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CITY OF NOTTINGHAM

NINETY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE


HEALTH SERVICES

1964

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
WILLIAM DODD, M.D.

NOTTINGHAM

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FOREWORD

The contents of this report—the seventeenth in my series—emphasise the process of consolidation after the past decade of considerable expansion.

It is now generally recognised that a point has been reached when improvements in the essential statistics of the Authorities in this country vary only fractionally from year to year; it is only over a space of years that any difference, generally improvement, is perceptible.

The table on page 9 is interesting in this regard. It will be seen that the infant mortality rate, after enormous improvement in the first half of the century, fell from 50 in 1947 to 28 in five years. On the other hand, the rate of 28 in 1952 has improved only to 23 in 1964.

This figure is higher than the best for some County Boroughs, and inevitably serious thought has to be given to the cause. Page 10 shows an analysis of the causes of deaths under one month of age and under one year of age. Prematurity and congenital malformations account for almost one half, and although continuous study is being given nationally to these conditions, the complex biological reasons for their occurrence is not known.

Of other causes, respiratory infections figure prominently, and the question is posed how far does the atmosphere of an industrial City affect the very young, as it does those at the opposite end of the age scale.

Despite progress with smoke control areas, the degree of atmospheric pollution with continued emission of a considerable amount of grit shows little reduction. Quite apart from scientific measurements which are constantly being taken at various points in the City, the accumulations of fine dust are obvious to

the passer-by in the roads, particularly in the southern half of the City. Complaints too, from householders of the considerable amount of extra work needed for the washing of homes and of domestic and personal fabrics, are far from infrequent.

★ ★ ★

There were somewhat fewer domiciliary births during the year, though any relief to the hard-pressed midwifery service was nullified by the increasing number of mothers discharged from hospital within only a short period after delivery. This practice may bring relief to the hospitals with their reduced staff, but a halt may have to be called, for it is no solution to a difficulty to create another one.

Meantime, with even better transport facilities, the midwives were able to continue with their considerable case loads, and the introduction of individual sterile packs for deliveries, relieves the district midwife of successive cleaning and sterilisation of instruments at home between her cases.

★ ★ ★

Of importance was the developing interest of general practitioners in the City in the carrying out of their work from health centres, as envisaged in Section 21 of the National Health Service Act 1946. Enquiries were received from general practitioners for health centres in four separate districts, and to these requests the Health Committee, in conjunction with the Executive Council, has given consideration. At the time of writing, working plans etc. for two centres are in course of preparation, and it would seem likely that within a year actual work will commence, provided that the necessary Ministry authorisations can be obtained. The Health Committee has long since thought that health centres would bring advantages to the public, and it may well be that the current discussions on medical practice will increase still further the interest amongst doctors in working from purpose-built centres.

★ ★ ★

In June Dr. K. W. Matheson, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, finished his duties here to take up a promotion as County Medical Officer of Stirlingshire. We wish him well, and at the same time offer a welcome to his successor, Dr. Albert Martin, formerly Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Rotherham.

In the past fourteen years some twenty former members of the medical staff have gone to promotions, and now hold senior posts both in this country and in other parts of the world. There are for example two County Medical Officers, two Medical Officers of Health, a Professor in the University of Adelaide, Western Australia, a Professor in the University of Saskatchewan, a Principal Medical Officer in a Government Department, four Deputy Medical Officers of Health, three Senior Medical Officers, and doctors in Nigeria and India.

Of other professional staff the shortage of previous years persisted, and in some respects was aggravated. In the case of public health inspectors, a temporary respite was achieved through engagement of technical assistants for various purposes; a process which is likely to continue.

The shortage of midwives and health visitors was not overcome.

WILLIAM DODD.

15th March, 1965.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUNTINGDON HOUSE,
NOTTINGHAM.

TELEPHONE No. 50551

PART I

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS*

					1964	1963
POPULATION	..	..	..	..	311,850	315,050
AREA IN ACRES	..	..	..	..	18,364	18,364
NO. OF MARRIAGES	..	..	..	..	2,656	2,682

LIVE BIRTHS

LEGITIMATE	MALES 2,728	FEMALES 2,645	..	5,373	5,535
ILLEGITIMATE	„ 386	„ 424	..	810	857
„	births expressed as a percentage of all births				
	..	..	..	13·1	13·41
TOTAL NO. OF BIRTHS				6,183	6,392
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of population				19·83	20·29

STILLBIRTHS

LEGITIMATE	MALES 63	FEMALES 54	..	117	92
ILLEGITIMATE	„ 4	„ 11	..	15	14
TOTAL NO. OF STILLBIRTHS				132	106
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths				20·90	16·31
TOTAL NO. OF LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS				6,315	6,498

INFANT DEATHS

	..	..	..	144	164
Infant Mortality Rate	TOTAL		..	23·29	25·66
„	„	„ legitimate births	..	20·47	24·57
„	„	„ illegitimate births	..	41·98	32·67
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate—first four weeks of life				15·69	15·49
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate—first week of life				13·75	12·20
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate				34·36	28·32

MATERNAL DEATHS (see page 21)

	..	..	1	1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths				0·19 0·15

DEATHS AT ALL AGES

MALES 1,783	FEMALES 1,733	..	3,516	3,767
Death Rate per 1,000 of population				11·27 11·96

* 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 ..	315,050	20·29	11·96	26	·15
64 ..	311,850	19·83	11·27	23	·19

* 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 ..	44	1	4	—	49	49	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malforma- tions ..	10	1	2	—	13	21	1	1	—	—	2
Birth injuries ..	9	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis ..	10	1	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
Haemolytic disease of the newborn ..	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	—	—	1	2
Pneumonia, all forms ..	1	2	—	—	3	11	3	1	—	1	5
Other respiratory diseases and conditions ..	3	—	—	—	3	5	2	—	—	—	2
Gastro-intestinal infection including dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Non-meningococcal meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Leukaemia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Malignant neoplasms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Abdominal emergencies ..	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Accident (a) motor ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(b) other ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Other conditions ..	4	—	—	1	5	12	2	3	—	1	6
TOTALS ..	85	5	6	1	97	144	12	8	1	3	24

*Compiled from Local Registrars' Death Returns.

FINAL STATISTICS

			1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
POPULATION	..	..	311,850	315,050	314,360	313,280	313,760
AREA IN ACRES	..	..	18,364	18,364	18,364	18,364	18,364
NO. OF MARRIAGES	..	..	2,656	2,682	2,606	2,559	2,738

Live Births

LEGIT.	M. 2,724	F. 2,654	..	5,378	5,535	5,484	5,177	5,205
ILLEGIT.	M. 395	F. 448	..	843	857	759	646	524
ILLEGIT. expressed as percentage of								
all births	..	..	..	13·55%	13·41%	12·16%	11·09%	9·15%
TOTAL BIRTHS	..	..	..	6,221	6,392	6,243	5,823	5,729
LIVE BIRTH RATE	..	..	..	19·95	20·29	19·86	18·59	18·26

Stillbirths

LEGIT	M. 55	F. 56	..	111	92	106	105	100
ILLEGIT.	M. 7	F. 11	..	18	14	15	14	15
TOTAL STILLBIRTHS	..	..	..	129	106	121	119	115
STILLBIRTH RATE	..	..	..	20·31	16·31	19·04	20·03	19·68
Total Live and Stillbirths	..	..	..	6,350	6,498	6,364	5,942	5,844

Infant Deaths

				144	164	154	161	133
Infant Mort. Rate—Total	..	..	..	23·15	25·66	24·67	27·65	23·22
“ “ —legit. births	..	..	..	20·45	24·57	25·35	26·27	23·63
“ “ —illegit. births	..	..	..	40·33	32·67	19·76	38·70	19·08
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	..	..	..	15·75	15·49	15·54	20·61	15·36
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	..	..	..	13·82	12·20	13·78	16·49	12·22
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate	..	..	..	33·86	28·32	32·53	36·18	31·66

Maternal Deaths

				1	1	3	2	3
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE	..	..	..	0·16	0·15	0·47	0·34	0·51

Deaths at all Ages

M. 1,826	F. 1,778	..	3,604	3,767	3,817	3,849	3,441
DEATH RATE	..	..	11·55	11·96	12·14	12·29	10·97

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Total Deaths	3,604	3,767	3,817	3,849	3,441
Deaths under 1 year	144	164	154	161	133
„ 1—4 years	24	23	17	17	22
„ 5—44 „	205	185	173	199	199
„ 45—64 „	859	848	850	913	824
„ 65 and over	2,372	2,547	2,623	2,559	2,263
Causes of Deaths:—					
Coronary disease, angina	553	535	496	453	503
*Heart disease	448	518	534	559	470
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	445	502	496	508	462
Defined and ill-defined diseases— various	322	337	341	372	283
*Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	300	332	318	295	288
Bronchitis	291	301	403	341	242
Pneumonia	219	207	217	206	209
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	201	181	186	196	172
*Circulatory disease	165	192	174	145	152
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	98	80	76	101	76
Accidents, other than motor vehicle accidents	85	91	64	71	75
Malignant neoplasm, breast	68	63	44	67	71
Motor vehicle accidents	47	40	41	46	42
Hypertension with heart disease	45	77	74	74	66
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	40	42	28	46	31
*Diseases of respiratory system	35	28	39	21	37
Suicide	33	43	42	32	33
Congenital malformations	33	32	41	38	35
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	30	21	9	24	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	28	31	40	33	31
Nephritis and nephrosis	20	16	22	25	25
Influenza	19	5	29	86	9
Hyperplasia of prostate	17	16	18	24	21
Tuberculosis, respiratory	16	14	26	22	25
Diabetes	14	24	22	21	30
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	12	22	23	17	13
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	8	2	—	6	12
Syphilitic disease	4	8	1	9	7
Measles	3	—	1	1	—
Homicide and operations of war	2	2	4	2	5
Tuberculosis, non respiratory	1	2	2	5	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	1	3	2	3
Meningococcal infection	1	1	2	1	2
Whooping cough	—	1	1	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—

* Not given otherwise in table.

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

CLIFTON

Active consideration was given during the year to the building of a permanent John Ryle Health Centre.

The new Centre, being purpose built, will provide for three consulting suites, as well as full accommodation for the services of the Local Health Authority. Sited near the geographical centre of Clifton Estate, it will replace both the temporary John Ryle Health Centre and rented premises at the Holy Trinity Church Hall, Clifton.

The John Ryle Health Centre, built twelve years ago, is a block of four two-storey houses, adapted in building so as to be intercommunicating, contains a welfare centre on the first floor and four general practitioner suites on the ground floor. With the complete development of the Estate this accommodation, as expected, is now unsuitably located and will revert to housing purposes when the new premises are built.

A proposal to include accommodation for a dental surgery is also under consideration.

In January representatives of the Nottingham County and City Executive Council, and the senior partners in the group practices operating from the present Centre, agreed to occupy suites in the new building, at an inclusive charge of £175 per annum, provided the charge was not increased for a minimum of 4 years.

The Local Medical Committee and the practitioners concerned approved sketch plans, and at the time of writing working drawings are being prepared.

The district to be served is a residential area of 1·4 square miles acquired by the Corporation in 1951 for overspill housing. The population, now static, is an estimated 25,000 with 461 births annually and an under-five population of 3,250.

HYSON GREEN

Active consideration was also given to the siting of a new Health Centre here, where with the co-operation of the general practitioners of the district, medical services will be arranged on new and interesting lines.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Live Births. There were 6,183 live births to City residents during 1964, a decrease of 2·7% on the figure of 6,392 for the previous year. The live birth rate was 19·83 compared with 20·29 for 1963.

Stillbirths. The number of stillbirths was 132 giving a rate of 20·90 per 1,000 total births, an increase on the figure of 16·31 for 1963.

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
1949 ..	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 ..	6,392	20·29	18·2	106	16·31	17·2
64 ..	6,183	19·83	18·4	132	20·9	16·3

Infant Mortality. A decrease occurred in the number of infant deaths, which totalled 144, giving an infant mortality rate of 23·29. In 1963 the rate was 25·66. Of the deaths, 20 were of infants of West Indian parents among whom the mortality rate was 40·65.

The registered causes of death obtained from the local registrars' returns have been coded and are shown in the table on page 10. An analysis is summarised in the following table in comparison with the experience of the previous years.

Death due to	Number of deaths							
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Prematurity	49	49	50	63	38	34	44	36
Congenital malformations	21	25	30	31	21	27	29	31
Birth injuries	9	2	8	6	8	15	9	13
Atelectasis	11	8	14	11	14	8	1	4
Respiratory diseases ..	31	41	27	24	25	35	27	28
Gastro intestinal infections	2	9	4	4	4	1	1	2
Other causes	21	30	21	22	23	16	12	12
	144	164	154	161	133	136	123	126

Comparison of Local and National Rates			
Year	Nottingham		England & Wales
	Number	Rate	Rate
1950 ..	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	21.6
63 ..	164	25.66	21.1
64 ..	144	23.29	20.0

Neo-Natal Mortality. There were 97 deaths of infants in the neo-natal period giving a mortality rate of 15.69 compared with 13.92 in the previous year.

The neo-natal 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
1953 ..	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 ..	13.92	10.17
64 ..	15.69	7.60

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

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATES

Cause of Death	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Prematurity	7.9	6.1	5.6	9.0	6.8	6.0
Congenital malformations ..	2.1	1.9	3.5	4.9	1.9	5.1
Other causes	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.1

Early Neo-Natal Mortality. An increase occurred in first week deaths; 85 infants died and the mortality rate was 13.75 compared with 12.20 per 1,000 live births in 1963.

Peri-Natal Mortality. The increase in the number of both still-births and early neo-natal deaths resulted in a higher peri-natal mortality than in the previous year when the rate was 28.32. The total stillbirths and early neo-natal deaths was 217 giving a peri-natal mortality rate of 34.36.

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 ..	16	13
A.P.H. without toxaemia	18	16
Rh. incompatibility	8	5
Intra-natal causes:		
Injury	20	9
Asphyxia	22	7
Post-natal causes:		
Infection only	1	—
Congenital malformation	36	23
Prematurity only	51	51
Other causes	45	24
All causes	217	148

Illegitimate Births. Of the 6,183 live births to City mothers, 810, or 13·1% were illegitimate. The statistics for Nottingham and for England and Wales are compared with those for previous years in the next table. A comparison of illegitimacy rates according to the country of origin of the mother is shown on page 21.

Illegitimate Live births			
Year	Nottingham		England & Wales
	Number	% of total	% of total
1951 ..	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 ..	857	13·41	6·5
64 ..	810	13·1	7·2

There were 34 deaths of illegitimate children during the first year of life, 25 occurring in the neo-natal period.

MORTALITY RATES

Year	Neo-Natal		Infant	
	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate
1962 ..	15·81	16·05	19·76	25·35
63 ..	23·34	12·47	32·67	24·57
64 ..	30·86	13·40	41·98	20·47

Prematurity. In 1964, 7·73% of all live births were premature compared with 7·45% in the previous year.

The total number of premature live births was 478 of whom 65 died in the first month of life and 13 in the age group one month to one year.

The neo-natal mortality rate was 135·98 per 1,000 premature babies compared with 11·04 for mature infants. The rate for those between one month and one year of age was 27·20 for premature babies and 5·96 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. . .	4	4	3	75	0	0	0	46	33	71·74
3 lb. 5 oz.—4 lb. 6 oz.	14	14	3	21·43	0	0	0	71	12	16·90
4 lb. 7 oz.—4 lb. 15 oz.	14	4	0	0	10	0	0	85	7	8·24
5 lb. 0 oz.—5 lb. 8 oz.	81	7	0	0	74	1	1·35	163	6	3·68
TOTALS ..	113	29	6	20·69	84	1	1·19	365	58	15·89

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 ..	5,216	407	7.8	663	12.7	117
Eire	211	11	5.2	13	6.2	5
West Indies	492	32	6.5	128	26.0	20
India	81	15	18.5	1	1.2	1
Pakistan	32	6	18.7	1	3.1	—
Others	151	7	4.6	4	2.6	1
TOTALS	6,183	478	7.7	810	13.1	144

Maternal Deaths. Only one death was recorded of a mother resident in the City; the maternal mortality rate was 0.19 per 1,000 total births.

The cause of death was certified as follows:—

1. (a) Haemorrhage from ruptured tubal pregnancy.
(Natural causes).

