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CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

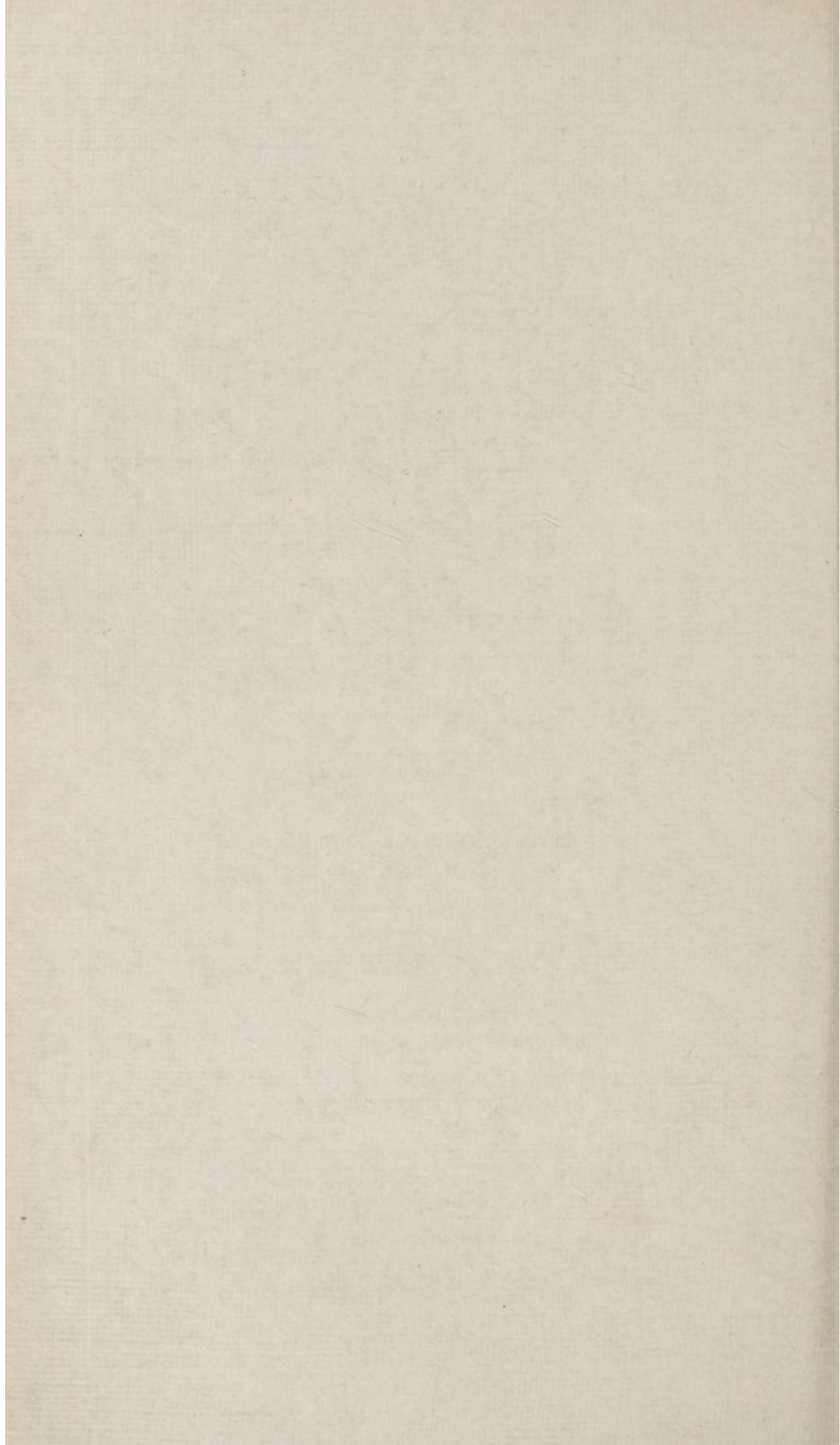
For the Year 1936.

CYRIL BANKS,

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

Nottingham :

DERRY AND SONS, LIMITED, PRINTERS.





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HEALTH COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

1933 - 36.

LORD MAYOR :—ALDERMAN SIR ALBERT BALL, J.P.

Chairman :—COUNCILLOR ERNEST PURSER.

Vice-Chairman :—COUNCILLOR B. HALLAM (Bridge).

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

SUB-COMMITTEES.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND CITY HOSPITAL.

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

The Chairman of this Sub-Committee is Councillor R. Shaw, and the Vice-Chairman, Councillor (Mrs.) Hazard.

TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

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

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

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MISS GIBSON.	MRS. SANSOM.
MRS. D. RADFORD.	

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

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

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

CHAIRMAN.	COUNCILLOR EMMONY.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	„ LEE.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1936.

Medical Officer of Health—

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

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

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

Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health—

IVOR GLYN DAVIES, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.P.(Lond.),
D.P.H. (up to 24/10/36).

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer—

CYRIL FREDERICK PRICE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (from 1/9/36).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare.

ISABELLA McDOUGALL HARKNESS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
(from 6/1/36).

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., D.P.H.†
HERBERT SMITH WALLACE, M.B., CH.B.†

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)—

JAMES HARVEY ADAM, M.B., Ch.B.† (from 15/9/36).
 JOSEPH A. BYRNE, L.M.S.S.A.† (up to 20/7/36).
 EILEEN M. CLARKE, M.B., B.S.†
 JOHN R. COX, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.†
 ROBERT DAVIDSON, M.D., Ch.B.†
 DONALD DUNCAN, M.B., Ch.B.†
 THOMAS FOLEY, M.B., Ch.B.†
 MARY E. HOUSTON, M.B., Ch.B.†
 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.†
 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.†
 (Retired 31/12/36).

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

Organizing Officer, Air Raid Precautions (Ambulance and Gas Training Services)—CHARLES WM. JENKINSON.†

Clerks (Central Office)—

H. READ (a) (Chief Clerk).	E. H. CRANMER. (a)
C. COOPER.	S. W. BURRILL (up to 11/11/36).
G. ASTILL.	P. F. CARROLL.
F. H. LYMAN.	P. KIRKHAM.
(Miss) W. M. HICKLING.	H. S. GREEN (from 1/11/36).
F. REEVES. (a)	R. L. R. BESWICK
J. K. EDSON.	(from 14/12/36).

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

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector and Housing Inspector—

J. N. HUGHES (a) (b)

Meat and other Food Inspectors—

W. MILNS (a) (b)	J. A. SUTTON (a) (b)
F. RICHARDSON (a) (b)	(Retired 21/9/36).
F. ROWORTH (a) (b)	G. J. WOODHOUSE (a) (b) (i)

Food and Drugs, Dairies and Cowsheds etc., 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)

N. A. HELLIWELL (a) (b)

B. BLAYNEY (a)

S. HODGKINSON (a) (b) (i)

H. CLARKE (a)

J. H. OLDHAM (a)

H. N. EARDLEY (a)

R. S. PORTER (a)

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors—

S. W. BURRILL (a)

J. S. NOWELL (a) (b)

(from 12/11/36).

(up to 31/10/36).

R. YOUNG (a) (b)

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)

(up to 7/3/36).

(up to 31/3/36).

MRS. E. E. TOMLINSON (f) (g)

MISS A. G. MACKAY

(from 23/3/36).

(from 1/11/36).

MISS C. ATTEWELL,

MISS G. E. HALL,

(from 30/3/36).

(from 12/11/36).

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 C. BLACK (f)

MISS M. A. BLACK (retired 6/1/36).

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 E. ROSS SERGEANT (a) (e)

MISS E. STOREY (e) (f) (g) (h)

MISS R. M. WALTERS (e) (f) (g) (h)

MISS D. E. FOULDS (e)

MISS J. E. FRYER (e) (f) (g) (from 30/12/35 to 1/3/36).

MISS M. BELL (e) (f) (g) (h) (from 20/1/36).

MISS E. M. KIRKHOPE (e) (f) (g) (h) (from 13/1/36).

MISS M. LEWIS (e) (f) (g) (h) (from 2/3/36).

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 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)

MRS. D. HABBIBAM (e) (f) (g) (h) (up to 29/2/36).

MISS J. E. FRYER (e) (f) (g) (from 2/3/26 to 4/4/36).

MRS. D. MOORHOUSE (e) (f) (g) (h) (from 13/7/36).

*Clerk—*MISS C. BEARDALL.*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) (up to 7/4/36).

MISS M. DRABBLE (g) (h)

MISS A. S. YOUNG (g) (h) (from 27/4/36).

Orderlies—

R. GAMBLE.†

R. PELLIS.

W. J. JONES.

W. PELLIS.†

W. MILNS.†

Clerks—

F. R. HUGHES (a)

E. L. MEE.

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-Attendant).

MISS S. R. E. HARRIS (g) (h) (up to 7/5/36).

MRS. D. A. MORRIS (Attendant).

City Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium :

Matron, 1 (Miss A. Wragg, A.R.R.C., retired 1/10/36 : Miss M. E. Collington, from 2/10/36) ; Deputy Matron, 1 ; Sisters, 3 ; Nurses, 23 ; Female servants, 25 ; Male servants—including stokers, gardeners, ambulance drivers, porter, etc., 11 ; Total, 64.

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 : 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 ; Charwoman, 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.).
G. L. BIRNIE, M.B., CH.B.

Resident Surgical Officer :

S. Q. SERVANTE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

House Surgeons :

Two appointments, each held for 6 or 12 months.

†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*) (up to 24/10/36).

†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 Anaesthetist : 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	Assistant Dispensers* ..	3
Assistant Matron ..	1	Governesses	3
Ward Sisters	18	Masseuses	4
Charge Male Nurses ..	3	Seamstresses	6
Night Sisters	2	Clerks	2
Tutor Sister	1	Medical Superintendent's	
Home Sister	1	Secretaries	2
Assistant Home Sister ..	1	Scrubbers.. ..	74
Theatre Sister	1	Ambulance Nurses ..	4
X-Ray Sister	1	Linen Storekeeper ..	1
Staff Nurses	9	Sweep	1
Probationer Nurses ..	150	Messenger Boys ..	2
Cooks	2	Sub. Probationers ..	6
Assistant Cooks	3	Assistant Tutor and Office	
Maids	20	Sister	1
Male Nurses	12	Telephone Operators ..	3
Hospital Porters ..	20	Ward Orderlies	19
Dispenser*	1		

† 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.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, y, z), \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = g(x, y, z), \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = h(x, y, z),$$

where f, g, h are continuous functions of x, y, z in a certain domain D of the space (x, y, z) .

2. In the second part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are linear in x, y, z .

3. In the third part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are quadratic in x, y, z .

4. In the fourth part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are cubic in x, y, z .

5. In the fifth part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are of higher order in x, y, z .

6. In the sixth part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are periodic in x, y, z .

7. In the seventh part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are analytic in x, y, z .

8. In the eighth part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are meromorphic in x, y, z .

9. In the ninth part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are rational in x, y, z .

10. In the tenth part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are algebraic in x, y, z .

11. In the eleventh part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are transcendental in x, y, z .

12. In the twelfth part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are of the form

$$f(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} a_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k, \quad g(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} b_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k, \quad h(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} c_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k,$$

where $a_{ijk}, b_{ijk}, c_{ijk}$ are constants.

13. In the thirteenth part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are of the form

$$f(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} a_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k, \quad g(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} b_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k, \quad h(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} c_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k,$$

where $a_{ijk}, b_{ijk}, c_{ijk}$ are functions of x, y, z .

14. In the fourteenth part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are of the form

$$f(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} a_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k, \quad g(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} b_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k, \quad h(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} c_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k,$$

where $a_{ijk}, b_{ijk}, c_{ijk}$ are functions of x, y, z and t .

15. In the fifteenth part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are of the form

$$f(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} a_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k, \quad g(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} b_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k, \quad h(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} c_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k,$$

where $a_{ijk}, b_{ijk}, c_{ijk}$ are functions of x, y, z and t and τ .

16. In the sixteenth part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are of the form

$$f(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} a_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k, \quad g(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} b_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k, \quad h(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} c_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k,$$

where $a_{ijk}, b_{ijk}, c_{ijk}$ are functions of x, y, z and t and τ and σ .

17. In the seventeenth part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are of the form

$$f(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} a_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k, \quad g(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} b_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k, \quad h(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} c_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k,$$

where $a_{ijk}, b_{ijk}, c_{ijk}$ are functions of x, y, z and t and τ and σ and ρ .

18. In the eighteenth part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are of the form

$$f(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} a_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k, \quad g(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} b_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k, \quad h(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} c_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k,$$

where $a_{ijk}, b_{ijk}, c_{ijk}$ are functions of x, y, z and t and τ and σ and ρ and ν .

19. In the nineteenth part of the paper we consider the case when the functions f, g, h are of the form

$$f(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} a_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k, \quad g(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} b_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k, \quad h(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k} c_{ijk} x^i y^j z^k,$$

where $a_{ijk}, b_{ijk}, c_{ijk}$ are functions of x, y, z and t and τ and σ and ρ and ν and μ .

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1936.

INTRODUCTION.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

In presenting my Annual Report for the year 1936, I follow my usual practice of writing a preface containing items of general interest, knowing that few readers will go through the body of the Report with its many statistical tables which have to be included by way of permanent record.

* * * * *

The first part of the Report deals with the statistics of population, births, deaths and marriages. Attention may be directed to some of the more striking features.

The Registrar-General in his estimates has been systematically "marking down" the population of the city each year since 1933. Notwithstanding an excess of births over deaths, the population is said to be falling, presumably due to migration over our borders into those areas which Parliament in its wisdom decided in 1932 should not be added to the city, although occupied mainly by people who spend the working-day within it. The Registrar-General's estimates need not be doubted, though proof will not be available until the next Census, which is some way ahead, that is to say, in 1941. If the

Registrar-General's estimate of population should be too low then the birth-rates and death-rates based upon it will err on the high side.

* * * * *

The birth-rate continues to fall little by little ; some people will be glad of this, others will deplore it ; the subject is an interesting and important one, but cannot be pursued here. The actual figures are given on page 28. The death-rate was a little higher than in 1935, that is to say, 13·21 per thousand against 12·51 per thousand. There were actually 186 more deaths than in the previous year, but it may be noted that the increase was chiefly among folk 45 years of age and upwards (for there were 243 more deaths at these ages than in the previous year), while below 45 years of age there were actually 57 deaths less than in 1935. Postponement of death to later ages being an aim of public health work, the year's figures, superficially, appear satisfactory.

* * * * *

The improvement in mortality figures in those under 45, however, was not shown in all age-periods within the 45 years, for there was a slight setback in the infant mortality rate, that is to say, in those under one year of age. The rate of infant mortality calculated per thousand births rose from 81 to 89. There were actually 21 more infant deaths than in the previous year ; these being further analysed show that of the 21 no less than 19 were deaths during the first month of life. Such deaths are usually attributable to conditions before or during birth ; still-births are similarly attributable, and there was an increase of 15 in the number of still-births. To what extent attempts at abortion (by violence or by medicaments) were responsible will remain an unanswered question.

* * * * *

Deaths associated with childbearing were the same in number as a year ago. In commenting upon the deaths of mothers in childbirth it is desirable to refrain from making statements liable to put fear into the minds of young women who are likely to become mothers.

It is true that there are risks and dangers, but it is a fact that to the average healthy woman they are slight. With careful supervision during pregnancy and adequate attention during labour the risks are reduced to small dimensions.

Unfortunately our figures of maternal mortality in Nottingham during the last two years have been slightly higher than the previous very good average. It is to be noted, however, that out of twenty tragedies, only seven of the women had attended the municipal ante-natal clinics at any time during pregnancy, and of these, two had paid only one visit.

There is a clear indication for closer supervision during pregnancy and increased attention during labour, and it is expected that when the Midwives Act 1936 has been put into force it may be possible in time to bring about the desired improvements in some measure. The horrible feature of maternal morbidity and mortality is that so much of it is due to abortion, sometimes brought about wilfully and criminally. No less than four deaths last year in Nottingham were the result of abortion, possibly due to natural causes; those due to criminal action cannot always be identified. The Health Department and the Police are in co-operation to do whatever is possible to suppress wilful abortion, but it is difficult to pierce the veil of secrecy which covers the activities

of abortionists. If women would only realise the danger associated with it, they would not so readily undertake the ordeal.

* * * * *

With a view to making child-bearing safer, efforts are made to induce midwives to send their cases during pregnancy to the ante-natal clinics for skilled supervision and study. Such efforts are meeting with success, and every year now sees fresh growth of the clinic services. Last year there were 197 ante-natal clinic sessions, against 140 in the previous year, with an increase of 1,206 in total attendances on the part of 322 more women. When the midwifery service becomes municipalised in 1937 it is anticipated that these numbers will still further increase.

* * * * *

The work of Infant Welfare Centres, at which mothers are taught how to keep healthy babies healthy, and at which the beginnings of disease in children are carefully watched for, increases steadily. A number equal to 74% of all babies born in the city attended at least once during the year, and many of them attended regularly.

Particular activity has been shown in regard to what are known as "Toddlers", that is to say, children between 2 and 5 years of age. After 5 years all children attending municipal schools come compulsorily within the supervision of the school-doctor, and it is then found that certain of them who perhaps in the first two years of life attended Infant Welfare Centres, and subsequently were lost sight of, have in the meantime developed unhealthy tendencies which have progressed beyond the early stage at which discovery is desirable,

In order to bridge the gap between two and five the Health Department has tried with its limited staff of Health Visitors to give more oversight to "toddlers".

