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CITY OF NOTTINGHAM

NINETY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH SERVICES

1963

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
WILLIAM DODD, M.D.

NOTTINGHAM

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FOREWORD

The year of which this volume gives the facts of the City's personal and environmental health services, was not highlighted by any especial event. The character of work continued its evolution, almost imperceptibly, though the volume of duties grew, as can be seen from the various statistics, as also from the cost of the services.

★ ★ ★

Plans already made for the implementation of the Mental Health Act, and for various capital projects which will be commenced during 1964, were taken forward.

Perhaps the most interesting scheme is that to build over the next five years, on one site and in relation to a mental hospital, all the centres for occupation, training etc., required for the subnormal of various degrees and at all ages.

★ ★ ★

The obtaining of a sufficient number of staff, especially professional staff of various grades, presented the same problem as in many similar cities in the country.

In the appropriate section of this report it will be seen that the most acute difficulty was that of obtaining public health inspectors. The position worsened considerably, and at the time of writing this foreword the prospect of reduction in the undertaking of essential work has become a reality.

★ ★ ★

In the 1961 report attention was drawn to the Council's success in resisting the proposals of the Central Electricity Generating Board for the establishment of a 2,000 megawatt coal fired power station at Holme Pierrepont, a hamlet within $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the City centre.

Again in the report for 1962, mention was made of a further proposal to build a similar power station at Ratcliffe-on-Soar.

A Public Enquiry was held in January 1963, and during the course of the year the Minister made it known that he accepted the Board's proposals.

At the time of writing, preliminary works are well forward.

No-one needs convincing that electricity has done much to improve the quality of living—and therefore of health in this country; its advantages are immense, but its production is not without its dangers and nuisances.

Despite the assurances of the Board that modern extraction equipment will attain an efficiency of over 99%, and that with the burning of 5 million tons of coal annually—many trainloads daily—only a fractional percentage of noxious fumes will be discharged to the atmosphere, serious doubt inevitably remains. It is true that such discharge will take place at a height well over 600 ft. and at a considerable speed and pressure.

The view simply cannot be accepted that an atmosphere already severely polluted can, without danger, have added to it any degree of pollution, however small, without affecting the health of a human population approximating to half a million.

The outlook is dismaying for the prospects of continued health and vitality, as adults, of those who are young today.

It is of the greatest importance that having controlled the environmental dangers and difficulties of the past century, no projects are initiated which may lead towards a return of situations comparable with some of the evils of past decades.

This power station should have been sited where the minimal number of lives was at risk.

Cost is of importance, but a fractional increase in the cost of a unit of electricity, even multiplied many many times, levied as the result of taking the station somewhat further from the source of fuel and the supplies of cooling water, has to be equated with the cost—who knows what it might be—to future generations, by way of impaired vigour and physical efficiency.

★ ★ ★

Of senior staff retired during the year, that of Mrs. L. E. Gray was the most memorable. Mrs. Gray had been the Organiser of the Home Help Service since its inception in 1944, and figures given on Page 88 show clearly the expansion since that date.

The retirement also of Mr. W. W. Taylor, City Analyst, severed a very long association with the Health Services.

To both of these we offer our thanks and warm wishes for a long and useful retirement.

WILLIAM DODD.

16th March, 1964.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUNTINGDON HOUSE,
NOTTINGHAM.

TELEPHONE No. 50551

PART I

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS*

					1963	1962
POPULATION	..	..	..	..	315,030	314,360
AREA IN ACRES	..	..	..	..	18,364	18,364
NO. OF MARRIAGES	..	..	..	..	2,682	2,606

LIVE BIRTHS

LEGITIMATE	MALES 2,831	FEMALES 2,717	..	5,548	5,484
ILLEGITIMATE	„ 405	„ 399		804	759
„	births expressed as a percentage of all births				
	..	..	..	12·66	12·16
TOTAL NO. OF BIRTHS	..	..	..	6,352	6,243
Live Birth Rate	per 1,000 of population			20·16	19·86

STILLBIRTHS

LEGITIMATE	MALES 57	FEMALES 43	..	100	106
ILLEGITIMATE	„ 5	„ 5		10	15
TOTAL NO. OF STILLBIRTHS	..	..	..	110	121
Stillbirth Rate	per 1,000 live and stillbirths			17·02	19·04
TOTAL NO. OF LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS	..	..	..	6,462	6,364

INFANT DEATHS

Infant Mortality Rate	TOTAL	..	..	25·35	24·67
„	„	„	legitimate births	22·71	25·35
„	„	„	illegitimate births	43·53	19·76
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	—first four weeks of life			13·85	15·54
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	—first week of life			12·17	13·78
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate	..	..	..	28·94	32·53

MATERNAL DEATHS (see page 21)

Maternal Mortality Rate	per 1,000 live and stillbirths			0·31	0·47
-------------------------	--------------------------------	--	--	------	------

DEATHS AT ALL AGES

MALES 1,770	FEMALES 1,839	..	..	3,609	3,817
Death Rate	per 1,000 of population			11·46	12·14

* Provisional. See page 11.

**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
32 ..	270,700	16·4	12·5	80	3·0
33 ..	283,030†	15·8	13·4	85	3·5
34 ..	281,850	15·6	12·3	69	2·4
35 ..	280,200	15·7	12·5	81	4·4
36 ..	279,400	15·2	13·2	89	4·5
37 ..	278,800	16·0	13·4	80	2·8
38 ..	278,300	15·6	12·7	71	1·8
39 ..	278,800	15·8	13·3	66	1·3
40 ..	263,600	16·5	15·5	61	2·7
41 ..	258,100	16·0	14·0	80	2·8
42 ..	255,900	18·2	13·1	62	2·5
43 ..	265,400	19·1	14·3	65	1·38
44 ..	262,310	21·7	13·2	56	·85
45 ..	265,090	19·7	12·9	53	1·33
46 ..	283,160	22·0	12·5	42	1·09
47 ..	291,150	23·9	12·3	50	1·26
48 ..	296,900	19·8	10·9	44	·49
49 ..	300,640	18·9	11·8	38	·51
50 ..	307,000	17·4	11·1	31	·37
51 ..	306,600	16·97	11·98	33	·57
52 ..	310,700†	16·71	10·74	28	·38
53 ..	311,500	16·64	11·01	27	·77
54 ..	311,500	16·05	10·61	24	·59
55 ..	312,000	15·67	11·28	28	·60
56 ..	312,500	16·50	11·15	22	·76
57 ..	312,600	17·52	10·82	23	·36
58 ..	313,000	17·82	10·93	22	1·05
59 ..	313,300	17·95	11·48	24	·35
60 ..	313,760	18·26	10·97	23	·51
61 ..	313,280	18·59	12·29	27	·34
62 ..	314,360	19·86	12·14	25	·47
63 ..	315,030	20·16	11·46	25	·31

* Borough Boundary Extension.

† City Boundary Extension.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM BIRTH TO 5 YEARS*

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH	0-6 days	7-13 days	14-20 days	21-27 days	TOTAL UNDER 28 DAYS	TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	TOTAL 1-4 YEARS
Prematurity	48	1	—	—	49	49	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malforma- tions	9	3	2	1	15	23	1	1	—	—	2
Birth injuries	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	7	—	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—
Haemolytic disease of the newborn	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	1	—	—	1	17	3	2	—	—	5
Pneumonia, all forms ..	1	—	—	—	1	21	—	1	1	—	2
Other respiratory diseases and conditions	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-intestinal infection including dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Non-meningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	3
Abdominal emergencies	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Accident (a) motor (b) other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Suffocation	1	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	1
Other conditions	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	7	1	—	1	9	16	3	1	—	—	4
TOTALS	77	6	3	2	88	161	8	11	2	1	22

*Compiled from Local Registrars' Death Returns.

PART II

THE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

National Health Service Acts 1946-1961

Public Health Acts 1936-1961

Mental Health Act 1959

HEALTH CENTRES

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

HOME NURSING

INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL

AMBULANCE

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND
AFTER-CARE

HOME HELP

MENTAL HEALTH

HEALTH CENTRES

THE JOHN RYLE HEALTH CENTRE

The present building was opened eleven years ago as a temporary measure to meet the medical needs of the population on the Clifton estate, which has since grown from less than 3,000 to 25,000.

Financial considerations over the years have delayed the building of the permanent centre, but it was envisaged in the Development Plan for the ten years 1963 to 1972 that the present premises would be retained only until 1963/64. They would then be replaced by a new building, to be erected on a site at the centre of the estate opposite the main shopping area, approximately half a mile from the present one. To this end, discussions have taken place with representatives of the Local Executive Council to ascertain their views about the provision of accommodation for general medical, dental and pharmaceutical services in the new centre, and, at the end of the year, sketch plans were in course of preparation.

In the meantime, three of the four general practitioner suites on the ground floor are occupied and the local authority services continue to use the first floor for welfare centre sessions.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Live Births. There were 6,352 live births to City residents during 1963, an increase of 1·7% over the figure of 6,243 for the previous year. The live birth rate was 20·16 compared with 19·86 for 1962.

Stillbirths. The number of stillbirths was 110 giving a rate of 17·02 per 1,000 total births, a reduction on the figure of 19·04 for 1962.

The enquiry into the history of each stillbirth was continued and the analysis of the results is given in the table on page 22.

Year	Live Births			Stillbirths		
	Nottingham		England & Wales	Nottingham		England & Wales
	Number	Rate	Rate	Number	Rate	Rate
1948 ..	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 ..	5,577	17·82	16·4	131	22·95	21·6
59 ..	5,624	17·95	16·5	114	19·87	21·0
60 ..	5,729	18·26	17·1	115	19·68	19·8
61 ..	5,823	18·59	17·4	119	20·03	19·1
62 ..	6,243	19·86	18·0	121	19·04	18·1
63 ..	6,352	20·16	18·2	110	17·02	17·3

Infant Mortality. An increase occurred in the number of infant deaths, which totalled 161, giving an infant mortality rate of 25·35. In 1962 the rate was 24·67. Of the deaths, 15 were of infants of West Indian parents among whom the mortality rate was 29·47.

The registered causes of death obtained from the local registrars' returns have been coded and are shown in the table on page 10. The summary given below indicates that the increase in mortality during the first year of life was mainly accounted for by the larger number of deaths from respiratory and gastro-intestinal infections. The occurrence of these deaths was fairly evenly distributed throughout the year and most of the babies were over one month old. When their records were compared with those of babies dying from other causes, there were as might be expected, more premature babies and more families with four or more children in the group who died from infection.

Death due to	Number of deaths							
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Prematurity	49	50	63	38	34	44	36	35
Congenital malformations	23	30	31	21	27	29	31	18
Birth injuries	2	8	6	8	15	9	13	7
Atelectasis	8	14	11	14	8	1	4	9
Respiratory diseases ..	40	27	24	25	35	27	28	21
Gastro intestinal infections	9	4	4	4	1	1	2	2
Other causes	30	21	22	23	16	12	12	21
	161	154	161	133	136	123	126	113

Comparison of Local and National Rates			
Year	Nottingham		England & Wales
	Number	Rate	Rate
1949 ..	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	22.05	22.6
59 ..	136	24.18	22.2
60 ..	133	23.22	21.9
61 ..	161	27.65	21.6
62 ..	154	24.67	20.7
63 ..	161	25.35	20.9

Neo-Natal Mortality. There were 88 deaths of infants in the neonatal period giving a mortality rate of 13·85 compared with 15·54 in the previous year.

The neonatal death enquiry continued and the results are given on page 23.

Death rates per 1,000 live births		
Year	Under 4 weeks	From 4 weeks to 1 year
1952 ..	17·91	10·22
53 ..	16·39	10·61
54 ..	14·80	9·55
55 ..	16·76	11·24
56 ..	15·13	6·79
57 ..	15·15	7·85
58 ..	15·42	6·63
59 ..	17·25	6·93
60 ..	15·36	7·86
61 ..	20·61	7·04
62 ..	15·54	9·13
63 ..	13·85	11·49

The mortality rates for the major causes of death during the first month of life have been calculated using the findings of the neonatal death enquiry and are compared with the figures for previous years.

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATES

Cause of Death	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Prematurity	6·1	5·6	9·0	6·8	6·0	7·2
Congenital malformations ..	1·9	3·5	4·9	1·9	5·1	3·7
Other causes	5·8	6·4	6·7	6·6	6·1	4·5

Early Neo-Natal Mortality. A small decrease occurred in first week deaths; 77 infants died and the mortality rate was 12·17 compared with 13·78 per 1,000 live births in 1962.

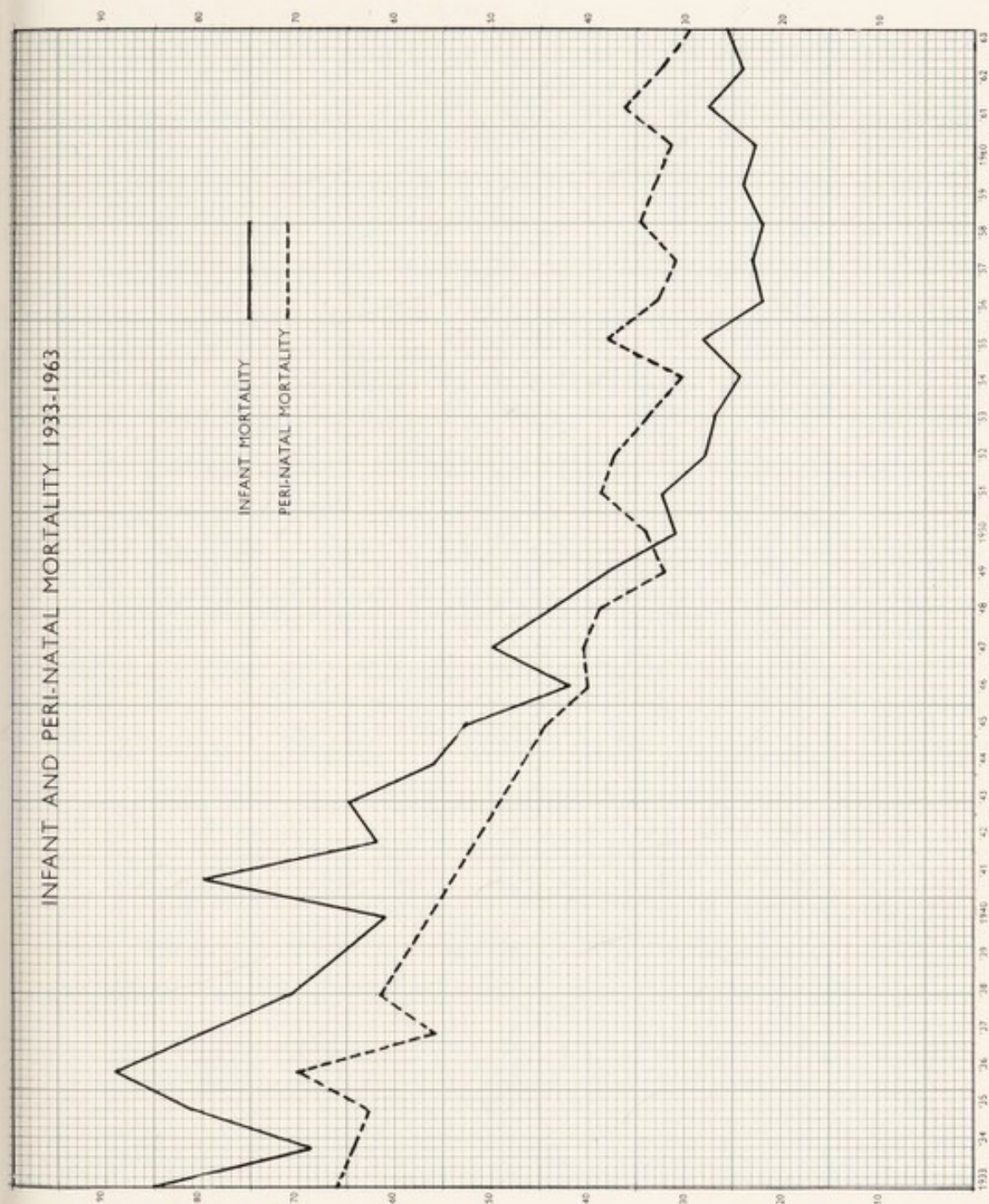
Peri-Natal Mortality. The fall in the number of both stillbirths and early neo-natal deaths resulted in a lower peri-natal mortality than in the previous year when the rate was 32·53. The total stillbirths and early neo-natal deaths was 187 giving a peri-natal mortality rate of 28·94.

The following table is derived from the combined results of the stillbirth and neo-natal death enquiry.

Primary factors in causation	Deaths	
	Total	Premature infants
Ante-natal causes:		
Toxaemia including haemorrhage ..	15	11
A.P.H. without toxaemia	30	23
Rh. incompatibility	1	—
Intra-natal causes:		
Injury	5	1
Asphyxia	4	2
Post-natal causes:		
Infection only	3	—
Congenital malformation	28	17
Prematurity only	41	41
Other causes	60	34
All causes	187	129

Illegitimate Births. Of the 6,352 live births to City mothers, 804, 12·66%, were illegitimate. The statistics for Nottingham and for England and Wales are compared with those for previous

INFANT AND PERI-NATAL MORTALITY 1933-1963





years in the next table. A comparison of illegitimacy rates according to the country of origin of the mother is shown on page 20.

Year	Illegitimate Live births		
	Nottingham		England & Wales
	Number	% of total	% of total
1950 ..	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	7.2	4.7
56 ..	384	7.4	4.8
57 ..	457	8.3	4.8
58 ..	514	9.2	4.9
59 ..	547	9.7	5.1
60 ..	524	9.1	5.4
61 ..	646	11.09	5.9
62 ..	759	12.16	6.6
63 ..	804	12.66	N.A.

There were 35 deaths of illegitimate children during the first year of life, 21 occurring in the neonatal period.

MORTALITY RATES

Year	Neo Natal		Infant	
	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate
1962 ..	15.81	16.05	19.76	25.35
63 ..	26.12	10.55	43.53	22.71

Prematurity. In 1963, 7.45% of all live births were premature compared with 8.56% in the previous year.

The total number of premature live births was 473 of whom 59 died in the first month of life and 15 in the age group one month to one year.

The neonatal mortality rate was 124·74 per 1,000 premature babies compared with 4·93 for mature infants. The rate for those between one month and one year of age was 31·71 for premature babies and 9·87 for mature births.

Neo-Natal Mortality of Premature Babies

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. . .	5	5	2	40	0	0	0	57	37	64·91
3 lb. 5 oz.—4 lb. 6 oz.	15	13	1	9·23	2	1	50	89	13	14·61
4 lb. 7 oz.—4 lb. 15 oz.	14	4	0	0	10	0	0	65	4	6·15
5 lb. 0 oz.—5 lb. 8 oz.	79	6	1	16·66	73	0	0	149	0	0
TOTALS ..	113	28	4	14·28	85	1	1·18	360	54	15

Live Births and Infant Mortality Related to Country of Origin of Mother

Country of origin of mother	Total Live Births	Premature	% Premature	Illegitimate	% Illegitimate	Infant Deaths
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	5,466	402	7·4	635	11·6	141
Eire	157	12	7·6	8	5·0	3
West Indies	509	36	7·1	150	29·4	15
India	67	9	13·4	6	8·9	—
Pakistan	21	7	33·4	1	4·7	1
Others	132	7	5·3	4	3·0	1
TOTALS	6,352	473	7·45	804	12·66	161

Maternal Deaths. There were two deaths of mothers who were City residents, the maternal mortality rate being 0·31 per 1,000 total births.

The cause of death in each case was certified as follows:—

1. I (a) Toxic myocarditis aged 25 years
(b) Acute bronchopneumonia
II Pregnancy
Post mortem examination
2. I (a) Pulmonary embolism aged 38 years
(b) Pelvic vein thrombosis
II Post-partum 4 hours
Coroner's post mortem examination

ANALYSIS OF STILLBIRTHS

	Born at			Legitimate	Sex		Premature	Maceration	Place in family					Age of mother					
	Hospital	Home	Nursing Home		M.	F.			1	2	3	4	5 or over	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Ante-natal causes:	15	13	2	—	13	8	7	11	10	7	3	2	1	2	2	5	4	—	2
(a) Toxaemia ..	20	19	1	—	15	11	9	14	5	6	3	4	1	6	2	4	6	7	1
(b) *A.P.H.; no toxæmia	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Rhesus incompatibility ..																			
Intra-natal causes:	4	4	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—
(a) Injury ..	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Asphyxia ..																			
Prematurity only ..	3	1	2	—	3	2	1	3	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
Congenital malformation	19	16	2	1	18	7	12	13	8	2	4	5	2	6	2	3	4	4	3
Other causes ..	47	36	11	—	43	30	17	28	30	16	6	9	3	13	5	13	14	6	4
TOTAL ..	110	90	19	1	96	62	48	70	57	35	17	20	8	30	12	17	31	30	10

* Ante-partum haemorrhage.

ANALYSIS OF NEO-NATAL DEATHS

	Born at			Sex	Age at death	Place in family					Age of mother													
	Hospital	Home	Nursing Home			Legitimate	M.	F.	Premature	0-23 hrs.	24-47 hrs.	2-6 days	7-27 days	1	2	3	4	5 or over	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	Unknown
Ante-natal causes:																								
(a) Toxaemia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) ★A.P.H. ; no toxaemia ..	10	—	—	6	4	6	8	1	1	—	4	3	1	2	—	2	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Rhesus incompatibility ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intra-natal causes:																								
(a) Injury ..	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Asphyxia ..	3	3	—	3	3	2	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Prematurity only ..	39	33	6	30	21	18	30	5	3	1	12	8	7	3	9	6	13	10	8	1	—	—	1	—
Congenital malformation ..	12	8	4	—	5	7	4	5	—	4	3	3	1	3	2	1	3	3	1	3	1	—	—	—
Infection:																								
(a) Respiratory ..	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Gastro-intestinal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Other ..	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other causes ..	18	15	3	13	9	9	6	8	4	1	5	3	6	4	—	5	2	5	3	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	88	73	15	67	44	44	60	55	10	12	11	27	22	13	8	18	14	26	21	16	8	2	1	1

★Ante-partum haemorrhage.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

There were 150 fewer domiciliary confinements than in 1962; these numbered 3,173, or 50·2% of the total births to City mothers. In addition, 7 mothers living in the County were delivered by City midwives.

A shortage of hospital accommodation led to 30·2% of women confined there being sent home early for nursing. This included 529 mothers who were booked for hospital delivery and early discharge and 412 who were booked for home delivery and admitted because of abnormality.

Midwives' clinics were held weekly at ten centres where there were 13,621 attendances at 518 sessions, the average attendance being 27; these sessions did not include instruction in relaxation which was given weekly at six centres and was designed primarily for mothers expecting to be confined at home, the hospitals making provision for their own patients. Altogether 754 mothers attended a total of 444 classes, the average attendance being 7·0 as compared with 7·4 last year.

Midwives continued to assist at the surgeries of five general practitioners but the shortage of staff prevented an extension of this service, despite requests to do so.

VISITS BY MIDWIVES

Ante-natal	..	..	..	17,842
Post-natal	..	..	..	45,443
Special	..	..	..	9,167
Social emergency investigations	..			796

Hospital Confinements on Social Grounds. From a total of 796 requests, arrangements were made for 486 mothers to be delivered in hospital because of unsatisfactory home conditions; 48·7% of those accepted were not natives of the British Isles.

Country of origin	Number of applicants				
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
British Isles	408	407	406	444	412
West Indies	304	302	260	223	161
India and Pakistan ..	43	42	40	31	22
Others	41	12	25	26	20

Maternity Medical Services. Though more general practitioners were booked by mothers, there was a decline in the number of confinements at which the family doctor was present.

Year	Total home confinements	Confinements			
		Doctors booked		Doctors present	
		No.	% total	No.	% total
1952	2,534	996	39.3	307	12.1
53	2,680	1,251	46.7	363	13.5
54	2,541	1,355	53.3	352	13.9
55	2,521	1,478	58.6	323	12.8
56	2,646	1,705	64.4	292	11.0
57	2,844	1,972	69.2	308	10.8
58	2,863	2,088	72.9	274	9.6
59	2,933	2,105	71.8	247	8.4
60	2,876	2,237	77.7	214	7.4
61	2,858	2,323	81.3	298	10.4
62	3,323	2,755	82.9	399	14.0
63	3,173	2,905	91.6	311	9.8

Consultant Clinic. The reduction in the number of mothers who attended this clinic reflected a decline in the number of those receiving all their ante-natal care from the Department. As formerly, the clinic was held weekly at Edwards Lane Welfare Centre; 359 attended before confinement, 12 afterwards and there were 306 return visits.

X-Ray Examination. As in previous years, arrangements were made for a large film chest X-ray to be included in the examination of expectant mothers at their first visit to ante-natal clinics; 878 were examined, there were 323 defaulters and 7 were referred for further investigation.