ANALYSIS OF STILLBIRTHS

	Total	Born at			Sex		Maceration	Place in family					Age of mother							
		Hospital	Home	Nursing Home	Legitimate	M.		F.	1	2	3	4	5 or over	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	
Ante-natal causes:																				
(a) Toxaemia ..	15	14	1	—	14	6	9	11	9	8	4	—	2	1	4	2	5	3	1	—
(b) *A.P.H.; no toxaemia	15	14	1	—	14	7	8	13	4	1	2	4	1	7	1	5	1	6	2	—
(c) Rhesus incompatibility ..	4	4	—	—	4	1	3	2	4	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	—
Intra-natal causes:																				
(a) Injury ..	6	5	1	—	5	2	4	3	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	1
(b) Asphyxia ..	17	10	7	—	13	8	9	5	3	5	4	2	2	4	2	5	5	2	—	3
Prematurity only ..	19	18	1	—	17	13	6	19	13	4	6	3	5	1	2	7	2	5	1	2
Congenital malformation	23	21	2	—	20	11	12	17	6	7	5	2	3	6	1	12	5	3	2	—
Other causes ..	33	25	8	—	29	17	16	19	28	12	6	5	5	5	3	6	7	8	5	4
TOTAL ..	132	111	21	—	116	65	67	89	67	37	30	20	19	26	14	39	25	31	13	10

* Ante-partum haemorrhage.

ANALYSIS OF NEO-NATAL DEATHS

	Born at			Legitimate	Sex		Age at death				Place in family					Age of mother						
	Total	Hospital	Nursing Home		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
Ante-natal causes:																						
(a) Toxaemia ..	2	2	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
(b) *A.P.H. ; no toxaemia ..	3	3	—	3	2	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
(c) Rhesus incompatibility ..	4	4	—	1	2	2	3	2	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1
Intra-natal causes:																						
(a) Injury ..	14	10	4	9	10	4	6	7	5	2	—	4	3	2	—	5	1	6	1	1	1	4
(b) Asphyxia ..	6	5	1	4	5	1	2	5	—	—	1	3	—	1	2	—	1	4	—	1	—	—
Prematurity only ..	35	31	4	27	22	13	35	21	2	9	3	14	3	7	5	6	7	11	5	8	2	2
Congenital malformation ..	16	11	5	13	7	9	6	7	4	2	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	4	6	2	2	—
Infection:																						
(a) Respiratory ..	3	3	—	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
(b) Gastro-intestinal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Other ..	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other causes ..	12	10	2	8	6	6	5	5	1	6	—	4	1	1	5	1	2	5	1	1	3	—
TOTAL ..	97	80	17	72	58	39	65	51	12	22	12	31	17	16	16	17	15	35	16	16	8	7

*Ante-partum haemorrhage.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

There were 204 fewer domiciliary confinements than in 1963; these numbered 2,969 or 47·8% of the total births to City mothers. In addition 8 mothers living in the County were delivered by City midwives.

The continued shortage of hospital accommodation necessitated 1,056 or 32·7% of women confined there being discharged early for nursing at home, an increase of 2·5%. This included 697 mothers who were booked for hospital delivery and early discharge and 359 who were booked for home delivery and admitted because of abnormality developing during pregnancy or labour.

Midwives' clinics were held weekly at ten centres when there were 13,891 attendances at 514 sessions, the average attendance being 27; these sessions did not include instruction in relaxation which was given weekly at seven centres and was designed primarily for mothers expecting to be confined at home, the hospitals making provision for their own patients. Altogether 813 mothers attended a total of 362 classes, the average attendance being 6·5 as compared with 7·0 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.

CONSULTATIONS BY MIDWIVES

Ante-natal	..	..	..	17,232
Post-natal	..	..	..	46,583
Special	..	..	..	9,156
Social emergency investigations	..			868

Hospital Confinements on Social Grounds. From a total of 725 requests, arrangements were made for 479 mothers to be delivered in hospital because of unsatisfactory home conditions; 53·2% of those accepted were not natives of the British Isles.

Country of origin	Number of applicants				
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
British Isles	402	408	407	406	444
West Indies	255	304	302	260	223
India and Pakistan ..	44	43	42	40	31
Others	24	41	12	25	26

Maternity Medical Services. There was a further rise, to 94·8%, in the proportion of mothers having home confinements who booked general practitioners and also an increase, to 10·5%, in the proportion of confinements at which doctors were present.

Year	Total home confinements	Confinements			
		Doctors booked		Doctors present	
		No.	% total	No.	% total
1953	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
50	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
64	2,969	2,817	94·8	303	10·5

Consultant Clinic. The reduction in the number of mothers who attended this clinic reflected a further decline in the number of those receiving all their ante-natal care from the Department. As previously, the clinic was held weekly at Edwards Lane Welfare Centre; 133 attended before confinement, 3 afterwards and there were 152 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; 558 were examined, there were 236 defaulters and 7 were referred for further investigation.

Blood Examinations. The number of specimens examined is indicated in the following tables. There was a decrease 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 their ante-natal care. The marked reduction in the number of expectant mothers attending the Local Authority's ante-natal clinics was reflected in a similar decrease in the number of blood samples sent for examination.

BLOOD GROUPING AND RHESUS TYPING

Year	Clinic Cases		Total	General Practitioner Cases		Total	Delivery and Post Natal Samples
	New	Repeat		New	Repeat		
1962 ..	436	337	773	509	252	761	257
63 ..	288	237	525	473	333	806	188
64 ..	168	161	329	449	271	720	215

KHAN AND WASSERMAN REACTION

Year	Clinic Cases	Positive	General Practitioner Cases	Positive	Total
1962 ..	1,101	11	930	18	2,031
63 ..	702	12	1,168	21	1,870
64 ..	461	—	1,137	8	1,598

HAEMOGLOBIN ESTIMATION

Year	Clinic Cases		Total	General Practitioner Cases		Total	Blood Films
	New	Repeat		New	Repeat		
1962 ..	1,205	1,160	2,365	1,568	564	2,132	906
63 ..	840	764	1,604	1,679	885	2,564	729
64 ..	510	443	953	1,589	815	2,404	501

Analgesia. There was an increase in the use of pethidine and of trilene analgesia with a corresponding decrease in the use of gas and air.

ANALGESIA

Drug	1964		1963	
	No. of cases	Percentage total births	No. of cases	Percentage total births
Pethidine only	250	8·0	264	8·3
Pethidine and gas and air ..	512	17·5	548	17·3
Pethidine and trilene	353	11·8	365	11·5
Pethidine and trilene and gas and air	—	—	6	0·2
Gas and air	508	17·8	663	20·9
Trilene	595	19·9	497	15·7
Gas and air and trilene ..	3	0·0	1	0·0

Hospital Admissions. There were 19 emergency admissions to hospital at the midwives' request, a decrease of 9 as compared with last year. Many of these cases were mothers who had neither sought ante-natal care nor made arrangements for confinement.

Medical Aid. There were 1,662 calls to doctors of which 1,503 were to their own booked cases and 159 or 9·6% were made under the Emergency Medical Aid Service. The main reasons were rupture of the perineum, prolonged labour, premature labour and foetal distress.

CONFINEMENTS IN THE CITY

PLACE	NOTTINGHAM mothers			OTHERS			TOTALS
	Total	Live	Stillborn	Total	Live	Stillborn	
At home—							
Conducted by midwife	2,967	2,946	21	8	8	—	2,975
No one in attendance	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
	2,969	2,948	21	8	8	—	2,977
Hospitals—City	2,099	2,026	73	657	634	23	2,756
Firs	497	479	18	471	466	5	968
Women's	382	370	12	1,495	1,440	55	1,877
„ St. Mary's Annexe	30	30	—	114	113	1	144
Highbury	218	213	5	997	985	12	1,215
	3,226	3,118	108	3,734	3,638	96	6,960
TOTALS	6,195	6,066	129	3,742	3,646	96	9,937

MULTIPLE DELIVERIES

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT	Twins		
	Total	City	Other
At home—conducted by midwife	7	7	—
do. —no-one in attendance	1	1	—
Hospitals—City	53	38	15
Firs	6	4	2
Women's	32	7	25
„ St. Mary's Annexe	1	1	—
Highbury	16	2	14
TOTALS	116	60	56

TOTAL MEDICAL AID CALLS TO DOCTORS

Mothers	1964		1963		1962		1961	
	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements
Ruptured perineum ..	725	24.42	772	24.28	732	21.90	699	24.46
Prolonged labour ..	118	3.97	100	3.15	120	3.59	93	3.25
Foetal distress ..	73	2.46	76	2.39	71	2.12	73	2.56
Pyrexia ..	48	1.62	47	1.48	53	1.58	46	1.61
Abnormal presentation ..	60	2.02	68	2.14	60	1.79	68	2.40
Ante-partum haemorrhage ..	46	1.55	53	1.67	57	1.70	87	3.04
Post-partum haemorrhage ..	36	1.21	44	1.38	42	1.26	52	1.82
Retained placenta ..	24	0.81	29	0.91	32	0.95	29	1.01
Obstetric shock ..	1	0.03	3	0.09	5	0.15	2	0.07
Abortion and miscarriage ..	10	0.34	18	0.57	21	0.63	26	0.91
Phlebitis ..	16	0.54	25	0.79	21	0.63	24	0.84
Premature labour ..	57	1.92	52	1.64	66	1.97	57	1.99
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia ..	39	1.31	49	1.54	77	2.30	101	3.53
Hypertension ..	31	1.04	25	0.79	13	0.39	24	0.84
Breast conditions ..	25	0.84	23	0.72	20	0.60	29	1.01
Urinary conditions ..	11	0.37	10	0.31	6	0.18	11	0.38
Premature rupture of membranes ..	46	1.55	50	1.57	58	1.74	53	1.85
Anæmia ..	24	0.81	23	0.72	26	0.78	8	0.28
Post maturity ..	10	0.34	12	0.38	18	0.54	13	0.46
Other conditions ..	57	1.92	66	2.08	65	1.94	77	2.69
Total ..	1,457	49.07	1,545	48.60	1,563	46.74	1,572	55.00

TOTAL MEDICAL AID CALLS TO DOCTORS

Infants	1964		1963		1962	
	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements	No.	% of home confinements
Prematurity ..	15	0.50	12	0.38	13	0.39
Stillbirths ..	10	0.34	5	0.16	19	0.57
Asphyxia and Cyanosis ..	41	1.38	24	0.75	27	0.81
Jaundice ..	8	0.27	7	0.22	1	0.03
Deformity ..	16	0.54	15	0.47	22	0.66
Skin conditions ..	3	0.10	5	0.16	6	0.18
Eye discharges ..	53	1.78	71	2.23	75	2.24
Respiratory disorders ..	14	0.47	11	0.35	15	0.45
Alimentary conditions ..	13	0.44	15	0.47	10	0.30
Other conditions ..	32	1.08	31	0.98	14	0.42
Total ..	205	6.90	196	6.17	202	6.05

ADMISSIONS TO CITY HOSPITAL DIRECT FROM CITY MIDWIVES

Mothers	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Retained placenta ..	—	3	—	—	—
Premature labour ..	3	5	11	9	13
Ante-partum haemorrhage ..	—	5	8	6	10
Post-partum ..	—	—	—	3	2
Threatened abortion ..	—	3	3	2	2
Toxaemia ..	1	—	—	3	3
Prolonged labour ..	1	—	3	4	5
Malpresentation ..	1	—	3	6	5
Unbooked social emergency ..	7	4	3	2	1
Hypertension ..	—	—	—	1	—
Foetal distress ..	1	1	—	—	2
Other conditions ..	2	3	4	8	2
Premature rupture of membranes ..	2	2	—	3	7
	<u>18</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>52</u>
Infants					
Prematurity ..	1	2	—	2	1

Maternity Emergency Service. The number of calls to the mobile obstetric unit based at the City Hospital showed a reduction when compared with last year; an analysis of the calls is shown in the following table:—

USE OF OBSTETRIC UNIT			
	1964	1963	1962
Post partum haemorrhage, primary	9	11	10
" " " secondary	—	2	—
" " " with shock	2	—	1
Retained placenta	15	17	14
" " and post partum haemorrhage ..	3	4	7
" " and delay in second stage ..	—	—	—
Uterine inertia	—	—	1
Severe anaemia	—	—	—
Prolapsed cord	—	—	—
Ante partum haemorrhage	1	2	5
Malpresentation	—	—	1
Foetal distress	—	1	1
Obstetric shock	1	1	1
Asphyxiated baby	—	1	—
Eclampsia	—	—	—
Abortion	—	—	—
TOTALS	31	39	41

Oxygen. Each midwife carried a "Sparklet" apparatus; oxygen was administered by inhalation to 17 babies.

Home Care of Premature Babies. As many babies were born prematurely at home as last year. Of 9 specially trained midwives, 3 carried out the nursing care of 278 premature and special care babies.

CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

	1964	1963	1962
Premature babies born at home	112	112	186
Subsequently removed to hospital	29	29	41
Discharged from hospital for domiciliary care ..	195	244	254
Visits paid during the year	3,905	4,017	4,926

Eye Conditions. There was an increase in the incidence of ophthalmia neonatorum, 14 cases being notified; of these 3 were gonococcal in origin.

Puerperal Pyrexia. There were 24 cases notified of whom 1 was delivered at home and 23 in hospital; of the hospital deliveries 17 lived in the City and 6 in the County.

Central Sterile Supply Unit. Because of continued shortage of staff it was decided to establish a central sterile supply unit to provide prepacked sterilised delivery equipment to City midwives in place of the traditional delivery bags in order to eliminate time spent in their cleaning and sterilisation at home.

A pilot scheme was launched on 3rd December with the co-operation of the Nottingham No. 1 Hospital Management Committee in permitting the use of an autoclave at the General Hospital, and of the Advanced Training Unit of the City's Senior Training Centre in assembling the packs.

Each pack comprised the following:—

1 cardboard box 10" x 5" x 6"	2 pairs Spencer-Wells forceps
1 polypropylene bowl 6"	1 pair dissecting forceps
1 polypropylene bowl 4"	1 pair scissors—round point
1 polypropylene gallipot	3 disposable hand towels 10" x 18"
1 polypropylene large receiver	1 large disposable sheet 30" x 30"
1 polypropylene small receiver	1 sheet water repellent paper 30" x 30"
1 hard glass mucus extractor	

Staff. At the end of the year the staff consisted of two supervisors, 38 full-time midwives and 8 employed for nursing only on a part-time basis. During 1964 one midwife retired, ten full-time and two part-time midwives left and five full-time and two part-time midwives joined the staff; the number of full-time

midwives remained below that recommended for the number of confinements involved, and there was little reduction in the case load.

The overall case load was 83. On average a midwife working with a pupil attended 102 confinements, but, if working alone, the figure was 79. The relief given to full-time midwives of their nursings by part-time staff was more than offset by the increased number of early discharges from hospital.

Sickness decreased by 3 days as compared with last year, making a total 1,148 days, the equivalent of the work of 5 midwives, including 4 midwives absent on maternity leave. As a result, the case load of some midwives was more than twice the recommended number of 55 in certain areas when it was not found possible to provide relief staff.

The availability of a midday meal at small cost at one of the midwives' hostels was much appreciated by midwives working in that area.

Central Telephone. The arrangements made by the Ambulance Control Centre for transmitting night calls continued to work smoothly.

Transport. Allowances were made to 35 midwives as essential car users and to 8 midwives who were employed only for nursing, as casual users. One motor scooter and 4 cycles were also in use. The arrangements were continued for the hire of taxis to take midwives who were unable to drive to and from confinements.

Training. Statutory courses were arranged for 12 midwives; 2 attended courses in parentcraft; in addition, the midwife seconded to attend a course for the Midwife Teachers' Diploma last year was successful in obtaining the Diploma.

In association with the Firs Maternity Hospital 35 places out of a possible 50 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 11 medical students from University College Hospital, London.

Distribution of practising midwives at end of year:

Domiciliary service	..	48
City Hospital	..	33
Firs Maternity Hospital	..	13
Women's Hospital	..	25
Highbury Hospital	..	10
Nursing homes and Nursing co-operations	..	1
Private practice	..	—
		<hr/> 130
Ceasing to practise in this area	..	41

During the year 81 senior student nurses from the General Hospital, the City Hospital and the Children's Hospital made visits with domiciliary midwives as part of their general training.

