

[Report 1958] / Medical Officer of Health, Nottingham City.

Contributors

Nottingham (England). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1958

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/drsaj5ay>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



CITY OF NOTTINGHAM

**EIGHTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH SERVICES
1958**

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
WILLIAM DODD, M.D.

Nottingham :
DERRY AND SONS, LIMITED, PRINTERS

8635



PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
General Review of Local Health Services	6
<u>PART I</u>	
Vital Statistics	16
<u>PART II</u>	
Personal Health Services	
Health Centres	22
Maternal and Child Health	23
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	54
Immunisation	68
Home Nursing Service	77
„ Help Service	83
Mental Health	87
City Ambulance Service	96
<u>PART III</u>	
Environmental Services	
Infectious and Infective Diseases	108
Food Supervision and Inspection	115
Housing	130
Sanitary Services	134
<u>PART IV</u>	
Miscellaneous	
Administration	152
Epilepsy and Cerebral Palsy	159
Establishments for Massage or Special Treatment	159
Incidence of Blindness	160
National Assistance Act 1948—Sect. 47	161
Nottingham Crematorium	162
Nursing Agencies	163
„ Homes	163
Public Mortuary	163
Ultra Violet Ray Clinic	164
<u>PART V</u>	
Health Committee	166
„ „ Staff	167
„ „ Report to the City Council	172
Sickness Returns—Ministry of National Insurance	174
Financial Summary	175

FOREWORD

The usual foreword to the report on this occasion is brief and, at the request of the Ministry of Health, Circular 22/58, is followed by a general review of the way in which the local health services have worked in the National Health Service since its inception ten years ago.

★ ★ ★

Apart from saying that the infant mortality rate for 1958 is the second lowest recorded here, the usual practice of not commenting on fractional differences from year to year will be followed. In general, the trend of the vital statistics of this City over the past five years has been satisfactory.

Various additional rates, which are given for the first time, draw attention to the need for more information and research on stillborn infants and on the fate of those who fail to survive the first month of life. The report of the National Birthday Trust on the enquiry into the circumstances surrounding all stillbirths and neonatal deaths which took place during the month of March, 1958, will be of especial interest to this City, where a high proportion of women, including expectant mothers, work in factories.

★ ★ ★

In 1933 a famous national journal published a cartoon drawing attention to the drive in Nottingham to get rid of the slums. It carried the caption "ROBIN HOOD HITS THE MARK (in the good old Sherwood way)". The same cartoon, with the same caption, is applicable again. Wide-scale measures for the construction of flats and houses and for the improvement of old properties are developing expeditiously. The Denman Street area is showing the shape of things to come and blocks of flats, offering, in a material sense, much improved homes, will soon be occupied.

Representations of properties in various other areas are at advanced stages and, given a continuance of the conditions which assist building, the sweeping of slums from the City becomes a possibility. As progress is made and the City Council becomes the landlord of a substantial portion of its ratepayers' residences, the work of the health inspector, which for many decades was primarily concerned with recalcitrant landlords, becomes a matter for thoughtful review.

★ ★ ★

An appreciable part of the energies of the medical staff during the past year was occupied with the considerable task of vaccinating against poliomyelitis all those—under the age of 25 years—who requested it. The response in all groups, under-fives, school children and young adults, was good, the acceptance by parents for children aged 5-14 years being the highest.

By comparison with the administration of sessions for the 15-24 years group occupied in factories, offices and colleges, that for school children was relatively straight-forward. Thanks are offered to the school staffs for their active assistance during the stage prior to the sessions and during the actual course of vaccinations.

An undertaking was given in this foreword a year ago that, with the large numbers to be done, "no child will be exposed to the risk of poliomyelitis for one day longer than circumstances demand". A total of more than 89,000 injections has been completed since then. The number of confirmed cases was, as seen on page 108, 4 only: no case occurred among those who had been vaccinated.

★ ★ ★

The difficulties of maintaining staff over recent years are analysed—and interesting points revealed—on page 153.

★ ★ ★

GENERAL REVIEW OF LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

GENERAL

The various branches of the local health services here, of which detailed reports of their work during 1958 form the body of this report, though unchanged in basic organisation from those approved by the Minister in 1947 prior to their introduction, are now wider and more effectively co-ordinated not only with each other but with corresponding services provided by the hospitals and, in some instances, by general medical practitioners.

Nevertheless, there have been adjustments in the balance of the services and some additions and extensions.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

Three members of the Health Committee are nominated by that body to serve on Hospital Management Committees, while the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee, together with the Medical Officer of Health, serve on the Executive Council. The Medical Officer of Health, too, continues as a member of the Group Management Committee administering mental health, the Local Medical Committee and the Liaison Committee of Medical Officers of Health and Medical Officers of the Regional Hospital Board.

The authority has not co-opted any doctors to its Health Committee, but over the past five years there have been two elected medical members.

JOINT USE OF STAFF

While a financial contribution is made to the salary of only two consultants, a joint user arrangement operates in connection with tuberculosis, obstetrics, mental health, a laryngologist/otologist and a paediatrician. A financial contribution is also made to the salary of one clerk engaged at the special treatment centre and another at the chest centre engaged on B.C.G. vaccination.

VOLUNTARY EFFORT

Apart from duties undertaken by the Southwell Diocesan Board of Moral Welfare to which an annual grant of £550 is made by the Corporation, reliance has not been placed on voluntary organisations for the carrying out of the authority's duties.

Similarly, too, the Authority has not made specific efforts to encourage voluntary help from individuals, though welcome assistance is acknowledged from the British Red Cross Society for occupational therapy provided to a small number of tuberculous persons and from the Women's Voluntary Service for assistance in various directions, particularly in the distribution of welfare foods.

HEALTH CENTRES

The John Ryle Health Centre in an adapted block of four new council houses, has been working for six years. Apart from token facilities for the Authority's services for mothers and children, there are four suites, appropriately equipped and furnished, for general practitioners; there is no provision for dental care. Each suite has an individual waiting room and opening from the consulting room is an examination room with couch, hot and cold water and facilities for ordinary clinical tests.

The success of the Centre has been much affected by the permitting of the establishment in the area—a new housing estate accommodating about 25,000 people—of two doctors carrying on general practice from their own houses. Affecting its success during the past three years, too, has been the eccentricity of the site, inevitable after original central siting when the building was expeditiously adapted and opened to meet the needs of 1952.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Two *ad hoc* welfare centres have been built during the last five years in areas where the infant mortality rate was high.

In the care of mothers the usual routine ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held and at the former, blood tests, including haemoglobin estimations, are taken for all expectant mothers; in some cases blood cell counts are undertaken.

There has been some extension in the teaching of mothercraft and of relaxation and two mothers' clubs are in existence. Progress at these clubs is not outstanding and, what at times appears to be, undue emphasis has to be placed on social attractions to maintain attendance.

It is found that about 42 per cent. of general medical practitioner firms send their pregnant patients to the welfare centres for the taking of blood samples only. Routine reports are sent to practitioners in all cases.

The attendances at infant clinics appear to be stationary, though those at toddler clinics have fallen from approximately 63,000 to 54,000 since 1953.

STAFF

MEDICAL

Repeated efforts have been made to get general medical practitioners who are interested and suitably qualified to carry out sessions at clinics for mothers and children, but no progress has been made. In many cases the outlook and training of senior practitioners is not suited to the work, while both older and young practitioners repeatedly quote shortage of time as the obstructive factor.

In addition to a Senior Medical Officer for Maternal and Child Health, the establishment for medical officers, engaged to carry out full-time clinical work at welfare centres, remains at six.

HEALTH VISITORS

The average number of health visitors during the past five years has been 31 compared with 29 in 1948.

Selective visiting of children has been continued for so long that it now appears to be the established procedure. Only in this way can the health visitors begin to deal, to any extent, with the increasing duties to the remainder of the family and especially old people.

MIDWIVES

The establishment of domiciliary midwives has increased from 39 to 43 to meet an increase in the birth rate over the past three years and also to lower the individual case load.

NURSERIES

The Authority maintains eight day nurseries. There has been one closure within the past year and attendances at others is tending to fall, though the children admitted are those of mothers who, in the majority of cases, are the sole breadwinners. The care of a child at a nursery has facilitated on occasions the admission of a mother to hospital.

DENTAL CARE, MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

There has been some expansion of this service, though the acceptance by mothers, both for themselves and for their children, has been slow.

MOTHER AND BABY HOME

A high rate for illegitimate births has persisted here for a number of years and in 1950 there was evidence of need for a second home. Accordingly a second home was provided, only to find that fewer applications for admission were received. It is thought that the higher wages available to many mothers, improved conditions in their parents' homes and a more tolerant attitude of parents—and others—have contributed to this experience.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

A total of 16 midwives has been trained at the Sorrento Hospital, Birmingham, in the care of these infants and at any time since 1953 not less than 4 have been available whole-time.

A total of 1,372 infants has been nursed of which 504 were born at home ; among the latter, 18 died before the age of one year.

Arrangements continue for the admission, wherever possible, of all women in premature labour up to the thirty-fourth week of gestation, and between the thirty-fourth and thirty-sixth weeks admission is arranged if there is a poor obstetric history or an abnormality is present.

The midwives are fully equipped for this type of care.

WELFARE FOODS

Distribution takes place at all clinic sessions for infants, though since 1954 a main distribution centre, open at all times, has operated in an adapted shop, one window of which is used for a standing health education display.

MIDWIFERY

Overall guidance continues by the Senior Medical Officer for Maternal and Child Health and day-to-day supervision of the domiciliary midwives obtains from the non-medical Supervisor and her Assistant.

Of the district midwives, 26 rent houses from the Corporation and 8 own their homes. The Committee maintains 2 hostels which accommodate 6 midwives and 5 pupils.

Every midwife has a telephone. Motor transport is provided through an assisted purchase scheme and the payment of an essential user car allowance ; 31 midwives use cars.

The City Transport Department convey at night those who have no car.

An arrangement from which any benefit to the service is not yet really apparent is the attendance of midwives of some districts at a regular ante-natal session held at general practitioners' surgeries.

The arrangement applies at present to 6 partnerships. It is not one for general application—the number of midwives would not permit it at any time.

ANALGESIA

All suitable inhalation analgesics are available. The demand is high and at present some 69·7 per cent. of mothers request it.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

Every mother confined at home is supplied with a free outfit and so, too, are those who are discharged from hospital within 2-4 days of delivery.

HOSPITAL CONFINEMENTS ON SOCIAL GROUNDS

Of a total of some 5,500 confinements of City mothers, between 700-800 applications are received annually in the Department for confinement in hospital. All cases are carefully considered and determined according to necessity ; rather less than half are confirmed on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health.

During the past three-four years about 25 per cent. of requests have emanated from immigrants, a mixture of Commonwealth, Continental and coloured. Language difficulties have arisen in many of these cases, though invariably an interpreter has quickly been found.

HOME CONFINEMENTS

Throughout the years under review, the percentage of home confinements has averaged 52.

REFRESHER COURSES

Every midwife is sent as a routine for a refresher course at least once every five years.

The Authority continues as a centre for the training of Part II pupil midwives ; there are 14 approved teachers.

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS PRESENT AT CONFINEMENTS

A self explanatory table is given.

Year	Total home confinements	Confinements			
		Doctors booked		Doctors present	
		No.	% total	No.	% total
1951	2,493	809	32·8	331	13·2
1952	2,534	996	39·3	307	12·1
1953	2,680	1,251	46·7	363	13·5
1954	2,541	1,355	53·3	352	13·9
1955	2,521	1,478	58·6	323	12·8
1956	2,646	1,705	64·4	292	11·0
1957	2,844	1,972	69·2	308	10·8
1958	2,863	2,088	72·9	274	9·6

HEALTH VISITING

The institution of a training course in 1947 initially raised the number of health visitors from 13 to 29. This number fluctuated between 1949 and 1953, the average then being 25. The training course continued and the average number of health visitors since 1954 has been 32.

During the eleven years of training, a total of 153 students has been accepted for the course, 145 have completed it, while 143 have succeeded in obtaining the Health Visitor's Certificate.

Of these totals, 69 have opted to serve with the Authority, 53 with the County of Nottinghamshire, and 20 were sponsored by various other neighbouring authorities.

The total cost to the Corporation has been £24,332.

LIAISON WITH OTHER SERVICES

As the result of special arrangements, three health visitors regularly visit two hospitals for various purposes; a rather restricted linkage. At the same time it has to be recorded that, up to the present, opportunities for other developments have not presented. Only one hospital sends copies to the department of patients' discharge letters to doctors.

In conjunction with the British Medical Association and the Local Medical Committee, the Authority in 1956 arranged two evening sherry parties, the first for the northern and western sectors and the second for the southern and eastern sectors of the City, at which practitioners met health visitors, midwives, home help service organisers and caseworkers. As a result, some acquaintances were struck and some improvement in liaison was evident for a time.

The health visitor's main disadvantage is that at no period does she offer the type of service which ensures a spontaneous welcome or the state of gratitude where guidance is readily accepted. The entire divorce from all measures of therapy leaves her duties not so much misunderstood, as not understood.

Health visitors have been sent to refresher courses about every five years.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

It is claimed that this service in the seven years since it was transferred from the Nottingham District Nursing Association in 1951 has been transformed. Personal equipment, transport, telephones and uniform have all contributed. The service has benefitted from its affiliation with the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

The demand is reflected in the number of new cases month by month and the number of visits, which constantly rose until about a year ago. The table showing the average number of nurses for each year, together with the numbers of new patients and visits paid provides a clear reflection.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
No. of nurses ..	48	59	60	64	58	65	68
Patients visited ..	5,718	6,615	7,086	7,685	7,419	7,326	7,085
Total nursing visits ..	202,993	200,242	217,033	229,882	240,133	246,292	234,274
Case load—visits per month per nurse ..	352	303	329	314	317	317	313

The staffing scale has varied from one nurse for 7,000 of population to one for 5,000 approximately, and the monthly case load, assessed on a year of eleven months, has varied between 350 and 313.

Requests from general practitioners—whose work must have been considerably lightened by the nursing sisters—and from the hospitals rose continuously and at no period has the service been in a position to accept—with the staff at any time—greater responsibilities.

Between this service and the family doctors co-operation is complete.

EMERGENCY SERVICE

After 6 p.m. visits for emergencies or for essential night visits are paid by married part-time nurses.

TRAINING

Since 1954 a training school for the preparation of state registered nurses for admission to the Queen's Roll of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing has been established. Since its inception, 67 nurses have been selected and 56 have been successful in gaining admission to the Queen's Roll.

THE FUTURE

Reviewing the first five years of the National Health Service in 1953, the recurrent difficulty of deciding in certain cases between hospital and home nursing was commented on and was described as "at times urgent and clamant".

The problem at times is still urgent and home nurses are faced in many cases with an almost impossible task, but perhaps, with the passage of time, better judgment has prevailed as to the place of nursing for the borderline cases—especially the aged—and hospital admission has been secured.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Very considerable progress has been made in this branch and from being a small department within the local health services, it has developed until it is now large, well-organised and very active.

Since, as will be seen on page 76 in the body of this report, the introduction of vaccination against poliomyelitis, 60 per cent. of all those for whom this form of vaccination is provided have completed at least two injections. The public appear to have fully accepted the need for a series of inoculations for children during infancy, with "booster" doses later; the need for propaganda to increase acceptance rates is at present very small except for two districts.

The sense of urgency to protect children against poliomyelitis has also emphasised the need for vaccination against smallpox and for diphtheria immunisation and the figures for these have shown marked improvement.

The experience here has been that few general practitioners were themselves interested in carrying out the injections for poliomyelitis vaccination.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

From 19 ambulances and 4 sitting case cars in 1953 the fleet of the service has increased to 20 ambulances, 3 sitting case cars and 6 convertibles. The number of patients carried annually shows an average increase of 5,000 each year since 1949 and the average annual increase in mileage run is 10,500.

The introduction of radio control during 1952 considerably affected the mileage travelled. In both 1951 and 1954 approximately the same mileage, just over 340,000 was covered, but in the latter year 18,500 more patients were carried. As a result, too, the average distance per patient fell from 5 to 4 miles.

The requirements of the service are for 3 permanent ambulance stations, 2 of which have been completed and are in use.

Important advantages of the service are the conveyance to hospitals for treatment of various forms and the making possible to sick people, as out-patients, of consultant opinion.

From the angle of the local health authority, the use of ambulances for the conveyance of the emergency obstetric unit and night transport for midwives are services of considerable practical value.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis has decreased—illness due to the bovine bacillus is now very small—though the number of notifications still remains appreciable. The Authority's duty for prevention is carried out by a Chest Physician, three elevenths of whose salary is paid by the Authority, and by a staff of seven health visitors and one social worker.

There is a Staff Care Committee which provides bedding, clothing, domestic help, etc., where necessary, and nursing equipment, from mackintosh sheets to special beds, is available for free loan. Convalescence, too, is arranged.

Rehousing where a positive case of pulmonary tuberculosis living in a family exposes others to risk—especially children—still constitutes a priority and the Estates and Housing Committee of the Corporation rehouses almost immediately, those cases recommended by the Medical Officer of Health.

It should be said that, in view of the long general waiting list for houses, each recommendation is preceded by a most careful and impartial scrutiny of the evidence.

NURSING EQUIPMENT

The demand for equipment, which makes possible the successful nursing of cases of illness at home, rapidly increased until 1958 when the number of issues of most items of equipment showed a small reduction.

The types of equipment ranged from special beds and spinal carriages to air rings and hypodermic syringes. Up to date a small loan charge has been levied, except for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, for the large items; the "small" items have been loaned free. However, the cost of collection has been found to be relatively high and the loan charges are likely to be abolished.

There can be no doubt that the loan scheme has made possible the high standard of work undertaken by the Home Nursing Service.

THE CARE OF OLD PEOPLE

A close liaison has been effected with the Welfare Services Department of the Corporation. Cases of need have been reported by health visitors, home nurses, general practitioners and officers of the Authority's Welfare Services Department.

Advisory clinics have been held for the aged, but despite persistent efforts, the number attending remained small.

An Occupation Centre offering daily accommodation of about 40 places, has been opened for elderly men and women who display psychiatric symptoms or who evince evidence of mental instability.

Sound conclusions cannot be drawn, but the Centre, now in its fourth year, encourages the thought that a day centre where "members" can be enrolled in a club and where they can attend during the day when they feel the need of it, may be a pointer for the near future. It may not be welcome administratively, but the measure of success should be the number of persons who have benefitted and not the aggregate attendances of the same small bunch of people attending each week. Only by the wide-spreading of the club's influence on the basis of providing just so much as the old persons require to keep them useful, could these centres become a financial possibility.

EPIDEMIOLOGY/INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Liaison between the local health services and the infectious diseases hospital, as equally the Public Health Laboratory, ensures an effective intelligence service on which preventive measures are planned and based.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The rise of total expenditure on this service during the past ten years gives a broad indication of its scope and extent.

With an Organiser and a central staff, the service is organised into four districts, each with an office housing a district organiser, caseworkers and a clerk.

Due to financial disadvantage, only a proportion of the considerable number of women who are confined at home make use of the service. The needs of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are met to a degree and a small number of helpers are sent for the night service, but the bulk of the work, which has increased and still continues to do so, concerns the aged. Problem families have been assisted only on a small scale. No training has been adopted for helpers.

HEALTH EDUCATION

A standing exhibition, as noted on page 67, has been maintained in a window of the Welfare Foods Distribution Centre since 1954. This is changed monthly and some striking displays have been prepared by the Health Education Assistant—the only person giving whole-time to this branch.

Lectures and talks have been delivered to various groups; mothers at welfare centres, youth clubs, voluntary bodies, religious establishments, etc. The view has formed, however, owing to the increasing financial stringency of the last four years, that although a well-considered curriculum of health education could be a potent factor in reducing illness, loss of time, and in financial economy, no appreciable benefit is likely to accrue until a properly staffed and equipped department can be established.

MENTAL HEALTH

The "Nottingham" Service is well known as an example of effective work, the outcome of the Authority's services and those of the Mental Hospital Group. The main factors in the success of the service have been the "care" undertaken by social workers of both the Authority and the hospital subsequent to outpatient consultations at the hospitals, the intermingling of the Authority's 7 duly authorised officers/mental social workers with the 4 social workers appointed by the hospital and the extent of after-care carried out by the same staff following the patients' discharge.

The report of cases by medical practitioners, police, etc., with a view to hospital admission leads to a visit by the duly authorised officer with, in appropriate circumstances, a psychiatrist. Thus, care can be instituted while, at the same time, many admissions are avoided and only suitable cases actually go to hospital.

CONCLUSION

The National Health Service, even as originally designed, was intended to ensure a practicable framework for health and medical services for a period extending beyond the lifetime of many who initially made up the working teams. As a prototype for the free world it was not regarded as a perfect instrument. With such a prospect, it is not surprising that, even after ten years, comments, which to be of value must, of necessity, be forthright, do not extend to extravagant appraisal of multiple successes. It may not even be greatly different after the passage of a further similar interval.

Like any social service, its quality and its effectiveness must depend almost entirely not on the quality of the individuals who play a part, whether holding the purse, controlling high powered instruments, wielding the pen or performing operations of extremely high skill within the depths of the body, but on the internal harmony and outward tolerance of the various teams. Mental health as a topic in recent years has been interpreted as a matter of personal relationships. If this fact is true, it might first be applied to the many teams, groups, etc., within the National Health Service.

Legislation, whether of a new or of an amending type, is not an essential requirement of the Service at this stage. A new outlook—fortunately emerging, in a measure, by those who realise the potentialities of the Service—is needed.

WILLIAM DODD.

1st February, 1959.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUNTINGDON STREET,
NOTTINGHAM.

TELEPHONE No. 50551

PART I

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS★

GENERAL

					1958	1957
POPULATION	..	..	..	..	313,000	312,600
AREA IN ACRES	..	..	..	..	18,364	18,364
AVERAGE NO. OF PERSONS PER ACRE	..	..	..	..	17.02	17.02
NO. OF MARRIAGES—CHURCH 1,626, REGISTRY OFFICE 954					2,580	2,838

LIVE BIRTHS

LEGITIMATE	MALES	2,612	FEMALES	2,450	..	5,062	5,021
ILLEGITIMATE	..	230	..	217	..	447	457
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	5,509	5,478
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	..	17.62	17.52

STILLBIRTHS

LEGITIMATE	MALES	69	FEMALES	53	..	122	96
ILLEGITIMATE	..	8	..	7	..	15	13
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	137	109
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	24.26	19.51
Total Live and Stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	5,646	5,587

INFANT DEATHS 123 126

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births — Total	..	..	..	..	..	22.33	23.0
.. .. . legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	20.22	22.91
.. .. . illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	47.0	33.02
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks)	..	..	..	..	..	15.43	15.30

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS

—per cent of Total Live Births 8.1 7.8

MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion) .. 6 2

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	1.06	0.36
--	----	----	----	----	----	------	------

DEATHS, ALL CAUSES—

MALES 1,681	FEMALES 1,704	..	..	..	..	3,385	3,383
Death Rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	..	10.82	10.82

★ Provisional, see page 19.

**POPULATIONS, BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT AND MATERNAL
MORTALITY RATES**

	Estimated Population	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant mortality	Maternal mortality
		per 1,000 population		rate per 1,000 live births	total births
1851-1855 ..	55,883	—	—	—	—
1856-1860 ..	59,741	36·8	27·2	209	—
1861-1865 ..	75,765	34·8	24·9	192	—
1866-1870 ..	88,040	31·3	23·8	200	—
1871-1875 ..	89,510	34·1	24·9	192	—
1876-1880 ..	142,756*	34·6	21·7	175	—
1881-1885 ..	208,937*	36·6	20·9	174	—
1886-1890 ..	229,762	30·4	17·9	168	—
1891-1895 ..	219,770	29·5	18·3	174	—
1896-1900 ..	235,200	28·9	18·5	191	—
1901-1905 ..	246,020	27·7	17·2	170	—
1906-1910 ..	260,483	26·1	15·8	152	4·54
1911-1915 ..	264,316	22·9	15·1	137	3·66
1916-1920 ..	264,151	19·1	16·0	113	4·66
1921-1925 ..	268,900	20·4	12·9	90	3·34
1926-1930 ..	266,000	17·5	13·6	88	3·78
1931 ..	270,900	17·2	13·6	82	4·1
1932 ..	270,700	16·4	12·5	80	3·0
1933 ..	283,030†	15·8	13·4	85	3·5
1934 ..	281,850	15·6	12·3	69	2·4
1935 ..	280,200	15·7	12·5	81	4·4
1936 ..	279,400	15·2	13·2	89	4·5
1937 ..	278,800	16·0	13·4	80	2·8
1938 ..	278,300	15·6	12·7	71	1·8
1939 ..	278,800	15·8	13·3	66	1·3
1940 ..	263,600	16·5	15·5	61	2·7
1941 ..	258,100	16·0	14·0	80	2·8
1942 ..	255,900	18·2	13·1	62	2·5
1943 ..	265,400	19·1	14·3	65	1·38
1944 ..	262,310	21·7	13·2	56	·85
1945 ..	265,090	19·7	12·9	53	1·33
1946 ..	283,160	22·0	12·5	42	1·09
1947 ..	291,150	23·9	12·3	50	1·26
1948 ..	296,900	19·8	10·9	44	·49
1949 ..	300,640	18·9	11·8	38	·51
1950 ..	307,000	17·4	11·1	31	·37
1951 ..	306,600	16·97	11·98	33	·57
1952 ..	310,700†	16·71	10·74	28	·38
1953 ..	311,500	16·64	11·01	27	·77
1954 ..	311,500	16·05	10·61	24	·59
1955 ..	312,000	15·67	11·28	28	·60
1956 ..	312,500	16·50	11·15	22	·76
1957 ..	312,600	17·52	10·82	23	·36
1958 ..	313,000	17·62	10·82	22	1·06

* Borough Boundary Extension.

† City Boundary Extension.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM BIRTH TO 5 YEARS

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH	0—7 days	8—14 days	15—21 days	22—28 days	TOTAL 0—28 Days	TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	TOTAL 1—4 Years
Prematurity	44	—	—	—	44	44	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malforma- tions	10	7	1	2	20	29	—	—	—	—	—
Birth injuries	6	2	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Haemolytic disease of the newborn	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	1	7	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia, all forms ..	1	1	1	—	3	18	4	1	—	—	5
Other respiratory diseases and con- ditions	2	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	1
Gastro-intestinal infec- tion including dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-meningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Syphilis	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2
Malignant neoplasms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Abdominal emergencies	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Accident (a) motor ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) other ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	5
Other conditions	—	1	1	—	2	3	—	1	1	1	3
TOTALS	66	13	3	3	85	123	10	7	3	3	23

FINAL STATISTICS

POPULATION—Mid year estimate of Registrar General . . . 313,000

BIRTHS

Live

			1958.	1957.	1956.	1955.	1954.
LEGITIMATE							
Males 2,599	Females 2,464	..	5,063	5,021	4,771	4,539	4,626
ILLEGITIMATE							
Males 264	Females 250	..	514	457	384	354	375
TOTAL	..	..	5,577	5,478	5,155	4,893	5,001
Birth-rate per 1,000 of population			17·82	17·52	16·50	15·67	16·05
EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS			2,156	2,095	1,670	1,368	1,695

Still

LEGITIMATE Males 61	Females 48		109	96	117	116	91
ILLEGITIMATE „ 14	„ 8		22	13	8	9	10
TOTAL	..	..	131	109	125	125	101
Stillbirth-rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			22·95	19·51	23·67	24·91	19·79

DEATHS

All Causes

Males 1,717	Females 1,704		3,421	3,383	3,485	3,525	3,306
Death-rate per 1,000 of population			10·93	10·82	11·15	11·28	10·61

Maternal Mortality Rate .. 1·05 0·36 0·76 0·60 0·59

Infant Mortality

No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year			123	126	113	137	122
Rate per 1,000 live births	..		22·05	23·00	21·92	28·00	24·35
Illegitimate	..	..	33·07	24·07	26·04	33·90	27
Legitimate	..	..	20·94	22·91	21·59	27·54	24

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

Total Deaths	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
	3,421	3,383	3,485	3,525	3,306
Deaths under 1 year	123	126	113	137	122
„ 1— 5 years	23	18	20	20	24
„ 5—45 „	171	215	191	217	196
„ 45—65 „	817	843	820	817	786
„ 65 and over	2,287	2,181	2,341	2,334	2,178
Causes of Deaths :—					
*Heart disease	492	476	528	520	505
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	441	449	498	471	429
Coronary disease, angina	434	412	406	349	349
Defined and ill-defined diseases— various	273	308	272	285	289
*Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	255	291	326	293	281
Bronchitis	322	248	269	296	253
Pneumonia	173	181	192	243	184
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	144	149	131	135	121
*Circulatory disease	130	146	181	186	159
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	89	86	75	101	89
Accidents, other than motor vehicle accidents	79	73	85	58	65
Hypertension with heart disease	100	68	97	99	93
Influenza	32	56	17	15	10
Malignant neoplasm, breast	58	55	56	47	56
Suicide	36	46	28	46	45
Motor vehicle accidents	30	43	36	31	20
Congenital malformations	37	40	27	45	31
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	40	39	40	43	48
Tuberculosis, respiratory	49	37	35	52	73
*Diseases of respiratory system	22	34	27	32	35
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	43	30	26	29	33
Nephritis and nephrosis	28	25	37	44	32
Hyperplasia of prostate	10	20	12	16	25
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	23	19	15	25	14
Diabetes	28	14	19	19	20
Syphilitic disease	12	9	8	15	15
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	12	9	21	9	13
Homicide and operations of war	1	8	2	1	4
Other infective and parasitic diseases	12	6	9	3	4
Tuberculosis, non respiratory	5	2	3	4	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	6	2	4	3	3
Measles	2	2	1	5	1
Meningococcal infection	2	—	2	2	3
Whooping cough	—	—	—	2	—
Acute poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—

* Not given otherwise in table.

