained under the above Regulations. These all proved on analysis to be genuine, and also complied with the regulations as to declaratory labels, etc.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations 1925 to 1927.

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

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT 1926.

The Table below shows the samples taken under the above Act during 1935 :—

Feeding Stuffs.				
Article.		Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
Wheat Flour ..	..	1	—	1
Bran ..	..	1	—	1
Dairy Nuts ..	..	5	—	5
Extra Oil Cobs..	..	1	—	1
Decorticated Cotton Seed				
Meal ..	..	1	—	1
Cotton Seed Cake	..	3	—	3
Feeding Cake ..	..	1	—	1
Ground Maize	..	2	—	2
Flaked Maize	..	3	—	3
Soya Bean Meal	..	2	—	2
Weatings ..	..	3	—	3
Meat and Bone Meal	..	2	—	2
Barley Meal ..	..	1	—	1
Dairy Meal ..	..	1	—	1
Palm Kernel Cake	..	1	—	1
				—
				28
				—

Fertilizers.

Article.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
Basic Slag	2	—	2
Sulphate of Ammonia ..	1	—	1
Superphosphate of Lime	1	—	1
Nitrate of Soda ..	4	—	4
Steamed Bone Meal ..	1	—	1
Sulphate of Iron ..	1	—	1
Nitrate of Potash ..	1	—	1
Clay's Fertilizers ..	1	—	1
Fish Manure	1	—	1
			—
			13
			—

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 to 1935.**(a) Swine Fever.**

Fourteen cases of suspected Swine Fever were notified to the Department, in respect of which six notices (Form "A") were served upon the occupiers of the respective premises. In five of these cases the presence of Swine Fever was confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture. Of the remaining eight notified cases, six notices (Form "B") were served, and in two instances, as no symptoms of Swine Fever were present, the affected animals were destroyed.

(b) Parasitic Mange.

No case was reported.

(c) Glanders and Farcy.

No case was reported.

(d) Anthrax.

Four cases of suspected Anthrax were reported to the Department, but in no case was the presence of the disease confirmed.

(e) Tuberculosis.

The provisions of the Tuberculosis Order 1925 were applied in the case of two bovines, both of which were cows in milk. Both animals were giving tuberculous milk and were slaughtered. The owners of the animals were compensated in accordance with the scale laid down by the Order.

Notts. County Authorities notified the Department of the slaughter within the city of 106 bovines under the Tuberculosis Order. In thirty-six of these cases the entire carcasses and organs were confiscated as unfit for human food.

(f) Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

No suspected outbreaks occurred within the city boundaries, but restrictions imposed by the Ministry on account of outbreaks in various counties affected in some degree the movement of cattle locally.

(g) Sheep Scab.

The only case notified under the Sheep Scab Order which affected two sheep, was confirmed by the Ministry, and suitable treatment under the direction of the veterinary surgeon is being given.

Movement Licences.

The numbers of Movement Licences issued by the Department were as follows :—

Under the Swine Fever Order	—Fat Stock	19,625
	—Stores ..	11,448
Under the Importation of Animals Acts—	Fat Stock	430
	—Stores ..	756
		<hr/>
		32,259
		<hr/>

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	6	27	27	64	66	395	174	69	39	48	24	3	..	..	942
	Deaths	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Diphtheria	Cases	9	9	12	12	23	116	51	18	19	19	7	2	3	..	300
	Deaths	..	..	1	..	2	6	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	14
Puerperal Fever	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	1	..	..	..	13
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	18	1	1	..	..	29
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	Cases	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	7	17	19	26	21	27	124
	Deaths	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	3	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Poliomyelitis	Cases	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio- encephalitis	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever	Cases	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	8
	Deaths	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	8
Pneumonia	Cases	20	9	16	6	13	37	10	19	19	34	35	25	27	39	309
	Deaths	108	22	15	3	2	2	4	5	2	14	18	31	27	77	330
Malaria	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	Cases	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Notifications	..	84	48	58	84	105	552	237	112	93	146	88	57	55	66	1,785
.. Deaths	..	110	25	19	3	6	10	5	8	4	22	19	32	29	81	373

For numbers of cases admitted to Hospital see Hospital Section of Report, page 113

For notes on the above figures see following pages.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**Small-pox.**

There were no cases of small-pox in Nottingham in 1935.