To help in this effort special "toddlers'" sessions are being held at the Infant Welfare Centres, and the number of these sessions is being rapidly increased.

Of course, with the development of the Nursery School idea, more of these children will come compulsorily under the eye of the school-doctor (assuming that nursery-schools prove as valuable as their supporters maintain). There will be many others who will not attend nursery classes and these will have to be followed up by the Health Visitors and kept under supervision, without which bodily ailments tend to develop unrecognised and to progress beyond the stage at which treatment is easy. The recognition in an early stage of ailments due to the invasion of the body by various bacteria, to deficiency in quantity or quality of the diet, or to faulty conditions of home life, must be our aim, in order that faults may be corrected before they have gone on too long. To this end, the increase in "toddlers'" clinics seems fully justified.

* * * * *

I have from time to time drawn attention to the extraordinary success which has attended the compulsory notification of ophthalmia neonatorum, or inflammation of the eyes of the newborn. This disease results in blindness if left untreated. The treatment is simple enough and is most successful if persistently carried out, without waste of time. In the past, cases were neglected. Now, midwives are supplied by the Corporation with certain drops to be put in the eyes to *prevent* the disease.

If this precaution fails and the illness occurs the midwife must call in a doctor. Notification to the Medical Officer of Health ensures supervision by a Health Visitor to see that the doctor's treatment is systematically carried out by the parents. Severe cases may go into the Eye Infirmary. The result of these measures is dramatically shown by the closing down of the school for the blind in Forest Road ; the numbers have dropped so much that it is no longer worth while to keep the school open.

This is a very cheerful item, especially to anyone with a bit of imagination who can picture to himself the misery which has been prevented year by year since the scheme came into operation.

* * * * *

In my last Annual Report I recorded the decision of the Health Committee to make increased provision for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs, and the details of the scheme were fully set out. The year saw much activity in this direction.

Unfortunately for Nottingham, Dr. Ivor Glyn Davies, who had taken such a useful part in the re-organisation of the work of the clinic, left to become Deputy Medical Officer of Health of Bristol.

At the year end the position of affairs was that Dr. Davies' successor as Tuberculosis Officer had not yet arrived ; Dr. C. F. Price, recently appointed as Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, was carrying the burden ; the clinic building was undergoing alteration, and an X-ray plant was being installed.

For many months a special sub-committee had been searching the country districts around Nottingham to

find a suitable site for a sanatorium-hospital, and in December a site not far from Newstead Abbey received the approval of the City Council.

The existing accommodation for residential treatment of the disease at the City Isolation Hospital and at the City Hospital became over-taxed as a result of the increased activity of the clinic. It was necessary to take a new course by sending a few early cases, chosen because of the chance of cure, to sanatoria elsewhere. Seven were sent to Creton Sanatorium in the County of Northampton, and one to Ventnor.

Figures given in the Tuberculosis Section of the Report show the great increase which has taken place in the use of the clinic as a place for skilled diagnosis and as a central bureau for all anti-tuberculosis effort.

More and more the X-rays are used for diagnosis and to control the artificial-pneumothorax method of treatment, and this is reflected in the increase, from 750 in 1935, to 1,135 in 1936, in the number of X-ray examinations made at the City Hospital on behalf of the clinic.

The year certainly saw excellent progress in the development of the Anti-Tuberculosis Scheme as a whole.

* * * * *

Slum clearance is now so familiar to us that reference to it is common-place. Yet to those who knew the difficulty of dealing with slums only a few years ago, the success of modern efforts is still sufficient of a novelty to be ever present in the mind. Most of those taking part in the work, whether as councillors or officials,

whether engaged in slum clearance or re-housing, whatever their place in the team has been, must have deemed it a privilege to be able to take part in a piece of work so characteristic of the changed attitude of the nation towards the living conditions of the masses of population.

There is nothing else novel to record in the work of the Sanitary Inspection Department; the work proceeds systematically, improving the conditions under which people live, and safeguarding the purity of the supplies of food and drink. The varied nature of the work carried out is exhibited in the report made by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, comprising Sections "C", "D", and "E", pages 73 to 111.

* * * * *

The total staff of the Health Department with its associated hospitals and institutions is now very large, with many annual changes.

Several retirements, due to age, which took place during the year are worthy of record.

Miss Annie Wragg, the Matron of the Isolation Hospital, first served there in 1891, and except for a short break, remained until October last. During that period she never lost a day through illness, and rarely went away for a holiday. She rendered very great service to the public of Nottingham, and especially to the thousands of children who passed through the wards during those many years; her devotion to duty merits recognition. Her place was filled by Miss M. E. Collington, who was transferred from the post of Sister-Tutor at the City

Hospital; she has had much experience of infectious disease administration.

Mr. S. R. Trotman, M.A., F.I.C., the Public Analyst for the city, retired at the end of the year. He was first appointed in 1895, and throughout his career proved to be a reliable and acceptable officer with whom it was a pleasure to be associated. His eminence in certain branches of chemistry is established. He is followed as Public Analyst by Mr. W. W. Taylor, B.Sc., F.I.C., who is well qualified by experience to succeed to the position.

A link with the earliest days of Infant Welfare Centres was broken by the retirement of Miss M. A. Black, who trained as a Nurse at our Isolation Hospital and afterwards was one of the local pioneers in the development of health services for mothers and infants. She is one of those whose work contributed to the remarkable fall in infantile mortality which occurred during the last three decades.

Mr. J. A. Sutton, who first served the Health Department in 1896, was at the time of his retirement our senior Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. He was privileged to serve through a period characterised by great improvement in food hygiene, to which he and his contemporaries contributed.

* * * * *

With the close of 1936 the Health Committee ceased to be responsible for the collection and disposal of household refuse. These duties have now been handed over to the Works and Ways Committee, to be performed by the City Engineer's department. This policy was agreed

upon some time ago but was not put into operation until the retirement of Mr. J. Terry at the end of 1936.

Mr. Terry took charge of the work in the year 1901, and until the pail-closets were done away with, in 1923, his duties included the disposal of their contents. Latterly the method of dealing with dust-bin refuse by mechanical sorting, salvage of things of value such as tins and other scrap metal articles, and burning the remainder, has been an interesting development, bringing in a considerable revenue to set against the cost of collection.

Such work is more appropriately undertaken by the City Engineer's department than by the Health Department. Actually, it has never been a responsibility of the present Medical Officer of Health, though his predecessor was associated with it; in recent years Mr. Terry has controlled it as a separate branch of the Health Committee's work. The change is referred to in this Report merely by way of permanent record.

This occasion may be taken to pay a tribute to Mr. Terry for his long and excellent services in a necessary and useful part of the Corporation's activities. Those who have heard Mr. Terry's reminiscences of the primitive sanitary conditions which were present in the city as short a time as thirty years ago, have realised the extent of the improvements which have taken place since then—a valuable lesson on the theme “What we get for our rates.”

* * * * *

The Nottingham City Council has decided to make every possible provision for the safety of the citizens in

case of air-raids. With this in view a comprehensive scheme has been drawn up after many months of work. The Chief Constable is the principal officer but other officials have had delegated to them responsibilities involving duties of a new type.

The Medical Officer of Health has been engaged upon that part of the scheme which deals with stations for first-aid; the cleansing of persons contaminated by "mustard gas"; the provision of hospital beds for wounded; the training of persons in anti-gas precautions, and various other matters which arise.

It would be quite impossible for any official to undertake such an extensive addition to his duties without help, and it was fortunately possible to secure the services of Mr. C. W. Jenkinson to act as a specialist officer on the staff of the Health Department to work in co-operation with the other Corporation officials who are involved. Mr. Jenkinson has already trained a large number of persons in anti-gas precautions, and is earnestly working on his portion of the scheme.

* * * * *

The heavy increase in the duties of a Medical Officer of Health and his staff in these days leaves little time available for the compilation of an annual report. But the labour bestowed upon it will not be wasted if the general public gain from it some idea of the amount of thought and work expended by councillors and officials upon the task of making our beautiful city an even healthier and happier place to live in than it is at present.

CYRIL BANKS,
Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1937.

of the world. It is in fact a very small part of the world. The world is not a single entity, but a collection of many different parts. The world is not a single entity, but a collection of many different parts. The world is not a single entity, but a collection of many different parts.

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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 :—		
Midyear 1933	283,030	
„ „ 1934	281,850	
„ „ 1935	280,200	
„ „ 1936	279,400	

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 800.

There were 556 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 1,356. Last year the corresponding number was 2,541. These figures seem hard to believe, but the Registrar-General's estimates must be treated with respect. There will be no certain method of checking them until the 1941 Census has been taken.

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*.

For purpose of convenient reference these figures may be again set out, although they cannot now be regarded as correct, because very considerable movements of population have taken place owing to the operation of the slum clearance scheme and rehousing activities.

BRIDGE	..	..	..	15,265
BROXTOWE	..	...	..	13,811
BYRON	..	..	..	14,816
CASTLE	..	..	..	17,407
FOREST	..	..	..	18,542
MANVERS	..	..	..	16,674
MAPPERLEY	..	..	..	16,749
MARKET	..	..	..	14,489
MEADOWS	..	..	..	21,220
ROBIN HOOD	..	..	..	16,467
SHERWOOD	..	..	..	21,642
ST. ANN'S	..	..	..	18,461
ST. ALBAN'S	..	..	..	22,475
ST. MARY'S	..	..	..	16,168
TRENT	..	..	..	14,167
WOLLATON	..	..	..	17,836
Total	..	..	..	276,189

INHABITED HOUSES, Etc.

Number of inhabited houses, Census, 1921	..	61,876
" " " " 1931	..	68,889
" " " March, 1936	..	78,691
Number of families or separate occupiers, Census, 1921		63,621
" " " " " " 1931		70,740
Rateable Value	..	£2,006,618
Sum represented by a penny rate (1936-37)	..	£7,795
Rates in the £ (1936-37) ..	..	14/8

BIRTHS.

Legitimate	Males	2,070	Females	1,955	..	Total	4,025
Illegitimate	"	104	"	117	..	"	221
Total Births		..	..	..	..		4,246
Birth-rate per 1,000 of population					..		15·20
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
1936		..	..	..	..		15·20

STILLBIRTHS.

Legitimate	Males	89	Females	85	..	Total	174
Illegitimate	"	6	"	6	..	"	12
Total stillbirths					..		186
Rate per 1,000 births (live and still)					..		41·97

DEATHS.

Males, 1,844	Females, 1,846	..	Total	3,690
Death-rate per 1,000 of population		..		13·21
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
1936	..	..	..	13·21

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 13·61.

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

				Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.	
				ENGLAND & WALES.	
		No.	NOTTINGHAM.		
Sepsis ..	..	5	1.13	1.34	
Other Causes ..	..	15	3.38	2.31	
Total ..	..	20	4.51	3.65	

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

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Fever.. ..	2	8	4	7	13	4	7	7	4	5
Other causes ..	14	18	11	10	7	10	9	4	16	15
Per 1,000 births	3.4	5.5	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.0	3.5	2.4	4.4	4.5

DEATHS FROM MEASLES (all ages) ..	22
" " " WHOOPING COUGH (all ages) ..	25
" " " DIARRHŒA (under 2 years of age)	41

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year ..	378
Rate per 1,000 live births ..	89
(Legitimate 85 ; Illegitimate 167).	
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
1936 ..	89

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
1936 ..	2,590	18.68

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1936.

(England and Wales, London, 122 Great Towns and 143 Smaller Towns).
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales.	122 County Boro's, Great Towns and including London.	143 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administrative County.	Nottingham.
Rates per 1,000 Population.					
BIRTHS :—					
Live	14.8	14.9	15.0	13.6	15.2
Still	0.61	0.67	0.64	0.53	0.67
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	12.1	12.3	11.5	12.5	13.21
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.14	0.08
Scarlet fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Whooping Cough	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.09
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.09
Influenza	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.09
Violence	0.52	0.45	0.39	0.52	0.56
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	2.53	2.18	2.48	2.57	2.61
Diphtheria	1.39	1.31	1.26	1.69	1.44
Enteric fever	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04
Erysipelas	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.44	0.50
Pneumonia	1.11	1.10	0.96	0.99	1.14
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	59	63	55	66	89
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.9	8.2	3.4	14.4	9.7

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	1,038,000	15·8	11·3	62	0·78	3·53
Liverpool ..	867,110	20·1	14·8	75	0·97	3·53
Manchester	759,058	14·7	13·5	77	1·01	4·98
Leeds ..	489,800	15·0	14·6	65	0·84	3·13
Bristol ..	413,900	14·2	12·0	48	0·81	3·10
Hull ..	321,500	18·4	14·0	65	0·96	3·38
Bradford ..	290,500	13·4	14·9	83	0·66	4·64
Newcastle	290,400	15·6	14·8	90	1·04	5·92
Nottingham	279,400	15·2	13·6	89	0·93	4·51
Stoke ..	273,100	16·8	12·4	74	0·85	3·31
West Ham	265,600	15·7	13·3	70	0·8	1·8
Leicester ..	261,800	14·5	11·6	58	0·90	3·4
Portsmouth	251,400	15·6	11·7	49	0·81	2·21
Croydon ..	241,739	13·4	10·7	41	0·62	3·56
Cardiff ..	221,500	15·1	13·3	55	1·05	3·87
Plymouth	206,400	14·8	12·3	56	0·73	2·8
Salford ..	206,000	15·0	16·5	90	1·14	5·2
Coventry ..	192,360	15·1	10·1	52	0·86	2·7

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
1936	15.2	13.2	89	0.46	..	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.18	0.93

Summary of Deaths at all ages from various causes, 1936.
(R.G.'s International Short List).

					1936.
TOTAL DEATHS ..	..	..	..	..	3,690
Deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	378
" 1—5 years	..	..	..	..	108
" 5—45 "	..	..	..	..	507
" 45—65 "	..	..	..	..	1,011
" 65—75 "	..	..	..	..	811
" over 75 "	..	..	..	..	875
CAUSES OF DEATHS :—					
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	22
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	5
Whooping-Cough	..	..	..	..	25
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	26
Influenza	..	..	..	..	25
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	7
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	232
Other tuberculous diseases	..	..	..	..	29
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	20
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	..	..	..	..	14
Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	425
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	43
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	..	..	..	..	195
Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	957
Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	5
Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	153
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	155
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	307
Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	33
Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	..	38
Diarrhœa, etc.	..	..	..	..	50
Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	22
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	9
Other diseases of liver, etc.	..	..	..	..	12
Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	66
Acute and chronic Nephritis	..	..	..	..	103
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	5
Other puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	15
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	..	..	..	..	171
Senility	..	..	..	..	121
Suicide	..	..	..	..	42
Other violence	..	..	..	..	115
Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	235
Causes ill-defined, or unknown	..	..	..	..	4

INFANT MORTALITY during the year 1936.
Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year.

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 ..	123	21	16	11	171	74	61	40	30	376
UNCERTIFIED ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Small-pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	5
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	2	1	12
Diphtheria and Croup ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Convulsions ..	6	2	1	1	10	—	1	1	—	12
Laryngitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	2	—	11
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	1	3	4	4	12	28	28	19	19	106
Diarrhoea & Enteritis ..	—	—	1	1	2	10	15	7	3	37
Gastritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	5
Syphilis ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Rickets ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Difficulty or Injury at Birth ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis ..	19	2	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	21
Premature Birth ..	80	7	7	1	95	5	1	—	—	101
Congenital Malformations ..	6	—	2	1	9	5	2	3	1	20
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ..	9	7	1	1	18	7	2	—	—	27
Other Causes ..	2	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	5
TOTALS..	125	21	16	11	173	74	61	40	30	378

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, recorded as required by the Ministry of Health.

The continued growth and increasing importance of Maternity and Child Welfare work have led to changes in premises, and extensions have been again necessary as in former years. Extra sessions will be necessary in the year 1937 at existing centres. This is especially so with regard to ante-natal sessions.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
*†25 Wilford Road.	Adapted private house.	By Local Authority
*†75 Radford Boulevard. (Dr. Wm. Scott Memorial Clinic).	Large adapted private house.	do.
*†City Mission Hall, Carlton Road.	Large central hall with surrounding offices.	do.
†Jarvis Avenue, Oakdale Road.	do. do.	do.
Congregational Church Hall, Lenton Abbey Estate.	do. do.	do.
*†Assembly Hall, Aspley.	do. do.	do.
*24 Main St., Bulwell.	Infant Welfare and School Medical Clinic.	do.
Methodist Church, David Lane, Basford.	Church Hall and rooms.	do.
*†Health Department Offices, Huntingdon Street.	Ground-floor rooms.	do.
Drayton Street United Methodist Chapel.	Chapel & Schoolroom.	do.
General Dispensary, Gregory Boulevard.	Out-patients' dispensary.	do.

[Temporary premises in use since August 1936, following vacation of Forest Dene to make room for extension of Tuberculosis services].

* Ante-natal Clinics held at Centres.

† Toddlers' Clinics held at Centres.