HEALTH VISITING

Home Visits. Despite a further reduction in the number of health visitors and an unusually high sickness rate there was a slight increase in the amount of home visiting, with the help of a social worker appointed on 1st August to assist in this work. The visits are shown in the following table.

HOME VISITS

VISITS IN CONNECTION WITH	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Pre-school children:						
*Primary visits ..	33,624	33,518	} 110,685	100,931	97,304	94,425
Revisits ..	73,662	74,574				
Old people:						
Primary visits ..	1,451	395	498	493	567	474
Revisits ..	3,993	4,536	4,418	4,078	4,332	4,299
Expectant mothers:						
Primary visits ..	365	402	411	356	476	419
Revisits ..	373	561	669	314	476	357
Housing ..	94	82	72	63	45	94
Hospital after-care ..	200	66	49	74	78	175
Diabetes ..	83	45	96	106	103	57
Vaccination and immunisation ..	103	38	156	209	484	61
Infectious disease ..	10	14	7	6	2	4
Eye conditions ..	—	5	19	5	13	39
B.C.G. vaccination ..	1	4	13	7	4	4
Neo-natal enquiry ..	1	3	2	16	13	23
Stillbirth ..	4	2	—	7	45	61
Other ..	581	693	754	584	312	638
NUMBER OF HOME VISITS ..	114,545	114,938	117,849	107,249	104,254	101,130
"NO ACCESS" VISITS ..	23,748	22,049	24,014	22,550	19,669	18,463
TOTAL VISITS ..	138,293	136,987	141,863	129,799	123,923	119,593

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

Care of Premature Babies. Owing to the shortage of midwives during January and February health visitors supervised the care during this period of 67 premature babies following discharge from hospital.

Observation Register. The register was continued of children "at risk" of abnormalities of development as a result of unfavourable influences operating either before, during or after birth. At the end of the year it contained the names of 3,207 children grouped as follows:—

Category	No. on register
Congenital abnormality ..	155
Family history of defect ..	92
Complication of pregnancy ..	862
„ „ labour ..	1,188
Neo-natal complications ..	198
Prematurity	711
Cerebral palsy	1

Congenital Malformations. A scheme was commenced on 1st January to notify to the Registrar General congenital malformations observable at birth in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 13/63.

A total of 159 malformations were found in 134 children and these are summarised below.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Central nervous system	6	6	8	5	25
Eye, ear	—	4	1	1	6
Alimentary system ..	9	11	8	3	31
Heart and great vessels	4	1	1	2	8
Respiratory system ..	—	—	—	—	—
Uro-genital system ..	3	3	6	1	13
Limbs	11	14	8	16	49
Other skeletal ..	1	1	2	—	4
Other systems ..	4	7	4	2	17
Other malformations ..	—	5	1	—	6
	38	52	39	30	159

Ascertainment of Deafness in Pre-School Children. There was a decrease in the number of screening tests of hearing carried out by health visitors due to the resignation of some of those specially trained for this work, a total of 3,046 children being tested compared with 3,338 in the previous year. Emphasis was placed on the importance of testing all vulnerable children and 584 of the total were in this group.

Further investigation of 26 children was necessary; 6 of these children were found to have impairment of hearing and 13 were still under observation at the end of the year. The hearing of the remaining 7 was considered to be satisfactory. Of the 26 investigated, 12 were in the vulnerable group as were 5 out of the 6 found to have impairment of hearing.

Welfare Centre	1st Tests	Retests	Total		
			1964	1963	1962
Aspley ..	223	4	227	215	114
Basford ..	208	2	210	212	145
Bilborough ..	276	5	281	269	248
Bulwell ..	183	6	189	211	67
Clifton					
Farnboro' Rd.	74	—	74	54	26
Edwards Lane ..	333	3	336	319	209
Ernest Purser ..	304	32	336	296	214
Hyson Green ..	316	10	326	262	246
John Ryle ..	142	3	145	263	133
Radford ..	373	4	377	238	207
Sherwood Rise ..	161	7	168	223	151
Sneinton ..	330	2	332	775	152
Wollaton ..	123	—	123	82	62
TOTAL ..	3,046	78	3,124	3,419	1,974

No course for training health visitors in this work was held during the year.

Phenylketonuria. No case of this disease was detected among the 4,886 children tested.

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

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

Requests for community health services for patients discharged from hospital were made either to the superintendent nursing officer or to the head of the appropriate department by hospital medico-social workers.

Visitors to the Department. The work of the health visitors in the welfare centres and on home visits was demonstrated to 203 visitors including students from the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Training Course for Health Visitors, home nurses studying for the examination for admission to the Queen's Roll, student nurses from the General, City and Children's Hospitals, and, for the first time, to pupil nurses from Highbury Hospital. Visits were also arranged for students from the Department of Social Science of the University, the Probation and Welfare Departments and for one post graduate student of the Administration Course at the William Rathbone College, Liverpool.

Welfare Centres. Infant clinics were attended by 62·8% of babies born during 1964. Each week there were 26 infant sessions and 11 toddler sessions at the 13 welfare centres. Attendance at the infant sessions detailed on page 43 showed an increase of 1% compared with the previous year.

Ante-Natal Clinics. Because an increasing number of general practitioners undertook the ante-natal care of their patients there was a marked decrease in attendance at the Authority's clinics. Ante-natal sessions at Radford were reduced from three to two, from two to one at Sherwood Rise and from two to one at the Ernest Purser Welfare Centre where the ante-natal session was combined with a midwives' clinic. On 1st October the first ante-natal clinic was opened at the Hyson Green Welfare Centre, but it was not possible to include a midwives' clinic owing to shortage of midwives.

Consultant Clinic. The consultant paediatric clinic held weekly at the Ernest Purser Welfare Centre was attended by 39 new cases and there were 171 return visits.

The number of children examined by the consultant ear, nose and throat surgeon at Edwards Lane Welfare Centre was 17.

Dental Care of Mothers and Children. During 1964 arrangements were supervised by the Chief Dental Officer. Treatment for children of pre-school age continued to be available at the school dental clinics; dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers was available 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		
	1964	1963	1962	1964	1963	1962
Number of persons examined ..	341	403	419	385	361	344
Number of persons who commenced treatment ..	519	—	—	359	—	—
Number of courses of treatment completed ..	287	—	—	389	—	—
1. Scalings and gum treatment	45	71	36	—	—	—
2. Fillings	107	112	39	2	3	—
3. Silver nitrate treatment ..	1	7	9	—	—	—
4. Crowns and inlays ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Extractions—						
(a) Teeth extracted under general anaesthetic ..	1,933	1,900	2,200	927	866	866
(b) Teeth extracted under local anaesthetic ..	343	460	364	1	—	—
6. General anaesthetics ..	362	439	488	399	375	355
Dentures provided—						
7. Full upper or lower ..	185	169	171	—	—	—
8. Partial upper or lower ..	43	16	66	—	—	—
9. Radiographs	23	31	12	—	1	—
10. Number of attendances for inspection or treatment ..	1,289	1,267	1,307	438	412	382
Number of dental officer sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients ..	102	98	94	16.5	15	15

Welfare Foods. During the first quarter of the year welfare foods were distributed from the central stores at Canning Circus, but following the termination of the lease of the premises on 25th March the centre was moved to 29 Mansfield Road, a more central situation. As formerly, distribution of these foods was made to the public at these premises and at welfare centres.

Amounts distributed	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
National dried milk—20 oz. tins ..	59,031	70,389	75,056	80,206	93,740
Orange juice—6 oz. bottles ..	48,757	51,088	47,963	95,576	161,353
Cod liver oil—6 oz. bottles ..	4,160	5,370	6,103	11,911	17,651
Vitamin tablets—packets of 20 ..	5,636	6,764	6,960	13,615	17,651

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	..	..	321
From general practitioner	..	..	135
From maternal and child welfare centre			72
From chest clinic	..	..	5
Other	..	..	15
TOTAL	..	..	548

Staff. Miss M. Edwards, Superintendent Nursing Officer, was appointed by the Minister of Health to be a member of the Sheffield Area Nurse Training Committee as from 1st April.

Four health visitors joined the staff, all of whom had been students on the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Training Course for Health Visitors during 1963/64. Eight full-time health visitors left the department and one part-time health visitor undertook full-time duties so that at the end of the year there were four part-time health visitors and thirty-two employed on a full-time basis including eight clinic superintendents. Part-time clinic nurses continued to assist at ante-natal and infant welfare clinics and, from November, at midwives' clinics.

The amount of time lost through sickness and maternity leave, 365 days, was twice the total of 164 working days lost in the previous year and was equivalent to the work of one and one half full-time health visitors.

On 17th August a social worker was appointed to assist health visitors; her duties included the investigation of the home conditions of people requesting rehousing for medical reasons,

work previously undertaken by health visitors, and to assist in the routine visiting of elderly people making such requests. She also assisted in the interviewing of unmarried mothers wishing to enter a mother and baby home. The appointment has been appreciated by health visitors enabling them to continue their more specialised work.

Transport. Essential car allowances were paid to thirteen health visitors.

Refresher Courses. Two health visitors attended refresher courses arranged by the Royal College of Nursing and the International Council of Nurses of the United Kingdom, one on "Community Care" at the University of Hull and the other on "The Social Aspects of Health Visiting" at Bedford College, London.

Three health visitors attended courses arranged by the Health Visitors Association, one at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, on "New Trends in Research and Social Health", and two attended a Teaching Course at the University of Keele.

Health Visitors' Training Course. Of the nineteen students who took the examination of the Royal Society of Health in July, seventeen passed and two failed. One student withdrew from the Course owing to illness.

Accommodation at the Adult Training Centre in Shakespeare Street was used as before and thirteen students joined the 1964/65 Course at its commencement in October. Five of the students were sponsored by the City of Nottingham, three by Nottinghamshire and five by other authorities.

ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES

	ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS										INFANT CLINICS			TODDLER CLINICS		
	Doctors' Clinics				Midwives' Clinic			Relaxation Clinics		Attendances for blood samples only	No. of sessions	New cases	Total attendances	No. of sessions	New cases	Total attendances
	No. of sessions	New cases	Post-natal attendances	Total attendances	No. of sessions	New cases	Total attendances	No. of sessions	Total attendances							
Aspley	98	74	21	610	51	231	734	—	—	48	98	289	2,575	45	3	592
Basford	50	35	15	327	88	353	1,411	49	400	125	97	229	3,168	52	14	815
Bilborough	51	39	17	392	50	67	268	31	184	38	47	91	1,431	43	43	645
Bulwell	53	51	16	548	24	258	996	—	—	205	97	301	3,996	39	4	826
Clifton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	162	1,957	—	—	—
(Farnboro' Rd.)	47	26	9	133	52	390	1,630	50	556	113	98	447	5,070	51	10	978
Edwards Lane	74	56	16	443	50	451	1,356	49	238	80	100	480	4,422	47	39	579
Ernest Purser	*13	3	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	22	100	444	5,050	27	26	592
Hyson Green	53	11	6	134	51	443	1,063	48	567	602	147	275	3,761	50	11	753
John Ryle H.C.	123	81	16	541	48	488	1,590	48	463	434	154	586	5,269	58	27	986
Radford	87	57	17	435	48	656	2,500	—	—	402	97	452	3,231	44	37	580
Sherwood Rise	102	148	40	1,127	52	665	2,343	49	359	314	155	495	4,245	49	25	706
Sneinton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	182	2,670	—	—	—
Wollaton	751	581	173	4,699	514	4,002	13,891	324	2,767	2,383	1,291	4,433	46,845	505	239	8,052
Consultant	46	133	3	288						Paediatric Clinic	..	..	..	44	39	210
										E.N.T. Clinic	..	..	..	3	15	17

* Ante-natal clinic commenced 1st October.

DAY NURSERIES

During the year 261 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 social need for a child to attend and the total number waiting did not exceed 65 during the year. The reasons for admission are analysed in the following table:

Reason for admission	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Parent sole bread-winner	59%	52%	46%	49%	47%	47%
Family income insufficient	18%	20%	23%	17%	16%	19%
Mother a nurse, teacher, etc.	10%	9%	11%	4%	5%	4%
Bad housing conditions . .	4%	8%	6%	9%	9%	14%
Temporary special requests	5%	6%	6%	11%	15%	12%
Parent invalid, in prison, etc.	4%	5%	8%	10%	8%	4%

Attendances. The total for the year was 48,295.

Age Groups	Average daily attendance					
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
0-6 months . .	7	7	7	7	10	8
6 months-2 years	66	62	67	64	75	76
2 years-5 years . .	132	128	129	133	129	136
TOTALS . .	<u>205</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>220</u>
Percentage total places . .	76.1	73.9	75.8	76.2	79.1	77.0

Charges. The standard daily charge remained at 7/6d. and the minimum rate at 1/6d.

Reduced charges based on a scale of assessment were granted to 122 of the 127 applications received.

Infectious Disease. 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					
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Measles ..	42	44	24	54	43	48
Chicken pox ..	15	9	27	7	15	2
German measles ..	1	9	2	9	—	—
Sonne dysentery	1	6	6	4	51	30
Mumps ..	—	5	—	—	1	10
Whooping cough	—	—	1	—	1	—
Scarlet fever ..	1	—	1	1	1	—
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Staff. Newly qualified nursery nurses filled the five existing staff vacancies in September.

Training Centre. The number of 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.

1964		1st year	2nd year
January-August ..	..	56	52
September-December	..	61	55

Training Day Nurseries. The number of training nurseries remained at 6 providing places for 30 students.

1964	1st year	2nd year
January-August	13	10
September-December ..	15	11

Of the 52 students who entered for the examination of the Nursery Nurses Examination Board 50 were successful.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS (REGULATION) ACT, 1948

Applications were received from seven persons for registration as daily minders of whom three were approved to care for a total of eight children. Three applications were deferred for further consideration.

Approval was granted for the terms of registration of one minder to be extended to cover six children. Four minders previously registered had no children in their care.

At the end of the year there were seven registered child minders in the City caring for 23 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 ..	22	90	414	—	68	499	42	256	240	20	232	385	60	249	229	14	151	347	20	136	327
FEBRUARY ..	10	143	382	—	76	523	52	287	332	5	242	402	53	246	222	15	177	296	20	177	351
MARCH ..	13	120	371	—	56	507	49	282	316	—	220	437	43	242	221	9	163	391	—	182	368
APRIL ..	24	147	515	—	58	602	37	293	320	—	238	401	—	315	204	4	272	437	—	104	364
MAY ..	18	143	503	—	48	529	19	239	272	6	191	365	—	292	177	18	192	342	—	173	460
JUNE ..	16	250	573	—	39	550	36	267	346	23	202	457	14	331	186	11	245	480	6	174	506
JULY ..	23	187	529	—	26	442	33	341	313	57	194	519	36	310	164	5	272	467	8	191	554
AUGUST ..	12	45	173	—	24	215	14	127	113	17	73	174	14	111	51	2	93	176	—	55	179
SEPTEMBER ..	51	147	512	—	121	564	60	304	312	46	189	491	92	329	168	15	266	437	18	199	543
OCTOBER ..	41	138	548	—	118	525	38	353	294	35	171	466	75	308	199	18	274	440	26	157	460
NOVEMBER ..	51	121	521	—	139	475	4	327	283	44	166	335	41	283	189	—	212	455	38	199	477
DECEMBER ..	27	82	432	—	86	350	—	232	248	24	53	264	14	246	133	—	151	335	33	141	361
TOTALS ..	308	1,613	5,473	—	859	5,781	384	3,308	3,389	277	2,171	4,696	442	3,262	2,143	111	2,468	4,603	169	1,888	4,950
	7,394			6,640			7,081			7,144			5,847			7,182			7,007		

Age Groups A: 0-6 months. B: 6 months-2 years. C: 2 years-5 years.
 Total Attendances 1,691 15,569 31,035 Grand Total: 48,295.

THE CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

There were 810 illegitimate births in 1964, 13·1% of all births. The infant mortality rate for this group was 41·98 per 1,000 illegitimate 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 ante-natal 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 203, 51 were under twenty years of age, and of these, 1 was under sixteen.

