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CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

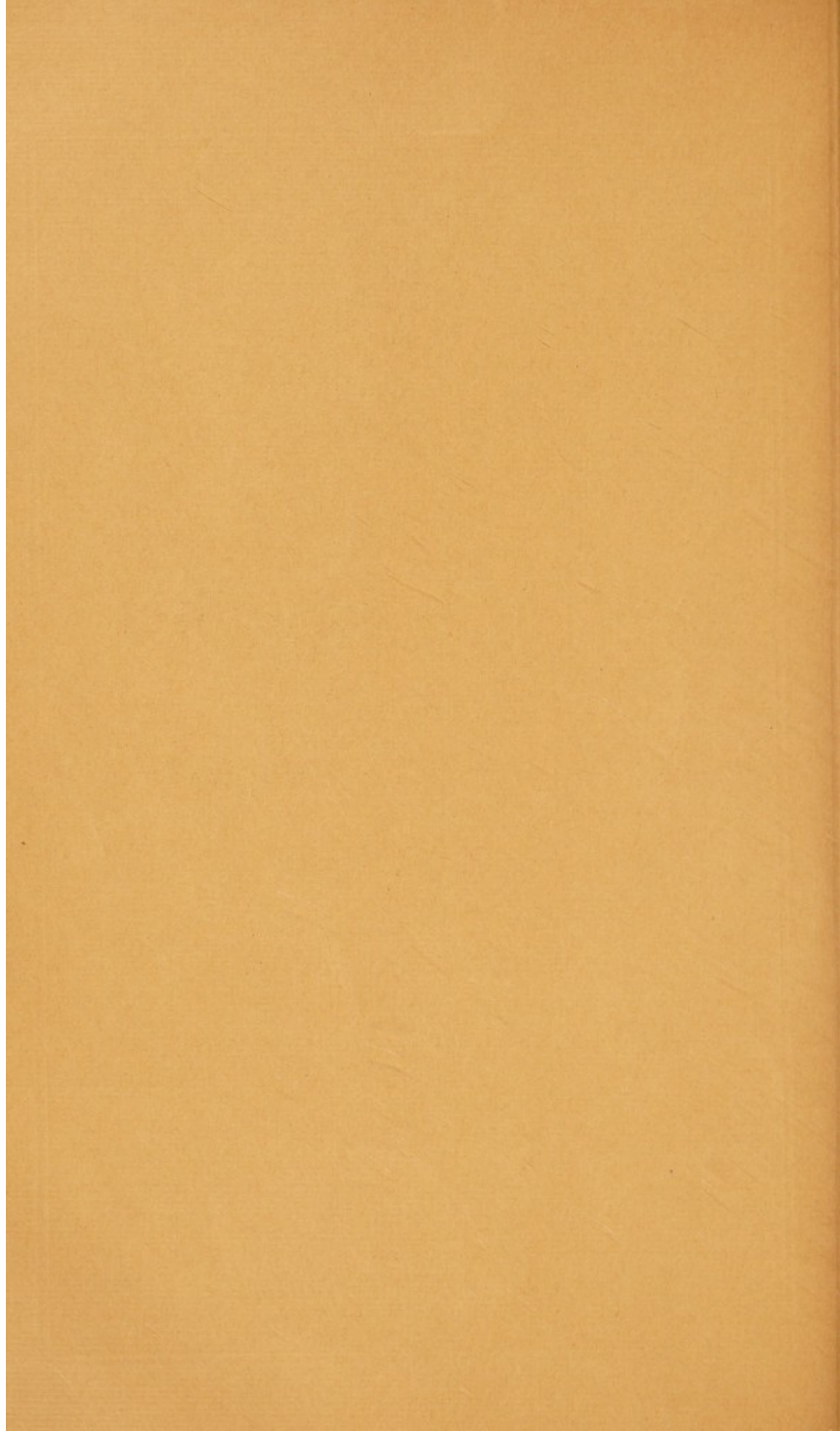
For the Year 1938.

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

1938 (mid-year).

LORD MAYOR :—COUNCILLOR WILLIAM HOOLEY.

Chairman :—COUNCILLOR ERNEST PURSER.

Vice-Chairman :—COUNCILLOR W. B. BLANDY.

ALDERMAN H. BOWLES, J.P.	COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) E. F. HYATT, J.P.
„ E. A. BRADDOCK, J.P.	„ (Mrs.) S. JAMES.
„ W. CRANE, J.P.	„ J. E. MITCHELL.
COUNCILLOR R. D. F. BLAND.	„ D. MORGAN.
„ J. L. DAVIES.	„ A. E. SAVAGE.
„ H. O. EMMONY.	„ A. H. SHAW.
„ (Mrs.) B. HAZARD.	„ R. SHAW, J.P.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND CITY HOSPITAL.

CHAIRMAN.	COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) HAZARD.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	„ (Mrs.) JAMES.
ALDERMAN BRADDOCK.	„ MITCHELL.
„ CRANE.	„ MORGAN.
COUNCILLOR DAVIES.	„ R. SHAW.
„ EMMONY.	

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

TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

CHAIRMAN.	COUNCILLOR BLAND.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	„ DAVIES.
ALDERMAN CRANE.	„ MITCHELL.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

CHAIRMAN.	COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) JAMES.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	„ MORGAN.
ALDERMAN CRANE.	„ SAVAGE.
COUNCILLOR DAVIES.	„ A. H. SHAW.
„ (Mrs.) HAZARD.	

Co-opted Members :—

MISS W. GIBSON.	MRS. D. RADFORD.
MRS. ORTON.	MRS. SANSOM.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

CHAIRMAN.	COUNCILLOR EMMONY.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1938.

Medical Officer of Health—

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

Tuberculosis Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health—

JOHN VAUGHAN WHITAKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent, City
Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium—*

THOMAS A. DON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer—

FREDERICK HENRY W. TOZER, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.P.
(Lond.).

Res. Med. Officer, City Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium—

One appointment—held for 6 or 12 months.

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare—

ISABELLA McDUGALL HARKNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Staff, Maternity and Child Welfare—

HENRIETTA MARY MACLEOD, M.B., B.S.(Lond.).

I. BEATRICE STEWART BINGEMANN, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), D.P.H.
(from 23/6/38).

J. JEAN M. MORTON, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.†

BERNARD R. B. TRUMAN, B.A., M.B., Ch.B.†

PERCY HARDY, B.A., M.B., Ch.B.†

ETHEL LANDON, M.B., Ch.B.†

MARJORIE A. SCOTT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.†

Medical Staff, Venereal Diseases—

AUBREY D. V. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.†

ETHEL M. D. N. BAKER, M.D.†

DOROTHEA J. MANN, B.A., M.D.†

ARTHUR DEWAR FRAZER, M.D., 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.†

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.†

ALEXANDER D. M. PYLE, M.B., Ch.B.†

(Temporary appointment).

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.†

*Public Analyst—WILLIAM WILDERS TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.I.C.†**Clerks (Central Office)—*

H. READ (a) (Chief Clerk).

C. COOPER.

G. ASTILL.

F. H. LYMAN.

(Miss) W. M. HICKLING.

J. K. EDSON.

P. KIRKHAM.

H. S. GREEN.

R. L. R. BESWICK.

J. D. McDONALD.

D. G. HATTER.

J. P. THEOBALD (from 11/4/38).

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)

F. ROWORTH (a) (b)

F. RICHARDSON (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)

J. H. OLDHAM (a)

S. W. BURRILL (a) (from
29/3/38).R. S. PORTER (a) (b) (up to
31/3/38).

H. CLARKE (a)

R. YOUNG (a) (b)

H. N. EARDLEY (a) (b)

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors—

E. H. CRANMER (a) (from 29/3/38).

F. REEVES (a)

Shops Acts Inspectors—

MISS A. G. BLAYNEY (a) (Retired 9/7/38).

MRS. G. E. GAMBLE (a)

WILFRED NORRIS (from 1/9 to 25/11/38).

Women Housing Inspectors—

MISS C. ATTEWELL.

MISS D. HOWSAM (from 11/4/38).

MRS. L. J. BOADBENT

MISS A. G. MACKAY (up to 31/1/38)

(f) (g) (h) (from 20/4/38) MISS M. E. NUTT.

Vaccination Officers—

HERBERT READ†

THOMAS H. PALFREE†

A.R.P. (Casualty Services)—

LT.-COL. T. W. FOINETTE.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives—

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

Assistant Supervisors of Midwives—

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

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

*Midwives—36.**Superintendent Health Visitor—*MISS W. M. HUDSTON (a)*Health Visitors—*

MISS M. L. ANDERSON (e) (f) (g) (h) (from 5/10/38).

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

MISS M. BELL (e) (f) (g) (h)

MISS C. BLACK (f)

MISS M. DE LACY (e) (f) (g) (h) (from 27/6/38).

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

MISS D. E. FOULDS (e)

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

MISS J. HORSMAN (e) (f) (g) (h) (from 5/10/38)

MISS A. E. JONES (e) (f) (g) (h) (from 11/7/38)

MISS E. M. KIRKHOPE (e) (f) (g) (h) (up to 28/7/38).

MISS M. LEWIS (e) (f) (g) (h)

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

MISS M. PALMER (a) (f) (Retired 20/6/38)

MISS E. ROSS SERGEANT (a) (e)

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

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

MISS M. E. THEOBALD (e) (f) (g) (h) (from 29/8/38).

**Ophthalmic Nurse—*MISS N. ELVIDGE (f) (g) (Retired 18/2/38).

MISS W. E. HAYNES (f) (g) (h) (from 19/2/38)

Clerks—

MISS M. L. OSWALD.
 MISS H. W. ATTENBOROUGH.
 MISS G. M. SEARSON.
 MISS F. E. GOODBAND.
 MISS F. B. GUNN.
 MISS M. A. LOWNDES.†
 MISS M. OSWALD.†

TUBERCULOSIS.

Visitors—

MISS E. JACKSON (Superintendent) (f) (g) (h)
 MISS E. CALEY (f) (g) (h) (from 27/7/38).
 MISS J. HAY (g) (h) (formerly Matron, Bulwell Hall Children's
 Sanatorium).
 MISS E. MAPLE (g) (h) (j) (from 8/8/38).
 MRS. D. MOORHOUSE (e). (f) (g) (h)

*Clerks—*MISS C. BEARDALL.
 MISS O. CLARK.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

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 M. DRABBLE (g) (h)
 MRS. A. S. WOODWARD (g) (h)

Orderlies—

R. GAMBLE.†	R. PELLIS.
W. J. JONES.	W. PELLIS.†
W. MILNS.†	

Clerks—

F. R. HUGHES (a)	E. L. MEE.
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Hostels for Unmarried Mothers (2).

MRS. F. B. BAYLEY (Matron) (*f*) (*g*) (*h*)

ASSISTANT MATRON, 1.

HOUSE-KEEPER, 1.

COOKS, 2 ; Nurse, 1 ; Nursemaid, 1 ; Housemaid, 1 ; Total, 8.

DR. EILEEN M. CLARKE is the visiting physician.

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic—

MISS E. M. HEALD (Clerk-Attendant).

MRS. D. A. MORRIS (Attendant).

City Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium—

Matron, 1 (Miss L. Clark, from 3/8/38) ; Deputy Matron, 1 ; Sisters, 5 ; Nurses, 30 ; Female servants, 29 ; Male servants—including engineer, stokers, gardeners, ambulance drivers, porters, etc., 13 ; Clerk-Storekeeper, 1 ; Clerk 1. Total, 81.

*Small-pox Hospital—2 caretakers (man and wife).**Children's Sanatorium, Bulwell Hall (Closed 30/6/1938)—*

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.

Bacteriological Laboratory—

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

*Disinfecting Staff—2.**Mortuary Attendants—2.**Office Porter—1.**Office Cleaners—13.**General Labourer—1.*

CITY HOSPITAL.*Medical Superintendent :*

C. L. C. CROWE, M.D., CH.B.

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.

Assistant Surgical Officers :

Three appointments, 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 :*

A. D. V. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

†*Consulting Physician for Tuberculosis :*

J. V. WHITAKER, M.B., CH.B., D.T.M., D.P.H. (Tuberculosis Officer).

†*General Surgeons :*

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

F. C. HUNT, M.B., B.S., 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.).

(Also Aural Surgeon to the City Isolation Hospital).

†*Psychiatrist :*

GEO. L. BRUNTON, M.D., CH.B. (from 13/5/38).

†*Radiologist :*

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

†*Radiographer* : C. W. EDEN.

†*Visiting Anaesthetist* : IAN R. SPARK, M.B., CH.B.

†*Dental Surgeon* : GEO. W. HARRIS, L.D.S. (Retired 31/12/38).

ROBERT G. L. COE, L.D.S. (from 1/1/39).

Steward : G. W. GOULD.

Matron : MISS A. M. ROSE, S.R.N., C.M.B.

Assistant Steward	..	1	Masseuses	..	..	4
Assistant Matron	..	1	Seamstresses	..	..	7
Ward Sisters	..	24	Clerks	..	..	3
Charge Male Nurses	..	2	Medical Superintendent's			
Night Sisters	..	2	Secretaries	..	..	2
Tutor Sister	..	1	Scrubbers	..	..	90
Home Sisters	..	3	Ambulance Nurses	..	..	4
Housekeeping Sister	..	1	Linen Storekeeper	..	..	1
Theatre Sister	..	1	Sweep	..	..	2
X-Ray Sister	..	1	Messenger Boy	..	..	1
Staff Nurses	..	26	Sub-Probationers	..	..	6
Probationer Nurses	..	125	Assistant Tutor and Office			
Cooks	..	2	Sister	..	..	1
Assistant Cooks	..	5	Telephone Operators	..	..	3
Maids	..	21	Ward Orderlies	..	..	49
Male Nurses	..	24	Asst. Nurses	..	..	22
Hospital Porters	..	22	Labourers	..	..	8
Pharmacist*	..	1	Laboratory Attendant	..	..	1
Assistant Dispensers	..	2	Laboratory Attendant Asst.	..	..	1
Teachers	..	2	Maternity Pupils	..	..	6

† Part-time Officers.

* This Officer also supervises the staff of the Shakespeare Street and other P.A. Dispensaries.

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

(b) " " " " as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

(c) " " " " as Smoke Inspector.

(d) Has had special training in ophthalmic work.

(e) Certificated Health Visitor.

(f) Holds Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

(g) " " 3 or 4 years' training in General Hospital.

(h) " " State registration for nurses.

(i) " " of Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Science.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
FOR THE YEAR 1938.

INTRODUCTION.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

No apology is offered for the late appearance of this report. The obvious explanation is that your medical officer of health has been much too busy with civil defence matters to prepare the report for publication. The question may well be asked in present circumstances "Why publish it at all?" The answer is, first, that for many months about half the report has been already set in type, waiting for the completion of the remainder. The second reason is that the war will prevent the publication of another ordinary report for an indefinite time, so there is something to be said for making a fairly complete record of things as they stood in the Health Department in the last complete year of peace.

* * * * *

Nineteen thirty-eight was the writer's tenth year as Medical Officer of Health of Nottingham, and those ten years were very arduous ones, spent in building up an effective Health Department out of what existed previously.

At first, working with too small a staff in offices which were overcrowded, the task at times seemed almost hopeless, chiefly because of the lack of qualified heads for the sub-departments.

The Sanitary Inspection department was a source of grave anxiety until the appointment of a good Chief Sanitary Inspector made it possible to gain proper control, and to introduce system and order on which to build the foundations of the present efficient machine. This was only the first of many re-organisations which had to be proceeded with, each in its own turn, as time could be found.

* * * * *

Nottingham had been early in the field with many kinds of public health endeavour, notably in regard to infectious disease, including tuberculosis, and especially as regards maternal and infant welfare, but organisation and management had not kept pace with enthusiasm, largely because some of the sub-departments had not been properly supplied with whole-time specialist heads, to whom the work could be delegated.

As the years have gone on these faults have been corrected, and each sub-department is now managed by a selected officer, responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for the efficiency of that section of the work. Staffs, though by no means excessive, have been increased, where necessary, to reasonable size, but it is management rather than increase in numbers that has made the difference in the value of the work done.

* * * * *

The Health Committee has not been slow in providing proper buildings and equipment in keeping with the improved standard of work. During the ten years, better offices were provided for the Health Department headquarters, new infant welfare clinics were built at Bulwell, Huntingdon Street and Edwards Lane, while another in Radford Boulevard was presented by Mrs. Wm. Scott,

Extensive alterations and modernisation of the City Isolation Hospital were taken in hand ; the City Hospital, taken over from the old Board of Guardians in 1930, was improved and extended in fabric as well as in administration ; the Tuberculosis Clinic was enlarged and an X-ray plant provided as part of the progress of the anti-tuberculosis campaign.

As this Report is being written, a large new sanatorium for pulmonary tuberculosis is being built out at Newstead, after years of thought, planning and negotiation.

Other buildings (a new venereal disease clinic and a further infant welfare clinic), though badly needed, cannot be proceeded with owing to the War, but even without them, the list of building works undertaken by the Health Committee in recent years is substantial, and indicative of lively progress.

* * * * *

The increased benefits to the public which have accrued during the last ten years would not have been possible by local effort alone ; one must look to the legislation of the times for an explanation of them. Thus, the period was remarkable for new powers enabling advances to be made in regard to slum clearance and rehousing, powers which have been fully utilised in Nottingham. The Local Government Act of 1929 made it possible to use poor law infirmaries as municipal general hospitals, and the enormous advantage of this to the citizens of Nottingham is well known to those who are acquainted with the successful development of the City Hospital. The Midwives Act of 1936 placed midwifery on an entirely new footing, and enabled the Nottingham Corporation to take over or newly establish some 35 midwifery practices and run them as standardised

public utility services. The care of the blind has been the subject of continued national interest and this has been reflected locally by increased municipal help and support to blind persons.