The premises at 27 Palm Street and 136 and 138 Radford Boulevard were vacated in March 1936 and were replaced by two Centres which were opened in the same month at the following addresses :—

75 Radford Boulevard, and
Methodist Church, David Lane.

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.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
Joint Health and Education Committee Clinic, Main Street, Bulwell.	Clinic for minor ailments, refraction, and dental treatment.	By Local Authority
Rose Hill, St. Matthias' Road.	Clinic for minor ailments, refraction, and dental treatment.	Do.
Temporary Clinic, Wm. Crane School, Aspley.	Clinic for minor ailments.	Do.
Bulwell Hall School.	ditto.	Do.

Tuberculosis Clinic.

"Forest Dene," Gregory Boulevard.	Large adapted private house.	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 treatment of women and children, including maternity cases.	Do.

Orthopædic Clinic.

Nottingham Cripples' Guild, 19, Park Row.	A modern out - patient orthopædic clinic, with gymnasium, exercise room, and apparatus workshops attached. Payments amounting to about £860 were made by the Corporation of Nottingham to this Association during 1936.	By private guild or association.
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Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics.

Name and Situation.	Name of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
32, Heathcoat Street.	An out-patient clinic (for general public), furnished with 7 lamps.	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 Assistant Inspectors.

The work of this department is as follows :—

(a) *Inspection and Supervision of Midwives—Midwives Acts, 1902-26-36.*

Routine visits to midwives, to ensure that the rules laid down by the Central Midwives Board are being faithfully carried out, form part of the duties of the Health Department under the various Midwives Acts. Infection, disinfection and disciplinary matters require special visits, usually carried out by the Inspector of Midwives and her assistants.

(b) *Ante-natal Work.*

This includes attendance at ante-natal sessions at various Centres by the Health Visitors. Routine visits to expectant mothers in their homes as well as special

visits at the instigation of the various medical officers at the ante-natal clinics are also carried out, chiefly for instructional purposes.

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

Puerperal cases—including Pyrexias and Fevers.

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.

Total No. of midwives practising in institutions and on district in the city	81
No. of midwives with C.M.B. by examination ..	80
No. registered by virtue of having been in practice before 1902	1
No. of midwives who notified their intention to practise in the city during 1936	67
No. of district midwives <i>resident</i> and practising in the city	41
No. of district midwives <i>resident in county</i> and practising in city	11
No. of inspections of and visits to midwives ..	456
No. of notifications of liability to be a source of infection	42
Midwives' fees (30/-) paid altogether, or in part, in necessitous cases	£189/4/0
Compensation paid to midwives for compulsory loss of practice (Section 2 of Midwives Act 1902) ..	£21/10/0
Compensation to midwives for loss of cases sent to hospital from ante-natal clinics	£12/10/0

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 mother 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	556
Assistance for child	84
Fees paid to medical practitioners for assistance to midwives	£560/10/6
Amount of fees collected from patients during the year	£425/8/1

The fees paid to doctors, except in necessitous cases, are recovered wholly or partly. Arrangements are made to collect these fees by a system which every year brings the ratio collected higher.

Maternity Beds in the City.

The *City Hospital* has fifty beds available for normal and abnormal cases as well as ante-natal cases.

The *Collin Trust Maternity Hospital* has forty beds for cases admitted through its own ante-natal clinic. An annual grant of £1,969 16s. 5d. has been received by this hospital from the Corporation, returnable by the Ministry of Health in the "block grant". This sum is to be increased to £2,343.

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

The *General Hospital and Women's Hospital* have no beds specially allocated as maternity beds but are available for abnormal cases and those requiring surgical treatment.

X-Ray Facilities for Expectant Mothers.

As in the past years we have to record an increase in the number of cases examined by X-ray. Such examination is invaluable to those midwives and doctors who are to conduct the actual confinement. Forty-one cases were examined by this means at the City Hospital during 1936.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

This disease (inflammation of the eyes of the new-born), is notifiable, and efficient ante-natal care and post-natal supervision does much to prevent the possible injury to sight, with resultant partial or complete blindness, which may follow such infection. Where necessary, a Health Visitor, specially experienced in ophthalmic work, visits and treats the case. 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				
46 (2 from hospital)	41	5	44	—	—	*2

*Died from other causes.

Total number of visits paid to homes in connection
with eye trouble 403

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

Each notified case is investigated by either the Inspector of Midwives or one of her staff. The patient, where necessary, is removed to hospital. Hospital treatment of such cases is almost universally asked for and is most desirable. Where the case has arisen in a maternity home removal is specially desirable and advocated. Facilities for disinfection of premises are always available and maternity homes are specially asked to make use of such facilities.

Visits paid to homes in connection with Puerperal Pyrexia in 1936	26
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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
Fever ..	7	4	1	5	—	3	4	—
Pyrexia ..	45	17	15	—	5	9	24	7

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

Two consultants were provided during 1936.

Maternal Mortality.

Maternal deaths during the year numbered 20. This number includes abortions but not cases of deaths

associated with pregnancy, but due to other causes. These latter numbered 4.

The causes of death were as follows :—

Puerperal Fever (including 3 cases of abortion) ..	5
Hæmorrhage (Abortion)	1
Uræmia	1
Eclampsia	3
Delayed Labour, Contracted Pelvis ..	1
Toxæmia	1
Ruptured Ectopic Gestation	1
Pulmonary Embolism	2
Shock, made up as follows	5

- (a) Hæmorrhage.
- (b) Hæmorrhage—Placenta Prævia.
- (c) Hæmorrhage—Adherent Placenta.
- (d) Delayed labour.
- (e) Syncope—Spinal Anaesthesia for Cæsarean section.

Although Nottingham still stands in a favourable position, it is disheartening to have to record such a large number of maternal deaths. The incidence of abortion is very high in the city and 4 of these twenty deaths were due to abortion, or attempted abortion. Of these twenty women, only seven attended the municipal ante-natal clinics and two of them paid only one visit.

	1927	1928	1928	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Fever	2	8	4	7	13	4	7	7	4	5
Other Causes ..	14	18	11	10	7	10	9	4	16	15
Per 1,000 total births	3·4	5·5	3·3	3·7	4·1	3·0	3·5	2·4	4·4	4·5

Ante-Natal Care of Expectant Mothers.

Clinics were held at the following Centres :—

1. HEALTH DEPARTMENT, HUNTINGDON STREET,
every Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
2. CITY MISSION, CARLTON ROAD,
alternate Tuesdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
3. 25 WILFORD ROAD,
alternate Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
4. 75 RADFORD BOULEVARD,
every Thursday, 3 to 5 p.m. (from 1/10/36).
5. ASSEMBLY HALL, ASPLEY LANE,
alternate Mondays, 2.30 to 5 p.m.
6. 24 MAIN STREET, BULWELL,
every Friday, 3 to 5 p.m. (from 1/10/36).

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

Monday mornings at the hospital itself, and at the Albert Hall Institute on Wednesday and Friday mornings. These clinics were attended by 843 expectant mothers who made 7,088 attendances. 635 women were confined in the hospital. This hospital also holds once weekly a post-natal clinic. 583 women attended and made 696 attendances.

The General Hospital, Women's Hospital and the Nottingham General Dispensary give ante-natal advice. Private practitioners' cases are seen at the municipal clinics when referred there by the practitioner. Otherwise only patients who do not engage a medical attendant for their confinements are dealt with. Women referred from ante-natal clinics to the City Hospital for confinement attend a special clinic held at the hospital, so as to

familiarise the hospital staff with the cases to be undertaken.

Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics.

Centre.	No. of Sessions.	Patients.		Total Attendances.	Average Attendance per Session.
		1st Visit.	Return Visit.		
Huntingdon St.	47	253	736	989	21
City Mission ..	24	163	349	512	21
Wilford Road ..	25	109	320	429	17
Radford Boulevard ..	46	348	774	1,122	24
Aspley ..	24	137	366	503	21
Bulwell ..	31	248	435	683	22
Total ..	197	1,258	2,980	4,238	21

This year again shows very definite increase in the number of women availing themselves of these clinics and a consequent increase in the number of total attendances. 197 sessions were held in 1936 compared with 140 in 1935. The total attendances increased by 1,206 above last year's figure while 322 more women attended.

It was found necessary, in order to cope with the numbers attending the various centres, to increase the number of sessions provided. Soon weekly sessions will require to be given at all these centres. The operation of the Midwives Act 1936 will, it is hoped, see an even greater desire among expectant mothers to attend the ante-natal clinics throughout the city. Municipal midwives should be a very great factor in aiding and making known the value of such attendance to the mother before and after confinement. It is hoped to establish post-natal clinics in the near future.

Hostels for Unmarried Mothers and their Babies.

Nos. 1 and 95 Queen's Drive.

The aim of the Corporation in carrying these hostels is to ensure that illegitimate babies shall receive as good a start in life as possible ; to shelter unmarried mothers during pregnancy and arrange for their confinements in the City Hospital, and afterwards to help them during the difficult period when their infants are very young ; to give the young women a chance of a fresh start in life by finding them employment and taking care of their infants in the daily crèche while the mothers are at work. There are countless ways in which the matron and staff can help to solve the difficult problems which arise. The girls contribute to their own maintenance but the hostels are not self-supporting.

Mrs. Bayley reports as follows :—

“ Since 1st January 1936, 13 mothers, 13 babies and 12 expectant mothers were admitted. Discharges totalled 24—10 expectant mothers, 13 mothers and babies and one mother whose baby died in hospital. After confinement six of these expectant mothers returned from hospital to the hostels with their babies, and the other ten returned to parents or relatives. The mother whose baby died was placed with a good family as domestic servant. Of the 13 mothers and babies discharged, three mothers and babies went into rooms, two mothers had their babies adopted and returned to their former posts as barmaids, and the rest went home to their parents.”

“ An invasion of whooping-cough, introduced by a non-resident child attending the crèche, necessitated the closing of the crèche to non-resident children for six weeks. Only one resident baby contracted the illness ; the means taken to protect the others being successful. Up to the time of the outbreak the crèche was used by the full number of 15 children, but afterwards only 13 attended daily to the end of the year. The total attendances at the crèche was 3,352.”

“ In spite of smaller numbers than usual, the year was a busy one. A general tendency is now noticed for parents to want

“ their daughters with infants to return home to live after we have
 “ got them suitably started in work and the babies are thriving.
 “ We try to keep the mothers and babies a whole year to ensure
 “ really healthy babies, but the mothers seem to want their
 “ freedom after being rather tied up before and after their
 “ confinements.”

“ In residence 31st December 1936, 8 mothers, 8 babies and 5
 “ expectant mothers. All expectant mothers attend ante-natal
 “ clinics.”

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 & 1915.

			Live.	Still.	Total.
No. of births notified	..	..	3,934	135	4,069
„ registered	..	..	4,246	186	4,432
Percentage of notified to registered					
births	..	..	92.7	72.6	91.8
No. of notified births attended by doctors with or without midwives	..	..	..	..	246
No. of notified births attended by midwives only				..	2,627
No. of notified births in institutions	..	..	..	..	973
No. of births notified in nursing homes			..	..	223

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 :—

			1935.	1936.
Primary visits	..	..	4,211	4,045
Re-visits under 1 year	..	..	13,366	14,758
Re-visits 1—5 years	..	..	32,207	34,288
Ante-natal visits	..	..	3,651	3,697
Post-natal visits (to mothers)	..	..	364	184
Other visits	..	..	517	591

Infant Welfare Centres.

The opening of the Dr. Wm. Scott Memorial Clinic in Radford Boulevard was described in the last Annual Report, though it actually occurred during the year which is the subject of the present report. Very unsatisfactory premises at Palm Street were vacated in March 1936, and their place was taken by premises at the David Lane Methodist Church, which is an improvement, though not in all respects ideal. Owing to extensions in the Tuberculosis Service at Forest Dene, Gregory Boulevard, it became necessary to remove elsewhere the Infant Welfare Centre which had for many years been held on the ground floor there. This change was made with reluctance, but it was decided that nothing could be allowed to hinder the progress of the tuberculosis work. Unfortunately no really satisfactory premises could be found in which to set up the infant welfare centre, but the Nottingham General Dispensary kindly allowed the Corporation to rent their Out-patient Department two afternoons weekly for the purpose. This, however, can only be a temporary haven, and a scheme is being prepared to meet the difficulty in a more satisfactory manner.

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

No. of sessions held weekly	..	..	..	24
Total attendances of new cases	..	..	..	2,823
Total attendances of all babies up to 5 years of age	..	..	..	55,445
Total No. of sessions held during 1936	..	..	..	1,199

The total attendances of all babies up to 5 years have increased considerably due to the provision of Toddlers' Clinics at various centres throughout the city. These clinics are intended to fill the gap which exists at present between the infant and the child of school-age. This period is a time when supervision is necessary and as not

all children go to nursery classes or schools the clinics are doubly essential to guard these toddlers.

74% of all babies born in the city attended a Welfare Centre at least once. The total number of attendances was 1,984 in excess of the previous year.

The following table gives the attendance at each centre :—

Centre.	No. of Sessions.	New Cases.	Attendances.	Average Attendance per Session.
Aspley	102	346	8,069	79
Aspley (Toddlers)	23	21	547	24
Basford	50	170	3,069	61
Bulwell	100	251	4,673	47
Huntingdon Street— District No. 1	102	227	4,077	40
Huntingdon Street— District No. 2 (Opened 22/7/36).	23	40	514	22
Huntingdon Street— (Toddlers)	25	21	230	9
Hyson Green	99	193	4,503	45
Hyson Green (Toddlers)	19	3	155	8
Jarvis Avenue	52	188	3,797	73
Jarvis Avenue (Toddlers) (Opened 5/11/36).	3	2	36	12
Lenton Abbey	52	58	1,934	37
Radford Boulevard— District No. 1	120	173	3,651	30
Radford Boulevard— District No. 2	132	216	4,198	32
Radford Boulevard— (Toddlers)	24	7	292	12
Sherwood	48	157	3,777	79
Sneinton	99	449	6,341	64
Wilford Road	102	290	5,286	52
Wilford Road (Toddlers)	24	11	296	12

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants under 1 month	173
Total deaths of infants under 1 year	378
Infant mortality rate	89.0
Neo-natal mortality rate	40.7

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

Convulsions	..	..	..	10
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	12
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	..	..	2
Injury at birth	..	..	..	2
Atelectasis	..	..	..	21
Congenital malformation		..	..	9
Premature Birth	..	..	..	95
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	18
Other causes	..	..	..	3
				173

Premature birth accounted for 54·9% of deaths under one month; Congenital malformation for 5·2%; Atelectasis for 12·1%; and Debility etc., for 10·4%. Thus, 82·6% of deaths under one month were attributable to causes probably operating before birth. The following Table gives the number of deaths from the undermentioned causes from one month to one year :—

Measles	..	..	..	5
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	12
Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	..	..	1
Influenza	..	..	..	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases		..	..	2
Non-tuberculous Meningitis		..	..	3
Convulsions	..	..	..	2
Bronchitis	..	..	..	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	94
Erysipelas	..	..	..	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	..	..	35
Prematurity	..	..	..	6
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	11
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	9
Gastritis	..	..	..	5
Syphilis	..	..	..	2
Other causes	..	..	..	2
				205

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

Pneumonia (all forms)	accounted for	28·0%	of all deaths
Prematurity	„ „	26·7%	„ „
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	„ „	9·8%	„ „

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

Deaths under 1 week	..	..	..	125
„ 1—2 weeks	..	..	..	21
Total under 1 month	..	..	..	173
Deaths 1—3 months	..	..	..	74
„ 3—6 „	..	..	..	61
„ 6—12 „	..	..	..	70
Total deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	378

Special Treatment.

Aural.

The arrangement by which ear disease in children under school-age is treated at the School Clinic, Chaucer Street, continues to operate very helpfully :—

No of cases still under treatment at end of 1935	..	3
No. of cases referred during 1936	..	25
No. cured and not recurred	..	23
No. discharged	..	23
No. withdrawn	..	3
No. on register at end of 1936	..	2

Ultra-Violet Light.

Cases found suitable for ultra-violet light therapy are referred to the special Light Clinic in Heathcote Street. The treatment is given free to most cases attending the various centres.

Treatment continued from previous year	..	23
New cases —paying 2/- per session	..	13
— „ 1/- „	..	13
— „ 6d. „	..	4
Free	..	82
Total number of children attending from Infant Welfare Centres	..	135

Free Milk Scheme.

Expectant mothers who are necessitous, as well as infants under 18 months and nursing mothers are supplied with dried milk free. One condition of this scheme is attendance at ante-natal clinics of the mothers and at infant welfare clinics of the babies. Routine weighing and examination is carried out.

Total No. of individuals (expectant and nursing mothers and babies) to whom a supply of milk was granted	..	..	..	..	762
No. of new applications during 1936	..	..	..	..	513
No. of re-applications during 1936	..	..	..	..	3,053
Total applications	..	..	..	..	3,566
Applications granted	..	..	..	..	3,467
Applications refused	..	..	..	..	99
Cost of milk supplied	..	..	..	..	£760/17/9

Applications were 530 less than in 1936 and the cost of the scheme is £226 2s. 3d. less. This seems to point to a brighter outlook so far as employment is concerned.

Orthopædic Treatment.

Orthopædic treatment is given for infants and children under school-age by arrangement with the Nottingham District Cripples' Guild. Part or all of the expense of appliances is borne in cases of necessity by the Corporation. Where hospital care is necessary cases are sent to Harlow Wood Orthopædic and Gringley-on-the-Hill Hospitals.

Out-Patient Treatment (at Cripples' Guild).