Blood Examinations. The number of specimens examined is indicated in the following tables; there was an increase in the number of mothers referred who had been booked under the Maternity Medical Service by general practitioners who did not undertake this part of the ante-natal care.

BLOOD GROUPING AND RHESUS TYPING

Year	Clinic Cases		Total	General Practitioner Cases		Total	Delivery and Post Natal Samples
	New	Repeat		New	Repeat		
1961 ..	611	327	938	305	125	430	122
62 ..	436	337	773	509	252	761	257
63 ..	288	237	525	473	333	806	188

KHAN AND WASSERMAN REACTION

Year	Clinic Cases	Positive	General Practitioner Cases	Positive	Total
1961 ..	1,406	2	939	7	2,345
62 ..	1,101	11	930	18	2,031
63 ..	702	12	1,168	21	1,870

HAEMOGLOBIN ESTIMATION

Year	Clinic Cases		Total	General Practitioner Cases		Total	Blood Films
	New	Repeat		New	Repeat		
1961 ..	1,203	1,153	2,356	1,142	212	1,354	784
62 ..	1,205	1,160	2,365	1,568	564	2,132	906
63 ..	840	764	1,604	1,679	885	2,564	729

Analgesia. There was a slight decrease in the use of pethidine and of inhalational analgesia during confinements at home, as shown in the following table.

ANALGESIA

Drug	1963		1962	
	No. of cases	Percentage Total Births	No. of cases	Percentage
Pethidine only	264	8.3	240	7.2
Pethidine and gas and air ..	548	17.3	581	17.5
Pethidine and trilene	365	11.5	402	12.1
Pethidine and trilene and gas and air	6	0.2	2	0.1
Gas and air	663	20.9	747	22.5
Trilene	497	15.7	547	16.5
Gas and air and trilene ..	1	0.0	3	0.1

Hospital Admissions. There were 28 emergency admissions to hospital at the midwives' request, a decrease of 7 as compared with last year.

Medical Aid. There were 1,741 calls to doctors of which 1,510 were to their own booked cases and 231 or 13.2% were made under the Emergency Medical Aid Service. The main reasons for the calls were rupture of the perineum, prolonged labour and foetal distress. An analysis of these calls is given on pages 29 and 30.

CONFINEMENTS IN THE CITY

PLACE	NOTTINGHAM mothers			OTHERS		
	Total	Live	Stillborn	Total	Live	Stillborn
At home —						
Conducted by midwife ..	3,172	3,154	18	7	7	—
„ „ doctor alone ..	1	1	—	—	—	—
	3,173	3,155	18	7	7	—
Hospitals—City ..	2,075	2,007	68	529	519	10
Firs ..	482	475	7	403	399	4
Women's ..	298	285	13	1,423	1,377	46
„ St. Mary's Annexe ..	33	33	—	101	101	—
Highbury ..	223	222	1	936	918	18
	3,111	3,022	89	3,392	3,314	78
Nursing Home—St. Idloes ..	31	31	—	19	19	—
County midwives ..	—	—	—	3	3	—
TOTALS ..	6,315	6,208	107	3,421	3,343	78
						9,736

MULTIPLE DELIVERIES

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT	Total	Twins		Triplets	
		City	Other	City	Other
At home—conducted by midwife ..	6	6	—	—	—
Hospitals—City	69	44	25	—	—
Firs	15	7	7	—	1
Women's	51	11	38	—	2
Highbury	17	3	14	—	—
TOTALS	158	71	84	—	3

TOTAL MEDICAL AID CALLS TO DOCTORS

Mothers	1963		1962		1961	
	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements
Ruptured perineum	772	24.28	732	21.90	699	24.46
Prolonged labour	100	3.15	120	3.59	93	3.25
Foetal distress ..	76	2.39	71	2.12	73	2.56
Pyrexia ..	47	1.48	53	1.58	46	1.61
Abnormal presentation ..	68	2.14	60	1.79	68	2.40
Ante-partum haemorrhage ..	53	1.67	57	1.70	87	3.04
Post-partum haemorrhage ..	44	1.38	42	1.26	52	1.82
Retained placenta ..	29	0.91	32	0.95	29	1.01
Obstetric shock ..	3	0.09	5	0.15	2	0.07
Abortion and miscarriage ..	18	0.57	21	0.63	26	0.91
Phlebitis ..	25	0.79	21	0.63	24	0.84
Premature labour	52	1.64	66	1.97	57	1.99
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia ..	49	1.54	77	2.30	101	3.53
Hypertension ..	25	0.79	13	0.39	24	0.84
Breast conditions ..	23	0.72	20	0.60	29	1.01
Urinary conditions	10	0.31	6	0.18	11	0.38
Premature rupture of membranes ..	50	1.57	58	1.74	53	1.85
Anaemia ..	23	0.72	26	0.78	8	0.28
Post maturity ..	12	0.38	18	0.54	13	0.46
Other conditions ..	66	2.08	65	1.94	77	2.69
Total ..	1,545	48.60	1,563	46.74	1,572	55.00

TOTAL MEDICAL AID CALLS TO DOCTORS

Infants	1963		1962		1961	
	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements
Prematurity ..	12	0.38	13	0.39	8	0.28
Stillbirths ..	5	0.16	19	0.57	1	0.03
Asphyxia and Cyanosis ..	24	0.75	27	0.81	23	0.80
Jaundice ..	7	0.22	1	0.03	8	0.28
Deformity ..	15	0.47	22	0.66	14	0.49
Skin conditions ..	5	0.16	6	0.18	6	0.21
Eye discharges ..	71	2.23	75	2.24	82	2.88
Respiratory disorders ..	11	0.35	15	0.45	17	0.59
Alimentary conditions ..	15	0.47	10	0.30	8	0.28
Other conditions ..	31	0.98	14	0.42	27	0.94
Total ..	196	6.17	202	6.05	194	6.78

ADMISSIONS TO CITY HOSPITAL DIRECT FROM CITY MIDWIVES

Mothers	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Retained placenta ..	3	—	—	—	1
Premature labour ..	5	11	9	13	9
Ante-partum haemorrhage ..	5	8	6	10	10
Post-partum ..	—	—	3	2	1
Threatened abortion ..	3	3	2	2	—
Toxaemia ..	—	—	3	3	2
Prolonged labour ..	—	3	4	5	1
Malpresentation ..	—	3	6	5	2
Unbooked social emergency ..	4	3	2	1	—
Hypertension ..	—	—	1	—	—
Foetal distress ..	1	—	—	2	—
Other conditions ..	3	4	8	2	—
Premature rupture of membranes ..	2	—	3	7	—
	<u>26</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>26</u>
Infants					
Prematurity ..	2	—	2	1	4

Maternity Emergency Service. The number of calls to the mobile obstetric unit from the City Hospital continued to fall; an analysis of the calls is shown in the following table:

USE OF OBSTETRIC UNIT			
	1963	1962	1961
Post partum haemorrhage, primary	11	10	19
" " " secondary	2	—	—
" " " with shock	—	1	3
Retained placenta	17	14	16
" " and post partum haemorrhage ..	4	7	3
" " and delay in second stage ..	—	—	—
Uterine inertia	—	1	—
Severe anaemia	—	—	—
Prolapsed cord	—	—	—
Ante partum haemorrhage	2	5	2
Malpresentation	—	1	—
Foetal distress	1	1	3
Obstetric shock	1	1	—
Asphyxiated baby	1	—	—
Eclampsia	—	—	—
Abortion	—	—	—
TOTALS	39	41	46

Oxygen. Each midwife carried a "Sparklet" apparatus; oxygen was administered by inhalation to 20 babies.

Home Care of Premature Babies. Fewer babies were born prematurely at home than last year. Of 9 specially trained midwives, 4 carried out the nursing care of 134 premature and special care babies; it was an achievement that no case of "cold syndrome" occurred during the abnormally severe weather of the first three months of the year.

Until September most of the premature babies born in hospital returned home to the care of the health visitors, but after that date the "premature baby midwives" resumed this work. These midwives also continued to assist with related nursing duties when required throughout the year.

CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

	1963	1962	1961
Premature babies born at home	112	186	137
Subsequently removed to hospital	29	41	28
Discharged from hospital for domiciliary care ..	244	254	273
Visits paid during the year	4,017	4,926	5,355

Eye Conditions. The incidence of ophthalmia neonatorum remained unchanged, five cases being notified; of these two were gonococcal in origin.

Puerperal Pyrexia. There were 23 cases notified, of whom 5 were delivered at home and 18 in hospital; of the hospital deliveries 9 lived in the City and 9 in the County.

Staff. At the end of the year the staff consisted of 2 supervisors, 43 full time midwives and 8 employed for nursing only on a part-time basis. During 1963 one midwife retired, 10 full time and 4 part-time midwives left and 12 full-time and 2 part-time midwives joined the staff; the number of full-time midwives remained below that recommended for the number of confinements involved.

The overall case load was 91; on average a midwife working with a pupil attended 106 confinements, but, if working alone, the figure was 86. The relief to full-time midwives with nursings by the part-time staff was more than offset by the large number of early discharges from hospital.

Sickness increased by 58 days as compared with last year, making a total of 1,151 days, the equivalent of the work of 5 midwives. As a result, the case load of some midwives was more than twice the recommended number of 55 in certain areas where it was not found possible to provide relief staff.

In response to an increasing demand, furnished accommodation was provided for newly appointed midwives. At the end of the year three houses had been furnished for seven midwives.

Central Telephone. The Ambulance Control Centre continued to accept calls for midwives between 6.00 p.m. and 8.00 a.m. This has contributed to the smooth running of the service and has been much appreciated by the midwives.

Transport. Allowances were made to 36 midwives as essential car users and to 5 midwives, who were employed only for nursing, as casual users. Two motor scooters and seven cycles were also in use. The arrangements made last year were continued for the hire of taxis to take midwives, who could not drive, to and from confinements.

Training. Statutory courses were arranged for eight midwives; three attended courses in parentcraft, one a course in premature baby care and eight received instruction in the teaching of relaxation exercises to expectant mothers; in addition one midwife was seconded to attend a course for the Midwife Teachers Diploma.

In association with The Firs Maternity Hospital, 41 places were provided for district training of pupil midwives for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board. Instruction in domiciliary midwifery was also given to 4 medical students from University College Hospital, London.

Distribution of practising midwives at end of year:

Domiciliary service	..	53
City Hospital	..	33
Firs Maternity Hospital	..	16
Women's Hospital	..	23
Highbury	..	10
Nursing homes and Nursing co-operations	..	2
Private practice	..	—
		137

Ceasing to practise in this area 49

HEALTH VISITING

Home Visits. A reduction in the number of health visitors for part of the year and the effect of an increase in their annual leave entitlement was reflected in a small decrease in the amount of home visiting achieved, as shown in the following table.

HOME VISITS

VISITS IN CONNECTION WITH	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Pre-school children:						
*Primary visits ..	33,518	110,685	100,931	97,304	94,425	93,770
Revisits ..	74,574					
Old people:						
Primary visits ..	395	498	493	567	474	532
Revisits ..	4,536	4,418	4,078	4,332	4,299	4,107
Expectant mothers:						
Primary visits ..	402	411	356	476	419	440
Revisits ..	561	669	314	476	357	391
Housing ..	82	72	63	45	94	120
Hospital after-care ..	66	49	74	78	175	105
Diabetes ..	45	96	106	103	57	97
Vaccination and immunisation ..	38	156	209	484	61	131
Infectious disease ..	14	7	6	2	4	32
Eye conditions ..	5	19	5	13	39	74
B.C.G. vaccination ..	4	13	7	4	4	378
Neo-natal enquiry ..	3	2	16	13	23	20
Stillbirth ..	2	—	7	45	61	64
Other ..	693	754	584	312	638	363
NUMBER OF HOME VISITS ..	114,938	117,849	107,249	104,254	101,130	100,624
"NO ACCESS" VISITS ..	22,049	24,014	22,550	19,669	18,463	15,575
TOTAL VISITS ..	136,987	141,863	129,799	123,923	119,593	116,199

*Commencing 1963 "primary visits" comprise first visits in each year

Care of Premature Babies. Follow up visits were paid by health visitors to 133 premature babies discharged from hospital to release midwives who normally do this work for other midwifery duties.

Observation Register. A register was commenced at the beginning of the year consisting of children "at risk" of abnormalities of development as a result of unfavourable influences operating either before, during or after birth.

For every such child a special record card was issued and the medical staff conducting infant welfare sessions each took responsibility for the supervision of children in the area of two or more welfare centres.

General practitioners and hospital medical staff were informed about the register but a scheme for reporting children known to be "at risk" was not immediately commenced as it was anticipated that this could be combined with the forthcoming Ministry of Health plan to collect information about children with congenital malformations apparent at birth. When details of the Ministry's scheme were received in November the design of the notification of birth card was altered to provide, from 1st January, 1964, the necessary information about congenital abnormalities and any unfavourable influences which might have affected the child.

At the end of the year the register contained the names of 1,615 children grouped as follows:

Category	No. on register
Congenital abnormality ..	63
Family history of defect ..	56
Complication of pregnancy ..	356
,, ,, labour ..	682
Neo-natal complications ..	115
Prematurity	341
Cerebral palsy	2

Ascertainment of Deafness in Pre-School Children. A further increase was accomplished in the number of screening tests of hearing carried out by the health visitors in 1963, a total of 3,338 children being tested compared with 1,904 in the previous year. Emphasis was placed on the importance of testing all vulnerable children and 603 of the total were in this group.

Further investigation of seventeen children was necessary; six of these children were found to have impairment of hearing and eight were still under observation at the end of the year. The hearing of the remaining three was considered to be satisfactory. Of the seventeen, twelve were in the vulnerable group as were five out of the six found to have hearing impairment.

Welfare Centre	1st Tests	Retests	Total	
			1963	1962
Aspley ..	209	6	215	114
Basford ..	211	1	212	145
Bilborough ..	263	6	269	248
Bulwell ..	204	7	211	67
Clifton				
Farnboro' Rd.	54	—	54	26
Edwards Lane ..	313	6	319	209
Ernest Purser ..	277	19	296	214
Hyson Green ..	254	8	262	246
John Ryle ..	251	12	263	133
Radford ..	236	2	238	207
Sherwood Rise ..	214	9	223	151
Sneinton ..	770	5	775	152
Wollaton ..	82	—	82	62
TOTAL ..	3,338	81	3,419	1,974

In October a two day course was held to train a further 14 health visitors to carry out this work.

Tests for Phenylketonuria. No cases of the disease were detected amongst the 5,093 children tested.

Co-operation with General Practitioners and with Hospitals. Although no formal arrangements for health visitors to work with general practitioners were instituted, many requests were received for their services, particularly in the care of the elderly living alone, and one health visitor continued to conduct mothercraft classes at the antenatal clinic held in a group practice surgery.

A senior health visitor attended the Children's Hospital on one afternoon each week from the beginning of October to provide information about home conditions and to receive details from the consultant paediatrician and other hospital staff of the children requiring supervision after discharge from inpatient care.

The diabetic clinics at both the General and City Hospitals were attended by health visitors and contact was maintained with other hospital departments, particularly the postnatal clinic and those concerned with elderly persons, by a senior health visitor. Health education talks were given by health visitors at the Firs Maternity Hospital.

Requests for community health services for patients discharged from hospital were made either to the senior health visitor concerned with hospital liaison or to the head of the appropriate department by the hospital almoners.

Visitors to the Department. The work of the health visitors in the welfare centres and on home visits was demonstrated to a number of visitors including home nurses studying for the Queen's Roll examination, student nurses from the General, City and Children's Hospitals, students from the University Department of Social Science, ten Sudanese women students from Khartoum University and a Nigerian health visitor student training at London University.

Welfare Centres. Infant clinics were attended by 65% of babies born in 1963. Each week there were 26 infant sessions and 11 toddler sessions at the 13 welfare centres.

Attendance at the infant sessions detailed on page 40 showed a decrease of 11% compared with the previous year.

Consultant Clinics. The consultant paediatric clinic held weekly at the Ernest Purser Welfare Centre was attended by 54 new cases and there were 163 return visits.

The number of children examined by the consultant ear, nose and throat surgeon at Edwards Lane Welfare Centre was 23.

Dental Care of Mothers and Children. During 1963, arrangements were supervised by the Chief Dental Officer. Treatment for children of pre-school age continued to be available at all of the school dental clinics. Dental treatment of mothers

was carried out at the school dental clinics at Bestwood, Clifton and Chaucer Street, in addition to the facilities already in operation at the General Dispensary.

Dental Inspection and Treatment	Mothers			Children		
	1963	1962	1961	1963	1962	1961
Number examined ..	403	419	497	361	344	407
„ needing treatment ..	403	418	497	340	326	399
„ treated ..	389	400	477	335	324	398
„ made dentally fit ..	187	351	430	64	76	109
1. No. of sessions ..	98	94	99	15	15	18
2. No. of attendances for inspection and treatment ..	1,267	1,307	1,424	412	382	460
3. Scalings and gum treatment	71	36	40	—	—	1
4. No. of fillings ..	112	39	32	3	—	—
5. Silver nitrate treatment only ..	7	9	3	—	—	—
6a. No. of teeth extracted under general anaesthetic ..	1,900	2,200	2,458	866	866	1,148
6b. No. of teeth extracted under local anaesthetic ..	460	364	534	—	—	—
7. No. of general anaesthetics ..	439	488	493	375	355	446
8a. Dentures provided: full upper or lower ..	169	171	211	—	—	—
8b. partial upper or lower ..	16	66	44	—	—	—
9. Radiographs ..	31	12	17	1	—	—
10. Other operations ..	356	445	470	4 (Temp. teeth)	7 (Temp. teeth)	—

Welfare Foods. Distribution of welfare foods from the central stores at Canning Circus direct to the public and to the welfare centres for mothers attending infant clinics, was continued.

Amounts distributed	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
National dried milk—20 oz. tins ..	70,389	75,056	80,206	93,740	107,133
Orange juice—6 oz. bottles ..	51,088	47,963	95,576	161,353	173,315
Cod liver oil—6 oz. bottles ..	5,370	6,103	11,911	17,651	18,320
Vitamin tablets—packets of 20 ..	6,764	6,960	13,615	17,651	17,608

Family Planning. The following table shows the source of referral of those who attended the Nottingham Women's Welfare Centre held three times a week at the General Dispensary.

Attended on own initiative	..	..	128
From general practitioner	..	..	116
From maternal and child welfare centre			23
From chest clinic	..	..	5
TOTAL	..	..	272

Staff. Five health visitors, three of whom had been students on the 1962/63 course of training in Nottingham, joined the staff. Three full-time and one part-time health visitors however left the department so that at the end of the year there were thirty-five full-time and four part-time health visitors including eight centre superintendents. Part-time clinic nurses assisted at thirty-six ante-natal and infant clinics each week. The amount of time lost through sickness and maternity leave, 164 days, was less than the 238 working days lost in the previous year.

Transport. Essential user car allowances were paid to eleven health visitors.

Refresher courses. Two health visitors attended courses arranged by the Health Visitors' Association at Homerton College, Cambridge, on "Modern Methods of Health Education" and "Foundations of Community Health" respectively.

Health Visitors' Training Course. The twelve students who took the examination of the Royal Society of Health in July obtained the Health Visitors' Certificate. Accommodation at the Adult Education Centre in Shakespeare Street was used as before and the maximum number, 20 students, joined the 1963/64 course at its commencement in October. Five of the students were sponsored by the City of Nottingham, ten by Nottinghamshire and five by other authorities.

ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES

	ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS							INFANT CLINICS				TODDLER CLINICS			
	No. of sessions	New cases	Return visits	Post-natal visits	‡ Total attendances	‡ Average per session	Attendances for blood samples only	No. of sessions	New cases	Attendances	Average per session	No. of sessions	New cases	Attendances	Average per session
Aspley	99	135	710	45	890	8.9	22	99	263	2,552	25.8	46	74	591	12.8
Basford	51	57	352	27	436	8.6	86	101	304	3,837	38.0	51	1	664	13.0
Bilborough	51	33	382	26	441	8.6	24	51	138	1,410	27.6	44	53	634	14.4
Bulwell	52	61	448	27	536	10.3	187	96	286	4,191	43.7	40	47	628	15.7
Clifton Farnborough Rd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	184	1,942	38.1	—	—	—	—
Edwards Lane	49	74	395	32	501	10.2	97	100	416	4,485	44.8	48	23	947	19.7
Ernest Purser	101	144	784	48	976	9.6	92	98	414	3,581	36.5	48	11	339	7.1
Hyson Green	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	432	4,716	47.1	38	75	440	11.5
John Ryle H. C.	51	24	226	10	260	5.1	747	150	291	3,415	22.8	48	20	696	14.5
Radford	151	302	1,149	53	1,504	9.9	507	152	610	5,007	32.9	61	63	836	13.7
Sherwood Rise	98	111	626	46	783	8.0	483	101	528	3,690	36.5	46	17	432	9.4
Sneinton	102	257	1,402	58	1,717	16.8	202	150	697	5,525	36.8	48	42	681	14.2
Wollaton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	138	2,062	41.2	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	805	1,198	6,474	372	8,044	10.0	2,447	1,299	4,701	46,413	35.7	518	426	6,888	13.3
Consultant clinics	51	359	306	12	677	13.3		Paediatric clinic*		..	..	42	54	217	5.1
								E.N.T. clinic		..	..	5	23	25	5.0

‡ Does not include attendances for blood samples only

* Infant and toddler attendances included.

DAY NURSERIES

During the year 234 children were admitted for the first time to the seven nurseries in the City. There were places for 269 children consisting of 23 for children under 6 months of age, 83 for those between 6 months and 2 years, and 163 for children aged 2-5 years.

The waiting list for admission to the nurseries was restricted to cases in which there was a social need for a child to attend and the total number waiting did not exceed 53 during the year.

The reasons for admission are analysed in the following table:

Reason for admission	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Parent sole bread-winner	52%	46%	49%	47%	47%	46%
Family income insufficient	20%	23%	17%	16%	19%	6%
Mother a nurse, teacher, etc.	9%	11%	4%	5%	4%	5%
Bad housing conditions . .	8%	6%	9%	9%	14%	10%
Temporary special requests	6%	6%	11%	15%	12%	14%
Parent invalid, in prison, etc.	5%	8%	10%	8%	4%	19%

Attendances. The total for the year was 47,140.

Age Groups	Average daily attendance							
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
0-6 months . .	7	7	7	10	8	11	12	10
6 months-2 years	62	67	64	75	76	80	83	87
2 years-5 years . .	128	129	133	129	136	139	148	165
TOTALS . .	<u>197</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>262</u>
Percentage total places . .	73·9	75·8	76·2	79·1	77·0	72·0	69·6	75·1

Charges. The standard daily charge remained at 7/6d. but the minimum rate was increased from 1/2d. to 1/6d. per day from 18th November to meet the rise in food costs.

Reduced charges based on a scale of assessment were granted to 129 of the 134 applications received.

Infectious Diseases. The policy of suspending new admissions during a period of quarantine after a case of infectious disease had occurred in a nursery was continued. There were no large outbreaks of infection during the year.

Infectious Disease	Number of cases						
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Measles ..	44	24	54	43	48	62	60
Chicken pox ..	9	27	7	15	2	1	28
German measles ..	9	2	9	—	—	2	22
Sonne dysentery	6	6	4	51	30	15	14
Mumps ..	5	—	—	1	10	—	11
Whooping cough	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ..	—	1	1	1	—	3	—
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

Staff. Difficulty arose again in obtaining trained nursery nurses in the latter half of the academic year when unqualified staff with suitable experience were employed on a temporary basis.

Newly qualified nursery nurses filled the nine vacancies existing in September.

Training Centre. The number of suitable applicants for the training course for nursery nurses, which is administered by the Education Committee, was considerably in excess of the number of places available.

It was agreed that two additional student places should be made available in one of the five training nurseries and, in addition, the approval of the Ministry of Health was obtained to include Dowson Nursery among those which could be used for training purposes, providing a further two places and bringing the total to 30.

The examination of the Nursery Nurses Examination Board was taken by 44 students of whom 40 were successful.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS (REGULATION) ACT, 1948

Applications were received from seven persons for registration as daily minders of whom five were approved to care for a total of sixteen children. One application was not proceeded with and in the remaining case registration was refused. Two premises were registered for use by play groups providing for 39 children in all.

At the end of the year there were eight registered child minders in the City caring for 28 children and five nursery or playgroup premises registered for 132 children.