Typhoid Fever.

Four cases were notified. One was a mild case of Para-typhosus B. infection which was not sent into the Isolation Hospital. The other three were true Typhosus infections, and were interesting because the evidence pointed to the infection in the first of the three being due to eating mussels. The other two cases were probably infected by association with the first.

Fortunately this highly dangerous disease is not common in these days. It results from eating or drinking things which have been polluted by sewage containing typhoid microbes which have come from the excreta of cases or "carriers" of this disease. Owing to better sewerage systems and purer water supplies, the widespread occurrence of this illness, which was so familiar in the past, has declined during the present generation. From time to time severe outbreaks occur in localities in which water supplies become contaminated by sewage, showing that though known cases are few, sewage is often dangerously infected. This should keep us ever on the alert to prevent sewage contamination of water supplies and foods.

Oysters and mussels have in the past been sources of great danger, typhoid and other intestinal diseases having been spread on a large scale by these so-called delicacies. These shellfish thrive on sewage, and therefore are dangerous unless precautions are taken. Precautions are

taken with many oyster supplies, and oysters are not as dangerous as they used to be. With mussels it is different, and mussels polluted by sewage are frequently on the market, and, owing to the peculiarities of this trade, it is not easy for health authorities to ensure that such foully-polluted mussels are kept from sale. In my opinion the matter is one which ought to be taken up nationally rather than locally, and it should be made a punishable offence to sell any mussels at all unless they have been subjected to a system of purification such as is carried out at Conway.

Mussels must be regarded as unsafe. It is not the mussels that are themselves harmful ; it is the sewage in which they live, and with which they become polluted, that causes intestinal disorders.

Scarlet Fever.

There was a considerable increase in the number of persons who suffered from Scarlet Fever in 1935, as compared with some recent years, and the Isolation Hospital was a very busy place. The number of notified cases was 942, which was the greatest number since 1929. The type remained fairly mild, and there were only five deaths registered as due to this illness and its after-effects ; of these four were in the Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria.

The number of cases of Diphtheria remained well below the average of the past few years, and although 14 deaths occurred from it, the type cannot, on the whole, be said to be exceptionally severe. There was the usual wastage of life from this illness due to failure to secure treatment in a sufficiently early stage. The disease is extremely treacherous, and however careful doctors may be they are

very liable to be deceived by the symptoms, only to discover too late the real nature of the illness. Parents are very often utterly deceived by what appears to them to be a slight illness, and by the time they call in a doctor it may be too late to do good.

When a child is "off colour" a doctor should be consulted. Diphtheria does not usually show itself first by "sore throat", but by general symptoms, or feeling "not up to the mark", and so, unless the possibility of diphtheria is kept in mind, the disease may be missed during those first two or three days which are so important. Antitoxin treatment skilfully applied in the early stage will nearly always cure; the number of cases which fail to respond is small; but the chance of success diminishes after the first few wasted days.

When discovered, diphtheria is best treated in the Isolation Hospital, partly because it is so infectious, and partly because it is in an isolation hospital that the specialised knowledge of treating and nursing this particular disease is available. But the cases must be sent in early if the staff are to have a chance of applying their skill successfully.

Notifiable Diseases of the Nervous System.

The statistics of these illnesses cannot be put forward with any confidence, partly because the complaints are so genuinely difficult to diagnose with certainty, and partly because the notification of them is carried out rather badly.

There were three deaths registered as due to Encephalitis; one was a case originally notified in 1924,

but the other two appear never to have been notified during life.

There were eight deaths described on death certificates as due to Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, in some instances the causative organism having been demonstrated during life. There were eight cases notified during life, but the eight notified cases and the eight fatal cases do not entirely correspond, showing irregularities in notification or certification.

The important point, however, from the public health standpoint, is that none of these notifiable diseases of the nervous system appeared to have anything of an epidemic nature during the year, the cases being widely distributed and showing no known association with each other.

Pneumonia.