	New Cases.	Total Attendances.	Appliances provided.	X-Ray Exams.
Maternity and Child Welfare patients	105	1,880	18	13

The cost of treatment of out-patients was £161 9s. 3d.

In-Patient Treatment (at Hospital).

	In Hospital 1/1/36.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Remaining in Hospital 31/12/36.
Maternity and Child Welfare patients	—	3	2	1

The cost of this in-patient treatment was £109 7s. 0d.

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

Voluntary Workers at Infant Welfare Centres.

Once again it is a pleasure to acknowledge the valued services of a band of ladies who give their services week after week in the Infant Welfare Centres. Without their help it would be impossible to deal with the ever-increasing number of mothers who bring their children to the Centres, except by a great increase in the size of the professional staff.

An Infant Welfare Centre on a busy afternoon can be a very tiring place to work in, but the duties provide an outlet for the energies of ladies who wish to devote some part of their time to social service of a useful character.

In expressing appreciation of the help rendered by so many voluntary workers, one may appeal for others to come forward to assist in this valuable branch of community service.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

DAYS AND HOURS OF CLINICS AND INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

CLINICS AND WEIGHINGS.					TODDLERS' CLINICS.	ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.
MONDAY	75 Radford Boulevard. Dr. J. W. Scott. 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.	Hyson Green, Gregory Boulevard. Dr. Jean J. M. Morton. 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.	24 Main Street, Bulwell. Dr. Ethel Landon. 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.		Aspley Assembly Hall. Alternate Mondays. 2.30-5 p.m. Dr. Isabella M. Harkness.	Aspley Assembly Hall. Alternate Mondays. 2.30-5 p.m. Dr. Isabella M. Harkness.
TUESDAY	City Mission, Carlton Road. Dr. B. R. B. Truman. 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.	David Lane, Basford. Dr. Isabella M. Harkness. 2.30-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.	75 Radford Boulevard. Weighings, 2-5 p.m.	Methodist Chapel, Drayton Street, Sherwood. Dr. P. Hardy. 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.		Huntingdon House. Each Tuesday. 10 a.m.-12 noon. Dr. Jean J. M. Morton. City Mission Hall, Carlton Road. Alternate Tuesdays. 10 a.m.-12 noon. Dr. Isabella M. Harkness.
WEDNESDAY	25 Wilford Road. Dr. J. W. Scott. 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.	Aspley Assembly Hall. Dr. Isabella M. Harkness. 2.30-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.	75 Radford Boulevard. Dr. Jean J. M. Morton. 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.	Huntingdon House. Weighings 2-5 p.m. 24 Main Street, Bulwell. Weighings 2-5 p.m.	25 Wilford Road, and Huntingdon House. Alternate Wednesdays. 10 a.m.-12 noon. Dr. Isabella M. Harkness.	
THURSDAY	Lenton Abbey, Congregational Church Hall. Dr. P. Hardy. (Alternate weeks). 3-5 p.m. Weighings, 2-5 p.m. weekly.	City Mission, Carlton Road. Dr. B. R. B. Truman. 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.	Jarvis Avenue, Sneinton Dale. Dr. Jean J. M. Morton. 3-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.	Hyson Green, Gregory Boulevard. Weighings, 2-5 p.m.	Jarvis Avenue, Sneinton Dale. Each 4th Thursday, 10 a.m.-12 noon. 75 Radford Boulevard. Each 4th Thursday, 10 a.m.-12 noon. Dr. Isabella M. Harkness.	75 Radford Boulevard. Each Thursday, 3-5 p.m. Dr. Ethel Landon. 25 Wilford Road. Alternate Thursdays, 10 a.m.-12 noon. Dr. Isabella M. Harkness.
FRIDAY	Aspley Assembly Hall. Dr. Isabella M. Harkness. 2.30-5 p.m. With weighings, 2-5 p.m.	Huntingdon House. Dr. Isabella M. Harkness. (Alternate weeks). Weighings, 10 a.m.-12 noon weekly. Dr. B. R. B. Truman. 3-5 p.m. Weighings, 2-5 p.m.	25 Wilford Road. Dr. J. W. Scott. 3-5 p.m. With Weighings, 2-5 p.m.	75 Radford Boulevard. Weighings, 2-5 p.m.	75 Radford Boulevard. Alternate Fridays. 10 a.m.-12 noon. Dr. Isabella M. Harkness.	24 Main Street, Bulwell. Each Friday. 3-5 p.m. Dr. Ethel Landon.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

The record of the work done in 1936 is as follows :—

Cases on register 31/12/35	..	..	..	83
Cases registered during 1936	..	..	..	47
Cases removed from register	..	..	..	47
Cases on register 31/12/36	..	..	..	83

The 47 cases removed are constituted as follows :—

Given into care of relatives	..	..	..	23
Adopted	..	..	..	8
To Public Assistance Committee	..	..	..	3
To other Local Authorities	..	..	..	5
To hospital (one died)	..	..	..	2
Removed from register on attaining age of 9 years				6
				47

No. of visits paid to homes by Health Visitors in connection with the above Acts	..	..	336
No. of interviews at Health Department	..	..	133
No. of foster-mothers on register	..	..	64

The Department keeps in close association with the various voluntary organisations, such as Dr. Barnardo's Homes and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to further the interests of children to whom the above Acts apply. The Public Assistance Committee and various Adoption Societies are also closely associated with work done under these Acts.

Maternity and Nursing-Homes.

On the 31st December 1935 there were nineteen Homes on the register providing fifty-seven maternity beds, seventeen beds for Ear, Throat and Nose cases, and fifty-one beds for general cases.

During 1936 one registration was cancelled, one Home registered and one Home was re-registered. One application to re-register was refused, and one application for re-registration was granted.

On the 31st December 1936 there were twenty Homes on the register providing fifty beds for maternity cases, nineteen beds for Ear, Throat and Nose cases, forty-nine beds for general cases and twenty-three for chronic infirm cases.

Inspections are carried out at intervals apart from visits paid upon questions pertaining to actual registration.

CITY HOSPITAL.

The management of this great hospital has continued to demand, and to receive, a large share of the attention of the Health Committee and of the special sub-committee entrusted with its control. The chief problem has been that of keeping pace with the modern demand for more and more hospital beds so that every sick person in the community who needs hospital treatment may receive it. Many conditions of illness can now be treated so much more successfully in hospital, with skilled nursing, than in the home, that the need for extension is ever present. Problems of staffing and systems of working have had to be given anxious attention in order to meet ever-changing needs.

During the year wards to contain about 100 beds were erected in order to cope with overcrowding, threatened and at times actual. These wards were of special construction, not so expensive as brick or stone structures, but on the other hand not of such a temporary (or

inflammable) nature as the wooden huts commonly employed as an alternative to permanent buildings. They are admittedly experimental in type, and so far have proved comfortable and workable.

As reported a year ago the Nurses' Home is to be extended so as to provide accommodation for nurses and maids required to bring the staff up to full complement, and so as to provide adequate space for the training-school for nurses. This extension is now taking place but is not yet complete. Progress is being made towards the provision of the new main entrance and associated buildings in Hucknall Road.

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

Medical Staff.

Resident—

- 1 Medical Superintendent.
- 1 Deputy Medical Superintendent.
- 2 Assistant Medical Officers.
- 1 Surgical Officer.
- 2 House Surgeons.

Visiting—

- 1 General Surgeon.
- 1 Orthopædic Surgeon.
- 1 Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.
- 1 Assistant Surgeon—in charge of radium.
- 1 Dental Surgeon.
- 2 Physicians.
- 1 Physician for Venereal Diseases.
- 1 Physician for Tuberculosis.
- 1 Radiologist.
- 1 Anæsthetist.

(The names of the occupants of the above positions are given on pages 9 to 11).

Beds.

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

Male medical	..	..	..	233
Male surgical	..	..	..	109
Female medical	..	..	..	294
Female surgical	..	..	..	96
Children—medical	..	..	..	143
Children—surgical	..	..	..	56
Maternity and Ante-natal	..	..	..	50
				—
				981
				—

Averages for the year.

Beds—average daily number occupied	..	..	837
Admissions—average daily number	..	..	13·95
Duration of stay of patients :—			
Under 4 weeks	..	..	2,947
4 weeks and under 13	..	..	1,554
13 weeks or more	..	..	672
Maximum number of beds occupied—January 10th	..	..	921
Minimum „ „ „ —September 5th	..	..	778

Statistical Table for the year ended December 31st, 1936.

Remaining in hospital, January 1st, 1936	..	897	
Admitted	..	4,793	
Born in hospital	..	313	
		—	6,003
Discharged	..	4,175	
Died	..	998	
Patients treated to a conclusion during the year	..	5,173	
		—	
Remaining in hospital December 31st, 1936	..	830	
		—	

Deaths.

Ages.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	..	..	64	52	116
1—5	..	..	15	13	28
5—10	..	..	3	5	8
10—15	..	..	1	5	6
15—20	..	..	5	14	19
20—30	..	..	15	24	39
30—40	..	..	20	26	46
40—50	..	..	51	39	90
50—60	..	..	78	38	116
60—70	..	..	113	86	199
70—80	..	..	128	107	235
Over 80	..	..	44	52	96
			—	—	—
			537	461	998
			—	—	—

Comparative table for three years.

			1934.	1935.	1936
Admissions	..	..	4,931	4,920	4,793
Births	..	..	220	274	313
Deaths	..	..	850	955	998
Admissions—average daily					
number	..	..	14·1	14·2	13·95
Operations performed	..		842	874	937

Maternity Department.

Confined in hospital :—

Normal	..	..	..	247
Complicated	..	..	..	100
				—
				347
				—

Complicated Labours.

Cæsarean Section	..	..	..	..	23
Tabulated as follows :—					
Contracted Pelvis	..	..	..	6	
Disproportion	..	..	..	9	
Extended Breech	..	..	..	3	
Placenta Prævia	..	..	..	3	
Mitral Stenosis	..	..	..	1	
Contracted Pelvis with Twins—one					
transverse	..	..	..	1	

Forceps	15
Placenta Prævia	5
Perforation and Craniotomy	2
Impacted Breech	7
Surgical Induction	2
Blood Transfusions	6
Twins	7
Prolapse Cord	2
Hydramnios	3
Eclampsia	1
Pre-eclamptic Toxæmia	27
	100

Cases examined at the Ante-natal Clinic	194
Number of maternal deaths	7

Cause of death in each case :—

- (1) Shock and contracted pelvis. Admitted as obstructed labour and failed forceps.
- (2) Septicæmia—forceps delivery.
- (3) Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver, Toxæmia of Pregnancy.
- (4) Shock and Post-partum hæmorrhage.
- (5) Septicæmia—normal delivery.
- (6) Shock and hæmorrhage. Admitted as obstructed labour and failed forceps.
- (7) Shock. Post-partum hæmorrhage. Admitted two hours after birth of child.

Puerperal Pyrexia	11
---------------------------	----

Massage Department.

Number of treatments given :—

Massage	12,419
Electrical	10,802
Ultra-Violet Light	1,021
Infra-red Light	1,430
	25,672

X-Ray Department.

In-patients investigated	2,018
Tuberculosis Clinic	1,533
Ante-natal Clinic	44
	3,595

ANALYSIS OF INVESTIGATION OF IN-PATIENTS.

Oesophagus, stomach and intestines	..	279
Urinary system, including Pyelographies	..	71
Biliary passages, including Cholecystographies		22
Generative System, including Cystograms	..	84
Chests, including Lipiodols	.. ..	724
Bones and Joints	.. .. .	838
		2,018

Pathological Department.

ANALYSIS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE.

Sputa	.. .. .	472
Urines	.. .. .	248
Swabs and Smears	.. .. .	63
Blood counts, etc.	.. .. .	243
Pus	.. .. .	43
Cerebro-spinal fluids	.. .. .	14
Sections	.. .. .	22
Stools	.. .. .	6
Permanent Specimens	.. .. .	19
		1,130

Dental Department.

Number of patients treated	.. .. .	378
Treatments	.. .. .	563
Extractions under :—		
General Anæsthetic	.. .. .	350
Local	.. .. .	1,203
Gas	.. .. .	69
Without Anæsthesia	.. .. .	337
Total number of teeth extracted	.. .. .	1,959
Full Dentures supplied	.. .. .	12
Dentures repaired :—		
Upper	.. .. .	1
Lower	.. .. .	Nil,

Theatre Department.

Appendicectomy	74
Cholecystectomy	12
Colostomy and Cæcostomy	13
Cæsarean Section	23
Exploratory Laparotomy	34
Gastro-enterostomy	13
Gastrostomy	6
Hysterectomy	17
Intussusception	2
Omphalectomy	2
Ovarian Cysts	4
Perforated Gastric Ulcer	2
Salpingotomy	2
Sigmoidoscopy	12
Bartholin's Cyst	2
Circumcision	5
Cystoscopy and Pyelogram	28
Dilation and Curettage	46
Hæmorrhoids and Anal Fistula, etc.	37
Nephrectomy	2
Nephrotomy	2
Orchidectomy	2
Perineorrhaphy	14
Supra-pubic Prostatectomy	3
Supra-pubic Cystotomy	4
Ventro-fixation	3
Amputation of Limbs	14
Blood Vessels	4
Bones and Joints	44
Cartilages—internal and external	13
Laminectomy	1
Meningocele	1
Thoracoplasty	1
Plasters	76
Plastic Operations	3
Abscesses and Boils	43
Amputation of Breast	4
Blood transfusions	8
Hernia, Hydrocele	82
Resection of Rib	6
Teeth Extraction	2

Thyroidectomy	4
Radium Treatments	34
Unclassified	33
Glands of Neck	3
Brain Abscesses	2
Bronchoscopy	3
Frontal Sinus	1
Intra-nasal	50
Laryngoscopy	3
Mastoidectomy	38
Myringotomy	2
Oesophagoscopy	4
Tonsils and Adenoids	61
Tonsil Dissection	32
Tracheotomy	1
	—
	937
	—

**Classification of Patients who were Discharged from or who Died
in the Hospital during the Year Ended 31st December, 1936.**

Disease Groups.	Discharged.	Died.
Acute infectious disease	80	17
Influenza	10	—
Tuberculosis—		
Pulmonary	124	73
Non-pulmonary	16	12
Malignant disease	46	129
Rheumatism—		
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	45	—
(2) Muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica	94	—
(3) Chronic Arthritis	46	—
Venereal Disease	59	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	15	—
Puerperal Fever { (a) Women confined in hospital	—	2
(b) Other cases	2	—
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	132	9
Senile Decay	83	46

Mental diseases	(a) Senile dementia	—	—
	(b) Other	58	—
Accidental injury and violence	118	35	

IN RESPECT OF OTHER CASES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE :—

Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	155	80
„ „ Respiratory System	589	172
„ „ Circulatory „	300	246
„ „ Digestive „	465	62
„ „ Genito-urinary „	174	41
„ „ Skin	340	2
Other diseases	504	72
Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures Mothers	363	—
Infants	294	—
Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	63	—
	4,175	998

District Medical Officers.

The service of District Medical Officers supplying medical attention to the sick poor is administered by the Health Committee on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee.

These district medical officers are chosen from among the general medical practitioners of the City and are engaged only part-time upon this work. The area is divided into fourteen districts for public assistance purposes, but only thirteen district medical officers are engaged.

There was one change in staff during the year; this was due to the resignation of Dr. J. A. Byrne, of number thirteen district; on leaving the City to take up practice elsewhere. The position was filled by the appointment of Dr. J. H. Adam,

In addition to visits to the homes of the sick poor the District Medical Officers attend at the Central Dispensary in Shakespeare Street, and at the branch Dispensary at Basford to see patients who are fit to attend as out-patients.

The Care of the Blind.

The Health Committee acts as the statutory committee for the Care of the Blind in the area.

The Register of blind persons as on December 31st 1936 stood as follows :—

Blind trainees (maintained by Education Committee) ..	12
Blind workshop employees, including blind persons on staff of institution	63
Home workers	9
Unemployable Blind receiving assistance	248
Blind Persons not in receipt of any form of financial help from City Council	166
Blind home teachers paid by City Council	2
	500

The total is 16 more than a year ago.

The Royal Midland Institution for the Blind, Chaucer Street, has continued to carry out the duties associated with the welfare of the blind, on behalf of the Corporation.

The Corporation is represented upon the committee of the Institution, and the City Treasurer and Medical Officer of Health maintain close touch with the Institution as regards the work as a whole and the individual cases dealt with by way of relief. Nottingham is fortunate in having so excellent an institution available,

In addition to the technical training of the blind, for which the Education Committee is responsible, and which is carried out by the Institution, the following provision is made by the City :—

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.
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 cost of these services to the City (excluding technical education) for the year ending March 31st 1937 stands at about £14,200, subject to certain adjustments which may have to be made.

This money is disbursed by the Institution on behalf of the Corporation according to an approved scheme.

The attention of the public is drawn to the need for purchasing goods from the shop of the Blind Institution. There is no question of paying fancy prices, the goods being sold at prices which compete with those charged for similar goods made by sighted persons.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINIC, 32, Heathcote 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.

This service is particularly useful for the treatment of weakly children referred from the infant welfare centres, who are treated free of charge. Ultra-violet light is of special value in the prevention and treatment of rickets.