* * * * *

Thus we have lived through years of great progress in the services which help to keep the people healthier and happier, or which attend to them when health fails. Now war has come and our efforts must be devoted to bringing it to a successful conclusion. Expansion of any public health services will be difficult, if not impossible, for some time. It is therefore satisfactory to be able to congratulate the Health Committee on having by now built up a series of sanitary and medical services which can be relied on to deal effectively with any public health problems likely to arise, and which, if maintained, will provide a solid foundation for further progress in health matters after the war.

* * * * *

In presenting the report, I wish to thank my colleagues of every rank, in all the various health services, for the fine efforts they have made to add to the effectiveness of the work of the Department. I should also like to express once more my appreciation of the way in which the Health Committee has set itself towards its tasks, which are based not merely upon the warmth of humane sentiment, but upon coldly calculated scientific methods for the prevention or treatment of disease.

CYRIL BANKS,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUNTINGDON STREET,
NOTTINGHAM.

November, 1939.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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 (*see* Census Supplementary tables published 1936) 276,189

Registrar-General's estimates of population :—

Mid-year 1933 ..	..	..	283,030
„ „ 1934 ..	..	..	281,850
„ „ 1935 ..	..	..	280,200
„ „ 1936 ..	..	..	279,400
„ „ 1937 ..	..	..	278,800
„ „ 1938 ..	..	..	278,300

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 500.

There were 536 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 1,036. Last year the corresponding number was 1,312. There will be no certain method of checking these figures until the 1941 Census has been taken.

INHABITED HOUSES, Etc.

Number of inhabited houses, Census, 1921	..	61,876
" " " " " 1931	..	68,889
" " " " March, 1938	..	81,069
Number of families or separate occupiers, Census 1921		63,621
" " " " " " " 1931		70,740
Rateable Value	..	£2,085,703
Sum represented by a penny rate (1938-39)	..	£8,229
Rates in the £ (1938-39)	..	15/8

BIRTHS.

Legitimate	Males	2,064	Females	2,011	..	Total	4,075
Illegitimate	„	131	„	127	..	„	258
Total Births		..	..	..	..		4,333
Birth-rate per 1,000 of population					..		15·57
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
1937	..	..	..	..	..		15·96
1938	..	..	..	..	..		15·57

STILLBIRTHS.

Legitimate	Males 92	Females 83 ..	..	Total	175
Illegitimate	„ 8	„ 9 ..	..	„	17
Total stillbirths		.. ..	..		192
Rate per 1,000 births (live and still)			..		42.43

DEATHS.

Males, 1819	Females, 1,720	..	Total 3,539
Death-rate per 1,000 of population		..	12·72
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
1937	13.44
1938	12.72

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 13.10.

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

		Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.		
		No.	NOTTINGHAM.	ENGLAND & WALES.
Sepsis	..	2	0.44	0.86
Other Causes ..	..	6	1.33	2.11
Total	..	8	1.77	2.97

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

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Fever ..	4	7	13	4	7	7	4	5	4	2
Other causes ..	11	10	7	10	9	4	16	15	9	6
Per 1,000 births	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.0	3.5	2.4	4.4	4.5	2.8	1.8

DEATHS FROM CANCER (all ages)	..	..	469
" " MEASLES (all ages)	..	..	7
" " WHOOPING COUGH (all ages)	..	..	11
" " DIARRHŒA (under 2 years of age)	..	..	29

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year	..	..	308
Rates per 1,000 live births	..	..	71
(Legitimate 70 ; Illegitimate 124).			
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
1937	..	..	80
1938	..	..	71

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
1937	..	2,826	..	..	20·37
1938	..	2,517	..	..	18·09

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality and Case-rates for certain infectious Diseases in the year 1938.
(England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns).
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales.	126 County Boro's, and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administrative County.	Nottingham.
Rates per 1,000 Population.					
BIRTHS :—					
Live	15.1	15.0	15.4	13.4	15.57
Still	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48	0.69
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4	12.72
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00	—	—
Measles	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.03
Scarlet fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04
Diphtheria	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.01
Influenza	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.07
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Scarlet fever	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05	3.98
Diphtheria	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90	0.91
Enteric fever	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.01
Erysipelas	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46	0.52
Pneumonia	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98	1.91
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	53	57	51	57	71
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1	6.7

COMPARISON WITH LARGE CITIES.

In addition to the last table, compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, it has been possible, by means of a system of pooling information through the County Borough Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, to secure figures relating to some of the large cities.

Town.	Popula- tion.	RATES.				
		Live Births.	Deaths (Adjusted)	Infant Mortality.	Tuber- culosis Deaths.	Maternal Mortality.
Birmingham	1,041,000	16·6	12·0	61	0·78	2·71
Liverpool ..	827,400	18·7	14·1	73	0·89	1·96
Manchester	747,318	14·8	14·1	69	0·97	4·25
Sheffield ..	520,000	15·7	12·8	50	0·58	2·85
Leeds ..	494,000	15·4	13·5	64	0·80	1·76
Edinburgh..	469,448	16·1	—	61	0·76	5·43
Bristol ..	415,500	14·6	11·4	42	0·66	3·18
Hull ..	318,700	18·1	13·4	69	0·89	2·67
Newcastle ..	291,300	16·1	14·0	66	1·00	3·30
Bradford ..	288,700	13·5	13·8	58	0·63	4·15
Nottingham	278,300	15·6	13·1	71	0·83	1·77
Stoke ..	272,000	16·3	14·2	52	0·80	5·19
Leicester ..	263,300	14·7	11·4	46	0·75	2·50
Portsmouth	258,400	14·7	12·1	60	0·74	2·28
Cardiff ..	223,110	15·8	12·7	52	0·99	3·79
Coventry ..	213,000	17·0	11·8	56	0·74	2·76
Plymouth ..	211,800	15·6	12·0	53	0·75	2·03
Sunderland	182,400	19·2	14·3	67	0·87	3·86
South'pton	180,100	16·6	11·7	51	0·69	2·34
Aberdeen ..	178,199	16·9	12·1	71	0·48	4·40
Dundee ..	177,960	17·6	14·4	77	0·82	5·76
Bolton ..	169,400	13·5	14·2	44	0·54	6·20

It must be noted however that the statistics for Nottingham are not strictly comparable with those cities quoted in the above table which have been allowed by Act of Parliament to extend their boundaries so as to include the suburbs in which their healthiest people live.

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, 1856-1910, and in Single Subsequent Years.

	Birth-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Infantile Death-rate	Death-rate per 1,000 living from								
				Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	"Fever" principally Enteric.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis & other Tuberculous Diseases.
1856-1860	36.8	27.2	209	5.98	0.21	0.80	1.08	0.13	0.76	1.02	2.00	3.22
1861-1865	34.8	24.9	192	3.83	0.09	0.43	0.98	0.12	0.51	0.78	1.09	3.19
1866-1870	31.3	23.8	200	4.34	0.07	0.44	0.73	0.09	0.51	0.92	1.57	2.78
1871-1875	34.1	24.9	192	4.30	0.79	0.31	0.53	0.02	0.26	0.84	1.53	2.42
1876-1880	34.6	21.7	175	3.00	0.00	0.35	0.62	0.03	0.43	0.34	1.06	1.85
1881-1885	36.6	20.9	174	3.22	0.06	0.41	0.77	0.12	0.46	0.31	1.09	1.99
1886-1890	30.4	17.9	168	2.39	0.01	0.42	0.11	0.06	0.45	0.31	1.04	1.52
1891-1895	29.5	18.3	174	2.50	0.01	0.35	0.23	0.08	0.41	0.26	1.12	1.76
1896-1900	28.9	18.5	191	2.66	..	0.46	0.10	0.10	0.36	0.32	1.22	1.86
1901-1905	27.7	17.2	170	2.22	0.01	0.38	0.09	0.19	0.31	0.20	1.01	1.74
1906-1910	26.1	15.8	152	1.64	0.00	0.33	0.05	0.13	0.27	0.11	0.75	1.70
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
1937	16.0	13.4	80	0.39	..	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.24	0.99
1938	15.6	12.7	71	0.22	..	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.04	..	0.13	0.83

Summary of Deaths at all ages from various causes, 1938.
(R.G.'s International Short List).

					1938.
TOTAL DEATHS ..	..	..	..	..	3,539
Deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	308
„ 1— 5 years	..	..	..	..	73
„ 5—45 „	..	..	..	..	464
„ 45—65 „	..	..	..	..	989
„ 65—75 „	..	..	..	..	864
„ over 75 „	..	..	..	..	841
CAUSES OF DEATHS :—					
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	..	—
Measles	..	..	..	..	7
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	4
Whooping-Cough	..	..	..	..	11
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	3
Influenza	..	..	..	..	19
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	4
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	193
Other tuberculous diseases	..	..	..	..	37
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	28
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	..	..	..	..	11
Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	469
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	55
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	..	..	..	..	184
Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	997
Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	12
Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	160
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	101
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	283
Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	43
Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	..	42
Diarrhœa, etc.	..	..	..	..	35
Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	10
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	10
Other diseases of liver, etc.	..	..	..	..	19
Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	66
Acute and chronic Nephritis	..	..	..	..	85
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	2
Other puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	6
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	..	..	..	..	140
Senility	..	..	..	..	84
Suicide	..	..	..	..	39
Other violence	..	..	..	..	130
Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	242
Causes ill-defined, or unknown	..	..	..	..	1

INFANT MORTALITY during the year 1938.
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	86	21	7	12	126	73	47	37	24	307
UNCERTIFIED	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping-Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	9
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	5
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	5
Convulsions	3	2	1	1	7	2	—	1	—	10
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	1	1	3	5	27	26	20	9	87
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	—	1	1	2	4	10	9	3	1	27
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Suffocation (overlying)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Difficulty or Injury at Birth	3	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Atelectasis	11	3	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
Premature Birth	51	7	3	2	63	11	—	—	—	74
Congenital Malformations	9	2	1	2	14	7	3	—	1	25
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	3	2	—	2	7	6	2	—	—	15
Other Causes	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	2	11
TOTALS.. ..	87	21	7	12	127	73	47	37	24	308

SECTION "B."

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

General Provision of Health Services in the City.

The outstanding material change in the provision of Health Services was the opening of a new clinic building in Edwards Lane, on land belonging to the City Hospital. The chief purpose of this is to accommodate infant, toddlers, and ante-natal clinics for the Edwards Lane and Bestwood Housing Estates. It is also used by the staff of the City Hospital for ante-natal and post-natal clinics in connection with its maternity wards. Also, what are known as consultant ante- and post-natal clinics are held there to enable an obstetric specialist to study cases specially referred from the ordinary clinics of the town.

The Clinic, designed by the City Engineer's Department working in co-operation with the Health Department, embodies all the latest approved ideas of clinic construction and is a place of particular attractiveness. The official opening on December 21st was kindly undertaken by Her Grace the Duchess of Portland, supported by the Lord Mayor and the Chairman of the Health Committee, in the presence of members of the City Council and many guests.

A proposal to erect a clinic for the joint use of the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Departments on land in Wilkinson Street has progressed to the extent that the City Council has approved the transfer of the land, and plans have been begun. The war, however, has caused a standstill.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Dr. I. McD. Harkness makes the following report :—

Municipal Midwifery Service.

<i>Medical Staff :</i>	Five women doctors.
<i>Non-Medical Staff :</i>	Supervisor of Midwives.
	Two Assistant Supervisors.
	One Health Visitor with special ophthalmic and ante-natal duties.
	Thirty-six Midwives.

(a) Supervision of Midwives—Midwives Acts, 1902-36.

Under the Act of 1936 local supervising authorities must employ midwives to provide a domiciliary midwifery service. Nottingham employs 36 midwives to carry on the service. There have been many difficulties to meet in the establishment of it, some foreseen and a few that could not be foreseen. On the whole the results appear to be satisfactory but some years must elapse before the real results can be assessed.

According to the rules of the Central Midwives Board each midwife must attend her patients for fourteen days. The Local Supervising Authority rules are that she pays evening visits for the first six days after the birth in normal cases and for the first eight days in abnormal cases.

The following brief account gives some idea of the amount of work done during 1938 but does not give the number of visits paid in the fourteen days after birth.

(1)	The number of cases delivered as midwives	..	2,397
(2)	The number of cases delivered as maternity nurses		294
(3)	The number of emergency cases delivered by mid-		
	wives	.. .. .	55

(4)	Number of medical aid forms sent out to doctors—	
	(a) for mothers	642
	(b) for babies	107
(5)	Number of still births occurring in cases under (1)	68
(6)	Number of notifications of death of baby in (1) and (2)	40
(7)	Number of special visits paid to patients ..	3,514
(8)	Number of ante-natal visits	13,150
(9)	Number of notifications of artificial feeding ..	122
(10)	Number of notifications to be a source of infection	84

As well as inspection of city midwives the Supervisor of Midwives also supervises the work of midwives in private practice throughout the city, as is necessary under the above named acts.

(b) *Ante-natal work.*

Much has to be done yet in training domiciliary midwives in general in the value of breast feeding and ante-natal work. Many mothers and their relatives require also to learn that breast feeding is (unless in exceptional circumstances) safer for mother and child, from the point of view of the mother's health and the prevention of illness in the child. Also it is more economical. The value of breast feeding cannot be over-estimated in the case of babies who are premature.

(c) *The Assistant Supervisors and the Health Visitor with special duties investigate the following cases :—*

Puerperal cases—including Pyrexia and Fevers.

Still-births and maternal deaths.

Pemphigus neonatorum.

Ophthalmia neonatorum.

(d) Inspection of Maternity Homes.

The Medical Officer of Health or a deputy carries out this important work at the time of registration or re-registration and at intervals thereafter as occasion arises.

Midwives.

Total number of midwives who notified intention to practice throughout the year 1938	83
Total number practising in the area at the end of 1938—	
(a) Number employed by Local Supervising Authority	39
(b) Number employed in Nursing Homes and Nursing Co-operations	24
(c) Number employed by Voluntary Associations ..	17
(d) Number in private practice	15
Number of inspections of and visits to midwives ..	171

Medical Assistance for Midwives.

Certain rules of the Central Midwives Board require midwives to call in medical assistance in all cases of abnormality in mother or child during the ante-natal period, labour or lying-in-period.

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

	City Midwives.	Private Midwives.	Nursing Homes.
Assistance for mother ..	642	23	43
Assistance for child ..	107	—	8

Fees paid to medical practitioners for assistance to midwives during 1938	£735/2/6
---	----------

The Fees paid to doctors except in necessitous cases are recovered wholly or partly. Collection of such fee is carried out by a system which, it is gratifying to know, brings the ratio collected higher each year.

Maternity Beds in the City.

The City Hospital has a maternity unit of 60 beds—these being available for ante-natal cases as well as normal and abnormal confinements.

The Collin Trust Maternity Hospital has 40 beds for cases admitted through its own ante-natal clinic. No emergency midwifery is undertaken under ordinary circumstances by this institution. An annual subsidy of £2,343 has been received by this hospital from the Corporation, returnable by the Ministry of Health in the "Block grant". This amount is similar to the grant in 1937.

Registered Maternity Homes number nine with a total of 39 beds for maternity cases.

The Women's Hospital and General Hospital both have beds available for abnormal midwifery. The former will shortly have several beds available for normal midwifery.

X-Ray facilities for expectant mothers.

The number of cases sent for X-Ray examination during 1938 was 94—17 in excess of the number sent in 1937.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

This notifiable disease can be prevented by efficient ante-natal and post-natal care of the mother. The importance of such care cannot be over-emphasised as the disease frequently causes impairment of vision and in some cases total blindness. A health visitor, with

special eye experience, superintends such cases in their homes, while an arrangement exists whereby more severe cases are dealt with at the Eye Infirmary.

The wonderful value of this work is shown in the following table :—

CASES				Vision Unim- paired	Vision Im- paired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
Notified		Treated					
By institution	By doctors and midwives	In Hospital	At Home				
14	52	9	57	66	—	—	—

Total number of visits paid to homes in connection with
eye disease in infants 1,234

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Puerperal sepsis is now notified as puerperal pyrexia under the Public Health Act, 1936, no differentiation being necessary between pyrexia and fever. Each case notified is investigated by the administrative staff of the midwifery service.

Hospitalisation of these cases is very desirable and is on the increase. The medical practitioners diagnosing such cases occurring in the municipal midwifery service have co-operated very loyally with the staff. Through this co-operation much has been done to lower the sepsis rate by freeing midwives quickly for normal cases, thereby decreasing the risk of spread and the number of visits paid to homes by the administrative staff.

Visits paid to homes in connection with Puerperal Pyrexia
during 1938 8

The notified cases are classified in the accompanying table :—

Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever.

Disease	Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Cases arising in Hospital	Deaths	Notification Age-Group			
					15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45
Pyrexia ..	60	25	23	—	4	13	36	7
Fever ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2

Ante-natal care of Expectant Mothers.