There were more deaths from Pneumonia than there were notifications of cases, but the problem of notification is a little difficult, owing to the fact that only "primary" and "influenzal" types are notifiable, while all forms figure in the death certificates.

The year was rather a bad one for respiratory disorders, particularly in February, March and December.

Co-ordination with School Medical Service.

The School Medical Department in Nottingham is not a branch of the Health Department, although the work is one phase of general public health effort, and is in most places so regarded. However, whatever disadvantages this curious local arrangement may have, a good deal is done to keep things right by an intimate system of co-operation between the two staffs. In no sphere is

this more necessary than in that of infectious disease, in which the Health Department has to rely on the efforts of the school medical staff to deal with the problem as it affects children of school age. Constant, useful and friendly co-operation does exist in connection with this and many other matters.

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The Small-pox Hospital, though kept in order, was not occupied by patients during the year, and the following Table refers only to the City Isolation Hospital, Hucknall Road.

DISEASE.	Remaining at end of 1934.			Admitted 1935.			Total cases during 1935	Total cases finally dealt with during 1935	Total deaths during 1935	Case mortality % of total cases 1935	Days of average residence.		Remaining at end of 1935
	No. of Patients	Recovered	Died	No. of Patients	Recovered	Died					Non-Fatal	Fatal	
Scarlet Fever ..	M. 37	36	1	329	327	2	366	328	3	..	..	..	38
	F. 33	33	..	394	393	1	427	402	1	..	..	..	25
Totals ..	70	69	1	723	720	3	793	730	4	41	33.6	24.0	63
Enteric Fever ..	M. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F. ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Totals ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Diphtheria ..	M. 7	7	..	118	110	8	125	120	8	..	..	..	5
	F. 6	6	..	144	139	5	150	143	5	..	..	..	7
Totals ..	13	13	..	262	249	13	275	263	13	5.0	18.9	7.2	12
Small-pox ..	M. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Cases ..	M. 3	2	1	64	62	2	67	66	3	..	..	..	1
	F. 2	2	..	70	67	3	72	69	3	..	..	..	3
Totals ..	5	4	1	134	129	5	139	135	6	3.7	16.2	5.8	4
TOTALS ..	88	86	2	1122	1098	21	1210	1128	23	1.9	26.3	18.4	82

Included in "Other Cases" finally dealt with were some cases sent in as Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, but found to be not suffering from those diseases, and others wrongly diagnosed, or sent in as observation cases.

In order to make the hospital as useful as possible to the inhabitants of the City, it is not unusual to admit to the hospital, when sufficient accommodation is available, cases of minor infectious diseases which cannot conveniently be dealt with at the houses in which they became ill, owing to special circumstances. Then again, children who would formerly have been sent into the City Hospital when suffering from measles complicated by pneumonia, or measles associated with bad housing conditions, are now admitted direct to the Isolation Hospital, so as to keep the City Hospital as far as possible clear of such infections. It is regretted that so many of these cases remain unknown to the Health Department until such a stage is reached that removal to hospital has lost its usefulness.

Cleansing Stations.

Although a station exists at Eastcroft for the cleansing of verminous persons, it is rarely required. For Scabies (Itch) it is found rather more convenient and useful to admit the patients (preferably the entire family) to the Isolation Hospital for a few days. They can be adequately treated there (when sufficient isolation accommodation is available), and in the meantime the whole of the infected bedding and clothing from the home can be collected and disinfected.

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.

1,060 rooms and 14,233 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., were disinfected during the year. In addition, books from the Public Libraries were dealt with, and about ten cwts. of net wipers were sterilized for a Nottingham dealer, previous to being sent abroad.

On behalf of the Housing Department clean bedding was loaned to 363 families whilst the disinfection of their furniture and belongings was being carried out with hydrogen cyanide gas previous to their transfer from slum dwellings to new houses on Corporation estates.

The disinfecting staff now works from the Isolation Hospital instead of from the Eastcroft. This has liberated a valuable steam disinfector for use for another purpose, and, in addition, the change has been useful from the staff management point of view.

Outworkers.

The slight improvement in the lace and hosiery trades was reflected by an increase in the number of outworkers employed during the present year as compared with 1934.