PART II

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

National Health Service Acts 1946-1952

HEALTH CENTRES

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND
AFTER-CARE

IMMUNISATION

HOME NURSING SERVICE

HOME HELP SERVICE

MENTAL HEALTH

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

HEALTH CENTRES

JOHN RYLE HEALTH CENTRE

Evidence was not lacking during the year, of a good deal of activity in the preventive and curative work carried on. Though the accommodation for general practitioners, from the point of view of size and design, remained unfaulted, that for the Authority's work for various social groups was cramped in the extreme. Not surprisingly, this was most obvious when sessions of considerable volume were in progress for the carrying out of poliomyelitis vaccinations.

The easing of credit restrictions leads to anticipation that effect could be given to the plans for a permanent building in the centre of the now complete estate, though an element of doubt as to timing seems prudent, in that building programmes of many kinds, within the Corporation and without, may absorb the resources to the full.

Notice was received in July of the becoming vacant of one consultant suite on 1st October and although at the end of the year the Executive Council had been unable to appoint a general practitioner to continue there, it is expected that the vacancy will be of short duration. Meantime, the interesting possibility of occupation by a dental surgeon arose, but it appears likely that the General Dental Services Regulations, 1954, will prevent its being developed.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Live Births. City mothers gave birth to 5,509 babies ; the birth rate was 17·62.

Stillbirths. The total was 137 and the rate was 24·26. A detailed enquiry into each stillbirth was carried out and the results are shown on page 28.

Year	Live Births			Stillbirths		
	Nottingham		England & Wales	Nottingham		England & Wales
	Number	Rate	Rate	Number	Rate	Rate
1947 ..	6,960	23·9	20·6	156	21·9	24·1
48 ..	5,887	19·82	17·9	141	23·3	23·2
49 ..	5,703	19·96	16·7	116	19·9	22·7
50 ..	5,363	17·47	15·8	107	19·5	22·7
51 ..	5,203	16·97	15·5	114	22·72	23·0
52 ..	5,191	16·71	15·3	120	22·58	22·7
53 ..	5,185	16·64	15·5	107	18·97	22·5
54 ..	5,001	16·05	15·2	101	19·79	23·5
55 ..	4,893	15·67	15·0	125	24·91	23·2
56 ..	5,155	16·50	15·6	125	23·67	22·9
57 ..	5,478	17·52	16·1	109	19·51	22·5
58 ..	5,509	17·62	16·4	137	24·26	21·6

Infant Mortality. The number of deaths was 123 ; the rate of 22·33 was the second lowest recorded here.

The table below shows a comparison of local and national rates and overleaf the number of deaths under this heading due to various causes in recent years.

Year	Nottingham		England & Wales
	Number	Rate	Rate
1947 ..	351	50	41·4
48 ..	261	44	33·9
49 ..	219	38	32·4
50 ..	165	31	29·6
51 ..	170	32·7	29·7
52 ..	146	28·13	27·6
53 ..	140	27·00	26·8
54 ..	122	24·35	25·4
55 ..	137	28·00	24·9
56 ..	113	21·92	23·7
57 ..	126	23·00	23·1
58 ..	123	22·33	22·5

Death due to	Numbers of deaths						
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Prematurity	52	49	33	34	35	36	44
Congenital malformations ..	24	17	22	32	18	31	29
Birth injuries	14	16	11	10	7	13	9
Atelectasis	7	6	1	4	9	4	1
Respiratory diseases	25	30	28	41	21	28	27
Gastro intestinal infection ..	4	5	3	2	2	2	1
Other causes	20	17	24	14	21	12	12
	146	140	122	137	113	126	123

Four fifths of the infant deaths under 1 year were caused by prematurity, congenital malformations and respiratory diseases, the latter being the outstanding single factor between 4 weeks and 1 year. Details are shown on page 17.

Neo-Natal Mortality. The number of infants not surviving the first month of life was 85, the death rate being 15·43. In this group 66 died within one week, the early neo-natal mortality rate being 11·99.

The result of the detailed enquiry into each death is given on page 29.

Death rates per 1,000 live births		
Year	Under 4 weeks	From 4 weeks to 1 year
1951 ..	20·73	11·9
52 ..	18·21	10·57
53 ..	15·39	10·34
54 ..	14·78	9·72
55 ..	16·76	11·24
56 ..	15·12	6·80
57 ..	15·37	7·86
58 ..	15·43	6·90

Peri-Natal Mortality. The total number was 203. The rate of 35·95 has been calculated from the number of stillbirths and deaths under one week of age per 1,000 live and stillbirths. An analysis of causes and numbers of deaths is given ; a separate column reflects the importance of prematurity as a factor.

Primary factors in causation	Deaths	
	Total	Premature infants
Ante-natal causes :		
Toxaemia including haemorrhage ..	25	20
A.P.H. without toxaemia	11	7
Rh. incompatibility	2	—
Intra-natal causes :		
Injury	9	1
Asphyxia	12	5
Post-natal causes :		
Infection only	3	2
Congenital malformation	39	24
Prematurity only	40	40
Other causes	8	6
Unknown	54	31
All causes	203	136

Illegitimate Births. A table is given showing the number of these births in Nottingham together with the percentage locally compared with that for the country as a whole.

Year	Illegitimate Live births		
	Nottingham		England & Wales
	Number	% of total	% of total
1949 ..	442	7·8	5·1
50 ..	386	7·2	5·1
51 ..	342	6·7	4·8
52 ..	382	7·4	4·8
53 ..	366	7·1	4·7
54 ..	375	7·5	4·7
55 ..	354	7·1	4·7
56 ..	384	7·4	4·8
57 ..	457	8·3	4·8
58 ..	447	8·1	N.A.

The infant mortality rate for illegitimate children was 47·00 compared with a rate of 20·22 for infants born in wedlock.

Prematurity. The total number of live born premature babies was 446, being 8·1% of the total live births. Of the stillborn babies, 86 were premature, as also were 61 of the infants who died during their first year.

The neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 premature babies was 123·3 compared with 5·95 for mature infants. The death rate from 4 weeks to 1 year was 13·45 for premature and 6·34 for mature infants.

From an examination of the table on page 28, it can be seen that the cause of stillbirth of premature infants was maternal toxæmia in 23·2% and congenital malformation in 23·9%.

Mortality of premature babies related to weight and to place of birth

Birth weight	Born at home							Born in hospitals and nursing homes		
	No. born	Transferred to hospital			Nursed at home			No. born	No. died	%
		No.	Died	%	No.	Died	%			
Up to & incl. 3 lb. 4 oz...	13	11	3	27·27	2	2	100·0	29	23	79·31
3 lb. 4 oz.—4 lb. 6 oz...	17	14	1	7·14	3	0	0	70	16	22·86
4 lb. 6 oz.—4 lb. 15 oz.	22	6	0	0	16	0	0	69	5	7·25
4 lb. 15 oz.—5 lb. 8 oz...	88	6	3	50·0	82	3	3·66	138	5	3·62
TOTALS ..	140	37	7	18·9	103	5	4·85	306	49	16·01

Maternal Mortality. There were 6 deaths of City mothers and the rate was 1·06. The certified causes were :—

- I (a) Massive pulmonary embolism.
- (b) Pelvic venous thrombosis.
- (c) Caesarian section.

- I (a) Heart failure and shock following self-induced abortion.
- II Incarcerated right inguinal hernia.

- I (a) Acute left ventricular failure.
- (b) Obstetric shock.
- (c) Delivery of premature twin pregnancy.
- II Lupus erythematosus.

- I (a) Obstetric shock.
- (b) Post partum haemorrhage.
- II Multiparity, poor general health.

- I (a) Pulmonary embolism—massive bilateral.
- (b) Two days post caesarian section.

- I (a) Mitral incompetence.
- (b) Chronic rheumatic heart disease—pancarditis.
- II Normal pregnancy—3½ weeks.

All deaths occurred in hospital with the exception of the last one listed.

During the past three years, some of the mothers dying in childbirth have been newcomers to Nottingham. In the current year, three mothers were West Indian ; in 1957 one Hungarian refugee and one West Indian were included in three deaths, whilst in 1956 one West Indian and one Italian were amongst the four mothers who died. The number of West Indian mothers dying cannot be explained ; all received the full benefit of care available under the Maternity Service.

ANALYSIS OF STILLBIRTHS

	Total	Born at			Sex		Premature	Maceration	Post mortem	Other comp'ns.				A.N.care*			Place in family						Age of mother					
		Hospital	Nursing Home	Legitimate	M.	F.				Preg.	Labour	None	Adequate	Barely adequate	Inadequate	1	2	3	4	5 or over	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Congenital malformation ..	28	20	8	-	27	13	15	20	13	2	9	3	16	12	13	3	11	8	3	2	4	2	8	4	3	2	1	
Hazard of birth :																												
(a) Injury ..	4	4	-	-	4	2	2	-	3	1	3	-	2	2	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
(b) Asphyxia ..	12	9	2	1	10	8	4	5	4	5	5	2	5	2	5	-	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	2	2	
(c) Other ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maternal toxæmia																												
(a) With A.P.H.†	7	6	1	-	6	2	5	6	4	1	1	1	5	1	4	2	2	4	-	1	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	
(b) No A.P.H. ..	18	15	2	1	17	10	8	14	12	2	7	4	7	9	6	3	8	3	4	1	2	3	3	5	4	2	1	
A.P.H. without toxæmia ..	11	11	-	-	10	7	4	7	3	2	5	2	4	3	7	1	3	1	3	1	3	-	3	4	1	2	-	
Rhesus incompatibility ..	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Other causes ..	5	5	-	-	5	3	2	4	4	1	-	1	4	3	2	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	
Unknown ..	50	36	14	-	46	30	20	30	29	7	21	7	22	21	22	7	13	8	11	6	12	2	13	12	14	5	4	
TOTAL ..	137	108	27	2	127	76	61	86	66	22	49	26	62	56	60	21	42	30	26	14	25	9	34	40	28	15	9	2

* Classification of Ante-Natal Care adopted as in the "Maternity in Great Britain" Survey.
 Adequate at least 9 clinic attendances starting in the first 3 months of pregnancy.

Barely adequate " " 6 " " " second " " " "

Inadequate attendances only in last 3 months.

† Ante-partum hæmorrhage.

ANALYSIS OF NEO-NATAL DEATHS

	Born at			Sex	Age at death				Post mortem	Other complica'tns.				A.N.care*			Place in family					Age of mother											
	Hospital	Home	Nursing Home		Legitimate	M. F.				Premature	0-23 hrs.			Preg.	Labour	None	Adequate	Barely adequate	Inadequate	1	2	3	4	5 or over	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
						0-23 hrs.	24-47 hrs.	8-28 days																									
Congenital malformation ..	21	11	10	-	20	11	10	7	8	1	2	10	8	6	4	11	9	10	2	5	3	5	3	2	8	1	2	-	-	-	-		
Hazard of birth :																																	
(a) Injury ..	6	2	4	-	4	4	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	-	4	2	3	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	
(b) Asphyxia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(c) Other ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rhesus incompatibility ..	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infection :																																	
(a) Resp'y. ..	8	5	3	-	7	4	4	2	1	-	2	5	6	4	1	3	2	6	-	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	-
(b) Gastro-intest. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Other ..	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prematurity only ..	40	36	4	-	32	24	16	40	26	7	7	-	11	28	4	8	16	11	13	10	15	8	1	6	2	17	8	6	5	2	-	-	-
Other causes ..	4	3	1	-	4	4	-	3	1	-	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown ..	4	2	2	-	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	3	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ..	85	60	25	-	73	49	36	55	40	10	16	19	33	43	12	30	30	36	19	24	22	14	10	15	6	32	21	10	12	4	-	-	-

* Classification of Ante-Natal Care adopted as in the "Maternity in Great Britain" Survey.

Adequate at least 9 clinic attendances starting in the first 3 months of pregnancy.

Barely adequate " " 6 " " " " second " " " "

Inadequate attendances only in last 3 months.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The domiciliary midwives attended 2,863 or 51.5% of the total City confinements. In addition they continued the nursings, on their return home, of 406 initially booked mothers who had been admitted to hospital because of abnormality. The same applied to 67 mothers who had been booked for hospital confinement and had been discharged within 2-5 days after delivery.

City midwives were present at ante-natal sessions at the welfare centres in their area. At Huntingdon Street Welfare Centre the midwives of the district continued to hold a clinic where mothers, booked for home confinement, attended for ante-natal examination in the intervals between the examinations by the clinic medical officer.

Midwives also went to ante-natal clinics at the surgeries of 6 general practitioners, an increase of one, the arrangements for which were completed in February.

Maternity Medical Services. More general practitioners were booked by mothers although fewer in proportion attended at domiciliary confinements as the table indicates.

Year	Total home confinements	Confinements			
		Doctors booked		Doctors present	
		No.	% total	No.	% total
1951	2,493	809	32.8	331	13.2
1952	2,534	996	39.3	307	12.1
1953	2,680	1,251	46.7	363	13.5
1954	2,541	1,355	53.3	352	13.9
1955	2,521	1,478	58.6	323	12.8
1956	2,646	1,705	64.4	292	11.0
1957	2,844	1,972	69.2	308	10.8
1958	2,863	2,088	72.9	274	9.6

Medical Aid. The number of calls increased—see page 37 ; there was a further rise in the calls to cases of ruptured perineum, though this occurred only in 18% deliveries.

Eye Conditions. There were 10 notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

In addition 155 other eye conditions required supervision ; this was undertaken by the midwife or otherwise by the health visitor. A total of 74 visits additional to their routine calls to these mothers, was made by the latter.

Maternity Emergency Service. The obstetric emergency unit from the City Hospital was called for home emergencies in 51 cases, a marked increase over last year when there were 33 calls. An analysis showed that 7 mothers were bearing a fifth or subsequent child and a further 5 mothers, though of lower parity, were aged 35 or over.

	1957	1958
Post partum, haemorrhage, primary	10	18
" " " secondary	1	1
Retained placenta	10	17
" " and post partum haemorrhage ..	5	7
" " " delay in second stage ..	—	1
Obstetric shock	4	2
Prolapsed cord	2	1
Intra partum haemorrhage	—	2
Malpresentation	—	2
Foetal distress	1	—
	—	—
	33	51
	==	==

Hospital Admissions. To the City Hospital were admitted 33 cases direct from midwives.

Hospital Confinements for Social Reasons. Because of unsatisfactory home conditions, arrangements were made for 509 mothers to be delivered in the City Hospital.

The requests considered in the Health Department numbered 759 ; a record was set up in September when 86 mothers were interviewed. Each home was visited by a midwife and sometimes more than one visit was called for. At times it was found that the applicant had moved and not notified a change of address; an omission which applied particularly to immigrants, one of whom was traced to four different lodgings in as many weeks.

A grouping is given of the countries of origin of the various applicants :

					1957	1958
British Isles	..	..	..	..	402	476
West Indies	..	..	..	..	167	229
India and Pakistan	..	..	..	..	19	27
Others	..	..	..	..	41	27

Analgesia. Pethidine was administered to 1,008 mothers. It was used with gas and air analgesia in 761 cases, with trichloroethylene in 79 and with both in 5 cases.

Inhalational analgesia was used in 1,995 or 69·7% domiciliary confinements. Gas and air was administered to 1,747 mothers, trichloroethylene to 238, and both to 10. There were available six sets of apparatus for the giving of trichloroethylene and these were allocated to groups of midwives.

Oxygen. By February each domiciliary midwife had been supplied with a 'Sparklets' oxygen set to assist in the resuscitation of babies. The oxygen was administered by funnel held over the face and the sets were used where respiration had not commenced, in premature birth, breech delivery and blue asphyxia. Midwives reported a rapid improvement in the colour and condition of all the 64 infants to whom oxygen was given.



Care of the premature baby

Mass Radiography. The number of mothers referred was 1,751 of whom 1,169 attended the centre.

Blood Examination. Blood and rhesus grouping, tests for venereal disease and haemoglobin estimations including retest at 32nd week, were continued as routine examinations at antenatal clinics. In those cases where the haemoglobin level was 70% or less, a blood film was examined and estimations were repeated at not longer than monthly intervals.

Altogether 1,520 first specimens and 1,498 repeat ones were taken for haemoglobin estimation, and 1,002 blood films were examined.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes. These were conducted by midwives and continued at the John Ryle Health Centre and at the Basford, Edwards Lane, Radford and Sneinton Welfare Centres. The class at the Huntingdon Street Welfare Centre was transferred to the Sneinton Centre in July.

Altogether 467 mothers attended a total of 287 sessions ; the average attendance was 5.4.

Consultant Clinic. There were 460 expectant mothers and 7 in the post-natal period referred to the weekly clinic at the Edwards Lane Welfare Centre ; 421 return visits were paid.

Home Care of Premature Babies. There were 10 midwives who had received special training ; three were engaged full-time and one part-time in the work.

Of 140 premature babies born at home, 37 were transferred to hospital ; those born in hospital and sent home to the care of the midwife numbered 198. A total of 4,907 visits were paid.

Peri-Natal Mortality Survey. This investigation conducted by the National Birthday Trust had as the principal object the gathering of comprehensive information on stillbirths and neo-natal deaths throughout England, Scotland and Wales and the comparison of the findings with similar data on a large number of live births.

The survey commenced on 1st March and finished on 31st May. Midwives completed a questionnaire on each stillbirth and neo-natal death occurring during this period and in addition on every live birth that they attended between 3rd to 10th March inclusive.

In February the director of the survey held a regional meeting in Sheffield ; the medical and non-medical supervisors of midwives and three representatives from the maternity hospitals of the City attended. Local meetings of midwives were called here so that every participant was briefed in the completion of questionnaires, arrangements for postmortem etc. All forms—270—relating to births in the City were forwarded to the Health Department where they were checked and the information collated. Approximately one-half of these were for mothers normally resident outside the City, many of whom had received ante-natal care whilst at home. Considerable work was involved in obtaining necessary details from local authorities and general practitioners, sometimes as far away as Lincoln.

Staff. The Assistant Supervisor resigned on her appointment as Supervisor at Sheffield at the end of May. Her successor commenced duty in July.

At no time after January was the staff up to the establishment of 43, there being an average of 3-4 vacancies. It was, therefore, impossible to raise the establishment further in order to maintain a case load for midwives of 55 per annum, teaching midwives having a further 25 cases,

Training. Postgraduate Study for Midwives. Refresher courses were attended by 6 midwives, and 4 midwives were trained in premature baby care at Sorrento Hospital, Birmingham.

In January, one midwife was present at a course on parentcraft, group teaching and relaxation at Alston Hall, near Preston ; a similar course held there in November was attended by the Assistant Supervisor of Midwives.

The Assistant Supervisor of Midwives in April attended a refresher course for supervisors arranged by the Royal College of Midwives in London.

Medical Students. Midwives continued the instruction of students from University College Hospital, London, in the conduct of home deliveries. The students, who were housed at the City and Women's Hospitals, undertook at least six deliveries there before going out to domiciliary cases. A total of 85 cases was attended by 17 students.

District Training for Pupil Midwives. In association with the Firs Maternity Hospital, 16 places for district training for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board were provided. From four courses a total of 25 pupil midwives was trained.

CONFINEMENTS IN THE CITY

PLACE	NOTTINGHAM mothers			NOTTINGHAMSHIRE mothers, etc.			TOTALS
	Total	Live	Stillborn	Total	Live	Stillborn	
At home—conducted by midwife ..	2,586	2,568	18	13	13	—	2,599
" " acting ..							
" as maternity nurse ..	278	268	10	2	2	—	280
" by doctor ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
no-one in attendance ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
	2,867	2,839	28	15	15	—	2,882
Hospitals—City ..	1,725	1,645	80	361	345	16	2,086
Firs ..	538	522	16	353	345	8	891
Women's ..	149	142	7	955	889	66	1,104
" St. Mary's Annexe ..	21	21	—	97	96	1	118
Highbury ..	166	163	3	886	863	23	1,052
General ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
	2,599	2,493	106	2,653	2,539	114	5,252
Nursing Homes—St. Idloes ..	87	85	2	64	64	—	151
St. Ann's ..	2	2	—	1	1	—	3
Gregory Boulevard ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
	90	88	2	65	65	—	155
Private midwives ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS ..	5,558	5,422	136	2,733	2,619	114	8,291

MULTIPLE DELIVERIES

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT	Twins		
	Total	City	Out of City
At home—conducted by midwife	13	13	—
“ “ “ “ “ acting as maternity nurse	5	5	—
Hospitals—City	40	33	7
Firs	23	13	10
Women's	29	1	28
“ St. Mary's Annexe ..	—	—	—
Highbury	21	2	19
Nursing Homes—St. Idloes	2	—	2
St. Ann's	—	—	—
TOTALS	133	67	66

In addition one set of triplets was born at the City Hospital; the mother lived out of the City.

MEDICAL AID CALLS TO DOCTORS

Aid was sought for :—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Mothers—							
Ruptured perineum ..	320	360	412	376	387	447	517
Pyrexia	39	59	54	41	55	101	69
Abnormal presentation	18	23	19	22	36	45	42
Prolonged labour ..	60	65	52	46	61	74	87
Ante-partum							
hæmorrhage ..	15	56	38	41	36	52	61
Post-partum							
haemorrhage ..	35	33	44	39	38	45	52
Retained placenta ..	27	27	28	20	18	25	22
Obstetric shock ..	6	8	10	2	3	2	—
Abortion and							
miscarriage ..	36	37	15	28	34	39	32
Phlebitis	13	11	17	10	5	32	23
Premature labour ..	8	30	33	49	42	68	66
Pre-eclamptic							
toxaemia ..	*	*	*	*	*	37	17
Hypertension ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Breast conditions ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	34
Urinary conditions ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Foetal distress ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	44
Other conditions ..	57	76	103	147	174	106	31
	634	785	825	821	889	1,073	1,135

Infants—	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Prematurity ..	30	25	23	11	13	14	20
Stillbirths ..	8	29	2	3	5	7	7
Asphyxia and cyanosis	17	15	28	14	21	21	30
Jaundice ..	4	12	6	7	6	2	10
Deformity ..	6	9	17	13	7	8	17
Skin conditions ..	9	13	8	15	2	16	15
Eye discharges ..	82	149	139	127	134	143	133
Respiratory disorders	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Alimentary conditions	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Other conditions ..	46	39	64	55	26	50	11
Sent to Eye Infirmary for advice ..	10	11	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>212</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>267</u>

* Previously included in "other conditions"

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Cases Notified	Arising in		Nursed at home	Admitted to hospital	Age Groups				
	Hospital	Home			15—20	20—25	25—35	35—40	40+
18	6	12	11	1	5	5	8	—	—

**ADMISSIONS TO CITY HOSPITAL DIRECT FROM CITY
MIDWIVES**

Mothers—	1955	1956	1957	1958
Retained placenta ..	—	3	3	5
Premature labour ..	9	7	7	5
Ante-partum haemorrhage	6	4	4	7
Post-partum ..	—	—	5	4
Threatened abortion ..	1	—	1	—
Toxaemia ..	2	—	1	—
Prolonged labour ..	3	2	2	—
Malpresentation ..	4	2	1	3
Unbooked social emergency	3	2	—	—
Obstetric shock ..	2	—	—	—
Hypertension ..	—	1	1	3
Foetal distress ..	—	—	1	—
Other conditions ..	—	—	—	6
	<u>30</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>33</u>
Infants—				
Cyanosis ..	—	—	3	—
Haemoptysis ..	—	—	1	—

REQUIREMENTS OF CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

Midwives' notifications to Local Supervising Authority :

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Notifying liability to become a source of infection ..	60	198	158	95
„ commencement of artificial feeding :				
domiciliary cases ..	141	191	220	225
institutional cases	552	603	304	322
„ death of infants—				
as midwives	1	4	3	5
as maternity nurses	2	1	2	2
„ stillbirths—				
as midwives	18	17	17	22
as maternity nurses	11	8	12	5
„ intention to practise ..	..	..	152	143

Distribution :

Domiciliary service ..	50
City Hospital ..	31
Firs Maternity Hospital ..	15
Women's Hospital ..	19
Highbury „ ..	17
Nursing homes and Nursing co-operations	10
Private practice ..	1
—	143

Ceasing to practice in this area ..	..	30
Practising at end of year ..	..	113

WORK OF SUPERVISORS OF MIDWIVES

Visits to midwives and inspection of records and equipment ..	177
Inspection of midwives in nursing homes	13
Special domiciliary visits	139
Office interviews with midwives	452
Home visits regarding hospital confinements	40
Special visits to midwives' hostel	157
Other visits	83

VISITS BY MIDWIVES

Ante-natal	24,718
Post-natal	55,566
Special	6,387

HEALTH VISITING

Staff. The Superintendent of the Radford Welfare Centre left the service in August on reaching retirement age ; she joined the staff 23 years ago and was promoted Superintendent in 1951.

New appointments included 5 health visitors who were successful in passing their examination after completing the course of training.

In December there were 31 full-time and 3 part-time health visitors. The number is considered to be appreciably lower than that required for service to all families but, in common with most other comparable authorities, the duties were carried out on a selective basis. To assist this policy clerks and clinic nurses carried out appropriate duties during clinics.

HOME VISITS

VISITS IN CONNECTION WITH	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Pre-school children :					
Primary visits ..	4,864	4,706	5,024	5,332	5,398
Revisits under 1 year ..	41,833	40,958	33,306	34,237	35,287
,, 1-5 years ..	49,664	53,160	48,360	48,969	53,085
Expectant mothers :					
Primary visits ..	188	340	375	350	440
Revisits ..	65	181	329	320	391
Old people :					
Primary visits ..	822	737	452	565	532
Revisits ..	1,932	4,312	3,795	3,568	4,107
Stillbirth enquiry ..	34	47	58	43	64
Neo-natal „ ..	23	35	21	34	20
B.C.G. vaccination ..	1,085	1,130	1,265	963	378
Vaccination and immunisation ..	20	23	92	178	131
Infectious disease ..	42	35	1,075	115	32
Hospital after-care ..	62	50	105	163	105
Boarding-out ..	25	8	—	—	—
Housing ..	13	10	58	135	120
Diabetic ..	—	7	119	99	97
Eye Conditions ..	185	167	180	129	74
Other ..	—	2	377	582	363
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOME VISITS ..	100,857	105,908	94,991	95,782	100,624
“ NO ACCESS ” VISITS	18,201	19,584	15,309	14,278	15,575

Welfare Centres. A fortnightly infant welfare clinic was started in November at the British Legion Hall, Bramcote Lane. The initial response was good and the arrangements will be reviewed after 6 months.

The number of toddler sessions was considerably reduced by the alternate holding of poliomyelitis immunisation sessions for pre-school children from mid-January to the end of July.

A summary of attendances appears on page 46.

Dental Care. Mothers and Children. Arrangements were supervised by the Principal School Dental Officer and treatment continued to be given for mothers at the General Dispensary and for children at the Central School Clinic. Arrangements were made for dental x-ray at the Central School Clinic. Medical officers continued to refer mothers and children direct for dental appointments.

In October weekly inspection sessions were started at the ante-natal and the toddler clinics.

Dental Inspections	Mothers		Children	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
At welfare centres or nurseries :				
No. of sessions	8	9	1	3
„ inspected	89	89	34	24
„ referred for treatment	58	74	6	4
„ not requiring treatment	31	15	28	20
Referred to dental clinic by medical officers of welfare centres	637	527	569	440

Dental Treatment	Mothers		Children	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
No. of sessions	89	106	22	22
Total Attendances	1,193	1,441	591	436
No. who attended—no treatment required..	39	12	34	18
„ „ defaulted	128	132	53	52
No. treated	528	457	482	374
Type of treatment :				
Extractions	431	434	480	373
Fillings	12	14	2	1
„ and extractions	9	23	—	—
Dentures	78	78	1	—
Scalings	45	58	—	—
X-rays	4	13	—	—
Other	13	16	—	1

Deafness in Pre-School Children. Routine screening tests were carried out at the infant and toddler clinics held at the Aspley, Basford, Bulwell, Ernest Purser and Radford welfare centres. Special arrangements were made for children from other centres, in whom deafness was suspected, to be examined at their homes.

Altogether 295 children were tested as follows :—

Aspley	41
Basford	59
Bulwell	10
Ernest Purser	156
Radford	29

The reduction in numbers compared with 1957, when 717 children were tested, was due to a variety of factors, particularly illness, resignation or transfer to other clinics of trained health visitors, and other staffing difficulties. However, every endeavour was made to test children who, because of maternal, family or personal history, were suspected of deafness. Partial deafness was suspected, after repeated tests, in six cases and the children were referred for further investigation.

Co-operation with Hospitals and General Practitioners.

Satisfactory though it was, the liaison was only between some firms and the health visitors. In the main, assistance was sought mutually in matters affecting child patients and the aged.

In addition to the diabetic outpatients' clinic at the General Hospital, a similar arrangement was started at the City Hospital in April. A health visitor attended at clinics at both hospitals on 97 occasions.

Surveys. Two enquiries were completed and one commenced.

Poliomyelitis. An enquiry, directed by the Medical Research Council, into the age at which children first show evidence of infection and thus begin to acquire immunity, was commenced in June, 1957, and completed in March, 1958.

Leukaemia. The national enquiry into adult deaths which was directed throughout the country by the Department of Social Medicine of the University of Oxford, was completed as far as Nottingham was concerned.

Eight cases from the City were included in the total, but one, at the request of the family doctor, was not interviewed. One healthy control and one cancer control, both of the same age and sex and living in the City, were interviewed for each of seven cases.

Upbringing of Infants. Co-operation was sought by the Professor of Philosophy at the University of Nottingham in carrying out a survey into the habits and customs usual in the care of infants. It was started in November and to fulfil the obligation it is expected that health visitors will, over a period of two years, complete 500 questionnaires for mothers with children one year of age.