Clinics were held at the following centres :—

1. HEALTH DEPARTMENT, HUNTINGDON STREET,
Tuesday 10 a.m.—12 noon.
Alternate Thursdays 10 a.m.—12 noon.
2. CITY MISSION, CARLTON ROAD.
Tuesday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.
3. 25, WILFORD ROAD.
Thursday 10 a.m.—12 noon.
4. 75, RADFORD BOULEVARD.
Monday 10 a.m.—12 noon.
Thursday 2 p.m.—5 p.m.
5. ASSEMBLY HALL, ASPLEY LANE.
Monday 2 p.m.—5 p.m.
Friday 2 p.m.—5 p.m.
(From 2-7-38).
6. 24, MAIN STREET, BULWELL.
Friday 2 p.m.—5 p.m.
7. EDINGLEY AVENUE, SHERWOOD.
Alternate Thursdays 10 a.m.—12 noon.
(Until Nov. 1938).
8. EDWARDS LANE CLINIC.
Thursday 10 a.m.—12 noon.
(from November 1938).

The Abel Collin Trust Maternity Hospital also holds ante-natal clinics which are attended by its own booked cases. Clinics are held on Monday mornings at the hospital itself and at the Albert Hall Institute on Wednesday and Friday mornings. These clinics were attended by 809 expectant women who made 7,752 attendances, and 685 women were confined in the hospital during 1938.

This hospital also holds a weekly post-natal clinic which was attended by 603 women making in all 886 attendances during 1938.

The General Hospital, Women's Hospital, and the Nottingham General Dispensary also give ante-natal advice. Municipal clinics see only cases who have not engaged a medical attendant unless expressly asked to do so by the doctor in charge of the case.

On Friday forenoons at the Edwards Lane Clinic women who attend municipal ante-natal clinics and wish to book for confinement in the City Hospital Maternity unit are seen by a member of the obstetric staff of the hospital. By this means, the staff have some knowledge of the course of pregnancy in cases they are to deliver.

Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics.

Centre.	No. of Sessions.	Patients		Total Attendances.	Average Attendance per Session.
		First Visit.	Return Visit.		
Huntingdon St.	74	395	1,142	1,537	20·8
City Mission ..	48	308	843	1,151	24
Wilford Road ..	52	309	1,018	1,327	25·5
Radford Boulevard ..	99	482	1,430	1,912	19·3
Aspley ..	75	344	1,449	1,793	23·9
Bulwell ..	51	363	913	1,276	25
Edingley Avenue ..	28	132	362	494	17·6
Total ..	427	2,333	7,157	9,490	22

Average number of visits paid per patient .. 4

Once again there is an increase in the number of women availing themselves of the municipal clinics. 427 sessions were held in 1938 as against 309 in 1937. The total attendances were increased from 7,040 in 1937 to 9,490 in 1938 and 118 more women attended.

It is now felt that ante-natal sessions are sufficient in number to meet the needs of the women of the city.

Post-natal sessions are held, but mothers are slow in responding.

Maternal Mortality.

Eight maternal deaths occurred in 1938. This group includes abortions other than criminal. There is also a small group of three associated deaths—that is deaths occurring in pregnant women from conditions other than those due directly to pregnancy or labour. There were no deaths due to criminal abortion.

Of 8 deaths 3 were due to hæmorrhage.

2 were due to puerperal sepsis.

1 was due to coronary embolism.

1 was due to hyperemesis gravidarum.

1 was due to toxemia and shock.

Of the deaths due to hæmorrhage—

1 was due to post-partum hæmorrhage and
obstetric shock.

1 was due to hæmorrhage into an ovarian cyst.

1 was due to placenta prævia.

Of the deaths due to sepsis—

2 were due to abortion.

Of these 8 women, 5 attended ante-natal clinics. Of these, 3 paid one visit only, while the fourth paid 4 visits and the fifth paid 5 visits. Two cases died at home—one of puerperal sepsis following abortion and the other of coronary embolism.

The danger of inadequate ante-natal care is demonstrated by the fact that several of the women concerned paid only one visit to an ante-natal clinic.

The following table gives a comparison with previous years :—

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Fever	4	7	13	4	7	7	4	5	4	2
Other causes	11	10	7	10	9	4	16	15	9	6
Per 1,000 total births ..	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.0	3.5	2.4	4.4	4.5	2.8	1.8

Mothers Hostels.

Nos. 1 and 95 Queen's Drive.

The Matron reports :—

“ On January 1st there were 14 mothers and 14 babies in residence at 1 and 95 Queen's Drive.

“ During the year there were 19 admissions—5 being expectant mothers and 14 mothers and babies.

“ During the year we discharged 22 mothers. Of these :—1 mother married the baby's father, 6 mothers with their children returned to their relatives, 1 mother had her baby adopted and returned to her former place of service, 1 mother obtained a post as housekeeper taking the child with her, 1 premature baby only lived a few weeks and the mother returned to her former place of service, 8 expectant mothers went into the Hospital for their confinements, 1 went home to be confined and did not return. 3 of these expectant mothers returned to the Hostel with their babies and four returned to their parents taking their babies with them. 3 mothers with their babies went into rooms.

"All expectant mothers attended ante-natal clinics and we had no case of venereal disease. The health of the mothers has been excellent not one having any illness or complication.

"There were 15 non-resident children attending the creche every weekday. All resident children attend the creche every weekday also. Total attendances 5,251."

Health Visiting.

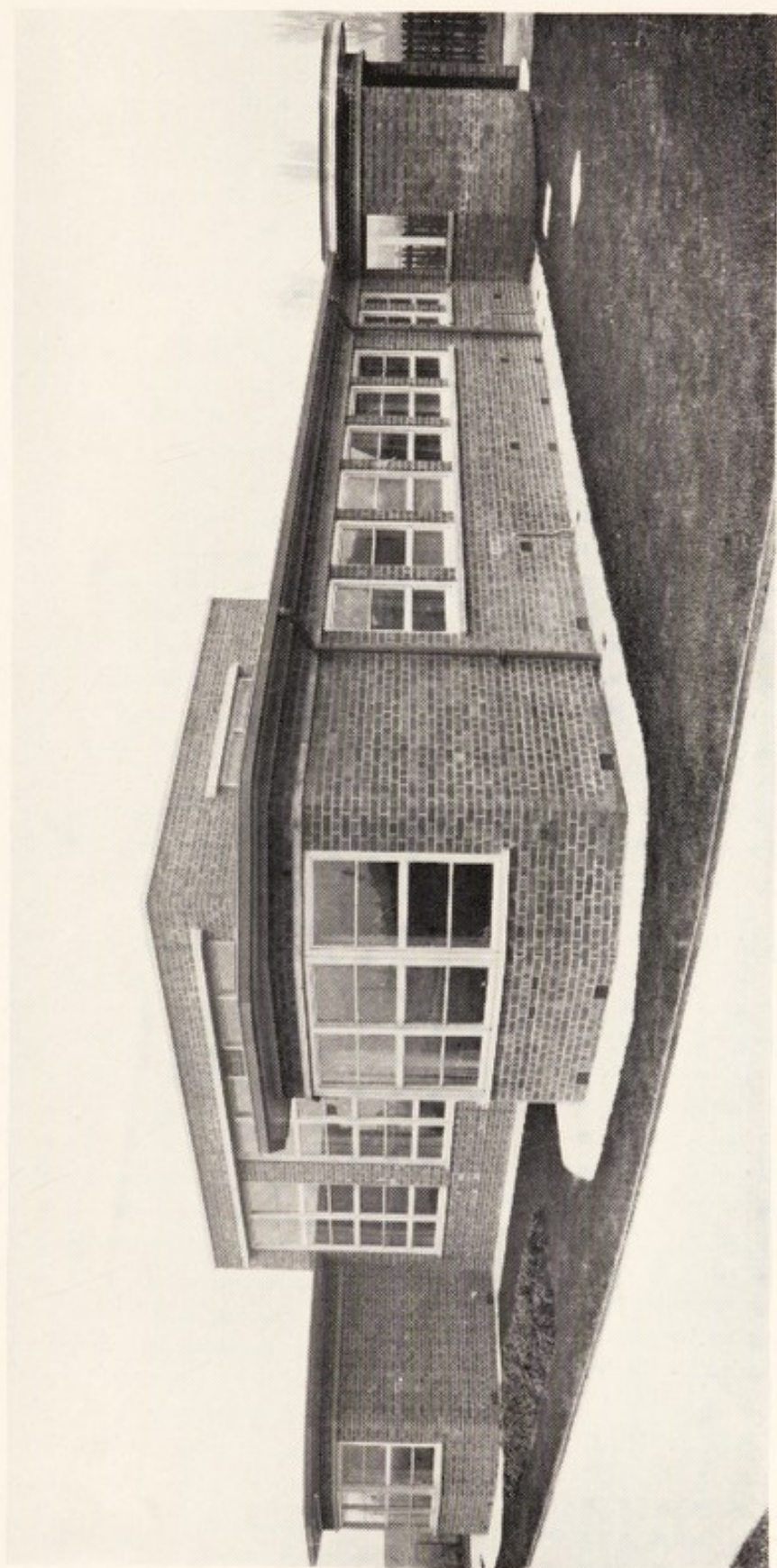
The following table shows the number of visits paid by Health Visitors to homes of children.

			1937.	1938.
Primary Visits	..	..	4,177	4,064
Revisits under 1 year		..	15,618	13,567
Revisits 1—5 years	..	..	33,577	28,947
Other visits	..	..	115	340

Shortness of staff has had effect upon the amount of work done in home visiting. Again, a fall in the number of births in the past few years has effected the number of revisits. The next table, however, shows considerable increase in the numbers attending infant welfare centres.

Infant Welfare Centres.

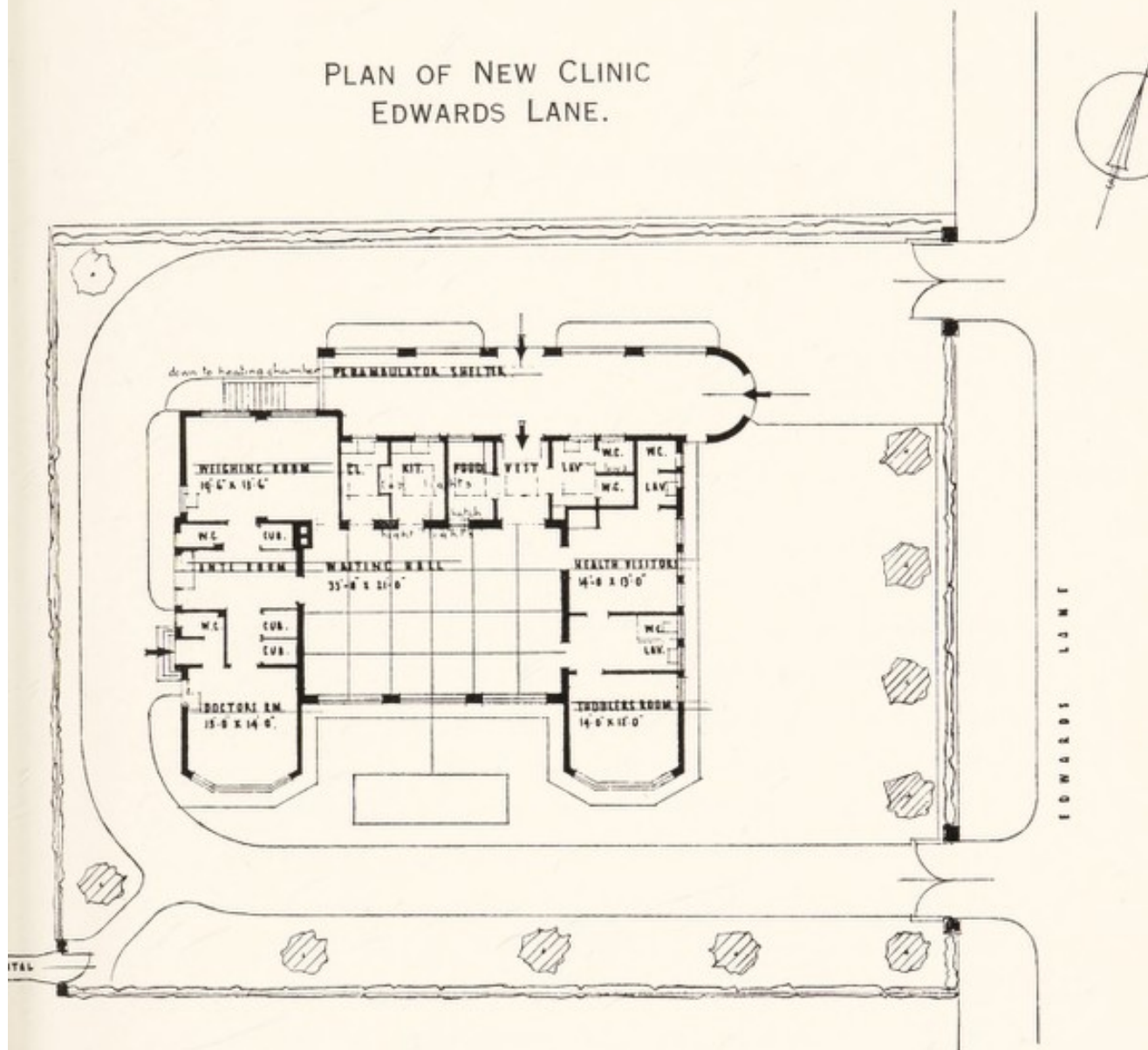
In December the new centre in the grounds of the City Hospital in Edwards Lane was officially opened by Her Grace, the Duchess of Portland. This centre was much needed and serves the Sherwood, Heathfield and Bestwood Estates. It is also used by the City Hospital for ante-natal work.



NEW CLINIC, EDWARDS LANE.

Photograph by courtesy of
"NOTTINGHAM GUARDIAN"

PLAN OF NEW CLINIC
EDWARDS LANE.



Block kindly lent by
"PUBLIC ASSISTANCE JOURNAL"

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

No. of sessions held weekly	37
Total attendances of new cases—	
(a) Children up to 2 years	2,941
(b) Children from 2—5 years	188
Total attendances of all babies up to 5 years of age—	
(a) Children up to 2 years of age	59,791
(b) Children from 2—5 years	3,173
Total number of sessions held during 1938—	
(a) Infant clinics	1,128
(b) Toddlers' Clinics	247

The total attendances of all babies up to five years again show considerable increase—being 4,669 above the total for 1937. More parents are continuing to bring their toddlers after 2 years, 3,173 total attendances being made in 1938 compared with 1,738 in 1937. 1938 has also shown a small increase in children over 2 years attending for the first time—188 attending in 1938 compared with 127 in 1937. Toddler sessions—an attempt to bridge the gap between 2 years and school life—have proved very useful, but many parents are slow to realise the value of periodic medical inspection from the mental as well as the physical aspect. The tendency to-day is to concentrate on the latter aspect.

72·6% of the babies born in the city attended a Welfare Centre at least once. In certain areas the return visits might be higher, and, unfortunately, this occurs in areas where advice and help are most necessary, due to overcrowding and poverty.

The following table gives the attendance at each centre :—

Attendances at Centres, 1938.

Centre.	No. of Sessions.	New Cases.	Attendances.	Average Attendance per Session.
Aspley	125	464	10,930	87
Aspley (Toddlers) ..	36	28	650	18
Basford	48	173	3,794	79
Bulwell	98	237	4,776	49
Bulwell (Toddlers) (commenced July) ..	13	5	116	9
Huntingdon Street ..	152	250	4,678	31
Huntingdon St. (Toddlers) ..	14	9	179	13
Hyson Green	100	233	4,511	45
Hyson Green (Toddlers) ..	32	6	211	6
Jarvis Avenue	64	170	4,017	63
Jarvis Avenue (Toddlers) ..	32	30	460	14
Lenton Abbey	52	64	1,862	36
Radford	184	470	8,902	48
Radford (Toddlers) ..	40	41	492	12
Sherwood	102	239	4,585	45
Sherwood (Toddlers) ..	29	14	329	11
Sneinton	100	331	6,072	61
Sneinton (Toddlers) (commenced July) ..	13	25	176	13
Wilford Road	103	310	5,664	55
Wilford Road (Toddlers) ..	38	30	560	15

Infant Mortality.

Again, with the country as a whole, the infant mortality rate in Nottingham has been reduced—the rate being 71 per 1,000 births as compared with 80 in 1937. There is no doubt that better housing is having the effect desired. Two areas in the city are in process of being attacked from the point of view of overcrowding. These areas have given us many of our infant deaths and it is hoped that re-housing will have a decisive effect.

Much remains also to be done in combatting ignorance and superstition among certain mothers. Improved housing conditions and improved environment are both of help to the health visitor as her advice is now being given under conditions where it can be carried out more effectively than formerly.

Successful breast feeding and failure to breast feed are two of the greatest factors we have to face in considering infant mortality in Nottingham. The ease with which successful artificial feeding can be carried out to-day, plus attractive advertisement of its results, has sent the pendulum swinging too far in one direction. How far the nervous tension and rate of living to-day in conjunction with systematic underfeeding are responsible for failure to breast feed is hard to assess.

It is a matter for meditation that statistics are tending to prove that while hospitalisation means a confinement under ideal conditions with the best results for the mother, it is not always so for the infant and its feeding. Many infants are discharged only partially breast-fed and even this very quickly ceases in most cases. The domiciliary midwifery service is too recent yet for comparison, but it is hoped that it may have an effect upon breast-feeding by educating young mothers in particular in its great value.

Again, the neo-natal part of the infant mortality rate has been reduced. As pre-natal conditions are the main factors in the ætiology of neo-natal deaths it is possible that improved facilities for ante-natal care are playing their part in this reduction.