ATTENDANCES AT CITY DAY NURSERIES

	BULWELL			DOWSON			HEATHCOAT STREET			PIERREPONT			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
JANUARY ..	—	67	413	—	129	355	52	230	314	—	197	360	25	191	171	42	116	446	28	178	342
FEBRUARY ..	—	148	454	—	105	335	38	162	249	—	203	396	22	146	98	20	166	430	39	208	378
MARCH ..	—	185	519	—	112	454	18	205	274	—	222	465	29	230	192	21	168	450	22	237	437
APRIL ..	—	171	409	—	93	433	57	218	297	—	143	420	18	222	186	—	171	310	49	179	355
MAY ..	—	232	462	—	82	567	57	275	393	23	245	552	—	248	211	5	249	519	118	182	452
JUNE ..	—	156	417	—	84	431	40	202	243	33	174	387	3	194	128	18	177	420	51	183	369
JULY ..	—	163	563	—	131	557	42	350	310	45	205	473	—	187	226	18	235	465	38	246	454
AUGUST ..	—	56	189	—	44	191	16	109	111	17	61	165	3	73	84	15	95	177	2	85	183
SEPTEMBER ..	5	161	496	—	88	581	45	304	268	42	209	405	36	189	232	36	214	440	45	267	432
OCTOBER ..	14	190	532	—	98	657	38	367	315	11	277	426	46	243	280	24	199	448	54	218	488
NOVEMBER ..	21	122	446	—	72	639	55	324	302	15	258	416	51	230	218	27	176	416	35	130	377
DECEMBER ..	13	75	376	—	48	499	15	223	206	7	179	318	34	210	161	17	149	282	26	112	250
TOTALS ..	53	1,726	5,276	—	1,086	5,699	473	2,969	3,282	193	2,373	4,783	267	2,363	2,187	243	2,115	4,803	507	2,225	4,517
	7,055			6,785			6,724			7,349			4,817			7,161			7,249		

Age Groups A: 0-6 months. B: 6 months-2 years. C: 2 years-5 years.
 Total Attendances 1,736 14,857 30,547

Grand Total: 47,140.

THE CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

There were 804 illegitimate live births in 1963, 12·66% of all live births. The infant mortality rate for this group was 43·53 per thousand illegitimate live births.

All expectant mothers applying on social grounds for admission to hospital for their confinements attended the Health Department when the unmarried ones amongst them were interviewed by a senior nursing officer for advice concerning antenatal care, the confinement and arrangements for the care of the baby. Those requiring admission to mother and baby homes were referred to the Southwell Diocesan Board of Moral Welfare.

An analysis of the ages of the unmarried expectant mothers interviewed showed that, of the total of 224, 68 were under twenty years of age and of these 3 were under sixteen.

During 1963, 252 City expectant mothers were interviewed by the moral welfare workers of the Southwell Diocesan Board and the Corporation accepted financial responsibility for the maintenance in mother and baby homes of 52 of them, as well as for 3 others who were under the supervision of probation officers. A grant was paid to the Board for the moral welfare work carried out on behalf of the Corporation.

The following table gives the ages of mothers for whom vacancies were obtained at mother and baby homes:

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age Group	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Under 15 ..	1	3	1	—	—
15 and 16 ..	18	7	11	6	2
17 and 18 ..	15	17	12	10	6
19 and 20 ..	8	6	11	5	5
Over 20 ..	13	11	13	6	17

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The pattern of work in 1963 was much the same as in previous years with only minor changes of emphasis. These included an increased number of visits to patients with cardiovascular disease and a decreased number to those with disease of the central nervous system. Some patients suffering from tuberculosis had reverted to a regime requiring injections daily instead of on alternate days but, though this resulted in an increase in the number of visits paid to them, virtually no change occurred in the number of patients involved.

It was noted that the majority of requests for nursing care for those with congenital disabilities occurred not, as might be expected, early in the life of the patients, but when they reached the age of 35 years or more. By this time the relatives who previously had managed to look after them could no longer do so, and temporary care was provided until other arrangements could be made. The slight diminution in the number of visits to patients over the age of 65 years was largely accounted for by a reduction in the number of visits possible for the purposes of supportive or domestic bath care.

Shortage of staff also limited the amount of other work which could be undertaken. The award of an additional period of annual leave to the nurses, without a corresponding increase in their number, threw an additional burden on those on duty, increasing the number of hours worked by the individual and reducing the frequency with which weekends off duty could be given.

On occasions when it was not possible to provide direct nursing care of a patient, the nurses undertook to supervise the work of relatives in this respect and the use of items of nursing equipment

issued on loan. Such duties were time consuming and have been included in the figure of total visits made by the nurses. In spite of the deployment of available staff to assist the maximum number of patients, not all cases could be helped as soon as was desirable. Occasionally, invalids were found to be in some distress which could have been mitigated had care been available at an earlier stage.

The pressure on the home nurses would have been even greater had not nurses employed through the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation scheme been responsible for the care of patients suffering from malignant disease. This service met a real need and has developed rapidly since its introduction in September 1962.

Nursing Equipment. During the severe weather with which the year opened disposable syringes proved invaluable; indeed without them work in some households, lacking water and in some cases fuel, would have been impossible.

Staff. An assistant superintendent resigned in February and it was not found possible to fill the post.

The resignations of 16 nurses were received during the year but replacements for only 13 of them could be obtained.

Absence due to sickness, amounting to 732 days, compared favourably with 1962, when 820 days were lost for this reason.

Transport. Car allowances were paid to 4 superintendents and 31 nurses. One additional Tina scooter was obtained during the year.

Training. Thirteen students were successful in the examination for the Queen's Roll in January 1963; all remained on the staff initially but five resigned for domestic reasons later in the year.

Eleven of the nurses appointed during the year joined the training course which commenced in September.

Refresher Courses. Ten nurses attended refresher courses of one week's duration and one assistant superintendent attended a one week study course for nursing administrators at the William Rathbone Staff College at Liverpool.

Conferences. Administrative staff and nurses attended six one-day conferences, including the Standing Conference of Training Centre Superintendents at Church House, Westminster and a conference on "Co-ordination and Rehabilitation Services" at the Nottingham General Hospital.

Comparative index of work over 7 years

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Register 1st January ..	1,736	1,707	1,719	1,621	1,617	1,726	1,568
New patients ..	4,185	4,372	4,605	4,989	5,115	5,359	5,758
Total visited ..	5,921	6,079	6,324	6,610	6,732	7,085	7,326
Register 31st Dec,	1,828	1,736	1,707	1,719	1,621	1,617	1,726
Total nursing visits	207,987	207,483	217,491	224,594	222,898	234,274	246,292
Total supervisory visits ..	1,944	2,474	1,447	2,366	2,341	2,247	2,581
Case load—visits per month per nurse ..	269	264	279	276	278	300	317
Type of illness							
Cardio-vascular	1,431	1,271	1,261	1,229	1,340	1,426	1,368
Central nervous	712	864	824	900	900	963	942
Alimentary ..	663	757	801	1,041	1,117	991	976
Respiratory ..	614	689	860	785	830	1,279	1,445
Malignant diseases	527	497	506	537	473	426	447
Senility ..	330	285	344	241	133	350	456
Skin diseases ..	296	218	104	120	104	125	135
Rheumatism, Arthritis ..	286	239	264	130	208	142	202
Trauma ..	279	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes ..	269	277	272	275	283	309	297
Genito-urinary ..	243	336	355	401	431	401	492
Tuberculosis ..	137	159	191	210	175	211	291
Infectious fevers ..	6	11	13	7	20	9	19
Other ..	128	476	529	734	718	453	256
TOTALS ..	5,921	6,079	6,324	6,610	6,732	7,085	7,326
Age groups of Patients							
4 years and under	0·9%	1·2%	1·2%	1·8%	1·7%	1·5%	2·5%
5—14 years ..	1·7%	1·3%	1·8%	2·2%	1·9%	1·9%	2·5%
15—44 „ ..	12·1%	10·8%	13·9%	15·5%	16·1%	14·3%	18·7%
45—64 „ ..	23·9%	24·6%	24·7%	26·1%	26·0%	27·1%	25·2%
65 and over ..	61·4%	62·1%	58·4%	54·4%	54·3%	55·2%	54·1%

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

Issued by Home Nursing Service

Article	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Air rings	242	248	279	271	314
Bed pans	856	886	896	851	895
Back rests	499	462	509	450	462
Barrier outfits ..	400	441	659	596	513
Cradles	110	99	96	82	74
Crutches	25	26	23	20	21
Disposable draw sheets ..	473	451	—	—	—
" polythene sheets	200	48	—	—	—
Draw sheets	255	197	196	225	234
Elbow crutches	7	15	—	1	—
Feeding cups	77	65	64	42	43
Incontinent gowns ..	53	32	12	32	30
Infectious outfits ..	8	6	7	9	23
Lifting apparatus ..	7	—	—	—	—
Mackintosh sheets ..	780	843	809	798	849
Midwifery outfits ..	13	15	16	36	29
Sorbo cushions	496	478	492	437	479
Syringes 5cc. T.B. ..	387	426	649	571	478
Syringes 2cc.	1	1	8	5	2
Syringes others	6	14	14	28	13
Urinals	437	393	425	404	447
Walking tripods	68	24	6	4	1
TOTALS	5,400	5,170	5,160	4,862	4,907

Issued from Health Service Store

Article	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Air beds	—	—	—	2	5
Bed tables	4	4	2	1	1
Bedsteads	89	62	57	42	51
Commodes	196	196	222	155	106
Invalid chairs	140	129	178	140	98
Mattresses	104	75	64	59	61
Spinal carriages	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	533	466	523	400	322

INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below is compiled from notifications by general practitioners and staff of Heathfield Infectious Diseases Hospital and Forest Dene Chest Centre, as well as from reports furnished by the Director of the Public Health Laboratory.

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Dysentery ..	53	50	133	261	285	514	485
Food poisoning ..	29	29	63	33	151	50	51
Paratyphoid fever	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
Typhoid fever ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Measles ..	3,853	1,917	4,083	3,054	1,852	2,782	4,882
Pneumonia ..	102	99	206	152	189	222	274
Tuberculosis ..	162	207	208	205	279	357	365
Whooping cough	216	70	115	232	206	153	247
Scarlet fever ..	75	69	124	198	510	481	332
Erysipelas ..	6	9	8	12	18	20	25
Puerp. pyrexia ..	23	20	33	15	31	17	35
Cero-spin. fever ..	4	4	5	4	4	9	5
Poliomyelitis:							
paralytic ..	—	—	4	3	9	4	17
non-paralytic ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Encephalitis:							
infectious ..	—	—	2	1	3	—	—
post infective ..	6	1	1	8	2	5	3
Ophth. neonat. ..	5	5	6	7	11	9	6

Dysentery. Notifications were received of 53 cases all of which were confirmed bacteriologically. An additional four cases, in respect of which notification was not made, came to light as the result of laboratory investigation of specimens from patients

considered to be suffering from non-specific enteritis. The practice, introduced late in 1962, of having public health inspectors make domiciliary visits only where the patient or his family contacts might present a special risk to the community was continued.

Food Poisoning. There were 27 confirmed cases. All occurred in the summer months, and a number were reported soon after the person concerned had returned from a holiday abroad.

The incidence was essentially sporadic and the limited number of symptomless excretors discovered was confined to family contacts.

The causative organisms were:

<i>S. typhimurium</i>	..	13	<i>S. schwarzengrund</i>	..	1
<i>S. stanley</i>	..	9	<i>S. enteritidis</i>	..	1
<i>S. brandenburg</i>	..	2	Unidentified	..	1

Measles. The biennial epidemic, which began towards the end of 1962, continued, 3,496 cases being notified in the first half of the year. The incidence thereafter decreased rapidly, the total for the year being, 3,853.

One death is known to have occurred but as the child concerned suffered from acute leukaemia it is possible that the infection was only a contributory factor.

Assistance was given to the Public Health Laboratory Service in carrying out a survey to determine the frequency of complications of measles. Should this prove to be high it would support the case for the introduction of universal measles vaccination.

Whooping Cough. There was an increase in the incidence of whooping cough throughout the country during the year, and notification of 216 cases as against 70 in 1962 shows that the City was not excepted. In 35 cases the child had received a full primary course of immunisation, but in two of these the disease was

contracted too soon after the primary course to have permitted a reinforcing dose to be given. In the other 33 cases, however, the interval between the last injection of the primary course and the date of onset of the disease was such that a reinforcing dose could have been given had the child attended at the appropriate time.

Whooping cough was also contracted by five children who had received both primary course and a reinforcing dose of vaccine, the intervals between reinforcing dose and onset being respectively 6, 9, 14, 15 and 17 months.

It is possible that in some of the cases mentioned above a timely reinforcing dose of vaccine would have protected the child against whooping cough. Even in the absence of a reinforcing dose the partial immunity possessed by the child may have resulted in a less severe attack of the disease, but there is known to be a wide variation in individual response to immunising procedures and the occasional failure must be anticipated.

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Notifications ..	216	70	115	232	206	153	247	1,024	566
Deaths ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
No. immunised ..	4,046	4,241	5,118	4,183	3,677	3,565	3,438	3,063	3,584*

* First year of vaccination on a large scale.

ANALYSIS BY AGES

	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year	18	12	30
1— 4 years	56	60	116
5— 9 „	28	31	59
10—14 „	1	6	7
15+ „	2	2	4
TOTALS	105	111	216

Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Four cases were notified and confirmed; there was one death.

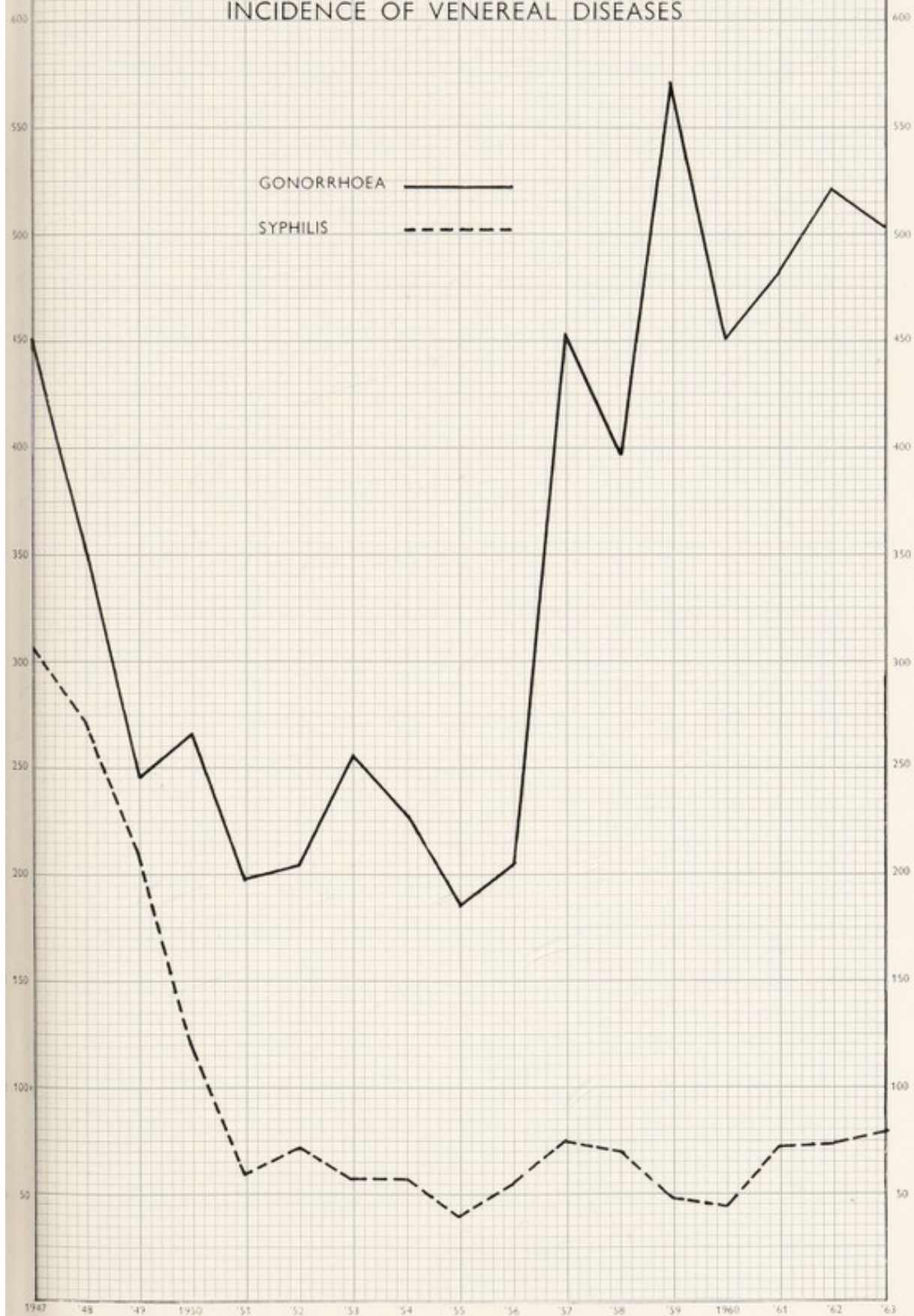
Poliomyelitis. For the second year in succession no case occurred in the City.

Sabin (oral) vaccine is believed to offer the opportunity to eliminate wild strains of poliovirus from a community, but a higher acceptance rate than has yet been achieved is needed to accomplish this.

		Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	Total	Deaths
1955	..	26	6	32	1
56	..	13	1	14	—
57	..	17	3	20	—
58	..	4	—	4	1
59	..	9	—	9	1
60	..	3	1	4	—
61	..	4	—	4	—
62	..	—	—	—	—
63	..	—	—	—	—

Age Group		1963		1962		1961		1960		1959		1958		1957		1956		1955	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 4	..	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	3	2	—	1	7	4	3	2	1	4
5- 9	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	4	7	1
10-14	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	—
15-24	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	5	2
25+	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	2
TOTALS	..	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	9	—	4	—	20	—	14	—	32	—

INCIDENCE OF VENEREAL DISEASES





Encephalitis. Post infective encephalitis occurred as a complication of other disease in six cases. The primary infection was in two cases mumps, in two chickenpox, in one measles and, in the one case with a fatal outcome, virus pneumonia.

Venereal Disease. New cases of syphilis numbered 79, four more than was the case in 1962. In only eight cases, all males, could the disease be classified as early. In 23 of the 34 female patients the diagnosis was made during pregnancy.

There was a slight decrease in the number of new cases of gonorrhoea found—503 against 523 in 1962. Of this total, 365 occurred in males and 138 in females.

IMMUNISATION

In November 1962 the Ministry of Health advised that smallpox vaccination should preferably be performed in the second year of life instead of at the fifth month as then was the practice. In consequence of this, and of a subsequent recommendation by the Ministry that children primarily immunised against poliomyelitis should be given a reinforcing dose of that vaccine on entering school, the recommended schedule of immunisation in the City was modified and now offers protection as follows:—

Diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus	at 2, 3, 4 and 12 months of age
Poliomyelitis	at 6, 7 and 8 months and at school entry
Smallpox	at 13 months
Diphtheria and tetanus	reinforcement at school entry
Tuberculosis	at 13 years

Poliomyelitis Immunisation. Oral vaccine was used as a routine throughout the year for immunisations carried out by the Department. The small number of injections of inactivated vaccine were administered by general practitioners, some preferring this type of vaccine and others using it because the ten dose container of oral vaccine was inappropriate to their needs.

ANALYSIS OF VACCINATIONS

	Number of injections given during 1963					
	0—4 years	5—14 years	15—29 years	30—39 years	Others	Total
First ..	205	13	73	61	4	356
Second ..	183	12	68	48	4	315
Third ..	282	37	115	123	16	573
Fourth ..	1	50	2	1	1	55
TOTALS ..	671	112	258	233	25	1,299

	Number of oral doses given during 1963					
	0—4 years	5—14 years	15—29 years	30—39 years	Others	Total
First ..	4,435	1,162	666	334	114	6,711
Second ..	4,187	1,232	631	329	117	6,496
Third ..	4,148	2,072	712	446	147	7,525
Reinforcing	21	—	—	—	—	21
Fourth ..	105	3,940	72	44	79	4,240
TOTALS ..	12,896	8,406	2,081	1,153	457	24,993

IMMUNITY INDEX

	Number of persons given primary courses at 31.12.63				
	0—4 years	5—14 years	15—29 years	30—39 years	Total
No. of persons ..	14,370	41,533	52,491	14,639	123,033
Estimated population	27,500	46,500	70,600	41,800	186,400
% Immunised	52.2	89.3	74.3	35.0	66.0

Diphtheria Immunisation. There was a substantial increase in the number of school children given primary courses and reinforcing injections as compared with 1962. This stemmed largely from an administrative change initiated in late 1961 whereby immunisation was offered only at the beginning of the academic year instead of, as hitherto, each term. In consequence of this a fall in the number of injections given at school was recorded in 1962, the balance of the work begun late that year continuing into the early months of 1963 and being brought to account now.

ANALYSIS OF IMMUNISATIONS
Numbers carried out

	Primary Immunisations				Re-inforcing Injections	
	Pre-school children	School children	By Health Dept. Medical Staff	By General Practitioners	By Health Dept. Medical Staff	By General Practitioners
1953 ..	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
59 ..	3,704	662	3,186	1,180	3,142	113
60 ..	4,167	820	3,744	1,243	2,483	249
61 ..	5,022	1,078	4,580	1,520	3,135	304
62 ..	4,250	104	3,374	980	2,922	151
63 ..	4,042	670	3,758	954	5,173	153

Progressive totals of children who had received a primary course of immunisation by 31st December

	0—4 years		5—14 years		0—14 years	
	No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.
1953 ..	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
59 ..	16,862	68	40,658	82	57,520	78
60 ..	17,154	68	41,398	84	58,552	79
61 ..	19,118	73	40,724	84	59,842	80
62 ..	19,721	74	38,855	81	58,576	79
63 ..	19,940	72	38,602	83	58,542	79

Whooping Cough Vaccination. Primary vaccination courses were given to 4,020 children under 5 years of age and reinforcing doses at 12 to 18 months to 1,822 who had commenced immunisation before the age of 4 months.

ANALYSIS OF VACCINATIONS

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
By general practitioners	954	969	1,481	1,233	1,174	1,099
By Health Dept. medical staff	3,092	3,272	3,637	2,950	2,503	2,466
TOTAL	4,046	4,241	5,118	4,183	3,677	3,565

Tetanus Immunisation. A course of three injections was given to 4,078 children; of these 4,037 were in the age group 0 to 4 years.

With the advent of adsorbed tetanus toxoid it has become the practice in some hospitals to administer this concurrently with antitetanus serum as a routine to casualties with open wounds. It is hoped that it will prove possible to avoid this taking place in the case of already fully immunised children, for whom it is unnecessary, but the problem of making available to the hospitals the records of those protected against tetanus has yet to be solved.

Smallpox Vaccination. The stimulus to public demand for vaccination caused by the outbreaks of smallpox in the country in 1961/62 proved evanescent as expected. Reference has been made to the current advocacy of performing smallpox vaccination in the second year of life and the consequential change made in the immunisation timetable. This of necessity has caused a great reduction in the number of infants vaccinated during the year.

ANALYSIS OF VACCINATIONS

	Numbers of Persons Vaccinated					By General Practi- tioners	By Health Dept. Medical Staff
	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	15 years & over	Total		
Primary Vaccination	235	440	63	37	775	354	421
Re- Vaccination	—	14	47	84	145	118	27

INFANT VACCINATION

		Primary vaccinations under 1 year of age	Percentage of births during same period
1953	.. ..	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
59	.. ..	3,504	64·8
60	.. ..	2,447	43·0
61	.. ..	2,463	42·2
62	.. ..	2,946	47·6
63	.. ..	235	3·8

B.C.G. Vaccination. The offer of B.C.G. vaccination to school children attaining the age of 13 years continued, the acceptance rate at 74% being comparable with previous years.

Positive reactions to the Heaf test were given by 12·9% of those tested, a proportion which has varied little over the last 6 years.

All children found to be Mantoux positive were offered chest X-ray examination. Of those accepting, 47 were noted for subsequent re X-ray by reason of a strongly positive reaction to the Heaf test and 39 because of a calcified primary focus or similar finding.

Further investigation was undertaken in respect of 7 children whose X-ray results were doubtful. In 6 cases clearance was given but the remaining child proved to have a primary focus with pleural effusion and was admitted to hospital.

ANALYSIS OF VACCINATIONS

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Schools visited ..	52	50	51	46	57	47
No. of 13 year olds ..	5,099	5,038	5,306	6,410	5,660	4,369
,, acceptances ..	3,775*	3,855	3,897	4,443	3,775	2,949
,, refusals ..	1,191	1,076	1,297	1,853	1,732	1,340
,, others ..	133	107	112	114	153	80
No. tested ..	3,562	3,608	3,674	4,154	3,574	2,741
negative reactors						
vaccinated ..	3,001	3,044	3,308	3,553	3,069	2,274
positive reactors ..	460†	479	307	524	418	399
Vaccination inspections ..	2,626	2,577	3,169	2,908	2,823	2,198

* Average % of acceptances 1958-1963 was 71.1%.

† Average % of positive reactions 1958-1963 was 12.1%.