The following statistics refer to 1936 :—

Total number of patients treated—			
Males 164 : Females 157	..	..	321
Total number of treatments administered	..		5,767
Number of paying patients (a) City	..	..	141
(b) County	..		6
Number of free patients	..	..	174

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 sixty-eight women were given letters of introduction by the medical officers of the ante-natal and infant welfare clinics, but of these only forty-seven availed themselves of the arrangement.

Some of those who have attended the birth control clinic have since become pregnant, showing that 100% efficiency cannot be guaranteed. Indeed, those who advocate birth control methods do not claim infallibility.

The cost to the Corporation was £29 7s. 6d.

CREMATION.

The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Referee for the Wilford Hill Crematorium, which is owned and managed by the Public Parks and Burial Grounds Committee of the Council. Dr. Edward, of the City Isolation Hospital, is the Deputy Medical Referee.

It is the duty of these officers to examine medical certificates and other documents submitted in respect of any proposed cremation, and no cremation may take place until one or other of them has issued an authority for the purpose.

During 1936 there were 184 cremations ; they may be classified as—City cases 88, Notts. County cases 49, cases from other areas 47. Of the Notts. County cases, 20 were from West Bridgford.

The following Table shows the number of cremations which have taken place since the crematorium was opened :-

1931	..	..	..	70
1932	..	..	..	74
1933	..	..	..	90
1934	..	..	..	136
1935	..	..	..	125
1936	..	..	..	184

The increase in the number of cremations taking place is a sign that public opinion is gradually favouring this sanitary and convenient method of disposal of the dead. On previous occasions in this report, attention has been called to several advantages of cremation.

The advantages from the point of view of the sanitarian are great, but cannot be discussed freely without risk of harrowing the sensibilities. The advantages associated with the saving of ground space should appeal to any who have daily to pass gloomy burial grounds, once suburban, now enclosed by town developments.

The convenience of the cremation ceremony compared with the usual burial rites in the open air in all kinds of weather, should appeal to any who show sympathy to the mourners, some of whom may be in ill-health from nursing-fatigue or grief.

Although the increase in the number of cremations has been as great as was expected, it is disappointing to find that this form of disposal of the dead, with so many advantages over earth burial, is not more frequently adopted.

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	Bulwell.	Monthly Totals
January ..	24	—	None. Used only in emergency.	24
February ..	16	1		17
March ..	36	2		38
April ..	17	—		17
May ..	19	1		20
June ..	13	—		13
July ..	7	4		11
August ..	2	10		12
September ..	12	—		12
October ..	13	—		13
November ..	16	—		16
December ..	27	—		27
Totals ..	202	18	—	220

In addition, the bodies of 201 persons dying in various City Hospitals, Institutions, etc., were prepared for inquests by the mortuary attendants.

The Leen Side mortuary has now been brought into line with the best modern mortuary practice. An electrical refrigeration plant has been installed in order that bodies may be retained without objectionable odours. One portion of the apparatus provides a temperature of 38° Fahr. There is a smaller chamber in which decomposing bodies, such as those which have been in the

Trent for a long period, may be kept about freezing point, and so with a minimum of nuisance.

The change over to these chambers has economised space, and it has been possible, by making structural alterations, to set aside a small apartment in which bodies may be placed for viewing by relatives. This space has been suitably provided with curtains to drape the walls. The various additions and alterations required an outlay of about £515 but the expenditure has been justified by the improved working conditions of those who have the unpleasant duties always associated with a mortuary. What is of more importance still is that the new arrangements for viewing have done something towards minimising the shock and distress felt by those who have to attend at the mortuary to identify their relatives.

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.

Water supplies from private wells have been sampled from time to time and where analyses have proved unsatisfactory, appropriate action has been taken. There are now very few houses in the city without piped water supplies, and they are in remote situations where water-mains are not available.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage.

The drainage of houses situated in the areas which were added to the city in 1933 is now completed in all areas where sewers are available.

(c) Closet Accommodation.

Practically the whole of the closet accommodation of the city is on the water-carriage system, the few exceptions being in outlying situations where conversion is impracticable. Thirteen 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.

During 1936 notices respecting 7,258 nuisances or defects were served by the District Sanitary Inspectors. For the purposes of general sanitary and housing inspections, the city is divided into eight areas, each of which is supervised by a qualified Sanitary Inspector.

(i) NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.

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

First visits	..	..	..	15,436
Re-visits	..	..	..	20,934
Total number of inspections ..				36,370

(ii) NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

Notices in respect of premises :—										
OUTSTANDING (1st January 1936)	..	Bird.	Hodgkinson.	Blayney.	Oldham.	Clarke.	Helliwell.	Porter.	Eardley.	Totals.
	..	199	171	161	149	172	169	152	132	1,305
Served	..	886	945	710	775	1,128	937	842	1,035	7,258
Complied with		893	951	598	773	1,137	921	857	1,029	7,159
OUTSTANDING (1st January 1937)	..	192	165	273	151	163	185	137	138	1,404

(iii) DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

Notices in respect of :—		Served.	Complied with.
Defective houses	.. ..	3,934	3,842
House Repairs—Roofs	.. ..	1,035	1,045
Walls	.. ..	1,130	1,013
Floors and Ceilings	.. ..	850	831
Windows	.. ..	657	658
Fireplaces	.. ..	871	855
Coppers	.. ..	337	359
Sinks provided	.. ..	1	17
Sinks, repair or renewal of	.. ..	568	610
Internal water supplies provided	.. ..	2	24
Repairs to water supply	.. ..	44	48
Rainwater Conductors, repair or renewal of	.. ..	835	793
Others	.. ..	1,327	1,161

	Served.	Complied with.
Houses, cleansing of	132	129
„ overcrowding of	—	4
Drains, clearance of	558	563
„ repair, trapping or improvement of	663	703
Panternpits, abolition of	80	112
Additional water closets, provision of	14	13
Water closets, clearance of	60	60
Water closets, repair of	1,406	1,345
Closets, cleansing and limewashing of	17	19
Courts and yards, paving of	41	28
„ „ cleansing of	28	36
„ „ repair or paving	920	913
Nuisances from pigs	3	10
„ „ fowls	30	29
„ „ other animals	16	17
„ „ Offensive trades	65	61
Manure pits, repair of	—	—
„ „ abolition of	2	5
Offensive Accumulations, removal of	63	68
Dry ash receptacles, provision of	388	378
Tents, Vans and Sheds	4	6
Houses-let-in-lodgings	42	38
Common Lodging Houses	—	—
Factories and Workshops	235	223
Pail Closets, conversion of	—	1
Privy Middens, conversion of	—	4
Miscellaneous	523	501

(iv) STATUTORY ACTION.

	Served.	Complied with.
<i>Notices under the Public Health Act 1875.</i>		
Section 91 (a) Houses	677	607
(b) Others	100	95
Section 36 (ashbins)	107	102
Section 41 (drains)	9	3
Section 49 (manure)	4	4
<i>Notices under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890.</i>		
Section 22	3	6

<i>Notices under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907.</i>	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) ..	119	129
Section 73 (repair of water closets)	158	133

Notices under the Nottingham Corporation Act 1935.

Section 19 (cleansing and repairing of drains, water closets and soil-pipes)	376	376
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Work done by the Corporation in default—61.

Informations laid—4.

Work done after information laid—3.

Work done after Justice's Order—1.

(e) Shops Acts 1912 to 1934.

(i) HEALTH AND COMFORT OF SHOP-WORKERS.

Action commenced during 1935 under the provisions of the Shops Act 1934 was continued during the year under review. This Act was designed to improve the conditions under which shop-assistants work and deals with such matters as ventilation, lighting and temperature, and the provision of sanitary conveniences and facilities for washing and for taking meals.

Details of action taken is given below :—

<i>Number of notices served and complied with.</i>	Served.	Complied with.
Total number of premises	12	43

<i>Types of premises for which notices were served and complied with.</i>				Served.	Complied with.
Retail Shops	..	..	..	10	42
Wholesale Shops	..	..	..	1	—
Warehouses	..	..	..	1	1

Details of Notices Served and Complied with.

Want of ventilation	..	..	—	3	
„ heating	..	..	—	6	
„ lighting	..	..	—	1	
„ washing facilities	..	..	1	4	
„ facilities for taking meals	..	..	—	3	
Sanitary	{	Insufficient	..	1	4
Accommo-		Unsuitable or defective	..	7	10
dation.		Not separate for the sexes	..	..	3	9
Absence of forms required under the Shops Acts	..	..	—	10	
Miscellaneous nuisances	..	..	7	8	

Statutory Notices served—3.

Statutory Notices complied with—1.

(ii) EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS.

Under the Act of 1934 it is now illegal to employ persons under the age of 18 years for more than 48 hours per week. A person under 16 years of age cannot be employed over-time in any circumstances, and the over-time worked by persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years is limited. Particular attention is given to the provisions regarding young persons and prosecutions were taken as follows :—

- (a) Failure to keep appropriate records as to hours worked by young persons (Butcher)—Fined £5 0s. 0d.
- (b) Failure to exhibit notices as to hours of employment of young persons (Cycle Dealer)—Fined 10/-.

(iii) HOURS OF CLOSING OF SHOPS.

7,120 Visits and re-visits have been made during the year to all classes of shops, hotels, restaurants and retail business premises in the city. Eighty-seven offences under the above Acts were reported to the Health Committee, and in respect of twenty-four of these legal proceedings were taken by the Local Authority, particulars of which are here given :—

Trade.	No. of Offences.		Result.
Auctioneers ..	1		£1 fine.
Butchers ..	4		£2 ; £1 ; £1 & 10/- fines.
Beer-Off ..	10		£2 ; £1 ; eight 5/- fines.
Café ..	1		£1 fine.
Cycles ..	1		10/- fine.
Fruiterers ..	1		£1 fine.
General Dealers ..	6		£1 ; three 10/- and two 5/- fines.

In fifty-six cases cautionary letters were sent to the offenders :—

Trade.	No. of Offences.			
Auctioneers ..	..	..	..	1
Butchers ..	..	..	..	4
Beer-Offs ..	..	..	..	12
Cafés ..	..	..	..	2
Confectioners ..	..	..	..	1
Cycles ..	..	..	..	1
Drapers ..	..	..	..	1
Dairies ..	..	..	..	1
Fruiterers ..	..	..	..	2
Fishmongers ..	..	..	..	1
General Dealers ..	..	..	..	19
Hairdressers ..	..	..	..	1
House-Furnishers ..	..	..	..	1
Ironmongers ..	..	..	..	2
Sweets, Tobacco and Newsagents ..	..	..	..	6
Wine Merchants ..	..	..	..	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	..	1,499
„ minutes' dense smoke emitted	.. ..	3,295½
Average minutes of dense smoke per chimney	..	2·2
No. of intimation notices served	.. ..	157
„ advisory visits (including verbal cautions)	..	316
„ statutory notices served	.. ..	75
„ complaints investigated	.. ..	103
„ cases where work has been executed for smoke abatement	.. ..	6
Estimated cost of the work to owners	.. ..	£1,199
No. of prosecutions	.. ..	5

The chimneys of industrial premises in the city have been kept under observation throughout the year. In 157 cases it was found necessary to serve intimation notices, confirming the existence of smoke nuisances. Where excessive emissions of smoke were recorded the firms were visited with a view to an opinion being formed as to the cause, and to advice being given for the abatement of the nuisances.

In five instances it was found necessary to take legal proceedings resulting in four of the defendants being ordered by the magistrates to abate the nuisances and to pay costs. In the other case an earlier defendant was again brought before the Court in respect of the disobeyal

of two Court Orders and was fined the maximum penalty in each case.

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. During the twelve months under review the average figure of dense smoke in minutes per chimney observed was 2·2, which is appreciably less than the standard of three minutes.

The Smoke Inspector finds that much unnecessary smoke arises from the practice of disposing of trade refuse by burning in the furnaces of heating boilers or by means of fires in open yards. Such practices on the part of many business concerns are to be deplored as such smoke does considerable damage to textile materials. Moreover, facilities are available at the Corporation's destructors whereby all trade refuse can be disposed of in a proper manner. Another source of unnecessary smoke (usually of the dense yellow variety) is the burning of coal in furnaces which are designed to burn coke. Such furnaces are found in many types of boilers attached to the heating systems of buildings.

In recent years there has been an improvement so far as excessive emissions of smoke are concerned, but there is room for further effort in order to reduce the number of occasions upon which the Inspector finds it necessary to serve notices or to take proceedings. Dense smoke from industrial chimneys indicates waste and inefficiency.

(g) Factories and Workshops.*Factory and Workshop Act 1901.*

(a) *Factories*—In 17 instances, defects remediable under the Public Health Acts were reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories, and in each case suitable action was taken.

(b) *Workshops*—The number of workshops is 1,135.

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

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

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries).	145	50	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries).	687	177	—
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises).	30	8	—
Total	862	235	—

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	148	148	—	—
Want of ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage to floors	1	—	—	—
Other nuisances	83	72	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	Insufficient	9	8	—
	Unsuitable or defective ..	29	29	—
	Not separate for sexes	1	3	—
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	273	262	—	—

*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.*

In one case it was necessary to take formal action regarding outwork carried on in a dirty dwellinghouse. (Trade—lace, and nets).

(h) Houses-let-in-Lodgings.*Bye-laws under Section 6 of the Housing Act 1925.*

There are 122 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.

There are no signs that the demand for accommodation in houses-let-in-lodgings is decreasing. In fact the number of houses registered has increased during the past twelve months. Certain types of people appear to prefer accommodation of this nature. It is not always the financial position which induces people to live in lodging-houses, as the rent payable for one or two rooms is often more than the rent of a working-class dwelling-house. Instances could be quoted where families displaced from lodging-houses and re-housed in modern, self-contained houses, have been found to return to lodgings at the first opportunity. Such facts prove that houses-let-in-lodgings are popular with some members of the community, but there is no doubt that the demand for them would decrease if there were sufficient working-class houses available.

(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 accommodates 280 lodgers. Three of the privately-owned houses are the subject of Demolition or Closing Orders made under the Housing Acts and will shortly cease to exist.

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

Public Health Act 1875.

Housing of the Working-Classes Act 1885.

Nottingham Corporation Act 1929.

In four instances it was necessary to serve notices respecting offences in connection with the use of tents, vans, sheds, etc., for human habitation, and in one case a Demolition Order under the Housing Acts was operated in respect of a van which had been on one site for a number of years.

The law respecting vans, etc., for human habitation is unsatisfactory in that travelling showmen enjoy certain exemptions, and, in consequence, several colonies of showmen's vans are parked for the winter months of each year on most unsuitable sites in populous districts of the city.

(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 view of the restrictions in the establishment of offensive trades, it appears desirable to make available a defined area of the city in which such trades may be established. As matters now stand it is almost impossible newly to establish an offensive trade,

or to transfer a business of such a nature from unsatisfactory premises to new premises on a different site. Consequently, progress in the improvement of the conditions under which these important trades are carried on is retarded.

(l) The Destruction of Rats and Mice.

Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act 1919.

Advice on the destruction of rats and mice is always available at the Health Department. National Rat Week was again organised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the following is a report on the operations carried on in Nottingham during that week :—

“ In accordance with the wishes of the Ministry of Agriculture
 “ & Fisheries, Rat Week was again organised in Nottingham from
 “ the 2nd to the 7th November 1936, 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 for advice were
 “ received at the Health Department, and Sanitary Inspectors
 “ made investigations in each case. Rat destruction on private
 “ properties was not actually undertaken by the Department, but
 “ it was left to occupiers of premises to carry out such operations.
 “ Arrangements, however, were made for Corporation properties,
 “ such as tips, sewers, etc., to be specially baited during this
 “ week. Thousands of baits and advisory leaflets were issued to
 “ the public ”.

“ 27th January, 1937.”

(m) Canal Boats.

Canal Boats Acts 1877 and 1884.

Canal Boats Regulations.

The canals and other navigable waters within the City have been visited on 47 occasions during the year,

and 137 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 115, the number of children under 5 years of age was 36, and the number of children between 5 and 12 years of age was 66.

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

Cabins in need of repair or painting	5
Overcrowding	1
Boats improperly numbered	1
Failure to produce Registration Certificate ..	2
Boats not lettered, marked or numbered ..	1
Cabins in need of cleansing	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 three new boats registered during the year.

The total number of boats now in use and registered by this Authority is 49.

The Education Authority was notified on 9 occasions during the year with regard to 26 children of school age who were living on canal boats, and who were visiting the City for periods longer than two days.

(n) **Cleanliness of Rag Flock.**

Rag Flock Acts 1911 & 1928.

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

A full investigation was made during the year of the condition of cleanliness of various materials other than rag flock which are used for filling upholstery and bedding, and which do not come within the scope of the Rag Flock Acts. Samples of various fillings, including feathers, were procured. In some cases the samples were obtained from pillows purchased from retail shops in the city. Samples of materials described as "Wadding Felt", "Jute Flock", "Flock", and "Cotton Felt", when judged by the Rag Flock Acts standard (not to contain more than thirty parts of chlorine per 100,000 parts), were all very dirty. A sample of "Red Wool and Hair" complied with the Rag Flock standard.

Nine samples of feathers used in bedding and pillows were examined in accordance with the Government Specification No. T.C.125 for Feathers, issued by the Technical Co-ordinating Committee on Textiles and Clothing. This is an advisory standard and not a statutory one, but with one exception all the samples of feathers were satisfactory.