The following tables are of interest :—

Total deaths of infants under 1 year	..	..	308
Infant mortality rate	..	..	71
Total deaths of infants under 1 month	..	..	127
Neo-natal mortality rate	..	..	29·3

Taking the figures for the total deaths under 1 year we find that the chief causes in order of priority are as follows :—

Pneumonia (all forms)	accounting for 28·2% of the total deaths		
Prematurity	..	24·0%	..
Diarrhœa & Enteritis	..	8·7%	..
Congenital abnormalities	..	8·2%	..

Comparison with the figures of 1937 show that while the percentage of deaths due to pneumonia and diarrhœa and enteritis fell, that of congenital abnormalities rose. The percentage of deaths due to prematurity remained stationary.

The following table gives the causes of neo-natal deaths in order of priority in the group of 127 deaths.

Prematurity	accounting for 49·6% of neo- natal deaths		
Congenital malformations	..	11·0%	..
Atelectasis	..	11·0%	..
Convulsions	..	5·5%	..
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	5·5%	..
Other causes	..	5·5%	..
Injury at birth	..	3·95%	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	3·95%	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	..	3·2%	..
Meningitis	..	0·8%	..

The following table gives the causes of deaths from one month to one year, again in order of priority, in the group of 181 deaths :—

Pneumonia		accounting for 45·3% of deaths	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	„ „	12·7%	„
Prematurity	„ „	6·1%	„
Congenital malformation	„ „	6·1%	„
Whooping Cough	„ „	5·0%	„
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	„ „	4·4%	„
Bronchitis	„ „	3·8%	„
Tuberculosis (not Meningitis)	„ „	2·7%	„
Other causes	} each	2·2%	„
Meningitis			
Convulsions	} each	1·6%	„
Gastritis			
Tuberculous Meningitis	} each	1·1%	„
Rickets			
Measles			
Scarlet Fever	} each	0·6%	„
Diphtheria			
Erysipelas			
Syphilis			
Cerebro-Spinal Fever			

While there is a decided fall in the infant mortality rate of 71 from that of 80 in 1937 there is still room for improvement before Nottingham can compare favourably with other large cities. That better housing is having a decided effect upon the infant death rate is brought out by the fact that the rate still remains much too high for the most crowded part of the city—the Radford area—but has fallen where babies have been removed from a crowded area to housing estates.

Special Treatment.

Aural.

Ear conditions in infants attending infant welfare centres are sent to the School Clinic, Chaucer Street, for ionisation treatment.

Dr. Newth reports that :—

Total number referred for treatment during 1938	..	18
Left district or failed to complete treatment	.. ..	4
Completed treatment	.. .. .	14
Cured	.. .. .	12
Recurred but discharged as cured after a second course of treatment	.. .. .	2

“There is still a tendency for parents to leave these cases too long before seeking treatment. The condition, when taken in the early stages, is generally amenable to treatment—one application only often sufficing to secure complete return to normal of the whole hearing apparatus. Whereas once the discharge has been allowed to go on for several weeks or months the likelihood of a return to normal is small.”

Ultra-Violet Light.

Cases found suitable for ultra-violet light therapy are referred to the Special Light Clinic in Heathcoat Street. The treatment is given free to all children attending the various centres.

No. of cases continuing treatment from 1937	.. ..	36
No. of cases sent from Infant Welfare Centres during 1938		130

Free Milk Scheme.

Expectant mothers who are necessitous, as well as infants under 18 months and nursing mothers and certain toddlers up to the age of 5 years, are supplied with dried milk free. Expectant mothers now receive dried milk from their first clinic attendance where it is deemed necessary. Milk is also supplied at half-price to cases just above the free milk scale.

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					883
No. of new applications during 1938					687
No. of re-applications during 1938					2,837
Total applications					3,524
Applications granted					3,499
Applications refused					25
Cost of milk supplied					£790/0/6

Applications were 499 more than in 1937 and the cost of the Scheme is £217 16s. 7d. more. The probable explanation is the increase in the number of Toddlers being dealt with and the longer period during which expectant women receive supplies.

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 expenses 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 & Child Welfare patients	145	1,914	14	5

The cost of treatment of out-patients was £161 11s. 3d.

Costs of splints and X-Ray was £16 13s. 4d.

Individual attendances numbered 255.

In-Patient Treatment (at Hospital).

	In Hospital 1/1/38	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Remaining in Hospital 31/12/38.
Maternity & Child Welfare Patients	1	2	1	2

The cost of this in-patient treatment was £256 2s. 6d.

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

Voluntary Workers at Infant Welfare Centres.

It is customary in this report to express thanks to the many ladies who serve so loyally as voluntary workers in the infant welfare centres. The sincerity of those thanks must not be judged by the brevity of the paragraph. Their services are most valuable and are appreciated.

Infant Life Protection.

(*Public Health Act 1936*).

This work aims at the protection of children placed out with foster-mothers.

The record of work done during 1938 is as follows :—

Cases on register 31/12/37	..	..	..	122
Cases registered during 1938	..	..	..	50
Cases removed from register	..	..	..	75
Cases on register 31/12/38	..	..	..	97

The 75 cases removed are constituted as follows :—

Given into care of relatives	56
Adopted	6
To Public Assistance Committee	1
To other Local Authorities	6
Died	—
Removed from register on attaining 9 years of age ..	6
	—
	75

No. of visits paid to homes by Health Visitors in connection with the above Act	756
No. of interviews at Health Department	203
No. of foster-mothers on register	71

Voluntary organisations, such as Dr. Barnardo's Homes and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, are in frequent touch with the Department concerning children to whom the Act applies. Other bodies closely associated are the Public Assistance Committee and the Adoption Societies.

Much work is also done in this department regarding adoptions.

Number of interviews at Health Department	50
Number of visits paid to homes	33

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

On 31st December, 1937, there were seventeen homes on the register, providing forty-eight beds for maternity cases, nineteen beds for Ear, Throat, and Nose cases, thirty-seven beds for general cases, twelve for surgical cases and twenty-one for chronic infirm.

Throughout 1938, two registrations were cancelled, two new registrations were effected and one home was re-registered.

On 31st December, 1938, there were seventeen homes on the register, providing forty beds for maternity cases, nineteen beds for ear, throat, and nose cases, twelve for surgical cases, forty beds for general cases and twenty-two for chronic infirm cases.

Again, members of the public are warned not to enter into residence into premises stated to be a nursing home, unless the certificate of registration is in a prominent position as required by law.

CITY HOSPITAL.

Dr. C. L. Crawford Crowe presents a statistical report on the work of the hospital during 1938 which was his first year of office as Medical Superintendent. During that period great progress was made in the re-organisation of the services rendered by this great hospital. Unfortunately much time had to be taken up by scheming out the use of the hospital in time of war, and it may at once be said that if war had resulted from the crisis of September 1938 the hospital would not have been found unprepared, for many hundreds of beds were cleared by sending people home or by sending them to Bulwell Hall. The latter, formerly a sanatorium for children, was closed by the Health Committee in June, but in September was re-opened for auxiliary hospital purposes after very rapid re-equipment. Medical and Surgical stores had been purchased in advance of requirements in considerable quantity, not only for hospital purposes but also so that issues could be made to the improvised first aid posts of the City. The events of September 1938 proved a useful guide to the more detailed preparations which were afterwards made in time for the actual outbreak of war, as part of the scheme of the Ministry of Health for Emergency Hospital Services.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

DAYS AND HOURS OF CLINICS AND INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

CLINIC.	75, Radford Boulevard.	Assembly Hall, Aspley Lane.	25, Wilford Road.	24, Main Street, Balwell.	Hyson Green, Gregory Boulevard.	City Mission, Carlton Road.	Huntingdon House	Edward's Lane	David Lane, Basford	Jarvis Avenue, Sneinton Dale.	Wensor Avenue, Lenton Abbey.
MONDAY	ANTE-NATAL 10 a.m.—12 noon INFANTS 2.30—5 p.m. Dr. H. MACLEOD	TODDLERS 10 a.m.—12 noon ANTE-NATAL 2.30—5 p.m. Dr. BINGEMANN		INFANTS 3—5 p.m. Dr. E. LANDON	INFANTS 3—5 p.m. Dr. J. MORTON			INFANTS 2.30—5 p.m. Dr. I. HARKNESS			
TUESDAY	INFANTS 2.30—5 p.m. Dr. H. MACLEOD	INFANTS 2.30—5 p.m. Dr. BINGEMANN				ANTE-NATAL 10 a.m.—12 noon Dr. BINGEMANN INFANTS 3—5 p.m. Dr. B. TRUMAN	ANTE-NATAL 10 a.m.—12 noon Dr. J. MORTON	TODDLERS 10 a.m.—12 noon Dr. H. MACLEOD	INFANTS 2.30—5 p.m. Dr. P. HARDY		
WEDNESDAY	INFANTS 3—5 p.m. Dr. J. MORTON	INFANTS 2.30—5 p.m. Dr. I. HARKNESS	TODDLERS 10 a.m.—12 noon INFANTS 2.30—5 p.m. Dr. H. MACLEOD	TODDLERS (alternate weeks) 10 a.m.—12 noon Dr. BINGEMANN		TODDLERS (alternate weeks) 10 a.m.—12 noon Dr. BINGEMANN	INFANTS AND TODDLERS 2—5 p.m. Dr. I. HARKNESS	ANTE- AND POST- NATAL Mr. MALKIN			
THURSDAY	ANTE-NATAL 2—5 p.m. Dr. H. MACLEOD		ANTE-NATAL 10 a.m.—12 noon Dr. H. MACLEOD		INFANTS AND TODDLERS (alternate weeks) 2.30—5 p.m. Dr. BINGEMANN	INFANTS 3—5 p.m. Dr. B. TRUMAN	ANTE-NATAL (alternate weeks) 10 a.m.—12 noon Dr. E. LANDON	ANTE-NATAL 10 a.m.—12 noon Dr. I. HARKNESS		TODDLERS (alternate weeks) 10 a.m.—12 noon Dr. BINGEMANN. INFANTS 3—5 p.m. Dr. J. MORTON	INFANTS (alternate weeks) 3—5 p.m. Dr. P. HARDY
FRIDAY	TODDLERS 10 a.m.—12 noon Dr. H. MACLEOD	ANTE-NATAL 10 a.m.—12 noon INFANTS 2.30—5 p.m. Dr. BINGEMANN	INFANTS 3—5 p.m. Dr. M. SCOTT	ANTE-NATAL 3—5 p.m. Dr. E. LANDON			INFANTS 3—5 p.m. Dr. B. TRUMAN	INFANTS 2.30—5 p.m. Dr. H. MACLEOD			

Medical Staff.**Resident—**

- 1 Medical Superintendent.
- 1 Deputy Medical Superintendent.
- 3 Senior Medical Officers.
- 1 Obstetrical Officer.
- 2 Assistant Surgical Officers.

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 Disease.
- 1 Physician for Tuberculosis.
- 1 Obstetrician.
- 1 Radiologist.
- 1 Anæsthetist.

Beds.

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

Male Medical	..	..	..	244
Male Surgical	..	..	..	94
Female Medical	..	..	..	286
Female Surgical	..	..	..	126
Children—Medical	..	..	..	129
Children—Surgical	..	..	..	56
Maternity and Ante-Natal	..	..	..	62
				997

Averages for the Year.

Beds—average daily number occupied	..	..	884
Admissions—average daily number	..	..	17·85
Duration of stay of patients :—			
Under 4 weeks	..	..	4,088
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	..	..	1,790
13 weeks or more	..	..	684
Maximum number of beds occupied	{ March 9th		1,006
Minimum	{ October 1st		724

Statistical Table for the year ended December 31st, 1938.

Remaining in hospital, January 1st, 1938	..	913	
Admitted	.. ..	5,953	
Born in hospital	.. ..	562	
			7,428
Discharged	.. ..	5,413	
Died	.. ..	1,149	
Patients treated to a conclusion during the year	..	6,562	
Remaining in hospital, December 31st, 1938	..	866	

Deaths.

Ages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	.. ..	74	43	117
1—5	.. ..	20	10	30
5—10	.. ..	6	2	8
10—15	.. ..	3	3	6
15—20	.. ..	5	8	13
20—30	.. ..	18	24	42
30—40	.. ..	30	22	52
40—50	.. ..	49	42	91
50—60	.. ..	99	74	173
60—70	.. ..	152	103	255
70—80	.. ..	131	123	254
Over 80	.. ..	45	63	108
		632	517	1,149

Comparative table for three years.

		1936.	1937.	1938.
Admissions	.. ..	4,793	5,274	5,953
Births	.. ..	313	413	562
Deaths	.. ..	998	1,155	1,149
Admissions—average daily				
number	.. ..	13·95	15·58	17·85
Operations performed	..	937	1,107	1,464

Maternity Department.

Confined in Hospital—

Normal	..	..	..	..	545
Complicated	..	..	..	..	77
					622

Complicated Labours.

Cæsarean Section 17

Tabulated as follows :—

Extended Breech	..	..	..	1	
Disproportion	..	..	..	5	
Contracted Pelvis	..	..	..	8	
Central Placenta Prævia	..	..	..	1	
Mitral Stenosis	..	..	..	2	
Forceps	..	..	..	..	20
Perforation and Craniotomy	..	..	..	..	5
Placenta Prævia	..	..	..	..	14
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	4
Extended Breech	..	..	..	..	5
Prolapse of cord	..	..	..	..	1
Adherent placenta	..	..	..	..	1
Eclampsia	..	..	..	..	2
Twins	..	..	..	..	8
					77

Number of Maternal Deaths 8

Cause of death in each case :—

- (1) Hæmorrhage into Ovarian Cyst, Parturition.
- (2) Toxæmia and shock. Delivery of a macerated foetus.
- (3) Hæmorrhage. Placenta Prævia. Full term pregnancy.
- (4) Uræmia, Chronic Nephritis and Pregnancy.
- (5) Uræmia, Chronic Nephritis and Pregnancy.
- (6) Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Pregnancy and Labour.
- (7) Hyperemesis, Gravidarum Pregnancy, Hæmolytic Streptococcal Tonsillitis.
- (8) Septicæmia Metritis, Miscarriage.

Puerperal Pyrexia 11

Ante-Natal Clinic.

Total number of Expectant Mothers seen	..	..	506
„ „ attendances	..	..	900

Massage Department.

Number of treatments given :—

Massage	..	..	..	12,188
Electrical and Radiant Heat	..	..	..	6,761
Ultra Violet Light	..	..	..	2,509
Infra Red Light	..	..	..	2,416
				23,874

X-Ray Department.

In-patients investigated	..	..	..	2,838
Tuberculosis Clinic	..	..	..	269
Ante-Natal Clinic	..	..	..	95
Other Departments	..	..	..	80
				3,282

ANALYSIS OF INVESTIGATION OF IN-PATIENTS.

Chests, including Bronchograms	..	..	1,438
Bones and Joints	..	..	852
Intestinal Tract	..	..	334
Urinary System	..	..	101
Pregnancies	..	..	59
Biliary Tract	..	..	54
			2,838

Dental Department.

Number of patients treated	..	..	..	247
Treatments	..	..	..	450
Extractions under :—				
General Anæsthetic	..	..	..	170
Local	..	..	..	1,791
Gas	..	..	..	2
Total number of teeth extracted	..	..	1,963	

Full dentures supplied	..	..	..	15
Dentures repaired :—	..			
Upper	..	..	..	4
Lower	..	..	..	7
Fillings	..	..	..	7

Clinical Laboratory.

Material from 1,786 different patients has been examined during the past 12 months. The following analysis shows the tests performed, 2,782 in all.

Analysis.

BLOOD.

Partial counts	..	..	..	654
Complete counts	..	..	..	184
Grouping for transfusion	..	..	..	92
Urea	..	..	..	145
Sugar	..	..	..	33
Suspension stability	..	..	..	102
Van den Bergh	..	..	..	5
Culture	..	..	..	18

URINE.

Chemical	..	..	..	60
Microscopic and/or Bacteriological	..	..	..	305

MISCELLANEOUS

Gastric Analysis	..	..	..	96
Throat Swab	..	..	..	101
Pus	..	..	..	80
Smears	..	..	..	136
Fæces	..	..	..	72
C.S.F.	..	..	..	45
Pleural fluids	..	..	..	45
Milk Analysis	..	..	..	2
Diastatic Index	..	..	..	2
Sputa	..	..	..	605

2,782

New procedures undertaken for the first time :—

- (a) Gastric Analysis.
- (b) Blood Urea estimations.
- (c) Blood Sugar „
- (d) Urinary Diastase.
- (e) Suspension Stabilities.
- (f) Routine throat swab examinations.

Theatre Department.