Yellow Fever Vaccination. Sessions were held on Wednesday afternoon of each week at 134 Mansfield Road. A total of 399 persons were vaccinated during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Foreword. I have pleasure in acknowledging this contribution by Mr. J. C. Wake, A.C.I.S., M.Inst.T., M.I.R.T.E., the General Manager, on the sixteenth year of the Nottingham City Ambulance Service, and also his ready co-operation at all times during his first full year here.

Salaried Staff. Two changes have been made this year owing to Mr. C. G. Dewen being appointed County Ambulance Officer with the Durham County Council. The Deputy Chief Ambulance Officer, Mr. F. Wilkinson, was appointed as his successor in Nottingham and the vacancy created by this appointment was filled by Mr. T. W. Morley, previously a Staff Officer in this Service.

Operational Staff. This section consists of seven leading drivers, sixty-two male driver-attendants and eight female driver-attendants.

A new rota was introduced in November, 1962 which provides for more driving staff to be available during the normal working week, but this reduced the week-end cover to a minimum strength. Hospitals are now tending to give treatment more freely on Saturdays and Sundays, in particular Mapperley Hospital which deals with day patient cases, and some revision may be necessary.

Vehicle Fleet. Two dual-purpose vehicles and one four-berth ambulance were on order for delivery by the end of December, 1963, all of which have the glass-fibre constructed body as previously supplied. Owing to an accident, one of the older type of four-berth ambulances was damaged beyond repair and it is to be replaced by the above four-berth vehicle.

Orders have been placed for two dual-purpose vehicles and one four-berth ambulance for delivery by April, 1964, and a further four-berth ambulance in September, 1964.

Action is being taken to equip all ambulance vehicles with sirens and blue flashing indicators, this being considered necessary to facilitate progress of vehicles in dense traffic conditions during emergency work.

The following table shows the further increase in the proportion of patients to driver/attendants and vehicles.

Year	Patients	Driver Attendants	Ratio	Vehicles	Ratio
1949 ..	54,297	60	1 : 904	22	1 : 2,468
50 ..	62,858	61	1 : 1,030	22	1 : 2,857
51 ..	68,896	61	1 : 1,129	26	1 : 2,649
52 ..	71,737	55	1 : 1,304	25	1 : 2,869
53 ..	75,104	58	1 : 1,294	23	1 : 3,265
54* ..	87,355	60	1 : 1,455	24	1 : 3,639
55* ..	93,405	63	1 : 1,482	27	1 : 3,459
56* ..	95,551	70	1 : 1,365	29	1 : 3,294
57 ..	92,798	70	1 : 1,325	29	1 : 3,199
58 ..	100,079	70	1 : 1,429	29	1 : 3,451
59 ..	111,011	70	1 : 1,585	29	1 : 3,827
60 ..	125,597	72	1 : 1,744	29	1 : 4,330
61 ..	147,843	76†	1 : 1,945	30	1 : 4,928
62	157,736 ..	77	1 : 2,048	30	1 : 5,258
63	167,744 ..	77	1 : 2,178	30	1 : 5,591

* The Annual Reports for these years commented upon the need for additional driver/attendants and vehicles, as the Service was stretched to the limit.

† 42 hour week introduced.

Civil Defence. Instruction continues to be given by officers of the Nottingham City Ambulance Service, and the Staff Officer, Civil Defence. This varies from two to three evenings

each per week. The number of passes in the standard training test for the Ambulance and First Aid Section volunteers is one of the highest in the area and other authorities have been interested in the methods used by this Section. The instructors have carried out standard test examinations for the following authorities during 1963:—Retford, Mansfield, Southwell, Scunthorpe and Darley Dale.

Visits to the Nottingham City Ambulance Service Headquarters are arranged for the volunteers and detailed explanation is given regarding unified control of the two services should it ever be required.

Driving instruction is still given by members of the Nottingham City Ambulance Service under the supervision of the Staff Officer, Civil Defence.

Mileage and Patients. The number of patients carried by this service is still increasing and the highest number carried in one day was 742, on 19th December compared with 672 on 16th November, 1962.

The record day's mileage was 2,398 on 8th October as against 2,246 on 6th April, 1962.

Mentally affected patients who attend daily at Mapperley and St. Francis' Hospitals still continue to monopolise a large part of the fleet and during the past year have been increasing in numbers both on Saturdays and Sundays. This, as mentioned previously in my report, is causing a strain on an already minimum staffing on both these days.

Usually nine or ten dual-purpose vehicles are employed morning and evening conveying no fewer than 220 of these patients and each vehicle can be engaged in this work up to one hour thirty minutes both morning and evening.

Such patients often require persuasion to get ready and this tends to upset the day's planning in general causing countless other patients to be delayed at other hospitals. Those who suffer are mainly physiotherapy patients because they receive treatment on a strict time basis. Should these mentally affected patients increase in number, consideration will have to be given to finding alternative transport or increasing the fleet and staff. Either would be required from 8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. only, and so would be standing idle for long periods daily.

The increase in the number of patients this year against 1962 is 10,008 and the mileage increase is 32,923.

Long-Distance Journeys. There was an increase of 26 in the number of road journeys by ambulance service vehicles, a total of 92, compared with the 1962 total of 66. The principal destinations were Sheffield and London while others were made to Skegness, Edinburgh, Penarth and Liverpool.

A total of 183 journeys by rail was made as against 182 last year, the principal destinations being Sheffield, London and Skegness.

40 patients were conveyed by bus as against 33 in 1962.

Should the Skegness to Nottingham railway line be closed this would result in an even greater strain on vehicles unless a regular service by bus is put on all the year round.

Emergency Cases. No major accident occurred during 1963. Road accidents resulted in 45 dead and 2,263 injured.

Emergency cases for the year have totalled 7,047 compared with 6,364 during 1962. The highest number of emergency cases in one day was 42 on 25th December.

During a period from September, 1963 to 26th November, 1963, no fewer than 22 malicious calls were made by a teenager in the Bilborough area. Close co-operation between the control staff and the Police resulted in the identification of the culprit and police action is now pending.

Rechargeable Mileage. During the year 864 patients have been conveyed for other authorities giving rechargeable figures of 2,467 sitting-case vehicle miles and 3,260 ambulance miles.

Working Expenses per Vehicle Mile. Separate figures are not available for ambulances and for sitting-case vehicles: working expenses per vehicle mile are tabulated in appendix C: they are intended to be an indication of the trend of working expenses, and do not include capital charges or vehicle hire charges.

Visits. Several organisations have visited the Headquarters Station and we have had numerous enquiries as to why we do not arrange an open day as do the Fire Service. The matter is being considered for the forthcoming year and if such an event takes place it would have to be on either a Saturday or Sunday when sufficient vehicles are available for display.

APPENDIX A

Month	Emergencies		Admissions		Discharges		Outpatients		Unclassified		Service		Total	
	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.
1963														
JANUARY	567	2,835	992	7,060	1,025	4,138	10,159	26,693	67	550	2,069	12,810	43,345	
FEBRUARY	529	2,574	863	6,156	963	4,029	10,729	26,903	52	342	1,448	13,136	41,452	
MARCH	553	2,670	972	6,674	1,067	5,153	11,709	29,589	45	409	1,642	14,346	46,137	
APRIL	563	2,719	824	5,695	978	4,884	11,002	28,125	58	574	1,501	13,425	43,498	
MAY	589	2,920	870	6,044	1,019	4,921	12,763	32,316	62	498	1,733	15,303	48,432	
JUNE	621	3,132	845	5,796	912	4,539	10,116	26,010	58	929	1,431	12,552	41,937	
JULY	641	3,172	886	7,022	1,004	4,805	11,968	29,116	62	377	1,759	14,561	46,251	
AUGUST	624	3,141	738	5,503	868	4,170	11,010	27,676	64	524	2,192	13,304	43,206	
SEPTEMBER	568	2,812	755	5,399	966	4,549	11,817	29,117	49	443	1,544	14,155	43,864	
OCTOBER	610	2,994	846	6,094	1,037	5,125	13,262	32,042	60	739	2,099	15,815	49,093	
NOVEMBER	569	2,817	824	6,013	1,090	5,815	12,453	30,102	44	293	1,652	14,980	46,692	
DECEMBER	613	2,910	869	5,927	905	4,990	10,923	27,023	47	461	1,517	13,357	42,828	
TOTAL	7,047	34,696	10,284	73,383	11,834	57,218	137,911	344,712	668	6,139	20,587	167,744	536,735	

P = Patients.

M = Miles.

APPENDIX B.

PATIENTS AND MILES BY EACH TYPE OF VEHICLE

Month	Ambulances		Sitting-Case Cars		Dual-purpose Vehicles		Total	
	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles
1963								
Jan. ..	5,963	23,210	397	1,615	6,450	18,520	12,810	43,345
Feb. ..	5,894	21,460	352	1,480	6,890	18,512	13,136	41,452
Mar. ..	6,335	23,721	326	1,802	7,685	20,614	14,346	46,137
April ..	5,686	21,605	311	1,772	7,428	20,121	13,425	43,498
May ..	6,543	24,410	423	2,092	8,337	21,930	15,303	48,432
June ..	5,331	21,774	276	1,348	6,945	18,815	12,552	41,937
July ..	6,154	23,909	300	1,754	8,107	20,588	14,561	46,251
Aug. ..	5,440	21,481	357	1,525	7,507	20,200	13,304	43,206
Sept. ..	5,812	21,679	335	1,696	8,008	20,489	14,155	43,864
Oct. ..	6,365	24,523	464	1,640	8,986	22,930	15,815	49,093
Nov. ..	6,021	23,766	380	1,563	8,579	21,363	14,980	46,692
Dec. ..	5,635	21,873	278	1,382	7,444	19,573	13,357	42,828
TOTALS	71,179	273,411	4,199	19,669	92,366	243,655	167,744	536,735

APPENDIX C. FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND STATISTICAL RECORD FROM 1950 to 1963

Year ended on 31st December	Total miles 1	Total patients 2	Average miles per patient 3	Patients carried per thousand miles run 4	Cost per vehicle mile for year ended on preceding 31st March 5	Maximum mileage on any one day 6	Maximum No. of patients on any one day 7	Highest No. of emergency calls on any one day 8	Total expenditure for year ended on preceding 31st March 9
1950 ..	321,673	62,858	5.12	195.41	d. 27.92	1,445	287	25	£ 37,440
1955 ..	389,311	93,405	4.09	244.36	34.17	1,865	429	34	58,578
1956 ..	397,636	95,551	4.09	244.41	33.45	1,658	425	30	60,947
1957 ..	369,790	92,798	3.93	254.68	40.49	1,477	402	33	68,588
1958 ..	396,834	100,079	3.92	255.38	42.73	1,798	468	33	70,521
1959 ..	453,686	111,011	4.04	247.28	40.80	1,957	528	31	85,730
1960 ..	470,140	125,597	3.71	269.60	37.47	1,980	568	34	85,605
1961 ..	510,018	147,843	3.43	291.33	39.64	2,227	633	34	92,247
1962 ..	503,812	157,736	3.19	313.48	44.77	2,246	672	33	107,369
1963 ..	536,735	167,744	3.20	312.53	42.65	2,398	742	42	108,444

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

CARE OF OLDER PEOPLE

There was a reduction in the number of requests for aftercare because, on the whole, elderly people remained in hospital longer than in former years. However, because less beds were available, a marked increase occurred in the number of those awaiting urgent admission, the care of whom fell mainly on the Home Nursing and Home Help Services.

No diminution took place in the number of elderly men and women who became mentally confused and the number of those living alone and those who needed continuous support remained about the same.

Suitable patients were admitted for short term care to the City Hospital by arrangement with the geriatric physician, on the recommendation of the family doctor, and, because of the knowledge that help was available when necessary, families showed a greater willingness to undertake the care of an exacting relative.

Relatives, neighbours and the Home Help Service assisted many elderly people with their shopping, cooking and housework.

Voluntary Services. On the recommendation of general practitioners or the Health or Welfare Departments, the Women's Voluntary Service provided hot meals twice weekly for those in need; it was not possible to increase this service though there were requests to do so.

The visiting scheme of the Women's Voluntary Service continued, with the guidance of a Senior Medical Officer, 55 old people being visited at home by 41 members of the Service. The visits were made weekly or once a fortnight, except in cases of acute illness when the visitor called daily. Also 10 members visited 18 elderly people in the geriatric unit of the City Hospital. In all, therefore, 73 older people were visited.

Health Visiting. Information about elderly people in need was received from many sources. There was a decline in the number of visits made to people under the age of 70, many of whom were still in part-time employment, but more over this age needed help.

Each week a health visitor visited the geriatric units of the General and City Hospitals, not only to receive information concerning those about to be discharged home but also to report progress of those who had returned home to their families.

Cases reported by	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Geriatric unit—after care ..	111	152	152	114	116
" " reports ..	—	—	33	84	53
Health Department ..	94	60	46	60	30
General Hospital ..	35	41	45	45	32
General practitioners ..	26	40	41	46	48
Welfare Services Department	28	39	11	26	8
Relations and neighbours ..	35	35	41	46	43
Health visitors ..	47	31	65	88	106
Voluntary organisations ..	1	30	15	24	11
Clergy	—	—	—	—	1
Others	18	70	44	34	26
Total new visits ..	395	498	493	567	474
Re-visits ..	4,536	3,920	4,078	4,332	4,299
Total ..	4,931	4,418	4,571	4,899	4,773

Assistance arranged through ..	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Home Help Service ..	185	164	193	213	113
General practitioner ..	145	127	102	174	118
Relatives—advice ..	96	90	108	100	113
Welfare Services Department	84	72	94	102	84
W.V.S.: Meals on wheels ..	80	67	47	66	65
General Dispensary: Chiropody	61	50	65	67	46
W.V.S. clothing ..	54	49	49	76	80
Housing Department ..	45	47	42	29	42
National Assistance Board ..	41	41	64	56	64
Public health inspector ..	30	29	47	54	35
Convalescence ..	28	20	27	60	32
Blind Institute ..	16	15	4	6	8
Council of Social Service ..	16	11	26	29	26
Mental Health Services ..	12	—	—	—	—
Total ..	893	782	868	1,032	826

Chiropody. Treatment of persons in the priority groups is provided through the agency of the Nottingham General Dispensary with whom the arrangements continue to work smoothly. New patients are recommended by general practitioners, medical officers, health visitors, home nurses and midwives. The table shows the number of those treated in each group and the number of treatments given.

Priority Group	No. of Persons			No. of treatments
	Surgery	Home	Total	
Aged ..	2,522	478	3,000	21,238
Handicapped ..	59	25	84	486
Expectant mothers ..	4	—	4	9
TOTAL ..	2,585	503	3,088	21,733

In 1962 a total of 3,829 persons in the priority groups received 21,480 treatments. It will be seen that the number of patients treated decreased in 1963, but the improved staffing position at the General Dispensary enabled more treatments to be carried out.

NUFFIELD HOUSE

In the eight years since its foundation, the Octagon Club at Nuffield House has continued to make a valuable contribution towards the prevention of mental deterioration among some of the elderly members of the community as well as the care of others who might, otherwise, have required admission to a mental hospital.

For the first time it was not possible to accept all the requests for admission; because of the increased demand a waiting list was created, which, at the end of the year, contained 40 names.

Attendance. There were 56 new admissions and, at the end of the year, 120 persons were on the register as compared with 82 at the beginning. The average daily attendance was 50, being 10 more than originally planned. As usual, a few elderly people found difficulty in joining the established group and did not attend for more than five days.

The proportion of women to men changed from 8:1 to about 5 women to each man, but their average ages continued to be 74 and 72 years respectively. As had been found last year about half the members lived alone and the remainder with relatives.

The tables classify the members enrolled during the year according to the reason for their attendance; those discharged from a mental hospital, and who needed day care, those living alone who needed companionship, and, lastly, those living with relatives who, by their attendance, widened their interests and eased the burden of care at home, thus maintaining the family unity.

During the year two members were admitted to a mental hospital and nine died. Residential accommodation was arranged with the Welfare Services Department for three members who

could no longer live alone, and the names of two women and one man were placed on the waiting list for admission to similar homes.

NEW MEMBERS						
MEN						
Reason for attendance		Improved	No change	Deteriorated	Short* stay	Total
Hospital discharge ..		3	2	2	2	9
Living alone		2	3	2	—	7
Relief for relative ..		2	4	3	—	9
TOTAL		7	9	7	2	25
WOMEN						
Reason for attendance		Improved	No change	Deteriorated	Short* stay	Total
Hospital discharge ..		5	1	—	—	6
Living alone		4	2	4	4	14
Relief for relative ..		5	4	1	1	11
TOTAL		14	7	5	5	31

* Attended less than 5 days

Staff. The complement of supervisory, occupational and daily domestic staff remained unchanged.

Occupations. The crowded working conditions resulting from the considerable increase in daily attendance emphasised the need for an extension of this form of community care.

Transport. The travelling arrangements continued along similar lines to last year.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

The provisions of Section I of the Children and Young Persons Act 1963, which came into effect on 1st October, increased the powers and duties of local authorities to promote the welfare of children and, though insufficient time had elapsed by the end of the year to enable comment to be made on the effect of this legislation, it was anticipated that the greater scope thus provided to help problem families would prove of value.

In December, the Co-ordinating Committee of statutory and voluntary services was officially recognised by the relevant Committees of the City Council when it was agreed that sympathetic consideration would be given to any recommendation which it might submit to them.

Meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee were convened by the Children's Officer on 13 occasions when discussions took place about 39 families including 28 new cases who were referred to the Committee by the following agencies.

Housing Department	12
N.S.P.C.C.	10
Children's Department ..	3
Education Department ..	1
Probation Department ..	1
Welfare Services Department ..	1
	—
	28
	—

Decisions about the help appropriate in each case involved an assessment of the ability of a family to respond to advice and assistance. This was considered particularly important when discussing whether a mother would benefit from guidance about home management at a training home and in this connection the special value of guidance with family problems in the mother's own home environment was recognised.

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFIED CASES ON CLINIC REGISTER											
	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			Total				
	Adults		Child- ren	Adults		Child- ren	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
	M.	F.		M.	F.						
Cases b/forward	1,023	1,023	166	32	101	25	2,370	2,568	2,864	3,183	3,359
Additions											
Children who became adults	—	4	—	—	2	—	6	14			
Notified cases including positive contacts	80	39	9	8	7	2	145	210	179	191	288
Inward transfers & 'lost' cases returned	37	13	—	1	2	—	53	46	50	66	72
TOTAL	1,140	1,079	175	41	112	27	2,574	2,838	3,093	3,440	3,719
Removals									525	576	536
Recovered	143	129	21	6	15	2	316	291			
Died (all causes)	28	8	1	1	1	—	39	58			
Transfers out	36	28	—	—	1	—	65	75			
'Lost' cases	15	10	1	1	1	—	28	30			
Children who became adults	—	—	4	—	—	2	6	14			
TOTAL	222	175	27	8	18	4	454	468	525	576	536
On clinic register 31st Dec.	918	904	148	33	94	23	2,120	2,370	2,568	2,864	3,183
EXAMINATION OF CONTACTS:											
No. of contacts investigated New 1,238											
Old 1,010 ..							2,248	2,692	2,385	2,676	2,896
No. of contacts found to be tuberculous ..							12	19	22	8	7
Percentage found to be tuberculous ..							0.53	0.71	0.92	0.3	0.242
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS ..							14*	28	27	27	29
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION ..							0.04	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09
WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS:											
No. of visits paid to patients' homes ..							8,568	11,666	12,406	12,769	13,781

* Local registrars' returns.

Bacille-Calmette-Guerin Vaccination. Investigation of young contacts of cases of tuberculosis was carried out at special sessions at the Chest Centre. Multiple puncture tuberculin testing was performed on 527 such contacts and 483 of these were vaccinated.

Rehousing. Applications by patients for rehousing were considered in conjunction with the Chest Physician. Rehousing was recommended for three applicants but, as two of them were still in hospital at the end of the year, only one could be provided with a new house.

Year	Recom- mendations made	Families re-housed		
		Re-lets	New	Total
Prior to 1953 ..	356	86	148	234
1953 ..	183	77	124	201
54 ..	100	65	51	116
55 ..	110	64	39	103
56 ..	123	54	52	106
57 ..	78	43	39	82
58 ..	52	24	27	51
59 ..	41	10	37	47
60 ..	31	22	6	28
61 ..	5	5	—	5
62 ..	6	4	3	7
63 ..	3	—	1	1
TOTALS ..	1,688	454	527	981

Care Committee. As a result of the continued decrease in the number of applicants receiving milk at a reduced rate, meetings were again held only once a month.

Other Social Work. Patients and their families were supplied with clothing by the National Assistance Board, Newstead Hospital, the Welfare Services of the Education Committee and the Women's Voluntary Service.

Bedding was provided by the National Assistance Board to twelve patients, an item which the Health Department continued to loan to a further eleven.

The British Legion was instrumental in obtaining help in either cash or household goods for ten families from Regimental Funds.

The W.V.S. took 'Meals on Wheels' to nine cases and, in one, provided transport for a disabled wife to visit her husband in hospital.

Two children from the same family were taken into care by the Children's Department while their mother received treatment in hospital. Arrangements were made with relations for the care of three children in another case.

Two patients attended for occupational therapy at the Welfare Services Occupation Centre and three others were provided with occupation at home by the British Red Cross Society.

Several families and individual patients needing special help were visited regularly by the social worker with a view to resolving their many problems. One of these families was helped by a team of voluntary student workers from overseas who decorated two rooms of the house.

With the decline in the number of notified cases of tuberculosis more time was available for work with persons suffering from other chest conditions and the figures given in the table include such cases.

One patient was found to be living in a first floor room in which she was virtually a prisoner because of physical disability. She was assisted to find a ground floor room and, when re-admitted

to hospital shortly afterwards, arrangements were made for her to continue to pay the rent and thereby retain this more suitable accommodation.

Type of Assistance	1963			1962	1961	1960	1959
	Cases brought forward	New Cases	Total	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Milk at reduced rate ..	30	6	36	44	146	112	197
Referred to National Assistance Board ..	—	67	67	103	160	264	286
Loan of bedding ..	11	—	11	33	32	53	88
Loan of nursing equipment ..	—	—	—	—	22	50	79
Domestic help							
Home Help Service ..	—	14	14	11	20	21	19
Other help ..	—	—	—	—	2	16	48
Financial advice ..	—	64	64	70	58	*	*
Housing ..	—	31	31	34	39	*	*
Advice—general ..	—	15	15	18	25	*	*
Clothing provided ..	—	40	40	37	27	35	68
Child care arranged ..	—	3	3	5	16	*	*
Employment arrangements ..	—	39	39	57	102	83	79
Training arrangements ..	—	11	11	13	14	26	33
Convalescence ..	—	7	7	7	8	21	16
Other matters, inc. occup. therapy ..	2	72	74	55	152	243	286
TOTALS ..	43	369	412	487	723	924	1,199

* Previously included in "Other matters."

Notification of Tuberculosis in Immigrants. Notification of tuberculosis was made in respect of twenty immigrants. Eleven of these patients had been in this country for less than two years and the remaining nine for between two and six years.

Nationality	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Asian ..	14	16	11	9	18
African ..	—	—	—	2	1
European ..	3	5	4	12	18
West Indian ..	2	1	7	1	2
Eireann ..	1	—	2	1	1
Total ..	20	22	24	25	40

CONVALESCENCE

Convalescent care was arranged for people recovering from illness or operation, when recommended by the family doctor; the period was limited to two weeks in most instances. There were 138 requests, six more than last year, and of these 89 were accepted.

Those whom it was not possible to help were referred to voluntary agencies including the British Legion, the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Council of Social Service, the Nottingham Co-operative Society and the Nottingham Cripples' Seaside Home and Mission.

The Health Committee contributed towards the maintenance of 38 patients at independent convalescent homes, of whom 24 were helped with fares; 4 met their own expenses and arrangements were made for the remaining 47 to go to the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board Homes at Skegness and Langwith.

Three married couples were among those given the opportunity to go away following periods of illness.

As in previous years the greater number of those needing convalescent care were from the older age groups the main reasons being respiratory infections and general debility.