It was not necessary to stop outwork on any premises during the year on account of infectious disease.

Vaccination.

Particulars relating to the administration of the Vaccination Acts are given below and show the number

of births registered during 1934, and how these were dealt with during 1934-35 :—

Registered births (1934) = 4,622.

Of these, 1,442 were successfully vaccinated ;

238 died unvaccinated ;

2 were found to be insusceptible to vaccination ;

241 were not finally accounted for ;

and, in respect of 2,699, 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.

The year was an important one in the history of the local campaign against Tuberculosis because of the attention given to the subject by the Health Committee.

It is now many years since funds for nation-wide efforts to suppress tuberculosis became available through National Health Insurance channels. Such funds, together with provision made for non-insured classes from local rates and Government grants, rendered possible the appointment of Tuberculosis Officers and Tuberculosis Visitors, the provision of anti-tuberculosis centres (dispensaries or clinics), and of sanatorium and hospital beds for those afflicted.

It was as long ago as 1912 that the various local schemes throughout the country were being drawn up and put into operation, and there is no doubt that the War considerably interfered with their progress. At first public attention was sharply focussed on what was then a new and very hopeful attempt to tackle the

tuberculosis problem on a large scale. Years of War, followed by a long period of strain and anxiety, deflected attention from the idea, led to the postponement of improvements, and generally caused the whole subject to recede into the background of popular interest.

In Nottingham it is now thought that the time has arrived for a review of the efforts we are making to stamp out Tuberculosis, and to find out whether we are doing all we should, whether we have the necessary staffs employed, whether we have all the hospital beds we need, and whether for the benefit of sufferers we are able to provide the kind of treatment which modern medical and surgical knowledge shows to be useful.

This has been the attitude of the Health Committee during the past year, and a critical survey has been carried out.

In considering the matter it may be well to set out the provision made locally for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis; this was described in the last Annual Report as follows:—

- (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).

These are the services which were brought under review and closely studied. As a result a plan of campaign was drawn up which includes the following changes and extensions :—

- (1) Increase of expert medical staff at the Tuberculosis Clinic, Forest Dene, Gregory Boulevard ; Dr. Edward to have the title Consulting Tuberculosis Officer ; Dr. I. G. Davies to become Tuberculosis Officer and be responsible for the general work of the Clinic as from 1st February, 1936. A new Officer—a whole-time Assistant Tuberculosis Officer—to be appointed as the work develops.
- (2) Increase the staff of visiting nurses and clerks, as necessary.
- (3) Take over a larger portion of Forest Dene for the Tuberculosis work, moving to another place the Infant Welfare Centre held there.
- (4) Instal an X-ray plant in Forest Dene for the use of the Tuberculosis staff instead of having the films made at the City Hospital, as at present (it may be explained that the constant use of X-rays in the diagnosis of Tuberculosis is an absolute necessity in these days, and the rays are also necessary as a guide in certain modern forms of treatment).
- (5) Make better provision for the treatment in hospital or sanatorium for those afflicted by tuberculosis of the lungs. In the meantime, until such provision is made, send suitable early cases to sanatoria elsewhere, if beds can be rented.

At the time of writing this Report some of these changes have come about, and others are shortly to take place ; others will take some time to arrange.

The provision of sufficient beds for all cases of Tuberculosis which need them is going to be an expensive matter, but then Tuberculosis itself is an expensive thing. It attacks people when young, when in the prime of life,

or at any other age. It sometimes kills rapidly, but most often it produces illness and lowered working capacity extending over many years, therefore it produces poverty. It can be transmitted from one person to another, therefore it tends to afflict several members of a family; whole families are sometimes ruined by it. Wherever it strikes it causes sorrow, distress and tragedy, and the multiplication throughout the land of the sufferings and disabilities of individual units means for the whole community a heavy loss in earning power, and a large call on social services.

If we are called upon to pay heavily for hospitals and sanatoria for the treatment of the sufferers, it is because we have not yet succeeded in preventing what ought to be a preventable disease.