Postgraduate Courses. Two health visitors attended a refresher course organised by the Women Public Health Officers' Association at Oxford from 28th June to 12th July.

Consultant Clinics. The number of new cases referred by medical officers of the welfare centres to the weekly paediatric clinic at Huntingdon Street was 48 ; return visits numbered 173.

At the ear, nose and throat clinic, 32 children were examined. Of these, 24 were recommended for operation and 5 for medical care ; no immediate treatment was indicated for 3 children.

The number of children referred to the orthopaedic clinic was 41 ; all were sent for remedial treatment of postural defects of minor degree.

Transport. At the end of the year allowances for the use of their cars were being made to 8 health visitors, a factor which reflects the 5% increase in the total number of visits paid to homes.

Health Visitors' Training Course. This course of three terms duration, run jointly with Nottinghamshire and accommodated in the Adult Education Centre of the University of Nottingham, was continued. The present course started in October and 15 students were accepted, 5 for the City, 7 for Nottinghamshire, 1 each for Derbyshire and Derby and 1 independent.

Since the commencement of the course in 1947, 156 students have been trained, 71 of whom have entered the City service.

Welfare Foods.—Arrangements continued for the distribution of dried milk and vitamin preparations at all infant clinics and at the distribution centre at Canning Circus. To meet the needs at Clifton arrangements were started in April for the foods to be available at the Congregational Hall, Clifton. This arrangement was made possible through the good offices of the County Borough Organiser of the Women's Voluntary Service.

Amounts distributed	1955	1956	1957	1958
National dried milk — 20 oz. tins . .	195,943	186,681	140,582	110,013
Orange juice — 6 oz. bottles . .	225,757	246,403	253,348	164,260
Cod liver oil — 6 oz. bottles . .	38,987	34,748	29,060	18,043
Vitamin tablets — packets of 45 . .	17,677	18,787	17,539	17,860

BIRTH CONTROL

The Nottingham Women's Welfare Centre held thrice-weekly sessions at the Nottingham General Dispensary. A total of 153 City women attended on the recommendations of their family doctors and 525 on their own initiative.

The Health Committee continued to give financial assistance for women referred from the Welfare Centres and from the Chest Centre, of whom 52 attended.

ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES.

	ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS						INFANT CLINICS				TODDLERS' CLINICS			
	No. of sessions	New cases	Return visits	Post-natal visits	Total attendances	Average per session	No. of sessions	New cases	Attendances	Average per session	No. of sessions	New cases	Attendances	Average per session
Aspley	98	155	1,135	74	1,364	13.9	98	222	3,346	34.1	34	—	446	13.1
Bilborough	51	56	361	24	441	8.6	100	181	2,810	28.1	41	29	412	10.0
Basford	49	76	615	45	736	15.0	98	197	4,032	41.1	45	12	446	9.9
Bulwell	50	136	686	48	870	17.4	99	219	3,792	38.3	33	5	382	11.6
Edwards Lane	49	87	583	38	708	14.4	100	247	3,564	35.6	37	7	603	16.3
Ernest Purser	101	218	1,485	71	1,774	17.5	102	396	4,371	42.9	38	5	271	7.1
Huntingdon Street	148	461	1,814	86	2,361	15.9	102	425	4,513	44.2	41	33	417	10.2
Hyson Green	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	390	6,548	65.5	—	—	—	—
Jarvis Avenue	49	45	377	31	453	9.2	101	106	2,166	21.4	45	—	277	6.0
John Ryle H.C.	52	87	714	38	839	16.1	148	493	5,715	38.6	36	9	524	14.6
Lenton Abbey	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	50	1,113	22.3	—	—	—	—
Radford	152	378	2,199	121	2,698	17.7	152	598	7,116	46.8	52	32	723	13.9
Sneinton	100	147	1,064	65	1,276	12.8	101	375	4,594	45.5	41	41	538	13.1
Wollaton	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	19	169	56.3	—	—	—	—
Totals	899	1,846	11,033	641	13,520	15.0	1,354	3,918	53,849	39.8	443	173	5,039	11.3
Consultant clinic	51	460	421	7	888	17.4								

DAY NURSERIES

A falling demand for places since 1956 led to the closure of Arnold Road Nursery at the end of March. At one other nursery the number on the register was progressively decreasing.

Subsequently the number of places in the remaining eight nurseries was 309, being 26 for children 0-6 months old, 94 for those 6 months-2 years and 189 for children aged 2-5 years.

Priority for Admission. Social need continued to be the sole criterion for admission ; urgent cases were placed immediately as waiting lists were small.

Reason for admission	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Parent sole bread-winner ..	32%	34%	41%	45%	46%
Family income insufficient ..	20%	25%	15%	11%	6%
Parent invalid, in prison, etc. ..	9%	10%	8%	13%	19%
Bad housing conditions ..	19%	17%	18%	13%	10%
Mother a nurse, teacher, etc. ..	6%	5%	7%	6%	5%
Temporary special requests ..	14%	9%	11%	12%	14%

Infectious and other Diseases. Tuberculous broncho-pneumonia was diagnosed in a four month old baby in January at Heathcoat Street Nursery and the source of infection was found to be the mother. The nursery was closed and the contacts—7 infants and 8 staff—were checked and 4 of the latter gave a positive Heaf test ; all the staff were x-rayed, the films were normal. Six weeks later the Heaf test was repeated on those previously negative with the same results and the nursery was, therefore, re-opened to new admissions.

At Dowson Nursery in September a mild outbreak of dysentery affected 13 children aged 1-5 years and 1 member of the staff ; one home contact was also positive. New admissions were accepted after three weeks, but almost immediately, when one other child was found to be positive, had to be stopped for a further two weeks.

In October an outbreak of gastro-enteritis due to *Esch. coli* oIII occurred at Bulwell and affected 12 children aged 1-5 years and 2 members of the staff. At the same time one other child had dysentery ; no new child was accepted into the nursery for three weeks.

The number of cases of infectious disease, which in the aggregate caused the imposition of quarantine measures for 60 weeks, is given in the table below.

Infectious Disease	Number of cases				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Measles	5	163	—	60	62
Sonne dysentery	73	32	84	14	15
Chicken pox	33	30	12	28	1
Mumps	19	14	12	11	—
Whooping cough	11	7	6	—	—
German measles	2	4	45	22	2
Scarlet fever	3	3	1	—	3
Poliomyelitis	—	1	1	—	—
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	12
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1

A seven months old infant was found dead in his pram at Heathcoat Street Nursery in October. Whilst not a robust child, he had appeared in normal health when 50 minutes earlier he had been fed. The case was reported to the coroner, who ordered a post mortem. The certified cause of death was acute bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia associated with acute gastro-enteritis and right otitis media ; there was no inquest.

Attendances. The total for the year fell by 4,377 to 54,040. The decrease was due mainly to the closure of Arnold Road Nursery and a reduced demand for places, evident since October 1957, at the Bell's Lane Nursery. Increased attendances at 5 nurseries largely offset a reduction in the remainder.

Whilst the percentage of places filled increased, the total daily attendance decreased—see table below—owing to the reduction of available places when Arnold Road Nursery closed.

Age Groups	Average daily attendance						
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
0 — 6 months	14	15	11	10	10	12	11
6 months — 2 years	71	73	86	86	87	83	80
2 years — 5 years	164	165	168	170	165	148	139
TOTALS	249	253	265	266	262	243	230
Percentage total places	73·2%	73·2%	75·9%	76·2%	75·1%	69·6%	72·0%

Charges. The standard daily charge remained at 7/- with a sliding scale operating down to a minimum charge of 1/2d.

Of a total of 238 applications for reduction of fees, 228 were granted.

Training Centre. Students attended from the City, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincoln, Kesteven and Lindsey. They spent two days each week at the training centre and three days in the nurseries and nursery schools.

At the examination of the National Nursery Examination Board 36 students succeeded at the first attempt, and 2 subsequently. When the course opened in September, 47 students started training, bringing the number of first and second year students to 86.

A medical officer of the staff continued to give two teaching sessions weekly at the centre.

Training Nurseries. From January to September there were 14 first and 15 second year students in the seven training nurseries, and from September onwards 14 first and 13 second year.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS (REGULATION) ACT, 1948

One application was approved for the minding of two children; one application was refused.

A minder registered for 9 children left the City in October. Thus at the end of the year there were 5 minders who were registered for a total of 12 children.



Good food . . .



... and fresh air . . . are important

ATTENDANCES AT DAY NURSERIES

	ARNOLD ROAD			BELLS LANE			BULWELL			DOWSON			HEATHCOAT STREET			PIERREFONT			95 QUEEN'S DRIVE			RADFORD			SYCAMORE ROAD		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
JANUARY ..	15	144	144	35	155	325	43	204	284	-	151	345	83	263	270	16	173	361	46	248	233	-	175	437	48	229	357
FEBRUARY ..	7	144	162	19	127	272	5	167	331	-	168	326	47	218	236	17	188	346	47	222	198	-	173	415	69	190	319
MARCH ..	-	34	96	21	82	267	7	253	373	-	148	401	70	292	279	20	221	432	27	165	287	-	217	498	77	215	454
APRIL ..	-	-	-	19	100	240	-	232	341	-	164	350	59	304	236	14	210	400	3	265	253	6	151	408	66	125	302
MAY ..	-	-	-	5	113	227	7	209	386	-	139	326	48	322	299	13	189	460	10	247	276	34	154	306	44	185	391
JUNE ..	-	-	-	-	176	279	21	169	416	-	128	209	65	352	320	17	178	535	22	245	298	38	129	477	47	206	475
JULY ..	-	-	-	6	183	296	33	201	434	-	211	306	66	392	364	18	331	458	40	134	287	39	147	499	39	255	547
AUGUST ..	-	-	-	-	65	84	9	93	148	-	73	142	38	133	102	-	82	183	16	91	116	11	64	150	7	88	177
SEPTEMBER	-	-	-	29	168	244	18	253	463	-	137	338	114	333	304	7	190	539	70	289	314	23	223	490	26	287	481
OCTOBER ..	-	-	-	65	187	254	-	159	349	-	85	343	83	330	300	27	226	639	71	323	329	17	240	495	36	247	490
NOVEMBER..	-	-	-	49	126	238	32	160	378	-	158	409	40	360	287	11	172	538	65	257	306	21	158	409	16	165	367
DECEMBER ..	-	-	-	16	102	180	18	141	349	-	135	301	16	308	241	16	154	422	48	252	271	30	109	334	17	138	304
TOTALS	22	322	402	264	1,584	2,906	193	2,241	4,252	-	1,697	3,796	729	3,657	3,238	176	2,314	5,313	465	2,738	3,168	219	1,940	4,918	492	2,330	4,664
		746		4,754			6,686			5,493			7,624			7,803			6,371			7,077			7,486		

Age Groups A : 0-6 months. B : 6 months-2 years. C : 2 years-5 years.

Attendances „ 2,560. „ 18,823. „ 32,657.

Total : 54,040.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

The Superintendent Health Visitor, who assists mothers expecting illegitimate children, interviewed 119 women with the following result.

	1956	1957	1958
Admitted to Mother and Baby Home	26	18	19
Awaiting admission	2	5	9
Confinement in hospital	31	17	54
„ at own home	10	11	14
„ in nursing home	—	—	1
Admitted to homes outside City	14	11	11
Left City before delivery	2	4	1
Still under consideration	8	4	10
	— 93	— 70	— 119

Mother and Baby Home, 8 Mapperley Road. Accommodation remained available for 8 mothers and 6 babies. During the year 26 mothers were admitted, all before confinement. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Derby each sent one case.

The mothers remained until employment and accommodation either with relatives or in lodgings, or a residential post, were found; the average stay was 8 weeks. The health of all occupants was satisfactory.

	1956	1957	1958
Mothers in the home 1st January	2	4	3
Admitted to the home	26	19	26
Returned to own home with baby	8	5	15
Went into lodgings with baby	6	9	3
Domestic post with baby	—	—	1
Married putative father	—	—	1
Babies admitted to children's home	2	—	3*
„ adopted	7	5	3
Left before confinement	1	1	1
Remaining in the home at 31st December	4	3	3

* including twins.

Homes in other Cities. The policy of sending very young or difficult mothers to a home away from their accustomed environment was continued. A young mother aged 15 was admitted to The Quarry Maternity Home, Lincoln ; a mother of very unstable character who was expecting a second baby was sent to the Salvation Army Home at Leeds, and a third mother, victim of a broken home life and parental conflict was sent, at the request of the probation officer, to a similar home at Salford.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

CARE OF OLDER PEOPLE

No major developments occurred but a wide variety of individual problems was dealt with : unsuitable environment, lack of clothing, malnutrition, illness, difficulty with relations, etc. In dealing with them other departments were involved : the Public Health Inspectorate, the Mental Health, Home Nursing and Home Help Services. Close liaison was maintained with the Estates and the Welfare Services Departments.

Chiropody. The staff of the General Dispensary carried out 478 treatments at sessions reserved for cases recommended by the Health Department. There was a high rate of defaulters, who either did not inform the Health Department of their inability to attend or did so too late for a substitute to be found.

Voluntary Organisations. The visiting scheme inaugurated by the Women's Voluntary Service in the spring of 1957 made further progress, but was somewhat hampered by lack of sufficient visitors. Meetings of the visitors and a Health Department social worker proved a useful means of exchanging information and arranging for the necessary help to be given to each case.

Health Visiting Service. There was an increase in the new cases reported.

Liaison with the geriatric unit of the City Hospital continued and a health visitor attended every week to discuss cases with the ward sisters and the almoners. Reports on 134 sociological cases on the waiting list, of whom 80 were already known to the health visitors, were sent to the hospital.

The upper table summarises the number of new cases, primary visits paid to their homes and re-visits to them as well as to some reported in other years. The lower shows the channels of assistance and the number of occasions on which they were used.

Cases reported by	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
General practitioners	55	69	42	37	54
Geriatric unit for after care ..	177	116	88	125	139
" " " sociological reports ..	88	40	49	80	54
Welfare Services Department ..	58	48	18	27	29
Relations and neighbours ..	77	80	38	33	44
Health Department	25	109	74	81	96
Clergy	3	—	—	3	1
Voluntary organisations	123	86	62	26	30
Health visitors	216	161	36	25	37
General Hospital	—	44	45	53	40
Other	—	—	—	—	8
Total new visits	822	753	452	490	532
Re-visits	1,932	4,312	3,795	3,643	4,107
	2,754	5,065	4,247	4,133	4,639

Assistance arranged through	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
General practitioner	83	240	219	157	198
Home helper	189	334	224	217	214
Public Health inspector	20	40	22	25	26
Convalescence	6	19	19	14	25
Housing Department	7	27	21	23	39
Welfare Services Department ..	55	74	71	107	98
National Assistance Board ..	77	97	57	63	52
Council of Social Service ..	14	46	28	42	24
Women's Voluntary Service— clothing	42	76	64	69	85
Blind Institute	9	16	8	16	11
Nottingham General Dispensary : Chiropody	28	59	55	58	84
W.V.S. : Meals on wheels	21	37	35	51	78
Relatives—advice	78	180	203	145	97
Total	629	1,245	1,026	987	1,031

NUFFIELD HOUSE

A full report was given last year, being a review of the first three years' working. Uncertainty about the continuance of the experiment was resolved when the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust renewed their grant, on a tapering basis, for two years.

Recommendations for enrolment increased so that in the second half of the year it was necessary to limit attendance to one or two days a week. Perhaps herein is indicated the pattern for this and other potential centres if such places are to become a financial possibility.

There was a marked increase in the solidarity of the group ; so much so, in fact, that attempts to move a few of the women to work in another room to avoid overcrowding failed through their passive resistance.

Attendance. There was an increase in attendance ; during the last four months there was a daily average of 43 members present. Only on days of very bad weather did the attendance fall below 40, the number originally envisaged as the maximum.

There were 75 new members, of whom 13 were men and 62 were women. The proportion of women was somewhat higher than in previous years. Since the club was opened, 56 men and 166 women have been enrolled—222 in all. The loss of members was considerable and the table gives the reasons for cessation of attendance. It covers the members who left during the year and is made up of 29 new members and 19 who had joined before 1958.

	Men	Women	Total
<i>Left because of :</i>			
Admission to hospital or residential accommodation ..	2	20	22
Own accord	2	13	15
Death	1	10	11
Total	5	43	48

As in previous years, it was found difficult to determine the benefit or otherwise to members, but the following analysis gives an assessment of the effect on the new members.

	Men	Women	Total
Benefited — ceased attending ..	—	13	13
„ — still attending ..	8	30	38
No change	4	18	22
Not improved	1	1	2

Occupations. An improvement was apparent in the standard of work and several of the members developed a capacity for translating cross stitch patterns from a book to the canvas ; a considerable advance on their previous attainments. A small rug-making machine, worked with the foot, proved a boon to a man suffering from paralysis of the right arm and leg.

Transport. The twelve-seater vehicle, bought in 1956, proved its value, though a supplementary car, hired from a private firm, was still necessary. At first it was considered a disadvantage that the arrival and departure of members stretched over several hours. It was realised, however, that this was an advantage as there was

always something of interest for the members in watching the new arrivals and in helping with the departures. Furthermore, the small staff was enabled to deal with the comings and goings.

Relations' Evening. This was held on three occasions and many welcomed opportunities to discuss the progress of their elderly relatives with the staff.

The world-wide interest shown in the experiment was indicated by the number of visitors. Since the opening, 315 men and women from the Commonwealth and 12 foreign countries have visited the Centre. They were representative of government departments, mental health services and student groups. The Minister of Health visited the Centre on 15th May.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

The Co-ordinating Committee, convened by the Children's Officer, met on 18 occasions. Of the Corporation Departments, those concerned were Health, Children's, Education, Estates (housing), Probation, Welfare and City Treasurer (rents). The National Assistance Board, Ministry of Labour, National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Nottingham Council of Social Service also sent members of their staff.

Discussions were held concerning 29 families, 8 of which had been first considered during 1957. New referrals were made by the following :—

			1958
Health	Department	..	4
Children's	„	..	1
Education	„	..	4
Estates	„	..	1
Probation	„	..	2
Welfare	„	..	3
Treasurer's	„	..	4
N.S.P.C.C.	..	..	1
Magistrates' Court	..	..	1
—			21

In each case there was a multiplicity of factors which had together brought the family down to their low social level. The most commonly found were the inability of the father to remain in work, mental illness or low mentality and inadequacy of the mother, inability to budget, inadequate clothing and household equipment. The children commonly had a poor school attendance record.

The discussions were of great value. Not only was there a useful exchange of information but the joint decisions were known to all. Unnecessary visits and overlapping of work were avoided and the number of "official" visits to the home reduced to the minimum.

TUBERCULOSIS

The social work in connection with cases of tuberculosis and their families showed an increase even though there was a reduction the number of cases on the register.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF CONTACTS

Year	No. of new cases of tuberculosis notified	No. of contacts examined	Found tuberculous	
			No.	Percentage
1949 ..	581	924	34	3.7
50 ..	517	858	29	3.4
51 ..	506	1,087	28	2.6
52 ..	459	2,138	34	1.6
53 ..	534	2,171	35	1.6
54 ..	428	2,172	30	1.4
55 ..	386	2,630	16	.608
56 ..	329	2,911	5	.17
57 ..	362	4,501	33	.73
58 ..	345	3,248	10	.308

Bacille-Calmette-Guerin Vaccination. Special sessions were held solely for Heaf testing of child contacts, followed by vaccination where appropriate. In all, 722 children were examined and 561 were vaccinated.

Rehousing. All applications for rehousing were considered by the staff committee and recommendations were made to the Estates Committee for rehousing where there was danger of infection to healthy members of the family, especially children.

Year	Recommendations made	Families re-housed		Total
		Re-lets	New	
Prior to 1952 ..	233	—	—	—
1952 ..	123	86	148	234
1953 ..	183	77	124	201
1954 ..	100	65	51	116
1955 ..	110	64	39	103
1956 ..	123	54	52	106
1957 ..	78	43	39	82
1958 ..	52	24	27	51
TOTALS ..	1,002	413	480	893

Waiting list at 31st December, 1958 .. 109

Care Committee. The types of, and the number of occasions on which, assistance was given are shown below and show an increase of approximately 18% on figures for the previous year.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Milk at reduced rate	333	310	297	215	259
Referred to National Assistance					
Board for allowances	326	313	327	244	285
Loan of bedding	127	182	150	127	142
„ „ nursing equipment	157	155	169	147	163
Domestic help } Home Help Service	51	56	51	47	64
} Other help	15	11	11	7	13
Clothing provided	74	107	75	76	85
Employment arrangements	144	161	196	104	112
Training course	27	33	46	39	44
Convalescence	13	17	13	9	9
Other matters	135	161	166	137	261
TOTAL	1,402	1,506	1,501	1,152	1,437

Other Assistance. The Ministry of Labour continued to make arrangements for rehabilitation and training courses for suitable applicants, and employment was found subsequently for as many as possible.

Occupational therapy was provided at home for thirteen patients by the British Red Cross Society.

The Children's Department arranged for children to be taken into care while their mothers were undergoing hospital treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			Total				
	Adults		Child- ren	Adults		Child- ren	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
	M.	F.		M.	F.						
Cases B/Fwd ..	1,527	1,641	335	49	133	43	3,728	3,719	3,740	3,673	3,786
Transfers from other areas ..	42	34	3	1	1	-	81	57	50	35	58
"Lost" cases returned ..	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	8	9	3	9
	1,571	1,676	338	50	134	43	3,812	3,784	3,799	3,711	3,853
NEW CASES ..	181	111	29	7	16	1	345	362	329	386	428
	1,752	1,787	367	57	150	44	4,157	4,146	4,128	4,097	4,281
Cases written off ..	344	331	59	24	32	8	798	418	409	357	608
	1,408	1,456	308	33	118	36	3,359	3,728	3,719	3,740	3,673
Children becoming adults ..	+ 7	+ 5	-12	+ 1	-	- 1					
Cases on Register at end of year ..	1,415	1,461	296	34	118	35	3,359	3,728	3,719	3,740	3,673
DETAILS OF CASES WRITTEN OFF :											
Recovered ..							406	247	186	161	237
Deaths ..							75	63	78	69	89
Transferred to other areas or lost sight of ..							317	108	145	127	282
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION ..							0.24	0.20	0.25	0.22	0.28
EXAMINATION OF CONTACTS :											
No. of contacts examined ..							3,248	4,501	2,911	2,630	2,172
do. found to be tuberculous ..							10	33	5	16	30
Percentage do. do. ..							.308	.73	.17	.6	1.4
WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS :											
No. of visits paid to patients' homes ..							13,605	12,105	13,098	15,236	14,012

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

'Small' Items

Article	From Home Nursing Service					From Chest Clinic				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Air rings ..	484	516	378	453	351	43	25	27	11	1
Bed pans ..	682	812	766	947	846	20	15	13	8	1
Back rests ..	277	343	294	428	448	39	36	32	15	4
Barrier outfits ..	567	577	609	797	470	—	—	—	—	—
Cradles ..	72	83	62	68	87	1	1	—	—	—
Crutches ..	10	20	12	22	22	—	—	—	—	—
Draw sheets ..	213	123	178	222	210	—	—	—	—	—
Feeding cups ..	36	35	31	42	41	—	—	—	—	—
Incontinent gowns ..	49	27	21	26	13	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious outfits	45	45	28	28	18	—	—	—	—	—
Mackintosh sheets ..	705	860	765	947	847	29	18	24	8	2
Midwifery outfits ..	—	19	35	36	16	—	—	—	—	—
Sorbo cushions	117	159	193	323	357	1	4	5	5	3
Syringes 5cc.. T.B. ..	475	506	587	789	427	—	—	—	—	—
Syringes 2cc. ..	43	21	15	9	15	—	—	—	—	—
Syringes others	—	—	3	13	6	—	—	—	—	—
Urinals ..	317	376	350	445	442	22	13	13	12	5
TOTALS ..	4,092	4,522	4,327	5,595	4,616	155	112	114	59	16

'Large' Items

Article	Issued from									
	Health Services Store					Chest Clinic				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Air beds ..	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bed tables ..	3	3	1	2	1	10	2	5	4	—
Bedsteads ..	52	40	48	52	43	26	30	30	16	8
Commodore ..	85	75	101	119	108	2	—	2	2	2
Elbow crutches	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Invalid chairs	104	108	99	114	96	6	8	2	4	3
Mattresses ..	63	48	58	66	57	35	40	37	24	10
Spinal carriages	—	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Walking aid ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walking tripods	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	311	280	310	357	311	79	80	77	50	24

CONVALESCENCE

The total number of patients referred was 198 compared with 151 in 1957 ; every case was recommended by the family doctor.

Of the total applicants 135 were sent away ; the majority to the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board Homes at Skegness. The remainder went to various independent homes, and of this group the Health Committee assisted financially with maintenance for 45 persons, of whom 25 were also helped with their fares. The usual length of stay was two weeks but arrangements were made for an additional week in two cases.

Careful selection of patients was made after discussion with the general practitioners concerned, and those not eligible for help were referred to various voluntary agencies.

One sufferer from rheumatoid arthritis was sent away for the second year in succession, as the doctor had reported a stay in 1957 had so improved his general condition and working capacity.

From January to March, there was a noticeable increase in the number of persons referred for convalescence after respiratory illnesses—bronchitis, influenza, pneumonia ; the figures under this heading were the highest for the previous five years.

Comparative figures of admissions arranged 1954-1958 :—

Name of Convalescent Home	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Regional Hospital Board Homes					
<i>Sheffield Region :</i>					
Carey House, Skegness	51	53	48	40	47
Seely House, Skegness	14	17	24	19	32
Burley Auxiliary Hospital	4	-	-	-	-
<i>Sheffield Works' Conv. Assn. :-</i>					
Claremont House, Matlock	-	6	7	3	9
Stubben Edge Hall, Ashover	-	-	1	-	1
<i>Oxford Region :</i>					
Freeland House	1	-	-	-	-
<i>East Anglia Region :</i>					
Suffolk C. H., Felixstowe	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Leeds Region :</i>					
Ilkley Conv. Hospital	-	1	-	-	-
<i>South East Metropolitan Region :</i>					
Thomas Lye C. H., Brighton	3	-	1	1	1
Birchington-on-Sea Diabetic C. H.	1	-	-	-	-
<i>South West Metropolitan Region :</i>					
Walton-on-Thames	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	76	78	81	63	90
Independent Homes					
Hunstanton C. H.	14	9	9	5	4
West Hill C. H., Southport	7	5	4	2	1
<i>Sheffield Works' Conv. Assn. :-</i>					
Claremont House, Matlock	1	3	4	5	6
Stubben Edge Hall, Ashover	4	1	1	1	2
Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton	2	4	-	1	1
George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe	2	12	19	22	28
All Saints', Eastbourne	2	-	-	-	1
John Howard C. H., Brighton	2	-	1	1	-
St. Joseph's C. H., Bournemouth	2	-	-	-	-
Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands	4	1	-	-	1
Charnwood Forest Children's C. H.	1	1	-	-	-
Seabright C. H., St. Anne's	1	1	-	-	-
Thomas Banting Home, Worthing	-	-	-	-	-
St. Michael's C. H., Clacton	-	1	-	-	-
Mental After-Care Assn. Home, Westgate	-	-	1	-	-
Westwood C. H., Blackpool	-	-	-	1	-
Friendly Societies' C. H., Herne Bay	-	-	-	1	-
Catherine House, St. Leonards-on-Sea	-	-	-	1	-
Sundial Rest Home, Hallaton	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	42	38	39	40	45

An analysis of the number of persons under the type of illness from which they were recovering is shown for the years 1954-1958.

Type of Illness			Patients sent to Regional Hospital Board Homes					Patients sent to Independent Homes				
			1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Respiratory	..		16	23	17	23	32	9	4	6	10	10
Cardiac	..	..	6	8	13	9	10	6	7	11	7	5
Digestive	..	..	5	13	14	-	5	3	3	-	1	2
Nervous	..	..	9	3	5	6	6	5	8	4	6	9
Urinary	..	..	1	3	1	3	5	1	2	1	-	1
Reproductive	..		1	5	3	2	6	2	-	-	-	-
Skin	..	..	4	3	4	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Rheumatic	..		5	8	6	10	6	3	3	3	2	6
Injury	..	..	5	1	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-
Debility	..	..	21	4	11	4	6	11	8	14	13	8
Endocrine	..	..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diabetic	..	..	3	5	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	1
Others	..	..	-	1	4	-	6	-	1	-	1	3

HEALTH EDUCATION

Though the subject is regarded as of great importance, active work was carried on only for essential groups. This was due largely to financial stringency, which meant that all grades in each department were fully occupied with essential tasks.

Talks by health visitors to groups of mothers at welfare centres were undertaken and talks by medical officers, health visitors and public health inspectors were delivered, mainly in the evenings, to various groups. These were, in the main, voluntary bodies and an average attendance of between 20 and 25 was achieved.

A committee composed of two medical officers, an administrative officer, a housing inspector, a mental welfare worker, a senior health visitor and the health education assistant, met a number of times during the year to consider posters, leaflets, etc., for local display and distribution. At each meeting, too, three film strips were viewed—including new issues—so that recommendations on their exhibition could be made to those members of the staff who addressed meetings.