Bronchoscopy	..	..	..	..	..	53
Laryngoscopy	..	..	..	..	..	16
Oesophagoscopy	..	..	..	..	..	8
Bronchograms (Lipiodol)	..	..	..	..	..	15
Tonsil dissection	..	..	..	..	..	49
Tonsils and Adenoids	..	..	..	..	..	78
Intra nasal Antrostomy	..	..	..	..	..	26
Proof puncture	..	..	..	..	..	6
Mastoidectomy	..	..	..	..	..	26
Myringotomy	..	..	..	..	..	1
Caldwell Luc	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cold Caloric Test	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tracheotomy	..	..	..	..	..	1
Closure of Tracheotomy	..	..	..	..	..	1
Appendicectomy	..	..	..	..	..	122
Cholecystectomy	..	..	..	..	..	18
Colostomy and Cæcostomy	..	..	..	..	..	29
Cæsarean Section	..	..	..	..	..	18
Exploratory Laparotomy	..	..	..	..	..	22
Gastro-enterostomy	..	..	..	..	..	10
Gastrostomy	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gastrectomy	..	..	..	..	..	9
Perforated ulcers	..	..	..	..	..	18
Anastamosis of Gut	..	..	..	..	..	7
Repair of Hare-lip	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hysterectomy	..	..	..	..	..	9
Hysterotomy	..	..	..	..	..	2
Salpingectomy	..	..	..	..	..	31
Oophorectomy	..	..	..	..	..	12
Intussusception	..	..	..	..	..	5
Excision of Rectum	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sigmoidoscopy	..	..	..	..	..	23
Circumcision	..	..	..	..	..	9

Cystoscopy	41
Dilatation and Curettage	96
Hæmorrhoids, Anal fistula, etc.	27
Nephrectomy	3
Pyelo-nephrotomy	3
Orchidectomy	2
Pre-sacral neurectomy	1
Colpo-perineorrhaphy	24
Harris Prostatectomy	4
Supra-pubic Cystostomy	7
Gilliam's Ventrifixation	7
Amputation of limbs	22
Bones and Joints	41
Sympathectomies	2
Insertion Steinman's Pins	6
Cartilages—Internal and External	31
Plasters	36
Smith Peterson Pins	3
Trephine	1
Plastic operations	8
Gas gangrene	1
Dissection Glands of neck	4
Dissection Glands of axilla	1
Blood transfusions	27
Abscesses, etc.	85
Amputation of breast	5
Lumbar Puncture	3
Urethral Dilatation	5
Hernia and Hydrocele	138
Thyroidectomy	9
Radium treatments	85
Undescended Testicles	2
Ramstedt's Operation	2
Varicose Veins injected	18
Resection of Rib	20
Skin Grafts	4
Cauterization of Lung Adhesions	7
Diathermy excision of Growths	7
Repair of diaphragmatic hernia	1
Resection of Ribs with division of Lung Adhesions	1
Unclassified	43

**Classification of Patients who were Discharged from or who Died in
the Hospital during the Year ended 31st December, 1938.**

Disease Groups.				Discharged.	Died.
Acute Infectious Disease	..	..	..	67	5
Influenza	..	..	..	5	2
Tuberculosis—					
Pulmonary	..	..	..	118	82
Non-pulmonary	..	..	..	21	9
Malignant disease	..	..	..	101	158
Rheumatism—					
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	..	..	..	39	1
(2) Muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica	..	..	..	66	—
(3) Chronic arthritis	..	..	..	34	2
Venereal Disease	..	..	..	94	2
Puerperal pyrexia, including cases classified (in London) as puerperal fever—					
(a) Women confined in the hospital	..			11	—
(b) Other cases	..	..	..	15	1
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth					
Senile decay	..	..	..	64	22
Mental diseases	(a) Senile dementia	..	..	1	—
	(b) Other	..	..	55	—
Accidental injury and violence	..	..	..	106	30

IN RESPECT OF OTHER CASES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE :—

Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	184	96
„ „ Respiratory System	715	249
„ „ Circulatory	400	309
„ „ Digestive	658	61
„ „ Genito-urinary	256	60
„ „ Skin	348	1
Other diseases	662	53

Disease Groups.	Discharged. Died.	
Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in the above figures	Mothers	577 —
	Infants	517 —
Any persons not falling under any of the above headings		53 —
		5,413 1,149

Motor Transport.

Mr. G. W. Gould supplies the following figures of the Ambulance Services in connection with the City Hospital :

			Average mileage per gallon of Petrol consumed.	
			Mileage.	
			Year ended 31st March,	
			1939.	1938.
			1939.	1938.
Austin Ambulance	3		4,161	6,568
"	"	4	5,957	8,230
"	"	5*	10,938	3,869
			21,056	18,667
			11·186	11·377
			Gen. Aver.	Gen. Aver.

* Purchased, October 1937.

The cost per car mile was 12·082 pence, against 12·009 pence in 1938.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMOVED TO CITY HOSPITAL BY AMBULANCE.

	1939.	1938.
Number of Journeys	2,730	2,501
„ „ Cases	3,536	3,269

District Medical Officers.

The service of District Medical Officers attending to the sick poor in their homes and at the Shakespeare Street and Basford Dispensaries, is supervised by the Health Committee on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee.

No change occurred during the year.

The Care of the Blind.

The number of persons in the city on 31st December 1938 who were so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential was, so far as is known, in accordance with the following summary of the register :—

Blind trainees (maintained by Education Committee) ..	9
Blind workshop employees, including blind persons on staff of institution	68
Home workers	7
Unemployable Blind receiving assistance	286
Blind Persons not in receipt of any form of financial help from City Council	150
Blind home teachers paid by City Council	2
	522

The total is 4 less than a year ago.

The Health Committee is the statutory committee for the care of the blind, while the Education Committee maintains blind trainees.

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 Health Committee has provided its share of the overhead expenses of this excellent institution, as well as all the necessary financial relief payable to the individual blind persons. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee have seats on the Board, and the City Treasurer and the Medical Officer of Health maintain close touch with the Institution

The Health Committee makes the following provision for the blind :—

1. Augmentation of wages earned by blind employees in the Institution's workshops.
2. Augmentation of earnings of blind home-workers by 20/- a week.
3. The provision of home-teachers for the blind.
4. Relief to necessitous (unemployable) blind to ensure a minimum income of 27/6 per week, and 50/- a week to man and wife, both being blind. Assistance is also provided in the case of dependants of blind persons.
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 Southern Regional Association for the Blind.
9. Contribution to the National Institute for the Blind.

The cost of these services for the year ended 31st March, 1939 stands at about £20,996, subject to certain adjustments.

Mr. A. C. V. Thomas continues to act as Superintendent and Secretary of the Institution.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINIC, 32, Heathcoat Street.

The Health Department continues to provide treatment by ultra-violet and infra-red rays to persons for whom either of these courses has been prescribed by medical advisers.

The treatment is administered under medical supervision. Great value is reported in the case of weakly children referred from the infant welfare centres, particularly those suffering, or likely to suffer from rickets.

The following statistics refer to 1938 :—

Total number of patients treated—				
Males 143 ; Females 183	..	..	..	326
Total number of treatments administered			..	6,668
Number of paying patients (a) City	..		84	
(b) County	..		13	
			—	97
Free patients	..	..	..	229

BIRTH CONTROL.

The arrangement continues by which the Corporation gives official recognition to a privately managed organisation under the name of The Women's Welfare Centre, 15 Market Street. Information regarding this body may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

Women attending municipal clinics and needing birth control instruction on the grounds that further pregnancies would be detrimental to health are referred to the organisation, and financial assistance arranged for.

During the year 65 women were referred from Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and from the Tuberculosis and Venereal Disease Clinics, also from the City Hospital. 32 of them took advantage of the arrangement.

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.

During the year 272 certificates were issued, classified as follows :—City cases 83 ; Notts. County cases 82 (including West Bridgford 33) ; from other areas 107.

Here are the figures year by year since the Crematorium, with its beautiful Garden of Rest, was opened :—

1931	..	..	..	70
1932	..	..	..	74
1933	..	..	..	90
1934	..	..	..	136
1935	..	..	..	125
1936	..	..	..	184
1937	..	..	..	240
1938	..	..	..	272

PUBLIC MORTUARIES.

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

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

Month.			Leen Side.	Hyson Green.
January	..	..	21	None. Used only in emergency.
February	..	..	16	
March	..	..	19	
April	..	..	14	
May	..	..	16	
June	..	..	17	
July	..	..	19	
August	..	..	28	
September	..	..	12	
October	..	..	9	
November	..	..	19	
December	..	..	21	
Totals	..	..	211	—

In addition, the bodies of 217 persons dying in various City Hospitals, Institutions, etc., were prepared for inquests by the mortuary attendants.

Since the electrical cooling and refrigerating apparatus was installed at the Leen Side Mortuary in 1936, its usefulness has become increasingly apparent, and to such an extent that the Mortuary at Hyson Green is now practically out of use, except in emergency. The building, however, is kept ready for immediate use should occasion arise.

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.

Constant co-operation exists between the City Water Engineer and the Medical Officer of Health with a view to safeguarding the purity of the municipal water supply.

(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 1938 notices respecting 5,816 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	..	..	..	13,642
Re-visits	..	..	..	22,013
Total number of inspections ..				35,655

(ii) NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

Notices in

respect of premises :—									
OUTSTANDING (1st January 1938)	Bird.	Young.	Blayney.	Oldham.	Clarke.	Helliwell.	Burrill.	Eardley.	Totals.
..	145	167	204	203	181	156	182	179	1,417
Served ..	729	891	579	698	826	604	713	776	5,816
Complied with	717	913	545	762	865	611	690	847	5,950
OUTSTANDING (1st January 1939)	..	157	145	238	139	142	149	205	108
..	157	145	238	139	142	149	205	108	1,283

(iii) DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

	Served.	Complied with.
Housing Act 1936, Section 9 ..	2,003	2,087
Public Health Acts ..	3,813	3,863
Defective Houses ..	2,824	2,962
Housing repairs—Roofs ..	1,219	1,288
Walls ..	4,387	4,435
Floors and ceilings ..	1,500	1,807
Windows ..	1,868	2,026
Fireplaces ..	1,209	1,224
Coppers ..	317	300
Sinks provided ..	7	8
Sinks, repair or renewal of	160	203
Internal water supplies provided ..	9	13
Repairs to water supply	39	52
Rainwater conductors, repair or renewal of ..	898	1,010
Others ..	3,242	3,350

	Served.	Complied with.
Houses, cleansing of	197	229
Houses, overcrowding of	13	7
Drains, clearance of	387	390
Drains, repair, trapping or improvement of	618	713
Panterpits, abolition of	69	81
Additional water-closets, provision of ..	15	13
Water-closets, clearance of	63	63
Water-closets, repair of	1,247	1,297
Closets, cleansing and limewashing of ..	23	28
Courts and yards, paving of	73	70
Courts and yards, cleansing of	29	26
Courts and yards, repair of paving ..	1,061	1,173
Nuisances from pigs	8	3
Nuisances from Fowls	12	14
Nuisances from other animals	19	18
Nuisances from offensive trades	111	113
Manure pits, repair of	—	1
Manure pits, abolition of	9	8
Offensive accumulations, removal of ..	127	142
Dustbins, provision of	331	362
Tents, Vans and sheds	9	9
Houses-let-in-lodgings	84	64
Common Lodging Houses	5	1
Factories and Workshops	324	337
Pail-closets, conversion of	—	—
Privy-middens, conversion of	—	—
Miscellaneous	799	909

(iv) STATUTORY ACTION.

Notices under the Public Health Act 1875.

Section 91 (a) Houses	—	6
(b) Others	—	2
Section 36 (ashbins)	—	1
Section 41 (drains)	—	1

Notices under the Public Health Act 1936.

Section 92 (a) Houses	37	39
(b) Others	37	30
Section 75 (dustbins)	81	92

	Served.	Complied with.
Section 39 (drains)	54	52
Section 40 (soil-pipes, vents, etc.) ..	5	1
Section 79 (offensive material) ..	7	5
Section 45 (closets)	4	3
Section 46 (sanitary conveniences in workplaces etc.)	4	5
Section 83 (filthy or verminous premises)	3	1
Section 56 (paving)	92	83
Section 287 (notice of entry) ..	25	25

Notices under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923.

Section 64 (repair of paving)	24	56
Section 73 (repair of water-closets) ..	29	36

Notices under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1935.

Section 19 (cleansing and repairing of drains, water-closets and soil-pipes)	280	279
--	-----	-----

<i>Housing Act, 1936, Section 9</i>	493	565
---	-----	-----

Work done by Corporation in default—95.

Informations laid—Nil.

Work done after information laid—Nil.

Work done after Justice's Order—Nil.

(e) Shops Acts 1912 to 1934.

(i) HEALTH AND COMFORT OF SHOP-WORKERS.

Details of action taken under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, are given below :—

<i>Number of Notices served and complied with.</i>	Served.	Complied with.
Total number of premises	32	37

<i>Types of premises for which notices were served and complied with.</i>				Served.	Complied with
Retail Shops	..	..	..	30	36
Wholesale Shops	..	..	..	—	—
Warehouses	..	..	..	—	—

Details of Notices served and complied with.

Want of ventilation	..	..	3	3
Want of Heating	..	..	1	3
Want of lighting	..	..	—	—
Want of washing facilities		..	8	9
Want of facilities for taking meals	..		1	3
Sanitary	{	Insufficient	8	7
Accommo-		Unsuitable or defective	11	12
dation.		Not separate for the		
		sexes	—	1
Absence of forms required under the				
Shops Acts	..	..	5	5
Miscellaneous nuisances	..	..	15	14

Statutory notices served—2.

Statutory notices complied with—2.

(ii) EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS.

The Act of 1934 limits the periods of the employment of young persons in shops to 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 has been given to these provisions throughout the year.

(iii) HOURS OF CLOSING OF SHOPS.

Visits and re-visits have been made during the year to all classes of shops, hotels, restaurants and retail business premises in the city. Sixty-one offences were reported to the Health Committee and legal proceedings were taken in eighteen cases.

Trade.	No. of Offences.	Result.
Butcher	5	Fined 20/-, 20/-, 20/-, 22/-, 20/-.
Boot and Shoe ..	5	Costs 3/6, 5/-, 5/-, 5/-, 5/-.
Beer-Off and General ..	1	Fined 10/-.
Draper.	2	Fined 20/- and 10/-.
General.	3	Fined 10/-, 10/-, 3/6.
Hawker.	2	Fined 20/- and 20/-.

In forty-three cases cautionary letters were sent to the offenders.

Trade.	No. of Offences.
Beer-Off and General	8
Butcher	1
Cafe	5
Confectioner	1
Dairy	2
Fruit and General	9
General	6
Ironmonger	1
Newsagent	1
Sweets and General	9
	43

(f) **Smoke Abatement.**

Public Health Act 1936.

The following is a statement summarising the year's smoke abatement work :—

No. of half-hourly observations of chimneys ..	1,530
„ minutes' dense smoke emitted	3,777½
Average minutes of dense smoke per chimney ..	2·4

No. of intimation notices served	152
„ advisory visits (including verbal cautions) ..	297
„ statutory notices served	84
„ complaints investigated	118
„ cases where work has been executed for smoke abatement	6
Estimated cost of the work to owners	£347
No. of prosecutions	2

The chimneys of industrial premises in the city have been kept under observation throughout the year. In 152 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 advice given for the abatement of the nuisances.

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

- (1) Defendant ordered by magistrates to abate the nuisance and to pay costs.
- (2) Defendant ordered by magistrates to abate the nuisance.

The standard of smoke emission in Nottingham is three minutes' dense smoke in the aggregate during a continuous period of thirty minutes, and any emission in excess of that limit is deemed to be a nuisance. The monthly averages of the emission of dense smoke are given below and it will be seen that throughout the year the average figures were less than three minutes. The high figures for the months of January and December can be attributed to the large number of excessive emissions of dense smoke from the chimneys of heating apparatus. These installations, as a rule are designed to burn coke,

but in practice coal is often used in them with the result that long emissions of dense smoke are given off.

January .. 2·9 minutes.	July .. 2·2 minutes.
February .. 2·6 „	August .. 1·9 „
March .. 2·5 „	September .. 2·3 „
April .. 2·4 „	October .. 2·4 „
May .. 2·1 „	November .. 2·7 „
June .. 2·1 „	December .. 2·9 „

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

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

The output of excessive smoke from industrial chimneys has been maintained at a steady level during the last few years. Many business concerns do not appear to realise that dense smoke from a chimney indicates waste and inefficiency. The question of dense smoke emissions is also important from the financial as well as the public health point of view.

(g) Factories.

Factories Act, 1937.

- (a) *Factories with mechanical power*—in 67 instances defects were reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories in accordance with the provisions of Section 9 of the Factories Act, 1937, and in each case suitable action was taken.

- (b) *Factories without mechanical power*—The number of factories without mechanical power is 1,112.

The following table gives particulars of administrative action taken under the Factories Act, 1937 :

1.—*Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.*

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories with mechanical power ..	209	48	—
Factories without mechanical power	797	214	—
Other Premises under the Act. (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	4	1	—
Total	1,010	263	—

2.—*Defects found in Factories.*

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)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	168	187	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	5	4	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary { Insufficient	9	11	—	—
Conveniences { Unsuitable or defective ..	111	90	—	—
(S.7) { Not separate for sexes ..	10	10	—	—
Other offences	47	62	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under Sections mentioned in Schedule to Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Powers) Order 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to Factories Act 1937).				
Totals	351	364	—	—

3.—*Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108 of Act of 1901 ; Section 111 of Act of 1937.—Nil.*(h) **Houses-let-in-Lodgings.***Bye-laws under the Housing Act.*

There are 142 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.

It is becoming increasingly common for houses of large type situated near the centre of the city to be used as houses-let-in-lodgings. These buildings were formerly good-class residences, but their owners now find it difficult to let them as private dwellinghouses. Premises used for lodgings in this way soon deteriorate and what were excellent buildings a few years ago, are being transformed into "slums."

Owners should consider whether it would not be more satisfactory from all points of view to convert large houses, for which there may be little demand, into good-type self-contained flats, rather than allow the buildings to be used unsatisfactorily as lodging-houses.

(i) Common Lodging-houses.

Bye-laws under the Public Health Act.