It is true that for many years the amount of Tuberculosis has been declining. A well-fed, well-housed, clean-living community does not breed so many cases of the disease as are to be found among poverty-stricken slum-dwelling people, because a normal person in good surroundings has powers of resistance which help him to fight the disease-producing organisms that invade him. Therefore, improved social conditions and the fact that most of the people are now adequately fed, are leading to a gradual fall in numbers of consumptives from the high peaks of fifty years and more ago. But there is still far too much of it. In Nottingham in 1935 no less than 236 people died of Tuberculosis of the Lungs—a preventable disease!

Here are some of the things we hope to do :—

To teach the public, by lectures and otherwise, what are the early signs of Tuberculosis of the Lungs, so that on

perceiving the signs they will seek medical advice in an early stage, and ask to be sent to the Clinic.

To encourage members of the medical profession to make more use of the facilities for expert diagnosis provided by the Tuberculosis Clinic. It is desirable that the help of the Tuberculosis Officer should be sought on the slightest suspicion, without waiting for definite signs, so as to get the cases under treatment while still curable.

To make our sanatorium facilities more attractive, so that cases which are dangerously infective to others will be glad to stay there for a long time.

To improve our facilities for the modern treatment of early cases especially.

To do more than we do now in the way of teaching sufferers how to avoid infecting the people with whom they live and work.

To examine and keep under prolonged observation those who have lived and worked in contact with known cases, with two objects in view, first to discover the whereabouts of infectious cases who are spreading disease, and second to discover persons who have been infected but are only just beginning to develop the illness, so as to get them under treatment.

To study the local peculiarities of the disease, to find out whether any special local trade or custom is particularly risky from the tuberculosis standpoint.

To do more than at present to help the sufferers to overcome the domestic, social and other difficulties created by the condition.

To teach employers and the public generally that the careful consumptive who obeys the rules taught to him in sanatorium is no danger to others.

The following statistics give some idea of the task, and of what is already being done to complete it :—

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATE.		
Period.	Respiratory only.	All forms.
10 years average 1925-34 ..	0.92	1.09
1935	0.84	0.98

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

	TUBERCULOSIS.							
	*New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	2	2	—	1	2	1
1 to 5 years ..	—	2	4	4	—	2	5	6
5 to 10 „ ..	2	5	5	1	—	2	3	3
10 to 15 „ ..	1	7	1	5	1	2	1	2
15 to 20 „ ..	4	24	1	2	9	15	1	1
20 to 25 „ ..	17	31	1	1	8	20	—	3
25 to 35 „ ..	24	34	1	5	23	35	2	2
35 to 45 „ ..	23	22	—	—	20	21	—	2
45 to 55 „ ..	24	14	—	1	27	8	—	3
55 to 65 „ ..	13	6	1	—	22	4	—	2
65 and upwards	6	4	—	—	11	5	—	—
Totals ..	114	149	16	21	121	115	14	25

*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 Notification Register on December 31st, 1935.

Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,118	463	452	915	104	99	203

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. 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, 1935	..	719
New cases examined during year, excluding		
contacts	683	
Contacts examined during year	393	
Transferred from other areas, or "lost sight of" cases returned	9	
	— add	1,085
		1,804

Cases written off register as cured, or found to be non-tuberculous, or cases notified in error	819
Transferred to other areas, or lost sight of	31
Died	254
	— subtract 1,104

No. of persons on clinic register, December 31st, 1935 .. 700

	Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.	Total.
A.—New cases (excluding contacts) :				
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	252	23		275
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—		12
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—		396
B.—Contacts :				
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	19	2		21
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—		—
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—		372
C.—Cases written off clinic register as :				
(a) Recovered	31	20		51
(b) Non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—		768
D.—Number of persons on clinic register, December 31st, 1935 :				
(a) Definitely tuberculous	615	79		694
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—		6
Number of cases on Clinic Register on Jan. 1st, 1935 ..				719
Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge in previous years				9
Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"				31
Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ..				254
Number of attendances at the Clinic (including contacts)				2,640
Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December				396
Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—				
(a) personal				34
(b) other				768
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)				147

Number of visits by nurses or health visitors to homes for Clinic purposes	2,681
Number of :—	
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., sent to Laboratory ..	483
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Clinic work	750
Number of " recovered " cases restored to Clinic Register and included in A (a) and A (b) above ..	—
Number of " T.B. plus " cases on Clinic Register on December 31st	416