Convalescence arranged 1959-1963

Name of Convalescent Home	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Regional Hospital Board Homes					
<i>Sheffield Region:</i>					
Carey House, Skegness	30	25	17	37	54
Seely House, Skegness	15	18	12	30	37
Sheffield Works' Conv. Assn.:—					
Claremont House, Matlock	—	—	—	1	2
Stubben Edge Hall, Ashover	—	—	—	—	1
Langwith Lodge, Nether Langwith ..	2	—	—	2	—
<i>South East Metropolitan Region:</i>					
Metropolitan C. H. for Women, Bexhill-on-Sea	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	47	43	30	70	94
Independent Homes:					
George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe ..	35	27	33	38	28
Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton	3	5	4	4	1
Hunstanton C. H.	—	—	2	8	2
Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent	1	—	—	—	—
Sheffield Works' Conv. Assn.:—					
Claremont House, Matlock	—	—	4	6	6
Stubben Edge Hall, Ashover	—	—	2	1	2
John Howard C. H., Brighton	—	—	—	—	1
Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands	1	—	1	1	1
Charnwood Forest Children's C. H.	1	—	—	—	1
Mental After Care Assn. Home, Westgate ..	—	—	—	1	—
Shoreditch H. and R. H., Copthorne	—	2	—	—	—
Church Army H. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	—	1	—	—	—
Thomas Banting M. H., Bexhill-on-Sea	—	1	—	—	—
Victorian C. H. and Princess Mary M. H., Bognor	1	—	—	—	—
Bolton Hospital Saturday Council, Milne, Southport	—	—	—	—	1
Hillside Nursing Home, Newark	—	—	1	—	—
Y.M.C.A., Skegness	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	42	36	48	59	43

Age Distribution

	Regional Hospital Board Homes			Independent Homes		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-5 years	—	—	—	—	1	1
20-29 ..	—	—	—	—	2	2
30-39 ..	1	4	5	—	—	—
40-49 ..	2	2	4	1	2	3
50-59 ..	3	8	11	—	3	3
60-69 ..	8	6	14	2	11	13
70-79 ..	1	7	8	2	17	19
80-89 ..	2	3	5	—	1	1
	17	30	47	5	37	42

Type of Illness	Numbers sent to Regional Hospital Board Homes					Numbers sent to Independent Homes				
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Debility	7	1	5	4	4	15	15	13	13	13
Respiratory ..	15	14	6	15	31	5	4	14	14	4
Cardio-vascular ..	6	9	1	12	13	7	6	3	6	5
Nervous	2	4	5	5	2	7	4	7	15	10
Rheumatic	1	2	2	8	4	3	7	7	7	6
Digestive	3	2	6	8	15	1	—	1	—	1
Reproductive ..	4	1	2	7	9	—	—	1	—	2
Injury	2	1	2	—	4	2	—	—	2	—
Diabetic	4	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Urinary	2	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	—
Endocrine	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Others	1	7	1	4	6	2	—	2	1	2
TOTAL	47	43	30	70	94	42	36	48	59	43

HEALTH EDUCATION

The staff committee representing various departments of the Health Services met on six occasions to consider health education activities. New leaflets and posters, and topics for future window displays, were discussed.

Sixteen films were viewed to select suitable ones for showing at welfare centres. The two health visitors trained to use the projector showed films at forty-three antenatal, infant and toddler sessions and led the discussions which followed. Subjects included antenatal care and the birth of the baby, baby care and the problems encountered in feeding and walking in a young child.

Films were also shown to medical and nursing staff on topics of particular concern such as the diagnosis of congenital dislocation of the hip, phenylketonuria and venereal disease.

The window of the Welfare Foods Distribution Centre at Canning Circus was used for display purposes continuously throughout the year and the titles of the monthly exhibits are given in the following list:—

January	Coughs and sneezes "Cold comfort"
February	Foot health "Look after your feet"
March	Exercise "Fresh air, exercise and sleep"
April	Poliomyelitis "Immunisation will protect"
May	Food hygiene "Hands spread germs"
June	Litter "Litter is ugly and dangerous to all"
July	Exercise "Walk for health"
August	Balanced diet "Watch your weight"
September	Noise "Noise matters to health"
October	Poisonous berries "Many berries and fungi are poisonous"
November	Smog "Smog may strike again"
December	Coughs and sneezes "Spread germs to infect many"
"	Christmas display "Your good health"

Other displays shown for periods of a fortnight in the window of a City Centre bank by the courtesy of the Manager were:—

February	" Care of the elderly "
March	" Poliomyelitis immunisation "
June	" Prevent food poisoning "
August	" The seven rules of health "

A number of cases of poisoning in children have resulted in past years from eating attractive but dangerous berries or fungi and an exhibit made up of drawings of some of the common varieties was prepared for showing in the autumn. The manager of a building society office in the City Centre kindly allowed the window of the premises to be used in September for the display of "Poisonous Berries", and during October the exhibit was shown in the Canning Circus window.

As regards health education concerning smoking and lung cancer, the Health Committee maintained their view that the facts were sufficiently known for every adult to take a personal decision on the problem.

Permanent notices concerning the facilities for the treatment of venereal diseases and warning of the danger of delay in obtaining advice were displayed in public conveniences in the City.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The total number of applications for help received during the year showed a decrease of 14, and cases helped a reduction of 22 on the previous year. Out of 1,670 requests, 801 came from hospitals, general practitioners, home nurses, health visitors and midwives, 525 from relatives, neighbours and friends and the remainder from the National Assistance Board, Welfare Services and voluntary organisations.

Cases brought forward from 1962 showed a reduction of 35 from the previous year, being 2,068 as compared with 2,103 from 1961. The extremely cold conditions experienced during December 1962 and January of this year were partly responsible for this reduction; many elderly people had had to leave their homes after pipes had burst and were unable to return until conditions improved. To assist a number of elderly people to cope under the difficult weather conditions, it was necessary to provide a little extra help with shopping, collecting pensions and cleaning up generally after bursts and plumbing repairs.

The number of helpers employed reduced during the year from 473 to 446, as the recruitment of 136 new helpers was more than off-set by those who left the service due to ill-health, retirement, pregnancy and various domestic reasons.

Social Cases. These cases continued to need a lot of help. Children left for various reasons without a mother often needed daily help and even as children grow older they rely so much on the help that it is often difficult to reduce the amount given. Some families become so dependent on a particular helper that she often finds their demands on her time extend outside the hours allotted under the service. It is, however, very rewarding to see families kept together rather than the children having to be taken into care.

Other types of cases which occurred during the year in this category included that of an elderly man who had been taken into hospital after an accident in his home; after a stay of nearly a year a request was received to prepare his home for his discharge. There was also an elderly woman whose co-operation with her family and all other sources was so lacking that her home was hardly fit to live in. These are the cases which require the services of the male helpers and the most conscientious home helpers, together with frequent visits by the district organisers. For a time a decided improvement is seen but unless regular help and attention is given conditions often slide back.

Maternity Cases. Cases assisted during the year numbered 130, a reduction of 15 over last year. Many applications were received in advance of the expected date allowing time for all the circumstances and cost to the applicant to be assessed. On two occasions, however, help was not requested until the day of the confinement; in both, the applicant was foreign and knew no English. One of these was assisted quite satisfactorily, but the second presented more difficulties. Through an interpreter the details were discussed but help was finally refused, the husband deciding to look after his family.

It is generally found that home helpers, when given a maternity case, welcome the change from attending elderly people. However, the number of women available to attend maternity cases is rather limited as, if there are children in the household, full time help is mostly needed.

Tuberculosis Cases. Applications remained very few and were mostly from non-infectious patients.

Mental Disorder. Applications covered a wide range of age groups, including the young mother who felt that she could not cope with her family, the elderly parent who had to cope with

a mentally sub-normal son or daughter, and the aged person who was not mentally alert. Home helpers needed regular changes from this type of case. Co-operation with the mental welfare officers and hospital social workers was found to be a great help when trying to resolve the difficulties encountered. In spite of their help, however, it was sometimes found that very little or no co-operation was forthcoming from the patient and there were many difficulties to overcome.

Waiting List. There continued to be a waiting list throughout the year although the efforts of the district organisers were aimed at keeping it at the lowest possible level. During January, February and March, absence through illness of many helpers inevitably kept the list high but some relief was experienced as a number of the elderly had to stay elsewhere during the very severe weather.

Administration and Staff. There were no long absences of staff through illness, though changes and resignations did take place. The retirement of the Organiser in the early part of the year, followed by the Deputy Organiser in August and a District Organiser in October, led to the major changes. New appointments were made mostly by promotions within the service, though Mrs. L. Henshaw, formerly Home Help Organiser for Derbyshire, was appointed Organiser in January, on the retirement of Mrs. L. E. Gray. Mrs. E. M. Chrich, one of the District Organisers was promoted Deputy Organiser of the service. One district continued to operate without a general clerk and this necessitated the loan of a junior clerk from the central office. It is hoped that eventually this can be adjusted by the appointment of a clerk for this district.

Institute of Home Help Organisers Examination. One further member of the staff was successful in obtaining the

Institute's Certificate this year. Two others commenced the course by correspondence in September and hope to take the examination early next year.

Finance. The income for the year showed an increase over the previous year, but generally this has not kept pace with the rising expenditure due mainly to changes in the scale of assessment in accordance with amendments to the National Assistance (Determination of Needs) Regulations.

Pay awards during the year increased the overall cost of providing help and the maintenance of the service at even its present level therefore becomes increasingly expensive.

No. of Helpers at 31st December							
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Full-time	106	124	146	150	136	136	182
Part-time	325	330	304	308	325	327	333
Casual	15	19	20	2	12	8	6
TOTAL	446	473	470	460	473	471	521
Hours worked							
Weekly average ..	10,450	10,725	11,000	11,200	12,226	12,057	10,933
Result of Applications							
Help supplied ..	1,092	1,114	1,292	1,254	1,405	1,305	1,189
Awaiting help ..	33	27	46	39	43	42	24
Advance maternity bookings ..	26	36	55	49	48	39	42
Not qualifying ..	27	42	32	33	36	22	19
Cancelled or arranged own help ..	492	465	471	494	487	512	537
TOTAL	1,670	1,684	1,896	1,869	2,019	1,920	1,811

Analysis of Cases Assisted and Payments made

	Full cost	Part cost	Nil	Total
Old Age Pensioners:				
Chronic illness	247	205	2,237	2,689
Acute illness	7	5	17	29
Others:				
Chronic illness	31	24	85	140
Blind	—	—	14	14
Acute illness	59	22	46	127
Maternity	83	35	12	130
Tuberculosis	1	—	14	15
Social cases	—	5	3	8
Mental disorder	1	—	7	8
TOTAL	429	296	2,455	3,160*

* Includes 2,068 cases carried forward to 1963.

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 ..	133,328	9,391
59/60 ..	133,627	8,405
60/1 ..	133,796	8,199
61/2 ..	143,058	9,427
62/3 ..	136,192	8,675
*63/4 ..	144,350	10,183

* Approximate actual

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

General. The third full year of operation of the Mental Health Act, 1959, found its provisions more readily acted upon, although some medical practitioners continued to express regret that the function of the mental welfare officers had decreased in relation to compulsory admission procedure. Nevertheless, these officers again found their own part in the lengthened procedure to be very time consuming.

General practitioners increasingly availed themselves of consultation with hospital psychiatrists but a fall in cases directly referred by them to mental welfare officers was reflected in some increase in the number reported to the department from hospital sources. At the request of general practitioners, mental welfare officers joined them in domiciliary visits in 58 cases and the officers were engaged in similar visits with hospital consultants on 238 occasions.

Aged people reported to the department, though less in number because of the direct consultation already mentioned, continued to present a major problem. It was found in many cases that mental deterioration in ageing members imposed an almost intolerable strain on families.

Whilst the community generally were accepting more seriously disturbed people in their midst, there was still a danger of placing too great a strain on public tolerance and thereby losing much of the goodwill which had been carefully fostered since 1948.

Visitors. Outside interest in the community care scheme operating in the City continued and visitors came from Belgium and Germany, as well as from the University of Leeds and from other local health authorities. A trainee mental welfare officer from a Welsh county received three weeks' practical instruction from the mental welfare officers.

MENTAL ILLNESS. Admission to Hospital. There was a slight increase in the number of cases referred to the department with a view to hospital admission from 851 in 1962 to 863 in 1963. In this total were 351 people over the age of 65, showing a reduction of 35 over the previous year, but in the younger age groups there was an increase of 47 to a total of 512. The decrease in the older age groups was felt to have resulted from increased direct consultation between general practitioners and hospital consultants but no special reason could be found to account for the increase in younger cases.

Of the 863 referred, 462 were actually admitted to hospital. Of these, it was possible to persuade 253 to take advantage of informal admission and, of the remainder, 125 had features of sufficient urgency to require action under Section 29 of the Act, whilst 78 were admitted for observation under Section 25. Application for admission for treatment under Section 26 was made in 2 cases. Of the remaining 4, 2 were admitted on orders under Section 60 after appearing before the Court, and 2 as a result of police action under Section 136.

Community Care. Social rehabilitation of the mentally ill continued, as had been the case since 1948, to be a joint operation by the mental welfare officers and the social workers seconded for this purpose by Mapperley Hospital. This team consisted of six male and one female mental welfare officers, one mental welfare assistant of each sex and four female hospital social workers. The practically equal proportion of male and female social workers was ideal.

At the beginning of 1963, the caseload was 953 and this rose to 989 by the end of the year. Individual caseloads of the hospital social workers averaged 138, all psychiatric cases, and those of the mental welfare officers amounted to 200 each,

including a large number of mentally subnormal cases. Many cases required intensive effort for successful social rehabilitation and careful selection was called for. Though the services of the mental welfare assistants proved valuable in relieving more experienced workers of simpler casework and of much time-consuming escort work, community care could not be considered to be functioning at its most effective level owing to the size of the caseloads, which reduced the individual attention which could be provided for some who would have derived benefit from it.

Endeavours were made to find suitable employment for those who had no work to return to or whose employment was considered unsuitable, and the number of those placed was 56.

The search for living accommodation for those who had nowhere to go on discharge from hospital involved more than just finding somewhere to live. The needs of the patient had to be taken into consideration; some needed the warmth of a family circle, for which lodgings provided a reasonable substitute, whilst others needed the independence of a place of their own, and, for this, a room or a small flat had to be sought. Two private lodging-house proprietors in the City have accepted into their accommodation an increasing number of mentally disordered persons and have been of very considerable help in this respect. Both have received quite difficult cases, where some degree of 'parental' care and control was needed, and was forthcoming. In all, some 38 patients were successfully placed in lodgings or rooms during the year. In no area of the work was public goodwill more urgently required and more assiduously sought than in finding living accommodation for ex-mental hospital patients. More private landladies who would accept such cases would be a boon to the patients in helping to overcome the feeling of rejection to which they so easily succumb.

During the year, the mental welfare officers and social workers together carried out 7,771 home visits and outside interviews and it is interesting to note that 2,151 personal calls were made by patients to the department.

Nuffield House. The Octagon Club continued its valuable work in the prevention of mental deterioration among the elderly and in caring for some who would otherwise require hospital care. Details of the work at Nuffield House appear on page 72.

MENTAL SUBNORMALITY. Admission to Hospital. The position with regard to hospital accommodation became easier than it had been for many years. Early in the year, additional provision was made available at both Aston Hall and Balderton Hospitals and it was then possible to secure vacancies for 30 cases requiring long-term or possibly permanent care, 14 of whom were admitted to Aston Hall and 11 to Balderton. By the year end, the waiting list for hospital accommodation had been reduced from 40 to 20 cases in need of long-term care.

A proportion of the new accommodation was specifically reserved for short-term care and, during the year, 131 admissions were made for periods varying from a few weeks to several months. In some cases, regular rotation became a feature, ensuring several admissions during the course of the year. Frequently there was a specific reason for short-term admission, such as illness in the household or confinement of the mother, or to enable the family to have a holiday.

In some instances, repeated short-term care was provided by the hospital as the method of choice in circumstances where the local authority staff felt that long-term admission might have been

a more complete answer to the problem. Though the necessity to make the best use of the accommodation available was appreciated, repeated short-term admission threw an additional burden on the local health authority in the provision of escorts and transport, costing in time and mileage a not inconsiderable amount in the course of a year.

Arrangements were also in operation to provide accommodation at Balderton Hospital on a 'bed and breakfast' basis for severely subnormal persons in the community requiring dental treatment under hospital conditions, and 12 cases were so treated during the year.

Community Care. On 1st January, community care was being provided for a total of 953 mentally subnormal persons. The caseload remained steady throughout the year, being 962 on the 31st December.

Regular home visiting continued to be the basis of this work. In the majority of cases, very good relationships were established by mental welfare officers with parents and relatives and with the subnormal persons themselves. This enabled suitable advice to be given as required, whilst, at the same time, home conditions could be closely observed and assistance given in their improvement where necessary.

Many parents were very appreciative of the social support offered in this way and only in a few cases was there expressed resentment of the activities of the department. This was usually from parents who had not adjusted to the problem of having a mentally subnormal child, or where conditions were not as they should be and antagonism arose as a result of attempts to offer guidance.

Evidence of the good relationships existing in the majority of cases is that, in addition to a total of 3,380 visits to homes made by mental welfare officers, 557 calls were made by relatives or patients seeking help and advice and coming to the Mental Health Department as the natural place to which to turn.

The mental welfare officers were always conscious of the need to enable as many as possible of the mentally subnormal to become economically self-supporting and the search for employment for all those considered capable of being placed in any gainful capacity continued as before. In addition to those placed as a result of a close liaison maintained with the Ministry of Labour and the Youth Employment Service, 16 were placed by personal negotiation of the mental welfare officers.

Training Centres. The City Occupation Centre, the group of training centres originally established at Bestwood with 150 places, was overcrowded with 203 names on the register. New cases could only be admitted when a casual vacancy arose and the waiting list at the end of the year was 90.

The year closed, however, on a note of optimism. In the late autumn, the Education Committee offered the temporary use of hatted buildings at Beechdale Road, previously used as an infant school. A supplementary estimate was granted by the Finance Committee and active planning began immediately to use these buildings as a junior training centre for 120 mentally subnormal children under the age of sixteen. The plan provided for the withdrawal of 78 children from the existing Centre and the admission of 42 from the waiting list.

It was hoped to bring these new premises into use during January, 1964, and thereby to solve the acute problem with regard to the training of mentally subnormal children. Once the new Centre was fully operative, it was anticipated that those promoted to the adult section on attaining the age of sixteen years would provide sufficient vacancies to provide for new cases arising and that, in the future, delays in admission would be only for minimal periods.

The occupancy of the premises at Beechdale Road would continue until the projected purpose-built junior training centre at Coppice Road was ready for occupation.

The transfer of the children from Bestwood Road would leave vacant accommodation there. Plans were put in hand for a complete reorganisation to provide three departments; an advanced training unit for adults of both sexes in whose cases there appeared some possibility of reaching limited employable standard; an occupations unit, again for adults of both sexes, whose needs for care and training were likely to extend over a long period; and a special care unit to provide for those of either sex, whose training potential was minimal and for young children who required a degree of nursery training before being suitable for transfer to the junior training centre. It was hoped that these units would come into operation by stages after the 1st April, 1964 so that by the middle of the summer term the City would have a full range of training facilities from infant to adult. It was also intended that, in the course of time, a sheltered workshop would be provided to give employment to those passing out of the advanced training unit.

In the meantime, work at the City Occupation Centre was continued along well established lines where good results were achieved by the staff in their exacting work under difficult conditions of overcrowding.

For the first time, the provisions of Section 12 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, were invoked in the case of a boy whose parents refused to present him at the training centre when a vacancy was available for him. An attendance order was duly made by the Court but the parents were unable to persuade the boy to attend. It was finally necessary for a mental welfare officer to call at the house to take the boy to the centre. With his initial reluctance overcome, the boy settled into the centre happily and has made such good progress that the Superintendent considers that he will eventually be employable. This result has justified the amount of work involved.

During the year, the Chief Dental Officer carried out a dental inspection of all the children in the training centre and on the waiting list, and subsequently gave treatment to 45 of them. At 53 attendances, 87 temporary teeth and 79 permanent teeth were extracted, 48 general anaesthetics were given and one partial upper denture was fitted. This service was much appreciated by parents.

Staff. One mental welfare officer left on being appointed a senior mental welfare officer for the County of Hampshire. The dearth of experienced mental welfare officers was again demonstrated by the fact that two advertisements failed to produce a single candidate with any previous experience in mental welfare. The vacancy was therefore held over until it was possible to promote a male mental welfare assistant.

An additional mental welfare officer to be appointed in January 1964, and the anticipated appointment of an additional mental welfare assistant from April, 1964, will enable caseloads to be reduced to some extent, but the further extensions to the establishment provided for in the Ten-Year Development Plan will be necessary to enable the staff to deal adequately with all the varied problems inevitably encountered in this field of social work.

NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED AS MENTALLY ILL

	Under 65 years		Over 65 years		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Reported by:—					
Police	43	55	6	11	115
Hospitals	63	77	15	36	191
Medical practitioners	71	74	50	138	333
Relatives	33	17	6	22	78
Others	42	37	15	52	146
TOTAL	252	260	92	259	863
Disposal:—					
Admitted under Sect. 25 ..	18	40	2	18	78
" " " 26 ..	1	1	—	—	2
" " " 29 ..	54	59	6	6	125
" as informal patient ..	74	86	35	58	253
Other admissions	3	1	—	—	4
TOTAL ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL	150	187	43	82	462
For community care	28	15	20	110	173
Not accepted	34	29	16	25	104
Referred to:—					
Welfare Services	—	1	2	5	8
Family doctor	22	12	9	25	68
O/P Clinic	16	9	—	2	27
Day Hospital	2	7	2	10	21
TOTAL	252	260	92	259	863

SUBNORMAL AND SEVERELY SUBNORMAL PERSONS

New Cases Reported	Males	Females	Totals
Reported by:—			
Local Education Authority	29	28	57
Medical practitioners	—	—	—
Police and courts	—	—	—
Other sources	13	13	26
	42	41	83
Disposal of cases:—			
Admitted to hospital	3	3	6
Attending Training Centre	2	—	2
Waiting list for Training Centre	9	12	21
Community care	28	26	54
	42	41	83

CITY OCCUPATION CENTRE

Analysis of trainees on the register on 31st December

Age Groups	Intelligence Quotients						Totals
	Below 30	30 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 70	71 to 80	Not tested	
FEMALES:							
Under 7 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 to 11 „ ..	7	2	2	—	—	—	11
12 to 15 „ ..	5	3	7	3	—	—	18
16 to 20 „ ..	4	6	15	8	—	1	34
21 to 39 „ ..	—	4	7	1	—	—	12
40 years and over	—	1	3	—	—	—	4
	16	16	34	12	—	1	79
MALES:							
Under 7 years ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7 to 11 „ ..	17	2	9	4	—	—	32
12 to 15 „ ..	6	9	5	6	1	—	27
16 to 20 „ ..	4	9	5	7	1	1	27
21 to 39 „ ..	10	9	7	5	2	1	34
40 years and over	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
	38	30	28	22	4	2	124

PART III

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960

Clean Air Act 1956

Factories Act 1961

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act 1926

Food and Drugs Act 1955

Housing Acts 1957-1961

Noise Abatement Act 1960

Nottingham Corporation Acts 1923-1952

Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

Public Health Acts 1936-1961

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951

Rent Act 1957

Shops Act 1950

Slaughter of Animals Act 1958

Slaughterhouses Acts 1954-1958

SANITATION

HOUSING

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

FOOD SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION

GENERAL

SANITATION

Itinerant caravan dwellers were a source of serious nuisance throughout the year. In large numbers they frequented cleared sites in built-up areas from which many conducted their business of collecting and sorting scrap, subsequently leaving large quantities of unwanted material and refuse behind. Furthermore, the land was often fouled owing to the absence of proper sanitation. Such conditions naturally gave rise to many complaints from nearby residents and public health inspectors spent a considerable amount of time dealing with this difficult problem. Although legal proceedings were taken against many persistent offenders such action did not appear to be a deterrent as the same persons continued to move from one site to another.

Only five site licences, granted in accordance with the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, remained in force.

During January and February the exhumation of human remains from a disused cemetery in Broad Marsh, and their re-interment at the Southern Cemetery, was carried out under the authority of the Saint Peter's Church, Nottingham (Broad Marsh Burial Ground) Act 1960. The whole undertaking, which was supervised by a public health inspector, was conducted in a discreet and efficient manner.

WATER

The City's water supply was satisfactory in quality throughout the year. Supplies were adequate, apart from the necessity of imposing a ban on the use of hose pipes for car washing and garden watering during the summer months.

Bacteriological analyses of supplies from each source were undertaken monthly by the City Analyst, and, at those works where treatment was carried out, samples of water were examined both prior to and following such treatment. During the year 228 samples were taken and *B. Coli* was absent in 200 mls. of all treated water put into supply. Of these samples, 57 were of water which was not subsequently treated, and in no case was *B. Coli* present in 100 mls. or less. In addition, samples were taken weekly, 942 in all, from the various sources, for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory.

Bacteriological examination of the water, as it left the consumer's tap, was continued during the year. For this purpose, 393 samples were taken at random and the results of the analyses, which were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, were satisfactory in all but 39 instances. In these 39, the initial unsatisfactory results proved, on investigation, to be due to contamination from the inside of the tap, the water supplied being satisfactory.

Chemical analyses were made monthly from each source, and the extent and results of these examinations are indicated by the findings for the month of December, 1963—see table.

The only water which had any plumbo-solvent tendency was the upland supply from the Derwent Valley Water Board, which provided about 25% of the needs of the Water Area. This tendency was counteracted by the automatic addition of lime to bring the pH value up to not less than 8.3.

The number of houses supplied in the City on 31st December, 1963, was 101,997, and the estimated population 315,030. All were supplied directly from the mains; four houses had no piped water supply.