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

As a result of the slum-clearance scheme, all the unsatisfactory common lodging-houses have now been demolished. Two privately owned houses, and Sneinton House (the Corporation's model hostel) are available for the accommodation of male lodgers.

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

Nottingham Corporation Act 1929.

Public Health Act 1936.

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

The position in Nottingham as regards these temporary forms of dwellings is reasonably satisfactory, as many sites have been cleared following the operation of the provisions of the Nottingham Corporation Act 1929. One unsatisfactory feature, however, is the exemption from these provisions of vans, etc., occupied by travelling showmen, which makes it possible for such people to park their vans on unsuitable sites for long periods.

(k) Offensive Trades.

Nottingham Corporation Act 1923.

Public Health Act, 1936.

The establishments in which offensive trades are carried on are kept under supervision and, generally, are well conducted. The question of making available a suitable site upon which these trades may be established is now receiving consideration.

(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. It is the aim of the Health Department not merely to destroy rats but to deal with the sources of infestations. In this connection a great many rat nuisances in built-up areas are traced to defective drains.

In accordance with the wishes of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Rat Week was again organised in Nottingham from the 7th to the 12th November 1938.

(m) The Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Public Health Act 1936.

The problem of verminous premises is receiving the close attention of the Health Department. Owners and

their agents are usually willing to co-operate with the Department in order to secure efficiency in disinfection work.

The method employed in the disinfection of buildings is the use of contact insecticides. Wherever possible, arrangements are made for all mouldings and removable woodwork to be taken down, and for cracks and crevices in internal plaster to be opened up before the application of insecticides. At least two treatments are recommended with an interval of about seven days between each.

In order to ensure that bed-bugs are not transferred from condemned properties to council houses, removals are actually carried out by the Corporation and supervised by women housing officers, who are attached to the staff of the Health Department.

All furniture and effects are treated with Hydrogen Cyanide (Prussic Acid) Gas. The treatment takes place in gas-tight removal-vans and is entrusted to a firm of contractors who specialise in this somewhat dangerous type of fumigation.

With a view to preventing the infestation or re-infestation of properties provided for the re-housing of displaced persons, the women housing officers make periodic visits and give advice as may be necessary.

The disinfection of council houses is carried out by the Estates Department and figures as to such houses dealt with during the year are not available. Other houses are dealt with by the Health Department and 173 were found to be verminous and were disinfested.

(n) **Measures to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.**

Similar measures to those described in the Report for the year 1937 were practised during 1938.

(o) **Canal Boats.**

Public Health Act 1936.

Canal Boats Regulations.

The canals, and other navigable waters within the City have been visited on 50 occasions during the year, and 124 boats were inspected. Frequent visits were made at various times during the hours laid down by the Act, 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 87, the number of children under 5 years of age was 50, and the number of children between 5 and 12 years of age was 50.

Eight notices were served on owners of boats in connection with the following eleven infringements of the Act and Regulations :—

Failure to produce Registration Certificate	..	4
Defective water vessels	.. ..	1
Cabins in need of cleansing	.. ..	2
Cabins in need of repair or painting	.. ..	2
Not properly lettered, marked or numbered	..	2

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

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

There were three new boats registered during the year, and entries regarding four old boats have been cancelled in the register.

The total number of boats now in use and registered by this Authority is 44.

The Education Authority was notified on 5 occasions during the year with regard to 13 children of school age who were living on canal boats, and who were visiting the City for a period longer than two days.

(p) Rag Flock Act 1911 and Amendment Act 1928.

Five samples of rag flock were taken and submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst during 1938. All of these proved to comply with the cleanliness standard laid down in the regulations made under the above Acts.

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)	2,896
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	12,974
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	2,075
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	3,474
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	72
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	2,824

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	2,027
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—*Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	493
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	538
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	25

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	326
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	326
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	34

C.—*Proceedings under Secs. 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	124
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	307

D.—*Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(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.

4.—Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	668
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ..	692
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	5,266
	(4,599½ units)
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	47
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	96
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	883
	(748½ units)
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil.

B.—DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF UNFIT HOUSES.

The slum clearance programme is proceeding satisfactorily and at the end of the year the number of houses demolished under the scheme was :—

	No. Demolished.	No. of Persons displaced.
Houses in Clearance Areas ..	2,644	9,273
Individual unfit houses ..	2,268*	7,350
	4,912	16,623

* Includes houses abolished and those closed by orders or by undertakings of owners under the provisions of the Housing Acts.

In addition, there was a large number of houses standing vacant and awaiting demolition under the scheme, so that the number of persons displaced was in fact considerably larger than that given above.

At the end of the year a survey was in progress with a view to further properties being dealt with by Clearance Orders.

SECTION "E."

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

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 1938	..	21
„ „ „ „ 31st December 1938	..	20
„ cowsheds on register 31st December 1938	..	61
„ dairy cows kept (average)	..	480
„ milk purveyors on register 1st January 1938	..	387
„ „ „ „ 31st December 1938		376
„ applications for registration refused ..	..	—
„ milk purveyors removed from register	..	37

All dairies and cowsheds are regularly inspected to ensure that the provisions of The Milk and 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	..	..	120
Cowsheds—repairs	..	..	16
Dairies, Milkshops, etc.—cleansing	..	..	88
Dairies, Milkshops—repairs ..	..	..	36
Drains—chokage	..	..	9
Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	20
Miscellaneous	..	..	81
			370

(2) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS 1936-38.

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

Licence to bottle Tuberculin Tested milk	..	..	1
Dealers' Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested milk	..	..	5
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested milk			2
Licences to produce Accredited milk	..	..	5

Supplementary Licences to sell Accredited milk	..	2
Dealers' Licences to sell Pasteurised milk	..	2
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised milk	..	3
Licences to pasteurise and sell Pasteurised milk	..	7

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Thirty-four samples of this milk were obtained during the year for bacteriological examination. Thirty-one of these complied with the standards laid down in The Milk (Special Designations) Order and three were unsatisfactory. Appropriate action was taken with regard to the latter.

Accredited Milk.

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

Pasteurised Milk.

Eighty-four samples of this milk sold under licence were obtained for bacteriological examination—eighty were satisfactory and four otherwise.

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

Ungraded Milk.

111 Samples of milk were taken and submitted for examination for bacterial count and B.Coli test. 81 of them gave results which complied with the standard for Accredited milk from a bacterial point of view and 30 did not reach this standard.

Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year 113 samples of milk were examined for tubercle bacilli. Seven of these gave positive results on biological testing and were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Animal Health Division).

(b) Meat and Other Foods.**(1) MEAT.**

The number of private slaughter-houses in the city is now fifty-three, a reduction of two on last year's total. 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. Whilst the actual number of animals slaughtered cannot be given accurately, it is estimated that at least 90% of those slaughtered are inspected, and in the case of cattle and pigs, this percentage is probably higher.

During the year a new Corporation slaughter-house was opened. This building was erected to supersede a former slaughter-house under the control of the Markets and Fairs Committee which had been in use a number of years and which was becoming overcrowded. The new premises have been designed in conformity with modern requirements, and are complete with improved apparatus for the humane despatch of animals and for the production of fresh meat under the most hygienic conditions.

All animals slaughtered in the new building are examined during, or immediately after slaughter. This necessitates the attendance of one Meat Inspector at all times when slaughtering is taking place; during periods of heavy killing two Inspectors are on duty at the slaughter-house.

Four Meat and Food Inspectors visit the private slaughter-houses at all hours, both on week-days and Sundays; in the course of the year the number of such visits was 8,312. A high standard of meat inspection is maintained in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Ministry of Health's memoranda Nos. 62 and 62A (Foods).

Number of animals killed and of carcasses inspected and number confiscated either wholly or in part on account of disease.

	Cattle excluding Cows.				Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.			Pigs.	Total.
	Bulls.	Bull'ks.	Heifers.	Total.			Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.		
Number of Animals killed ..	<i>See note on page</i>		000.								
Number of Carcasses inspected											
(a) Public Slaughter house ..	21	585	445	1,051	956	763	5,102	594	5,696	791	9,257
(b) Private Slaughter houses	243	5,016	3,219	8,478	5,541	1,991	31,399	1,975	33,374	33,999	83,383
Total ..	264	5,601	3,664	9,529	6,497	2,754	36,501	2,569	39,070	34,790	92,640
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>											
Whole Carcasses affected ..	1	8	2	11	30	36	80	5	85	31	193
Carcasses in which some part or organ was affected ..	4	114	60	178	291	8	70	6	76	114	727
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	1.88	2.17	1.69	1.98	4.94	1.59	0.41	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.99
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>											
Whole carcasses affected ..	4	21	38	63	194	9	—	—	—	79	345
Carcasses in which some part or organ was affected ..	19	238	230	487	1,023	3	—	—	—	2,170	3,683
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	8.71	4.62	7.31	5.77	18.73	0.43	—	—	—	6.46	4.34

Tuberculosis in Food Animals.

Class of Animal.	Number of Animals affected.			Parts and organs affected in Localised Tuberculosis.															
	Generalised Tuberculosis.	Localised Tuberculosis	Total.	Forequarters.		Hindquarters.		Whole of Organs only.	Heads and Tongues.	Lungs.	Hearts.	Livers.	Kidneys.	Skirts.	Spleens.	Stomachs.	Udders.	Intestines.	Fats.
				Whole.	Part.	Whole.	Part.												
Bulls ..	4	19	23	1	2	-	-	3	9	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bullocks ..	21	238	259	13	12	1	-	18	112	134	56	53	1	1	1	5	-	13	16
Cows ..	194	1,023	1,217	86	14	20	-	123	465	648	300	197	17	5	13	29	13	90	171
Heifers ..	38	230	268	25	8	-	-	21	110	126	58	43	4	2	4	3	-	12	29
Calves ..	9	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pigs ..	79	2,170	2,249	-	-	-	4	91	1,759	1,047	1,036	1,060	-	-	-	152	-	148	706

(b) Means involving the destruction of an organ or organs, or part of carcass.

All places in which meat is stored, sold or prepared for sale are visited and inspected frequently. The number of visits paid to such premises, including butchers' shops, making-up rooms, stalls and cold stores (but excluding visits to slaughter-houses) is 773.

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 :

			<i>At Public Slaughterhouses.</i>	<i>On Private Premises.</i>
Beef	..	..	6,153 stones.	12,251½ stones.
Mutton	..	..	29 „	296¼ „
Lamb	..	..	4 „	9½ „
Pork	..	..	263 „	2,899 „
Veal	..	..	48 „	242½ „
Offals	..	..	1,995 „	5,379 „
			8,492 „	21,077½ „

Total—29,569½ stones.

IMPORTED MEAT :

				Stones.	Lbs.
Beef	..	..	..	67	12
Livers	..	..	..	7	3
Sweetbreads	..	..	..	58	7
				133	8

(b) *Seized.*

Beef 12 stones. 6 lbs.

Proceedings were instituted against a butcher in respect of diseased meat found on his premises. The defendant was fined £25. 0s. 0d. and sent to prison for three months. On appeal the imprisonment was commuted to a fine of £20. 0s. 0d.

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

	No. of Occasions.
Use of dirty vehicle for conveyance of meat ..	1
Failure to notify presence of disease in animals intended for human Food (in slaughter-houses) ..	7
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	2
Failure to provide proper covered receptacles for trimmings and refuse	3
Making-up rooms needing repair	2
Dirty making-up rooms	2
Dirty slaughter-houses	7
Slaughter-houses in need of repair	1
Dirty equipment in slaughter-house	1

A knackery at the Eastcroft Depot 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 1938 were :—

Beef	9,914 stones.
Mutton	98 „
Pork	522 „
Veal	78 „
	10,612 „

(2) OTHER FOODS.

Premises where food other than butchers' meat is stored or sold, were visited systematically, a total of 1,739 visits being made. These visits are exclusive of those paid daily to wholesale and retail markets.

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	..	..	..	220	3½
Fruit	..	..	..	299	3½
Milk	..	..	..	84	10½
Fish	..	..	..	56	—
Vegetables	..	..	..	343	10½
Soup	..	..	..	5	7
Eggs	..	..	..	23	—
Biscuits	..	..	..	—	7
Pickles	..	..	..	1	—
Mayonnaise	..	..	..	—	3½
Treacle	..	..	..	—	7
Sauce	..	..	..	3	3½
Ham	..	..	..	2	—
Wet Fish	..	..	..	1,751	—
Dry Fish	..	..	..	637	—
Shell-fish	..	..	..	1,513	7
Rabbits	..	..	..	505	—
Game	..	..	..	1	—
Fruit	..	..	..	630	7
Vegetables	..	..	..	7,046	—
Nuts	..	..	..	121	—
Mushrooms	..	..	..	59	7
				13,304	7

(b) Seized.

Bacon	..	..	..	14 lbs.	10 ozs.
-------	----	----	----	---------	---------

Proceedings were instituted against a grocer in respect of his dirty premises and the defendant was fined the sum of £5. Cautionary letters were sent to traders on seven occasions in respect of unsatisfactory conditions found in connection with the preparation or storage of foodstuffs.

Shell-fish.

Shell-fish 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 and 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 1938 eighty-five premises and persons were placed on the register. In three cases the applications for registration were refused on account of unsuitable premises.

There were at the end of 1938, 760 on the register of persons carrying on the manufacture or sale of ice-cream and premises used.

During the year two samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. Both of these were unsatisfactory.

(c) *Adulteration, etc.**The Food and 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 .. 517 (tested by Inspectors.)

1,367

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	300	3	303	273	—	273	27	3	30
Butter	54	25	79	53	24	77	1	1	2
Cocoa	15	1	16	15	1	16	—	—	—
Cornflour	6	1	7	6	1	7	—	—	—
Pepper	23	2	25	23	2	25	—	—	—
Lard	28	—	28	28	—	28	—	—	—
Baking Powder	17	—	17	17	—	17	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Self-raising Flour	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	—
Stilton Cheese	3	3	6	1	3	4	2	—	2
Ground Ginger	9	—	9	9	—	9	—	—	—
Cheese	19	2	21	19	2	21	—	—	—
Tripe	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Tripe Solution	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mustard	10	—	10	10	—	10	—	—	—
Honey	2	2	4	2	2	4	—	—	—
Margarine	15	3	18	15	3	18	—	—	—
Custard Powder	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Rice	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sweets	1	7	8	1	7	8	—	—	—
Condensed Skimmed									
Milk	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—
Jams	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Coffee	16	2	18	16	2	18	—	—	—
Arrowroot	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Compound Mustard	2	2	4	2	2	4	—	—	—
Tea	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—
Cheshire Cheese	3	1	4	3	1	4	—	—	—
Glace Cherries	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Flaked Rice	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Carried forward	559	59	618	529	55	584	30	4	34

Article.	No. of Samples.			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward ..	559	59	618	529	55	584	30	4	34
De-iccated Cocoanut ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pork Dripping ..	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
Liquid Cocoa ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tannin-less Tea ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dried Fruits ..	4	4	8	4	4	8	—	—	—
Cream ..	3	8	11	3	8	11	—	—	—
Wrapped Cheese ..	1	7	8	1	7	8	—	—	—
Ground Rice ..	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Potted Meat Paste ..	4	1	5	4	1	5	—	—	—
Pearl Barley ..	3	1	4	3	1	4	—	—	—
Shredded Suet with Flour ..	3	1	4	3	1	4	—	—	—
Malted Oatmeal ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cooking Fat ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Ground Almonds ..	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Curry Powder ..	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—
Whisky ..	1	29	30	—	28	28	1	1	2
Sausage ..	1	12	13	1	11	12	—	1	1
Brawn ..	1	5	6	1	4	5	—	1	1
Semolina ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Mincemeat ..	2	2	4	2	2	4	—	—	—
Salmon Creme ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Olive Oil ..	—	10	10	—	10	10	—	—	—
Glycerine of Thymol ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Dried Milk (Full Cream) ..	—	8	8	—	8	8	—	—	—
Sal Volatile ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Bicarb. of Soda ..	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Tinned Cream ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Horseradish Cream ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lentil Soup Powder ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glauber Salts ..	—	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	600	185	785	567	177	744	33	8	41

Article	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward ..	600	185	785	567	177	744	33	8	41
Gin ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Epsom Salts ..	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Sardines in Oil ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Grape Fruit Squash ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Eucalyptus Oil ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Boric Acid ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cakes ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bismuth Lozenges ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Crushed Linseed ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Bread and Butter ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Condensed Milk (Full Cream) ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Icing Sugar ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment ..	—	4	4	—	3	3	—	1	1
Glycerin ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Golden Syrup ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tinct. Rhubarb ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Easton's Syrup ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Compd. Licorice Powder ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Buttcream Cheese ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sulphur Ointment ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Castor Oil ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Potted Meat ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream Cheese ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cooked Ham ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Polony ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Beer ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Preserved Sausage ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gelatin ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Flowers of Sulphur ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Treacle ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Macaroni ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheddar Cheese ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	600	250	850	567	241	808	33	9	42

The following Table shows the average percentage of fat and solids not fat in milk samples (formal and informal) analysed each month during 1938 by the Public Analyst :

Month		No. of Samples	Average Percentage of Fat	Average Percentage of Solids-not-Fat
January	..	33	3.417	8.902
February	..	29	3.534	9.065
March ..	..	34	3.335	8.987
April ..	..	24	3.246	8.733
May ..	..	30	3.356	8.943
June ..	..	24	3.390	8.959
July ..	..	22	3.449	8.908
August ..	..	14	3.570	8.959
September	..	19	3.678	9.024
October	..	29	3.623	9.051
November	..	28	3.671	8.942
December	..	17	3.284	8.937
Average	..	25.2	3.462	8.950

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 517 informal samples of milk which were tested by the Inspectors during the year by the Gerber process, 83 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.	32.0	per cent.
1	do.	26	do.
1	do.	23.33	do.
1	do.	17	do.
1	do.	14	do.
1	do.	11	do.