A full report on the matter was considered by the Health Committee, and it was decided that there is need for legislation to extend the scope of the Rag Flock Acts so as to prescribe a standard of cleanliness in respect of all materials used for filling upholstery and bedding.

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)	4,187
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	12,765
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	253
(b)	Number of inspections for the purpose ..	957
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	133
(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 ..	4,054

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

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	2,452
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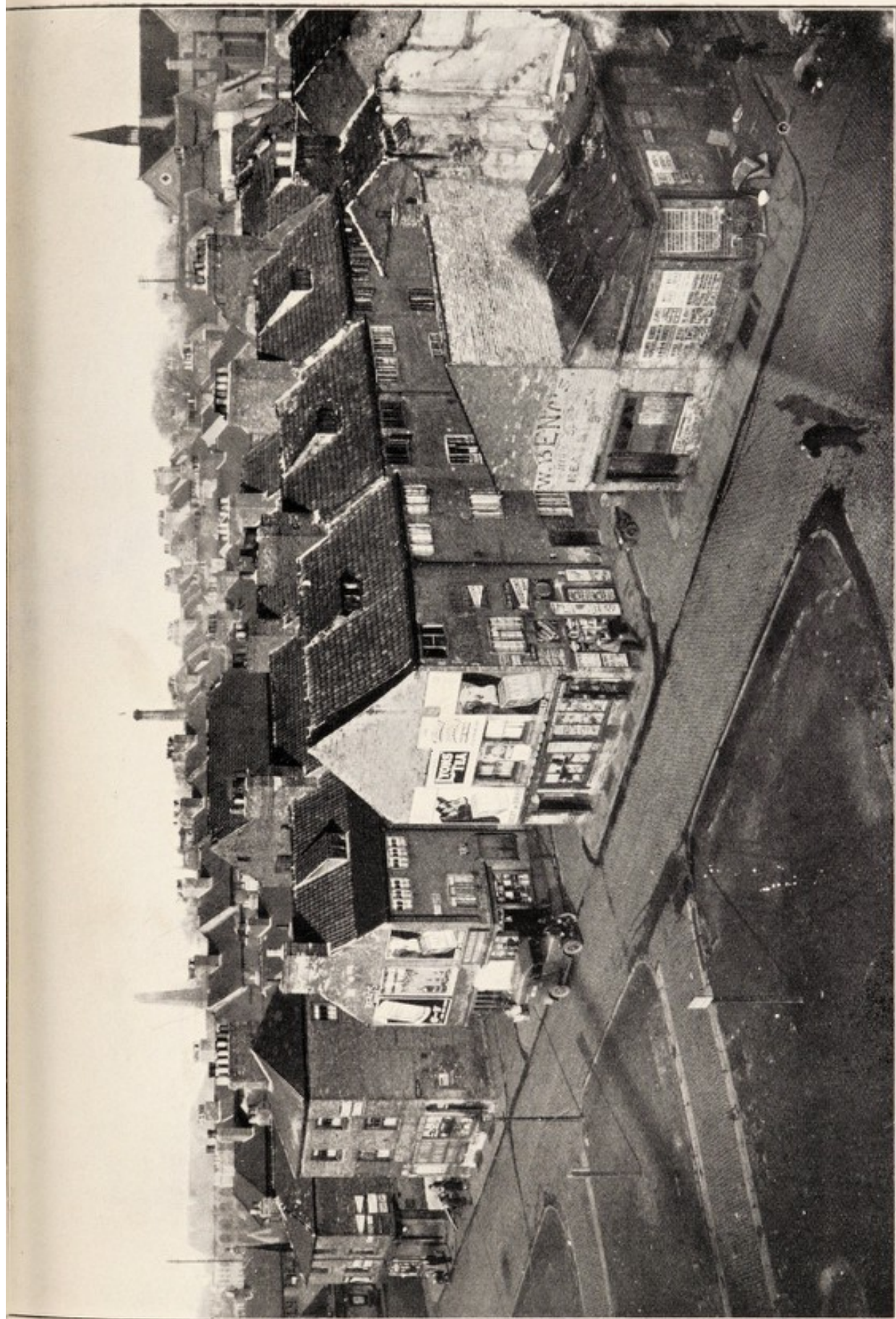
3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

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	55
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notice :—	
(a)	By owners	59
(b)	By the Local Authority in default of owners ..	Nil.

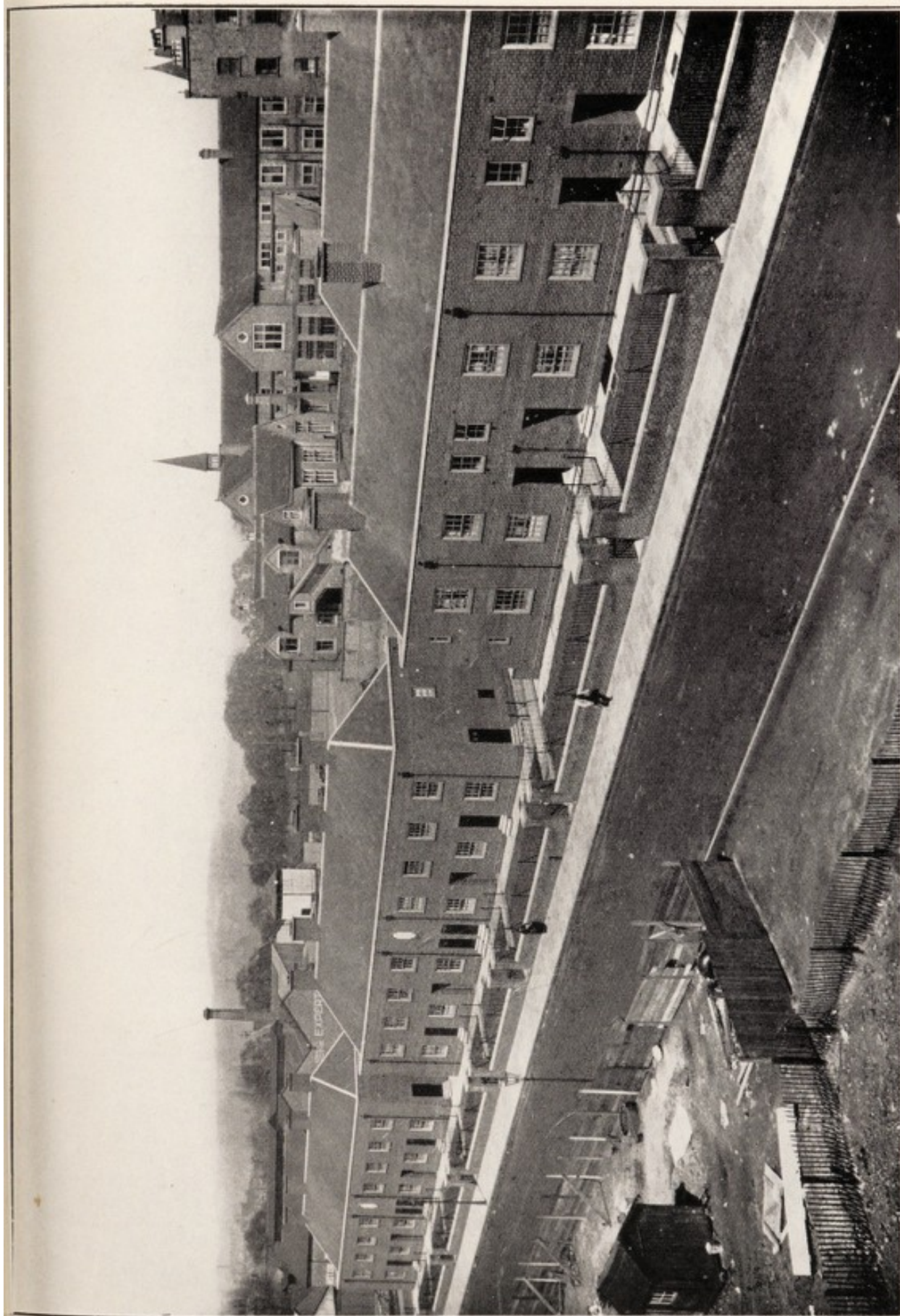
B.—*Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	677
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A SLUM AREA (COLWICK STREET) NOW DEMOLISHED.





EXAMPLE OF RE-HOUSING ON A CLEARED CENTRAL AREA (COLWICK STREET — See previous page).

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
(a) By owners	607
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	61
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	69
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	361
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	5
(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 and Closure of Unfit Houses.

It was possible to proceed with the demolition and closure of a large number of unfit dwellinghouses during the year, no less than 2,500 houses being dealt with as follows :—

	No. Demolished.	No. of persons Displaced.
Houses in Clearance Areas ..	1,130	4,095
Individual unfit houses ..	1,370*	4,138
	2,500	8,233

*Includes houses abolished and those closed by undertakings of owners or under Section 20 of the Housing Act 1930.

Where families leave condemned properties to take up residence on Corporation estates, all practicable steps are taken to ensure that vermin is not transmitted to the new houses. Furniture and effects are removed by

arrangement with the Health Department in specially constructed vans and are treated with a high concentration of Hydrogen Cyanide (Prussic Acid) Gas. In view of the deadly nature of the fumigant the work is entrusted to a firm of experts. The furnishings, etc., of 853 households were treated last year.

(ii) Overcrowding.

The survey of overcrowding which was nearing completion at the beginning of 1936, was the subject of a full report to the Housing Committee in May. Since that time a temporary staff has been employed in taking measurements of houses so as to determine the number of persons permitted to sleep in each working-class house in the city. About 67,000 houses were measured and, on request, the "permitted number" of each was certified to the owners in writing in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act.

At the request of the Ministry of Health the following statistics are included in this report —

(a)	(i) No. of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	1,187
	(ii) No. of families dwelling therein	1,242
	(iii) No. of persons therein	8,957
		(7,753 "units").
(b)	No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during year	190
(c)	(i) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during year	18
	(ii) No. of persons concerned in such cases ..	106
		(94 "units")

SECTION " E "

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND
FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.
THE PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.
THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.**

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act 1915.

Milk & Dairies (Amendment) Act 1922.

Milk & Dairies Order 1926.

(1) COW-KEEPERS AND PURVEYORS OF MILK.

No. of cow-keepers on register 1st January 1936	....	25
" " 31st December 1936	..	21
No. of cowsheds on register 31st December 1936	..	66
No. of dairy-cows kept (average)	.. ..	511
No. of milk purveyors on register 1st January 1936	..	428
" " 31st December 1936	..	414
No. of applications for registration refused	.. ..	—
No. of milk purveyors removed from register	..	25

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

Cowsheds—cleansing and limewashing	.. ..	125
Cowsheds—repairs	.. ..	16
Dairies, Milkshops, etc.—cleansing	.. ..	87
" " —repairs	.. ..	36
Drains—chokage	.. ..	15
Offensive accumulations removed	.. ..	26
Miscellaneous	.. ..	75
		380

(2) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER 1923 & 1936.

During the year 1936 the following licences were granted under the provisions of the above Order ;—

Dealers' Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk ..	5
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	2
Licensed to produce " Accredited " Milk	4
Dealers' Licences to sell " Pasteurised " Milk ..	3
Supplementary Licences to sell " Pasteurised " Milk ..	3
Licensed to pasteurise and sell " Pasteurised " Milk ..	6

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Twenty-three samples of Tuberculin Tested milk were obtained during the year for bacteriological examination, all at the request of the Ministry of Health. Nineteen of these complied with the standards laid down in the Order and four were unsatisfactory.

Accredited Milk.

Ten samples of this milk were obtained for bacteriological examination and all were satisfactory.

Pasteurised Milk.

Eighty-five samples of Pasteurised milk sold under licence were obtained for bacteriological examination, seventy-eight were satisfactory and seven otherwise.

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

Ungraded Milk.

One hundred and nineteen samples of milk were taken and submitted for examination for bacterial count and B.coli test. Eighty-two of them gave results which complied with the standard for Accredited milk from a bacterial point of view and thirty-seven did not reach this standard.

Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.

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

on biological testing. These cases were followed up and appropriate action taken.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

(1) MEAT.

There are now fifty-six slaughter-houses in the city. During the year one slaughter-house was abolished on account of the demolition of property in a confirmed clearance area and of which it formed a part. The large number of private slaughter-houses in conjunction with their scattered disposition renders difficult the examination of all the carcasses and organs of animals slaughtered in the city. The slaughter-houses are visited at all hours, both on week-days and Sundays ; in the course of the year the number of visits paid was 9,622.

The numbers of carcasses of the various food animals slaughtered in the city and examined by the Department Inspectors were :—

<i>Beasts :</i>	Bulls	189	
	Bullocks	5,106	
	Cows	5,517	
	Heifers	3,442	
	Calves	3,870	
		—	18,124
<i>Sheep :</i>	Mutton	27,797	
	Lambs	7,654	
		—	35,451
<i>Pigs</i>	.. ..		31,036
			—
	TOTAL		84,611
			—

All places in which meat is stored, sold or prepared for sale, including slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, making-up rooms, stalls, etc., are visited and inspected frequently. The following is a summary of the meat confiscated during the year as being diseased, unsound, unwholesome or unfit for the food of man :—

(a) *Surrendered voluntarily.*

HOME KILLED MEAT :

Beef	..	..	..	..	19,077½ stones.
Mutton	..	..	..	..	414¾ „
Lamb	..	..	..	..	23¼ „
Pork	..	..	..	..	4,258 „
Veal	..	..	..	..	188¼ „
Offals	..	..	..	..	7,728¼ „
					31,690 „

IMPORTED MEAT :

					Stones.	Lbs.
Beef	..	..	..	..	17	7
Kidneys	..	..	..	..	1	6
Lamb	..	..	..	..	5	5
Pigs' Maws	..	..	..	..	21	—
					45	4

(b) *Seized.*

Beef	..	..	..	..	2 stones	2 lbs.
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In this case a letter of warning was sent to the butcher from whose slaughter-house the meat was taken, and no further proceedings were taken.

A knackery at the Eastcroft Dépôt, under the constant supervision of the Local Authority, disposes of carcasses of animals which, on account of injury, disease, or other

cause (except where notification is required by the Diseases of Animals Acts), are unfit for human food. The approximate amounts dealt with in 1936 were :—

Beef	..	..	..	..	12,267	stones.
Mutton	..	..	..	..	33	„
Pork	..	..	..	..	559	„
Veal	..	..	..	..	41	„
					12,900	„

Infringements by butchers of the various regulations and bye-laws prescribing the manner in which meat must be prepared were recorded, and letters of caution were sent. The following list shows in what manner traders offended :—

	No. of Occasions.
Failure to cover meat during transit	9
Failure to notify presence of disease in animals intended for human food (in slaughter-houses) ..	9
Use of slaughter-houses for purposes other than those of killing and dressing food animals	1
Slaughtering at other than regular times without previous notice	1
Failure to provide proper covered receptacles for trimmings and refuse	11
Exposure of meat in shops to contamination by dust, etc.	4
Making-up rooms needing repair	3
Dirty making-up rooms	5
No proper ventilated space between W.C. and making- up room	1

Legal proceedings were instituted against a butcher on account of dirty premises in which food was being prepared. The magistrates inflicted a penalty of £20/0/0,

(2) OTHER FOODS.

The following quantities of foodstuffs other than meat confiscated on account of disease or unsoundness were destroyed :—

(a) *Surrendered Voluntarily.*

CANNED GOODS.				Stones. Lbs.	
Meat	..	..	..	285	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fruit ..	..	..	..	972	9
Milk ..	..	..	..	261	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fish ..	..	..	..	121	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vegetables	..	..	..	267	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Soup	..	..	..	7	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Provisions	..	..	..	57	2
Wet Fish	..	..	..	1,273	7
Dry Fish	..	..	..	215	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shell-Fish	..	..	..	1,240	7
Rabbits	..	..	..	280	7
Poultry	..	..	..	—	7
Fruit ..	..	..	..	3,022	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetables	..	..	..	12,293	12
Nuts	..	..	..	1	7
				20,302	23 $\frac{3}{4}$

(b) *Seized.*

3 Turkeys.

The butcher on whose premises the turkeys were found was fined the sum of £30/0/0 in the local Police Court.

Shellfish.

Shellfish from layings in various parts of Great Britain and Ireland are received into the Wholesale Fish Market.

These consignments are carefully supervised and at regular intervals samples are obtained for bacteriological examination.

(3) MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

Nottingham Corporation Acts 1923 & 1935.