During the year 261 City expectant unmarried 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 56 of them, as well as for 4 others who were under the supervision of probation officers and one under the supervision of the Catholic Children's Society. 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	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Under 15 ..	—	1	3	1	—
15 and 16 ..	15	18	7	11	6
17 and 18 ..	25	15	17	12	10
19 and 20 ..	10	8	6	11	5
Over 20 ..	11	13	11	13	6

HOME NURSING SERVICE

There was during 1964 a slight decrease, affecting all age groups, in the number of patients who received nursing care at home. This did not result in a corresponding diminution in the work load of the staff as a higher proportion of patients were in need of full general nursing care, inevitably time consuming and in many cases physically exhausting.

Shortage of staff was a continuing cause of concern. Reference was made in last year's report to the fact that recruitment had failed to keep pace with losses due to resignation, and it has not been possible during 1964 to make good completely the resultant deficiency. There was a substantial turnover in personnel which does not enhance the efficiency of the service.

Service provided under the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation scheme continued to increase and the Foundation was compelled to introduce a limit to the expenditure that could be incurred as a routine on behalf of a patient. The Foundation remained willing, however, to consider authorising expenditure in excess of the prescribed limit in cases of special necessity.

Provision was made to operate a scheme of extended nursing care for patients with non-cancerous conditions who, for a variety of reasons, could not be admitted to hospital. These patients were in need of attention day and night and either had no relative able to supply it or the relative had become exhausted as a result of doing so. The project was hampered by difficulty in obtaining auxiliary nurses but where it was possible to supply care of this nature the benefit to patient and relative was manifest.

Provision was made for the supply to patients being nursed at home of disposable incontinence pads. It was foreseen that disposal of used pads might create a problem as they are not

acceptable as ordinary household refuse, and therefore at the outset issue was on a small scale. It was found that in many cases where pads could not be disposed of by burning on the premises a relative was available and willing to take away a consignment to burn in his own home. In cases where no relative was available soiled pads were stored in multi-walled paper sacks for a few days and then taken by a home nurse for disposal to the municipal incinerator. This latter will not be practicable when pads are in large scale use and the intention is to provide a paper sack/van collection service, perhaps twice a week, with ultimate disposal by incineration.

Staff. Twelve nurses were appointed during the year and the resignations of ten others were received.

There was an increase in the number of days lost due to sickness, from 732 in 1963 to 902 in 1964.

Transport. Essential user car allowances were paid to one superintendent, two assistant superintendents and thirty-two nurses. One additional Tina scooter was obtained during the year.

Training. Nine nurses, including two from the County, were successful in the examination for the Queen's Roll in January and a further two in May. Nine nurses commenced training for the Queen's Roll in September.

Refresher Courses. Five nurses attended a five day course at Nottingham University and one a ten day course at William Rathbone Staff College, Liverpool.

Conferences. The administrative nursing officers attended three one-day conferences including that on "Prevention and Treatment" arranged by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing for Superintendents and the National Conference on "Reform of Nursing Education" at Church House, Westminster, organised by the Royal College of Nursing.

Comparative index of work over 7 years

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Register 1st January ..	1,828	1,736	1,707	1,719	1,621	1,617	1,726
New patients ..	3,893	4,185	4,372	4,605	4,989	5,115	5,359
Total visited ..	5,721	5,921	6,079	6,324	6,610	6,732	7,085
Register 31st Dec.,	1,837	1,828	1,736	1,707	1,719	1,621	1,617
Total nursing visits	203,802	207,987	207,483	217,491	224,594	222,898	234,274
Total supervisory visits ..	1,720	1,944	2,474	1,447	2,366	2,341	2,247
Case load—visits per month per nurse ..	262	269	264	279	276	278	300
Type of illness							
Cardio-vascular	1,414	1,431	1,271	1,261	1,229	1,340	1,426
Central nervous	735	712	864	824	900	900	963
Alimentary ..	513	663	757	801	1,041	1,117	991
Respiratory ..	616	614	689	860	785	830	1,279
Malignant diseases	534	527	497	506	537	473	426
Senility ..	350	330	285	344	241	133	350
Skin diseases ..	254	296	218	104	120	104	125
Rheumatism, Arthritis ..	266	286	239	264	130	208	142
Trauma ..	275	279	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes ..	265	269	277	272	275	283	309
Genito-urinary ..	228	243	336	355	401	431	401
Tuberculosis ..	131	137	159	191	210	175	211
Infectious fevers ..	2	6	11	13	7	20	9
Other ..	138	128	476	529	734	718	453
TOTALS ..	5,721	5,921	6,079	6,324	6,610	6,732	7,085
Age groups of Patients							
4 years and under	0·9%	0·9%	1·2%	1·2%	1·8%	1·7%	1·5%
5—14 years ..	1·8%	1·7%	1·3%	1·8%	2·2%	1·9%	1·9%
15—44 „ ..	10·9%	12·1%	10·8%	13·9%	15·5%	16·1%	14·3%
45—64 „ ..	23·9%	23·9%	24·6%	24·7%	26·1%	26·0%	27·1%
65 and over ..	62·5%	61·4%	62·1%	58·4%	54·4%	54·3%	55·2%

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT**Issued by Home Nursing Service**

Article	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Air rings	277	242	248	279	271
Bed pans	785	856	886	896	851
Back rests	455	499	462	509	450
Barrier outfits	322	400	441	659	596
Cradles	103	110	99	96	82
Crutches	15	25	26	23	20
Disposable draw sheets ..	866	473	451	—	—
„ polythene sheets ..	360	200	48	—	—
Draw sheets	218	255	197	196	225
Elbow crutches	17	7	15	—	1
Feeding cups	65	77	65	64	42
Incontinent gowns	32	53	32	12	32
Infectious outfits	6	8	6	7	9
Lifting apparatus	10	7	—	—	—
Mackintosh sheets	636	780	843	809	798
Midwifery outfits	8	13	15	16	36
Sorbo cushions	367	496	478	492	437
Syringes 5cc. T.B.	319	387	426	649	571
Syringes 2cc.	—	1	1	8	5
Syringes others	4	6	14	14	28
Urinals	409	437	393	425	404
Walking tripods	100	68	24	6	4
TOTALS	5,374	5,400	5,170	5,160	4,862

Issued from Health Service Store

Article	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Air beds	—	—	—	—	2
Bed tables	4	4	4	2	1
Bedsteads	66	89	62	57	42
Commodes	271	196	196	222	155
Invalid chairs	190	140	129	178	140
Mattresses	76	104	75	64	59
Spinal carriages	—	—	—	—	1
Self lifting poles	9	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	616	533	466	523	400

INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below is compiled from statutory notifications and reports furnished by the Director of the Public Health Laboratory.

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Dysentery ..	64	53	50	133	261	285	514
Food poisoning ..	79	29	29	63	33	151	50
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
Typhoid fever ..	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Measles ..	2,650	3,853	1,917	4,083	3,054	1,852	2,782
Pneumonia ..	66	102	99	206	152	189	222
Tuberculosis ..	175	162	207	208	205	279	357
Whooping cough	137	216	70	115	232	206	153
Scarlet fever ..	92	75	69	124	198	510	481
Erysipelas ..	18	6	9	8	12	18	20
Puerp. pyrexia ..	24	23	20	33	15	31	17
Cero-spin. fever ..	1	4	4	5	4	4	9
Poliomyelitis:							
paralytic ..	1	—	—	4	3	9	4
non-paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Encephalitis:							
infectious ..	1	—	—	2	1	3	—
post infective ..	3	6	1	1	8	2	5
Ophth. neonat. ..	14	5	5	6	7	11	9

Food Poisoning. Cases notified and confirmed bacteriologically numbered 46. The incidence was sporadic and without discernible pattern except that two cases occurred in each of four families.

The causative organisms isolated were:—

S. typhimurium ..	23	S. anatum ..	1
S. brandenburg ..	20	S. newport ..	1
S. choleraesuis ..	1		

and the frequency with which salmonella brandenburg figures is of interest. *S. typhimurium* has long headed the list but *S. brandenburg*, which appeared for the first time in 1963 and caused only two cases in that year, has this year almost equalled it as a cause of disease. In addition it was detected in 28 symptomless excretors as against only 11 found to be carrying *S. typhimurium*.

Measles. There were 2,650 notified cases compared with 3,853 in 1963.

Three children are known to have died while suffering from measles, the immediate cause of death in each case being broncho-pneumonia. One child suffered in addition from cystic disease of the pancreas.

Whooping Cough. Fewer cases were notified than in 1963, the totals being 137 and 216 respectively. Of this number 28 children had received a full primary course of immunisation and only three both the primary course and the recommended reinforcing dose during the second year of life.

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Notifications ..	137	216	70	115	232	206	153	247	1,024
Deaths ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. immunised ..	4,118	4,046	4,241	5,118	4,183	3,677	3,565	3,438	3,063

ANALYSIS BY AGES

	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year	11	10	21
1— 4 years	33	48	81
5— 9 „	20	13	33
10—14 „	1	—	1
15+ „	1	—	1
TOTALS	66	71	137

Poliomyelitis. The City's period of freedom from poliomyelitis, extending over 1962 and 1963, ended when a three year old boy was admitted to hospital in January suffering from paralytic poliomyelitis. Although laboratory tests failed to confirm the diagnosis the consultant in charge was satisfied that the polio virus was involved. The child, who had received three injections of Salk vaccine in 1961, was well on the way to complete recovery by mid year. No further cases were detected but the precaution was taken of offering immunisation to the family contacts of the patient.

		Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	Total	Deaths
1956	..	13	1	14	—
57	..	17	3	20	—
58	..	4	—	4	1
59	..	9	—	9	1
60	..	3	1	4	—
61	..	4	—	4	—
62	..	—	—	—	—
63	..	—	—	—	—
64	..	1	—	1	—

Age Group	1964		1963		1962		1961		1960		1959		1958		1957		1956	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	3	2	—	1	7	4	3	2
5-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	4
10-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
15-24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	1
25+	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	9	—	4	—	20	—	14	—

Encephalitis. Post infective encephalitis occurred as a complication of mumps in three cases.

The death of one child was attributed to acute encephalitis, no antecedent infection being detected.

Venereal Disease. The number of new cases of syphilis was 75; for 1963 it was 79. Only eight cases presented at an early stage of the disease. Of the 36 women found to be suffering from syphilis, eight were pregnant at the time of diagnosis.

As compared with 1963 there was a 34% increase in the number of cases of gonorrhoea recorded, from 503 to 677. Of this total 482 cases occurred in males and 195 in females.

IMMUNISATION

The recommended schedule of immunisation remained unchanged from 1963 and comprises protection against:—

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. Immunisation by injection of inactivated vaccine continued to be the choice of a number of general practitioners.

ANALYSIS OF VACCINATIONS

	Number of injections given during 1964					
	0—4 years	5—14 years	15—29 years	30—39 years	Others	Total
First ..	192	15	36	25	1	269
Second ..	184	12	30	25	1	252
Third ..	189	11	29	35	4	268
Fourth ..	—	2	—	—	—	2
TOTALS ..	565	40	95	85	6	791

	Number of oral doses given during 1964					
	0—4 years	5—14 years	15—29 years	30—39 years	Others	Total
First ..	4,413	644	451	277	64	5,849
Second ..	4,130	572	385	251	69	5,407
Third ..	4,073	685	377	245	62	5,442
Reinforcing	1,602	—	—	—	—	1,602
Fourth ..	141	2,698	4	1	5	2,849
TOTALS ..	14,359	4,599	1,217	774	200	21,149

IMMUNITY INDEX

	Number of persons given primary courses at 31.12.64				
	0—4 years	5—14 years	15—29 years	30—39 years	Total
No. of persons ..	14,771	41,652	52,410	18,530	127,363
Estimated population	27,300	46,900	66,400	46,400	187,000
% Immunised	54.1	88.8	78.9	39.9	68.1

Diphtheria Immunisation. The following tables show the numbers injected and fully immunised.

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
64 ..	4,145	674	3,954	865	4,788	197

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
64 ..	20,026	73	38,707	83	58,733	79

The progressive total relating to the 0-4 year age group conceals a fall in the acceptance rate for children under 1 year which has become apparent over the last three years. In 1964 only just over half of the City's infants were immunised before attaining their first birthday. The parents of 674 children

accepted the offer of primary immunisation for them at school entry, thus indicating their belief in the desirability of such protection. Nevertheless these children had been at risk for the first five years of their lives and "better late than never" is not an attitude to be encouraged in the context of protection against a disease such as diphtheria.

Whooping Cough Vaccination. Primary vaccination courses were given to 4,091 children under 5 years of age and reinforcing doses at 12 to 18 months to 1,956 who had commenced immunisation before the age of 4 months.

ANALYSIS OF VACCINATIONS

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
By general practitioners	855	954	969	1,481	1,233	1,174
By Health Dept. medical staff	3,263	3,092	3,272	3,637	2,950	2,503
TOTAL	4,118	4,046	4,241	5,118	4,183	3,677

Tetanus Immunisation. A course of three injections was given to 4,164 children; of these 4,133 were in the age group 0 to 4 years.

Smallpox Vaccination. There was a substantial diminution in the number of vaccinations performed in 1963 as a result of a change in the immunisation schedule whereby smallpox vaccination was recommended in the second instead of the first year of life. Some ground was regained in 1964 but a total of 1,509 vaccinations as compared with 2,946 in 1962 gave no cause for satisfaction. Smallpox vaccination has always been the least popular of the protective procedures offered in recent years and one can only speculate at the effect on the acceptance

rate of lack of confidence resulting from the announcement, after so many years of advocacy of vaccination in the first months of life, that it appears to carry less risk when performed in the second 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	161	1,741	49	38	1,989	442	1,547
Re- Vaccination	—	6	26	54	86	71	15

INFANT VACCINATION

		Primary vaccinations at recommended 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
64	.. ..	1,509	23·7

B.C.G. Vaccination. The offer of B.C.G. vaccination to school children attaining the age of 13 years continued, the acceptance rate being 71·8%.

Positive reactions to the Heaf test were given by 11·2% of those tested, a proportion comparable with preceding years.

All children found to be Mantoux positive were offered chest X-ray examination. Of those accepting, 16 were noted for subsequent re X-ray because of a calcified primary focus or similar finding.

ANALYSIS OF VACCINATIONS

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Schools visited ..	50	52	50	51	46	57
No. of 13 year olds ..	5,044	5,099	5,038	5,306	6,410	5,660
,, acceptances ..	3,621*	3,775	3,855	3,897	4,443	3,775
,, refusals ..	1,274	1,191	1,076	1,297	1,853	1,732
,, others ..	149	133	107	112	114	153
No. tested ..	3,592	3,562	3,608	3,674	4,154	3,574
negative reactors ..						
vaccinated ..	3,019	3,001	3,044	3,308	3,553	3,069
positive reactors ..	401†	460	479	307	524	418
Vaccination inspections ..	2,750	2,626	2,577	3,169	2,908	2,823

* Average % of acceptances 1959-1964 was 71.8%.

† Average % of positive reactions 1959-1964 was 11.7%.

Yellow Fever Vaccination. Sessions were held on Wednesday afternoon of each week at 134 Mansfield Road. A total of 516 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 seventeenth year of the Nottingham City Ambulance Service, and also his ready co-operation at all times.

Salaried Staff. Leading Drivers Turnley and Bowley were promoted to Staff Officer, but it is with regret that I have to report that Mr. Turnley passed away very suddenly in December.

During the year under review Staff Officer W. White resigned, having been appointed Staff Officer, Civil Defence.

Operational Staff. This section consists of:—

Leading Drivers	..	7
Male Driver/Attendants		63
Female Driver/Attendants		8
		—
Total	..	78
		—

Numerous changes have been made during the year in an effort to produce a rota which will provide sufficient coverage throughout the 24 hour day. This is always a difficult problem due to the fact that no two days in any ambulance service are alike and pre-planning however carefully carried out, is subject to any type of emergency which always takes priority.

Staffing was reduced to a minimum at the weekends to provide more coverage during weekdays, but should the road accident rate during summer month weekends continue to increase, consideration will have to be given to additional driver-attendants being on duty.

Operational staff with five and twelve years' service are now granted extra annual leave, which will give cause for concern when sickness is also prevalent, making it necessary for additional staff to be engaged to compensate for this extra leave if the efficiency of the service is to be maintained.

Vehicle Fleet. Two dual-purpose vehicles and two four-berth ambulances ordered for delivery during 1964 are now in service,

and the vehicles they replaced have been sold. The vehicle fleet is 31.