2	Milks deficient in fat.	10 per cent.
2	do.	9 do.
3	do.	6 do.
1	do.	5 do.
4	do.	3 do.
1	Milk containing added water	21·0 do.
1	do. do.	10·35 do.
1	do. do.	10·8 do.
1	do. do.	6·47 do.
1	do. do.	5·53 do.
2	do. do.	4 do.
1	do. do.	6 do.
1	do. do.	2·6 do.
1	Stilton Cheese deficient in fat.	42·2 do.
1	do. do.	32·5 do.
1	Pork Dripping containing excess water.	17·7 do.
1	Tanninless Tea containing	11·14 per cent. tannin
1	Whisky containing excess water	1·2 per cent.
1	Butter containing excess water	1·5 per cent.

SAMPLES TAKEN INFORMALLY AND FOUND TO BE NOT GENUINE.

1	Milk containing added water	10 per cent.
1	Milk deficient in fat.	16·66 per cent.
1	Milk deficient in fat.	6 per cent.
1	Butter containing	1·44 per cent. excess water
1	Pork Dripping containing	11·85 do. do.
1	Zinc Ointment deficient in zinc oxide	10·66 per cent.
1	Brawn containing sulphur dioxide	104·35 parts per million.
1	Sausage „ „ „	101·55 „ „
1	Whisky containing excess water.	2·05 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 14%	Ordered to pay £4/4/0 costs.
Sale of milk deficient in fat 26%	Fined £5/0/0.
Sale of milk containing 10·8% added water.	Fined £2 and 14/6d. costs.

Sale of milk containing 10·35% added water.	Fined £2/10/0.
Sale of milk containing 21·0% added water	Fined £2/10/0.
Sale of milk deficient in fat 23·33%.	Fined £5/0/0.
Sale of milk deficient in fat 17·0%.	Fined £5/0/0.
Sale of pork dripping containing excess water 17·7%.	Fined 10/-.

(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 11 per cent.	
do. 10	do.
do. 9	do. (two instances).
do. 5	do.
do. 6	do. (three instances).
do. 3	do. (four instances).
Sale of milk containing added water 6·4 per cent.	
do. 4	do.
do. 5·55	do.
Sale of whisky containing excess water 1·20 per cent.	
Sale of butter containing excess water 1·50 per cent.	
Sale of tannin-less tea containing tannin 11·14 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 1938.

Public Health (Condensed) Milk Regulations 1923.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations 1923.

During 1938 six samples of condensed milk and eight samples of dried milk were obtained under the above Regulations. These proved on analysis to be genuine and also complied with the regulations as to declaratory labels, etc.

Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations 1925-27.

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

THE FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT 1926.

The table below shows the samples taken under the above Act during 1938 :—

Feeding Stuffs.

			Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
Dairy Nuts	..	..	2	—	2
Weatings	..	..	2	—	2
Barley Meal	..	..	2	—	2
Soya Bean Meal	..	..	2	—	2
Maize Meal	..	..	3	—	3
Cooked Maize	..	..	—	1	1
Meat and Bone Meal	..	..	1	1	2
Compound Meal	..	..	3	—	3
			—	—	—
			15	2	17

Fertilizer.

			Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
General Fertilizers	..	..	4	—	4
Sulphate of Ammonia	..	..	1	—	1
Basic Slag	..	..	4	—	4
Superphosphate of Lime	..	..	1	—	1
Compound Fish Manure	..	..	2	—	2
Dried Blood	..	..	2	—	2
Bone Meal	..	..	3	1	4
Plant Food	..	..	1	2	3
Sulphate of Potash	..	..	1	—	1
Nitrate of Soda	..	..	1	—	1
Blood and Bone Fertiliser	..	..	—	1	1
Organic Fertiliser	..	..	—	1	1
Lawn Fertiliser	..	..	1	—	1
			—	—	—
			21	5	26
			—	—	—

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.

THE PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT 1933.

This Act permits the sale of poisons in Part 2 of the Poison List by persons whose names and premises are entered in the Local Authority's list. During 1938 nine applications for entry on the list were received and after enquiry and inspection were approved. Five samples of poisons were taken and submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst under the provisions of this Act and in each case were found satisfactory. In one instance the labelling provisions were not completely complied with and the vendor was cautioned.

AGRICULTURE ACT 1937 AND DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS 1894-1935.

The Agriculture Act of 1937 established a new State Veterinary Service and transferred as from 1st April the bulk of the administrative duties of the Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Acts to officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Before the operation of the new Act, during the first three months of the year the following cases were dealt with :—

- (a) *Swine Fever*.—Of two cases of suspected Swine Fever which were notified to this department, notices Form " A " were served in each case but neither case was confirmed.
- (b) *Parasitic Mange*.—No case was reported.

- (c) *Glanders and Farcy*.—No case was reported.
- (d) *Anthrax*.—Five cases of suspected Anthrax were reported and notices Form "A" were served in three cases. In two cases the presence of the disease was confirmed.
- (e) *Tuberculosis*.—Two cases were reported within the city and in each case the animals were slaughtered and compensation paid in accordance with the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders.
- (f) *Foot-and-Mouth Disease*.—No case was reported.
- (g) *Sheep Scab*.—No case was reported.

Movement Licences.

The numbers of movement licences issued by the department from 1st January to 31st October were as follows :—

		Issued from—		Total.	No. of Animals affected.
		Cattle Market.	Central Offices.		
Under the Swine Fever Orders.	<i>Pigs.</i>				
	Fat Stock	2,876	25	2,901	16,607
	Stores ..	1,064	—	—	8,349
Under the Importation of Animals Acts.	<i>Irish Cattle.</i>				
	Fat ..	—	—	—	—
	Stores	295	6	301	2,916
Under the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Orders.		Nil.	1,150	1,150	—

As from 1st November the powers and duties of the Local Authorities under the Diseases of Animals Acts were relegated from the Health Department to the City Police.

SECTION "F."

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

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

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year.

	AGE PERIODS.														Totals
	Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
Small-pox .. Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever .. Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. Cases	13	19	54	71	67	446	234	75	41	57	21	10	1	..	1,108
Deaths	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. Cases	4	4	6	11	15	84	41	28	22	26	7	6	..	..	258
Deaths	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia .. Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	33	7	..	..	..	68
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. Cases	2	..	1	..	..	3	5	2	5	16	29	27	36	19	148
Deaths	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum Cases	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	7
Poliomyelitis Cases	1	1	1	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-encephalitis Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. Cases	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	8
Deaths	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4
Pneumonia .. Cases	44	16	28	20	18	70	30	30	20	61	65	55	46	28	531
Deaths	87	19	6	2	1	3	3	2	2	7	19	26	41	65	283
Malaria .. Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	..	..	9
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .. Cases	1	..	..	2	..	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	20
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Total Notifications ..	131	41	91	104	101	611	313	148	102	198	135	105	84	49	2,213
Deaths ..	91	19	6	4	1	4	5	4	2	9	25	28	46	67	311

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

For notes on the above figures see following pages.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Dr. T. A. Don has prepared the following report :—

Small-pox.

There were no cases of Small-pox notified during the year 1938. It is now 6 years since any cases of this highly infectious disease were admitted to our Small-pox Hospital, which, however, is always kept ready for immediate use, should the need arise.

Scarlet Fever.

1,109 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified to the Health Department during the year, the highest number since 1912. Of these, 975 were admitted to the City Isolation Hospital. The exceptionally high number of this endemic infectious disease is probably explained by the fact that Scarlet Fever tends to occur in short cycles of 5 years or so, and longer cycles of 15-30 years, it being almost 30 years since the above figure was reached (1,120 cases occurred in 1912). The cases notified during 1938 were fortunately of a mild type. During the past 30-50 years the virulence of this acute infectious disease has declined and death from it is rare, apart from complications or other coincident diseases. It is interesting to record that whereas in 1912, although only 540 of the total number notified (viz. 1,120) were admitted to Hospital, out of that number there occurred 15 deaths; in 1938, however, there were only 5 deaths out of the much larger total of 975 cases admitted to Hospital.

The incidence of Scarlatina in 1938 showed an even distribution of cases throughout the year and also throughout the various wards of the City.

As in recent years, by far the greatest number of cases occurred in school children, particularly between the age of 5 and 10 years, and to a less extent between 10 and 15 years. There was the usual slight preponderance of female over male patients. At all times, the closest collaboration existed between the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer, but at no time could be found any definite localised outbreak in any school or group of schools.

As mentioned above, there occurred 5 deaths from patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, and all occurred within the City Isolation Hospital. The immediate cause of death in all these 5 patients was a condition other than Scarlet Fever. The analysis of the causes of death was as follows: (1) Bronchiectasis; (2) Acute Miliary Tuberculosis; (3) Septicæmia and Streptococcal Empyema following an injury to a finger; (4) Empyema of the Lung, developed prior to the onset of Scarlet Fever; and (5) Diphtheria of the Throat (gravis, or malignant type) supervening on a mild attack of Scarlet Fever. The first 3 cases were confirmed by autopsy.

As stated above, 975 cases (i.e. almost 88%) of Scarlatina cases were "hospitalised", the remaining 12% being "home treated". If home conditions are satisfactory, there is no real objection to such patients being so dealt with. To this end, leaflets were distributed from the Health Department, giving instructions for the "Home Treatment of Scarlet Fever Patients". Parents guardians and others could readily consult these, if they happened to forget some details of procedure outlined to them by the medical attendant in charge of these cases.

As regards the Scarlet Fever cases treated within the City Isolation Hospital the average period of stay for non-fatal cases was 32·4 days. In carefully selected cases, scarlatinal anti-toxin was given with, we believe, beneficial results. The services of the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist were again available. It was found necessary to perform a Mastoid operation on 15 cases which had developed "Mastoid", secondary to Middle Ear Disease. All made a good recovery.

Included amongst "*other cases*" (see Table) were 40 of the 975 cases sent into the Isolation Hospital as Scarlet Fever cases. These were finally diagnosed as not suffering from Scarlet Fever at all.

Diphtheria.

During the year 1938, 278 cases of Diphtheria (all types, including actual cases and carriers) were notified and admitted to the City Isolation Hospital. When a final analysis was made of these patients, 43 of the 278 were found to be non-diphtheritic.

Although a total of 6 deaths from this disease occurred within the City Isolation Hospital, only 2 of these could be allocated to the City of Nottingham, as the other 4 contracted the illness in, and were admitted from, small urban districts situated in the County of Nottingham.

The type of Diphtheria prevalent in 1938 was on the whole mild in character, with the exception of a few sporadic cases of the "*gravis*" (*i.e.* "*malignant*") variety. Towards the middle of November, a fairly minor outbreak of this acute infectious disease occurred in a particular class in a particular school within the City. Here, the cases were of a fairly severe type. The

Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer "got together", and soon a "carrier" was found and duly isolated. As regards the actual cases, it may be stated here that they were promptly sent into the Isolation Hospital by the practitioners in attendance, and all made a good recovery.

Amongst the cases admitted to Hospital was a fairly high percentage of "Carriers". These carriers constitute an ever-present menace to the community, and especially to the child population. Although they do not feel ill themselves and may not show any apparent signs of ill-health, these carriers harbour the Diphtheria germs "within themselves", and can, and do, transmit the infection to susceptible individuals, with grave consequences, if the latter go untreated or are not treated in the early stages of the illness.

It is important to remember that Diphtheria often begins INSIDIOUSLY, and here it may be stated that pain is by no means always present, and certainly not early on.

The patient may produce no very striking symptoms, especially to begin with. He (or she) may just be a bit off-colour, listless and pale, can swallow without difficulty and often has a normal temperature (doesn't look feverish). Unless the disease advances rapidly, or a "mixed infection" of the throat occurs (this usually causes some degree of painful throat), an unobservant mother may not notice anything seriously amiss. In almost every childhood ailment, the throat should be inspected and if anything untoward or unusual is apparent, medical advice should be sought at once. By so doing, many a case of Diphtheria would come to notice

sooner, with obvious beneficial results to the patient. Sooner or later, when the "membrane", characteristic of Diphtheria, spreads, the speech may become "thick", the patient lies "lifeless" and looks very seedy. The membrane which usually appears first on the Tonsils will soon spread (if untreated) and the glands of the neck become swollen.

The importance of calling in medical advice early on, if this disease is suspected, cannot be too strongly emphasised, for, if treated early enough, there is an absolute specific cure for it. By so doing, many a tragedy could be averted.

Although the throat is the commonest site for Diphtheria to occur, it is important to remember that the larynx can also be effected (primarily or secondarily to a throat involvement). Laryngeal Diphtheria (Croup) is much commoner in children under 5 years of age than in later life. Characteristic signs are hoarseness of voice, croupy cough, heavy (laboured) breathing. The child fights for breath when these symptoms increase and gets "black in the face". At this stage, the one chance of saving life is to resort to an immediate operation.

Also, Diphtheria can attack the nose, alone, or in conjunction with another part, usually the throat. Symptoms which suggest the possibility of nasal diphtheria are bloodstained purulent discharge from the nose, the presence of actual "membrane" (not always apparent to the uninitiated) inside the nostrils, and a history of being somewhat off-colour. Very often, such patients do not come to the notice of a medical man for several weeks or months. They very often show a marked pallor of the face.

As in previous years, one would like to draw the attention of Parents, Guardians and others, to the fact that Diphtheria is a PREVENTABLE Disease. Medical science has placed at our disposal an effective means of immunisation, which protects the individual from the danger of contracting Diphtheria and its attendant dangerous complications. The process of immunisation against this particular disease is a simple one, and can be performed by the family doctor at a very small cost. It consists of 2 or 3 injections (given at weekly intervals). Some Local Authorities in this, and other countries, immunise against Diphtheria as a routine measure, and in those cases where 80% or more of the childhood population have been so treated, the results (virtually the stamping out of this dreaded disease) speak for themselves.

Enteric Fever.

During 1938, only 3 cases of Enteric Fever came to light. They were of a sporadic nature and entirely unrelated to each other. The above cases were all adolescent females, and were treated within the City Isolation Hospital.

One proved to be due to the Typhoid Bacillus. The diagnosis was made at the City Hospital, after which the patient was transferred to the Isolation Hospital. Although this proved to be an extremely mild case, some concern was felt when the patient first came under notice, as she had recently worked in the kitchen of a well-known club within the city. Careful enquiries were made and all necessary tests performed. Fortunately all proved negative, and no further cases arose amongst either clientele or staff.

The 2 remaining cases were of the somewhat milder Bacillus Paratyphosis B Variety. One was resident within the city but there seemed to be good reasons for assuming that the infection was contracted outside Nottingham. The other was definitely not a City Case ; she was diagnosed in the General Hospital and transferred to the Isolation Hospital.

Erysipelas.

There were 145 cases of this acute infection of the skin notified during 1938. Of these, 6 died. This disease, which usually affects infants or elderly people (extremes of life), is not nearly so common nowadays as it used to be. As regards actual cases however there is a great tendency for relapse or recurrence to take place. Those cases which could not be treated adequately at home were admitted to the City Hospital.

Pneumonia.

Altogether 531 cases of Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal) were notified throughout the year.

It is a matter for regret that the notification of this acute illness still continues to be unsatisfactory, especially from a statistical standpoint. Although only 531 cases were notified as stated above, there occurred 283 deaths due to " Pneumonia ". The seemingly high mortality is a false one however, as the " Death Returns " include other non-notifiable Pneumonias (*e.g.* Hypostatic and Broncho-pneumonias).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

An outbreak of this infectious disease during the year, in a southern county, made Infantile Paralysis

and the available supply of Iron Lungs "Front Page News" for a time, throughout the country. Various suggestions were made in responsible quarters towards ensuring an adequate supply of Iron Lungs (and similar equipment) to meet the ever-present danger of Respiratory Paralysis in the acute stages of this acute infection.

Here in Nottingham, a total of 9 cases were notified to the Health Department. Of these, 4 were admitted to, and treated at, the Isolation Hospital till the acute stages were over. Three of these cases contracted the illness within the City but were sporadic in nature; the fourth definitely contracted the illness outside the City. All 4 made a good initial recovery, and were transferred elsewhere to undergo remedial treatment to cure, or at least limit, the deformities arising from the paralysis, which is a feature of the illness. 2 patients were admitted to, diagnosed, and treated at the City Hospital. One of these cases (the only one in the series of 9 cases) developed Diaphragmatic Paralysis. A Bragg-Paul Respirator ("Rubber Lung") was urgently requisitioned, and we are glad to report that recovery took place.

Of the remaining 3 cases, 2 were treated at the Children's Hospital, and 1 (a boy of 15 years) was treated at home, as isolation facilities were considered adequate.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

Only 8 cases of this acute infectious disease were notified during 1938. Of these, 4 died and 4 recovered. None of the above cases were treated within the City Isolation Hospital.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was no undue prevalence of Influenza, Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox or Mumps noted throughout 1938. A limited number of Measles and Whooping Cough Cases (with Broncho-pneumonia as a complication) were admitted to the City Isolation Hospital during 1938.

Dr. J. R. Edward.

Dr. Edward, who had been ill for about a year, retired on superannuation in June, 1938. Dr. Edward had been in the service of the Corporation since 1912, as Tuberculosis Officer. Since 1915 he also acted as resident medical officer of the City Isolation Hospital.