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 Insti- tutions Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the Year	Discharged during the Year	Died in the Institutions	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adults	M.	22	63	64	2	19
		F.	25	74	70	1	28
	Children		2	5	4	—	3
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
	Children		3	2	2	—	3
Number of doubt- fully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
	Children		46	33	37	—	42
Totals			98	177	177	3	95

On April 1st the City Hospital was “Appropriated” as a Public Health Hospital. The figures relating to Tuberculosis in this hospital, before and after “appropriation”, are given below :—

		In Institu- tion on Jan. 1st	Admitted during period 1st Jan. to 31st Mar.	Discharged during same period	Died in Institution during same period	In Institution 31st Mar.
No. of patients suffering from PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Males	20	19	5	15	19
	Females	22	18	10	8	22
	Children	4	3	—	1	6
	Totals ..	46	40	15	24	47
No. of patients suffering from NON- PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Males	7	3	1	1	8
	Females	7	3	2	—	8
	Children	38	—	3	—	35
	Totals ..	52	6	6	1	51
GRAND TOTALS ..		98	46	21	25	98

			In Institutions 1st April	Admitted during the period 1st April to 31st Dec.	Discharged during the same period	Died in the Institutions during same period	In Institutions on 31st Dec.
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adults	M.	19	54	19	30	24
		F.	22	59	40	24	17
	Children		6	7	6	2	5
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adults	M.	8	7	4	—	11
		F.	8	2	5	—	5
	Children		35	7	12	—	30
Number of doubt- fully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adults	M.	10	1	7	—	4
		F.	3	2	3	—	2
	Children		2	—	1	—	1
Totals	..	..	113	139	97	56	99

Grouping of Cases admitted during the year.*
(Not including City Hospital).

		Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Group 1—Early Cases	..	34	31	65	1	1	2	67
„ 2—Intermediate cases		25	35	60	—	—	—	60
„ 3—Advanced cases	..	7	10	17	—	—	—	17
Totals	..	66	76	142	1	1	2	144

* During the year 33 children were admitted to Bulwell Hall Children's Sanatorium for "observation." These are shown under "Observation cases" in the first of the preceding tables.

Patients average length of stay in the City sanatorium is given as :—

119 days.

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.

They stay in many months ; the average duration of stay during 1935 was :—

Tuberculous children	..	..	..	65·5 weeks.
Contacts	..	..	..	89·52 „
Observation	..	..	..	60·35 „

The beds were kept nearly full, as shown :—

In residence 1st January 1935	..	..	..	48
Admitted during year	..	..	..	36
Discharged during year	..	..	..	40
In residence 31st December 1935	..	..	..	44

Total number treated during the year = 84.

Owing to the small number of children to be found suffering from Tuberculosis of the lungs of a definite character, but in a non-infectious stage, it is questionable whether a fifty-bed institution is justifiable at the expense of the Tuberculosis Account, and whether the institution should not more properly be regarded as a residential open-air school for debilitated children generally.

Certainly it is good for the children to be there. The fresh air, good food at regular hours, regularity of resting-

times by day and by night, and all the other things which go to make up life in a well-conducted institution, work wonders, and many a puny child has been fitted to meet the strains and stresses of life by a year or two at Bulwell Hall.

The institution is recognised by the Board of Education as a school, and two qualified teachers are engaged there.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The clinic for Venereal Diseases continues its excellent work in the treatment of these dangerous maladies. When one remembers the mischief which results from untreated venereal disease, one can appreciate the tremendous advantage to the community which is associated with such an enterprise.

The results of treatment are good, and would be better still if all patients would continue to attend to the end of the course, which some do not.

While the moral laxity which tends to the spread of these disorders is deplored, such considerations have no place in the work of the clinic ; the aim is to treat all who suffer whether their illness has been acquired by loose living, or by innocent infection ; each class of case is equally infectious, and the infection must, as far as possible, be eradicated from the community. When the numbers given below are studied, it will be realised what an excellent duty is being performed by the treatment of so many, a considerable proportion of whom are completely cured.