It is anticipated that orders will be placed for one ambulance and three dual-purpose vehicles for delivery in 1965: these are of a type designed for additional seating accommodation and they will greatly assist in carrying outpatients.

Alterations in specification of these vehicles should add greatly to the patient's comfort and provide more room and facilities for medical teams who often man the "Flying Squad Unit" sent to patients' homes and on journeys to Derby Royal Infirmary, Sheffield Royal Infirmary and Leeds Infirmary.

The sirens and blue flashing beacons now fitted to ambulances are proving of great assistance in dense traffic conditions.

Driver/Attendant and Vehicle/Patient Ratio

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
64 ..	179,672	78	1 : 2,303	31	1 : 5,796

* 42 hour week introduced.

Mileage and Patients. The number of patients carried and the mileage involved in 1964 continue to show an increase on previous years. The highest number of patients carried in one day was 767 on the 24th November, compared with 742 on the 19th December 1963. The record daily mileage was 2,483 on the 25th May, compared with 2,398 on the 8th October 1963. The increase in the number of patients this year against 1963 is 11,928 and the mileage increase is 39,679.

Closer liaison between the Mapperley Hospital Authority and the Ambulance Service in the early months of 1964 resulted in a scheme whereby three vehicles were released for general use by other hospitals. Unfortunately, this saving has now almost been offset by the general increase in patients to all hospitals.

A sub-committee of the Health Committee was appointed in April of this year to investigate the possibilities of a more even spreading of appointment times at hospitals.

Greater co-operation with the General Hospital's Medical Records Officer and their Ambulance Transport Officer is having some success. The echelon parking at the General Hospital, which was introduced this summer, enables vehicles to have a quicker turn-round and has proved very successful inasmuch as ambulance waiting time is being reduced.

Long-Distance Journeys. The closure of certain railway stations immediately North of the City and in Lincolnshire is placing a further burden on the City Ambulance Service as Nottingham is now the nearest rail point and this authority is responsible for the conveyance of any patients carried under Section 27 of the Act, to their destinations.

The introduction of diesel coach trains has also presented problems; designed as they are, they cannot accommodate patients on stretchers and this entails making the journey by road, very often over considerable distances. In a service already hard-pressed, it needs only one or two vehicles to be engaged on this type of work to make the situation acute.

During the past year, there was an increase of 9 in the number of road journeys by Ambulance Service vehicles, a total of 101 compared with 92 in 1963. The principal destinations were Sheffield, London, and Manchester, others being Liverpool, Winchester, Bentham (Yorkshire), Southall (Middlesex), St. Albans and Wirral (Cheshire).

A total of 136 journeys by rail was made, as against 183 last year, the principal destinations being Sheffield, London and Skegness.

37 patients were conveyed by bus, compared with a total of 40 in 1963.

Emergency Cases. The highest number of people involved in any one accident occurred when a Nottingham City Transport motorbus collided with some school railings, resulting in 30 casualties. This happened at 8.50 a.m. and staff who, ten minutes later, would have been engaged on routine work were able to be redirected to cover the situation, although this resulted in many out-patients being late for their appointments.

The Ambulance Service was called out to many road accidents and had to deal with casualties which consisted of 40 killed and 2,436 injured.

Emergency cases for the year have totalled 7,915 compared with 7,047 during 1963. The highest number of emergency cases in one day was 59 on the 10th August.

Rechargeable Mileage. During the year, 909 patients have been conveyed for other authorities, giving rechargeable figures of 2,052 sitting-case vehicle miles and 2,999 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 only of the trend of working expenses. They do not include capital charges nor vehicle hire charges.

Civil Defence. Instruction to the Ambulance and First Aid Section is being given by the Chief Ambulance Officer and the Staff Officer, Civil Defence. Two qualified instructors have left during the year to take up other appointments, but arrangements are being made for the Deputy Chief Ambulance Officer and the Station Officer to attend a course at the Home Office School at Falfield in order to restore the strength of the instructing staff to four. Instruction is given on four nights a week and often requires two instructors per night. The present instructors are members of the examination panel for the Civil Defence standard test examinations, and also visit other authorities to carry out this work.

The Civil Defence driving school gives volunteers an opportunity to learn to drive, and instruction is given by members of the City Ambulance Service under the supervision of the Staff Officer, Civil Defence.

Visits. Over the year, numerous organisations have visited the Beechdale Ambulance Station and shown great interest in the operation of the Service.

APPENDIX A

Month	Emergencies		Admissions		Discharges		Outpatients		Unclassified		Service		Total	
	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.
1964														
JANUARY	597	2,921	936	6,325	1,082	5,013	12,006	28,825	47	362	1,965	14,668	45,402	
FEBRUARY	565	2,809	849	5,900	1,029	4,502	11,703	27,624	47	808	1,992	14,193	43,635	
MARCH	653	3,147	916	6,613	1,083	5,584	11,886	28,909	44	597	2,280	14,582	47,130	
APRIL	615	2,990	827	5,858	1,029	5,041	12,971	32,533	30	214	2,024	15,472	48,660	
MAY	717	3,685	866	5,952	1,037	5,176	11,767	30,143	48	623	1,975	14,435	47,554	
JUNE	639	3,275	883	5,941	1,042	4,991	12,880	32,494	58	679	2,291	15,502	49,671	
JULY	712	3,626	849	6,033	1,027	5,116	13,546	33,214	47	327	2,386	16,181	50,702	
AUGUST	743	3,863	772	5,512	924	4,785	11,277	29,082	48	500	2,379	13,764	46,121	
SEPTEMBER	654	3,486	806	5,786	873	4,658	12,552	31,923	53	410	2,309	14,938	48,572	
OCTOBER	703	3,411	776	5,529	1,051	6,384	13,536	33,325	61	449	2,348	16,127	51,446	
NOVEMBER	660	3,154	863	6,024	1,030	5,112	13,223	33,323	50	485	2,152	15,826	50,250	
DECEMBER	657	3,137	940	6,722	1,000	5,556	11,343	29,446	44	368	2,042	13,984	47,271	
TOTAL	7,915	39,504	10,283	72,195	12,207	61,918	148,690	370,841	577	5,822	26,134	179,672	576,414	

P = Patients.

M = Miles.

APPENDIX B.

PATIENTS AND MILES BY EACH TYPE OF VEHICLE

Month	Ambulances		Sitting-Case Cars		Dual-purpose Vehicles		Total	
1964	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles
Jan. ..	6,249	23,282	404	1,480	8,015	20,640	14,668	45,402
Feb. ..	5,944	22,376	196	766	8,053	20,493	14,193	43,635
Mar. ..	6,066	23,505	237	1,158	8,279	22,467	14,582	47,130
April ..	6,185	23,710	330	1,352	8,957	23,598	15,472	48,660
May ..	5,615	22,909	104	606	8,716	24,039	14,435	47,554
June ..	6,081	23,185	107	796	9,314	25,690	15,502	49,671
July ..	6,278	24,805	176	959	9,727	24,938	16,181	50,702
Aug. ..	5,410	23,325	182	933	8,172	21,863	13,764	46,121
Sept. ..	5,432	22,136	160	969	9,346	25,467	14,938	48,572
Oct. ..	6,493	25,977	142	732	9,492	24,737	16,127	51,446
Nov. ..	6,446	24,537	198	1,066	9,182	24,647	15,826	50,250
Dec. ..	5,633	24,067	154	819	8,197	22,385	13,984	47,271
TOTALS	71,832	283,814	2,390	11,636	105,450	280,964	179,672	576,414

APPENDIX C. FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND STATISTICAL RECORD FROM 1950 to 1964

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 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	44.81	2,398	742	42	108,444
1964 ..	576,414	179,672	3.21	311.53	44.22	2,483	767	59	111,570

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

CARE OF OLDER PEOPLE

The number of requests for after-care remained about the same as in former years. However, a further increase occurred in the number of those awaiting urgent hospital admission, the care of whom fell mainly on the Home Nursing and Home Help Services.

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 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. Throughout the year, 287 people received such meals.

The visiting scheme of the Women's Voluntary Service continued, with the guidance of a Senior Medical Officer, 36 old people being visited at home by 31 members of the Service. The visits were made weekly or once a fortnight, except in cases of acute illness when the visitor called daily. Two members

visited two elderly people in the geriatric unit of the City Hospital. Geriatric patients were also visited in Highbury Hospital. In all, over 1,000 visits were made.

Clothing assistance was also provided by the Women's Voluntary Service, 282 families, including many elderly people, being helped in this way.

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	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Geriatric unit—after care ..	96	111	152	152	114
" " reports ..	—	—	—	33	84
Health Department ..	105	94	60	46	60
General Hospital ..	60	35	41	45	45
General practitioners ..	25	26	40	41	46
Welfare Services Department	12	28	39	11	26
Relations and neighbours ..	45	35	35	41	46
Health visitors ..	26	47	31	65	88
Voluntary organisations ..	2	1	30	15	24
Clergy ..	1	—	—	—	—
Others ..	7	18	70	44	34
Total new visits ..	380	395	498	493	567
Re-visits ..	5,064	4,536	3,920	4,078	4,332
Total ..	5,444	4,931	4,418	4,571	4,899

Assistance arranged through ..	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Home Help Service ..	190	185	164	193	213
General practitioner ..	127	145	127	102	174
Relatives—advice ..	110	96	90	108	100
Welfare Services Department ..	77	84	72	94	102
W.V.S.: Meals on wheels ..	83	80	67	47	66
General Dispensary ..	59	61	50	65	67
W.V.S. clothing ..	49	54	49	49	76
Housing Department ..	45	45	47	42	29
National Assistance Board ..	42	41	41	64	56
Public health inspector ..	25	30	29	47	54
Convalescence ..	26	28	20	27	60
Blind Institute ..	17	16	15	4	6
Council of Social Service ..	27	16	11	26	29
Mental Health Services ..	32	12	—	—	—
Total ..	909	893	782	868	1,032

Chiropody. Treatment of persons in the priority groups is provided through the agency of the Nottingham General Dispensary with whom the arrangements continued to work smoothly. New patients were 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 ..	2,675	604	3,279	22,862
Handicapped ..	115	33	148	825
Expectant mothers ..	4	1	5	14
TOTAL ..	2,794	638	3,432	23,701

In 1963 a total of 3,088 persons in the priority groups received 21,733 treatments. It will be seen that the number of patients treated increased in 1964, and more treatments were carried out.

NUFFIELD HOUSE

The Octagon Club at Nuffield House has continued to play its designed part in the prevention of mental deterioration in a number of old people and in affording to others an element of support sufficient to enable admission to a mental hospital to be avoided.

Attendance. There were fifty-three new admissions and at the end of the year eighty persons were on the register. The average daily attendance was forty-five. As in previous years a number of those offered admission to the Club found it impossible to settle into the established routine and ceased to attend after a few days; there were three such cases amongst the men and twelve amongst the women.

Of the members enrolled during the year thirty-one were living alone, twenty-one were living with relatives whose burden of care at home was thus eased, and in one case day care was provided after the person had been discharged from a mental hospital.

In the course of the year seven members were admitted to mental hospitals and twelve died. Residential accommodation was arranged for seven members who could no longer live alone, and one member improved sufficiently to be able to return to work.

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

Transport. The arrangements for the conveyance of those members unable to use public transport continued to operate satisfactorily.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

Meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee of statutory and voluntary services were convened by the Children's Officer on 21 occasions when discussions took place about 112 families including 49 new cases who were referred to the Committee by the following agencies:—

Housing Department
N.S.P.C.C.
Children's Department
Education Department
Welfare Services Department

The general objective was to give appropriate aid in support of families whose difficulty stemmed usually from the inadequacy of one or both parents. In a small number of cases, however, it was apparent that unsatisfactory domestic conditions were the result of parental indifference, bordering, so far as the children were concerned, on wilful neglect. In these cases the welfare of the children was held to be the paramount concern and, most reluctantly, the holding together of the family was subordinated to it.

TUBERCULOSIS**Cases on Clinic Register**

	Men	Women	Children	Total	
				1964	1963
Respiratory	907	856	149	1,912	2,046
Non-Respiratory ..	35	92	25	152	153
New respiratory cases bacteriologically confirmed					
* Group I	21	8	—	29	39
Group II	18	6	—	24	11
Group III	14	4	—	18	3
TOTAL	53	18	—	71	53
New respiratory cases not bacteriologically confirmed					
Group I	23	21	16	60	34
Group II	13	4	—	17	32
Group III	3	1	—	4	9
TOTAL	39	26	16	81	75
New non-respiratory cases	12	8	3	23	17
Cases having positive broncho-pulmonary secretion during year				65	85
Examination of Contacts:					
No. of contacts investigated New:1,357				2,501	2,248
Old : 1,144					
Number found to be tuberculous				17	12
Percentage „ „ „ „				0.68	0.53
Deaths from tuberculosis				14	16
Death rate per 1,000 population				0.04	0.05
Number of home visits made by health visitors				7,290	8,568

- * Group I Cases having an affected area not exceeding in aggregate $\frac{1}{3}$ of one lung
 Group II Cases having an affected area not exceeding in aggregate $\frac{2}{3}$ of one lung
 Group III Cases having an affected area exceeding $\frac{2}{3}$ of one lung. This includes military tuberculosis

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 597 such contacts and 457 of these were vaccinated.

Rehousing. Applications by patients for rehousing were considered in conjunction with the Chest Physician. Rehousing was recommended for 3 applicants, all of whom were provided with new accommodation.

Care Committee. Meetings were held once a month as last year to consider new applications for milk at a reduced rate and to review the cases in which the cheap milk concession was already in force.

Other Social Work. The decline in the number of notified cases of tuberculosis has continued and again more time has been available for work with persons suffering from other chest conditions. A hundred and thirty-nine new tuberculous cases were dealt with and ninety-two new non-tuberculous cases. The figures in the table include both tuberculous and non-tuberculous cases.

Patients and their families were supplied with clothing by the National Assistance Board, Newstead Hospital, the Welfare Services of the Education Committee, the Women's Voluntary Service, the British Legion and the Royal Air Force Association.

Bedding was supplied to patients by the National Assistance Board in five cases.

The British Legion was instrumental in obtaining help in either cash or household goods for fourteen families. In some cases the British Legion used its own funds, and in others, the Regimental Funds were asked to help.

The W.V.S. took "Meals on Wheels" to fifteen cases.

Two families were referred to the Children's Department for help while the parents were ill, and five children in all were taken into care, one from one family and four from the other.

Four patients were helped with occupational therapy by the Welfare Services Department, three attending the Centre and one receiving domiciliary help. Two patients were provided with occupational therapy at home by the British Red Cross Society.

Three male patients were admitted to Settlements, one going to Enham-Alamein Settlement, and two to Sherwood Settlement.

Several families and individual patients needing special help were visited regularly by the social worker in an attempt to resolve some of their many problems. Some of the families needed temporary help only, while others needed long-term casework.

Type of Assistance	1964			1963	1962	1961	1960
	Cases brought forward	New Cases	Total	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Milk at reduced rate ..	10	19	29	36	44	146	112
Referred to National Assistance Board ..	—	61	61	67	103	160	264
Loan of bedding ..	—	5	5	11	33	32	53
Loan of nursing equipment ..	—	—	—	—	—	22	50
Domestic help } Home Help	—	30	30	14	11	20	21
} Service ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	16
} Other help	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial advice ..	—	56	56	64	70	58	*
Housing ..	—	46	46	31	34	39	*
Advice—general ..	—	25	25	15	18	25	*
Clothing provided ..	—	35	35	40	37	27	35
Child care arranged ..	—	2	2	3	5	16	*
Employment arrangements ..	—	43	43	39	57	102	83
Training arrangements ..	—	8	8	11	13	14	26
Convalescence ..	—	8	8	7	7	8	21
Other matters, inc. occup. therapy ..	2	83	85	74	55	152	243
TOTALS ..	12	421	433	412	487	723	924

* Previously included in "Other matters."

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

Nationality	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Asian	17	14	16	11	9
African	—	—	—	—	2
European	1	3	5	4	12
West Indian	4	2	1	7	1
Eireann	1	1	—	2	1
Total	23	20	22	24	25

CONVALESCENCE

Convalescent care was arranged for people recovering from operation or illness when recommended by the family doctor; the period was limited to two weeks in most instances. There were 145 requests, 7 more than last year, and of these 86 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 36 patients at independent convalescent homes of whom 27 were helped with fares, 2 met their own expenses and arrangements were made for the remaining 48 to go to the Sheffield Regional Board Homes at Langwith and Skegness.