The standing exhibition in the large window of the Welfare Foods Distribution Centre was changed frequently and the following were the subjects of displays :—

Jan./Feb.	Influenza	July	Clean Air II. House fabrics
March	Clean Air I " This is <i>your</i> fight "	Aug./Sept.	Clean Air III Smokeless fuels for domestic heating
April	Smoking and cancer of the lung	Sept./Oct.	Kill that fly
May/June	Food hygiene	Nov./Dec.	Guard that fire

IMMUNISATION

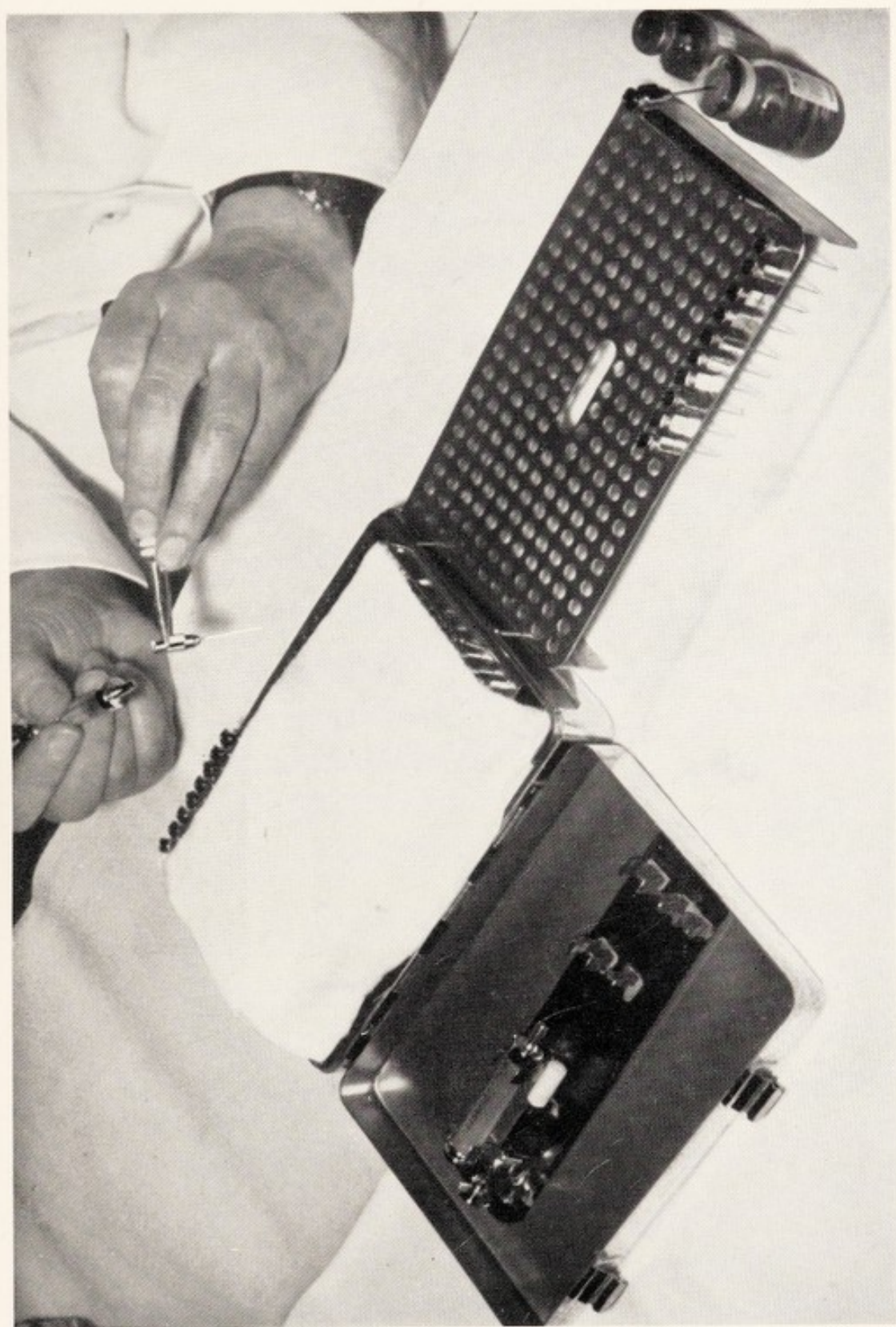
At the beginning of January the Immunisation Department moved from Huntingdon Street to 134, Mansfield Road where increased accommodation was available, including an equipment room. The move was justified as not only was the extra work entailed by the registration for vaccination against poliomyelitis in the previous December handled more smoothly, but subsequent developments increased the need.

Storage of vaccine was met by the use of two hired refrigerators which were later replaced by the purchase of one of adequate size. A further development was the use of specially designed boxes which carry two syringes, forceps and two hundred needles. Each box, which is packed by a nurse and sterilised by autoclave at one of the hospitals, remains sealed until required for use and thus the boiling of syringes and needles, either before or during a session, is avoided.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was given priority in the schools during the first half of the year and B.C.G. vaccination and diphtheria immunisation throughout the autumn term.

At the Welfare Centres all forms of immunisation were available throughout the year. There was a marked increase in the number of vaccinations against smallpox which seemed to be associated with a greater awareness of and interest in immunisation in general.

A leaflet was prepared which set out the complete programme of immunisation recommended for each child and a copy is given to the mother as her baby reaches six weeks of age. This system has been in operation for only a short time but already there is a clearer understanding of a co-ordinated and carefully spaced programme, whereas previously parents looked upon immunisation as a disjointed procedure. The advised programme is :



The hands and the instruments

Vaccination against smallpox	at 3 months
Combined immunisation	„ 4, 5 and 6 months : 3 injections
Vaccination against poliomyelitis	„ 7, 9 and 16 months : 3 injections
Diphtheria " booster " dose	„ school entry
B.C.G. vaccination	„ 13 years

If, in the first year, B.C.G. vaccination is necessary, it is given priority and the programme adjusted accordingly.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Again there was an increase in the number of children vaccinated in infancy. Parents accepted this form of vaccination as the beginning of the immunisation programme which culminates in that against poliomyelitis.

ANALYSIS OF VACCINATIONS

	Numbers of Persons Vaccinated						
	Age at 31.12.58					By General Practi- tioners	Under Health Dept. arrange- ments
	Under 1 yr.	1—4 yrs. incl.	5—14 yrs. incl.	15 yrs. & over	Total		
Primary Vaccination	3,456	202	54	121	3,833	906	2,927
Re- Vaccination	—	12	29	321	362	293	69

INFANT VACCINATION

		Primary Vaccinations under 1 year of age	Percentage of births during same period
1951		2,135	41·8
52		1,992	39·4
53		2,056	39·4
54		1,971	37·9
55		1,143	23·2
56		1,537	29·8
57		2,229	45·4
58		3,456	65·3

COMBINED IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH

A small increase in number can be reported, but no change in the arrangements was made ; cases of whooping cough at all ages were very few.

Combined Immunisation	1955	1956	1957	1958
Carried out by General Practitioners ..	1,566	1,294	1,224	1,099
Under Health Department arrangements ..	2,018	1,769	2,214	2,466
TOTAL	3,584	3,063	3,438	3,565

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

In the spring and summer terms immunisation against diphtheria was reduced while large numbers of school children were vaccinated against poliomyelitis. In the autumn term, however, great strides were made and not only was it possible to fulfil the current need but also to immunise children postponed from the previous year. This means that the figures appear to be inflated but, taken in conjunction with those of the previous year, the average for the past few years has been attained. The following tables include children who were given combined immunisation in infancy and also the few who were immunised against diphtheria only.

ANALYSIS OF IMMUNISATIONS

Numbers carried out

	Primary Immunisations				Re-inforcing Injections	
	Pre-school children	School children	Under Health Dept. arrangements	*By General Practitioners	Under Health Dept. arrangements	*By General Practitioners
1950 ..	4,106	544	4,175	475	2,156	34
51 ..	3,907	860	4,026	741	3,267	80
52 ..	3,686	1,206	4,102	790	4,871	142
53 ..	3,609	779	3,182	1,206	3,418	143
54 ..	3,436	753	2,525	1,664	3,161	227
55 ..	4,390	1,001	3,723	1,668	3,540	218
56 ..	3,125	787	2,586	1,326	2,628	159
57 ..	3,487	345	2,589	1,243	1,266	143
58 ..	3,595	939	3,423	1,111	6,154	160

* Those cases for which a record card was sent to the Health Department.

Progressive totals of children fully immunised at 31st December

	0—4 years		5—15 years		0—15 years	
	No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.
1950 ..	15,467	55	35,220	82	50,687	71
51 ..	15,513	55	36,203	84	51,716	73
52 ..	14,562	52	38,593	90	53,155	75
53 ..	14,198	53	39,752	86	53,950	74
54 ..	13,761	53	40,731	87	54,492	75
55 ..	14,481	57	42,063	88	56,544	77
56 ..	14,133	57	42,980	88	57,113	78
57 ..	14,253	59	42,832	87	57,085	78
58 ..	14,725	60	42,840	87	57,565	78

Numbers and percentage of children immunised

	Estimated population	Children immunised	Percentage immunised
Age 0—1 year ..	5,290	3,028	57
„ 1—4 years ..	19,310	11,697	61
„ 5—15 years ..	49,200	42,840	87
Age 0—15 years ..	73,800	57,565	78

NUMBERS OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED ANNUALLY 1950 — 1958

AGE	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Total no. of children immunised	Percentage of child population immunised since 1944
Under 1 year	218	321	395	514	649	3,356	2,514	2,950	3,028	0 — 4 years 14,725	Estimated population 0 — 4 years = 24,600 Percentage immunised = 60
1 Year +	2,809	2,900	2,715	2,548	2,321	688	388	348	401		
2 Years +	412	470	344	323	227	169	90	72	85		
3 Years +	184	113	128	126	78	101	74	60	46		
4 Years +	178	103	104	61	82	76	99	60	50		
5 Years +	305	279	283	224	285	330	318	101	252	5 — 14 years 42,840	Estimated population 5 — 14 years = 49,200 Percentage immunised = 87
6 Years +	287	205	220	232	257	275	86	46	233		
7 Years +	112	68	79	99	128	161	47	36	123		
8 Years +	60	38	106	63	66	106	21	37	101		
9 Years +	13	22	131	71	30	31	17	37	96		
10 Years +	25	26	138	61	22	29	17	47	78		
11 Years +	18	15	103	61	16	31	54	21	32		
12 Years +	11	77	36	3	8	11	68	—	5		
13 Years +	5	59	40	1	6	7	57	9	—		
14 Years +	7	45	30	1	11	14	62	8	4		
15 Years +	6	26	28	—	3	6	—	—	—		
Total	4,650	4,767	4,892	4,388	4,189	5,391	3,912	3,832	4,534		

B. C. G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

This continued to be offered at 13 years of age and the procedure followed in previous years remained unchanged.

A change from Danish vaccine to the freeze-dried product was made in the autumn. This latter vaccine is sticky and less easy to handle but the local reaction is considerably more even and less ulceration has been observed. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the conversion rate to be investigated. The new vaccine has the added advantage that it can be ordered in bulk and stored until required for use, thus eliminating the uncertainty of the time of arrival from Denmark of vaccine which had to be used almost immediately.

No complications of vaccination were recorded.

As a result of the preliminary testing, 399 positive reactors were observed. These were referred for an x-ray of the lungs and subsequently 2 were further investigated at the chest centre.

A boy who was vaccinated in 1956 was admitted to hospital for investigation of a pleural effusion. This was regarded as a mild tuberculous pleurisy but sputum and gastric juice examinations were all T.B. negative.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Schools visited ..	38	54	54	53	47
No. of 13 year olds ..	3,289	3,850	4,641	5,605	4,369
„ acceptances ..	2,599*	2,867	3,271	4,160	2,949
„ refusals ..	631	946	1,235	1,327	1,340
„ others ..	59	37	135	118	80
No. tested ..	2,516	2,769	3,261	4,138	2,741
negative reactors ..					
vaccinated ..	1,884	2,148	2,502	3,333	2,274
positive reactors ..	557†	589	698	700	399
Post vaccination tests :					
At eight weeks :					
No. tested ..	803	1,686	2,105	614	—
Positive reactions ..	721	1,610	1,994	587	—
Negative „ ..	39	8	3	—	—
Inspection only ..	—	—	—	2,130	2,198
At one year :					
No. tested ..	—	1,595	2,052	2,221	2,348
Positive reactions ..	—	1,376	1,940	2,075	2,200
Negative „ ..	—	139	33	11	5
Absent from reading ..	—	80	79	135	143
No. revaccinated ..	—	30	10	2	5
At two years :					
No. tested ..	—	—	477	1,009	935
Positive reactions ..	—	—	433	944	837
Negative „ ..	—	—	19	1	3
Absent from reading ..	—	—	25	11	95
No. revaccinated ..	—	—	12	—	3
Complications ..	1	—	1	1	—

* Average % of acceptances 1954-1958 was 72·8.

† Average % of positive reactions 1954-1958 was 19·0.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

This year has been one of great activity. In the previous December, school children between the ages of 10 and 15 years were registered and their vaccination began in January. The response was better than in the 0-9 age group, being initially 75%. Younger children who had not registered previously were given another opportunity and routine registration at six months of age was instituted.

Expectant mothers became eligible at the same time, but at first were slow to register. However, later in the year this improved, and, by giving them high priority, a few completed the course of three injections before delivery.

Considerable difficulty was experienced owing to the small supply of British vaccine. Of the children registered, all had received two injections by the end of the summer term except those whose parents insisted on waiting for British vaccine or British-tested Salk vaccine. The majority eventually agreed to the use of any Salk vaccine but the amount of work entailed in giving a choice of three vaccines and the anxiety of parents who had to choose appeared to be unwarranted. Some children had their injections postponed several times and the prejudices engendered by public announcements were hard to overcome.

In the autumn vaccination was extended to young people born in the years 1933-1942. As many of these are in industry it was not known if vaccination during working hours would be acceptable. However a direct approach was made to the heads of many firms and their co-operation was secured. Vaccinating sessions were arranged in the larger establishments on the same lines as in the schools and worked smoothly. For smaller numbers, arrangements were made for groups to attend at a convenient centre.

At the University and the technical colleges similar co-operation was experienced. Here daily sessions in one week were arranged to provide for both full and part-time students. At the University two injections were given to nearly 1,500 people.

As large numbers travel daily into the City, agreement was reached with the County authority that those vaccinated during working hours should be dealt with under City arrangements. The same applies to firms having a central office and a factory near the boundary where many City residents are employed.

Vaccination of hospital staff and their families was also included in the new extension, but although the hospital authorities were offered high priority, they were slow to accept.

Boys and girls in the older age group still attending school will register and have their first two injections when visits for third injections of those who have already had two are arranged for the remainder of the school. The work will fall mainly in 1959.

The table shows the number of persons injected during the year and also the total number, with a summary of classes, since this form of vaccination commenced.

	Number of persons injected				
	Once	Twice	Thrice		
Total for 1958 ..	5,763	38,558	2,209		
Age : 0- 4 years ..	662	9,822	1,395	Est. population	% having begun vaccn.
5-14 " ..	2,537	22,665	693	24,600	46·5
15-24 " ..	1,987	4,503	83	49,200	79·7
Expectant mothers ..	276	1,170	20	40,040	16·4
General practitioners and their families ..	—	85	16	6,525	26
Ambulance staff and their families ..	1	38	1	288	35
Hospital staff and their families ..	236	18	—	150	26·6
Others ..	64	257	1		
TOTAL SINCE BEGINNING OF SCHEME TO 31.12.58	5,763	51,463	2,209		

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The largest recorded number of patients was carried forward in January and to it a higher number of new patients was added during the month, when some 2,400 persons were nursed and the number of visits increased. This month followed on a heavy period which had started with the influenza epidemic of October 1957 and which continued until the improved weather in the Spring brought some respite.

However, during the summer the numbers of new patients and cases carried forward each month were fewer than in the corresponding period of 1957 ; there was also a corresponding decrease in the number of visits. The chief factor was, as the table below shows, the fewer patients who required visiting for intramuscular injections of streptomycin. There was, too, a decrease, probably temporary, in the number of patients aged over 65 visited during the period. The administration of diuretics and of insulin by mouth also contributed to the reduction.

	1957	1958
Total no. of cases of tuberculosis ..	291	216
Total no. of visits	14,009	7,463
Visits for streptomycin	12,121	6,360

There was, however, a gradual increase in the number of visits paid after 6 p.m., for emergencies and for the giving of sedatives ; an average of 12-16 daily.

The table overleaf shows the comparative index of work over 6 years ; a detailed table is found on page 81.

Comparative index of work over 6 years

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Register 1st January	1,116	1,226	1,345	1,492	1,568	1,726
New patients ..	5,499	5,860	6,340	5,927	5,758	5,359
Total visited ..	6,615	7,086	7,685	7,419	7,326	7,085
Register 31st Dec. ..	1,226	1,345	1,492	1,568	1,726	1,628
Total nursing visits	200,242	217,033	229,882	240,133	246,292	234,274
„ supervisory visits ..	2,018	1,951	1,772	3,085	2,581	2,247
Case load—visits per month per nurse ..	303	329	314	317	317	300

Type of Illness	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Circulatory and Cardiac ..	747	952	1,087	1,181	1,368	1,426
Respiratory ..	1,402	1,474	1,687	1,384	1,445	1,279
Digestive ..	971	916	1,071	1,042	976	991
Urinary ..	196	186	178	198	194	173
Reproductive ..	203	267	276	285	298	228
Nervous and Cerebral ..	593	688	758	937	942	963
Carcinoma ..	375	465	417	397	447	426
Diabetic ..	255	258	243	278	297	309
Ulcer of Leg ..	155	158	166	138	135	125
Tuberculosis ..	554	493	371	326	291	211
Burns, Scalds, Injury, etc. ..	250	480	626	486	256	453
Due to senility ..	690	589	603	461	456	350
Infectious Fevers ..	41	15	34	14	19	9
Rheumatism, Arthritis ..	183	145	168	292	202	142
TOTALS ..	6,615	7,086	7,685	7,419	7,326	7,085

Age groups of Patients	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
5 years and under	2.75%	2.1%	2.2%	3.3%	2.5%	1.5%
6 — 16 years ..	2.5%	2.2%	1.7%	2.9%	2.5%	1.9%
17 — 45 years ..	13.25%	12.7%	11.9%	18.6%	18.7%	14.3%
46 — 60 years ..	20.5%	21.4%	21.3%	24.2%	25.2%	27.1%
Over 60 years ..	61.0%	61.6%	62.9%	51.0%	54.1%	55.2%

Co-operation with the nursing staff of factories resulted in many workpeople continuing to work instead of being kept at home, mainly those who needed a daily injection for a limited period, e.g., antibiotics for a septic lesion or a daily dressing. In these cases the industrial nurse gave the treatment from Monday to Friday and the home nurse took over on Saturday and Sunday. An advantage to the service was found in the cases who remained at work but, had it not been for the industrial nurse, would have needed treatment in the evening on their return home.

An informal "agency" was run on a small but effective scale. A list was kept of those who in the past had been engaged as home nurses and also of those with experience and who were available for some part-time work. In some emergencies and in circumstances which could not be properly dealt with by the home nursing sisters, enquirers were given a name from the list and completed their own arrangements, e.g., in the type of assistance required at the last stages of life.

Staff. There were many resignations, but also a steady flow of students for training for the Queen's Roll. The number of nurses appointed was 19, while resignations were received from 10.

The Deputy Superintendent left in July and an Assistant Superintendent was promoted to succeed her. Two Assistant Superintendents were appointed, thereby completing the administrative staff establishment.

Transport. Car allowances were paid to 4 administrators and 31 nurses, including 7 male nurses and through the assisted purchase scheme, 2 vehicles were bought.

The replacing of Vespas by Lambrettas continued and there are now 5 Lambrettas and 4 Vespas.

Houses and Flats. The number remained the same, i.e., 2 furnished and 14 unfurnished houses and 3 furnished and 3 unfurnished flats.

Telephones. The number of telephones in the homes of nurses reached 50.

Training. There were 12 examination successes for the Queen's Roll ; 6 in January, 4 in May and 2 in September ; the number of students in the present course is 13.

Courses. An Assistant Superintendent attended a course of one week's duration at Barnett Hill, while 2 nursing sisters attended a similar course at Exeter and a further 2 likewise in London. An Assistant Superintendent was successful after training here in the examination for the Health Visitor's Certificate.

Visitors. A tutor from a Swedish hospital paid a visit for a period of two weeks to study health services.

Miss L. J. Gray, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V., newly appointed General Superintendent of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, made a visit in October.

The Joint Sub-Committee of Counties and County Boroughs of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing held their annual meeting here in March and were entertained by the City Council to luncheon at the Council House.

3

*Classified in other Columns—Not included in Total

RECORD

URINARY		DIGESTIVE		PATIENTS TAKEN OFF REGISTER		RESPIRATORY	
Month	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year
Jan.	1903	Jan.	1903	Jan.	1903	Jan.	1903
Feb.	1903	Feb.	1903	Feb.	1903	Feb.	1903
March	1903	March	1903	March	1903	March	1903
April	1903	April	1903	April	1903	April	1903
May	1903	May	1903	May	1903	May	1903
June	1903	June	1903	June	1903	June	1903
July	1903	July	1903	July	1903	July	1903
Aug.	1903	Aug.	1903	Aug.	1903	Aug.	1903
Sept.	1903	Sept.	1903	Sept.	1903	Sept.	1903
Oct.	1903	Oct.	1903	Oct.	1903	Oct.	1903
Nov.	1903	Nov.	1903	Nov.	1903	Nov.	1903
Dec.	1903	Dec.	1903	Dec.	1903	Dec.	1903
Totals	1903	Totals	1903	Totals	1903	Totals	1903

Grand Total of Patients Nursed : 7,085

No. of Patients Nursed

HOME HELP SERVICE

On review it was noticeable that the types of enquiries followed those of the past few years ; there was an increase of 109 in the number received and 116 in those assisted.

Owing to the reduction in the estimated sum for wages from that of 1957, additional helpers or replacements for those leaving the Service could not be engaged and it was only possible to assist new applicants by reducing the amount of help on other cases. In many instances help was provided by dividing the morning session between two households, on the principle that a little help was better than none, even though it was not possible for the helper to do more than essentials.

This limitation of help caused additional work in the central and district offices in consequence of householders refusing to accept the position and making frequent telephone calls asking for an increase of help ; often several calls from different sources concerned the same case. Another outcome was the continuous scrutiny of cases already benefiting so that help could be taken from the relatively less necessitous and sent to the more urgent. Some people it was known did not apply for help which was really needed, as they understood that it would probably not be available.

Maternity Cases. Priority was, as usual, given to maternity cases. A number of requests were from newcomers to the City, as they had no relatives or friends to help them.

Hospital Patients. Help was sent to 273 persons on their discharge from hospital ; this group consisted mainly of old people. It was often found that they had asked to be sent home before they were fit and because of the shortage of hospital beds this was allowed. In other cases the hospital authorities, not

finding relatives to take the responsibility of caring for patients, were unable to keep them any longer. On occasions the ex-patients were unable even to get out of bed and in many more instances they were unfit to undertake the simplest of household tasks or even to dress themselves.

A further complication in such cases occurred when the request for help came just prior to discharge after a stay of several weeks. It was not infrequently found that the house had been closed during the whole of the period—a neighbour holding the key—and as a result bedding and clothing had become mildewed and the rooms neglected.

Night Help. Only three helpers were available for most of the year and for this reason several tentative applications for help could not be proceeded with.

It is expected that the set of circumstances, which restricted the number, is passing, and that an early improvement in recruitment will result.

Tuberculosis. There was, as in 1957, a decline in the number of applications ; help was provided for 30 cases as against 78 in 1957.

Administration and Staff. The institution of a five-day week worked smoothly. The hours for payment of wages were extended to 6 p.m. Although 80-100 helpers had previously collected wages on Saturday morning, not more than 6-12 packets were left uncollected on any Friday.

A further development was the transfer of the Health Department wages staff to the office of the Home Help Service. The extension of time sheets, insurance, holiday and sickness pay was previously completed by the home help wages section, the P.A.Y.E. and wages sheets by the Health Department wages staff. The gradual reorganisation of this work shows good results.

Sickness amongst helpers was heaviest during the first three months of the year when, in one week, 86 women were absent. During the period 4.1.58 to 13.11.58 the weekly average was 59—sickness pay during the same period averaged £77 weekly.

Waiting List. An increased number carried forward from 1957 was further added to during the year. By December the waiting list had 250 names, the highest figure since the service started.

No. of Helpers at 31st December :

		1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Full-time	..	173	170	224	132	182	136
Part-time	..	135	284	226	295	333	327
Casual	..	158	30	10	15	6	8
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	..	466	484	460	442	521	471
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Hours worked :

		1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Weekly average		10,947	11,544	11,655	11,333	10,933	12,057

Result of Applications :

Help supplied	..	1,107	1,296	1,309	1,385	1,189	1,305
Awaiting help	..	173	218	132	69	24	42
Advance maternity bookings	..	38	38	50	42	42	39
Not qualifying		174	151	137	25	19	22
Cancelled or arranged own help	..	337	393	438	662	537	512
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	..	1,829	2,096	2,066	2,183	1,811	1,920
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Analysis of Cases Assisted and Payments made :

	Full cost	Part cost	Nil	Total
Old Age Pensioners :				
Chronic illness	224	202	1,861	2,287
Acute illness	21	8	82	111
Others :				
Chronic illness	39	22	88	149
Blind	3	2	32	37
Acute illness	144	28	91	263
Maternity	93	50	7	150
Tuberculosis	3	2	25	30
Social cases	2	1	5	8
Night cases	5	—	1	6
TOTAL	534	315	2,192	3,041*

* Includes 1,736 cases receiving help on 1st January, 1958.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE AND INCOME SINCE INCEPTION

Financial year	Expenditure	Income
	£	£
1944/5 ..	50	15
45/6 ..	1,343	725
46/7 ..	2,647	1,408
47/8 ..	5,363	2,603
48/9 ..	10,591	3,639
49/50 ..	17,672	4,621
50/1 ..	27,191	3,369
51/2 ..	46,966	4,359
52/3 ..	78,342	5,249
53/4 ..	93,423	5,445
54/5 ..	99,347	5,895
55/6 ..	106,444	6,818
56/7 ..	115,174	8,369
57/8 ..	120,204	8,184
*58/9 ..	135,049	9,351

* Approximate actual

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Co-operation continued with the staffs of the Mapperley and related hospitals.

The scheme inaugurated a year ago of nurses from the hospitals spending a period as observers with the local health authority staff, developed. A greater proportion of senior nursing staff was involved, most being sisters or charge nurses or their deputies. The scheme engendered a good spirit between members of the service and the nursing staff and led to a realisation of their common purpose.

MENTAL ILLNESS

Admissions to Hospital. The tenth year of the service proved to be the busiest yet experienced. There was a steep rise of 212 in the number of cases reported for investigation with a view to admission to hospital, the total of 1,161 being reached. There was no evident explanation, although it was surprising to find that of the total no fewer than 332 were aged women. Some part of this total might be attributed to efforts to obtain places at Nuffield House—an occupation centre for the elderly. The additional cases were fairly evenly distributed between the usual reporting agencies, with the only notable fact that the police were concerned in more cases than usual.

Whilst the number admitted to hospital rose from 540 to 646, the percentage admitted of those reported fell from 57% to 54·7%. This was in accordance with past experience. In previous years where there was an increase in the number of cases, it was found that there was also a rise in the percentage of borderline cases.

Of the admissions (646) it was again found that the numbers of those where compulsory procedures were necessary (333) was little higher than the number (313) who were persuaded to enter

the hospital freely. The "de-designation" in 1956 of the greater part of Mapperley Hospital, resulting in the abandonment of voluntary admission procedures involving signed request for admission and the giving of 72 hours notice of intention to leave, in favour of completely informal admission and discharge procedures, to some extent facilitated the admission of certain patients. Past experience has shown that some people, particularly those of limited educational attainment, attach undue significance to form signing and, although prepared to go to hospital refuse to sign the necessary voluntary form and, in their own interests, had to be admitted under compulsory procedures in order to secure the essential treatment. The small increase in non-compulsory admissions was attributed to this factor ; it may be that the figures will probably rise more as the informal procedures become more widely known.

Domiciliary visitation by a psychiatrist and mental welfare officer together in cases of persons over the age of 65, was continued ; there was a rise in the number of such visits.

Community Care. This is an important part of the service and, despite every effort to terminate cases as speedily as possible, new cases continued to arise faster than others could be settled. Thus, from a case load of 922 in January, the total had reached 977 by December.

No case was regarded as settled until full-time employment had been resumed. There was during the year a tightening in the labour market and work was more difficult to find. This particularly affected those where severe illness had left some degree of impairment of skill. Nevertheless, strenuous efforts resulted in many ex-patients being successfully placed.

There was a marked decrease in the availability of labouring work and this resulted in cases being retained for after-care over longer periods. The discharged patient unable to find employment often needed support from a social worker if a relapse was

to be avoided. The altered labour market resulted, therefore, in more work for the social workers with less tangible result.

Thanks should be recorded to the officers of the Ministry of Labour who were most helpful. The Disablement Resettlement Officer paid regular visits to Mapperley Hospital, in company with a mental welfare officer, to interview men about to be discharged and went to great lengths to help with cases whose employability was problematical.

Regular visits were paid to many persons who did not need specific help. These visits were of value and, it was felt, had a preventive aspect in helping—particularly those who had suffered from depressive illness—to avoid re-admission to hospital. Where the social worker noted signs of returning depression, prompt arrangements were made for out-patient care and some incipient illnesses were checked.

PERSONS IN NEED OF ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL

	Under 65 years		Over 65 years		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Reported by :					
Police	74	63	17	38	192
General hospitals ..	60	57	10	31	158
Medical practioners ..	79	123	57	140	399
Relatives	50	71	30	45	196
Others	52	60	26	78	216
TOTAL	315	374	140	332	1,161
Disposal :					
Admitted hospital :					
Under Sect. 16 ..	—	—	—	—	—
do. Sect. 20 ..	115	152	22	44	333
As a voluntary patient ..	51	35	11	28	125
Others	14	47	39	88	188
	180	234	72	160	646
For community care ..	19	20	31	107	177
Not accepted	116	120	37	65	338
TOTAL	315	374	140	332	1,161

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

Admissions to Institutions. The shortage of institutional accommodation was partly overcome and, although 122 still remain on the waiting list, 63 beds were secured during the year. Advantage was taken of the informal admission procedures authorised by Ministry of Health Circular 2/58 and 49 cases were admitted in this manner ; in only 14 cases was it found necessary to obtain legal detention orders.