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

Patients :	Males	1,822 ;	Females	747
Attendances :	„	47,955 ;	„	18,537

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.

855 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 adults both in-patients and out-patients. In the out-patient department, 479 patients made 4,602 attendances. These patients were from Nottingham, Notts. and Derbys. The number of in-patients was 101 ; the total number of in-patient days being 3,346.

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, 20,675 specimens were examined, as follows :—

(a)	in connection with Venereal Disease	..	12,331
(b)	„ „ Infectious Disease, Foods, Milk, Water, etc.	.. ..	7,021
(c)	„ „ Clinical Pathology	..	1,323
			<hr/> 20,675 <hr/>

Venereal Disease work :—

The 12,331 specimens examined were derived from the following sources :—

City V.D. Clinic	..	..	8,010
„ Hospitals and Institutions	..	..	1,386
„ Medical Practitioners	..	..	865
County V.D. Clinic	..	..	1,061
„ Hospitals	..	..	193
„ Medical Practitioners	..	..	412
Lincoln Public Health Dept.	..	..	41
Grimsby „ „ „	..	..	33
Lindsey County Council Public Health Dept.			15
Practitioners in other towns	..	..	315

CANCER.

There is nothing new to report as to the local circumstances in respect of the group of growths known generally to the public under the name of Cancer.

It is well known that for a considerable time now the expectation of life has been increasing, that is to say, more people have a likelihood of living to old age than formerly was the case.

Cancer is for the most part a disease of middle-and-old-age ; as more people reach these ages than formerly, it is not surprising that more persons develop cancer than formerly. At any rate, that is the explanation usually given to account for what appears to be a real increase in the amount of cancer now experienced.

The explanation of the occurrence of cancer is not yet forthcoming, though countless research workers are accumulating a vast array of facts about it, and one can

be hopeful that in time real progress will be made. At present we must concentrate our efforts on such treatment as is known to be helpful in the cure of the condition. The earlier the discovery of the existence of the malady in a person, the better the chance of cure. Numerous are the people who have lived many years after the successful removal of cancerous growths which have been discovered in an early stage.

The surgeon's knife, or treatment by radium, or by X-rays, all have their successes, and it is good to know that residents in Nottingham and district are well supplied with these means of help. Especially must we be glad of the work of the local cancer campaign which has raised enough money to provide all the radium needed, and to make available deep-X-ray treatment. While extravagant hopes of cure must not be raised, a good deal can be done to cure early cases, or to alleviate the sufferings of less hopeful cases.

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Administration, Sanitary.....	73	Closet accommodation.....	74
Adulteration.....	97, 101	Common lodging-houses.....	83
Ante-natal Clinics....	34, 38, 43, 55a	Cowkeepers.....	92
Anthrax.....	106	Cremation.....	70
Area.....	22	Cripples.....	52, 122
Areas, Unhealthy.....	15	Dairies.....	92
Artificial Sunlight Clinic....	38, 51, 68	Day Nurseries.....	36, 46
Artificial Cream.....	103	Deaths and Death-rates..	24, 26, 29, 30
Aural Treatment.....	51	Diarrhœa.....	25, 26
Bacteriology.....	129	Diphtheria.....	108, 110
Bakehouses.....	82	Diseases of Animals Acts.....	105
Births and Birth-rates.....	24, 26, 29	Disinfection.....	114
Birth Control.....	69	Disinfestation.....	115
Birth, Notification.....	47	District Medical Officers.....	66
Blind, Care of.....	67	Drainage and Sewerage.....	74
Bulwell Hall Sanatorium.....	127	Dysentery.....	108
Canal Boats.....	85	Enteric Fever.....	108, 109
Cancer.....	30, 130	Encephalitis.....	108, 111
Caravans.....	83	Erysipelas.....	108
Census, 1931.....	22	Factories.....	81
Cerebro-spinal Fever....	30, 108, 112	Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.....	104
Children—Infant Life Protection..	54	Fever Hospital.....	113
City Hospital.....	55	Food Inspection.....	91
Bed Accommodation.....	60	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, etc.....	97
Deaths.....	61	Food Material Condemned.....	95
Dental.....	63	Foot-and-Mouth Disease.....	106
Laboratory.....	63	Glanders and Farcy.....	105
Massage.....	62	Health Committee.....	3, 4, 18
Maternity.....	61	Health Services.....	34
Operations.....	64	Health Visitors.....	7, 47
Patients discharged—classifica- tion.....	65	Hospital Accommodation.....	55, 113
Radium Treatment.....	65	Hospital, Fever.....	113
Staff.....	9, 59	Small-pox.....	113
X-ray Treatment.....	62	Tuberculosis.....	124
City Isolation Hospitals.....	113	Venereal Diseases.....	128
Cleansing Stations.....	114	Hostels for Unmarried Mothers..	38, 44
Clinics, General.....	34	Housing.....	15, 87
Ante-Natal.....	34, 43, 55a	Houses, Unfit.....	89
Infants,.....	34, 47, 55a	Houses, Inhabited.....	23
New.....	17, 47	Houses-let-in-lodgings.....	82
Orthopædic.....	37, 52, 122	Ice-cream.....	97
School.....	36	Infant Life Protection.....	54
Toddlers.....	34	Infant Mortality..	13, 25, 26, 29, 31, 49
Tuberculosis.....	37, 116	Infant Welfare.....	17, 46
Ultra-violet Ray.....	38, 68		
Venereal.....	37, 128		