As in previous years the greater number of those needing convalescent care were from the older age groups and suffering from respiratory and cardio-vascular disease or from general debility.

Convalescence arranged 1960-1964

Name of Convalescent Home	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Regional Hospital Board Homes					
<i>Sheffield Region:</i>					
Carey House, Skegness	27	30	25	17	37
Seely House, Skegness	18	15	18	12	30
Sheffield Works' Conv. Assn.:—					
Claremont House, Matlock	—	—	—	—	1
Langwith Lodge, Nether Langwith ..	3	2	—	—	2
<i>South East Metropolitan Region:</i>					
Metropolitan C. H. for Women, Bexhill-on-Sea	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	48	47	43	30	70
Independent Homes:					
George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe ..	29	35	27	33	38
Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton ..	4	3	5	4	4
Hunstanton C. H.	—	—	—	2	8
Gordon House, Eden Bridge, Kent ..	—	1	—	—	—
Sheffield Works' Conv. Assn.:—					
Claremont House, Matlock	—	—	—	4	6
Stubben Edge Hall, Ashover	—	—	—	2	1
Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands ..	—	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	1	—	—	—
Hillside Nursing Home, Newark	1	—	—	1	—
Y.M.C.A., Skegness	—	—	—	1	—
"Seabright" C. H., St. Anne's-on-Sea ..	1	—	—	—	—
W.V.S. Holiday Pavilion—Chigwell ..	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	38	42	36	48	59

Age Distribution

	Regional Hospital Board Homes			Independent Homes		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-5 years	—	—	—	—	1	1
5-19 ..	1	1	2	—	—	—
20-29 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-39 ..	1	3	4	—	2	2
40-49 ..	2	1	3	1	3	4
50-59 ..	7	6	13	1	5	6
60-69 ..	3	10	13	1	6	7
70-79 ..	4	8	12	3	13	16
80-89 ..	—	1	1	—	2	2
	18	30	48	6	32	38

Reasons for convalescence—1964

Type of Illness	Numbers sent to Regional Hospital Board Homes					Numbers sent to Independent Homes				
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Debility	4	7	1	5	4	17	15	15	13	13
Respiratory ..	10	15	14	6	15	3	5	4	14	14
Cardio-vascular ..	9	6	9	1	12	9	7	6	3	6
Nervous	3	2	4	5	5	1	7	4	7	15
Rheumatic	2	1	2	2	8	5	3	7	7	7
Digestive	5	3	2	6	8	1	1	—	1	—
Reproductive ..	2	4	1	2	7	1	—	—	1	—
Injury	3	2	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	2
Diabetic	3	4	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Urinary	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
Others	7	1	7	1	4	1	2	—	2	1
TOTAL	48	47	43	30	70	38	42	36	48	59

HEALTH EDUCATION

The staff committee representing various departments of the Health Services continued to meet for the discussion of leaflets, posters and topics for future window displays.

A film was shown at five welfare centres describing ante-natal care and the birth of a baby.

Also three films were shown to medical and nursing staff on subjects of topical interest.

Following the termination of the lease of the property the Welfare Foods Distribution Centre removed on 25th March from Canning Circus to 29 Mansfield Road. Window displays were continued throughout the year and the titles of the monthly exhibits are given in the following table:—

January	Cold Comfort "Stop, Caution, Go"
February	Immunisation "Immunisation will protect"
March	Fresh Air and Exercise "Fresh Air, Exercise and Sleep"
April	Noise "Noise matters to health"
May	Keep Britain Tidy "For Health's Sake"
June	Food Hygiene "Safe Storage"
July	Exercise "For Health's Sake"
August (2 weeks)	Keep Britain Tidy "For Health's Sake"
August (2 weeks)	Poisonous Berries "Many berries and Fungi are poisonous"
September	Kill that Fly "The life story of the Fly"
October	Immunisation "Immunisation will protect"
November	Balanced Diet "What to eat and why"
December (2 weeks)	Dental Care "How decay spreads"
December (2 weeks)	Christmas Greetings "Your Good Health"

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

30th December 1963—13th January 1964	"Seven Rules of Health"
17th—26th February	"Noise"
1st—20th April	"Immunisation."
29th June—7th July	"Food Hygiene"
5th—12th October	"Balanced Diet"

A number of cases of poisoning in children have resulted in past years from eating attractive but dangerous berries and fungi. An exhibit made up of drawings of some of the common varieties was shown in the display window in August and later loaned to the West Bridgford and District Home Safety Committee for use in its Home Safety Week Exhibition.

Other material was loaned to the Nottingham Water Safety Committee for use in water safety displays.

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 view 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

There does not appear to have been any significant change in the pattern of the service during this year.

Cases brought forward from 1963 totalled 2,081, an increase of 13 compared with the number brought forward the previous year. 94% of these were people over retiring age and many had received help for a number of years, four having been on the register for 15 years.

New applications showed an increase of eighty-nine over the previous year but in cases served the increase was only six. Of the applicants who cancelled their application about 460 were believed to have done so because of the cost involved. Some elderly people were in this category and the refusal to pay in many cases came from a working son or daughter living at home. Forty-four applications were received that were not applicable to the service; to mention one of these, a person worked full time to retiring age and three days later applied for help only because she understood that all retired people were entitled to have the services of a home help. It is sometimes difficult to persuade this type of person that it is in their own interest that they should continue to care for themselves whilst their health allows them to do so.

Helpers employed showed a reduction during the year from 446 to 412. Male helpers increased from two to four and proved useful for helping with elderly men and cleaning neglected homes. Although the early months of the year did not bring the severe weather experienced in 1963, the absence from duty of helpers reached a high level in the last week of February when 74 were absent for various reasons and 61 of these qualified for sick pay.

Additional leave was granted in April to those helpers with over five and twelve years' service bringing their leave to 2 weeks and 3 days and 3 weeks respectively. This represented during the year an increase of 1,565 holiday hours the greater part of which was taken during summer months. In view of this extra leave and the reduction in the number of helpers it became more difficult for district organisers to arrange relief help for any but the most urgent cases. The senior and emergency helpers proved invaluable to the district organisers for this purpose.

The uniform coat worn by full time helpers was changed to a gaberdine raincoat and the first supply was received in October. Helpers supplied with this new coat were all pleased that the change had taken place and it is hoped that eventually all cloth coats will be replaced.

Social Cases. Eleven social cases received help and only two presented real difficulties. Trying to advise and offer some training in these homes required endless tact and patience. Three cases cancelled the help when a daughter reached school leaving age but it is interesting to know that in two of these cases help had continued for five and four years respectively.

Tuberculosis Cases. Only one new case was helped during the year until the patient was re-admitted to hospital. Fourteen cases were brought forward from 1963, most of which were non-infectious.

Maternity Cases. Cases assisted numbered 153, an increase of 23 over the previous year. Of this total 104 paid the full cost charge and of the remainder 11 received free help.

Mental Disorder. No new cases of people under retiring age were assisted and only four were included in the cases carried forward from the previous year.

Administration and Staff. The introduction in July of a single time sheet for each helper to replace one for each case was welcomed by all concerned. This change reduced the work of the clerks at the district offices, eliminated some sorting of time sheets and reduced the recording of hours worked in the wages section, and simplified the issuing and receiving of time sheets each Friday. Although the working week had to be altered in order to introduce this time sheet the change over worked smoothly.

The resignation in August of the Western district organiser, who had been successful in obtaining an appointment with the Welfare Department of the Corporation, led to the promotion of a senior and junior caseworker. One vacancy of a junior caseworker has not been filled.

The junior caseworker at the Eastern district was absent on maternity leave from May to September but during part of this time a relief caseworker was employed on a part-time basis.

Institute of Home Help Organisers. Two senior caseworkers were successful in obtaining the Institute's Certificate.

The deputy organiser and a district organiser attended the Institute's Annual Conference, held at Margate in September.

Finance. A wage award to home helps at the beginning of September resulted in an increase of 1d. per hour in the full cost charge, i.e. 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d., but as almost 75% of all recipients had free help the effect of the increase was not greatly felt.

No. of Helpers at 31st December							
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Full-time	90	106	124	146	150	136	136
Part-time	315	325	330	304	308	325	327
Casual	7	15	19	20	2	12	8
TOTAL	412	446	473	470	460	473	471
Hours worked							
Weekly average ..	9,400	10,450	10,725	11,000	11,200	12,226	12,057
Result of Applications							
Help supplied ..	1,098	1,092	1,114	1,292	1,254	1,405	1,305
Awaiting help ..	21	33	27	46	39	43	42
Advance maternity bookings ..	30	26	36	55	49	48	39
Not qualifying ..	46	27	42	32	33	36	22
Cancelled or arranged own help ..	564	492	465	471	494	487	512
TOTAL	1,759	1,670	1,684	1,896	1,869	2,019	1,920

Analysis of Cases Assisted and Payments made

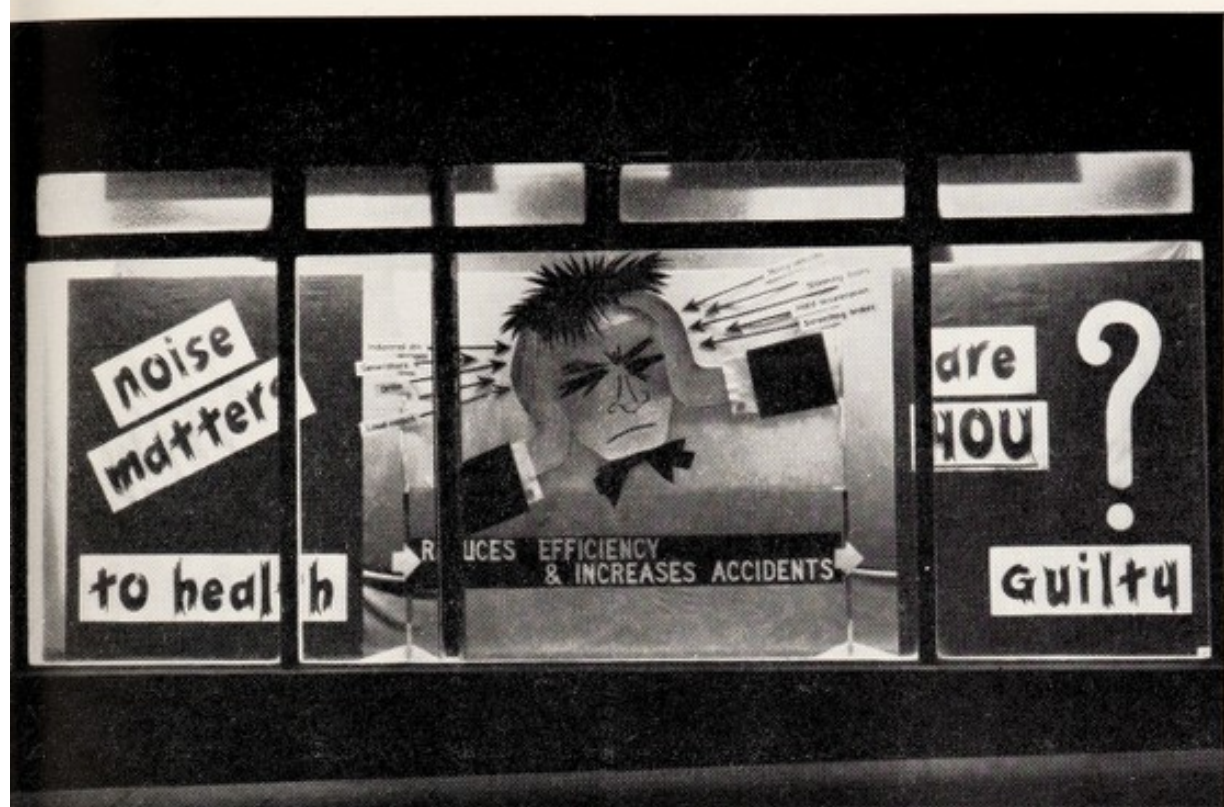
	Full cost	Part cost	Nil	Total
Old Age Pensioners:				
Chronic illness	287	249	2,180	2,716
Acute illness	4	4	17	25
Others:				
Chronic illness	26	15	88	129
Blind	1	2	11	14
Acute illness	60	7	44	111
Maternity	104	38	11	153
Tuberculosis	1	—	14	15
Social cases	3	3	5	11
Mental disorder	1	—	4	5
TOTAL	487	318	2,374	3,179*

* Includes 2,081 cases carried forward to 1964.

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 ..	142,885	10,513
*64/5 ..	136,737	10,031

* Approximate actual

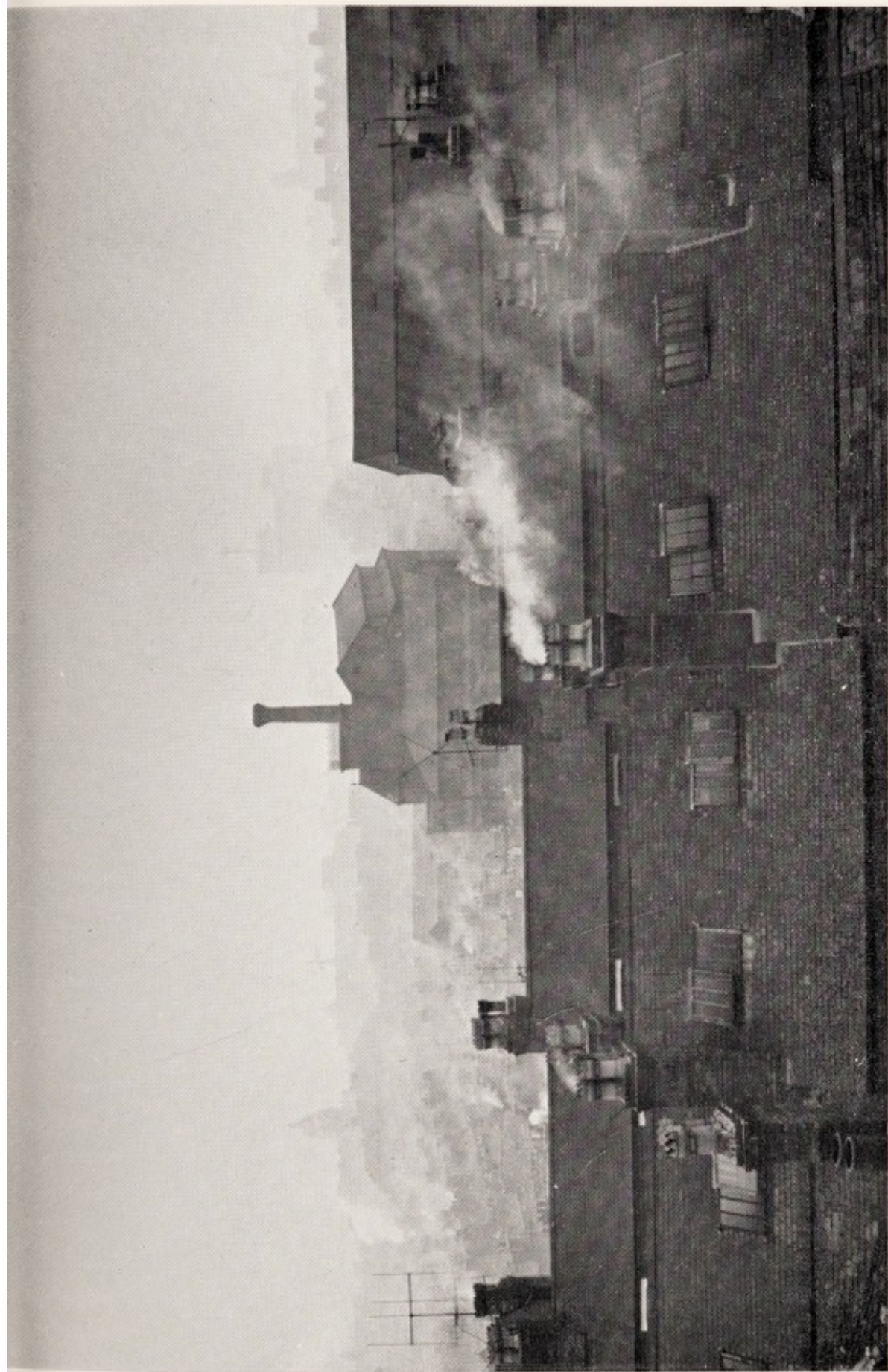


It's your headache too !