The Nottingham Corporation Act 1935 provides for the compulsory registration with the Sanitary Authority of persons carrying on the manufacture and sale of ice-cream and premises used for such purpose. During 1936 over 640 premises and persons were placed on the register and were kept under observation. In a number of premises the manufacture of ice-cream was discontinued owing to unsuitable conditions, but the provisions of the Act were enforced in all cases without legal proceedings being instituted. The following registrations were approved by the Health Committee :—

As vendors of ice-cream	508
As manufacturers and vendors of ice-cream ..	138
	646

(c) *Adulteration, etc.*

The Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

During the year the following samples were obtained :—

Formal samples ..	600 (analysed by Public Analyst).
Informal samples ..	250 (" " ").
Informal milk samples ..	417 (tested by Inspectors).
Total ..	1,267

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

Article.	No. of Samples.			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk	295	9	304	282	6	288	13	3	16
Cheese	17	4	21	17	4	21	—	—	—
Pepper	26	4	30	26	4	30	—	—	—
Butter	56	26	82	55	25	80	1	1	2
Icing-Sugar ..	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Cocoa	8	4	12	8	4	12	—	—	—
Marmalade ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dried Fruit ..	7	6	13	7	6	13	—	—	—
Dripping	3	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	1
Coffee and Chicory									
Essence	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—
Compound Liquorice									
Powder	1	3	4	1	3	4	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sweets	9	3	12	9	3	12	—	—	—
Custard Powder ..	8	—	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Baking Powder ..	18	2	20	18	2	20	—	—	—
Peas (Dried) ..	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Mustard	8	3	11	8	3	11	—	—	—
Lard	27	4	31	27	4	31	—	—	—
Coffee	13	4	17	13	4	17	—	—	—
Potted Meat ..	4	—	4	2	—	2	2	—	2
Lemon Cheese ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cake Flour ..	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—
Condensed Full-Cream									
Milk	3	3	6	3	3	6	—	—	—
Table Jellies ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Crab-apple Jelly ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ground Rice ..	5	2	7	5	2	7	—	—	—
Olive Oil	2	6	8	2	6	8	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ..	2	3	5	2	3	5	—	—	—
Sweetened Mineral									
Waters	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Boric Acid	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tincture of Rhubarb ..	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sausage	1	14	15	1	14	15	—	—	—
Brawn	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Vinegar	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Wrapped Cheese ..	1	4	5	1	4	5	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	535	108	643	518	104	622	17	4	21

Article	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward ..	535	108	643	518	104	622	17	4	21
Self-Raising Flour ..	7	2	9	7	2	9	—	—	—
Rum ..	1	3	4	1	2	3	—	1	1
Margarine ..	15	1	16	15	1	16	—	—	—
Cheshire Cheese ..	1	4	5	1	4	5	—	—	—
Sponge Cakes ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pickled Onions ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Condensed Skimmed Milk ..	1	4	5	1	4	5	—	—	—
Bread ..	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Fine Oatmeal ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Stilton Cheese ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Tinned Prawns ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mint Sauce ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Honey ..	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Sardines ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Prawn Paste ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cider ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Red Wine ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whisky ..	1	25	26	—	22	22	1	3	4
Bread-and-Butter ..	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Sugar ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sal Volatile ..	—	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—
Glauber Salts ..	—	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—
White Wine ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soup Powder ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tinned Cream ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prawns ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tinned Peas ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flowers of Sulphur ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cream ..	4	5	9	4	5	9	—	—	—
Mince-meat ..	3	2	5	3	2	5	—	—	—
Lysol ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Parrish's Chemical Food ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jam ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Nuts ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Shredded Suet ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Almonds ..	2	4	6	2	4	6	—	—	—
Ground Ginger ..	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Soda Bicarbonate ..	3	2	5	2	2	4	1	—	1
Cooking Fat ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Pearl Barley ..	4	1	5	4	1	5	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	587	212	799	568	204	772	19	8	27

Article.	No. of Samples.			No. Genuine.			No. Adulterated.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward ..	587	212	799	568	204	772	19	8	27
Cornflour ..	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Preserved Sausage ..	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—
Coffee & Chicory ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Semolina ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beer ..	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Epsom Salts ..	1	6	7	1	6	7	—	—	—
Cream Cheese ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glycerine ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Dried Full-Cream Milk ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Tripe ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Polony ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cooked Ham ..	—	8	8	—	8	8	—	—	—
Treacle ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Easton's Syrup ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	600	250	850	581	242	823	19	8	27

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 ..	32	3.330	8.902
February ..	26	3.546	8.979
March ..	33	3.404	8.902
April ..	32	3.404	8.927
May ..	24	3.277	8.995
June ..	23	3.410	8.817
July ..	21	3.533	9.023
August ..	—	—	—
September ..	30	3.639	8.862
October ..	30	3.700	9.070
November ..	36	3.677	9.047
December ..	12	3.691	9.023
Average ..	27.1	3.510	8.958

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

Of the 417 informal samples of milk which were tested by the Inspectors during the year by the Gerber Process, 69 or 16% were found to be adulterated. This informal work is most valuable in the administration of The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

SAMPLES TAKEN FORMALLY AND FOUND TO BE NOT GENUINE.

- 1 Milk deficient in fat 28 per cent.
- 1 do. 18 do.
- 1 do. 16 do.
- 1 do. 11·5 do.
- 1 do. 8·5 do.
- 1 do. 5 do.
- 1 do. 3·3 do.
- 1 Milk containing added water 10 per cent.
- 1 do. 3·7 do.
- 1 do. 2·4 do.
- 1 Milk containing dirt 28 grains per gallon.
- 2 Milks containing dirt 3 grains per gallon.
- 1 Dripping with excess water 1·47 per cent.
- 1 Potted Meat containing starch filler 12·80 per cent.
- 1 Butter containing excess water 4·2 per cent.
- 1 Potted Meat containing excess water 12·09 per cent.
- 1 Whisky containing 3 per cent. added water.
- 1 Bicarbonate of Soda deficient in Sodium Bicarbonate 2·2 per cent.

SAMPLES TAKEN INFORMALLY AND FOUND TO BE NOT GENUINE.

- 2 Milks deficient in fat 6 per cent.
- 1 Whisky containing added water 1·15 per cent.
- 1 do. 1·80 do.
- 1 do. 7·50 do.
- 1 Rum do. 4·24 do.
- 1 Bicarbonate of Soda deficient in sodium bicarbonate 2·4 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 deficient in fat	16%	Ordered to pay £1/1/0 costs.
do.	28%	Case withdrawn.
do.	12½%	Dismissed under Probation Act.
Sale of milk containing	3·1% added water.	Case withdrawn.
do.	2·4%	do. do.
do.	10·0%	do. Fined £2/0/0.
Sale of butter containing excess water	4·22%	Fined £2/10/0.

(b) *Other Action.*

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

Sale of milk deficient in fat	5 per cent.
do.	3·3 do.
do.	8·5 do.
Sale of milk containing dirt	28 grains per gallon.
do.	3 do. (two instances)
Sale of Potted meat containing starch filler	12·8 per cent.
do.	excess water 12·09 per cent.
Sale of dripping containing excess water	1·47 per cent.
Sale of whisky containing excess water	3 per cent.

Artificial Cream Act 1929.

No offences against this Act were detected during the year. No applications for registration of premises under Section 2 were received during 1936.

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

During 1936 eleven samples of condensed milk and three samples of dried milk were obtained under the above Regulations. These all proved on analysis to be genuine, and also complied with the regulations as to declaratory labels, etc.

Public Health (Preservatives &c. in Food) Regulations
1925-1927.

All articles of food sampled under The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act were examined for the presence, nature and amount of preservatives.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT 1926.

The Table below shows the samples taken under the above Act during 1936 :—

Feeding Stuffs.

Article.		Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
Wheatings ..	..	3	—	3
Ground Oats ..	..	1	1	2
Barley Meal ..	..	3	—	3
Flaked Maize ..	..	2	—	2
Dairy Nuts ..	..	1	—	1
Cod Liver Oil Meal ..	..	1	—	1
Special Meal ..	..	1	—	1
Maize Meal ..	..	1	—	1
Bran ..	..	1	—	1
Ground Nut Meal ..	..	—	1	1
Soya Bean Meal ..	..	1	—	1
Compound Nuts ..	..	1	—	1
Compound Meal ..	..	2	—	2
		—	—	—
		18	2	20
		—	—	—

Fertilizers.

Article.		Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
Basic Slag ..	..	2	—	2
Sulphate of Ammonia ..	..	3	—	3
Nitrate of Soda ..	..	4	—	4
Superphosphate of Lime ..	..	3	—	3
General Fertilizer ..	..	3	1	4
Compound Fish Manure ..	..	1	—	1
Hop Manure ..	..	1	—	1
Sulphate of Potash ..	..	1	—	1
Bone Meal ..	..	2	—	2
		—	—	—
		20	1	21
		—	—	—

It was not necessary to institute proceedings in respect of the adulterated samples.

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.

PHARMACY & POISONS ACT 1933.

This Act came into operation during 1936 and permits the sale of the poisons specified in Part 2 of the Poisons List by persons whose name and premises are entered in the Local Authority's list. Over 148 premises have been visited in connection with applications for registration. These include a variety of trades in addition to retail shops, such as Mill and Factory Furnishers, Drug Stores and similar premises not under control of qualified chemists, wholesale chemists and chemical merchants. The Act makes detailed provision for the storage, packing, labelling and sale of poisons named in the Poisons List in addition to the registration of sellers and their premises.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS 1894 TO 1935.

(a) Swine Fever.

Four cases of suspected Swine Fever were notified to this Department. In no case was Swine Fever confirmed but as precautionary measures, notices (Form B) were served upon the occupiers of the premises.

(b) Parasitic Mange.

No case was reported.

(c) *Glanders & Farcy.*

No case was reported.

(d) *Anthrax.*

Four cases of suspected Anthrax were notified but in no case was the presence of the disease confirmed and no notices were served.

(e) *Tuberculosis.*

No case was reported within the city. Nottinghamshire County Authorities notified the Department of the slaughter within the city of forty-five bovines under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order. In eighteen of these cases the entire carcase and organs were confiscated as unfit for human food.

(f) *Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

In the early part of the year Detention Notices were served in respect of cattle which had been in contact with animals suspected of having Foot-and-Mouth Disease and which were brought into the city. These animals were examined but showed no lesions of the disease when slaughtered. For several weeks towards the end of the year, as Nottingham was within a 15-mile radius of an outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, the movement of animals was restricted and was subject to licence.

(g) *Sheep Scab.*

No new case was reported. A former case was kept under observation, and further notices served under the Order. Sheep notified as having been in contact with affected animals were taken direct to slaughter-houses and there butchered.

Movement Licences.

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

		Issued from—		Total.	No. of Animals affected.
		Cattle Market.	Central Offices.		
Under the Swine Fever Orders.	<i>Pigs.</i>				
	Fat Stock	3,259	145	3,404	21,394
	Stores	1,390	3	1,393	10,140
Under the Importation of Animals Acts.	<i>Irish Cattle.</i>				
	Fat ..	12	—	12	88
	Stores ..	202	10	212	2,913
Under the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Orders.		371	1,160	1,531	—

Protection of Animals Act 1911.

A penalty of £5/0/0 was imposed by the magistrates upon a farmer who permitted unnecessary suffering to a sheep which he sent into the Cattle Market.

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	11
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	Cases	3	10	27	43	49	277	155	67	42	41	11	4	1	..	730
	Deaths	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Diphtheria	Cases	7	15	9	15	24	176	69	33	16	22	11	2	1	2	492
	Deaths	..	..	..	2	2	16	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	26
Puerperal Fever	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	7
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	24	7	..	..	..	45
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	Cases	4	1	1	..	1	3	6	4	8	14	28	29	39	30	168
	Deaths	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	7	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Pollomyelitis	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-encephalitis	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever	Cases	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Deaths	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	Cases	28	14	22	22	11	38	17	14	13	28	16	30	43	23	3
	Deaths	106	18	4	1	1	1	..	5	2	9	13	31	37	79	3
Malaria	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total Notifications	..	89	41	60	80	86	496	250	126	93	136	78	69	84	55	1,511
	Deaths	109	20	7	3	4	18	4	8	3	15	16	34	39	87	1,511

For numbers of cases admitted to Hospital see Hospital Section of Report, page 117.

For notes on the above figures see following pages.

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

No small-pox occurred during the year.

Typhoid Fever.

Eleven cases were notified ; this is much higher than the average in recent years, but as usual the number included some who were not really suffering from Typhoid. Of the true cases three were persons who contracted their infection at a South Coast resort at which a very unfortunate outbreak occurred, one other appeared to have been infected when in Ireland, and one other at some place outside Nottingham. Two true cases were not traced back to any likely source of infection. A further sufferer was a nurse who appeared to have contracted a mild para-typhoid infection in the course of her duties. Two notified cases were definitely proved to be not suffering from Typhoid, and a third which died within a few hours of admission to hospital was of a doubtful nature.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 730 notifications compared with the very high number of 942 in the previous year. The type was mild on the whole. Of the five deaths four occurred within the Isolation Hospital, and of these some were suffering from other conditions in addition to Scarlet Fever.

Diphtheria.

There were 402 notifications and 26 deaths were registered as due to this disease. There were actually 27 deaths from this disease in the Isolation Hospital, one being a child from outside the city. It is significant that no less than 14 of these died within a period of less than one day up to four days of admission. This means that there was in many instances delay either in calling in a doctor or in the recognition of the nature of the illness.

Diphtheria, if it is to be combatted with hope of success, must be discovered and got under treatment early. The first symptom is not usually soreness of the throat; the child is pale, weary and may complain of headache or feeling generally unwell. Medical advice should be sought early in any illness of childhood with a view to detecting diphtheria or any other disease in a curable stage. The tragedies of undiscovered diphtheria are many. It cannot be too widely known that diphtheria can be prevented. By a simple process of injection a child can be "immunised" so that it is no longer liable to take diphtheria. Any family doctor can do this at small cost. It would be a good thing if the entire childhood population would submit to the process, for diphtheria would then cease to cause tragedies. Certain residential schools in the city have already been dealt with in this way.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease.

There was an outbreak of German Measles which appeared to be fairly extensive, though, of course, no actual figures as to its extent are available. Eight persons were erroneously sent to the Isolation Hospital

as Scarlet Fever cases, but proved to be suffering from German Measles only.

Measles was prevalent during the first six months of the year and gave rise to twenty-two fatalities.

Whooping-cough pursued an insidious and dangerous course, there being twenty-five deaths.

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The Small-pox Hospital, though kept ready, was not required for use, and the following figures relate to the City Isolation Hospital, Hucknall Road only :—

DISEASE.	Remaining at end of 1935.			Admitted 1936.			Total cases during 1936	Total cases finally dealt with during 1936	Total deaths during 1936	Case mortality % of total cases 1936	Days of average residence.		Remaining at end of 1936
	No of Patients	Recovered	Died	No. of Patients	Recovered	Died					Non-Fatal	Fatal	
Scarlet Fever ..	M. 59 F. 49	59 49	.. ..	244 342	216 310	3 1	303 391	278 360	3 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25 31
Totals ..	108	108	..	586	526	4	694	638	4	62	35.6	5.5	56
Enteric Fever ..	M. 1 F. 2	1 2	.. ..	2 3	2 3	.. ..	3 5	3 5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Totals ..	3	3	..	5	5	..	8	8	..	..	98.2	..	..
Diphtheria ..	M. 5 F. 7	3 7	2 ..	154 182	132 159	14 11	159 189	151 177	16 11	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 12
Totals ..	12	10	2	336	291	25	348	328	27	8.2	33.3	9.0	20
Small-pox ..	M. .. F. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Cases ..	M. 1 F. 3	1 3	.. ..	66 76	59 71	5 4	67 79	65 78	5 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 1
Totals ..	4	4	..	142	130	9	146	143	9	6.2	16.4	11.6	3
TOTALS ..	127	125	2	1069	952	38	1196	1117	40	3.5	32.3	9.3	79

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 disinfecting staff carry out the spraying or fumigation of houses or other premises which have been exposed to acute infectious disease or tuberculosis, whenever such a course appears to be called for. Modern ideas on the spread of acute infectious disease throw more responsibility upon the infected person than upon inanimate articles with which he has been in contact. Therefore disinfection, so-called, is less practised now than formerly, especially in the case of Scarlet Fever. It is not now usual to spray or fumigate after Scarlet Fever, except in very dirty houses. In all, some 1,083 rooms were disinfected, and 3,508 articles of bedding and clothing; a large number of library books were subjected to such treatment as is possible with such things. 5 cwt. of Net Wipers were disinfected by steam for a local firm, preparatory to export.

Outworkers.

The improvement in the lace and hosiery trades was reflected by another slight increase in the number of outworkers employed during the present year as compared with 1935.

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 1935, and how these were dealt with during 1935-36 :—

Registered births (1935) = 4,733.

Of these, 1,436 were successfully vaccinated ;

273 died unvaccinated ;

5 were found to be insusceptible to vaccination ;

272 were not finally accounted for ;

and, in respect of 2,747, 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.

(This portion of the Report is supplied by Dr. C. F. Price, Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, who was Acting Tuberculosis Officer during the latter part of the year).

Before it is possible to take adequate steps to stamp out Tuberculosis in the city, we must first find those unfortunate sufferers who, either through lack of knowledge of their own disease, or ignorance of the facilities available under the anti-tuberculosis scheme, are at liberty to be a potential danger to others, or who are not given the benefit of treatment and advice and the possibility of a cure.