In addition to the increased number of beds secured, additional accommodation for short-term cases under Circular 5/52 became available and temporary relief was afforded to families experiencing some form of domestic crisis by the admission of 35 cases into mental deficiency hospitals for periods up to two months. In addition, accommodation continued to be available in St. Francis Hospital for defectives for whom short-term care could not be provided elsewhere, and 36 cases were admitted, usually for periods of four weeks.

There remained a need for still further institutional places for low grade juvenile defectives. However, accommodation which became available toward the end of the year at Balderton Hospital gave promise that urgent cases would in time be provided for.

Supervision of Mental Defectives. On January 1st the total number of defectives under guardianship and supervision, both voluntary and statutory, numbered 887 ; in December it was 877.

Supervision continued along well-established lines ; initial enquiries to new cases and the continued home visiting of those already known. With new cases efforts were made to assist parents and in many cases to help them accept the fact of their child's deficiency. Two attitudes were experienced ; the

rejection, total or partial, of the child, or that of over-protection. The mental welfare officers' efforts were directed to securing a more rational attitude.

With the older defectives the officers continued their endeavours to find employment for those capable of it, but the tightened labour market had a serious effect on this part of the work. Not only were jobs more difficult to find, but the least able workers were the first to be dispensed with. Several defectives, well established in employment, were dismissed on the grounds of redundancy—one had been holding a job in a local engineering works for over 17 years.

Staff. Commendation of the mental welfare officers is deserved at the end of this busy year. The increase in the number of cases of mental illness reported and the greater number admitted to institutions—particularly short-term admissions involving double journeys as escorts—occupied much of the time which would otherwise have been devoted to general social work. Officers paid 11,552 home visits and made innumerable contacts seeking jobs and arranging other matters affecting their charges. The work has only been accomplished by a well organised effort, but if it continues at the level reached or is increased by pending legislation, an addition to the establishment will need consideration.

CITY OCCUPATION CENTRE

Accommodation and Staff. The year opened with 164 trainees on the register and closed with 171. The daily average attendance was 124 and in all 25,102 attendances were made.

It was necessary to add to the number of places available. After repairs carried out by trainees and staff, accommodation in the old caretaker's lodge made possible an increase to 175, the maximum number which can be accommodated in the present buildings.

If future legislation places wider responsibilities for training of mental defectives on local health authorities, additions to the present buildings may be required. Developments could take place on the present site without undue disruption of the service.

The staff, excluding the Organiser, was increased by one, giving a ratio of staff to trainees on the register of 1 to 14·5, as compared with the Board of Control recommendation of 1 to 15.

It is felt that one further male supervisor to instruct adult male trainees is necessary, for although the standard of training can be regarded as satisfactory, it can be improved upon if the staff is further augmented.

Training. The most interesting new development during the year was the use of the former caretaker's lodge for clay modelling and basket making. The modelling gave excellent results both as a training and as an antidote to certain behaviour problems ; misbehaviour among a particularly difficult group of boys was greatly reduced. Separate premises were an advantage for this training—it has “dirty” stages which makes it unsuitable for carrying on in different classrooms—and allowed each class in turn to be brought for instruction ; a benefit felt throughout the centre.

The whole of the material used for modelling was dug and prepared on the premises. The various processes through which the raw clay passed before becoming suitable for modelling provided occupation for a number of low grade men and was thus of value in helping to absorb the energies of some of those for whom it is difficult to find satisfying tasks.

It was expected that in time a further step could be taken towards the making of pottery. An experimental kiln was built and quite creditable "biscuit" pottery was produced. Further trials will be necessary before baking of the models can become a regular occupation—certainly before glazing can be undertaken—but there were encouraging signs for its development.

It was pleasing to know that the value of the work at the centre was appreciated by the parents. Where children had presented problems at home, some parents expressed themselves as astonished by the improvement which was noticeable soon after regular attendance had begun. Parents were encouraged to visit the centre and were given an insight into the training methods and in many cases valuable co-operation was obtained.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913—1938

NEW CASES REPORTED	M.	F.	Totals			
			1958	1957	1956	1955
Subject to be dealt with—						
<i>Reported by Local Education Authority :</i>						
Sect. 57(3) Education Act, 1944 ..	15	6	21	36	32	25
" 57(5) " " " " ..	4	2	6	11	20	21
<i>Reported by other sources</i> ..	9	4	13	11	16	11
Not at present subject to be dealt with—						
Cases for whom the Local Health Authority may subsequently become liable	8	7	15	8	17	19
	36	19	55	66	85	76
Disposal of Cases—						
Admitted to Institution	7	2	9	3	8	1
Place of Safety	—	—	—	1	1	—
Placed under Statutory supervision ..	21	10	31	54	59	56
" " Voluntary supervision ..	8	7	15	8	17	19
	36	19	55	66	85	76
CASES ASCERTAINED PRIOR TO 1958 WHO DURING THE YEAR WERE						
Admitted to institution	44	15	59	39	15	17
Placed under guardianship	—	—	—	—	1	1
	80	34	114	105	101	94
CASES TRANSFERRED DURING THE YEAR :						
From guardianship to institution ..	3	2	5	6	4	1
TOTAL OF ASCERTAINED CASES :						
In institutions	275	256	531	481	460	453
Under guardianship	5	6	11	29	35	42
" Statutory supervision	315	247	562	570	564	517
" Voluntary supervision	165	139	304	288	289	321
In " Places of Safety "	—	—	—	13	5	4
	760	648	1,408	1,381	1,353	1,337

CITY OCCUPATION CENTRE
Analysis of defectives on the register on 31st December

Age Groups	Intelligence Quotients					Totals	Classification		
	Below 30	30 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 70	71 to 80	Not tested	Feeble- minded	Imbecile	Idiot
FEMALES :									
Under 7 years	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	5	1
7 to 11 "	3	2	7	3	—	1	2	13	1
12 to 15 "	4	4	7	4	—	—	8	10	1
16 to 20 "	—	4	4	5	—	—	7	5	1
21 to 39 "	2	4	5	1	—	1	4	9	—
40 years and over	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	—
	9	15	26	13	—	7	23	43	4
MALES :									
Under 7 years	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	5	—
7 to 11 "	2	11	4	2	—	7	2	23	1
12 to 15 "	5	10	5	5	2	1	7	16	5
16 to 20 "	3	5	4	5	1	1	6	9	4
21 to 39 "	6	4	8	2	1	—	5	16	—
40 years and over	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
	17	31	23	14	4	12	21	70	10

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

I am indebted to Mr. Ben England, M.I.Mech.E., M.Inst.T., the General Manager, for his report on the eleventh year of the Nottingham City Ambulance Service.

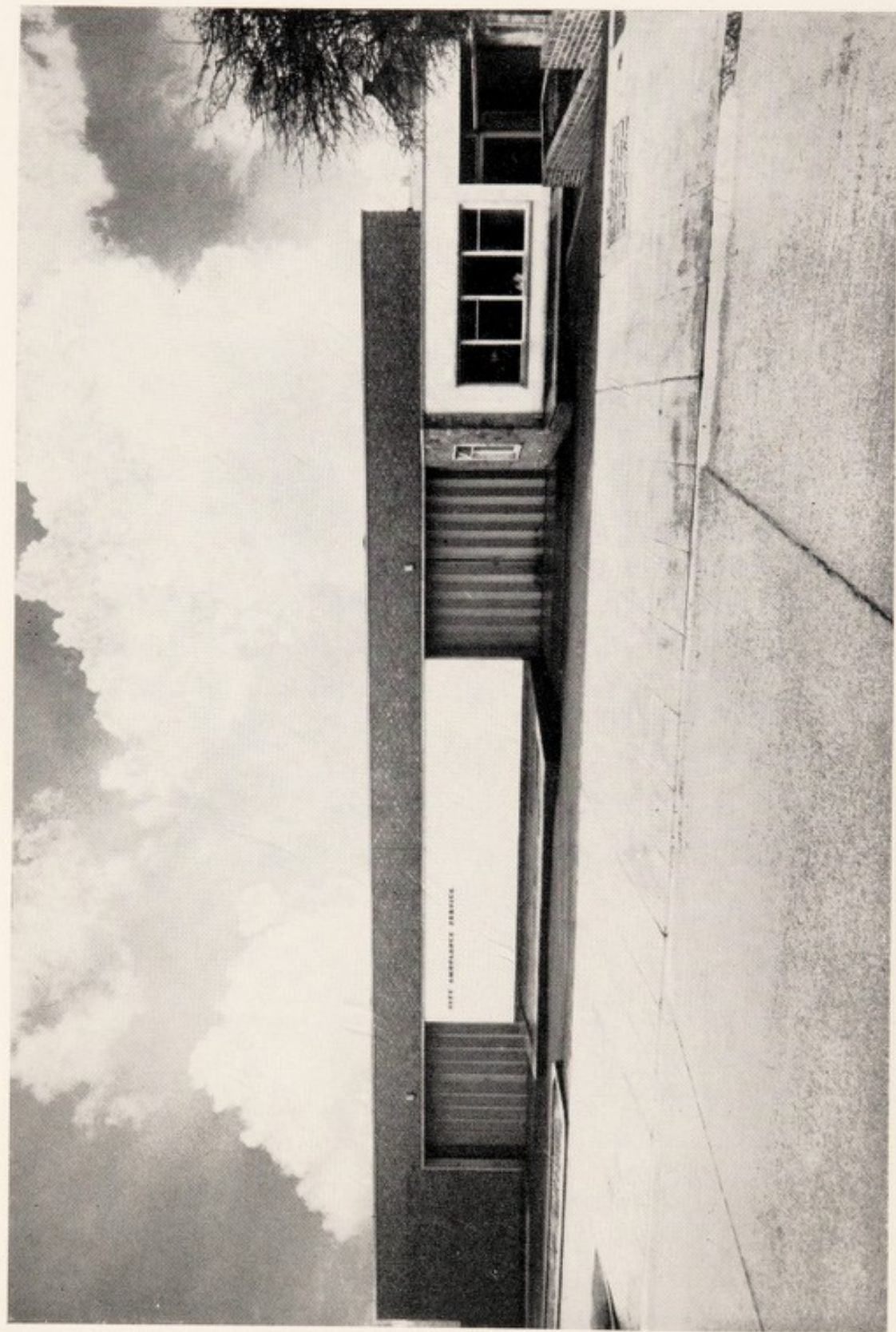
Salaried Staff. The salaried staff consists of an Ambulance Officer, a Deputy Ambulance Officer, a Radio Officer, six Control Room Officers, and two shorthand typists.

Employees. The position of senior leading driver has been introduced during the year. This employee is responsible for the issue of petrol, oil, first aid stores, blankets, bedding and fuel ; in addition he is responsible for the supervision of the station, vehicle cleaning, and overall supervision of employees and buildings. There are also 6 male leading drivers, 51 male driver-attendants, and 12 female driver-attendants, making a total of 70 employees.

It is necessary to stagger the number of employees on duty during the day and night. The following table shows the availability of employees during a normal working day.

Period of Day	Mid- night till 7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m. till 8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m. till 9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m. till 10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m. till 2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m. till 4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m. till 4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m. till 5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m. till 6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m. till 10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m. till Mid- night
No. of employees on duty	8	12	27	35	38	36	38	24	15	12	8

Ambulance Stations. BEECHDALE STATION. The service started operational duties from Beechdale Road Station at 3.00 p.m. on Sunday, 31st August 1958.



New ambulance station — elevation to Beechdale Road



Part of the fleet

The station has garage accommodation for 23 vehicles ; it includes an inspection pit combined with a workshop, an oil store, vehicle wash, stretcher store, cycle shed, and boiler house. The administrative block comprises the Control Room, a general office, offices for the Ambulance Officer and Deputy Ambulance Officer, blanket store, special equipment store, messrooms, toilets, shower baths, and locker room for male employees ; a kitchen and messroom, toilets, and shower bath for female employees.

CARLTON ROAD STATION. This station started full operational duties at the same time as the Beechdale Road Station. The premises were originally part of a body builder's workshops and have been made suitable for our needs.

The electricity supply has been completely re-wired ; water has been brought to the building and the necessary drainage system supplied.

The station has accommodation for four vehicles and also has a messroom, kitchen, shower bath, and a locker room.

WILFORD STATION. The City Council, at their meeting on 1st December 1958, approved the proposal of the Health Committee to erect an Ambulance Station at Clifton Lane, Wilford, and instructed the Town Clerk to apply to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for sanction to borrow the sum of £10,511, the estimated cost of the building, plant, other equipment, and accessories.

It is hoped that such approval will be granted and that building will start in April 1959.

THE GUILDHALL STATION. This station now has three vehicles and the necessary staffing. When the Wilford Station is opened our occupation of the Guildhall station will cease.

THE SHERWOOD HOSPITAL STATION ; THE HEATHFIELD HOSPITAL STATION ; THE CITY FIRE BRIGADE BAYS. When the Beechdale Road and the Carlton Road Stations were opened, the stations at Sherwood Hospital and Heathfield Hospital were closed. The three vehicles were taken away from the Fire Station bays also.

Ambulance Fleet. At the 31st December 1958 the ages of the ambulances and of the sitting-case vehicles were as follows :—

	AGE IN YEARS OF AMBULANCES AND SITTING-CASE VEHICLES										
	Under one year	One to two	Two to three	Three to four	Four to five	Five to six	Six to seven	Seven to eight	Eight to nine	Nine to ten	Over ten years
Ambs.	—	2	3	3	1	—	—	5	2	3	1
S.C.	—	2	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	1	—

Ambs. = Number of ambulances in each group.

S.C. = Number of sitting-case vehicles in each group.

Training of Employees. The majority of the employees are examined by the St. John Ambulance Association, some by the British Red Cross Society, and a few hold the Diploma of the Institute of Certified Ambulance Personnel.

Civil Defence. All volunteers undertake training in first aid, map reading, loading and unloading ambulances, collection of casualties, rescue from crashed aircraft, and all subjects relevant to ambulance work.

Driving instruction is given by seven of the City Ambulance Service personnel under the supervision of the salaried officers.

During the year 4 pupils have passed the Ministry of Transport driving test ; of these 3 were members of the Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section, 1 was a member of the Rescue Section, and none of the Headquarters Section.

For teaching driving to volunteers in the Headquarters and Rescue Sections, the Civil Defence equipment van and rescue vehicles are used.

Mileage and Patients. The figures are in appendices A and C : the highest number of patients carried on any one day during the year was 468 on 27th November, compared with 429 on 10th November 1955, the previous record day.

The record day's mileage of 1,865 on the 4th October 1955 was not exceeded, the highest day's mileage being 1,798 on 27th November.

During 1958 a total of 100,079 patients was conveyed over a distance of 396,834 miles, as tabulated in Appendix A : the increase in the number of patients compared with 1957 was 7,281, and the increase in mileage was 27,044 miles.

Emergency Cases. There has been no major accident this year.

Emergency cases for the year have totalled 5,123, compared with 5,216 during 1957. The highest number of emergency cases on any one day was 33, on 8th March, compared with 33 calls on the 29th June 1957. Appendices A and C set forth the figures.

Rechargeable Mileage. During the year, 916 patients have been conveyed for 34 other authorities, giving rechargeable mileages of 1,749 sitting-case vehicle miles and 3,204 ambulance miles.

Conveyance of Analgesia Apparatus. The conveyance of the analgesia apparatus for the Home Midwifery Service continues to be undertaken by the Service. During the year 1,267 journeys have been made, covering a distance of 4,954 miles, compared with 1,488 journeys and 5,424 miles in 1957.

Long-Distance Journeys. British Railways have again given great assistance in the conveyance of patients on journeys outside the City, a number of which have been arranged and carried through at very short notice. It has been exceptional for a patient to be conveyed on a long journey by Ambulance Service vehicles during 1958.

Rail Journeys

The following journeys were undertaken by rail :—

Sheffield	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Skegness	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Matlock	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Derby, Leeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 each
London	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Grantham, Grimsby, Leicester	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 each
Aylesbury, Woodhall Spa	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 „
Broadstairs (Kent), Lincoln, Watford	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 „
Bexhill-on-Sea (Sussex), Birkenhead, Braintree, Buxton, Chepstow (Mon.), Chesterfield, Cleethorpes, Edgware (Middlesex), Holbeach (Lincolnshire), Kettering, Manchester, Torquay, Ventnor (Isle of Wight)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 each
Ashstead (Surrey), Banstead (Surrey), Birmingham, Cardiff, Chester, Doncaster, Dumfries, Gateshead, Lancing (Sussex), Leamington Spa, Liverpool, Loughborough, Mablethorpe, Mansfield, Marlborough (Wiltshire), Montrose, Motherwell, Newark, New Herrington (Co. Durham), Newport (Mon.), Northampton, North Shields, Oakham, Oxford, Penrhyn (Caernarvon), Perivale (Middlesex), Prestwich, St. Leonards (Sussex), Saundersfoot (Pemb.), Sleaford, Southport, Stafford, Staveley, Stoke-on-Trent, Sunderland, Sutton Coldfield, Taplow (Bucks.), Waltham Cross (Herts.), Walton-on-Naze (Essex), Walton-on-Thames	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 each

A total of 269 patients was conveyed by rail, an increase of 20 compared with 1957. On some journeys more than one patient was carried.

Bus Journeys

Arrangements were made with the several bus undertakings for the carriage of 47 patients :—

Skegness	24
Matlock and Buxton	7 each
Mablethorpe and Derby	3 „
Ashbourne, Birmingham and Chapel St. Leonards	1 „

Road Journeys by Ambulance Service Vehicles

Sheffield	36
Buxton	11
Hallaton (Leicestershire), Leeds, Lincoln, Oxford	2 each
Aylesbury, Alderley Edge, Gainsborough, Halifax, Macclesfield, Retford, Spilsby, Taplow	1 each

An increase of 7 compared with the 1957 total of 56 long-distance road journeys.

Working Expenses per Vehicle Mile. Separate figures are not available for ambulances and for sitting-case vehicles : the working expenses per vehicle mile since the inauguration of the service are tabulated in appendix C : they are intended to be an indication of the trend of working expenses, so they exclude loan charges, ambulance services hired, the cost of land and services for new ambulance stations, the installation of wireless equipment, and the cost of any vehicles bought out of revenue.

Summary. At the 31st December 1958, the Ambulance Service consisted of the following :—

Salaried staff in the grading scheme	..	..	..	11	
Senior Leading Driver	..	..	..	1	} 70
Leading Drivers	..	..	..	6	
Male driver-attendants	..	..	..	51	
Female driver-attendants	..	..	..	12	
Total personnel	..	..	..	81	
Permanent Fleet :					
Ambulances	..	..	..	20	
Sitting-case cars	..	..	..	3	
Convertibles	..	..	..	6	
				29	
Ambulance stations	..	..	..	3	

APPENDIX A.

1958	Emergencies		Admission		Discharges		Outpatients		Unclassified		Analgesia		Service		TOTAL	
	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	O.P.	M.	P.	M.	J.	M.	M.	M.	O.P. & P.	M.
JANUARY ..	418	1,906	956	6,750	896	3,781	5,921	18,616	163	561	93	338	1,035	8,354	32,987	
FEBRUARY ..	359	1,562	798	5,433	846	3,329	5,129	16,203	131	415	105	427	973	7,263	28,342	
MARCH ..	421	1,810	952	6,528	862	3,464	5,749	18,315	141	800	116	516	793	8,125	32,226	
APRIL ..	397	1,756	912	6,367	780	3,036	5,659	18,046	131	522	92	357	902	7,879	30,986	
MAY ..	445	2,072	885	6,264	838	3,807	6,100	19,277	121	606	155	572	1,047	8,389	33,645	
JUNE ..	450	2,152	824	6,116	776	3,315	6,419	19,556	136	624	91	355	992	8,605	33,110	
JULY ..	484	2,236	849	6,103	825	3,551	6,750	20,503	140	518	103	340	992	9,048	34,243	
AUGUST ..	456	2,240	831	5,976	731	3,451	5,692	17,445	127	736	124	503	1,142	7,837	31,493	
SEPTEMBER ..	413	2,044	858	6,225	779	3,235	6,247	19,892	107	668	83	324	1,429	8,404	33,817	
OCTOBER ..	434	2,156	906	6,868	856	3,407	6,830	21,292	95	414	119	431	1,626	9,121	36,194	
NOVEMBER ..	407	2,017	900	7,305	839	3,618	6,168	18,996	72	545	105	448	1,439	8,386	34,368	
DECEMBER ..	439	2,121	955	7,213	786	3,481	6,422	20,136	66	504	81	343	1,625	8,668	35,423	
TOTAL ..	5,123	24,072	10,626	77,148	9,814	41,475	73,086	228,277	1,430	6,913	1,267	4,954	13,995	100,079	396,834	

P. = Patients.

O.P. = Out-Patients.

M. = Miles.

J. = Journeys.

APPENDIX B.

PATIENTS AND MILES BY EACH TYPE OF VEHICLE

Month	Ambulances		Sitting-Case Cars		Convertibles		Total	
	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles
1958								
Jan. ..	5,309	21,637	1,225	5,185	1,820	6,165	8,354	32,987
Feb. ..	4,608	18,349	1,015	4,433	1,640	5,560	7,263	28,342
Mar.	5,412	22,220	878	3,681	1,835	6,325	8,125	32,226
April ..	5,276	21,419	928	4,062	1,675	5,505	7,879	30,986
May ..	5,510	22,793	1,095	4,682	1,784	6,170	8,389	33,645
June ..	5,717	22,558	962	4,360	1,926	6,192	8,605	33,110
July ..	5,775	22,752	1,248	4,940	2,025	6,551	9,048	34,243
Aug. ..	5,116	21,263	1,088	4,820	1,633	5,410	7,837	31,493
Sept. ..	5,629	23,855	1,014	4,043	1,761	5,919	8,404	33,817
Oct. ..	6,208	25,687	1,163	4,558	1,750	5,949	9,121	36,194
Nov. ..	5,510	23,660	1,186	4,551	1,690	6,157	8,386	34,368
Dec. ..	6,096	25,316	915	4,023	1,657	6,084	8,668	35,423
	66,166	271,509	12,717	53,338	21,196	71,987	100,079	396,834

Ambulances ..	..	..	66,166	271,509
Sitting-case cars	..	..	12,717	53,338
Convertibles	..	..	21,196	71,987
Totals ..	..	..	<u>100,079</u>	<u>396,834</u>

The total of 396,834 miles includes 4,954 analgesia miles : for details of those, please see appendices A and C.

APPENDIX C.
FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND STATISTICAL RECORD FROM 1948 to 1958

Year ended on 31st December	1	2	3	Total Patients and Out-Patients	Average miles per patient	Patients Carried per thousand miles run	Cost per Vehicle Mile for year ended on preceding 31st March	Maxi- mum mileage on any one day	Maximum No. of Patients on any one day	Highest No. of Emergency Calls on any one day	Total Expenditure for year ended on preceding 31st March
1948 (6 months)	147,317	—	147,317	23,301	6.32	158.17	d. —	—	—	—	£ —
1949	301,426	—	301,426	54,297	5.55	180.13	22.66	1,498	246	27	28,154 (9 months)
1950	321,673	—	321,673	62,858	5.12	195.41	27.92	1,445	287	25	37,440
1951	343,150	—	343,150	68,896	4.98	200.78	27.80	1,544	296	34	39,513
1952	328,078	—	328,078	71,737	4.57	218.66	30.16	1,395	325	35	49,788
1953	309,115	—	309,115	75,104	4.12	242.96	31.40	1,445	324	29	46,785
1954	345,912	675	345,237	87,355	3.95	253.03	34.06	1,663	350	29	49,664
1955	389,311	7,069	382,242	93,405	4.09	244.36	34.17	1,865	429	34	58,578
1956	397,636	6,688	390,948	95,551	4.09	244.41	33.45	1,658	425	30	60,947
1957	369,790	5,424	364,366	92,798	3.93	254.68	40.49	1,477	402	33	68,588
1958	396,834	4,954	391,880	100,079	3.92	255.38	42.73	1,798	468	33	70,521

APPENDIX D

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1958

INCOME	Amount £	d. per mile
Amount recharged to other authorities ..	835	·542
Conveyance of analgesia equipment ..	334	·217
Contributions towards use of wireless station	41	·026
Government grant	34,496	22·372
	35,706	23·157

EXPENDITURE

Maintenance and cleaning of vehicles ..	6,626	4·297
Wages of driver/attendants and attendant	34,355	22·281
Salaries of Ambulance Officer and staff ..	6,779	4·396
National Insurance contributions ..	1,215	·788
Superannuation—Employers contributions	1,343	·871
Superannuation—Equal Annual Charge ..	117	·076
Uniforms	848	·550
Licences and insurances of vehicles ..	495	·321
Petrol and oil	6,195	4·018
Ambulance services hired	354	·229
First aid equipment and supplies ..	549	·356
Maintenance and repair of buildings ..	4	·002
Heating, lighting, and cleaning of buildings	715	·464
Furniture and equipment of ambulance stations	29	·019
Nottingham City Transport administrative charges	1,722	1·117
Rents, rates and insurance	1,635	1·060
Printing, stationery, advertising and postages	432	·280
Office expenses	7	·005
Telephones	490	·318
Maintenance and operation of wireless equipment	673	·436
Contribution towards central adminis- trative expenses	1,440	·934
Miscellaneous	225	·146
	66,248	42·964
Installation of wireless equipment ..	319	
Loan charges	3,954	
	70,521	

PART III.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Clean Air Act 1956

Factories Acts 1937 and 1948

Food and Drugs Acts 1938-1955

Housing Act 1957

Nottingham Corporation Acts 1923-1952

Public Health Acts 1875-1936

Rent Act 1957

Shops Act 1950

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

FOOD SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION

HOUSING

SANITARY SERVICES

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

The summary of the numbers of cases of infectious diseases given below is made up from information which led to the discovery of cases and from formal notifications some of which were subsequently amended.

	1958				1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
	Numbers each Quarter				Total	Totals			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th					
Measles	672	1,338	248	424	2,782	4,882	165	6,935	666
Whooping cough	16	35	50	52	153	247	1,024	566	1,042
Scarlet fever	83	100	103	195	481	332	241	147	450
Pneumonia	118	42	23	39	222	274	144	184	144
Dysentery	166	151	147	50	514	485	1,222	110	396
Puerperal pyrexia	5	2	5	5	17	35	20	28	91
Erysipelas	5	5	5	5	20	25	25	21	24
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	—	5	2	9	6	3	24	8
Poliomyelitis : paralytic	1	1	2	—	4	17	13	26	10
non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	—
Encephalitis : infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
post infectious	3	1	1	—	5	3	—	4	8
Food poisoning	2	8	16	24	50	51	22	56	59
Cerebro-spinal fever	4	3	2	—	9	5	8	11	9
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
Typhoid fever	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

Measles. There were 2,782 cases of which 25 were admitted to hospital ; two children, both in their second year, died of broncho-pneumonia.

Whooping Cough. The reduction in the numbers from those for 1957 is marked, but when compared with those of preceding years, are nothing less than striking. The change from 1,024 cases in 1956 to 153 less than two years later offers potent encouragement to the view that vaccination—in Nottingham it is combined with diphtheria immunisation—is a considerable prophylactic factor. Records show that 14 of the notified cases under six years old had been immunised in infancy, but 2 had had only 2 injections. The 4 infants under four months old had not begun the course. There were no deaths but 7 cases were admitted to hospital.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Notifications ..	1,345	1,240	1,042	1,104	566	1,024	247	153
Deaths ..	7	3	3	0	2	0	0	0
No. immunised ..	—	—	—	—	3,584*	3,063	3,438	3,565

* First year of vaccination on a large scale.

ANALYSIS BY AGES

	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year	7	12	19
1 — 4 years	34	33	67
5 — 9 „	19	38	57
10 — 14 „	4	5	9
15+	—	1	1

Scarlet Fever. There was an increase in the number of notifications but there were no deaths and no apparent increase in virulence. The number of cases was 481.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis. Only 4 cases were notified but there was one fatal case—that of an expectant mother who had not been vaccinated. The other cases included a child for whom vaccination had been refused.

		Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	Total	Deaths
1952	..	11	1	12	1
53	..	20	9	29	2
54	..	10	—	10	—
55	..	26	6	32	1
56	..	13	1	14	—
57	..	17	3	20	—
58	..	4	—	4	1

Age Group	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 — 5 ..	1	2	8	6	1	3	1	4	3	2	7	4	—	1
5 — 10 ..	2	—	4	—	3	2	7	1	3	4	2	2	—	—
10 — 15 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
15 — 25 ..	1	3	3	3	—	—	5	2	1	1	2	—	—	1
25+ ..	2	1	1	3	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	1	2	—
TOTALS ..	12		29		10		32		14		20		4	

		Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn
1952	..	1	1	2	8
53	..	2	3	12	12
54	..	2	2	5	1
55	..	1	3	16	12
56	..	—	4	2	8
57	..	1	—	14	5
58	..	1	1	2	—

Dysentery. The number of cases notified was 514 which is approximately the same as the previous year. One child aged 16 months died in hospital.

In the spring and summer successive notifications which began at Clifton in the south of the City indicated a spread which passed through the centre to reach the northern outskirts in July. The outbreak did not become localised anywhere and a number of positive cases in a day nursery was only revealed by the careful investigation of contacts. A sharp outbreak in a children's ward was associated with one student nurse, but was soon terminated.

During the year children were excluded from school only if they had symptoms and this relaxation of the previous rule of three negative stools before returning did not appear to affect the incidence. Food handlers and others who constituted a special risk were required to submit three negative specimens before returning to work.