Contents of midwife's sterile delivery pack





Still not realised—of atmospheric pollution, ONE HALF is domestic



Still a familiar scene

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

MENTAL ILLNESS. Admission to Hospital. There was again an increase in the number of cases referred to the Department with a view to hospital admission, from 863 in 1963 to 942 in 1964.

Of 942 referred 515 were actually admitted to hospital. Of these it was possible to persuade 258 to take advantage of informal admission, and of the remainder 128 had features of urgency sufficient to require action under Section 29 of the Mental Health Act 1959, whilst 124 were admitted for observation under Section 25. Application for admission for treatment under Section 26 was made in 4 cases and one patient was admitted under Section 136.

Arrangements were made for 25 patients to attend the Day Hospital and 52 the Psychiatric Out Patient Clinics. In 14 cases admission to a welfare home was considered appropriate and of the remainder 70 were referred to the family doctor for continuing care.

Community Care. A team, consisting of one female and six male mental welfare officers, two female and one male mental welfare assistants, and four female hospital social workers continued, as had been the case since 1948, to conduct a joint operation in the social rehabilitation of the mentally ill. At the beginning of 1964 the case load was 989 which by the end of the year was 950. Individual case loads of the hospital social workers averaged 132, all psychiatric cases, and those of the mental welfare officers averaged 215, including a large number of mentally subnormal cases. Mental welfare assistants did valuable work in undertaking a good deal of the simpler case

work and time consuming escort work, but careful selection and allocation of cases was necessary to ensure that the most experienced staff were available to those patients most in need.

Employment was often not easy to find for those seriously affected by illness, and a great deal of effort had to be expended before successfully placing 30 in remunerative employment.

During the year the mental welfare officers and social workers together carried out 8,862 home visits and outside interviews. The degree to which the service is accepted by those who have suffered from some form of mental illness is reflected in the fact that such persons made no less than 2,218 personal calls at the office to seek advice and discuss their problems.

Nuffield House. The Octagon Club continued its most valuable work in the prevention of mental deterioration among the elderly, and caring for some who would otherwise require hospital care. Details of the work at Nuffield House appear on page 73.

MENTAL SUBNORMALITY. Admission to Hospital. Most cases of mentally subnormal patients requiring hospital in-patient care were dealt with by periodic short term admission, usually varying in duration between three weeks and three months. Not infrequently the local authority staff felt that long term admission would have been a more complete answer to some of the problems. Those cases where repeated short term admission proved to be essential continued to present a very real problem in the provision of escorts and transport.

The actual number of short-term admissions was less than in the previous year, 123 in 1964 against 131 in 1963. This fall was not because of reduced demand for such care, but because Balderton Hospital was closed for admission for the greater part of the summer owing to an outbreak of infectious disease, and it was not possible to arrange for all the cases to go to other hospitals. All emergencies were coped with, but in some cases families were uncertain until the last moment whether they would be able to proceed on holiday, and in others the temporary hospital care was postponed.

Although it was possible to arrange for dental treatment in the community for most subnormals requiring it, the arrangement continued whereby Balderton Hospital provided "bed and breakfast" accommodation for those subnormals requiring treatment under hospital conditions. The number of cases admitted to hospital for such treatment during the year totalled seven.

Community Care. On the 1st January, community care was being provided for a total of 962 mentally subnormal persons, and by the end of the year the figure was 972.

The basis of this work continued to be regular home visiting. In the course of the year a total of 4,066 visits were made by mental welfare officers whose constant endeavour was to establish good relationships with parents, relatives, and the subnormal persons themselves. Evidence of the success of this effort was reflected in the fact that during the year no less than 416 visits were made by relatives or patients to the Mental Health Department as the natural place to which to turn for help and advice.

The need to enable as many as possible of the mentally subnormal to become economically self-supporting was kept very

much in mind and every effort was made to find some kind of work for all those considered capable of any gainful employment. Close liaison was maintained with the Ministry of Labour and the Youth Employment Service who were able to place the majority of suitable cases. The remainder depended almost entirely on mental welfare officers and eight cases were found employment as a result of these personal contacts.

Training Centres. During the course of the year a complete re-organisation of the training centres was carried out. For ten years a group of centres catering for all ages had been operating in buildings previously used as an isolation hospital at Bestwood Road, Bulwell. Originally established with 150 places the number on the register had risen to 203, a point where further over-crowding could not be contemplated.

Pending developments under the Ten Year Plan, advantage was taken of an offer from the Education Committee of the temporary use of hatted buildings, previously used as an infants school, at Beechdale Road. In January 1964 this establishment was opened as the Junior Training Centre for 120 severely subnormal children up to the age of 16 years. This enabled the whole of the waiting list of children to be admitted, 42 in number, and with 78 transferred from Bestwood Road the centre was immediately filled. It was anticipated that as the children attained the age of 16 and were transferred to the Senior Training Centre vacancies would occur for all new cases. This proved to be so and before the year end it was possible to offer immediate admission to new cases.

Following the transfer of the children a complete re-organisation was undertaken of the training facilities for adults. There had previously been separate departments for male and female adult

subnormals. This had resulted in each department having a very wide range of ability levels, so retarding the pace of training and, to a degree, inhibiting the pressure which could usefully be applied in some cases. It was, therefore, decided to divide the adult trainees into two departments where the separation was determined by levels of training instead of by sex.

The Senior Training Centre now consists of two mixed departments, an Advanced Training Unit and an Occupations Unit. The title of the first named gives an indication of the purpose of that unit, but it was not possible to find a title to indicate so clearly the purpose of the second unit. The term "Occupations Unit" was introduced for convenience of reference and was not taken as indicating that the trainees therein were merely occupied. A vigorous programme of training was introduced into this unit also, at a level suited to the needs and abilities of those attending.

The general conception of an Advanced Training Unit was a department to cater for those judged capable eventually of attaining an employable standard, preferably in open industry, or at least in a wage earning capacity under sheltered conditions. Selection for this unit depended on the ability to travel unescorted to and from the centre by public transport, or the reasonable possibility of being taught to do so, since with the ultimate object of finding outside employment, the ability to get about the City alone was an essential requirement.

As those attending the Advanced Training Unit were no longer in need of special transport, the availability of which had conditioned the opening and closing of the City Occupation Centre, it was possible to extend the hours for this unit to a more realistic working day, from 9.15 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. In further

simulation of the industrial scene it was arranged that this unit would no longer have school holidays but would be open throughout the year with a fortnight's closure in the summer months. To initiate this policy the Advanced Training Unit came into operation on 17th August 1964, whilst the rest of the training centres were taking summer holidays. A time clock was installed so that trainees could have practice in the routine factory procedure of "clocking on" and "clocking off".

The industrial activities included the manufacture of chain link fencing, chopping and bagging firewood, simple joinery such as the making of stool frames for subsequent weaving, horticultural activities both in open gardening and greenhouse work, and the manufacture of cardboard boxes. This latter was an interesting experiment. A labour shortage was experienced by a local box manufacturer, who offered to install two types of box making machines in the unit and pay for the products at the ruling commercial rate. The principal object of the experiment, however, was to train operatives to a level where employment could be offered in the factory at the standard rate of wages. The last four months of 1964 was too short a period in which to judge the results, though there were indications that a gratifying degree of success could be anticipated. Although the box making machinery was only installed at a time when seasonal fluctuations reduced the amount of work available, sufficient was done to show that operating these machines was within the capacity of a number of subnormal women. One woman was soon approaching factory standards of operation and but for difficulties in time keeping she was almost reaching an employable standard. Several others showed that eventual employment in the factory was well within their scope. The general progress was such that it seemed likely that within two or three years there would be a sufficient number of both sexes capable of

sustained effort to a point where full-time employment under sheltered conditions would be possible.

The Occupations Unit opened on 7th September. A programme was initiated here which struck a reasonable balance between the intensive preparation for employment in the Advanced Training Unit and the continuation and revision of the training programme in the senior classes of the Junior Training Centre. A good deal of training was directed towards self-help with a view to making trainees less dependent on others and enabling them as far as possible to take a normal place in the family circle.

With the Junior Training Centre already working smoothly, following the establishment of the two units described above in the Senior Training Centre, one problem still remained to be tackled before the range of training facilities could be considered complete. This was the problem of that group of older severely subnormals whose handicap was of such a degree that they were unable to benefit from the training programme initiated for the other adults, and of those children who because of marked over-activity or serious retardation were unsuitable for admission to the Junior Training Centre. To cater for the needs of this group an experimental Special Care Unit opened on 9th November with specially selected staff, all having qualifications in either psychiatric or nursery nursing. The mere fact of establishing such a unit at once achieved one of its objectives, that of offering social relief to the hard-pressed parents of severely handicapped patients for whom little provision had previously been made. A high ratio of staff to trainees was provided for this unit, one member of staff to six trainees being considered necessary to cope with the amount of incontinence anticipated and the need for intensive effort in sense training and habit formation. Fifty

places were provided in this unit but because of the serious limitation of some subnormals the rate of intake was slow and by the year end 39 places were filled.

Towards the end of the year a site was in process of acquisition at Bilborough in the vicinity of the present temporary Junior Training Centre for a building to replace the temporary accommodation and also to absorb the junior section of the Special Care Unit, the Coppice Hospital site to be used in due course for a Senior Training Centre replacing present units at Bestwood Road.

Thus by the end of the year a complete re-organisation and expansion of the Training Centre Service had taken place with provision for the whole range of severely subnormal persons from the most seriously handicapped to those of a high degree of trainability. The waiting list had been reduced to an insignificant proportion which would be absorbed as a result of transfers and promotions early in the New Year. A complete organisation with 279 on the registers is ready for transfer to purpose-built premises, thus completing a cycle of events which began as long ago as 1923 when the first part-time centre for six subnormals was opened in the city by a voluntary association.

Dental Care. Emergency Dental Treatment was available at Education Committee Dental Clinics. During the year only 11 patients were treated. 17 appointments were given, of which 13 were kept. 22 temporary teeth and 13 permanent teeth were extracted and 11 general anaesthetics were given. One radiograph was taken and one child was referred for treatment to the Hospital Service.

NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED AS MENTALLY ILL

	Under 65 years		Over 65 years		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Reported by:—					
Police	50	50	7	12	119
Hospitals	106	89	26	19	240
Medical practitioners	50	83	59	121	313
Relatives	49	30	10	17	106
Others	46	53	15	50	164
TOTAL	301	305	117	219	942
Disposal:—					
Admitted under Sect. 25 ..	49	60	9	6	124
" " " 26 ..	—	4	—	—	4
" " " 29 ..	53	59	10	6	128
" as informal patient ..	77	76	44	61	258
Other admissions	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL	180	199	63	73	515
For community care	24	30	27	88	169
Not accepted	46	26	6	19	97
Referred to:—					
Welfare Services	—	3	2	9	14
Family doctor	20	23	13	14	70
O/P Clinic	29	20	2	1	52
Day Hospital	2	4	4	15	25
TOTAL	301	305	117	219	942

SUBNORMAL AND SEVERELY SUBNORMAL PERSONS

New Cases Reported	Males	Females	Totals
Reported by:—			
Local Education Authority	21	19	40
Medical practitioners	1	2	3
Police and courts	—	—	—
Other sources	15	13	28
	37	34	71
Disposal of cases:—			
Admitted to hospital	1	2	3
Attending Training Centre	4	6	10
Waiting list for Training Centre	2	3	5
Community care	30	23	53
	37	34	71

TRAINING CENTRES

Analysis of trainees on the registers on 31st December

Age Groups	Intelligence Quotients						Totals
	Below 30	30 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 70	71 to 90	Not tested	
FEMALES:							
Under 7 years ..	2	—	1	1	—	—	4
7 to 11 „ ..	12	4	1	2	—	—	19
12 to 15 „ ..	6	3	10	9	—	1	29
16 to 20 „ ..	9	4	13	14	—	—	40
21 to 39 „ ..	2	5	12	1	—	2	22
40 years and over	2	1	3	—	—	—	6
	33	17	40	27	—	3	120
MALES:							
Under 7 years ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
7 to 11 „ ..	15	6	6	4	—	—	31
12 to 15 „ ..	15	6	13	7	1	—	42
16 to 20 „ ..	6	6	5	13	—	1	31
21 to 39 „ ..	15	16	9	6	3	—	49
40 years and over	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
	56	34	34	30	4	1	159

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 1957-1964

Noise Abatement Act 1960

Nottingham Corporation Acts 1923-1952

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

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

A firm occupying extensive premises in which many offensive trades had been carried on for a considerable number of years ceased all such activities in the course of the year as a result of the Health Committee's refusal to renew consent for the Company's continuance. This completely removed a source of nuisance, particularly from smell which had affected the neighbourhood for a long time.

The offensive trades specified in the Public Health Act 1936, over which Local Authorities exercise control by way of consent, are almost entirely trades which deal in animal matter which may cause nuisance from smell during storage or processing. However, an increasing number of complaints were received from residents and others, of offensive odours arising from new processes being carried out in modern factories. These smells or fumes, of chemical origin, were difficult to resolve as they were varied in character and required much experimental work to find a satisfactory solution. Generally, the industries concerned co-operated well with the Department, frequently at no little expense, to find effective means of reducing or preventing annoyance to those who must live or work near to such businesses.

The number of Site Licences issued under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 still in force, was seven.

The continual presence in the City of itinerant caravan-dwellers created a serious nuisance throughout the year. Much time and money was spent by the Corporation in removing them as trespassers, by prosecution, and in making land inaccessible to caravans, but caravan-dwellers still persisted and found other sites on which to settle. As recent years have shown the answer to this problem has not yet been found and it is obvious that the present unsatisfactory conditions should not be allowed to continue much longer. Stronger legal powers or the provision of special sites for such persons appear to be possible solutions.

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 218 samples were taken and *B. Coli* was absent in 200 mls. of all treated water put into supply. Of these samples, 48 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, 906 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, 136 samples were taken at random and the results of the analyses, which were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, were satisfactory in all cases.

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, 1964—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, 1964, was 103,425, and the estimated population 311,850. All were supplied directly from the mains; four houses had no piped water supply.

Analyses from each source of supply										December, 1964	
Basford Pumping Station	Bestwood Pumping Station	Boughton Pumping Station	Burton Joyce Pumping Station Boreholes 2, 3 and 4	Eastwood Filtration Works	Halam Pumping Station	Lambley Pumping Station	Markham Clinton Pumping Station	Papplewick Pumping Station	Rufford Pumping Station	Salterford Pumping Station	
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	
445.00	243.00	350.00	116.00	116.00	116.00	170.00	186.00	180.00	194.00	204.00	Total Solids dried at 180°C.
Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Suspended Matter ..
46.15	39.05	21.30	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	15.98	24.85	28.40	24.85	Chlorides as chlorine ..
14.42	4.94	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	2.27	0.41	3.30	2.06	4.53	Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate ..
0.006	0.002	Absent	0.001	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite ..
0.004	0.004	0.004	0.068	0.028	0.028	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.120	0.004	Free and saline Ammonia ..
0.004	0.004	0.004	0.020	0.016	0.016	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	Albuminoid Ammonia ..
155.00	105.00	178.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	110.00	135.00	50.00	70.00	55.00	Temporary Hardness ..
179.00	79.00	96.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	14.00	15.00	60.00	62.00	73.00	Permanent Hardness ..
0.12	0.02	0.00	0.60	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.00	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 27°C. from N/80 KmnO ₄ ..
7.40	7.80	7.40	9.20	9.30	9.30	7.90	7.80	8.00	7.80	7.90	pH value ..
Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Odour and Taste ..
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	Colour-Hazen Units ..
Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Heavy Metals ..
Absent	Absent	Absent	0.25	0.02	0.02	Absent	Absent	Absent	0.17	0.15	Free Chlorine ..

Station temporarily shut down

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 twenty-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 two samples of water taken from the paddling pool at Bulwell Lido were satisfactory.

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 capital schemes and may have to await general redevelopment of the areas in which they are located.

Work on the replacement of defective sewers has continued.

The River Leen has been mained by the Trent River Board and work on the major improvement scheme started in December.