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL—1938.

DISEASE.	Remaining at end of 1937.			Admitted 1938.			Total cases during 1938	Total cases finally dealt with in 1938	Total deaths during 1938	Case mortality % of total cases 1938	Days of average residence.		Remaining at the end of 1938
	Sex.	No. of Patients	Recovered	Died	No. of Patients	Recovered	Died				Non-Fatal	Fatal	
Scarlet Fever ..	M.	26	26	..	415	368	4	441	398	4	..	..	43
	F.	38	38	..	521	481	1	559	520	1	..	..	39
Totals ..		64	64	..	936	849	5	1000	918	5	54	32.4	82
Enteric Fever ..	M.	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		2	2	..	3	3	..	5	5	..	66.6	..	..
Diphtheria ..	M.	9	9	..	94	78	3	103	90	3	..	..	13
	F.	7	7	..	143	130	3	150	140	3	..	..	10
Totals ..		16	16	..	237	208	6	253	230	6	2.6	45.4	23
Small-pox ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Cases ..	M.	2	2	..	79	71	6	81	79	6	..	..	2
	F.	7	6	1	84	81	2	91	90	3	..	..	1
Totals ..		9	8	1	163	152	8	172	169	9	5.3	24.1	3
TOTALS ..		91	90	1	1339	1212	19	1430	1322	20	1.5	32.6	108

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 1,060 rooms were disinfected, and 10,751 articles of bedding and clothing; also 115 library books were subjected to such treatment as is possible with such things.

Outworkers.

According to the lists sent into the Department the number of outworkers employed was about the same as last year. The addresses were recorded and action taken whenever necessary on account of infectious disease occurring in the homes.

TUBERCULOSIS.

(The following report has been contributed jointly by the tuberculosis officer, Dr. J. V. Whitaker, and the assistant tuberculosis officer, Dr. F. H. W. Tozer).

During the year 1938 the work undertaken by the staff of the tuberculosis department has mainly followed along the lines laid down during 1937. At the Forest Dene Clinic and also at the City Sanatorium and the City Hospital the same weekly time-table has been found to be satisfactory and has consequently been adhered to. During the year there has been a progressive increase in the work accomplished at the Forest Dene Clinic. This increase would appear to be the measure of a growing appreciation by both medical practitioners and their patients of the facilities available at the clinic. An additional health visitor has been appointed in order to cope with the increased work now being done.

Numerous alterations and additions have been effected at Forest Dene. These have included the provision of improved office accommodation for the health visitors, and improved accommodation and facilities for the carrying out of clinical tests. Fireproof accommodation for the storage of X-ray films and other inflammable materials has also been provided. Improvements have been effected to the existing heating installation—particularly in the X-ray room where it is essential that the apparatus should be kept dry. An entirely new domestic hot water system has been provided, the hot water being derived from a Beeston boiler erected in the basement. A communicating door has been constructed between the medical officer's room on the first floor and

the X-ray room with a view to facilitating the X-ray examination of patients undergoing pneumothorax refill treatment.

The X-ray room has been re-distempered in a dark maroon colour. A non-actinic lighting system operated by a switch on the control trolley has been provided. These two innovations have considerably facilitated the X-ray screen examination of patients. A light-proof fan has been provided for ventilating purposes. A milli-ampere seconds meter has been added to the main X-ray apparatus, partly with a view to protecting the tube (which is an expensive item) and partly to facilitate the obtaining of serial films of comparable quality.

At the City Sanatorium the most important development during the year has been the provision of skilled surgical treatment for all pulmonary cases found to be in need of it. The services of Mr. Laurence O'Shaughnessy, F.R.C.S., consultant surgeon to the Lambeth Cardiovascular Clinic, have been obtained for this purpose. The advances made in the technique and applications of thoracic surgery have been so considerable in recent years that it can now be said that no tuberculosis scheme could be considered up-to-date unless it provided access to such treatment. During the past year this form of treatment has for the first time become available to the ordinary citizen of Nottingham. It is believed that the two branches of the City Health Department—the City Hospital and the City Tuberculosis Scheme respectively—provide the only means of access available in the city to the services of a surgeon specially skilled in and exclusively practising chest surgery.

In pulmonary tuberculosis, just as in tuberculosis of the bones and joints, the arrest of disease is brought about by causing the affected area of lung to remain at rest over a long period of time. In suitable cases this is achieved by artificial pneumothorax treatment which acts by compressing the diseased lung, rendering it immobile, and allowing the walls of any cavity which may be present to come together until healing takes place. Sometimes, however, the lung cannot collapse because it is adherent to the chest wall—it may be completely adherent or it may be attached by string-like adhesions. Sometimes cavities may be present and they may have such thick walls that they cannot be closed by a pneumothorax. In all these circumstances it is necessary to have recourse to further surgical treatment lest the disease may spread and attack other parts of the lungs.

Not infrequently in treatment by artificial pneumothorax the part of the lung which is most of all diseased is attached to the side of the chest by adhesions. In consequence of this the movements of the chest wall and of the heart are continually transmitted to the diseased area which cannot obtain rest and therefore cannot heal. In such cases it is necessary to consider whether further benefit would be derived from cutting the adhesions with the electric-cautery. In the majority of these cases considerable benefit is derived from this operation which is by no means an uncomfortable one from the patient's point of view.

The adhesions which render an artificial pneumothorax ineffectual may be so numerous or so thick as to make their individual section impracticable. The surface of

the lung itself may be firmly adherent to the chest wall—possibly over a wide area. In either of these circumstances a more radical operation comprising the removal of portions of most of the ribs on one side (thoracoplasty) may have to be undertaken. Since this operation may be an extensive one, several considerations have to be borne in mind :—

(1) There must be no active disease in the opposite lung because subsequently the patient will be obliged to live depending solely upon this lung.

(2) The general health of the patient must be built up to the highest possible level before the operation is undertaken.

(3) The age of the patient should not as a general rule exceed fifty.

(4) In the less severe types of case where the disease is confined to the apex of the lung, it may be practicable to limit the operation to the removal of a few of the upper ribs. In other cases however the extent of the operation may necessitate its being performed in two or more stages.

The results of a thoracoplasty operation are usually very satisfactory. The deformity which remains is too small to be apparent when the patient is clothed and there is subsequently very little limitation of the arm movements.

A further measure calculated to afford greater control over the movements of the affected lung comprises the operation of crushing the phrenic nerve. This abolishes

the normal respiratory movements of the diaphragm. This operation which is termed "phrenicoplasty" gives rise to very little discomfort and trouble to the patient. It leaves only a very fine and almost imperceptible scar in the neck just above the collar bone and its effects last for about six months. It is an operation which may be repeated and which has now largely replaced that of completely severing the phrenic nerve which latter measure would of course lead to a permanent paralysis of the diaphragm. Phrenicoplasty may be employed to give a greater measure of security prior to performing a thoracoplasty. It may even replace a thoracoplasty should circumstances make this latter operation inadvisable. Sometimes it happens that a unilateral lesion is too active to permit of a pneumothorax being established immediately, and phrenicoplasty may then be employed as a temporary means of inducing a more favourable type of disease before beginning treatment by artificial pneumothorax.

All patients for whom some form of operation may be advisable are seen by the thoracic surgeon in consultation with the tuberculosis officers. Prior to operation the patient is transferred to the City Hospital where modern facilities are available for the carrying out of major chest surgery. The immediate aftercare and nursing are provided at the City Hospital under the supervision of the Medical Superintendent. When convalescence is established the patient is transferred back to the sanatorium. Here he completes his cure with the aid of the usual measures adopted in a sanatorium régime.

The Tuberculosis Officers continue to visit the City Hospital regularly every week for the purpose of consultation in individual cases and for the maintenance of

registers. They would like to place on record their appreciation of the help afforded to them by Dr. Crowe, the Medical Superintendent, whose wide experience of tuberculosis work has proved a valuable factor in smoothing out difficulties and promoting collaboration. They would also like to record their appreciation of the considerable help in obtaining and reading films which they have received from Dr. Rigby, the consulting radiologist to the City Hospital X-ray department. It is noted with interest that this department is very shortly to be provided with a tomograph.

Plans for a new tuberculosis hospital at Newstead have now been finally approved by the Ministry of Health, and the building is now being erected. The hospital will provide for a hundred and eighty-two adult pulmonary cases. The patients will be accommodated in wards either single-bedded, two-bedded, or four-bedded, all having a southern aspect. These wards will be contained in two wings, a male and a female, each comprising three floors. It is proposed to furnish a more detailed description of the entire hospital in our next annual report, by which time considerable progress should have been made in the actual construction of the hospital. The waiting lists of patients for admission to a sanatorium encountered at Forest Dene both at the time of writing this report and during the greater part of the previous year have furnished conclusive evidence of the need of this new hospital.

During 1938 four addresses on "Tuberculosis" have been delivered to various organisations in the city by the staff of the department.

We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to the Housing Committee for the very considerable help which they have given us in finding suitable alternative houses for several of our patients.

Our renewed thanks are also due to the Chairman and members of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis for much help which they have afforded us in providing for necessitous cases.

Notification Figures.

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
No. of primary notifications during the year 1938	312	32	344
No. extracted from Death returns	14	—	14
No. of Deaths transferred from other areas by Registrar-General	—	—	—
No. of Posthumous Notifications	2	—	2
No. of transferred cases from other areas	24	2	26
Total	392	34	386
No. of cases of Notification Register on 31/12/38	1,081	238	1,319
No. of deaths of notified cases during 1938	188	26	214
No. of registered deaths from tuberculosis	193	37	230

The percentage of non-notified deaths to registered deaths was 7 per cent.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATE.		
Period.	Respiratory only.	All forms.
10 years average 1928-37 ..	0.89	1.04
1938	0.69	0.83

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

		TUBERCULOSIS.							
		*New Cases.				Deaths.			
		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..		2	—	2	—	—	—	5	2
1 to 5 years ..		—	5	2	5	—	—	3	5
5 to 10 ..		3	4	3	3	—	—	2	4
10 to 15 ..		4	6	4	3	1	1	2	1
15 to 20 ..		12	23	2	4	6	14	—	—
20 to 25 ..		20	32	—	1	7	12	1	—
25 to 35 ..		50	25	1	—	22	18	1	1
35 to 45 ..		45	32	—	2	25	12	2	1
45 to 55 ..		38	11	—	—	23	10	1	1
55 to 65 ..		19	8	1	—	25	8	2	3
65 and upwards ..		11	3	1	—	5	4	—	—
Totals ..		204	149	16	18	114	79	19	18

*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 :**Public Health Act 1936—Section 172.**

No action was taken under these powers.

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 1/1/38	904
New cases examined during year, excluding contacts	975
Contacts examined during year	264
Cases returned after having been lost sight of and cases transferred from other areas	32
	—add
	1,271
	2,175
Cases written off register as cured	29
Cases written off as found to be non-tuberculous, or notified in error	900
Transferred to other areas or lost sight of	63
Died	169
	—subtract
	1,161
Number of persons on clinic register 31/12/38	1,014

		Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total
A.—New cases (excluding contacts) :				
(a) Definitely tuberculous	307	33		340
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—		5
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—		630

			Pulmonary.	Non. Pulmonary.	Total
B.—Contacts :					
(a)	Definitely tuberculous	..	2	—	2
(b)	Diagnosis not completed	..	—	—	—
(c)	Non-tuberculous	.. ..	—	—	262
C.—Cases written off register as :—					
(a)	Recovered..	.. ..	20	9	29
(b)	Non-tuberculous, including cases notified in error and cancelled	.. ..	—	—	900
D.—No. of cases on clinic register 31/12/38 :					
(a)	Definitely tuberculous	..	892	130	1,022
(b)	Diagnosis not completed	..	—	—	5
No. of cases on clinic register 1/1/38		.. ..	..	..	904
No. of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge in previous years		.. ..	..	..	32
No. of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases lost sight of		.. ..	..	..	63
Cases written off as dead (all causes)		.. ..	..	..	169
No. of attendances at the Clinic (excluding attendances for pneumothorax refill treatment)		.. ..	..	..	3,331
No. of insured persons under domiciliary treatment on 31/12/38		.. ..	..	..	678
No. of consultations with medical practitioners :					
(a)	Personal	.. ..	..	..	8
(b)	Other	.. ..	..	..	700
No. of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes, including personal consultations at home		.. ..	..	..	60

	Total
No. of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for clinic purposes	2,562
No. of :—(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., sent to laboratory	1,176
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with clinic work	2,552
No of " T.B. Plus " cases on clinic register, 31/12/38 ..	351

Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation in Institutions during the year.

			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.	65	192	145	57	55
		F.	52	139	114	23	54
	Children		18	6	21	3	—
		Total	135	337	280	83	109
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adults	M.	7	9	3	1	12
		F.	9	6	4	4	7
	Children		34	13	18	4	25
		Total	50	28	25	9	44
Number of doubt- fully tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adults	M.	4	11	12	—	3
		F.	3	13	13	—	3
	Children		46	29	63	—	12
		Total	53	53	88	—	18
Totals			238	418	393	92	171

The above table includes cases in the City Isolation Hospital Sanatorium, the City Hospital, Harlow Wood, Gringley, and other Sanatoria.

Grouping of City Sanatorium Cases admitted during the year.

	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				total.
	M.	F.	Ch.	Total	M.	F.	Ch.	Total	Totals
Group " T.B. Minus "	30	46	3	79	1	..	2	3	82
GROUP " T.B. Plus "— Group I Early Cases	4	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Group 2 Intermediate Cases ..	21	19	..	40	..	..	..	..	40
Group 3 Advanced Caess ..	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Totals	57	70	3	130	1	..	2	3	133

During 1938 the average length of the patients' stay in the City Isolation Hospital was 75 days.

BULWELL HALL.

This institution was closed at the end of June 1938, as part of the re-organisation of the tuberculosis department. It had proved an expensive place to run and sufficient cases of the type for which it had been originally intended were not to be found. It had done useful work in the restoration of debilitated children, many of whom were " contacts " with tuberculosis sufferers.

This, however, was not the work intended in the original charter and was not really chargeable to the tuberculosis account, so the decision to close the place was made, having in mind the approaching heavy expenditure on the main portions of the tuberculosis scheme.

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	1,482 ;	Females	475
Attendances :	„	35,033	„	17,313

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.

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

The Greendale House Hospital is for women and children, and admits both in-patients and out-patients. In the out-patient department, 459 patients made 4,494 attendances. These patients were from Nottingham, Notts. and Derbys. The number of in-patients was 84 ; the total number of in-patient days being 3,177.

The work of the Venereal Diseases Clinic has been carried out under difficulties. In the last Annual Report it was recorded that the clinic in North Church Street had been vacated on account of Guildhall extensions, and premises in Postern Street had been fitted up for temporary use only. These premises have not the space to permit of convenient management of large numbers of patients on busy evenings, and for other reasons they have proved unsuitable for permanent occupation, though passable as a temporary provision. The erection of a commodious, well-planned building on a specially selected site is a necessity, which will become urgent if war increases the amount of venereal disease, as is usually the case.

CITY PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

During the year 26,038 specimens were examined by the staff of the Laboratory, as compared with 23,177 in 1937.

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

	1936.	1937.	1938.
Venereal Disease	11,493	11,831	11,905
Infectious Disease, Foods, Milk, Water	9,780	8,851	12,124
Clinical Pathology	1,870	2,495	2,009
	23,143	23,177	26,038

Venereal Disease Work.

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

City Venereal Disease Clinic	7,772
„ Hospitals and Institutions	1,978
„ Medical Practitioners	557
County Venereal Disease Clinic	1,040
„ Hospitals and Institutions	176
„ Medical Practitioners	359
Practitioners in other towns	23

Infectious Disease, Foods, Milk, Water, etc.

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

City Hospital	372
Other City Institutions and Clinics	5,123
City Voluntary Hospitals	508
„ Medical Practitioners	1,912
County Health Department	353
„ Hospitals	954
„ Medical Practitioners	2,902

The above included 8,655 swabs for diphtheria investigation, and 2,911 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 2,009 specimens.

VACCINATION.

Particulars relating to the administration of the Vaccination Acts are given below and show the number of births registered during 1937 and how these were dealt with during 1937-38 :—

Registered births (1937)=4,816.

Of these, 1,521 were successfully vaccinated ;

269 died unvaccinated ;

3 were found to be insusceptible to vaccination ;

288 were not finally accounted for ;

and, in respect of 2,735 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.

CANCER.

The local facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer have been previously described in these reports ; Nottingham is well provided for as regards both radium and deep X-ray treatment.

In 1938 there were 469 deaths from cancer in its various forms.

CANCER.

NOTTINGHAM DEATHS, 1938.

(International Classification).

SHOWING AGE-PERIOD AT DEATH.

		0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Total
Buccal cavity and Pharynx	m. f.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	5 —	4 2	2 2	11 5
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	m. f.	— —	— —	1 —	— —	2 —	1 3	8 5	18 17	33 33	39 49	21 19	123 126
Respiratory Organs	m. f.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 2	7 1	8 —	19 6	12 8	— —	48 17
Uterus	f.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	15	16	9	3	45
Other Female Genital Organs	f.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	5	—	14
Breast	f.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	7	5	6	35
Male Genito-urinary Organs	m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	7	2	20
Skin	m. f.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	1 2	— —	2 1	4 4
Other or Unspecified Organs	m. f.	1 —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	1 —	2 2	2 3	— 2	1 2	7 10

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