Analyses from each source of supply												December, 1963	
	Basford Pumping Station	Bestwood Pumping Station	Boughton Pumping Station	Burton Joyce Pumping Station	Eastwood Filtration Works	Halam Pumping Station	Lambley Pumping Station	Markham Clinton Pumping Station	Papplewick Pumping Station	Rufford Pumping Station	Salterford Pumping Station		
	Boreholes 2, 3 and 4												
These samples contain per 1,000,000 parts:—													
	Water prior to treatment	Water prior to treatment	Water prior to treatment	Water not treated	Water prior to filtration	Water after filtration	Water prior to treatment	Water not treated	Water prior to treatment	Water after treatment	Water after treatment		
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	450.00	270.00	236.00	364.00	120.00	120.00	190.00	192.00	170.00	198.00	252.00		
Suspended Matter	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent		
Chlorides as chlorine	48.70	28.40	35.50	14.20	15.98	15.98	14.20	12.43	14.20	24.85	21.60		
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	11.54	7.00	4.53	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	1.24	0.21	2.47	3.71		
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	0.002	Absent	Absent	Absent	0.001	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent		
Free and saline Ammonia	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.048	0.016	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.008	0.004		
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.028	0.008	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004		
Temporary Hardness	160.00	80.00	110.00	180.00	20.00	20.00	122.00	115.00	137.50	65.00	58.00		
Permanent Hardness	172.00	88.00	68.00	94.00	26.00	26.00	9.00	11.00	10.50	51.00	69.00		
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 27°C. from N/80 KmnO ₄	0.12	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.56	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
pH value	7.50	7.90	8.00	7.70	8.80	9.20	8.10	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00		
Odour and Taste	Normal	Absent	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal		
Colour-Hazen Units	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5		
Heavy Metals	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent		
Free Chlorine	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	0.06	Absent	Absent	Absent	0.20	0.20		

SWIMMING-BATHS

There were ten public swimming-baths in the City, seven being indoor and three open-air pools. Six of the indoor baths were open for swimming, summer and winter. A total of thirty-six samples of water were sent to the City Analyst for bacteriological and chemical examination, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

In addition, three samples of water taken from the paddling pool at Bulwell Lido were satisfactory.

The paddling pool at Highfields Park remained closed throughout the year as the water in the Tottle Brook which supplies the pool has been shown to be unsatisfactory for the purpose.

SEWERAGE

Apart from certain areas where a total of 80 premises are connected to cesspools, the whole of the drainage of the city is on the combined or separate systems of main drainage.

The conversion of some will require large capital schemes and may have to await general redevelopment of the areas in which they are located.

The main problems requiring attention are:—

- (a) The flooding of areas by watercourses of inadequate capacity. It is hoped that Ministry authority will be given for a start to be made on the River Leen Improvement Scheme early in 1964.
- (b) The inadequacy of certain of the main outfall sewers and the capacity of the main pumping station at Sneinton which deals with over one-third of the sewage in the City. A scheme has now been approved by the Ministry for a new and enlarged station, a pumping plant contract has been let and it is expected that construction work will start in 1964.
- (c) The replacement of sewers which have become defective due either to mining subsidence and/or old age. A number of small schemes for the replacement of defective sewers are carried out each year.

Progress is being maintained on the improvement of the whole drainage system of the City, and when the River Leen Scheme is carried out the major cause of flooding in the City should be alleviated.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION

The average daily flow of sewage and industrial wastes received from a population of 418,998 people resident in Nottingham and adjoining areas was 25·8 million gallons, varying from a minimum of 15·5 to a maximum of 48·3 million gallons. Expressed chemically, industrial wastes were equivalent to the domestic sewage from an additional 164,600 persons.

Primary solids from sedimentation of crude sewage and surplus activated sludge from the aeration plant totalled 11,055 tons of dry matter, which on anaerobic digestion yielded 151,792,800 cubic feet of gas. This was used as the major fuel supply for the work's power station and for space heating purposes in works buildings.

Digested sludge comprising 7,985 tons of dry solids was disposed of on drying beds and farm land without nuisance.

All sewage received passed through all the treatment processes before discharge to the River Trent, and effluent quality was highly satisfactory.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Workplaces. Action was taken at seven workplaces to secure an improvement in the sanitary accommodation.

Common Lodging Houses. The two establishments in the City run by the Corporation and the Salvation Army respectively, were visited on six occasions, and were satisfactorily conducted.

Canal Boats. The canals and other navigable waters within the City were visited on five occasions and seven boats were inspected; there were no women or children aboard the boats.

It was not necessary to serve a notice for any contraventions, no case of infectious disease was reported, nor was it necessary to detain any boat for cleansing or disinfection.

The registration of one boat was cancelled during the year and the total number of boats now registered by the authority is 34.

KNACKERY

There is one knackery of modern construction in the City. It is situated on land owned by the Corporation at the Eastcroft Depot; the premises were supervised and found to be satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

Licences and registrations in force:—

Upholstery premises registered	..	..	26
Licences to store rag flock	..	..	2

A total of forty-one samples of various filling materials were taken and submitted for analysis. The following were found to be unsatisfactory:—

	<i>Action taken</i>
Sample (No. 8) Cotton Felt contained 0·9% excess trash.	Formal sample not available. Stocks exhausted.
Samples (Nos. 10 and 15) Washed 60% Woollen Mixture Felt low in wool content.	Formal sample proved satisfactory. Letters from Chief Public Health Inspector to user and manufacturer.
Sample (No. 17) Cotton Felt, dust index 0·7 higher than standard permitted.	Verbal advice from inspector to user re storage.
Sample (No. 26) Feathers contained 0·4% excess extracted matter.	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to manufacturers.
Samples (Nos. 33 and 41) White Cotton Felt with 4·2% excess trash content.	Followed by satisfactory formal sample.
Samples (Nos. 31 and 39) Woollen Felt Mixtures: description queried.	Correspondence between Chief Public Health Inspector and the prescribed analyst.

MEASURES AGAINST RODENT AND INSECT PESTS

Control measures against rats and mice continued to show good results, the number of infestations being rather below the average of the past few years. It was necessary to carry out extensive treatments on several allotments. Complete eradication of rats in these areas is always a difficult problem as there are usually many gardens which are rarely visited by their tenants. Regular visits were made to building sites as these are frequently a source of trouble and there is a risk of buildings becoming infested while under construction. There was remarkably little nuisance from rats on demolition areas but the sites were visited to ensure that no large infestation could build up undetected.

The hard winter resulted in a considerable reduction in the number of insect pests, with the exception of black garden ants. These again showed an increased number of infestations over previous years. In fact, during the severe weather of the first three months, more infestations in domestic kitchens were dealt with than during the whole of 1955.

Infestations by bugs and cockroaches were the lowest recorded and very few requests to deal with fleas were received. Where a really heavy infestation of fleas occurred, cat fleas were usually responsible; dogs were rarely incriminated.

Earwigs were a serious nuisance on one of the housing estates during the autumn when large numbers were entering houses and sheltering in furniture and clothing. The experimental work carried out during a similar outbreak in 1962 was most helpful and control measures in an area involving nearly 100 houses were completely successful.

Rodent and Insect Control	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Properties surveyed ..	4,864	4,867	6,241	5,763	6,508	7,120
Infestations dealt with:						
rats	1,361	1,487	1,288	1,210	1,397	1,194
mice	469	600	575	543	487	466
insects	985	1,078	1,230	1,273	1,488	1,306
Total visits	13,928	14,400	13,650	14,195	15,453	17,694

Insects received by the Pests Officer for identification included the following:

Beetles			Fleas		
Anobium punctatum ..	4		Ctenocephalides felis ..	2	
Anthrenus verbasci ..	1		Hystriohopsylla talpae talpae ..	1	
Aphodius rufipes ..	1				
Attagenus pelliio ..	3				
Blaps mucronata ..	1				
Calandra oryzae ..	1				
Dermestes lardarius ..	2				
Europhryum confine ..	1				
Harpalus rufipes ..	1				
Niptus hololeucus ..	2				
Oryzaephilus mercator ..	1				
Ptinus tectus ..	10				
Stegobium paniceum ..	7				
Tenebrio molitor ..	4				
Flies			Larvae		
Calliphora erythrocephala ..	2		Attagenus pelliio ..	1	
Paracollinella fontinalis ..	1		Calliphora erythrocephala ..	1	
Stomoxys calcitrans ..	2		Dermestids ..	1	
			Ephestia elutella ..	1	
			Ephestia kuhniella ..	1	
			Ptinus tectus ..	2	
			Stomoxys calcitrans ..	2	
			Miscellaneous		
			Bryobia praetiosa ..	2	
			Crabro carifrons ..	1	
			Crabro dimidiatus ..	1	
			Psocids ..	1	
			Springtails ..	1	

FACTORIES ACTS

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. **Inspections** for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by public health inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	153	11	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,892	231	39	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	6	7	—
TOTAL	2,045	248	47	—

2. Cases in which **Defects** were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	8	—	1	—
Sanitary conveniences .. (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ..	6	3	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	90	80	—	19	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	11	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act, (not including offences relating to outwork) ..	3	13	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	103	115	—	22	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

SECTION 133.

Nature of work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)		
	1963	1962	1961
Wearing apparel, making, cleaning etc.	850	969	986
Lace, lace curtains and nets	572	724	733
Nets other than wire nets	165	77	76
Household linen	52	37	40
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	45	30	35
Paper bags	4	5	6
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	1	1
TOTAL	1,689	1,843	1,877

SECTION 134.

No instances of work in unwholesome premises were found; no notices were served, nor were any prosecutions undertaken.

INFORMAL NOTICES

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
TOTAL NO. SERVED	5,862	—	—	—	—
„ „ COMPLIED WITH ..	5,842	5,001	4,698	5,981	6,399

	Nuisances remedied				
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Additional water-closets—provision	1	28	33	24	4
Closets—cleansing	7	8	3	9	6
Courts, yards and passages:—					
paving	32	—	—	1	1
cleansing	2	12	14	13	4
repair	151	158	232	262	343
Drains—clearance	328	237	149	157	191
repair	211	153	196	117	257
Dustbins—provision	647	695	768	876	1,027
Factories with mechanical power ..	51	65	36	54	34
Factories without mechanical power	3	2	—	2	2
Houses—filthy	23	20	19	17	17
Houses in multiple occupation ..	7	15	19	42	13
Nuisance from—pigs	—	—	—	3	1
fowls	1	3	2	2	5
other animals	6	6	2	7	2
accumulation of refuse ..	128	88	99	82	68
Panternpits—abolition	—	—	2	—	—
Tents, vans and sheds	—	49	30	13	34
Water-closets—clearance	29	14	34	43	11
repair	2,509	1,343	716	853	1,425
Workplaces	8	7	1	7	8
Miscellaneous nuisances	55	36	21	24	69
TOTAL	4,199	2,939	2,376	2,608	3,520

	Housing defects remedied				
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Coppers	6	5	5	4	11
Fireplaces	209	131	225	268	295
Floors and ceilings	518	519	596	686	732
Rainwater conductors	802	956	972	964	653
Roofs	1,188	1,464	1,292	1,753	1,492
Sinks—provision	13	21	75	59	28
repair	169	90	110	149	191
Walls	789	772	1,001	1,031	1,248
Water pipes and fittings	241	47	33	28	80
Windows	907	978	994	1,262	1,331
Others	1,552	1,456	1,279	1,815	1,967
TOTAL	6,394	6,439	6,582	8,019	8,028
Number of defective houses dealt with	2,786	2,622	2,500	3,371	3,144

STATUTORY NOTICES

TOTAL NO. SERVED 2,424

Enactment	Complied with				
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Public Health Act, 1936					
Sect. 39 Drainage	416	370	285	419	364
„ 44 Inadequate closet accom- modation	13	9	8	8	7
„ 45 Closets	21	22	11	13	16
„ 56 Paving of courts, yards and passages, dwelling- houses	315	273	445	636	519
„ 75 Dustbins	149	169	199	323	342
„ 83 Dirty houses	—	—	—	—	2
„ 92 Houses	259	161	149	171	53
„ 287 Notice of entry ..	—	—	4	2	3
Public Health Act, 1961					
Sect. 17 Stopped-up drains ..	287	137	—	—	—
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923					
Sect. 73. Repair of water-closets	501	158	89	164	272
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952					
Sect. 72 Cleansing and repair of drains, water-closets, and soil pipes ..	—	64	138	148	130
„ 80 Repair of houses ..	9	12	3	4	—
Housing Act, 1957					
Sect. 9	569	540	561	701	777
TOTAL	2,539	1,915	1,892	2,589	2,485

Consequent upon the failure of owners to comply with statutory notices, the Corporation ordered work on private contractors and recovered expenses incurred in 543 cases as follows:—

ACT	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923, Section 73 ..	340 0 7	56 2 4	45 14 1	92 16 3	211 12 6
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952, Section 72 ..	- - -	88 7 11	123 5 11	156 0 7	137 4 7
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952, Section 80 ..	143 3 10	71 16 11	4 13 7	28 11 6	- - -
Housing Act, 1957, Sec- tions 9 and 10 ..	1,694 3 8	984 13 0	1,797 1 4	1,735 14 7	2,155 13 4
Housing Act 1961, Sec- tion 16 ..	73 9 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Public Health Act, 1936—Section 39 ..	175 0 6	174 9 8	173 11 9	211 19 11	159 14 8
„ „ „ 44 ..	40 0 0	139 1 0	134 6 7	104 2 6	181 3 2
„ „ „ 45 ..	61 0 1	7 14 10	15 15 10	4 3 0	4 16 0
„ „ „ 56 ..	603 16 4	248 12 0	1,089 9 3	688 7 4	442 9 4
„ „ „ 92 ..	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 9 1
Act, 1961—Section 17 ..	330 15 1	100 9 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
	3,461 9 11	1,871 6 8	3,383 18 4	3,021 15 8	3,295 2 8

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 £69. 7s. 5d.

HOUSING

Further progress was made in slum clearance by the demolition of 279 houses in various parts of the City. The total number of houses so dealt with since 1955 was 2,435.

The quicker demolition of houses in clearance areas following the rehousing of occupants led to a welcome decrease in the amount of vandalism commented upon in last year's Report. The cleared sites, are, unfortunately, still subject to indiscriminate dumping of rubbish and to the temporary parking of caravans by itinerants.

It is unfortunate that the clearance of unfit houses has not proceeded as quickly as the Council would wish, and there is the unhappy possibility that thousands of houses in the City, which are at the present time unfit for human habitation, may not be dealt with by slum clearance procedure for twenty years or more. It would seem that the present rate of clearance is not sufficient to keep pace with the overall problem of the clearance of houses at present unfit, or likely to become unfit, during the foreseeable future.

Continuing shortage of qualified staff has meant a serious decrease in the rate at which houses in multiple occupation have been dealt with. This type of dwelling accommodation is rarely completely satisfactory and, even in those cases where improvements have been effected, continuous surveillance is desirable to ensure that reasonable standards are maintained. The legislative powers to deal with houses in multiple occupation have proved to be cumbersome and, in some respects, technically difficult to enforce.

It will be seen from the following table that the Rent Act 1957 continued to be little used as far as Certificates of Disrepair were concerned. Most statutory tenants appear to be unaware of their

rights under the Act; this is to be regretted as in many cases action originated by them could be used to prevent a considerable number of houses from falling into disrepair as a result of, for example, failure by a landlord to carry out external painting to his property.

Certificates of Disrepair	1963	1962	1961	1960
Rent Act, 1957:				
Part I. Applications for Certificates of Disrepair:				
1. No. of applications for certificates ..	4	23	18	46
2. „ „ decisions not to issue certificates ..	—	3	3	3
3. „ „ „ to issue certificates:				
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ..	1	13	12	24
(b) „ „ „ all defects ..	3	7	3	19
4. No. of undertakings given by landlords	4	10	12	33
5. „ „ „ refused ..	—	—	—	1
6. „ „ certificates issued ..	3	2	7	11
Part II. Applications for cancellation of Certificates:				
7. Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates ..	2	1	7	18
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ..	1	—	1	8
9. Decision to cancel in spite of tenant's objection ..	1	—	—	5
10. Certificates cancelled by local authority ..	2	1	5	15

WOMEN HOUSING OFFICERS

A staff of four women housing officers made 15,898 visits to houses on Corporation estates and in the course of their inspections reported 1,746 defects to the Estates and Housing Department. In addition these officers visited 34 houses situated in areas the subject of Clearance Schemes prior to the rehousing of the tenants and, where necessary, took steps to prevent the reinfestation of the new houses by the transmission of vermin.

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES					
Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts ..	5,862	5,264	5,263	6,135	6,201
Inspections made for the purpose ..	11,865	11,346	10,759	11,394	14,030
Dwelling-houses — included under sub-head above—which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1938 ..	575	601	536	831	789
Inspections made for the purpose ..	2,154	2,823	2,990	3,925	4,326
Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	6	427	1,156	84	679
Dwelling-houses—exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head—found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	2,779	2,754	2,300	3,350	3,195
INFORMAL ACTION					
Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal notices by the Local Authority or their officers ..	2,217	3,571	3,738	3,243	2,367
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 ..	569	594	494	747	738
Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—					
1. By owners ..	474	476	450	598	666
2. By Local Authority in default of owners ..	95	64	111	103	122

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
2. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.					
Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	858	972	715	1,132	939
Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—					
1. By owners	681	594	524	769	643
2. By Local Authority in default of owners ..	239	210	337	524	283
3. Proceedings under Sect. 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.					
Dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	3	7	—	—	3
Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	1	1	5	—	6
Closing Orders made	2	—	1	3	3

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS OF HOUSES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
First visits ..	12,865	12,596	10,759	11,394	14,030
Re-visits ..	12,606	11,780	11,519	13,771	14,862
TOTAL ..	25,471	24,376	22,278	25,165	28,892



Ancient and modern



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Emissions of dark smoke from chimneys are regulated by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, made under the Clean Air Act, 1956. Details of action taken to remedy smoke nuisance are as follows:—

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Advisory visits including verbal cautions ..	112	124	140	188	217	272	390
Statutory notices served ..	3	2	4	8	3	2	1
Complaints investigated ..	132	138	145	143	161	184	151
Cases where work was executed for smoke and/or grit nuisance abatement ..	20	22	20	27	27	25	29

Nature of work carried out by owners

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Chimney stacks erected or extended ..	4	5	6	5	5	3	7
Chimney stacks dismantled ..	5	—	—	3	1	1	5
Boilers converted from hand to mechanical stoking ..	4	4	4	6	2	7	12
Mechanical stokers overhauled or renewed ..	3	6	14	11	15	11	7
New boilers installed ..	8	14	21	11	12	8	11
Grit arresting apparatus installed ..	—	1	1	3	3	2	4
Conversion from coal to oil fuel or gas ..	5	3	7	6	10	13	6
Miscellaneous ..	1	3	6	7	2	6	8

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Seven stations continued in operation. Each of these stations was equipped for the measurement of deposited solids from the atmosphere and of the sulphur content of the air, as well as for the daily determination of smoke or suspended matter and sulphur dioxide by volumetric apparatus.

Deposited Solid Matter in Tons per Square Mile		Lead Peroxide	Microgrammes per Cubic Metre of Air					
	Annual	Max. monthly	Max. figures mgm. SO ₃ per day per 100 sq. cm.	Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide		
				Average Daily Concentration		Average Daily Concentration		
				During year	During maximum month	During year	During maximum month	
Basford ..	186.22	38.85 : Mar.	1.50 : Jan.	231	458 : Jan.	198	342 : Jan.	
Bulwell ..	175.91	24.67 : „	2.26 : „	140	249 : Nov.	111	167 : Dec.	
City Centre	205.83	29.29 : „	4.83 : „	149	437 : Jan.	180	398 : Jan.	
Clifton ..	165.48	25.26 : „	2.57 : „	74	222 : „	125	287 : „	
Mapperley ..	143.09	26.97 : „	2.38 : „	108	237 : „	129	269 : „	
Meadows ..	265.46	43.50 : „	6.36 : „	168	399 . „	181	374 : „	
Wollaton ..	87.16	11.14 : Apr.	2.22 : „	108	293 : „	77	154 : Dec.	
Av. for City	175.59	—	—	140	—	143	—	

* For full details see the following four pages.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

DEPOSIT GAUGES

Deposited solid matter in tons per square mile per month.

	Basford			Bulwell			City Centre			Clifton			Mapperley			Meadows			Wollaton		
	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 ..	2.70	5.67	8.37	4.93	4.77	9.70	5.89	6.06	11.95	4.15	5.10	9.25	1.13	4.50	5.63	3.74	5.30	9.04	0.50	4.20	4.70
February	5.90	2.70	8.60	7.56	2.92	10.48	4.81	3.46	8.27	4.26	1.99	6.25	1.30	2.27	3.57	3.34	2.73	6.07	0.43	2.60	3.03
March ..	32.65	6.20	38.85	19.30	5.37	24.67	22.05	7.24	29.29	21.38	3.88	25.26	22.67	4.30	26.97	33.87	9.63	43.50	2.17	3.10	5.27
April ..	13.30	4.40	17.70	14.80	4.31	19.11	15.34	5.96	21.30	8.17	4.26	12.43	12.30	4.33	16.63	19.92	8.37	28.29	7.00	4.14	11.14
May ..	7.44	2.77	10.21	14.14	2.82	16.96	16.86	4.81	21.67	14.56	2.50	17.06	11.04	2.27	13.31	17.65	5.17	22.82	4.24	1.60	5.84
June ..	14.84	4.70	19.54	10.17	4.34	14.51	15.87	5.04	20.91	13.71	3.38	17.09	11.14	3.43	14.57	15.28	5.10	20.38	7.17	3.07	10.24
July ..	12.27	4.50	16.77	9.98	4.44	14.42	12.34	4.74	17.08	8.17	3.48	11.65	8.30	3.57	11.87	13.90	6.00	19.90	5.00	3.27	8.27
August ..	7.71	3.03	10.74	9.41	4.90	14.31	10.77	5.00	15.77	20.50	4.15	24.65	5.30	3.74	9.04	10.57	5.13	15.70	6.00	3.54	9.54
September	9.90	2.97	12.87	9.77	3.12	12.89	10.10	3.52	13.62	14.42	2.77	17.19	5.24	1.97	7.21	11.74	4.07	15.81	4.17	2.20	6.37
October	12.92	3.50	16.42	11.09	3.61	14.70	14.48	4.93	19.41	5.91	3.41	9.32	6.80	2.84	9.64	17.82	5.47	23.29	4.34	2.50	6.84
November	12.04	3.74	15.78	9.51	4.21	13.72	6.58	2.40	8.98	5.27	3.04	8.31	10.94	3.30	14.24	31.14	8.60	39.74	5.71	3.50	9.21
December	7.17	3.20	10.37	7.62	2.82	10.44	13.04	4.54	17.58	4.93	2.09	7.02	7.74	2.67	10.41	15.45	5.47	20.92	4.84	1.87	6.71
TOTAL ..	138.84	47.38	186.22	128.28	47.63	175.91	148.13	57.70	205.83	125.43	40.05	165.48	103.90	39.19	143.09	194.42	71.04	265.46	51.57	35.59	87.16

ATMOSPHERIC SULPHUR

Expressed as milligrammes of Sulphate per day per 100 sq. cm. of lead peroxide

	Basford	Bulwell	City Centre	Clifton	Mapperley	Meadows	Wollaton
January ..	1.50	2.26	4.83	2.57	2.38	6.36	2.22
February ..	1.28	1.35	4.44	1.74	1.42	3.79	1.33
March ..	0.90	1.65	3.11	1.09	1.15	3.17	0.68
April ..	0.80	1.12	2.26	0.87	1.02	2.75	0.68
May ..	0.85	1.00	2.28	0.93	0.91	2.83	0.60
June ..	0.37	0.68	1.36	0.59	0.57	1.85	0.38
July ..	0.46	0.61	1.45	0.63	0.43	1.54	0.33
August ..	0.22	0.66	1.33	0.47	0.56	1.75	0.27
September	0.60	0.79	1.75	0.58	0.57	2.08	0.39
October ..	0.95	1.08	1.82	1.69	1.15	2.80	0.46
November..	0.87	1.43	2.95	1.94	1.15	3.58	0.76
December ..	0.95	1.45	3.58	1.42	1.58	4.07	1.14

MONTH	Concentration of smoke expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre of air														
	BASFORD			BULWELL			CITY CENTRE			CLIFTON			MAPPERLEY		
	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.
JAN. ..	1,400	180	458	—	—	—	1,256	200	437	700	32	222	1,004	40	237
FEB. ..	640	248	416	—	—	—	540	144	305	320	44	140	396	76	197
MARCH ..	604	180	307	520	12	196	504	54	163	324	4	69	432	36	127
APRIL ..	412	80	198	404	44	144	396	32	123	260	4	44	276	16	79
MAY ..	220	48	128	236	24	93	204	40	70	100	8	27	120	24	48
JUNE ..	140	20	59	84	8	40	92	16	43	44	4	17	48	4	24
JULY ..	184	12	78	180	16	65	176	20	52	88	0	24	96	8	42
AUGUST	144	28	77	108	16	60	104	16	50	56	4	20	68	4	38
SEPT. ...	268	72	158	272	40	139	324	28	107	124	12	56	180	20	90
OCTOBER	428	132	223	468	0	161	336	48	121	240	16	45	336	76	119
NOV. ..	552	136	309	536	88	249	264	28	124	204	4	72	348	56	135
DEC. ..	928	112	356	688	60	248	512	32	190	416	20	152	572	44	155
AVERAGES	388	104	231	350	31	140	392	55	149	240	13	74	265	34	108
										428	43	168	366	13	108

MONTH	Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre of air																				
	BASFORD			BULWELL			CITY CENTRE			CLIFTON			MAPPERLEY			MEADOWS			WOLLATON		
	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.
JAN. ..	1,158	131	342	—	—	—	1,752	153	398	1,055	71	287	1,231	63	269	1,136	108	374	725	13	143
FEB. ..	421	121	245	—	—	—	545	143	289	369	87	209	357	85	169	518	139	260	270	41	82
MARCH ..	479	121	241	284	63	138	347	99	224	306	65	127	414	63	132	435	64	176	173	7	64
APRIL ..	299	80	169	275	49	130	265	79	158	236	31	105	245	52	102	322	44	142	110	26	59
MAY ..	592	69	171	199	42	95	232	49	114	236	32	87	505	50	112	477	64	147	122	34	60
JUNE ..	189	70	114	153	36	74	173	48	82	189	38	74	136	37	71	187	15	96	160	20	59
JULY ..	263	39	128	149	33	73	204	53	106	162	27	71	182	29	81	223	45	107	90	27	57
AUGUST	240	46	116	124	34	66	129	51	78	110	25	60	117	27	64	244	46	102	93	22	46
SEPT. ..	273	36	146	168	34	86	229	32	113	173	22	84	229	20	101	307	58	144	125	16	61
OCTOBER	365	97	194	229	31	122	236	107	152	213	30	91	241	79	132	389	87	187	113	23	60
NOV. ..	547	116	251	262	97	159	266	55	198	256	57	112	301	47	136	420	58	207	184	36	80
DEC. ..	536	94	253	339	53	167	560	113	246	438	63	195	512	56	173	437	109	233	342	47	154
AVERAGES	447	85	198	218	47	111	412	82	180	312	46	125	373	51	129	425	70	181	209	26	77

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, unless it is, so far as practicable, capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning fuel of a type for which the furnace was designed.