CLASSIFICATION IN AGE GROUPS

		M.	F.	Total
Under 5 years	..	86	67	153
5 — 9 years	..	86	78	164
10 — 14 years	..	31	26	57
15 years and over	..	52	88	140

Food Poisoning. A total of 67 cases notified was an increase on previous years. Most of the cases were sporadic and persistent efforts to trace the source of infection were unsuccessful. General practitioners were asked to investigate and notify all cases with suggestive symptoms, but in only two was a common food factor found. This was potted meat, but repeated sampling of this and other meat products had negative results. The bulk of cases occurred, as would be expected, in the summer but persisted into the autumn longer than hitherto.

Unfortunately, cross-infection occurred in two children's wards at an Infectious Diseases Hospital in October and November and affected several infants, some of whom had been admitted for respiratory infection. The outbreak was thought to be due to faulty nursing technique and coincided with the breakdown of the sluicing machine.

The organisms in 50 cases were identified and the number of occasions that they were present were :—

Salmonella typhimurium..	..	..	36
„ orion ..	..	..	6
„ montevideo ..	..	..	2
„ heidelberg ..	..	..	2
„ thompson ..	..	..	2
„ schwarzengrund ..	..	..	2

In January information was received from the medical officer of a large firm that 148 persons had attended a departmental party on a Saturday night and that approximately 50 had suffered from diarrhoea and vomiting during the following 24 hours. The party was held at a hotel. The illness was of short duration and the majority of persons affected were able to go to work as usual on the following Monday morning. Specimens of faeces were submitted by many of them but no significant organism was obtained. Samples were also taken from foodstuffs, kitchen equipment, a mouse, etc., but no causal organism was isolated.

A few days later a similar meal was prepared for another event and a public health inspector was present throughout the preparations ; samples of ingredients were taken at various stages. The results were negative and this, together with the fact that the techniques employed in the food preparation were of a satisfactory standard of hygiene, suggested that the illnesses were due to a virus infection.

Gastro-Enteritis. As this is not a notifiable disease, the extent is not known. The number of persons admitted to hospital as such was 87, but in some the diagnosis was not confirmed and in many an organism was not discovered.

One outbreak occurred in the Bulwell Day Nursery where 12 children became ill and had to be excluded. In retrospect, it was realised that several others had been indisposed. No child was seriously ill and all recovered quickly. The organism, which was *E. coli* oIII, was detected in samples from 6 children and from 2 members of the staff.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever. One case of typhoid fever occurred. The patient was an immigrant from Pakistan who had been in England and resident in Nottingham for four months. Inability to speak English made the ascertainment of his history difficult, but it appeared to be established that he had received a course of injections of T.A.B.T. before leaving his home country. He had been ill for 2-3 weeks before admission to hospital and recovered after a typical illness which lasted several weeks.

The customary painstaking investigations were conducted and included examination of faecal specimens from all contacts. In this case the enquiry extended to all members of the affected household—the patient's brother and 13 compatriots—and also to the next-door household which was of similar composition.

Swabs were placed in the local sewers as well as in the main out-flows from the City. Every test was negative and no other cases of illness occurred.

In December details of a suspected case of enteric were reported. Immediately a searching enquiry was instituted centring on the patient and her husband and family. A complicating factor in the series of blood tests was that, for another condition, the patient had received a transfusion of half a gallon of blood so that all agglutination tests were vitiated. During at least four days the case was regarded as one of typhoid, all precautions were maintained and three press statements were issued by the Medical Officer of Health.

The continued absence of clearly positive results finally led to the rejection of the tentative diagnosis.

Anthrax. There was one case, that of a man engaged in handling hides at a workplace where three cases occurred last year.

Encephalitis. Single post-infective cases were notified in connection with each of the following :—

Measles	Vaccination
Chickenpox	Herpes zoster
Unknown origin	

Venereal Disease. New cases of syphilis numbered 72 compared with 75 last year. There was a decrease in the number of cases of gonorrhoea from 452 last year to 396. The number of pregnant women attending for syphilis rose from 19 to 31.

Contacts or Carriers of Infectious Diseases. Certificates for exclusion from work under Ministry of Health Circular 115/48 were issued for :—

Food poisoning	..	1	Scarlet fever	..	4
Poliomyelitis	..	1	Dysentery	..	15

FOOD SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION

FOOD HYGIENE

Work in connection with food hygiene may not produce spectacular results but requires constant vigilance to ensure that those engaged in the storage, preparation and sale of food are aware of their responsibilities to the public they serve. Bright lights, good decorations, modern equipment and fittings and refrigeration all play their part, but food handlers must be interested in their work and conscious of the need to protect food from contamination.

The District Public Health Inspectors took every opportunity to instruct those engaged in food businesses in the principles of hygiene.

The Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations 1957 amended the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 so as to prevent the giving out of onions for peeling on domestic premises after 1st June 1958, unless the premises complied with certain requirements and were registered with the local authority. Onion peeling on domestic premises cannot be regarded as a satisfactory way of preparing food for sale. Pickle manufacturers co-operated by providing facilities at their factories for the peeling of onions by part-time employees, thereby abolishing "home work" in this trade.

Food preparation and handling at the annual Goose Fair showed a distinct improvement on previous years. Many well equipped vehicles were used by food traders in the Fair instead of open stalls. The Clerk of the Markets assisted by furnishing in advance details of the food handlers who were granted

lettings and each was informed in writing before the date of the Fair of the requirements of the Regulations applicable to the sale of food in the open air.

Proceedings were instituted against the owners of a Club in respect of three offences against the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, as follows :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Failure to provide hand washing facilities—Fined £10 | } Plus costs
amounting to
£4. 4s. 0d. |
| (b) Using a food room which communicated directly with a
sanitary convenience —Fined £5 | |
| (c) Failure to provide means of lighting to a sanitary con-
venience —Fined £1 | |

The number of complaints of foreign matter in food was nine and concerned the presence of glass, tobacco, insects and maggots, a tack, and a button, etc., in bread, pastry, sugar confectionery and chocolate. Legal proceedings were instituted in two cases and penalties of £5. 0s. 0d. and £10. 0s. 0d. were imposed. One of the cases was in respect of the sale of mouldy and maggot infested chocolate from a stall in the Market. On investigation it was found that approximately half the stock on the stall was unfit for human consumption. The vendor was selling cheaply a large quantity of old stock he had bought from a wholesaler in another town.

During the summer nine complaints were received of the purchase of bread or pastry containing mould. This was consistent with the warm and damp conditions experienced during the summer. Each case was investigated and the manufacturer or shop-keeper concerned revised the arrangements for the storage and sale of such foodstuffs and, in particular, took precautions against the sale of products left over from the previous

day. In the course of 4,225 visits to various food premises it was necessary to draw attention to 181 defects and contraventions of the Regulations. Requirements, including those outstanding from 1957 were met in 199 cases.

Food Premises Supervised	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Grocers and provision dealers including off-licence premises ..	1,222	1,231	1,244	1,252	1,248
Butchers and meat products manufacturers	448	448	449	456	451
Hotels, public houses and clubs ..	416	429	437	437	435
Sweet shops	369	385	399	399	400
Fruit and vegetable dealers ..	350	361	379	372	388
Factory canteens, etc. ..	245	199	224	227	231
Restaurants, snack bars, etc. ..	234	204	243	221	218
Bread, pastry, and confectionery dealers including bakehouses ..	180	163	176	166	159
Fried fish and chip shops ..	165	161	134	145	144
Wet fish, poultry, game, etc., dealers	86	75	62	68	65
Wholesale food dealers	57	51	44	47	47
School kitchens	50	52	53	55	56
Ice-cream manufacturers	33	19	18	18	18
Mobile food shops	9	11	32	27	31
Foodstalls in markets :					
Wholesale	40	40	41	43	43
Retail	98	94	85	97	99
Miscellaneous	74	55	80	95	91
Dairies	8	7	5	5	5
TOTAL OF VISITS	5,794	3,659	3,808	4,183	4,225

Premises registered under Sect. 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955				
Premises used for the sale of ice-cream	..	..	..	1,053
„ „ „ „ manufacture of ice-cream	..	..	..	18
„ „ „ „ preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled, or preserved food	..	..	..	337
TOTAL	..	..	..	1,408

The number of inspections made of registered premises was 1,478.

FOOD SAMPLING

A total of 93 samples of meat products was sent for bacteriological examination comprising 46 samples of potted meat, 36 of sausage meat and 11 of other prepared meats.

With the exception of 10 samples of potted meat and 1 of sausage meat, all were satisfactorily reported upon.

Samples were taken as follows :—

Formal	..	..	569	Analysed by Public Analyst.
Informal	..	..	431	do.
Informal milk	..	..	528	Tested by inspector.
			1,528	

The following were found not genuine :—

<i>Formal</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Blackcurrant creams—misdescription—filling was not cream.	Warning letter from Town Clerk to manufacturers.
Chopped pork—contained extraneous dry, starchy matter.	An imported product. Warning letter from Town Clerk to distributors.
Iron brew—labelling inadequate—iron content not declared.	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to manufacturers—labels corrected.
Pork dripping—inclusion of added jelly increased moisture content and reduced the saponifiable matter.	Manufacturers advised by Inspector <i>re</i> amendment of description.
Sterilised cream—slightly below standard for milk-fat content.	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to importers.
Potted meat—contained extraneous, dry, starchy matter.	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to manufacturer <i>re</i> adjustment of working methods.
Grapefruit juice with added sugar—abnormally low analytical values for fruit juice.	Investigation proceeding.

<i>Informal</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Cream—low in milk-fat content.	Fault in cream separation discovered.
Cream cheese—low in milk-fat content.	Manufacturers agreed to alter description of cheese.
Cream " " " "	Manufacturer altered description.
"Buttacreme" cheese.	Manufacturer advised by Inspector. Quality to be improved.
Pork and beef sausages—deficient in meat content based on previous standard.	No action in absence of standards.
3 Pork luncheon meats (imported)—low meat content.	do.
Casserole steak (canned) (imported)—low meat content.	Consignment returned to wholesalers for washing process.
2 samples Italian apples—lead and arsenic contamination found.	Manufacturers agreed to amend description.
"Sweet" stout — only 2.5% sugars found.	Manufacturers altered formula and withdrew old stock.
Children's cooling powders—contained calomel.	No action.
Bartlett pears in syrup—syrup of less than average strength.	Manufacturers advised re packing and labelling.
Iodised salt—deficient in iodine content.	Seller's old stocks surrendered and destroyed.
Baking powder—deficient in available carbon dioxide content.	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to manufacturers.
Pork sausages—deficient in meat based on previous standard.	do.
Milk loaf—contained "brown" dough.	Followed by formal sample and letter to importers.
Sterilised cream—slight deficiency in milk-fat content.	Followed by formal sample and letter to distributors.
Chopped pork—contained extraneous dry, starchy matter.	Manufacturer corrected description to "Meat Paste".
Potted meat—contained excess moisture and extraneous, dry, starchy matter.	Followed by formal sample.
Iron brew—iron content not declared.	do.
Pork dripping—high moisture content.	Further sample found to be satisfactory.
Condensed milk, full cream—with high tin content.	Sellers advised by inspector—stock withdrawn from sale.
Apple and raspberry jam—mould on surface.	

<i>Informal</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Butter mints—low butter-fat content.	Formal sample proved to be satisfactory.
British cream sherry—with excess copper content.	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to manufacturers.
Potted meat—contained extraneous dry, starchy matter.	Followed by formal sample.
Hop shandy (non-alcoholic)—contained a small percentage of proof spirit.	Investigation proceeding.
Grapefruit juice with added sugar—abnormally low analytical values for juice.	Followed by formal sample.
Blackcurrant jam—low fruit content.	do.
Food colouring (rose pink)—not now a permitted colour.	No action. Sample obtained in 1957—prior to new legislation. Now off sale.

Sampling of MILK and ICE CREAM—see pages 123 and 125.

Sampling of "OTHER FOODS"—see page 129.

THE MEAT SUPPLY

The whole of the slaughtering in the City was concentrated in the Public Abattoir and one privately owned slaughterhouse ; the latter building dealt only with the slaughter of pigs.

Inspection of every carcase was achieved but only by augmenting the depleted staff of full-time meat inspectors by district inspectors holding the meat certificate.

Confirmatory opinions on 9 specimens were obtained from the Public Health Laboratory and from the Veterinary Inspectors of the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Transport. The provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, relating to the handling and transport of meat were generally observed. Routine inspection was made of all vehicles used for the transport of meat from the abattoir.

Disposal of Condemned Food. All meat and offals found on inspection to be unfit were removed by approved firms from the slaughterhouses for manufacture into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers. Other foodstuffs were disposed of by the Corporation's Cleansing Department in controlled refuse tips.

For details of unsound food surrendered, see page 128.

**CARCASES INSPECTED
and
CARCASSES CONDEMNED**

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed and inspect- ed	21,440*	5,192	3,399	64,903	50,039	144,973
All Diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	13	19	16	66	115	229
Carcases part (or organ) condemned ..	2,611	1,971	4	723	2,085	7,394
Percentage affected ..	12·23	38·32	0·58	1·21	4·39	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	31	65	—	—	29	125
Carcases part (or organ) condemned ..	999	1,755	—	—	1,186	3,940
Percentage affected ..	4·80	35·05	—	—	2·42	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases part (or organ) condemned ..	210	97	—	—	—	307
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	18	3	—	—	—	21
Generalised and totally condemned ..	1	—	—	—	—	1

* Bulls 60 ; bullocks 10,220 ; heifers 11,160.

THE MILK SUPPLY

REGISTRATIONS

The conditions under which milk was produced, stored, treated and distributed were regularly examined to ensure that the statutory requirements applicable to the trade were observed.

REGISTRATIONS AT 31ST DECEMBER	1958	1957	1956	1955
Processing establishments	4	4	4	4
Distributors operating from wholesale dairies	7	8	10	14
" " " dairies outside the City ..	11	11	11	11
" —shopkeepers	660	630	599	631

LICENSING

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

LICENCES GRANTED	1958	1957	1956	1955
Dealers' licences to pasteurise milk ..	4	4	4	4
" " " sterilise milk	4	4	4	4
" " " sell T.T. milk	81	64	57	74
" " " " pasteurised milk ..	514	441	418	404
" " " " sterilized milk ..	764	696	685	706
Supplementary licences to sell T.T. milk ..	10	10	10	10
" " " " pasteurised milk ..	11	11	11	11
" " " " sterilised milk	10	10	10	10

SAMPLING

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Examination for Tubercle Bacilli. Of 96 samples, including 20 of designated milks, all showed negative results to biological tests.

The percentage of positive results in previous years is given :

1958	..	..	..	..	Nil per cent.
57	..	..	..	..	Nil " "
56	..	..	..	..	1.00 " "
55	..	..	..	..	5.10 " "
54	..	..	..	..	5.77 " "
53	..	..	..	..	5.64 " "
52	..	..	..	..	4.71 " "
51	..	..	..	..	9.18 " "
50	..	..	..	..	5.40 " "

Tuberculin Tested Milk—Raw. Of 102 samples procured all but 3 complied with the prescribed standards.

Pasteurised Milk—including tuberculin tested milk (pasteurised). Samples of pasteurised milk sold under licence numbering 677 were subjected to the half-hour Methylene Blue Test ; all were satisfactory.

To test the efficiency of pasteurisation, these samples were also subjected to the Phosphatase Test and 675 were proved to have been satisfactorily treated.

Sterilised Milk—including tuberculin tested sterilised milk. A total of 192 samples processed under licence was obtained for examination ; all satisfied the appropriate test.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Samples analysed by the Public Analyst

	No. of samples	Average per cent of fat	Average per cent of solids not fat
January	58	3.617	8.733
February	59	3.728	8.747
March	40	3.410	8.718
April	49	3.647	8.727
May	69	3.447	8.729
June	49	3.421	8.675
July	59	3.552	8.616
August	34	3.639	8.690
September	37	3.702	8.661
October	42	3.857	8.862
November	23	3.908	8.767
December	22	4.004	8.808
AVERAGES	45	3.661	8.727
The standard for milk is 'Fat' 3.0% and 'Solids-not-Fat' 8.50%.			

Of the 528 informal samples subjected to the Gerber test by the inspector, 82 or 15.53% were of an unsatisfactory quality.

ACTION TAKEN ON UNSATISFACTORY MILK SAMPLES

<i>Samples taken formally and found not genuine</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
17 samples from 12 producers were deficient in milk-fat content.	Letters from Chief Public Health Inspector to producers and Milk Production Officers.
29 samples from 13 producers were deficient in solids-not-fat content.	do.
31 samples from 12 producers were deficient in milk-fat and/or milk solids-not-fat.	do.

ICE CREAM

All manufacturers or dealers in ice cream must be registered under the provisions of the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1935 and their premises must also be registered under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

A total of 1,037 inspections was made.

Registrations in force at the end of the year :—

MANUFACTURERS.

" Hot Mix " method	..	7	
" Cold Mix " method	..	11	
		—	18

VENDORS AND DEALERS.

" Pre-packed " ices	..	828	
" Loose " ices	..	225	
		—	1,053
New Registrations	..	41	
Transfers of registrations	..	41	

Sampling: Ice Cream. A total of 45 samples was taken for analysis ; all conformed to the standard required by the Food Standard (Ice Cream) Order, 1953.

Lollies. Bacteriological examination was made of 6 iced lollies and 2 samples of rinsing water and all were satisfactory with the exception of one lolly.

Grading. Samples for bacteriological grading by the Methylene Blue Reduction test were taken as under :—

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue (hours)	No. of specimens reducing Methylene Blue
1	4 or more	221
2	$2\frac{1}{2}$ —4	31
3	1 —2	15
4	0 — $\frac{1}{2}$	3

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
FERTILISERS :			
General fertiliser	—	2	2
Sulphate of ammonia	1	—	1
Bone meal	1	—	1
Steamed bone meal flour	—	1	1
Liquid tomato feed	1	—	1
Sulphate of potash	1	—	1
Sulphate of ammonia	1	—	1
Basic slag	—	1	1
Hoof and horn	1	—	1
Plant growth tablets	1	—	1
Dried blood manure	—	1	1
FEEDING STUFFS :			
Layers' mash	5	1	6
Pig food No. 2 (Fattening)	1	—	1
Pig food No. 1 (Sow and Weaners)	1	—	1
Balancer meal	1	—	1
Laying meal	1	—	1
Fattening meal	1	—	1
Poultry layers' meal	1	—	1
TOTALS	18	6	24

Action taken on unsatisfactory samples was as follows :—

General fertiliser ..	Warning letter from Town Clerk to sellers.
Steamed bone meal flour ..	do. do.
Basic slag	Statement amended by manufacturers on new stocks.
Dried blood manure ..	Referred to inspector in supplier's administrative area.
Layers' mash	do. do.

SHELL FISH

One sample of oysters was taken and found to be wholesome. Mussels from various sources were received at the Sneinton Wholesale Fish Market. The total weight found to be unfit for human consumption was 2 tons 7 cwt.

Forty-seven samples of mussels were taken, all of which were found to be satisfactory. Details are given :—

Origin of Layings	No. of Samples			
	1955	1956	1957	1958
Boston, Lincolnshire	3	7	14	20
Brancaster, Norfolk	—	1	—	—
Port Madoc, N. Wales	7	2	8	8
North Shields	1	—	—	—
Ireland	2	3	3	14
Denmark	—	3	1	5

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

This Act permits the sale of poisons in Part II of the Poisons List by persons whose names and premises are entered in the Local Authority's List.

Applications for entry received—all approved	12
Transfer of licences	1

A letter was sent by the Chief Public Health Inspector to one seller for a minor infringement of the Act.

DETAILS OF UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

Food other than meat	In Stones				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Bacon	174	168	127	95½	105½
Butter	12½	1½	1	1½	4½
Canned goods ..	8,122½	4,488½	3,614½	4,124	5,094½
Cakes and pastry ..	43	24	4½	24½	18
Cheese	43½	598½	81	249	196½
Chocolate and sweets ..	10	5½	2½	3½	38
Coffee	3½	1½	—	1½	—
Conserves	173	1½	6½	70½	32½
Cooked meat	82½	—	—	—	2½
Dried fruit	37	25½	29	8½	33½
Dried milk	8½	41	49	—	—
Eggs—dried	63	38½	—	—	—
Eggs—liquid	322½	—	2	2	—
Eggs—shell	3	11½	—	28	6
Fish	807	871	906	436½	358½
Fruit	144½	144½	78	56	463½
Flour	35½	7½	1½	5½	14
Margarine	—	18	½	29	—
Miscellaneous	459½	26½	32	159½	240
Poultry	68½	29½	81½	42½	5
Rabbits	193	27½	4½	—	13
Sausage	81½	59	47½	29	41½
Shell fish	409	1,068½	1,498½	1,077	376½
Sugar	24	1½	3	½	—
Synthetic cream	3½	59	—	—	3
Vegetables	1,352½	563½	380½	315½	935
TOTAL	12,677½	8,282	6,951½	6,759½	7,981½

Meat	Home killed		Imported	
	in stones		in stones	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
Beef	12,991½	11,053	106	64
Mutton and Lamb ..	276½	306½	—	8½
Pork	3,352	3,133½	—	—
Veal	76	62	—	—
Offals	19,834½	18,815½	15½	44½
TOTAL	36,530	33,370½	121½	117
GRAND TOTAL SURRENDERED 1957 : 36,651½ stones = approx. 229½ tons. " " " 1958 : 33,487½ stones = approx. 209 tons.				

DETAILS OF SAMPLING OF "OTHER FOODS"

Item	Genuine			Unsatisfactory			Totals		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Milk, raw	355	—	355	77	—	77	432	—	432
Milk, processed	108	—	108	—	—	—	108	—	108
Milk, canned, condensed	—	15	15	—	1	1	—	16	16
Butter, cream, cheese, and other dairy products	2	22	24	1	5	6	3	27	30
Ice cream and frozen lollies	—	45	45	—	—	—	—	45	45
Open meat products	1	24	25	3	5	8	4	29	33
Canned or preserved meats and meat products	—	8	8	—	5	5	—	13	13
Canned or pre-packed fish and fish products	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	13	13
Soups	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Oils and fats	11	4	15	—	—	—	11	4	15
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	5	5	—	2	2	—	7	7
Canned or preserved fruits and vegetables	—	46	46	—	1	1	—	47	47
Sweets, sugar confectionery, etc.	1	8	9	—	1	1	1	9	10
Jams, preserves, fruit curds, jellies, etc.	1	29	30	—	2	2	1	31	32
Bread, biscuits, etc.	—	7	7	—	1	1	—	8	8
Baking powders and raising preparations	—	4	4	—	1	1	—	5	5
Flours and flour mixtures	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	15	15
Cakes and puddings	—	3	3	1	—	1	1	3	4
Canned or prepacked puddings	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	16	16
Cereals	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	10
Food flavourings and colourings	—	4	4	—	1	1	—	5	5
Food drinks and non-alcoholic beverages	—	35	35	2	4	6	2	39	41
Spices, sauces and condiments	—	53	53	—	1	1	—	54	54
Wines, spirits and other alcoholic beverages	5	9	14	—	1	1	5	10	15
Drugs (internal and external use)	1	17	18	—	1	1	1	18	19
Miscellaneous	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
TOTALS	485	399	884	84	32	116	569	431	1000

HOUSING

The effects of the Clearance Schemes already confirmed became apparent by the large scale demolition of property in the Denman Street and Sneinton Areas. It is to be regretted, however, that owing to gross vandalism by "persons unknown" houses standing vacant and awaiting demolition became a source of nuisance to the neighbourhoods. In many cases drains and water service pipes were interfered with resulting in intolerable conditions for tenants waiting to be re-housed.

A Public Inquiry was held in November by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in respect of proposed Compulsory Purchase Orders in the Carrington, Commercial Street, Gregory Street, Hartwell Street, Hyson Green, Priory Street, and Tanner's Yard Areas and Clearance Orders in Abbey Street and Radmarsh Road Areas, involving altogether 465 unfit houses.

Detailed work proceeded in the inspection of houses in the Basford and Bulwell districts for inclusion in future Clearance Schemes.

A table giving details relating to the demolition, closing and repair of houses under the Housing and Public Health Acts appears on pages 132 and 133.

This was the first complete year of the operation of the Rent Act 1957 and a steady use was made of the provisions relating to Certificates of Disrepair. It was found, however, that many tenants were unaware of their rights under the Act and appeared to be confused by the numerous statutory steps devolving upon them. Nevertheless, the action taken by tenants and the local authority resulted in a large amount of repair work being carried out.

Certificates of Disrepair			
Rent Act, 1957 :			
Part I. Applications for Certificates of Disrepair :			
1. No. of applications for certificates	..	..	515
2. No. of decisions not to issue certificates	..	..	14
3. No. of decisions to issue certificates :			
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	..	..	324
(b) in respect of all defects	..	..	177
4. No. of undertakings given by landlords	..	..	464
5. No. of undertakings refused	..	..	6
6. No. of certificates issued	..	..	132
Part II. Applications for Cancellation of Certificates :			
7. Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates..	..	..	128
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	..	..	42
9. Decision to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	..	..	11
10. Certificates cancelled by local authority	..	..	81

WOMEN HOUSING OFFICERS

The staff of four women housing officers made 17,947 visits to houses on Corporation Housing Estates and reported 2,038 defects to the Estates and Housing Department.

THE YEAR'S WORK

Inspection of Dwelling-houses

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts ..	10,559	9,508	9,040	8,225	7,696
Inspections made for the purpose ..	19,935	17,608	18,161	14,862	15,821
Dwelling-houses—included under sub-head above—which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1938 ..	784	1,214	1,025	992	985
Inspections made for the purpose ..	3,684	5,411	6,166	5,891	5,229
Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	5	428	28	1,025	845
Dwelling-houses — exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head — found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	5,969	4,697	4,501	3,484	3,549

Informal Action

Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal notices by the Local Authority or their officers ..	4,976	4,279	3,540	2,787	2,883
---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Action Under Statutory Powers**1. Proceedings under Sect. 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.**

Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	779	1,200	997	922	985
Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—					
1. By owners ..	589	898	839	684	725
2. By Local Authority in default of owners ..	190	208	201	161	164

2. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.

Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,199	899	568	428	780
--	-------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

1. By owners	962	838	494	302	185
2. By Local Authority in default of owners ..	113	143	113	119	359

3. Proceedings under Sect. 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	3	9	2	10	—
---	---	---	---	----	---

Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	17	17	18	12	5
--	----	----	----	----	---

Closing Orders made ..	4	5	3	3	4
------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

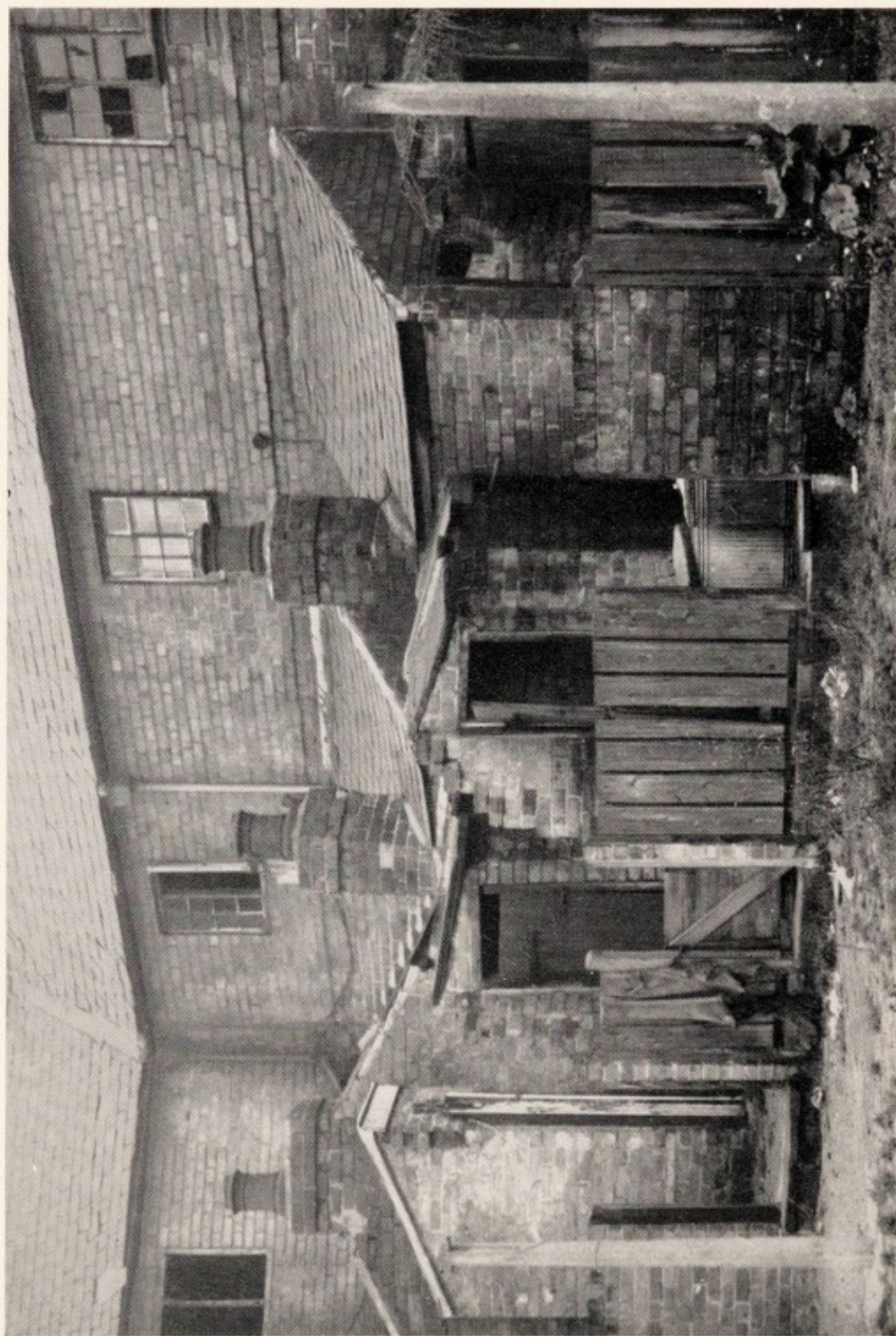
SANITARY SERVICES

Reference must again be made to the serious shortage of qualified Public Health Inspectors. Priority was given to duties connected with the inspection of food, infectious diseases and slum clearance. Much routine work which would have resulted in improved housing conditions had to be postponed and little progress could be made in the establishment of smoke control areas.