	PAGE
Infant Welfare Centres & Clinics—	
Time-table	55a
Infectious Diseases	107
Influenza	30
Introduction	13
Isolation Hospitals	113
Jubilee Medals	18
Laboratory Work	129
Licences issued (D.A.A.).....	106
Lodging-houses	83
Malaria	108
Marriages	25
Maternal Mortality	14, 25, 42
Maternity & Child Welfare....	17, 38
Maternity Homes	39, 40, 54
Measles	25
Meat Inspection	94
Medical Assistance for Midwives....	39
Midwives	38
Milk	92, 101
Milk Scheme	52
Milksellers	92
Mortuaries	71
Nervous System, Diseases of..	108, 111
Notices	75
Notifications, Births	47
Notification, Disease	26, 108
Nursing Homes	54
Offensive Trades	83
Offices	16
Ophthalmia	41
Orthopaedics	52, 122
Outworkers and Infection	115
Overcrowding Survey	23, 89
Parasitic Mange	105
Pathological Laboratory	129
Pneumonia	112
Polio-encephalitis	108
Polio-myelitis	108
Population	13, 22
Prosecutions ..	77, 79, 80, 83, 96, 102
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia..	25, 41
Public Health—	
(Condensed Milk), Regs.	104
(Dried Milk) Regs.	104
(Preservatives, etc. in Food)	
Regs.	104

	PAGE
(Prevention of Tuberculosis)	
Regs. 1925	122
(Small-pox Prevention) Regs.	
1917	116
Act, 1925, Section 62	122
Rag Flock	86
Rats & Mice Destruction.....	84
Rateable Value	23
Sanatoria	117, 124
Sanitary Administration	73
Sanitary Defects	75
Sanitary Inspectors	74
Scarlet Fever	108, 110
Scott Memorial Clinic	17, 47
School Medical Service	112
Shell-fish	97, 109
Sheep Scab	106
Shops Inspection	15, 77
Slaughter-houses	16, 94
Slum Clearance	15
Small-pox	109
Small-pox Hospital	113
Smoke Abatement	80
Staff	5
Statistics and Social Conditions....	22
Swine Fever	105
Tents, Vans, Sheds	83
Treatment Centres (Venereal	
Disease)	128
Tuberculosis	17, 116
Clinic.....	116
Order (D.A.A.)	106
Typhoid Fever	108, 109
Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic	38, 51, 68
Unmarried Mothers' Hostels	38, 44
Vaccination	115
Venereal Disease	37, 128
Vital Statistics	14, 22
,, ,, —Large cities.....	27
Voluntary Workers	53
Ward populations	22
Water-supply	74
Whooping-cough	25
Workshops	81
X-ray facilities—	
(a) for Expectant Mothers....	40
(b) for Tuberculous patients..	118