In fourteen cases notices of proposals to instal were received and three plans and specifications were submitted and approved. All plans and specifications submitted under building bye-laws to the City Engineer's department were examined and advice given on proposed fuel burning installations where necessary.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The Nottingham (No. 3) Smoke Control Order 1961 came into force on the 1st September.

The Nottingham (No. 4) Smoke Control Order 1962 was confirmed by the Minister on the 16th April, to come into force on the 1st November. On the 9th October however, the Health Committee decided that the operative date for this area should be postponed until the 1st September 1964.

Completion of the survey of the Nottingham (No. 5) Smoke Control Area is awaited before the necessary Order can be made.

PROPOSED POWER STATION AT RATCLIFFE-ON-SOAR

A Public Inquiry into the proposal by the Central Electricity Generating Board to erect a 2,000 M.W. Power Station at Ratcliffe-on-Soar was held at the Shire Hall from the 8th January to the 25th January, and a case against the proposal on

health grounds was put forward on behalf of the City Council. The Minister of Power gave his decision in favour of the Central Electricity Generating Board on the 29th August.

COMPLAINT OF COKE FUMES ON THE CLIFTON ESTATE

As the result of a request from the occupier of a house on Clifton Estate the Health and Housing Committees co-operated with the Atmospheric Pollution Division of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in an investigation into the presence of coke fumes in the living room of the house.

Experts from this national laboratory visited the house in March and carried out a series of tests in the room under normal conditions of occupation. The result of this exhaustive investigation showed that there were no structural defects in the fireplace or flue system but the windows and doors of the room had been draught-proofed to an extent that starved the fire of air, resulting in a tendency for small quantities of fumes to be drawn into the living-room.





Monumental ?

FOOD SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION

FOOD HYGIENE

To maintain a satisfactory standard of hygiene during the preparation, storage, sale and delivery of food, constant vigilance by public health inspectors was required. All too often it was found that the owners of cafes, who took such pride in providing well-appointed dining-rooms, did not maintain similar high standards in the food-preparing rooms which were out of the customer's view. Lack of space, which often made it difficult to carry out the work efficiently and prevented the installation of modern equipment, and staff who did not appreciate the fundamental principles of food hygiene, were frequent causes for concern.

An increasing number of vendors retailed "hot dogs" during the evenings in the streets of the City. The type of mobile stall in use varied considerably but many of them were quite unsuitable for the purpose of retailing food for human consumption. In some cases the person in charge of the stall had no experience of food handling and undertook the work merely to earn extra money in his spare time. It is to be regretted that so many members of the public did not object to buying their cooked food from "the streets" and, in consequence, encouraged such businesses to thrive.

A printed notice was prepared for display in food shops which read:

CLEAN FOOD

It is in the interest of everybody
that food hygiene is always observed and
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
asks that
YOUR DOG
is NOT brought into this shop

The notices were made freely available to shopkeepers who responded very well.

Co-operation with the Licensing Justices in the continued representation of the Chief Public Health Inspector on their Plans Sub-Committee resulted in a marked improvement in licensed premises as regards food hygiene. The enlightened approach of the magistrates to this problem has encouraged brewery firms in particular to seek higher standards in public-houses and off-licensed premises under their control. It is to be hoped that these improved standards will be reflected in a general improvement in other shop premises, especially licensed general grocers.

In the course of 3,071 visits to various food premises it was necessary on 367 occasions to draw attention to defects and contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Requirements, including those outstanding from 1962, were met in 442 cases.

Food Premises Supervised	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Grocers and provision dealers including off-licence premises ..	1,215	1,176	1,247	1,251	1,229
Hotels, public-houses and clubs ..	468	435	430	427	433
Sweet shops ..	412	403	401	408	391
Butchers and meat products manufacturers ..	367	363	395	403	435
Fruit and vegetable dealers ..	349	355	367	371	378
Factory canteens, etc. ..	222	246	284	255	232
Restaurants, snack-bars, etc. ..	233	226	233	230	227
Food-stalls in markets:					
Wholesale ..	42	42	42	42	43
Retail ..	107	108	108	108	99
Fried fish and chip shops ..	145	135	133	138	142
Bread, pastry and confectionery dealers, including bakehouses ..	124	120	145	141	148
Wet fish, poultry, game, etc., dealers ..	63	71	59	59	58
School kitchens ..	64	65	59	59	56
Wholesale food dealers ..	51	47	48	46	48
Mobile food shops ..	41	43	30	24	27
Self-service stores (other than supermarkets) ..	26	28	—	—	—
Supermarkets ..	19	17	—	—	—
Ice-cream manufacturers ..	16	10	13	13	14
Dairies ..	5	5	5	5	5
Miscellaneous ..	66	63	67	71	89
TOTAL ..	4,035	3,958	4,066	4,051	4,054

The number of inspections of registered premises was 1,004.

Proceedings were instituted in the following cases in respect of offences against the Regulations:—

- (a) Failure to maintain a supply of hot water and misuse of the wash-hand basin in an ice-cream sales vehicle. Owners fined £10 plus £2. 2s. 0d. costs for absence of hot water. Second charge dismissed on payment of 4s. 0d. costs.
- (b) Failure to maintain the premises and equipment in a satisfactory condition in premises used for manufacture of continental sausages. Owner fined a total of £25. 0s. 0d. plus £2. 2s. 0d. costs.
- (c) Use of tobacco by two employees in a cafe kitchen. Each employee fined £5.
- (d) Use of tobacco by a shopkeeper in his food shop. Shopkeeper fined £2.
- (e) Failure to maintain a satisfactory water supply, washing facilities and cleanly conditions at a butcher's shop. Owners fined a total of £80, plus £10. 10s. 0d. costs, and the manager fined a total of £25 for aiding and abetting.
- (f) Failure to maintain the food preparing rooms at a cafe in a cleanly condition. Owner fined a total of £45.

Premises registered under Sect. 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955					
Premises used for the—	..	..	..	..	1,050
sale of ice-cream	..	..	..	..	16
manufacture of ice-cream	..	..	..	..	358
preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	1,424

Foreign Matter in Food. There was an increase in the number of complaints of the purchase of meat pies and pastry confectionery which were either mouldy or out of condition. Investigation generally revealed that the small retailer with a limited sale for such commodities often did not realise that these perishable foods have a comparatively short "shelf" life. The number of complaints of the purchase of food which contained foreign matter or was otherwise unsuitable for human consumption, was 19. They concerned the presence of:—

- pin in a teacake;
- grub in chocolate;
- string in a loaf of bread;
- nail in an Eccles cake;
- unspent match in cheese;
- fibrous material in a loaf of bread;
- fly in a pork pie;
- ants in a treacle tart;
- beetle in a loaf of bread;
- glass in coffee powder;
- piece of cloth in a loaf of bread;
- mould in meat pies in six cases;
- mould in pastry confectionery in two cases.

No legal proceedings were taken but each case was thoroughly investigated and in fifteen of the cases warning letters were sent to offenders by the Town Clerk on behalf of the Health Committee.

THE MEAT SUPPLY

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 came into force on the 1st October, requiring the compulsory inspection of all meat at slaughterhouses. Furthermore, the inspection had to be in full compliance with procedures laid down and all carcasses, passed as fit for human consumption, had to be marked with an official stamp that they had been so inspected. The only slaughtering of animals for human food was carried out at the Public Slaughterhouse which is owned by the Corporation and all meat was inspected before leaving the premises.

Transport. Close supervision was maintained of the vehicles used for the transport of meat from the public slaughterhouse and to retail butchers' shops. It was found necessary to take proceedings against a firm for using a vehicle for carrying meat which was dirty and was not provided with suitable duck-boards on the floor. Fines totalling £25. 0s. 0d. with £2. 0s. 0d. costs were imposed.

Disposal of Condemned Food. All meat and offals found on inspection to be unfit were removed by approved firms from the slaughterhouse 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 131.

**CARCASES OF MEAT INSPECTED
and
CARCASSES CONDEMNED**

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed and in- spected	15,211*	4,185	2,412	56,362	27,450	105,620
All Diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	9	16	13	142	134	314
Carcasses part (or organ) condemned ..	1,808	2,835	2	1,879	5,535	12,059
Percentage affected ..	11.94	68.12	0.62	3.58	20.65	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses part (or organ) condemned ..	7	10	—	—	420	437
Percentage affected ..	0.05	0.24	—	—	1.53	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses part (or organ) condemned ..	378	128	—	—	—	506
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	23	5	—	—	—	28
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Bulls 19: bullocks 8,138: heifers 7,054.

SHELL FISH

Shellfish from various sources were received at the Sneinton Wholesale Fish Market. The total weight found to be unfit for human consumption was 1 ton 19 cwt.

Forty samples of mussels, oysters and whelks were taken, all of which were found to be satisfactory. They originated from layings in England, Wales, Ireland and Denmark.

DETAILS OF UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

Food other than meat	In stones					
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Bacon	44	66	133	156½	140	105¾
Butter	—	5	10	3	5½	4¾
Canned goods ..	4,226	3,639	4,902	5,099½	4,974	5,094½
Cakes and pastry ..	606	51	12	21	4	18
Cheese	237	57	41½	57	68	196½
Chocolate and sweets	13	17	120½	77½	8½	38
Coffee	2	1	2½	7	6	—
Conserves	70	29	28	60	25	32¾
Cooked meat	195	24	1	—	—	2¼
Dried fruit	8	11	25½	57	34½	33¼
„ milk	4	3	—	11	8	—
Eggs—liquid	38	1	2	—	3	—
—shell	—	8	—	3	—	6
Fish	843	699	975½	873	572	358½
Fruit	1,401	961	300½	1,460	82	463¾
Flour	7	18	8½	7	114½	14
Margarine	—	13	3½	29½	2	—
Miscellaneous	2,155	922	4,291	175½	825	240
Poultry	139	18	19½	43½	105	5
Rabbits	54	12	20½	2	1½	13
Sausage	391	18	42½	99	41½	41¼
Shell fish	312	670	561½	1,200	1,098	376¾
Sugar	9	1	—	55½	1	—
Synthetic cream	17	30	1	10	5	3
Vegetables	6,557	1,636	1,458	914½	2,973	935
TOTAL ..	17,328	8,910	12,959¾	10,422	11,097	7,981¾

Meat	Home-killed			Imported		
	in stones			in stones		
	1963	1962	1961	1963	1962	1961
Beef	3,209	3,440	3,277½	101	81	44½
Mutton and Lamb	1,009	630	595	376	29	66
Pork	2,392	1,873	1,359½	12	50	5½
Veal	51	91	110½	—	—	—
Offals	14,453	13,603	13,017½	71	176	273
TOTAL ..	21,114	19,637	18,360	560	336	389

GRAND TOTAL SURRENDERED 1961: 18,749 stones = approx 117 tons.

„ „ „ 1962: 19,973 „ = „ 125 „

„ „ „ 1963: 21,674 stones = approx. 135 tons.

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	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Processing dairies	3	3	3	4	3	4
Distributors operating from wholesale dairies	3	4	4	8	8	7
Distributors—shopkeepers	713	734	703	630	666	660

LICENSING

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960 and 1963

LICENCES GRANTED	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Dealers'—to pasteurise	3	3	3	4	4	4
to sterilise	3	3	3	4	4	4
to sell T.T. milk	713*	734*	214	64	157	81
to sell pasteurised milk			537	441	615	514
to sell sterilised milk			636	696	782	764

* Composite licences now issued.

SAMPLING

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Tuberculin Tested Milk, Channel Islands, Farm Bottled. Eleven samples were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test; only one sample failed to satisfy the test.

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised). A total of 319 samples was subjected to the Methylene Blue Test and all were satisfactory.

Pasteurised Milk. Samples totalling 303 were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test and again all were satisfactory.

All samples of pasteurised milks were also subjected to the Phosphatase Test to determine the efficiency of the process. The total was 622 and all passed the test.

Sterilised Milk. A total of 144 samples processed under licence was obtained for examination; all satisfied the Statutory Turbidity Test.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Of those samples examined by the Public Analyst during the year, particulars were as follows:—

Total milk samples examined	..	489
Average fat content	..	3.713%
Average solids-other-than-fat content		8.710%

(The standard for milk is "fat" 3.0% and "solids-other-than-fat" 8.50%.)

Of the 510 samples subjected to the Gerber Test by the inspector, 49 or 9.6% were unsatisfactory.

ACTION TAKEN ON UNSATISFACTORY MILK SAMPLES

<i>Samples taken formally and found not genuine</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
13 samples from 6 producers were deficient in milk-fat content.	Letters from Chief Public Health Inspector to producers.
29 samples from 18 producers were deficient in solids-not-fat content.	do.
5 samples from 4 producers were deficient in milk-fat and milk solids-not-fat content.	do.

Eight Channel Islands quality farm milks in churns were sampled at a City dairy and all were found to contain added water in amounts varying from 5.9% to 18.2%. The producer was prosecuted and a fine of £20 with £17 costs was imposed.

Four farm milks in churns sampled on delivery at a City dairy were found to contain added water in amounts varying from 3% to 6.5%. The producer was prosecuted and a fine of £10 plus £8. 2s. 0d. costs was imposed.

ICE CREAM

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

A total of 695 inspections was made.

Registrations in force at the end of the year:—

MANUFACTURERS:

"Hot mix" method	..	..	4	
"Cold mix" method	..	..	5	
"Soft ices"	..	..	7	
			—	16

VENDORS AND DEALERS:

New registrations	..	..	27	
Transfers of registrations		..	89	
				1,050

Sampling. A total of 52 samples were taken for chemical analysis; all conformed to the standard required by the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations 1959.

Samples for bacteriological grading by the Methylene Blue reduction test were taken as under:—

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	No. of Specimens
1	4 or more hours	112
2	2½–4 hours	5
3	1–2 hours	—
4	0–½ hour	—

The recommended standard is that, over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade I; 80 per cent into Grades I or II; not more than 20 per cent into Grade III; and none into Grade IV.

Lollies. Bacterial examination was made of five lollies and all were found to be satisfactory.

FOOD SAMPLING

A total of fifteen samples of food was sent for bacteriological examination including potted meat, marshmallows, pork pies, cooked shell-fish, luncheon meat, continental sausage and chicken. All the samples were reported as being satisfactory.

Samples were taken for chemical analysis as follows:—

Formal	..	..	507	Analysed by City Analyst
Informal	..	..	493	do.
Informal Milk	..	..	510	Tested by Inspector
			1,510	

Samples of Dressed Lobster, the labels of which were amended to claim '95% Lobster', were of imported (Commonwealth) origin and were primarily marked 'Lobster Paste'. The country of origin requires a minimum of 95% lobster in a 'paste' and the importers believed that this justified the claim and the change in description.

The samples were reported to contain considerably less lobster meat than claimed but legal action was not pursued as the high lobster meat content claimed was probably based upon the predominance of comminuted head meat content. Dressed Lobster prepared in this country consists, more usually, of the lighter-coloured, recognisable, tail meat. Discussion with the importers indicated that no recurrence is likely to arise.

A sample of Split Red Lentils contained a high proportion of extraneous mineral matter.

Informal samples were found to be, in some respects, unsatisfactory in twenty-eight cases, following which letters were sent to the sellers or manufacturers. Examples were:—

Butter scones had a fat content which was not butter.
 Potted beef was low in meat content.
 Dried mushrooms (imported) contained a human hair.
 Margarine contained corn oil and was labelled in a manner suggestive of recommendation in specific diseases of the heart.
 Dried onions contained a portion of plastic material.
 Several pre-packed foods were not satisfactorily labelled.

Sampling of MILK and ICE-CREAM—see also pages 132 and 134.

FOOD AND DRUGS— SAMPLES EXAMINED BY CITY ANALYST

Item	Genuine			Unsatisfactory			Totals		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Milk, raw	346	—	346	59	—	59	405	—	405
Milk, processed	84	—	84	—	—	—	84	—	84
Milk, canned, condensed	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	11	11
Butter, cream, cheese and other dairy products	—	29	29	—	1	1	—	30	30
Ice-cream and frozen lollies	—	57	57	—	—	—	—	57	57
Open meat products	—	22	22	—	2	2	—	24	24
Canned or preserved meats and meat products	—	25	25	—	4	4	—	29	29
Canned or pre-packed fish and fish products	—	26	26	1	3	4	1	29	30
Soups	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
Oils and fats	11	5	16	—	1	1	11	6	17
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canned or preserved fruits and vegetables	—	56	56	—	10	10	—	66	66
Sweets, sugar confectionery, etc.	—	22	22	—	—	—	—	22	22
Jams, conserves, fruit curds, jellies, etc.	—	19	19	—	1	1	—	20	20
Bread, biscuits, etc.	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	15	15
Flours and flour mixtures	—	26	26	—	—	—	—	26	26
Cakes and puddings	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2
Canned or pre-packed puddings	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	16	16
Cereals	—	15	15	1	1	2	1	16	17
Food flavourings and colourings	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	9	9
Food drinks and non-alcoholic beverages	—	34	34	—	2	2	—	36	36
Spices, sauces and condiments	—	45	45	—	2	2	—	47	47
Wines, spirits and other alcoholic beverages	4	4	8	—	—	—	4	4	8
Drugs (internal and external use)	1	8	9	—	—	—	1	8	9
Baking powders and raising preparations	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Miscellaneous	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
TOTALS	446	465	911	61	28	89	507	493	1,000

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Fertilisers:			
Bone meal	1	—	1
Dried blood	2	1	3
General fertiliser	1	—	1
Hoof and horn	1	—	1
Steamed bone meal	1	—	1
Sulphate of ammonia	1	—	1
Sulphate of potash	1	—	1
Feeding Stuffs:			
Balancer meal	2	—	2
Chick grower	1	—	1
Chick mash	1	—	1
Layers mash	2	—	2
Laying meal	1	—	1
Pig food No. 2 (fattening)	1	—	1
TOTALS	16	1	17

Action taken on unsatisfactory sample was as follows:—

Soluble dried blood .. Warning letter from Town Clerk to dealer *re* deficiency in nitrogen content: presumed to be due to unsatisfactory storage.

GENERAL

Although the Public Health Inspectors' Department has been understaffed for a considerable time the position deteriorated during the year. By the year's end the number of qualified staff was less than half of that considered necessary to perform all statutory duties satisfactorily. There is a national shortage of public health inspectors and this is generally being felt most acutely in the larger towns. While new legislation continues to impose further important duties, it has not, therefore, been found possible to deal adequately with routine work.

SHOPS ACT

Two applications were granted to the organisers of public exhibitions for the extension of the closing hours for retail trade or business which was subsidiary or ancillary to the main purpose of the exhibitions.

On being satisfied that the majority of the owners of ladies' hairdressing establishments in the City did not wish their half-day closing to be controlled by the Weekly Half-Day Closing Order of 1913, the City Council revoked the terms of the Order in so far as it related to ladies' hairdressing establishments, to enable the owners of such establishments to close for the weekly half-holiday of their choice.

HEATING APPLIANCES

No new oil-heaters or portable gas or electric fires on sale in retail shops were found to contravene their respective regulations.

PHARMACY AND POISONS

The 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	..	..	..	10
Transfers of licences	..	..	..	Nil
Premises removed from list (ceased to operate under the Act) ..	..	..	..	38

A letter was sent to a person who had committed a minor infringement of the Act.

PART IV

MISCELLANEOUS

ADMINISTRATION

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

**ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL
TREATMENT**

INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948
and 1951**

NURSES AGENCIES ACT 1957

NURSING HOMES

NOTTINGHAM CREMATORIUM

MORTUARY

**SICKNESS RETURNS—MINISTRY OF NATIONAL
INSURANCE**

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

ADMINISTRATION

Organisation and Management. Although the pressure of work increased further, with the commencement of new duties and the extension of old, opportunity was found to review certain procedures, as a result of which it was possible not to fill one clerical vacancy existing at the end of 1962, and not to replace a part-time clerk who resigned during the year. These reductions effected a saving of about £1,000 in the year.

Bulk Purchasing. The City Council has introduced bulk purchasing methods for certain commodities during the past few years. The purchasing is arranged by the Department of the Council which is the largest consumer of the commodity concerned, though each Department orders and receives its own requirements.

This system has worked well in most respects, though the need for acceptance of uniform standards has resulted in complaints regarding the quality of some of the articles which had to be ordered under the contracts.

First Revision of Ten Year Plan. This appears in full on other pages of the report, though the details are not given in the complicated form required for the return to the Ministry of Health. In view of the large number of notes to be read and understood before the Ministry's forms could be completed, it is to be hoped that, for the next revision, they will be issued much earlier in the year.

Accommodation. The City Council have now approved their plans for the Civic Centre Area, and it is understood that the Health Services Headquarters has been accorded priority. It may well be that in the next report it will be possible to give a firm date for completion.

Staff. The scheme for the appointment of three juniors, supernumerary to the establishment, at the end of the school year, was operated again and, in fact, all were absorbed into the permanent strength within one month of appointment. In this connection, the shorthand/typist still supernumerary at the end of 1962 was absorbed early in the year under review.

The rate of turnover of clerical staff remained high, 12 resignations having matched 12 appointments. The number of male staff decreased still further, as two resigned and, although one male junior clerk was appointed, he left for employment in industry after only four months. All the other vacancies were filled by women.

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

The number of persons known to be suffering from epilepsy and cerebral palsy is shown below. Although an individual may be known to more than one service of the Local Authority he is shown in the table under the service mainly concerned with his welfare.

	Education	Mental Health	Welfare	Others	TOTAL
Cerebral palsy ..	38	61	22	28	149
Epilepsy ..	123	120	23	15	281
Cerebral palsy and epilepsy ..	2	19	—	—	21

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL TREATMENT

Under the Nottingham Corporation Act 1952 the initial licensing of two premises was approved and the licences of sixteen establishments were renewed. Three establishments licensed in 1962 closed down during the current year.

Registered members of either the Chartered Society of Physiotherapists or the Faculty of Physiotherapy may claim exemption from the licensing requirement of the Act; seven such claims were accepted.

INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

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 ..	9	6	1	24
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	23	11	—	27
(2) Cases at (1) (b) above which on follow up action have received treatment ..	12	11	—	25
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	—	—	2
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	13	4	—	15
(2) Cases which received follow up treatment ..	6	4	—	15
Number of blind persons on register at 31st December ..				717
Number of partially sighted persons on register at 31st December ..				147

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were no cases of impairment of sight.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948—1951

Since the implementation of these Acts, no person has been removed compulsorily.