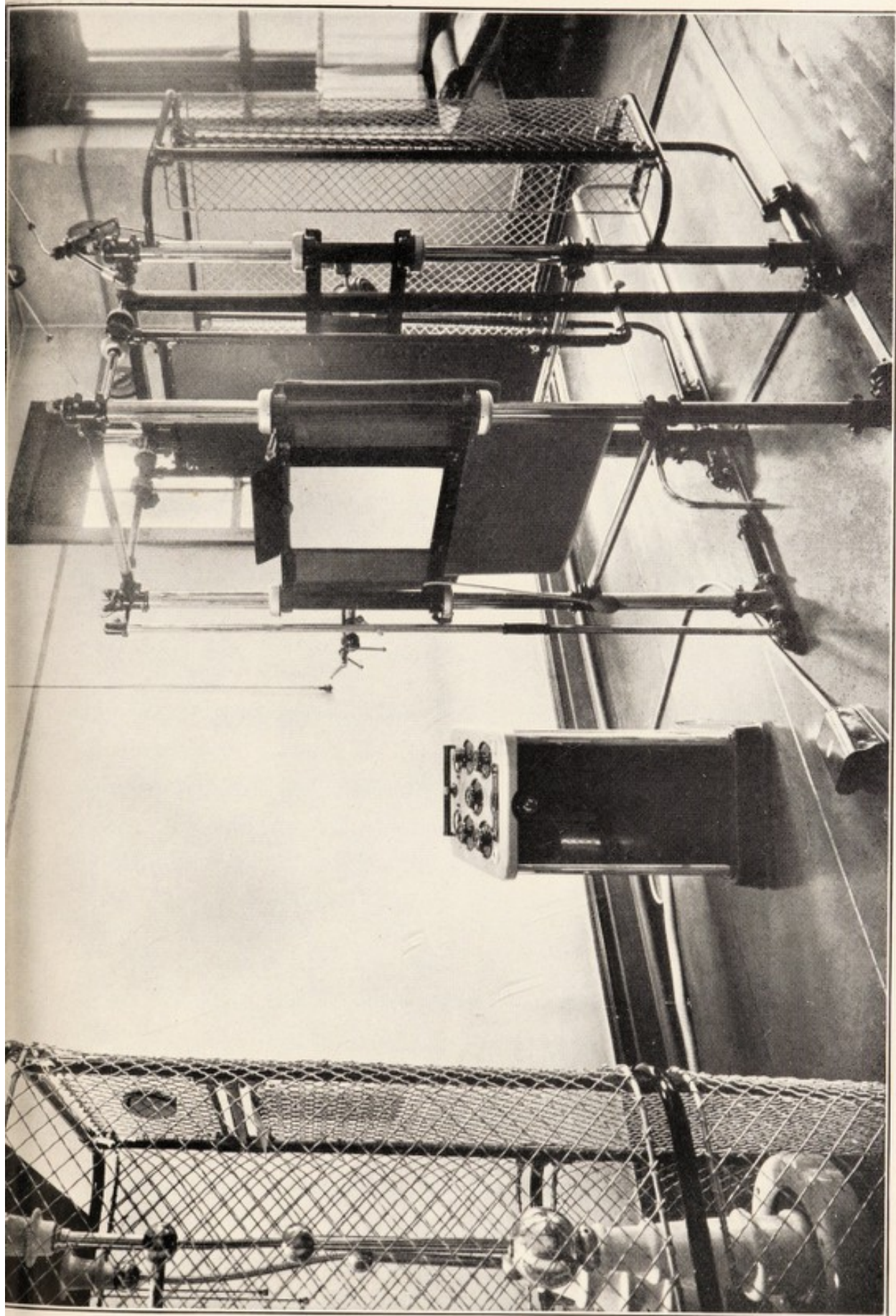
The year saw a new step taken in this direction and resulted in the discovery of 380 new cases of tuberculosis among patients referred to the clinic by general practitioners, this figure representing over 100 more than were found in the previous year.

To gain the confidence of the practitioners is the first aim as without their co-operation the scheme would fail. By far the majority of patients, as distinct from "contacts" with a tuberculous person, attend their own practitioner when the symptoms first appear, and are then referred to the Tuberculosis Officer either by way of the infectious diseases notification or direct to the clinic, especially when the diagnosis is open to doubt.

It is by offering practitioners specialised facilities such as X-ray examinations and expert advice, that it is hoped to attract many more consultations and therefrom find definite cases of tuberculosis that would otherwise be missed. Particularly is it desirable that the disease should be recognised in its earliest stages when the chances of offering a cure are much better, and when it is possible to teach the patient how not to be a danger to others at a time before any damage to the public health has been done.

The results obtained so far are, therefore, distinctly encouraging as they indicate that the efforts made have been in the right direction and have not been in vain.

The magnitude of the task can be seen from the following table which compares the number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis as obtained from the Registrar-General, and as observed at the clinic :—



TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC. THE NEW X-RAY APPARATUS.



	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
No. of registered deaths from tuberculosis in the year 1936 ..	232	29	261
No. of deaths of cases on clinic register in the year 1936 ..	155	1	156
No. of deaths <i>not</i> on clinic register..	77	28	105

Considerable use has been made of the facilities for X-ray examination at the City Hospital and more than 1,000 films were taken in connection with anti-tuberculosis work. It is hoped that at the time of going to press a complete and up-to-date apparatus will be installed in the clinic at "Forest Dene".

The importance of X-ray examination in dealing with tuberculosis cannot be overstated as it is through this medium that the majority of early and curable cases are discovered. The correlation between the large number of films taken this year and the increase in the number of discovered cases is undoubted.

Structural alterations at "Forest Dene" have been completed to enable clinic-work to be carried out on both the ground- and first-floors, this being necessary to deal with the extra numbers of patients, the X-ray plant, and to accommodate the two medical officers. Provisions are being made not only for specialised diagnosis but for carrying out treatment, such as collapsing the lung. It is not proposed to commence this form of treatment at the clinic but only to continue it by giving refills to the patient after his discharge from sanatorium or hospital.

During the year 3,281 visits were made by the Health Visitors to the homes of tuberculous patients, this figure comparing favourably with that of 2,681 for the previous year. This is an indication of closer contact between the clinic and the domiciliary patient whereby he is encouraged to live a healthy mode of life under healthy home conditions, not only for the good of himself but for the protection of those living around him.

Acknowledgments must be made here to the work and co-operation of the Estates Department whereby it has been possible to transfer eighteen tuberculous patients and families from unsuitable and overcrowded homes to airy and healthy dwellings in good surroundings on the housing estates.

It has been possible in the latter half of the year to offer patients a little more in the way of institutional treatment, as there have been in addition to those beds in the City Hospital and Sanatorium, six others rented in outside sanatoria.

These beds have been kept occupied during the whole of the time they have been available and results are encouraging. Three patients were discharged during the year, each having gained considerable benefit.

Notification Figures.

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
No. of primary notifications during the year 1936	289	41	330
No. extracted from Death returns ..	10	15	25
No. of Deaths transferred from other areas by Registrar-General	—	2	2
No. of transferred cases from other areas	14	1	15
Total	313	59	372
No. of cases on Notification Register on 31/12/36	936	216	1,152
No. of deaths of notified cases during 1936	215	14	229
No. of registered deaths from tuberculosis	232	29	261

The percentage of non-notified deaths to registered deaths was 10 per cent.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATE.		
Period.	Respiratory only.	All forms.
10 years average, 1926-35 ..	0·90	1·07
1936	0·83	0·93

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

	TUBERCULOSIS.							
	*New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1
1 to 5 years ..	—	1	5	6	1	1	1	2
5 to 10 „ ..	4	3	7	8	—	—	4	3
10 to 15 „ ..	5	4	1	1	1	4	1	1
15 to 20 „ ..	9	22	2	4	5	11	1	2
20 to 25 „ ..	20	36	2	1	6	21	1	1
25 to 35 „ ..	49	38	2	4	23	28	—	—
35 to 45 „ ..	31	18	2	2	20	20	1	1
45 to 55 „ ..	31	8	3	2	32	12	2	1
55 to 65 „ ..	16	11	—	—	23	13	1	—
65 and upwards	6	1	1	2	8	3	—	2
Totals ..	171	142	28	31	119	113	15	14

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

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 in conjunction with the Cripples' Guild, Park Row, where patients are seen by Mr. S. A. S. Malkin, who arranges the necessary in- or out-patient treatment.

Work of The Tuberculosis Clinic—Forest Dene.

No. of persons on clinic register on 1/1/36	..	..	700
New cases examined during year, excluding contacts	..	..	1,044
Contacts examined during year	..	..	425
Cases returned after having been lost sight of, and cases transferred from other areas	..	18	
	— add		1,487
			2,187
Cases written off register as cured	..	46	
Cases written off as found to be non-tubercu- lous, or notified in error	..	..	1,068
Transferred to other areas or lost sight of	..	64	
Died	..	..	156
	— subtract		1,334
			853
No. of persons on clinic register 31/12/36	..	..	

		Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.	Total.
A.—New cases (excluding contacts) :				
(a) Definitely tuberculous	..	357	23	380
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	—	—	13
(c) Non-tuberculous	..	—	—	651
B.—Contacts :				
(a) Definitely tuberculous	..	8	—	8
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous	..	—	—	417
C.—Cases written off register as :				
(a) Recovered..	..	26	20	46
(b) Non-tuberculous, including cases notified in error and cancelled	..	—	—	1,068
D.—No. of cases on clinic register 31/12/36 :				
(a) Definitely tuberculous	..	763	77	840
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	—	—	13
No. of cases on clinic register on 1/1/36	..	..		700
No. of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge in previous years	..	..		18
No. of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases lost sight of	..	..	..	64

Cases written off as dead (all causes)	.. ..	156
No. of attendances at the clinic	.. ..	2,750
No. of insured persons under domiciliary treatment on 31/12/36	.. ..	169
No. of consultations with medical practitioners—		
(a) Personal	.. ..	77
(b) Other	.. ..	1,243
No. of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes, including personal consultations at home	.. ..	254
No. of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for clinic purposes	.. ..	3,281
No. of :—(a) specimens of sputum, etc., sent to laboratory		1,028
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with clinic work	.. ..	1,135
No. of " T.B. Plus " cases on clinic register 31/12/36	..	469

Returns showing Extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the Year.

Included in the following tables are the figures for those beds in the City Hospital which have been temporarily approved for the treatment of tuberculosis. There are beds for pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases in this institution and they are chiefly occupied by patients suffering from advanced disease, or who are in need of constant medical and nursing supervision and care.

However, during the year a few selected cases of early disease have been given specialised treatment there with encouraging results; this being possible as a result of closer co-operation between the Tuberculosis Officer and the hospital medical staff.

Included in these tables are also those figures for the Children's Sanatorium, Bulwell Hall; the City Isolation Hospital Sanatorium; Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital; and those rented beds in outside sanatoria, i.e. Creaton and Ventnor.

			In Institutions Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the Year	Discharged during the Year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31st
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adults	M.	43	183	143	34	49
		F.	45	176	130	44	47
	Children		14	17	14	2	15
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adults	M.	11	10	4	1	16
		F.	5	11	5	2	9
	Children		33	20	11	9	33
Number of doubt- fully tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adults	M.	4	16	16	1	3
		F.	2	13	10	1	4
	Children		43	46	44	1	44
Totals			200	492	377	95	220

Patients' average length of stay in the City Isolation Hospital Sanatorium is given as 162 days.

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

	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Group "T.B. Minus"— All cases	36	39	75	6	1	7	82
Group 1—Early Cases ..	7	4	11	—	—	—	11
"T.B. Plus"— Group 2—Intermediate cases	46	41	87	—	—	—	87
Group 3—Advanced cases ..	1	2	3	—	—	—	3
Totals	90	86	176	6	1	7	183

**Grouping of definite cases of Tuberculosis admitted during
the year 1936 to the City Hospital.**

Grouping (Non- Pulmonary only).		Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Grand Totals.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Group— T.B. minus		9	10	19	21	13	34	53
Group— T.B. plus	Early cases ..	3	1	4	—	—	—	4
	Intermediate cases	38	32	70	—	—	—	70
	Advanced cases	49	58	107	—	—	—	107
Totals		99	101	200	21	13	34	234

Bulwell Hall Children's Sanatorium.

This institution has been made full use of during the year and although non-infectious tuberculous children were admitted and treated there, it has been as a preventorium rather than a sanatorium that Bulwell Hall has proved of such great value.

Children in a delicate state of health due, in particular, to malnutrition and bad home conditions, make remarkably good progress there and are better able to resist tuberculous infection when they leave. The principle followed has therefore been that delicate children in contact with tuberculous parents, or others should, if possible, be admitted to Bulwell Hall, not only to improve their general health and resisting power, but to take them away from the infectious atmosphere.

Other children, whether contacts or not, if suspected of a tendency to develop tuberculosis, are admitted to Bulwell

Hall for observation so that they may at the same time receive the benefit of a preventorium system. During their stay the children's education is continued under the guidance of two qualified teachers.

The following figures indicate the work done during the year; ninety-six children received treatment, and the incidence of other ailments and infectious disease was small. Three cases of Scarlet Fever were transferred to the Isolation Hospital, and six cases of Chicken-pox were treated in a separate dormitory in the sanatorium.

The fifty available beds were kept practically full throughout the year.

Number in residence on 1st January, 1936 = 44.

	Tuberculous	Contacts.	Observation	Total.
Children admitted during 1936	11	20	21	52
Children discharged during 1936	8	26	13	47

Number in residence on 31st December 1936 = 49.

Average Length of Stay and Weight gained of Children discharged in 1936.

	Length of stay.	Weight gained.
Definite tuberculous cases	22·7 weeks.	7·8 lbs.
Contact cases	66·7 weeks.	12·3 lbs.
Observation cases	31·7 weeks.	9·4 lbs.

Tuberculous Children.

Fortunately there is only a relatively small number of children under 14 years of age suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs in an infectious state, but nevertheless, many careful pathological tests have to be made to ensure non-infectivity before admitting a definite or doubtful case to Bulwell Hall. There is, however, the problem of the infectious, tuberculous child who is unsuitable for Bulwell Hall and is not yet old enough for admission to an adult sanatorium. These children have, during the year, been treated in isolated cubicles attached to the children's ward; provision for such children, few in number, will have to be made in connection with the new sanatorium.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

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

Patients :	Males 1,755 ;	Females 673
Attendances :	„ 45,941 ;	„ 17,935

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.

886 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, 493 patients made 5,172 attendances. These patients were from Nottingham, Notts. and Derbys. The number of in-patients was 78; the total number of in-patient days being 1,766.

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 23,143 specimens were examined by the staff of the Laboratory, as compared with 20,675 in 1935.

For purposes of comparison the figures for the past three years are given, classified according to nature of investigation :—

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Venereal Disease	12,420	12,331	11,493
Infectious Disease, Foods, Milk, Water	5,923	7,021	9,780
Clinical Pathology	1,463	1,323	1,870
	19,806	20,675	23,143

Venereal Disease Work.

Specimens examined were derived from the following sources, those from outside the city being charged for :—

City Venereal Disease Clinic	7,392
„ Hospitals and Institutions	1,455
„ Medical Practitioners	700
County Venereal Disease Clinic	964
„ Hospitals and Institutions	246
„ Medical Practitioners	374
Lincoln Health Department	13
Grimsby „ „	42
Holland County Council	116
Lindsey „ „	7
Practitioners in other towns	184

Infectious Disease, Foods, Milk, Water, etc.

Specimens coming within these categories were derived from the following sources :—

City Hospital	..	..	..	496
Other City Institutions and Clinics	..	..	..	3,275
City Voluntary Hospitals	..	..	..	339
„ Medical Practitioners	..	..	..	2,303
County Health Department	..	..	..	391
„ Hospitals	..	..	..	797
„ Medical Practitioners	..	..	..	1,970
Lincoln, etc.	..	..	..	209

The above included 6,380 swabs for diphtheria investigation, and 2,813 samples of sputum examined for the tubercle bacillus.

Clinical Pathology work, carried out on behalf of the City Hospital and some other hospitals, and practitioners, consisted of examination of blood, cerebro-spinal fluid, stomach contents and various other chemical and bacteriological investigations to the total of 1,870 specimens.

CANCER.

In 1936 there were 425 deaths in Nottingham registered as due to all forms of malignant disease, including Cancer. This is about the usual number.

People who live in the City or County of Nottingham are very well placed for receiving treatment from skilled surgeons and by radium when the disease is diagnosed.

The Nottinghamshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign owns a considerable quantity of radium which is placed freely at the disposal of the various hospitals who require it. The Radium Registrar, Mr. F. C. Hunt, F.R.C.S.E., is available to advise on the best method of use in any particular case, and it is also his

duty to see that none of the radium is lying idle at any time when it might profitably be in use.

Mr. Hunt also conducts an out-patient session on Friday afternoons at the Nottingham General Hospital to advise on the diagnosis and treatment of malignant disease.

The Cancer Campaign Council also provides an apparatus for treatment by deep X-rays, and this is installed at the General Hospital for the use of the people from a very large area. Dr. W. J. Mowat is in charge of this apparatus. The Nottingham City Hospital has the advantage of having Mr. Hunt on its staff as Assistant-Surgeon in charge of radium, thus linking up with the work done at the General Hospital, to the benefit of both institutions.

There is no reason to believe that the facilities for the diagnosis of cancer locally are in any way inadequate, but it is a fact that far too many cases present themselves for treatment by the surgeons or by radium, or by X-ray at a stage of disease which is too advanced for any hope of success. This is due partly to the insidious nature of the disease, and partly to the fact that the public is not sufficiently aware of the signs which should give rise to suspicion.

The Health Department publishes a leaflet on Cancer which is distributed to callers at the office, and at the various clinics. The hopeful theme of the leaflet (which has often been reproduced in the report) is that many cancers are curable if discovered early, and that medical aid should at once be sought when abnormalities, such as swellings or persistent sores are noticed; pain is not always present, and should not be awaited before seeking advice.

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