Additional apparatus for the measurement of atmospheric pollution was installed and operated from the 1st October at four Stations in the city. The new instruments give daily volumetric measurements of sulphur dioxide and smoke. This additional information, together with that already available from the seven deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments, will be invaluable in assessing the extent of air pollution in the City and will also indicate improvements in the state of the atmosphere as a result of the implementation of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

The Alkali etc. Works Order, 1958, came into operation on 1st June and had the effect of transferring the powers of the local authority under the Clean Air Act, 1956, to the Alkali Inspectorate in respect of many industries, including iron and steel works, power stations and gas works.

The itinerant caravan dweller continued to be a problem and many sites in the City were made insanitary by their primitive way of living. Some commonly used sites were rendered inaccessible by redevelopment or fencing, but other sites came into use and a considerable amount of time was spent by Inspectors in dealing with these people. Because of their wandering, difficulty was experienced in the service of summonses. Nevertheless, six successful prosecutions were taken against offenders.

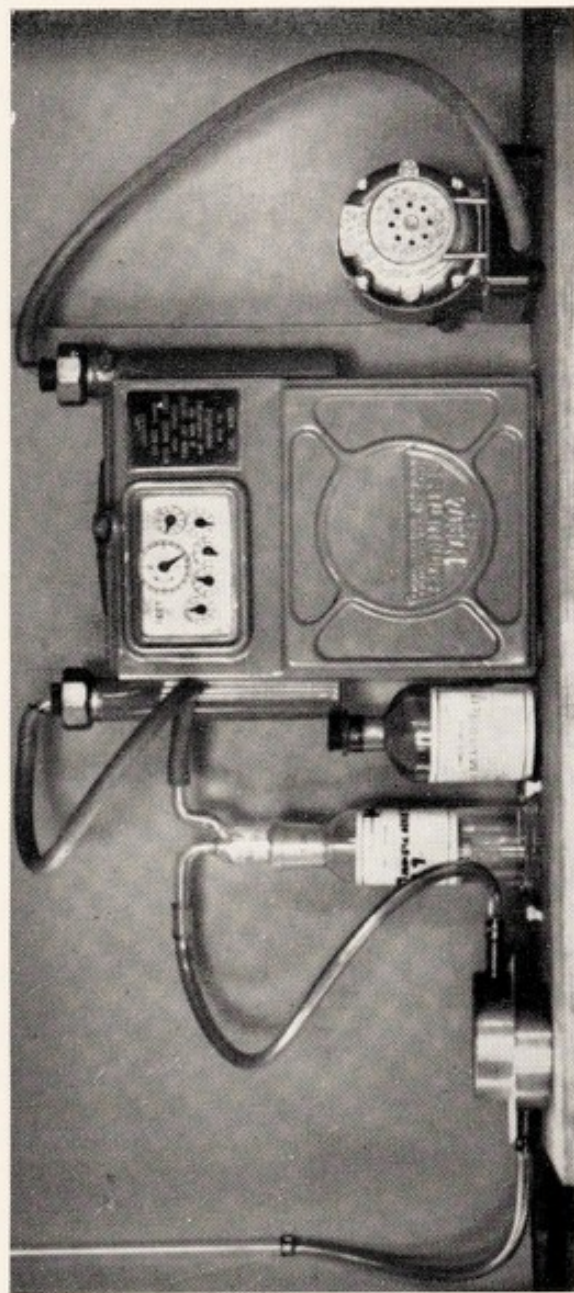


In a word — outworn



The inlet

Volumetric
apparatus



The meter

One effect of the housing shortage was to increase the number of houses-let-in-lodgings. Houses both large and small were sub-let to many families without regard to the provision of adequate amenities and without consideration to the overcrowded conditions which sometimes resulted. Unfortunately, the "lodgers" were generally people with young families and were grateful to receive shelter of any kind. Wherever possible action was taken to improve the conditions in these premises when located, but as their registration is not legally required, the local authority has no knowledge of their establishment and it is only in course of time that they are found.

WATER

Close co-operation continued between the Water and Health Departments to safeguard the purity of the water supply, which was satisfactory.

Structural works were commenced at one of the wells supplying the City with water and appropriate steps were taken to ensure that those entering the well were free from infection likely to contaminate the water supply.

SWIMMING BATHS

There were ten swimming baths in the City, all Corporation owned, comprising seven indoor Baths and three open-air Lidos. During the year 40 samples of water were taken and all were satisfactory. In addition 3 samples of water taken from the children's Paddling Pool at Bulwell Lido were also satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The standard of smoke emissions from chimneys in Nottingham, other than those of private houses, remained at two minutes black smoke in the aggregate during a continuous period of thirty minutes, until 1st June when The Dark Smoke

(Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958 made under the Clean Air Act 1956, came into force. These Regulations give varying permitted periods for a variety of conditions.

RECORD OF OBSERVATIONS

Monthly average emission of dense smoke per chimney in minutes							
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
January ..	1.65	1.63	1.64	1.82	1.04	0.82	0.38
February ..	1.46	1.75	1.24	1.14	1.18	0.52	0.69
March ..	1.42	1.82	0.90	0.74	—*	0.56	0.62
April ..	1.68	1.07	1.25	1.23	0.97	1.17	1.41
May ..	1.16	1.10	0.93	1.63	0.91	0.69	0.89
June ..	1.36	1.82	0.84	1.02	0.95	0.54	0.29
July ..	0.84	0.94	1.05	1.05	0.96	0.75	0.49
August ..	0.92	0.56	1.09	1.06	0.72	0.43	—†
September ..	0.94	0.89	0.91	0.86	1.25	1.38	0.61
October ..	1.35	1.13	1.23	0.85	0.79	1.06	0.56
November ..	1.53	1.15	0.92	1.49	0.70	0.53	0.41
December ..	1.17	1.18	1.23	0.87	0.84	0.77	0.53

* No observations taken.

† Few observations taken, not sufficient to reflect an accurate average.

Observations and notices	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Half-hourly observations of chimneys ..	1,329	1,103	1,238	1,188	1,062	984	577
Total no. of minutes dense smoke emitted	1,691	1,382	1,347.5	1,337	995	786	424
Average no. of minutes of dense smoke per chimney ..	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.15	0.94	0.80	0.97
Intimation notices served ..	69	49	40	46	29	13	9
Advisory visits including verbal cautions ..	409	417	470	442	378	390	272
Statutory notices served	17	10	8	7	3	1	2
Complaints investigated	128	156	168	186	137	151	184
Cases where work was executed for smoke and/or grit nuisance abatement ..	36	33	37	41	34	39	25

Nature and cost of work carried out by owners

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Chimney stacks erected or extended ..	9	7	13	7	8	7	3
Chimney stacks dismantled ..	2	5	6	1	2	5	1
Boilers converted from hand to mechanical stoking ..	20	4	5	8	16	12	7
Mechanical stokers overhauled or renewed ..	18	5	9	4	7	7	11
New boilers installed ..	9	5	11	8	10	11	8
Grit arresting apparatus installed ..	—	2	3	2	—	4	2
Grit arresting apparatus repaired ..	—	12	2	—	—	—	—
Steam cranes replaced by diesel ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Steam locomotives replaced by diesel ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Conversion from coal to oil fuel or gas ..	—	—	3	—	10	6	13
Filters and scrubbers for nylon plant ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ..	—	—	5	20	9	8	6
Estimated cost to the owners ..	£ 74,710	£ 38,050	£ 68,640	£ 42,035	£ 54,130	£ 131,090	£ 37,800

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Seven stations, each equipped for the measurement of deposited solids from the atmosphere and of the sulphur content of the air, continued in operation. Four of the stations, namely Basford, Mapperley, Meadows and Clifton were extended in October by the addition of volumetric apparatus for the daily determination of smoke or suspended matter and sulphur dioxide.

Summary of Measurements

(a) Deposit gauges and lead peroxide apparatus.*

	Deposited Solid Matter in Tons per Square Mile			Lead Peroxide
	Annual	Max. monthly	Av. monthly	Max. figures mgm. S.O. ₃ per day per 100 sq. cm.
City Centre ..	282.73	31.02 : May	23.56	4.89 : Jan.
Basford ..	273.30	29.40 : Jan.	22.78	2.87 : Mar.
Bulwell ..	211.42	24.52 : Jan.	17.62	2.23 : Mar.
Clifton ..	136.22	14.25 : Dec.	11.35	1.66 : an. & Nov.
Meadows ..	284.45	33.14 : Jan.	23.70	4.74 : Dec.
Mapperley ..	138.84	14.61 : June	11.57	2.46 : Jan.
Wollaton ..	118.25	13.33 : Feb.	9.85	1.05 : Jan.
Av. for City ..	206.46	—	17.20	—

* For full details see pages 148 and 149.

(b) Volumetric apparatus.

Concentration of Smoke expressed as Milligrammes per 100 cu. metres of air												
MONTH	BASFORD			MEADOWS			MAPPERLEY			CLIFTON		
	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.
OCT. ..	73	4	26	50	0	15	53	0	12	26	0	4
NOV. ..	140.8	27.7	66.2	112.2	21.3	49.5	103.5	9.7	45.4	79.0	8.1	29.3
DEC. ..	108.6	22.0	58.9	112.2	2.4	43.4	113.3	6.8	35.2	84.3	0.8	24.7

Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide expressed in parts per 100 million volumes of air												
MONTH	BASFORD			MEADOWS			MAPPERLEY			CLIFTON		
	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.
OCT. ..	17.2	2.9	7.9	11.2	1.0	5.7	15.8	1.2	5.4	13.1	1.2	4.5
NOV. ..	32.0	4.4	14.6	24.6	5.0	11.3	26.2	1.8	11.6	26.0	2.3	9.6
DEC. ..	23.8	4.4	13.2	24.0	1.0	11.3	19.8	1.2	9.3	29.6	1.6	9.7

Approval of Furnace Installations. The provisions of Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, make it an offence to instal a furnace in a building or in any boiler or industrial plant attached to a building, etc., unless the furnace is, so far as practicable, capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning the type of fuel for which the furnace was designed.

In sixteen cases notices of proposals to instal new plant were received and nine plans and specifications were submitted and approved.

All plans and specifications submitted under Building Byelaws to the City Engineer's Department were examined and advice given on proposed fuel burning installations where necessary.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

The tables indicate the scope and extent of work carried out. No prosecutions and no references to H.M. Inspectors were necessary.

PART I

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on register	Inspections made	Written notices served
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	219	156	11
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	2,028	484	35
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) ..	—	25	—
TOTAL	2,247	665	46

Details of Defects.

Nature	Found by public health inspectors	Referred by H.M. inspectors	Remedied*
Want of cleanliness	3	16	19
Overcrowding	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	2	—	2
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :			
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	12	34
(c) Not separate for sexes	3	2	7
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	4	11	16
TOTAL	20	41	78

* Includes defects found but not remedied in 1957.

Outwork.

Outworkers employed in the City totalled 1,893 and 1,133 visits were made to their premises which in all cases were found to be wholesome.

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	1,211	1,055	986	942	843
Wearing apparel : Making etc., cleansing and washing	960	960	996	1,004	872
Nets, other than wire nets ..	89	141	115	113	101
Carding, etc., of buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and hair pins ..	39	36	35	36	31
Household linen	38	29	77	23	36
Brass and brass articles	17	8	12	4	3
Weaving of textile fabrics	3	3	1	2	2
Paper bags	—	3	5	5	5
TOTAL	2,357	2,235	2,227	2,129	1,893

SHOPS ACT, 1950

An application was granted to the organiser of a public exhibition for the extension of the closing hours for retail trade or business which was subsidiary or ancillary to the main purpose of the exhibition.

Statutory closing hours were, generally, well observed by shopkeepers.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Workplaces. Action was required in six cases of unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation for employees and two cases of inadequate ventilation of the workrooms.

Common Lodging Houses. The two establishments in the City were satisfactorily conducted.

Canal Boats. The canals and other navigable waters within the City were visited on twenty-seven occasions and thirty-four boats were inspected ; the Inspector was allowed free access to the cabins.

One notice was issued against the owners of a boat regarding the failure of the Master to produce the certificate of registration.

No case of infectious disease was reported nor was it necessary to detain any boat.

There were no new registrations but the registration of one boat was cancelled. The total number of boats in use and registered by the Authority is now forty.

KNACKERY

The work at the one knackers' yard in the City was supervised and found to be satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The Chief Public Health Inspector and four members of his staff are authorised officers for all purposes of the Act.

Licences and registrations in force :—

Upholstery premises registered	..	..	34
Licences to store rag flock	..	..	3

A total of sixty-five samples of various types of filling materials was taken and submitted for analysis and the following were found to be unsatisfactory :—

	Action Taken
Sample of Rag Flock (No. 64 Informal) contained an excess of 15 parts per 100,000 of chlorine in the form of soluble chlorides.	Followed by Formal Sample No. 71 which was satisfactory.
Sample of Rag Flock (Layered) (No. 80 Informal) contained an excess of 24 parts per 100,000 of chlorine in the form of soluble chlorides and an excess of 0.8% of soluble impurities.	Followed by Formal Sample No. 82 which was satisfactory.

MEASURES AGAINST RODENT AND INSECT PESTS

There was a further decline in the number of premises infested by rats and no major infestation was located. Frequent attention was given to the Corporation's tips to ensure freedom from rat nuisances and there was close co-operation with the Cleansing Department staff on the sites. The City Engineer continued routine baiting of the sewers which contributed to the effectiveness of surface control measures carried out by the Health Department.

No notices were served under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Invasions of dwellinghouse kitchens by the black garden ant were exceptionally high during the spring and summer, and during May were responsible for more than half the calls made by the disinfestation staff.

Most complaints of mosquitoes arose from invasions by *Culex pipiens*, but this species does not bite man although frequently found in houses. Breeding sites of *Theobaldia annulata* and *Anopheles claviger* were found at two areas on the outskirts. Both species bite viciously, and control measures were applied.

The German cockroach (steam beetle) was no longer a serious pest in hotel and restaurant kitchens, even light infestations were rarely discovered. This may be attributed to the modern insecticides and the developments in the methods of their application.

Rodent and Insect Control				1955	1956	1957	1958
Properties surveyed	..	..	..	4,925	5,682	6,310	7,120
Infestations dealt with :							
rats	..	..	..	1,478	1,817	1,660	1,194
mice	..	..	..	622	678	536	466
insects	..	..	..	643	608	833	1,306
Total visits	..	..	..	14,972	14,839	17,426	17,694

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

The Act and the regulations made thereunder have now been in operation for over five years and all appliances observed by the Inspector during 1958 complied with the requirements.

THE YEAR'S WORK

NOTICES

INFORMAL

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
TOTAL NUMBER COMPLIED WITH ..	10,782	9,765	9,218	7,453	7,116

Details of Nuisances Found	Nuisances, etc., remedied				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Houses—filthy	31	31	28	15	9
„ —verminous	1	1	2	—	—
Drains—clearance of	129	293	197	65	78
„ —repair of	324	277	252	225	226
Panternpits—abolition of	3	4	2	2	9
Additional water-closets—provision of	—	14	3	4	9
Water-closets —clearance of	58	32	20	19	59
„ „ —repair of	2,009	2,167	2,100	1,030	1,086
Closets—cleansing of	13	8	2	3	7
Courts, yards and passages—					
paving of	13	34	7	2	10
cleansing of	7	8	12	17	18
repair of	242	308	269	168	299
Nuisance from pigs	3	1	1	18	—
„ „ fowls	4	2	3	5	5
„ „ other animals	7	3	4	5	6
„ „ accumulation of refuse	29	38	38	52	56
Dustbins—provision of	2,243	1,708	2,116	1,933	1,406
Miscellaneous nuisances	365	121	84	48	45
Tents, vans and sheds	5	32	73	40	72
Houses-let-in-lodgings	23	3	2	1	2
Factories with mechanical power	212	42	30	3	5
„ without mechanical power	5	2	—	2	6
Workplaces	24	3	—	2	6
TOTAL	5,750	5,132	5,245	3,659	3,419

Defects in Houses	Defects remedied				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Roofs	1,890	2,318	1,910	1,652	1,847
Walls	1,579	1,873	1,325	1,049	1,200
Floors and ceilings	1,096	1,201	931	747	758
Windows	1,760	1,701	1,474	1,025	1,187
Fireplaces	784	614	512	275	256
Coppers	63	41	24	36	21
Sinks provided	55	70	34	19	30
„ —repair of	212	235	182	155	189
Defective water pipes and fittings	196	122	227	129	87
„ rainwater conductors	1,291	1,260	965	879	1,303
Others	900	1,386	1,032	843	1,420
TOTAL	9,826	10,821	8,616	6,809	8,298
Number of defective houses dealt with	5,969	4,697	4,580	3,632	3,719

STATUTORY

Notices under Public Health Act, 1936

					Complied With				
					1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Sect. 39	Drainage	..	..		381	423	301	239	315
„ 44	Inadequate closet accommodation	..	..		11	3	7	2	5
„ 45	Closets	..	..		72	54	33	16	10
„ 56	Paving of courts, yards and passages, dwelling-houses	..	..		125	126	111	92	176
„ 75	Dustbins	..	..		668	499	593	610	316
„ 83	Dirty houses	..	..		4	1	—	—	6
„ 92	Houses	..	..		569	432	195	90	53
„ „	Others	..	..		2	—	—	—	—
„ 287	Notice of entry	..	..		8	6	7	7	6

Notices under Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923

Sect. 73	Repair of water-closets	331	458	410	194	210
----------	-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Notices under Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952

Cleansing and repair of drains, water-closets and soil pipes	..	96	116	87	60	92
--	----	----	-----	----	----	----

Notices under Housing Act 1957

Sect. 9	..	..	..	822	1,106	1,040	845	889
TOTAL				3,089	3,224	2,784	2,155	2,078

Consequent upon the failure of owners to comply with statutory notices, the Corporation ordered work on private contractors and recovered expenses incurred in 693 cases as follows :—

ACT	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923, Section 73 ..	173 1 1	284 15 6	178 4 8	139 15 5	140 10 3
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952, Section 72 ..	11 11 5	78 19 6	66 1 3	78 8 9	145 0 3
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952, Section 80 ..	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 0 11	- - -
Housing Act, 1957, Sects. 9 and 10 ..	2,267 9 0	2,748 14 4	3,184 3 7	2,671 2 3	2,634 18 6
Public Health Act, 1936 —Sect. 39 ..	504 16 9	390 3 10	270 17 9	255 12 2	281 16 8
„ „ —Sect. 44 ..	- - -	155 12 9	- - -	- - -	14 12 8
„ „ —Sect. 45 ..	144 5 1	95 10 2	69 18 4	18 19 1	6 0 3
„ „ —Sect. 56 ..	265 0 4	333 4 8	357 3 5	543 10 1	949 1 6
	3,366 3 8	4,087 0 9	4,126 9 0	3,721 8 8	4,172 0 1

The cost of new dustbins supplied by the Corporation where owners or occupiers had not complied with notices served and where steps were taken to recover this amount was £316 15s. 5d.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
First visits	18,695	16,931	17,267	12,593	13,963
Re-visits	26,955	24,736	20,847	17,526	16,945
TOTAL	<u>45,650</u>	<u>41,667</u>	<u>38,114</u>	<u>30,119</u>	<u>30,908</u>

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

DEPOSIT GAUGES

Deposited solid matter in tons per square mile per month.

	City Centre			Basford			Bulwell			Meadows			Mapperley			Wollaton			Clifton		
	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total	Insol- uble	Sol- uble	Total
January ..	19.03	9.94	28.97	18.30	11.10	29.40	14.41	10.11	24.52	19.94	13.20	33.14	7.74	4.43	12.17	6.97	4.20	11.17	7.63	5.20	12.83
February	20.87	9.21	30.08	18.04	10.50	28.54	14.15	6.96	21.11	19.67	8.01	27.68	8.04	4.60	12.64	9.00	4.33	13.33	8.32	4.96	13.28
March ..	14.62	5.80	20.42	16.04	5.60	21.64	14.18	5.37	19.55	13.67	6.07	19.74	9.00	3.73	12.73	7.80	3.80	11.60	6.79	4.05	10.84
April ..	18.96	3.75	22.71	14.44	4.20	18.64	12.46	3.48	15.94	14.50	4.50	19.00	9.48	2.40	11.88	6.84	2.01	8.85	9.56	1.89	11.45
May ..	25.49	5.53	31.02	16.27	5.60	21.87	12.56	5.34	17.90	19.87	6.24	26.11	9.87	3.04	12.91	6.40	2.59	8.99	9.69	3.07	12.76
June ..	14.95	6.12	21.07	15.27	6.54	21.81	11.60	6.13	17.73	16.71	7.94	24.65	9.94	4.67	14.61	5.64	4.20	9.84	9.22	4.26	13.48
July ..	16.80	6.59	23.39	16.30	6.67	22.97	10.37	5.47	15.84	13.24	4.77	18.01	5.80	3.03	8.83	4.24	2.87	7.11	8.31	3.90	12.21
August ..	17.16	4.38	21.54	15.24	6.10	21.34	11.63	5.57	17.20	18.93	5.00	23.93	7.10	3.13	10.23	9.47	3.53	13.00	5.37	3.61	8.98
September	13.86	3.62	17.48	14.90	4.44	19.34	11.13	3.78	14.91	20.67	4.27	24.94	10.04	2.43	12.47	7.97	1.87	9.84	6.79	2.67	9.46
October	15.11	4.84	19.95	12.50	5.60	18.10	11.86	4.64	16.50	9.94	5.10	15.04	8.30	2.70	11.00	3.70	2.70	6.40	3.21	2.53	5.74
November	15.77	6.95	22.72	15.64	5.70	21.34	11.37	3.94	15.31	18.77	4.90	23.67	5.77	2.80	8.57	5.43	2.77	8.20	8.34	2.60	10.94
December	15.61	7.77	23.38	19.80	8.51	28.31	9.34	5.57	14.91	20.84	7.70	28.54	6.30	4.50	10.80	6.77	3.15	9.92	10.23	4.02	14.25
TOTAL ..	208.23	74.50	282.73	192.74	80.56	273.30	145.06	66.36	211.42	206.75	77.70	284.45	97.38	41.46	138.84	80.23	38.02	118.25	93.46	42.76	136.22

ATMOSPHERIC SULPHUR

Expressed as milligrammes of Sulphate per day per 100 sq. cm. of Lead Peroxide.

	City Centre	Basford	Bulwell	Meadows	Mapperley	Wollaton	Clifton
January ..	4.89	2.45	2.15	4.64	2.46	1.05	1.66
February ..	4.30	2.10	1.71	4.28	2.01	0.88	1.29
March ..	3.19	2.87	2.23	3.78	1.20	0.96	1.28
April ..	2.56	1.44	0.98	3.37	1.12	0.67	1.07
May ..	2.00	1.28	0.94	2.65	0.87	0.40	0.65
June ..	1.61	0.94	0.77	1.81	0.72	0.39	0.62
July ..	1.50	0.93	0.54	1.70	0.51	0.34	0.57
August ..	1.47	0.86	0.63	1.60	0.59	0.24	0.38
September ..	1.42	0.72	0.49	1.98	0.50	0.31	0.43
October ..	2.64	1.69	1.18	3.54	1.25	0.45	0.89
November ..	4.39	2.05	1.92	4.52	1.53	1.01	1.66
December ..	4.24	2.29	1.82	4.74	1.87	0.94	1.64

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS

ADMINISTRATION

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL
TREATMENT

INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948
and 1951 — RECORD OF CASES

NOTTINGHAM CREMATORIUM

NURSES AGENCIES ACT 1957

NURSING HOMES

PUBLIC MORTUARY

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

ADMINISTRATION

The changing conditions of employment were reflected in the staff position during the year. Turnover was reduced, though it still remained high, with 14 resignations and 16 appointments, while there was a marked increase in the number, though not the quality, of applicants for vacant posts.

Reasons for the resignations were :—

To industry	5	Marriage	2
To part-time posts, for family reasons	3	Pregnancy	2
Moved from City	2		

Five male clerks were appointed and three resigned. Of these, two served the Authority for less than six months before returning to posts with private firms.

Office Accommodation. No progress can be reported in the scheme for new headquarters, due partly to tight financial control of capital projects and partly to the need for overall planning of the proposed Civic Centre.

However, in November, with some relaxation of the credit restrictions, the Health Committee decided to press for a commencement of work on the Health Services headquarters as soon as possible.

Finance. The Health Services budget rose by £37,500 for the current financial year, an increase of 6·2%. No new projects were provided for, and the increase was almost entirely related to salary and wage awards and advances in costs of essential items—fuel, light, telephones, etc.

Staff Training. Four members of the clerical staff were successful in Local Government examinations. The number of qualified staff totalled 11 with the following qualifications :—

Diploma in Public Administration	3
„ „ Municipal Administration	1
Clerical Examination	7

All except one occupied posts senior to the General Division. Of the 19 senior staff, therefore, more than half are qualified by examination.

At the end of the year there were seven officers studying for the examinations of the Local Government Examinations Board.

Five Day Week. In November a five day “ office ” week was introduced. It was apparent from observations taken as the result of previous arrangements for one Saturday off in two that the number of callers and the amount of mail on Saturdays was diminishing.

Certain sections of the Department are manned with skeleton staffs on Saturdays, those concerned having the following Friday afternoon as time off in lieu. So far the arrangement appears to be working satisfactorily with no detriment to the public.

Review of 10 Years of Staffing. Since the introduction of a section of this report relating to administration, reference has been made each year to the large turnover of staff. Long-term comparisons were difficult through the changes subsequent to July, 1948, when many clerks employed in the hospitals were transferred to the various Committees of Management. However, it is now possible to review events over the ten years from 1st January, 1949, to 31st December, 1958.

During this period the total clerical staff increased from 38 on 1st January, 1949, to 66 at 31st December, 1958, with four posts vacant. The causes of the increase are :—

- (i) The take-over of the former Nottingham District Nursing Association.
- (ii) An expansion of the Home Help Service.
- (iii) The added duty of welfare foods distribution.
- (iv) B.C.G. and poliomyelitis vaccination.

Whilst, however, the reasons for increased staff were easy to find, the staff themselves were not. The table shows the number of clerks at the beginning and end of each year, together with the appointments and resignations during that year. To obtain an extra 28 clerks no less than 152 appointments had to be made since, in the same period, there were 124 resignations.

YEAR	1st Jan.	Appointed	Resigned	31st Dec.
1949 ..	38	12	13	37
50 ..	37	17	15	39
51 ..	39	9	4	44
52 ..	44	16	11	49
53 ..	49	9	7	51
54 ..	51	23	18	56
55 ..	56	15	13	58
56 ..	58	14	13	59
57 ..	59	21	16	64
58 ..	64	16	14	66
TOTAL		152	124	

Since, apart from the increased staff required, the large number of resignations was the direct cause of the even larger number of appointments, an analysis of the former is given.

Cause of resignation	Number
To industry	43
To other local authorities	22
Pregnancy and health reasons	16
Marriage	11
Emigrated	8
Moved from City	8
To hospital service	6
To part-time work	3
Retired	2
To Civil Service	1
To a nationalised industry	1
To Regular Army	1
Discontinued work	1
Not known	1
TOTAL	124

The table shows that more than one third of those who left did so to enter the service of private firms at a higher rate of pay. Those who left to go to other local authority work did so mainly as a result of obtaining posts at a higher grade and to this extent was welcomed as a reflection of the value of the department from the point of view of training.

Of resignations of women clerks, 16 were because of health reasons and 16 emigrated or moved from the City with their husbands who had obtained posts elsewhere. The resignations

to go to the hospital service were largely those of girls who wished to train as nurses, whilst those who wanted part-time work did so because the arrangements they had made for their families were not completely satisfactory.

To reduce this loss, efforts were made to increase the percentage of male staff, but with little success, though in 1958 some progress was made.

All these changes have necessarily broken the desirable continuity of staff, with consequent disruption of the routine work, and much effort on the part of senior staff in continual training of newcomers. It is obvious, too, that during the first few months of employment, little effective contribution is made to the work of the department.

The following table shows the number of staff with length of service, at the 1st January each year.

YEAR	Years of service					Total
	Under 1	Under 2	Under 3	Under 4	4 and over	
1949 ..	10	8	3	4	13	38
50 ..	11	5	3	2	16	37
51 ..	15	5	1	3	15	39
52 ..	8	14	4	1	17	44
53 ..	13	8	8	4	16	49
54 ..	8	12	8	6	17	51
55 ..	20	4	7	7	18	56
56 ..	15	17	3	5	18	58
57 ..	11	9	14	2	23	59
58 ..	18	8	6	11	21	64
31st Dec., 58 ..	13	15	8	6	24	66

Examination of the table demonstrates that more than 10 per cent. of new appointments were terminated within the first year. Only 65 per cent. remained to complete two years, while just over 47 per cent. completed the third year. The wastage continued so that at the end of the fourth year only one person in three remained.

The result was that at the end of the period under review nearly half of the clerks had less than two years service. Even this, however, was a considerable improvement on 1955, when well over one third had less than twelve months service.

To complete this aspect of the review it should be noted that of the 38 clerks, comprising 28 women and 10 men, in the service in 1949, only 8 remained to the end of 1958, 3 women and 5 men. Therefore, whereas the loss over the 10 years for women was almost 90 per cent., in the case of men it amounted to only 50 per cent.