The cleansing of dirty and verminous persons was carried out at the Reception Centre, Nottingham, until its closure in 1962.

Since then arrangements have been made for dirty persons to be cleansed, when necessary, by Health Department Staff at one of the public baths at a time when it is not in general use, and for treatment of verminous persons to be carried out by members of the public health inspectorate or nursing staff, as appropriate. No person was reported during the year as being in need of cleansing or disinfection.

NURSING AGENCIES

The licences of the two nursing agencies in the City were renewed in December. There were sixteen state registered nurses and two enrolled nurses on the registers at the end of the year.

NURSING HOMES

The single home in the City providing maternity beds closed down and one new home was opened during the year. At the end of the year four homes were on the register, providing between them 58 beds for medical and surgical cases. All the homes were regularly inspected by a medical officer.

NOTTINGHAM CREMATORIUM

The total number of cremations, 3,807, showed little change and the tables compare the figures for 1963 with those of previous years.

Year	ALL CREMATIONS		CREMATIONS OF CITY RESIDENTS		
	No.	Alteration from previous year	No.	Alteration from previous year	Percentage of all City deaths
1954 ..	3,578	+ 14%	1,311	+ 13%	39.7%
1955 ..	3,940	+ 10%	1,432	+ 9%	40.6%
1956 ..	3,806	— 3%	1,528	+ 7%	43.8%
1957 ..	3,481	— 9%	1,477	— 3%	43.7%
1958 ..	3,967	+ 14%	1,619	+ 9%	47.3%
1959 ..	3,972	+ 0.1%	1,731	+ 7%	48.1%
1960 ..	3,658	— 7.9%	1,692	— 2.2%	49.2%
1961 ..	3,796	+ 3.8%	1,944	+ 14.9%	50.5%
1962 ..	3,818	+ 0.6%	1,915	— 1.5%	50.2%
1963 ..	3,807	— 0.3%	1,865	— 2.6%	51.68%

Cremation and Residence

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	NO. OF CREMATIONS				
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
City	1,865	1,915	1,944	1,692	1,731
County excluding West Bridgford	1,346	1,300	1,279	1,388	1,694
West Bridgford	237	243	236	222	179
Other areas	359	360	337	356	368
TOTAL	3,807	3,818	3,796	3,658	3,972

MORTUARY

The mortuary in Canal Street continued in use throughout the year, 559 bodies being received there. Autopsy was carried out on 515 of them to determine the cause of death. The corresponding figures for 1962 were 602 and 558.

The majority of the bodies were subject to the Coroner's jurisdiction, being those of persons whose death had occurred within the city.

It is anticipated that, in the foreseeable future, the present premises will be demolished as redevelopment of the area takes place.

A new mortuary will then be required and discussions have taken place with the hospital authorities with a view to including the necessary facilities within the new Pathology Block planned for the General Hospital.

A large measure of agreement has now been reached regarding the functional and financial requirements of this joint scheme.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL INSURANCE SICKNESS RETURNS

The number of claims for sickness benefit gives an indication of sickness of the population month by month.

Average No. of sickness claims per week					
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
JANUARY ..	1,983	2,447	3,241	1,512	1,708
FEBRUARY ..	1,773	1,670	2,130	1,563	2,541
MARCH ..	1,555	1,575	1,176	1,392	1,528
APRIL ..	1,159	1,152	1,045	1,192	1,117
MAY ..	1,066	1,044	995	1,161	940
JUNE ..	955	909	1,024	909	926
JULY ..	1,007	848	892	826	869
AUGUST ..	915	782	807	867	847
SEPTEMBER ..	1,083	1,059	1,031	1,074	1,047
OCTOBER ..	1,361	1,367	1,418	1,326	1,275
NOVEMBER ..	1,345	1,297	1,277	1,292	1,331
DECEMBER ..	1,273	1,336	1,363	1,195	935

RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

NOTIFICATIONS OF PNEUMONIA												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1963 ..	15	29	15	11	6	11	3	3	2	—	3	4
1962 ..	25	12	11	10	5	5	4	7	—	2	1	18
1961 ..	54	73	15	15	8	4	2	2	3	2	9	8
1960 ..	13	17	25	18	12	10	3	4	9	13	8	20
1959 ..	26	34	32	14	8	18	6	6	3	11	8	7
1958 ..	39	49	20	25	12	5	4	10	8	5	15	16

DEATHS			
	Influenza	Bronchitis	Pneumonia
1963* ..	3	270	171
1962 ..	29	403	217
1961 ..	86	341	206
1960 ..	9	242	209
1959 ..	57	298	193
1958 ..	32	322	173

* Provisional

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

SUMMARY OF THE WORK

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Cases brought forward ..	138	433	518	542	551	299	281
New cases ..	87	152	225	277	328	353	355
Total treated	225	585	743	819	879	652	636
City patients ..	209	579	736	813	873	649	632
County patients	16	6	7	6	6	3	4
	225	585	743	819	879	652	636
Adult patients male ..	74	156	194	241	302	195	192
Adult patients female ..	125	324	404	417	468	325	313
Patients 5-15 yrs.	15	77	114	117	77	98	101
Patients 0-5 yrs.	11	28	31	44	32	34	30
	225	585	743	819	879	652	636
Cases discharged or ceased to attend ..	156	447	310	301	337	101	337
Cases carried forward ..	69	138	433	518	542	551	299
	225	585	743	819	879	652	636
No. of treatments:							
total given ..	2,839	6,016	9,804	11,445	12,897	13,270	12,395
average per patient ..	12.6	10.28	13.2	14.0	14.7	20.3	19.5

PART V

HEALTH COMMITTEE

„ „ STAFF

„ „ REPORT TO THE
CITY COUNCIL

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

TEN YEAR PLAN

HEALTH COMMITTEE
1963

LORD MAYOR:

ALDERMAN C. CAMERON, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.

CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR F. W. WOOTTON

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

ALDERMAN DR. ERNEST WANT, M.B., Ch.B.

ALDERMAN A. W. NORWEBB, A.R.S.H., J.P.

COUNCILLOR T. J. ARNOLD

COUNCILLOR G. W. FISHER

COUNCILLOR B. W. GODDARD

COUNCILLOR J. R. GOUGH

COUNCILLOR H. H. KEEN

COUNCILLOR F. J. NEALE

COUNCILLOR T. G. STRICKSON

COUNCILLOR L. WHITEHOUSE

COUNCILLOR T. A. WHITMORE

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. WHITTAKER

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—

KENNETH W. MATHESON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officers—

L. ANN WILSON, B.Sc., M.D., D.C.H., D.P.H.

IAN G. P. FRASER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. To 9.6.63.

ANTHONY D. BOSTOCK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

WILLIAM L. PALMER, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. From 1.8.63.

Senior Assistant Medical Officers—

WILLIAM L. PALMER, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. To 31.7.63.

DORIS STORY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

MYRTLE V. RICHARDS, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

HEYWOOD B. GIBSON, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. From 5.12.63.

Medical Officers—

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

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

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

E. MALCOLM CLARK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & 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, O.B.E., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.E., D.Psych.

Consultant Psychiatrist

H. J. MALKIN, C.B.E., 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

Chief Dental Officer—

W. MCKAY, L.D.S.

City Analyst—

E. FOGDEN, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. †

† Part-time

Superintendent Nursing Officer—

MISS M. EDWARDS, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V., P.H.N. Admin. Cert.

Midwifery Service—*Supervisor*—MISS P. J. LAMBERT, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.,
H.V., Q.N.*Assistant Supervisor*—MISS N. ANTILL, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.*Midwives*—43 Full-time.

8 Part-time.

Health Visiting Service—*Deputy Superintendent*—MISS M. L. DEVERELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.,
P.H.N. Admin. Cert.*Health Visitor Tutor*—MISS D. T. HOGG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Tutor Cert.*Senior Tuberculosis Visitor*—MISS E. CALEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.*Welfare Centre Superintendents* 8*Health Visitors*—General 27

,, Part-time 4

Tuberculosis 4

Students 4

Day Nurseries*Supervisor*—MISS K. THOMPSONBULWELL *Matron*—MRS. S. J. E. ALLEN, 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

Octagon Club—Nuffield House—*Supervisor*—MRS. I. M. BEDFORD.*Assistant Supervisor*—MRS. M. J. HEATHCOTE.*Occupational Assistants*—2**Social Workers—**

MISS M. BOTTOMS.

MISS M. H. WILLIAMS.

MRS. G. M. BROWN, B.A.

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

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

Assistant Superintendents—

MISS J. K. GIBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. To 28.2.63.

MRS. M. HOGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Home Nurses—61 Full-time.

— 8 Part-time.

Home Help Service—*Organiser*—MRS. L. E. GRAY. To 14.1.63.

MRS. L. HENSHAW. From 15.1.63.

Deputy Organiser—MRS. M. E. JILLINGS. To 31.8.63.

MRS. E. M. CHRICH. From 2.9.63.

District Organisers—

MISS A. M. CARROLL. From 2.9.63.

MRS. E. M. CHRICH. To 1.9.63.

MISS L. ELLIOTT.

MISS D. M. GRATION. From 1.11.63.

MRS. R. SMITH.

MRS. N. D. YOUNG. To 31.10.63.

Case Workers— 8.*Home Helpers*—106 Full-time.

—340 Part-time.

Mental Health Service—*Mental Health Officer*—J. E. WESTMORELAND, M.B.E.*Deputy Mental Health Officer*—G. E. HIBBARD.*Senior Social Worker*—MISS M. PIMLOTT.*Social Workers*—4**Mental Welfare Officers*—6." " *Assistants*—2.*Occupation Centre Superintendent*—D. H. CATER, R.M.N." " *Staff*—14.

* 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., P.H.I.Cert.*Senior Clerks*—16.*Clerks General Division, all sections*—Full-time 48.

—Part-time 21.

Public Health Inspection Service—*Chief Public Health Inspector*—R. YOUNG, M.R.S.H.*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector*—J. D. McDONALD, M.R.S.H.*Senior Inspector of Meat and other Foods*—E. B. HOCKEN. To 8.5.63.

R. F. FORRYAN. From 9.5.63.

„ *Housing Inspector*—H. TRINICK.*Public Health Inspectors, all branches*—Full-time 11.

—Part-time 1.

„ „ „ *Trainees* — 6.*Authorised Meat Inspector*—1.*Smoke Inspector*—1.*Technical Assistants*—2.*Woman Housing Officers*—4.**Ambulance Service—***General Manager*—J. C. WAKE, A.C.I.S., M.Inst.T., M.I.R.T.E.*Chief Ambulance Officer*—C. G. DEWEN, A.I.A.O., F.I.C.A.P.

To 14.10.63.

F. WILKINSON, A.I.A.O. From 1.11.63.

Ultra Violet Ray Clinic—

HENRY N. JAFFE, M.B., B.S. †

Senior Nurse/Attendant—MISS. I. HOPKINSON, S.E.N.*Nurse/Attendant*—1.**Other Staff—**

<i>Abattoir Assistant</i>	..	..	1	
<i>Caretakers</i>	..	..	4	
<i>Cleaners</i>	..	..	12	Full-time.
			12	Part-time.
<i>Cook/Housekeeper</i>	..	..	1	
<i>Cooks</i>	..	..	11	
<i>Drivers</i>	..	..	4	
<i>Maintenance Assistant</i>	..	..	1	
<i>Mortuary Attendants</i>	..	..	2	
<i>Nursing Aid</i>	..	..	1	Part-time
<i>Rodent Operators</i>	..	..	6	
<i>Seamstress</i>	..	..	1	Part-time.
<i>Storemen</i>	..	..	2	

† Part-time.

REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL

Given this 21st day of May 1963

F. W. WOOLTON

Chairman

**AS TO THE REVOCATION OF A WEEKLY HALF HOLIDAY
ORDER INsofar AS IT RELATES TO LADIES
HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY OF
NOTTINGHAM.**

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Beg to report

That Orders made under the Shops Acts are in force in the City which require shops where certain trades are carried on to be closed for the weekly half holiday either on Thursday or on Saturday afternoon. In general a shopkeeper not affected by one of these orders is required to close on one afternoon in each week, but may select his own day.

A request has been received from the Secretary of the Incorporated Guild of Hairdressers, Wigmakers and Perfumers Nottingham No. 19 Branch, on behalf of the occupiers of Ladies Hairdressers Establishments in the City affected by a weekly half holiday order made by the City Council on the 15th May, 1913, for various trades, including barbers and hairdressers, that the order be revoked insofar as it relates to Ladies Hairdressers establishments to enable them to close for the weekly half holiday on the day of their choice.

Your Committee have taken all the steps required by the Shops Act, 1950, and the Shops Regulations, 1912, for ascertaining the opinion of the occupiers of the 193 Ladies Hairdressing establishments affected and are satisfied that a majority of these occupiers, namely 123, are in favour of the proposed amendment.

They therefore recommend the Council to make the order set out in the appendix to this report and to authorise the Town Clerk to take all necessary steps for putting into force and carrying out the Order.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1963.

F. W. WOOTTON,
CHAIRMAN.

APPENDIX

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

LADIES HAIRDRESSERS HALF HOLIDAY CLOSING AMENDMENT ORDER 1963.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Nottingham in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Shops Act, 1950, and after due compliance with its provisions do hereby order as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Ladies Hairdressers Half Holiday Closing Amendment Order 1963;
2. Insofar as it relates to the weekly half holiday closing of Ladies Hairdressers shops in the City of Nottingham the following Order of the City Council is hereby revoked:—

15th May, 1913.

Order as to the weekly half holiday for the shops of barbers, hairdressers, chemists, druggists and drapers.

This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 1st July, 1963, and was adopted.

COST OF HEALTH SERVICES

SERVICE	ACTUAL COST Year ended 31st March, 1963						ESTIMATED COST Year ended 31st March, 1964						
	Gross expenditure	Income other than Government Grants	Govern- ment 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) ..	£ 7,608	£ 4,308	£ —	£ 3,300	s.	d.	s.	d.	£ 797	s.	d.	s.	d.
Public Health Inspection and other services ..	57,899	1,729	4,410	51,760	2.62	.17	3	3.52	54,020	.94	.01	3	5.15
Health Centres ..	2,284	720	—	1,564	.08			1.20	965	.02			.74
Maternal and Child Health ..	106,971	16,580	—	90,391	4.58		5	9.01	92,536	1.61		5	10.50
Midwifery ..	76,963	3,675	—	73,288	3.72		4	7.95	77,434	1.35		4	10.99
Health Visiting ..	48,999	1,922	195	46,882	2.38		2	11.79	47,701	.83		3	0.34
Home Nursing ..	78,836	1,729	—	77,107	3.91		4	10.87	78,412	1.37		4	11.74
Vaccination and Immunisation	19,254	438	—	18,816	.95		1	2.38	22,405	.39		1	5.06
Ambulance ..	114,514	7,766	—	106,748	5.41		6	9.50	109,708	1.91		6	11.58
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care ..	40,208	2,681	—	37,527	1.90		2	4.65	34,446	.60		2	2.24
Mental Health ..	45,236	1,284	—	43,952	2.23		2	9.56	45,470	.79		2	10.64
Home Help ..	136,192	8,675	—	127,517	6.47		8	1.35	134,179	2.34		8	6.22
Other expenses ..	647	—	—	647	.03			.49	405	.01			.31
TOTAL ..	735,611	51,507	4,605	679,499	2 10.45		43	2.79	698,478	1 0.17		44	4.12

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FIRST REVISION 1964 to 1974

INTRODUCTION

The Minister of Health in Circular 21/63, dated 11th October 1963, asked local authorities to revise their plans for the decade ending 31st March 1972, so as to cover the ten years from 1st April 1964 to 31st March 1974. The following deals only with alterations to the original plan, which was set out in detail in the Annual Report for 1962.

HEALTH CENTRES

It was envisaged that the John Ryle Health Centre at Clifton would be closed, and the Local Health Authority's services carried out from a new welfare centre to be erected on a site nearer to the centre of the estate. Discussions are however now proceeding with the Executive Council on the possibility of erecting a new health centre at Clifton.

Discussions are also in progress on the possibility of establishing a health centre on the Bestwood Park Estate, but, for the time being, the intention is to provide for a new welfare centre on the estate.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(i) **Welfare Centres.** Due to the discussions with the Executive Council the new centres for Clifton and Bestwood Park which were to have been started in 1963/64, have not yet been begun. These two projects have, therefore, been put back to 1964/65. The welfare centre for the City Centre, to be erected in conjunction with the Health Services Headquarters, has also been put back one year to 1965/66, when it is likely that the latter building will be commenced.

(ii) **Day Nurseries.** The day nursery planned to be started in 1964/65 to replace that in Heathcoat Street has been postponed until 1965/66. It has been included in the accommodation in the Health Services Headquarters which will be started in that year.

(iii) **Welfare Foods Distribution Centres.** The central distribution point and main store at Canning Circus will be vacated during March 1964, notice to terminate the tenancy having been given by the owners of the premises. Otherwise, the position is as set out in the original plan, except that the Health Services Headquarters will not be completed until 1967. Meanwhile, new premises will be sought to replace the Canning Circus accommodation.

(iv) **Mother and Baby Home.** The Home was closed during 1962, and the Local Authority's functions are now carried out by the Southwell Diocesan Board of Moral Welfare and by other appropriate voluntary bodies.

(v) **Dental Treatment.** After investigation, it was found impracticable to provide a dental clinic at the Ernest Purser Welfare Centre. The premises at the General Dispensary, Broad Street, still, therefore, remain in use.

MIDWIFERY

In spite of increasing use being made of part-time midwives, the staffing situation has not improved, and there is now a full-time equivalent of 47 midwives, which is one less than last year. Certain of the improvements envisaged in the original plan have been put in operation, and the hostel, planned for 1964/65, is in process of being granted the appropriate approvals.

HEALTH VISITING

The strength of this Service also is below that envisaged in the plan. Efforts continue to be made to recruit staff, but generally the only method is through the training course, and in this respect authority is being sought to engage more students during 1964.

HOME NURSING

As with the two previous Services, the number of home nurses has decreased. The expansion envisaged in the original proposals must necessarily be deferred, therefore, though, as and when nurses become available, they will be employed to the limits approved in the plan.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The proposals in the original plan for all the Services under this heading are proceeding as planned, except that the Ultra Violet Ray Clinic continues in operation. No decision has been reached regarding the clinic, though in view of the continued decline in treatments the number of sessions has been halved.

HOME HELP

The premises used by the Western District office at No. 45 Gregory Boulevard are to be given up at the end of 1963, notice to terminate the tenancy having been given by the owners. For the time being, the office will be accommodated in 86 Mansfield Road, a house already used by another part of the Service. Due to the general shortage of suitable persons, the number of helpers is not up to the establishment.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Financial negotiations for the acquisition of the new site for the proposed buildings for this Service have just been completed, but they have meant that no progress has been made in their erection. However, a junior training centre of 120 places is being established, temporarily, in former school buildings on Beechdale Road, and will be opened in January 1964.

When this is established, it is hoped that the vacated parts of the City Occupation Centre will be utilised to set up a special care unit and an advanced training unit, each of 50 places. These, together with an occupation unit for 75 places, will mean that provision will have been made for a total of 295 places.

A revised timetable for the erection of new buildings to accommodate these centres is now proposed as follows:—

Junior Training Centre	— 120 places — 1964/65
Special Care Unit	— 50 places — 1965/66
Adult Occupation Unit	— 100 places — 1966/67
Advanced Training Unit	— 50 places — 1967/68
Sheltered Workshop	— 75 places — 1968/69

OTHER ENACTMENTS AND ADMINISTRATION

It is understood that the project for provision of the Health Services Headquarters is to be included in the City Council's capital budget over the next three years, so that a start will be made on the building in 1965/66, and the premises will be ready for occupation during 1967.

This programme will more nearly coincide with the expiration of the lease of premises at Huntingdon House in March 1968.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

No building projects are proposed in the Ten Year Period under review.

In order to meet the increases which are expected in the demand for ambulance transport it is proposed to purchase one additional dual purpose vehicle in each of the years 1964/65, 1968/69 and 1972/73 and an additional ambulance in each of the years 1966/67 and 1970/71. The necessary additional staff will also be engaged, one for each dual purpose vehicle and two for each ambulance.

Preliminary discussions are taking place regarding the arrangement of a training scheme for ambulance driver/attendants in conjunction with neighbouring authorities. Should the scheme materialise it will necessitate the engagement of two additional employees or the payment of overtime in lieu. Provision is made for anticipated additional expenditure due to the increased number of vehicles, staff mileage, and patients

CONCLUSION

The plan, as revised, has been summarised and appears as Appendices 1 and 2 which are attached.

WILLIAM DODD,
Medical Officer of Health.

HUNTINGDON HOUSE,
NOTTINGHAM.

19th December 1963.

APPENDIX 1
NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE

SERVICE	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1973/74
Health Centres	£ 928	£ 464	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —
Care of Mothers and Young Children	100,053	112,334	122,522	128,945	133,304	137,339
Midwifery	85,378	94,190	102,270	105,334	105,334	99,549
Health Visiting	60,244	65,884	73,871	80,261	85,901	107,705
Home Nursing	90,166	93,392	100,087	103,635	106,313	113,289
Vaccination and Immunisation	19,873	19,923	20,913	20,963	21,013	21,263
Ambulance	117,496	114,824	120,537	117,485	119,052	122,948
Prevention of Illness, Care and Aftercare	42,329	42,504	54,661	56,586	56,761	57,686
Home Help	148,670	152,780	163,893	168,003	172,113	193,413
Mental Health	67,188	74,033	78,332	86,519	88,804	101,434
Expenditure on Other Enactments and on General Administration	655	405	655	405	655	405
Expenditure on Local Health Services not reckonable for General Grant	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
TOTALS	734,880	772,633	839,641	870,036	891,150	956,931

APPENDIX 2
CAPITAL PROGRAMME

FINANCIAL YEAR	SCHEME	SITE	COST OF			EFFECT ON REVENUE EXPENDITURE	REMARKS
			BUILDING	FURNITURE	SITE		
1964/65	Junior Training Centre	Adjacent to Coppice Hospital	£ 50,000	£ —	£ 14,000	Plus .. 5,180	120 Places
	Welfare Centre	Southchurch Drive, Clifton.	27,000	500	7,500	Plus .. 2,644	Policy on Health Centres not yet settled. Welfare Centres are included for the time being.
	Welfare Centre.	Bestwood Park Estate.	27,000	1,000	7,500	Plus .. 4,815	
	Welfare Centre.	Grant Street, Radford.	27,000	1,000	15,500	Plus .. 4,822	
	Hostel for Midwives.	Not yet settled.	21,000	2,200	5,000	Plus .. 3,434	For 12 midwives or pupils.
1965/66	Special Care Unit.	Adjacent to Coppice Hospital.	22,000	500	—	Plus .. 1,860	50 Places.
	Occupation Centre for Elderly Psychiatric Persons	Claremont Road.	20,000	2,500	—	Plus .. 9,683	50 Places.
	Day Nursery.	Civic Centre.	—	—	—	Minus .. 1,100	Capital costs are included in total costs of the Health Services Headquarters. Nursery has 48 places.
	Welfare Centre.	Civic Centre.	—	—	—	Plus .. 1,795	
	Welfare Sub-Centre.	Willoughby Street Redevelopment Area.	6,000	500	12,500	Plus .. 2,187	
	Welfare Sub-Centre.	Wollaton Vale.	6,000	500	5,500	Plus .. 1,434	

APPENDIX 2
CAPITAL PROGRAMME

FINANCIAL YEAR	SCHEME	SITE	COST OF			EFFECT ON REVENUE EXPENDITURE	REMARKS
			BUILDING	FURNITURE	SITE		
1966/67	Adult Occupations Unit	Adjacent to Coppice	£ 49,000	£ 2,000	£ —	Plus .. £ 6,625	100 Places.
	Welfare Sub-Centre.	Hyson Green Re-development Area.	6,000	500	18,000	Plus .. 2,366	
	Welfare Sub-Centre.	Spondon Street.	6,000	500	7,500	Plus .. 1,747	
	Day Nursery.	Not yet settled.	10,000	—	18,000	Plus .. 2,310	40 Places.
1967/68	Advanced Training Unit.	Adjacent to Coppice Hospital.	27,000	2,000	—	Plus .. 1,120	50 Places.
	Welfare Centre.	Beechdale Road.	25,000	1,000	4,000	Plus .. 3,609	
1968/69	Sheltered Workshop for Mentally Sub-normal.	Adjacent to Coppice Hospital.	42,000	3,600	—	Plus .. 10,715	75 Places.
	Welfare Sub-Centre.	Moor Road.	6,000	500	6,250	Plus .. 1,146	
1969/74	Welfare Sub-Centre.	Nuthall Road.	6,000	500	4,500	Plus .. 1,537	
	Welfare Sub-Centre.	St. Ann's Well Road Redevelopment Area.	6,000	500	11,000	Plus .. 1,352	

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