A more cheerful aspect could perhaps be placed on the picture if a proper balance between youth and age were being kept. The table below shows the age groups of persons appointed to the various vacancies.

AGE GROUPS AT DATE OF APPOINTMENT

AGE GROUP	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
15 — 20 ..	5	5	3	3	—	4	4	3	5	2
21 — 25 ..	3	4	—	8	3	1	1	1	2	1
26 — 30 ..	3	4	3	3	3	5	6	3	4	3
31 — 40 ..	—	3	4	2	2	9	1	3	5	6
Over 40 ..	—	1	—	—	1	4	3	4	5	4
TOTAL ..	12	17	9	16	9	23	15	14	21	16

The fact is revealed that whereas at the beginning of the period, service with the Health Department had its attractions to young people, at the end of the survey the attraction was to those over 30 years of age. In 1949, all the 12 appointees were under 30, but in 1958, of a total of 16 no less than 10 were over 30, whilst 4 were over 40 years old.

The abolition of scales of salaries linked to age seems to have had no effect on the recruitment of suitable young men and women ; on the contrary, it would appear that the main draw of the Local Government Service is for the older person who expects, and gets, the maximum of the appropriate scale.

The situation would still give grounds for optimism if the increasing age of appointment were offset by retention of younger members of the staff with the bulk of resignations coming from the older age groups. This would have the effect of maintaining some balance between age groups of existing staff.

AGE GROUPS OF STAFF

AGE GROUP	At 1st January each year										At 31st Dec. 1958
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	
15—20 ..	11	11	9	9	7	5	6	9	9	9	9
21—25 ..	13	9	6	4	9	11	4	2	3	6	5
26—30 ..	1	4	8	11	12	12	14	9	6	4	4
31—40 ..	6	5	6	11	13	14	19	22	23	23	21
41—50 ..	4	5	6	4	3	5	9	11	13	14	19
Over 50 ..	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	8	8
TOTAL ..	38	37	39	44	49	51	56	58	59	64	66

The table shows the actual position. Whereas the age group 15-25 years made up 63 per cent. of the staff in 1949, the same group in 1958 accounted for only 21 per cent., the reduction in numbers being from 24 to 14. On the other hand, in 1949 those aged 41 years and over made up only 18 per cent. of the total staff, those in 1958 accounted for 41 per cent.

Further, the group 31-40 years increased in numbers during the period of the survey from 6 to 21, so that whilst in 1949 the over 30's accounted for only one third, in 1958 they represented almost three quarters of the total staff.

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

The number of persons known to be suffering from epilepsy and cerebral palsy is given below ; more cases of both diseases are being brought to notice.

Although an individual may be known to more than one service of the Local Authority, he is shown in the table as being known to the one mainly responsible for his welfare.

	Local Education Authority	Mental Health Services	Welfare Services	Others	Total
Cerebral Palsy . .	29	56	89	29	203
Epilepsy . .	109	97	79	8	293
Cerebral Palsy and Epilepsy	1	14	—	—	15

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL TREATMENT

NOTTINGHAM CORPORATION ACT, 1952

There were 11 applications for renewals ; conditions were satisfactory in all cases.

Certificates of exemption were received in respect of 8 registered members of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapists or the Faculty of Physiotherapy.

INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

A. Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The number on the Blind Persons Register at the end of the year was 684.

Blind	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(1) Cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :				
(a) No treatment ..	12	2	-	24
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	15	7	-	10
(2) Cases at (1) (b) above which on follow up action have received treatment	10	6	-	10
Partially-Sighted				
(1) Cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :				
(a) No treatment ..	3	1	-	6
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	10	2	-	7
(2) Cases which received follow up treatment ..	4	-	-	5

B. Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were no cases of impairment of sight.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 — 1951

The original Act came into force on 5th July 1948, and for the first time since that date, no persons were referred for consideration of compulsory removal under Section 47.

Result of Visit	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Statutory action.	—	—	—	—	—
Voluntarily removed to hospital or Part III accommodation . . .	4	7	2	—	—
Voluntarily removed for cleansing. .	3	—	—	—	—
Removed under Sect. 20, Lunacy Act, 1890	1	—	—	—	—
Under observation at home . . .	2	1	—	1	—
No action required	2	1	—	—	—
Died	1	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	13	9	3	1	—

NOTTINGHAM CREMATORIUM

In all, 3,967 cremations were carried out, the highest total recorded since the crematorium opened in 1931—40% were of City residents.

The numbers for the past 10 years are given :—

Year	ALL CREMATIONS		CREMATIONS OF CITY RESIDENTS		
	No.	Alteration from previous year	No.	Increase over previous year	Percentage of all City deaths
1949 ..	2,000	+ 41%	759	36%	21·3%
1950 ..	2,402	+ 20%	917	21%	26·9%
1951 ..	2,856	+ 19%	1,051	15%	28·3%
1952 ..	2,777	— 2·8%	969	— 8·4%	30·5%
1953 ..	3,126	+ 13%	1,139	18%	34·5%
1954 ..	3,578	+ 14%	1,311	13%	39·9%
1955 ..	3,940	+ 10%	1,432	9%	40·9%
1956 ..	3,806	— 3·4%	1,528	7%	45·9%
1957 ..	3,481	— 8·5%	1,477	— 3·3%	44·0%
1958 ..	3,967	+ 14%	1,619	+ 9%	49%

Cremation and Residence

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	NO. OF CREMATIONS				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
City	1,311	1,432	1,528	1,477	1,619
County excluding West Bridgford ..	949	1,169	1,279	1,378	1,686
West Bridgford	150	169	186	179	206
Other areas	1,168	1,170	813	447	456
TOTAL	3,578	3,940	3,806	3,481	3,967

NURSING AGENCIES

The licences, originally granted in 1945, of the two Nursing Agencies were renewed in December. On their Registers were 20 State Registered Nurses, 7 State Certified Midwives and 5 State Enrolled Assistant Nurses.

NURSING HOMES

One licence was surrendered and a single new one was granted; at the end of the year 7 homes were in existence. Of these, 2 catered for maternity cases with 11 available beds and 5 for medical and surgical cases with 49 beds. They were regularly inspected by a medical officer and the maternity homes were also visited by the supervisor of midwives.

The homes were visited also by a public health inspector in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 and in three homes suggestions for improvements in the kitchens were made.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The Mortuary, sited adjacent to the police operational centre in Canal Street, received 451 bodies, and post-mortem examinations were undertaken in the investigation of the circumstances of 412 deaths. In 1957 the totals were 552 and 502 respectively. The majority of the bodies received were subject to the jurisdiction of the City Coroner.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

SUMMARY OF THE WORK

Analysis of cases :	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Cases from previous year	295	200	201	237	281	299
New cases	362	551	432	380	355	353
Total cases treated ..	657	751	633	617	636	652
City patients	644	719	604	600	632	649
County patients ..	13	32	29	17	4	3
	657	751	633	617	636	652
Adult patients male ..	161	218	190	175	192	195
" " female ..	258	315	300	312	313	325
Patients 5-15 years ..	91	90	80	93	101	98
" 0- 5 years ..	147	128	63	37	30	34
	657	751	633	617	636	652
Cases discharged or ceased to attend	457	550	396	336	337	101
Cases carried forward ..	200	201	237	281	299	551
	657	751	633	617	636	652
No. of treatments :						
total given	12,759	14,699	13,238	11,313	12,395	13,270
average per patient ..	19.4	19.6	20.9	18.3	19.5	20.3

PART V.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

„ „ STAFF

„ „ REPORT TO THE CITY
COUNCIL

SICKNESS RETURNS — MINISTRY OF NATIONAL INSURANCE

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1958

LORD MAYOR :

ALDERMAN JOSEPH LITTLEFAIR, J.P.

CHAIRMAN :

ALDERMAN ERNEST PURSER

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

ALDERMAN Miss GLEN BOTT, J.P., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.O.G.,
(To 19.5.58)

COUNCILLOR WILLIAM HENRY MURDOCK

(From 3.6.58)

ALDERMAN R. ARBON

ALDERMAN L. MITSON

ALDERMAN Mrs. M. E. WOOD

COUNCILLOR M. W. CORDER

COUNCILLOR J. LLEWELLYN DAVIES, F.R.C.S.

COUNCILLOR J. E. DEXTER

COUNCILLOR R. H. ELLIS

COUNCILLOR Mrs. G. M. F. HORNE

COUNCILLOR A. W. NORWEBB, J.P.

COUNCILLOR W. D. SHILCOCK

COUNCILLOR Dr. E. WANT, M.B., Ch.B.

COUNCILLOR F. W. WOOTTON

COUNCILLOR A. G. WRIGHT

HEALTH COMMITTEE STAFF

Medical Officer of Health—

WILLIAM DODD, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health—

ELSPETH M. WARWICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officers—

PATRICIA H. S. SHAW, M.D., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law
Prevention Care and After-Care

FRANCES M. EARLE, M.D., D.C.H., D.P.H.
Maternal and Child Health

W. MARY MARKHAM, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.P.H.
Immunisation

Senior Assistant Medical Officers—

MEGAN E. WILKINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

IAN C. BRANNEN, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officers—

ALFRED M. BURNFORD, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.R.C.O.G.,
D.C.H. From 21.4.58.

FREDA M. CHALKLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

JANET B. DALGETTY, M.B., Ch.B.

PETER LAVIS, M.B., Ch.B. To 27.9.58.

SYLVIA M. MATTHEWS, M.B., B.S.

N. MERCY PLOWRIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

In conjunction with Sheffield Regional Hospital Board

A. C. BLANDY, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Consultant Paediatrician

J. KAMIENIECKI, Ph.D., M.A., LL.M.
Senior Psychologist

D. MACMILLAN, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.E., D.Psych.
Consultant Psychiatrist

H. J. MALKIN, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., L.R.C.P.
Consultant Obstetrician

J. V. WHITAKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.
Chest Physician

City Analyst

W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. †

John Ryle Health Centre—

Secretary—MISS J. E. SMITH

† Part-time.

Midwifery Service—*Supervisor*—MISS E. S. CREER, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.*Assistant Supervisor*—MISS G. J. BOOKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V.
To 31.5.58.,, ,, MISS P. J. LAMBERT, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.,
H.V., Q.N. From 24.7.58.*Midwives*—37 Full-time.

3 Part-time.

Health Visiting Service—*Superintendent*—MISS M. W. BEATTY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.*Deputy Superintendent*—MISS E. LEES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.*Health Visitor Tutor*—MISS D. T. HOGG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.*Senior Health Visitor*—(Tuberculosis) MISS E. CALEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.*Welfare Centre Superintendents* 7*Health Visitors*—General 25

,, Part-time .. 3

Tuberculosis 6

Students 5

Day Nurseries—*Supervisor*—MISS K. THOMPSONBELL'S LANE .. *Matron*—MISS E. HALLS, C.N.N.*Nursery Nurses*—5*Warden* 1BULWELL *Matron*—MRS. Y. CHAPMAN, C.N.N.*Nursery Nurses* —5*Warden* 1DOWSON *Matron*—MRS. P. BATES, C.N.N.*Nursery Nurses* —5*Warden* 1HEATHCOAT STREET .. *Matron*—MISS M. R. M. DALE, C.N.N.*Nursery Nurses* —5*Warden* 1PIERREPONT *Matron*—MISS E. I. WALKER, R.S.C.N.*Nursery Nurses* —5*Warden* 1QUEEN'S DRIVE *Matron*—MRS. E. MACKINTOSH, S.R.N., S.C.M.*Nursery Nurses* —5*Warden* 1RADFORD *Matron*—MRS. M. A. R. NAYLOR, S.R.N.*Nursery Nurses* —5*Warden* 1SYCAMORE ROAD *Matron*—MRS. H. ROSS, R.S.C.N., C.N.N.*Nursery Nurses* —5*Warden* 1

Mother and Baby Home—*Matron*—MRS. M. SHAW, S.C.M.*Deputy Matron*—MISS L. PLUMB, S.R.N., S.C.M.**Octagon Club—Nuffield House—***Supervisor*—MRS. I. M. BEDFORD.*Assistant Supervisor*—MRS. M. J. HEATHCOTE.*Occupational Assistants*—2.**Social Workers—**

MISS M. BOTTOMS.

MRS. C. M. ROSE

From 28.7.58.

MRS. I. SHAW

To 30.6.58.

MISS M. H. WILLIAMS.

Home Nursing Service—*Superintendent*—MISS M. M. KNOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.*Senior Assistant Superintendent*—

MISS E. E. SRIGLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

To 6.7.58.

MRS. B. E. DAVIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

From 1.9.58.

Assistant Superintendents—

MRS. B. E. DAVIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

To 31.8.58.

MISS E. C. FRASER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

From 8.1.58.

MISS W. V. SHELTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

From 15.9.58

Home Nurses —57 — Full-time.

5 — Part-time.

13 — Students.

Home Help Service—*Organiser*—MRS. L. E. GRAY.*Deputy Organiser*—MISS M. J. MELLOR.*District Organisers*—

MISS S. M. BOSWELL, B.Sc.

MRS. E. M. CRICH.

MRS. E. L. MUSSON.

MISS M. PALMER.

Case Workers — 8.*Home Helpers*—Full-time —136.

—Part-time —327.

—Casual — 8.

Mental Health Service—*Mental Health Officer*—J. E. WESTMORELAND.*Deputy Mental Health Officer*—G. E. HIBBARD.*Senior Social Worker*—MISS M. PIMLOTT.*Social Workers*—4. **Duly Authorised Officers*—6.*Occupation Centre Organiser*—D. H. CATER.*Occupation Centre Staff*—13.

* In conjunction with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

Administrative and Clerical—*Administrative Officer*—C. V. TUBB, D.P.A.„ *Asst.* —F. F. PELLATT, D.P.A., Cert. R.S.H.*Chief Clerk*—J. C. SLIGHT.*Senior Clerks*—15.*Clerks General Divisions, all sections*—Full-time 48.

—Part-time 24.

Public Health Inspection Service—*Chief Public Health Inspector*—A. WADE, M.B.E., F.R.S.H.*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector*—R. YOUNG, M.R.S.H.*Senior Inspector of Meat and other Foods*—E. B. HOCKEN, Cert. R.S.H.*Senior Housing Inspector*—J. D. McDONALD, M.R.S.H.*Public Health Inspectors, all branches*—21.„ „ „ *Trainees* — 7.*Smoke Inspector*—1.*Women Housing Officers*—4.**Ambulance Service—***General Manager* —B. ENGLAND, M.I.Mech.E., M.Inst.T.*Ambulance Officer*—A. K. HICKS, F.I.C.A.P.*Deputy „ „* —C. G. DEWEN, F.I.C.A.P.**Ultra Violet Ray Clinic—**

HENRY N. JAFFE, M.B., B.S. †

SOPHIA K. G. STUART, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. †

Senior Nurse/Attendant—MRS. G. M. WHITTINGTON, S.R.N.*Nurse/Attendant*—1.**Other Staff—**

<i>Caretakers</i>	..	..	..	4	
<i>Cleaners</i>	..	..	..	13	Full-time
				25	Part „
<i>Cook/Housekeepers</i>	..	..	..	3	
<i>Cooks</i>	..	..	..	10	
<i>Drivers</i>	..	..	..	4	
<i>Laundry Hands</i>	..	..	..	2	Full-time
				2	Part „
<i>Maintenance Assistant</i>	..	..	..	1	
<i>Mortuary Attendants</i>	..	..	..	2	
<i>Nursing Aid</i>	..	..	..	1	Part-time
<i>Rodent Operators</i>	..	..	..	7	
<i>Seamstress</i>	..	..	..	1	Part-time
<i>Storemen</i>	..	..	..	2	

† Part-time.

HEALTH REPORT 1958

REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL

AS TO THE ERECTION OF AN AMBULANCE STATION AT WILFORD

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Beg to report

That they have given further consideration to the construction of a small ambulance station on a site in Clifton Lane near the Southern end of Clifton Bridge.

This station is required to serve the Southern part of the City, particularly the Clifton Estate, and will complete your Committee's programme for providing suitable accommodation for the ambulance service throughout the City. When it is completed the ambulance station at the Guildhall will be vacated and will be available for other uses.

On the 3rd June, 1957, the City Council approved the appropriation of the site on which the station is to be built and tenders were invited for the building work, but in December, 1957, owing to the restrictions on capital expenditure, it was decided to defer the scheme for one year. Your Committee recommend that application should now be made for the necessary loan sanction in order that the building may be commenced in April, 1959.

It is proposed to accept the tender of G. A. Pillatt and Son Limited, for the erection of the building, being the lowest submitted. After making certain economies in the building the tender has been reduced to £9,800 and its acceptance has been approved by the Ministry of Health. An additional sum of £711 will be required to cover the cost of plant, equipment, furniture, fittings, tools, accessories and sundries.

Your Committee recommend the Council to approve the proposals contained in this report and to authorise the Town Clerk to apply to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for sanction to borrow the sum of £10,511.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1958.

ERNEST PURSER,
CHAIRMAN.

This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 1st December, 1958, and was adopted.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL INSURANCE SICKNESS RETURNS

The number of claims for sickness benefit in Nottingham and the immediately surrounding areas gives an indication of sickness of the population month by month.

	Nottingham (& District part) Area*		City of Nottingham*							
	Average No. of sickness claims per week		Notifs. of pneumonia		Deaths attributed to conditions associated with influenza					
					Influenza		Bronchitis		Pneumonia	
	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957
JANUARY ..	2,209	1,315	39	30	7	—	13	11	96	57
FEBRUARY ..	1,669	1,332	49	13	4	—	8	5	44	36
MARCH ..	1,395	1,343	20	7	3	—	7	6	37	12
APRIL ..	1,066	1,004	25	13	1	—	6	2	38	20
MAY ..	903	1,069	12	12	—	—	5	1	32	17
JUNE ..	964	863	5	11	—	—	—	—	22	25
JULY ..	880	846	4	6	—	—	1	—	17	14
AUGUST ..	749	825	10	13	—	—	2	—	33	27
SEPTEMBER ..	1,009	2,438	8	22	—	—	2	6	9	26
OCTOBER ..	1,233	3,666	5	80	—	29	2	9	13	64
NOVEMBER ..	1,339	1,569	15	31	—	6	7	5	53	40
DECEMBER ..	1,120	1,511	16	26	—	—	8	—	48	—

* The two areas are not identical.

COST OF HEALTH SERVICES

SERVICE	ACTUAL COST Year ended 31st March, 1958						ESTIMATED COST Year ending 31st March, 1959		
	Gross expenditure	Income other than Government Grants	Government Grants	Net expenditure to be met from Rates	Equivalent Rate poundage	Cost per head of population	Estimated net expenditure to be met from Rates	Equivalent Rate poundage	Cost per head of population
	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.
Administration (not charged to other services)	5,974	4,222	—	1,752	.11	1.35	1,925	.12	1.48
Public Health Inspection and other services	54,496	7,455	5,394	41,647	2.64	2 7.97	42,449	2.63	2 8.59
Health Centres	2,681	742	968	971	.06	.75	906	.06	.70
Maternal and Child Health ..	103,549	16,691	43,242	43,616	2.77	2 9.49	44,812	2.77	2 10.40
Midwifery	56,399	2,589	26,873	26,937	1.71	1 8.68	27,206	1.68	1 8.89
Health Visiting	31,191	1,005	14,735	15,451	.98	11.86	17,848	1.11	1 1.70
Home Nursing	59,098	1,548	28,736	28,814	1.83	1 10.12	30,671	1.90	1 11.55
Vaccination and Immunisation ..	14,827	—	7,411	7,416	.47	5.69	9,954	.62	7.64
Ambulance	70,454	1,210	34,496	34,748	2.21	2 2.68	39,760	2.46	2 6.53
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	26,103	3,794	11,059	11,250	.71	8.64	12,665	.78	9.72
Mental Health	31,177	797	15,154	15,226	.97	11.69	17,577	1.09	1 1.49
Home Help	120,096	8,185	55,879	56,032	3.56	3 7.02	59,269	3.67	3 9.50
Other expenses	2,866	1,480	638	748	.05	.57	531	.03	.41
TOTAL	578,911	49,718	244,585	284,608	1 6.07	18 2.51	305,573	1 6.92	19 6.60

INDEX

	PAGE
Administration	152
—Staffing Review	153
Aged, Care of the	12, 54
Agencies for Nurses	163
Ambulance Service	11, 96
—Operational Stations	96
Analgesia	9, 32
Ante-natal Relaxation Classes	33
Anterior Poliomyelitis	110
Anthrax	114
Atmospheric Pollution	135
—Measurement of :	137
—Deposit Gauges	138, 148
—Lead Peroxide Apparatus	138, 149
Attendances—Day Nurseries	48, 51
—Welfare Centres and Clinics	46
B.C.G. Vaccination	60, 73
Birth Control	45
Births —Illegitimate	25
—Legitimate	16
—Live and Still	23
—Premature	26
—Provisional rates	16, 17
Blindness, Incidence of	160
Blood Examination	33
Canal Boats	141
Care of the Aged	12, 54
—Chiropody	54
—Health Visiting	54
—Nuffield House	56
Central Midwives Board—Requirements of	39
Centres and Clinics—Attendances	46
Cerebral Palsy	159
Child Minders	50
Chiropody	54
Civil Defence—Ambulance Service	99
Clinics—Attendances	46
—Consultant	33, 44
Closing Hours of Shops	141
Common Lodging Houses	141
Condemned Food—Disposal	121
Confinements in City	36
Consultant Clinics	33, 44
Convalescence	64
Co-ordination with other Health Services	6
Cost of Health Services	175
Cremation	162

	PAGE
Day Nurseries	8, 47
—Attendances	48, 51
—Charges	49
—Infectious Diseases	47
—Places	47
—Priorities for Admission	47
—Sickness	47
—Training	49
Deafness in Pre-school Children	42
Deaths—Infants—Ages and Causes	18
—Rates	16, 17
Dental Care—Expectant Mothers	8, 41
—Pre-school Children	8, 41
Deposit Gauges—Atmospheric Pollution	138, 148
Diphtheria Immunisation	70
Disrepair, Certificates of	131
District Training—Midwives	35
Domiciliary Midwifery Service	30
Dysentery	111
Emergency Calls—Ambulance Service	99
Emergency Service, Maternity	31
Encephalitis	114
Epilepsy and Cerebral Palsy	159
Establishments for Massage and Special Treatment	159
Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948	139
—Details of Defects	140
—Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health	139
—Outwork	140
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926—Samples Taken	126
Financial Summary—Cost of Health Services	175
—Ambulance Service	105
Five-day week	153
Food—Hygiene	115
—Poisoning (Salmonella)	112
—Sampling	118
Foodstuffs Surrendered	128
Furnace Installations, Approval of	139
Gas and Air Analgesia	9, 32, 100
Gastro-enteritis	113
General Review of Local Health Services	6
Geriatric Patients, Occupation Centre for	56

HEALTH REPORT 1958

	PAGE
Health Centres	7, 22
„ Committee	166
„ „ Report to Council	172
„ „ Staff	167-170
„ Education	13, 67
„ Services—Cost	175
Health Visitors	10, 40
—Care of the Aged	54
—Home Visits	40
—Liaison with General Practitioners	10, 43
— „ „ Hospitals	10
—Staff	40
—Training Course	44
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952	144
Home confinements	9
„ „ presence of general practitioners	9
Home Help Service	13, 83
—Demand	85
—Hospital patients	83
—Income	86
—Maternity Cases	83
—Night Help Service	84
—Staff	84
—Tuberculosis	84
—Year's Work	85
—Waiting List	85
Home Nursing Service	10, 77
—Housing	80
—Record of Patients Nursed	78
—Refresher Courses	80
—Staff	79
—Training	11, 80
—Transport and Telephones	79, 80
—Types of Cases	78
Hospital Confinements —Social Reasons	9, 31
—Admissions —From City Midwives	31, 38
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	141
Housing	130
—Action under Statutory Powers	132
—Certificates of Disrepair	131
—Informal Action	132
—Inspection of Dwelling Houses	132
—The Year's Work	132
Housing Officers	131
Ice Cream	124
—Grading	125
—Registrations	125
—Sampling	125

Index

	PAGE
Illegitimate Children, Care of	52
Immunisation	68
—Diphtheria	70
— " and Whooping Cough Combined.. .. .	70
—Analysis	71, 72
Incidence of Blindness	160
Infant Mortality	16, 23
Infant Vaccination—Smallpox	69
Infectious and Infective Diseases	13, 108
—Contacts or Carriers of	114
—Notification Summary	108
Insect Pests	142
Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises	117
 John Ryle Health Centre	 22
Journeys—Ambulance Service	100
 Knackery	 142
 Leukaemia in Childhood—Environmental Survey	 43
Loan of Nursing Equipment	12, 63
Local Health Services—General Review	6
 Marriages	 16
Massage and Special Treatment, Establishments for	159
Mass Radiography—Expectant Mothers	33
Maternal and Child Health	7, 23
" " " " Centres.. .. .	41
" Mortality	16, 17, 26
Maternity Emergency Service	31
" Medical Services	30
Measles	109
Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution	137
Meat Supply	120
—Inspection	120, 121
—Transport and Handling	120
—Weight surrendered	128
Medical Aid Calls—Maternity Services	31, 37
Mental Health Service	13, 87
Mental Deficiency	90
—Defectives—Ascertainment of	94
—Disposal of	94
—Occupation Centre	92, 95
—Supervision	90
Mental Illness—Admissions to Hospital	87
—Community care	88

HEALTH REPORT 1958

	PAGE
Midwifery Service	8, 30
—District Training, Pupil Midwives	35
—Post Graduate Courses	9, 35
—Staff	34
—Training of Medical Students	35
—Multiple Deliveries	37
—Visits by Midwives	39
Milk Supply	122
—Bacteriological Examination	123
—Chemical Examination	124
—Licensing	122
—Registrations	122
—Sampling	123
—Unsatisfactory samples	124
Mortality —Infant	16, 23
—Maternal	16, 17, 26
—Neo-natal	16, 24, 29
—Peri-natal	24
—Premature Infants	26
—Provisional rate	16, 17
Mortuary	163
Mother and Baby Home	8, 52
National Assistance Acts, 1948-51	161
Neo-natal Mortality	16, 24, 29
Night Help Service	84
Notices—Informal	145
—Statutory	146
Notifications—Infectious Diseases	108
Nuffield House—Occupation Centre	56
Nuisances—Details of	145
Nursery Training Centre	49
Nursing Agencies	163
Nursing Equipment—Loan of	12, 63
Nursing Homes	163
Occupation Centre for Geriatric Patients	56
“ “ “ Mental Defectives	92, 95
Office Accommodation	152
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	31
Outworkers	140
Oxygen, administration of	32
Pasteurised milk	122
Peri-natal Mortality	24
“ “ “ —Survey	34
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	127
Polioencephalitis	110

	PAGE
Poliomyelitis—Vaccination	74
—Acute Anterior	110
Population of City	16, 17
Post Graduate Courses—Midwives	9, 35
" " " —Health Visitors	44
Premature Babies	26
—Deaths of	26
—Home Care of	8, 33
Prevention of Break-up of Families	59
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	12, 54
Problem Families	59
Public Health Act, 1936—Workplaces	141
—Common Lodging Houses	141
—Canal Boats	141
Puerperal Pyrexia	38
Pupil Midwives—Training of	35
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	142
Refresher Courses—Midwives	9, 35
" " —Health Visitors	44
Rehousing of Tuberculous Cases	60
Relaxation Classes	33
Report—to Council	172
Rodent and Insect Pests	142
Sampling —Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	126
—Food	118
—Ice Cream	125
—„ Lollies	125
—Milk	123
—“ Other Foods ”	129
—Shellfish	127
Sanitary Services	134
—The Year's Work	145
Scarlet Fever	110
Shell Fish	127
Shops Act, 1950	141
Sickness Returns—Ministry of National Insurance	174
Smallpox—Vaccination	69
Smoke Emission	136
Staff—Health Committee	167-170
—Joint use of	6
Statistics —Ambulance Service	103-106
—Area	16
—Atmospheric Pollution	136, 138, 148, 149
—Births	16
—Convalescence	65
—Day Nurseries	48, 51
—Deaths	16

HEALTH REPORT 1958

Statistics—continued	PAGE
—Financial Summary	175
—Home Help Service	85
—Home Nursing Service	81
—Immunisation and Vaccination	69-72
—Infant Mortality	16, 23
—Infectious and Infective Diseases	108
—Loan of Nursing Equipment	63
—Maternal Mortality	16, 17, 26
—Mental Health	89
—Midwifery Service	36-39
—Neo-natal Deaths	16, 24, 29
—Population	16, 17
—Sanitary Services	145
—Sickness Returns	174
—Stillbirths	16, 23, 28
—Tuberculosis	62
—Vital	16
—Welfare Centres	46
—Whooping Cough	109
Statutory Notices	146
Sterilised Milk	123
Stillbirths	16, 23, 28
Supervisors of Midwives, Work of	39
Surveys	43
—Leukaemia	43
—Peri-natal mortality	34
—Poliomyelitis	43
—Upbringing of infants	43
Swimming Bath Water	135
Transport—Health Visitors	44
—Home Nurses	79
Tuberculin Tested Milk	123
Tuberculosis	12, 60
—B.C.G. Vaccination	60, 73
—Summary of Cases assisted	61
—Register	62
—Rehousing	60
—Work of the Care Committee	61
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever	113
Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic	164
Unsound Food	128
Vaccination	11
—B.C.G.	60, 73
—Poliomyelitis	74
—Smallpox	69

*Index**

	PAGE
Venereal Diseases	114
Vital Statistics	16
Voluntary effort	6, 54
Water Supply	135
Welfare Centres	41
—Attendances	46
Welfare Foods	8, 44
Whooping Cough	109
—Immunisation	70
Workplaces	141

READER'S NOTES