The contract for the civil engineering work on the new Sneinton Pumping Station has been let and construction is programmed to start in January 1965.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION

The average daily flow of sewage and industrial wastes received from a population of 420,588 people resident in Nottingham and adjoining areas was 28.2 million gallons, varying from a minimum of 17.9 to a maximum of 55.3 million gallons. Expressed chemically, industrial wastes were equivalent to the domestic sewage from an additional 190,000 persons.

In addition to over 5,000 tons of grit, primary solids from sedimentation tanks amounted to 13,324 tons, which on anaerobic digestion yielded 172,034,800 cubic feet of gas. This was used as the major fuel supply of the works' power station and for space heating purposes in works buildings.

Digested sludge comprising 9,233 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 six 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 five occasions and were satisfactorily conducted.

Canal Boats. The canals and other navigable waters within the City were visited on two occasions and four 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.

No registrations were cancelled during the year and the total number of boats registered with 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	..	..	24
Licences to store rag flock	..	..	2

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

Action Taken

Sample (No. 23) Cotton Felt had a dust index figure 0.4 in excess.	Further sample not available. Stocks exhausted.
Samples (No. 25 and 29) Wool Felt Pads contained excess chlorine and had a low animal fibre content.	Original sample followed by formal sample. Warning letter from Town Clerk to manufacturers.
Sample (No. 28) Black Felt contained excess chlorine and had a low animal fibre content.	Correspondence between Chief Public Health Inspector and manufacturers resulted in replacement of the upholsterer's stocks and amendment of description of product.

MEASURES AGAINST RODENT AND INSECT PESTS

There was some increase in the number of complaints received of rat infestations and, in many instances, the size of individual infestations was larger than usual. It was also found necessary to carry out widespread control measures at the main refuse tip on several occasions. The banks need to be kept under regular observation and treated periodically for several years after being finally sealed off but the growth of vegetation on such a vast expanse made adequate inspection difficult. Baiting campaigns in such circumstances would be more effective during the winter months. However, the rate of increase in rats was too great to allow for treatments only when the vegetation was dormant.

There was a marked increase in the number of premises treated for insect pests throughout the summer and autumn, the number treated in September and October being much in excess of the normal for that time of year.

There was also a considerable increase in the number of the less common insects brought in for identification. Nearly fifty of these were beetles found in the bedrooms of dwellinghouses, four different species being involved at different times of the year. One of them was a general scavenger but the other three were more commonly found as pests of stored food. In each of these cases the source of infestation was either a disused fireplace or a roof space where pigeons or other birds had been nesting for a long time. Mere exclusion of the birds did not effect a remedy as carcasses and other breeding material remained. Control measures in such cases were handicapped by the absence of any means of access to the roof space.

Rodent and Insect Control	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Properties surveyed ..	5,209	4,864	4,867	6,241	5,763	6,508
Infestations dealt with:						
rats	1,654	1,361	1,487	1,288	1,210	1,397
mice	614	469	600	575	543	487
insects	1,208	985	1,078	1,230	1,273	1,488
Total visits	15,326	13,928	14,400	13,650	14,195	15,453

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

Beetles

Amphimallon solstitialis ..	2
Anobium punctatum ..	5
Attagenus pellio ..	12
Attagenus piceus ..	1
Blaps mucronata ..	1
Carpophilus dimidiatus ..	1
Dermestes lardarius ..	1
Feronia melanaria ..	1
Geotrupes stercorarius ..	1
Harpalus aeneus ..	1
Niptus hololeucus ..	4
Oryzaephilus mercator ..	1
Otiorrhynchus sulcatus ..	1
Ocypus olens ..	1
Ptinus tectus ..	21
Stegobium paniceum ..	8
Tenebrio molitor ..	9
Trigonogenius globulus ..	1

Flies

Anisopus fenestralis ..	1
Crataerina pallida ..	1
Fannia canicularis ..	1
Madiza glabra ..	1
Psychoda severini ..	1
Thaumatomyia notata ..	1

Larvae

Calliphora erythrocephala ..	2
Drosophila funebris ..	1
Ephestia elutella ..	1
Ptinus tectus ..	1
Pulex irritans ..	1
Tenebrio molitor ..	1

Miscellaneous

Andrena fulva ..	1
Bryobia praetiosa ..	2
Ctenocephalides felis ..	5
Gryllulus domesticus ..	1
Ichneumon amatorius ..	1
Psocids ..	1
Pseudoscorpions ..	1
Springtails ..	1
Thrips ..	3

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	141	5	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,907	82	24	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	3	3	—
TOTAL	2,052	90	29	—

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)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	—	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	36	32	—	12	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	9	6	—	3	—
Other offences against the Act, (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	46	42	—	15	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

SECTION 133.

Nature of work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)		
	1964	1963	1962
Wearing apparel, making, cleaning etc.	822	850	969
Lace, lace curtains and nets	569	572	724
Nets other than wire nets	163	165	77
Household linen	60	52	37
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	—	45	30
Paper bags	—	4	5
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	1	1
TOTAL	1,615	1,689	1,843

SECTION 134.

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

INFORMAL NOTICES

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
TOTAL NO. SERVED ..	3,577	5,862	—	—	—
“ “ COMPLIED WITH ..	3,828	5,842	5,001	4,698	5,981

	Nuisances remedied				
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Additional water-closets—provision	—	1	28	33	24
Closets—cleansing ..	10	7	8	3	9
Courts, yards and passages:—					
paving ..	2	32	—	—	1
cleansing ..	4	2	12	14	13
repair ..	110	151	158	232	262
Drains—clearance ..	221	328	237	149	157
repair ..	184	211	153	196	117
Dustbins—provision ..	634	647	695	768	876
Factories with mechanical power ..	24	51	65	36	54
Factories without mechanical power ..	—	3	2	—	2
Houses—filthy ..	11	23	20	19	17
Houses in multiple occupation ..	6	7	15	19	42
Nuisance from—pigs ..	—	—	—	—	3
fowls ..	2	1	3	2	2
other animals ..	2	6	6	2	7
accumulation of refuse ..	119	128	88	99	82
Panternpits—abolition ..	—	—	—	2	—
Tents, vans and sheds ..	—	—	49	30	13
Water-closets—clearance ..	8	29	14	34	43
repair ..	1,072	2,509	1,343	716	853
Workplaces ..	7	8	7	1	7
Miscellaneous nuisances ..	58	55	36	21	24
TOTAL ..	2,474	4,199	2,939	2,376	2,608

	Housing defects remedied				
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Coppers ..	2	6	5	5	4
Fireplaces ..	113	209	131	225	268
Floors and ceilings ..	337	518	519	596	686
Rainwater conductors ..	631	802	956	972	964
Roofs ..	791	1,188	1,464	1,292	1,753
Sinks—provision ..	10	13	21	75	59
repair ..	85	169	90	110	149
Walls ..	543	789	772	1,001	1,031
Water pipes and fittings ..	57	241	47	33	28
Windows ..	598	907	978	994	1,262
Others ..	955	1,552	1,456	1,279	1,815
TOTAL ..	4,122	6,394	6,439	6,582	8,019
Number of defective houses dealt with ..	1,807	2,786	2,622	2,500	3,371

STATUTORY NOTICES

TOTAL NO. SERVED 1,684

Enactment	Complied with				
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Public Health Act, 1936					
Sect. 39 Drainage	217	416	370	285	419
„ 44 Inadequate closet accom- modation	10	13	9	8	8
„ 45 Closets	1	21	22	11	13
„ 56 Paving of courts, yards and passages, dwelling- houses	157	315	273	445	636
„ 75 Dustbins	149	149	169	199	323
„ 83 Dirty houses	2	—	—	—	—
„ 84 „ articles	4	—	—	—	—
„ 92 Houses	153	259	161	149	171
„ 287 Notice of entry	5	—	—	4	2
Public Health Act, 1961					
Sect. 17 Stopped-up drains ..	189	287	137	—	—
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923					
Sect. 73. Repair of water-closets	173	501	158	89	164
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952					
Sect. 72 Cleansing and repair of drains, water-closets, and soil pipes	—	—	64	138	148
„ 80 Repair of houses	3	9	12	3	4
Housing Act, 1957					
Sect. 9	378	569	540	561	701
TOTAL	1,441	2,539	1,915	1,892	2,589

Consequent upon the failure of owners to comply with statutory notices, the Corporation ordered work on private contractors and recovered expenses incurred in 311 cases as follows:—

ACT	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923, Section 73 ..	176 0 6	340 0 7	56 2 4	45 14 1	92 16 3
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952, Section 72 ..	- - -	- - -	88 7 11	123 5 11	156 0 7
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952, Section 80 ..	12 3 6	143 3 10	71 16 11	4 13 7	28 11 6
Housing Act, 1957, Sec- tions 9 and 10 ..	1,133 15 6	1,694 3 8	984 13 0	1,797 1 4	1,735 14 7
Housing Act, 1961, Sec- tion 14 ..	13 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Housing Act 1961, Sec- tion 16 ..	- - -	73 9 10	- - -	- - -	- - -
Public Health Act, 1936—Section 39 ..	186 3 2	175 0 6	174 9 8	173 11 9	211 19 11
" " " 44 ..	369 9 1	40 0 0	139 1 0	134 6 7	104 2 6
" " " 45 ..	- - -	61 0 1	7 14 10	15 15 10	4 3 0
" " " 56 ..	287 18 1	603 16 4	248 12 0	1,089 9 3	688 7 4
Act, 1961—Section 17 ..	50 11 2	330 15 1	100 9 0	- - -	- - -
	2,229 9 9	3,461 9 11	1,871 6 8	3,383 18 4	3,021 15 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 £54. 8s. 7d.

HOUSING

Further progress was made in the clearance of unfit dwelling houses by the demolition of 232 houses in various parts of the City. The total number of houses so dealt with since 1955 was 2,667. Clearance of the New Basford area was substantially completed.

A Public Inquiry was held in January by an inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in respect of a proposed Compulsory Purchase Order involving property which included 297 unfit houses in six clearance areas in Old Basford, and in December the Minister confirmed the Order.

The slum clearance programme is still not proceeding as quickly as will be necessary if the many thousands of unfit houses known to exist in the City are to be cleared within the foreseeable future. It was not possible for the Council to deal with the large number of houses at Bulwell and in other areas represented some time ago and the inspection of houses in the proposed St. Ann's Well Road Redevelopment Area was, therefore, deferred. It is hoped, however, that it will be possible to represent the unfit houses in the first phase of that scheme during 1965. A representation in respect of twenty-one houses in the Spondon Street area was submitted in November.

The Housing Act 1964, came into force in August and included amendments to the provisions of the Housing Act 1961, with regard to houses in multiple occupation. These amendments were intended to overcome some of the technical difficulties Authorities experienced in enforcing the provision of additional

amenities and other improvements under the 1961 Act. Owing to the serious shortage of qualified staff no real impact was made in dealing with the large number of houses in multiple occupation within the City.

The provisions of the Rent Act 1957 with regard to Certificates of Disrepair continued to be used only to a limited extent.

Certificates of Disrepair	1964	1963	1962	1961
Rent Act, 1957:				
Part I. Applications for Certificates of Disrepair:				
1. No. of applications for certificates ..	8	4	23	18
2. „ „ decisions not to issue certificates ..	1	—	3	3
3. „ „ „ to issue certificates:				
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ..	2	1	13	12
(b) „ „ „ all defects ..	5	3	7	3
4. No. of undertakings given by landlords	5	4	10	12
5. „ „ „ refused ..	—	—	—	—
6. „ „ certificates issued ..	1	3	2	7
Part II. Applications for cancellation of Certificates:				
7. Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates ..	4	2	1	7
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ..	—	1	—	1
9. Decision to cancel in spite of tenant's objection ..	—	1	—	—
10. Certificates cancelled by local authority ..	4	2	1	5

WOMEN HOUSING OFFICERS

A staff of four women housing officers made 18,852 visits to houses on Corporation estates and in the course of their inspections reported 1,449 defects to the Estates and Housing Department.

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES					
Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts ..	3,577	5,862	5,264	5,263	6,135
Inspections made for the purpose ..	8,635	11,865	11,346	10,759	11,394
Dwelling-houses — included under sub-head above—which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1938 ..	352	575	601	536	831
Inspections made for the purpose ..	1,256	2,154	2,823	2,990	3,925
Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	25	6	427	1,156	84
Dwelling-houses—exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head—found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	1,925	2,779	2,754	2,300	3,350
INFORMAL ACTION					
Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal notices by the Local Authority or their officers ..	1,643	2,217	3,571	3,738	3,243
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 ..	352	569	594	494	747
Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—					
1. By owners ..	332	474	476	450	598
2. By Local Authority in default of owners ..	46	95	64	111	103

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
2. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.					
Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	513	858	972	715	1,132
Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—					
1. By owners	527	681	594	524	769
2. By Local Authority in default of owners ..	144	239	210	337	524
3. Proceedings under Sect. 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.					
Dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	3	3	7	—	—
Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	13	1	1	5	—
Closing Orders made	1	2	—	1	3

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

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
First visits ..	10,281	12,865	12,596	10,759	11,394
Re-visits ..	7,499	12,606	11,780	11,519	13,771
TOTAL ..	<u>17,780</u>	<u>25,471</u>	<u>24,376</u>	<u>22,278</u>	<u>25,165</u>

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:—

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Advisory visits including verbal cautions ..	130	112	124	140	188	217	272
Statutory notices served ..	—	3	2	4	8	3	2
Complaints investigated ..	125	132	138	145	143	161	184
Cases where work was executed for smoke and/or grit nuisance abatement ..	25	20	22	20	27	27	25

Nature of work carried out by owners

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Chimney stacks erected or extended ..	5	4	5	6	5	5	3
Chimney stacks dismantled ..	5	5	—	—	3	1	1
Boilers converted from hand to mechanical stoking ..	1	4	4	4	6	2	7
Mechanical stokers overhauled or renewed ..	5	3	6	14	11	15	11
New boilers installed ..	11	8	14	21	11	12	8
Grit arresting apparatus installed ..	1	—	1	1	3	3	2
Conversion from coal to oil fuel or gas ..	13	5	3	7	6	10	13
Miscellaneous ..	1	1	3	6	7	2	6

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.

SUMMARY OF MEASUREMENTS*

	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 ..	173.81	17.55 : Apr.	1.26 : Jan.		219	496 : Dec.	190	349 : Dec.
Bulwell ..	176.96	16.93 : Feb.	2.01 : Dec.		174	400 : "	130	263 : "
City Centre	207.99	23.40 : Oct.	4.33 : "		134	375 : "	171	323 : Jan.
Clifton ..	127.39	14.40 : Mar.	1.51 : Jan.		68	184 : "	120	221 : "
Mapperley ..	144.76	21.61 : Dec.	2.06 : "		97	283 : Jan.	134	284 : "
Meadows ..	228.84	27.61 : "	4.58 : Dec.		155	315 : Dec.	160	302 : Dec.
Wollaton ..	115.50	13.73 : Mar.	1.38 : "		97	260 : Jan.	84	139 : "
Av. for City	167.89	—	—		135	—	141	—

* 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 ..	10.24	3.74 13.98	8.41	3.51 11.92	14.75	6.05 20.80	6.99	3.01 10.00	12.92	3.03 15.95	14.94	9.11 24.05	2.50	1.50 4.00
February	12.64	3.64 16.28	12.92	4.01 16.93	12.88	5.63 18.51	7.06	2.97 10.03	12.50	2.84 15.34	12.50	4.00 16.50	9.83	2.53 12.36
March ..	10.68	3.95 14.63	11.50	3.98 15.48	12.90	4.00 16.90	12.03	2.37 14.40	11.72	2.04 13.76	15.50	3.87 19.37	11.41	2.32 13.73
April ..	13.83	3.72 17.55	12.20	3.34 15.54	11.72	4.38 16.10	10.53	2.19 12.72	10.27	2.47 12.74	15.28	4.87 20.15	5.71	1.93 7.64
May ..	13.94	2.37 16.31	12.97	2.67 15.64	14.01	3.41 17.42	7.36	1.96 9.32	11.82	2.47 14.29	15.28	3.75 19.03	9.91	1.89 11.80
June ..	9.70	4.90 14.60	10.55	4.02 14.57	12.68	4.61 17.29	6.32	3.01 9.33	5.73	3.11 8.84	11.36	4.20 15.56	8.63	3.34 11.97
July ..	10.17	2.70 12.87	9.65	3.39 13.04	12.26	4.30 16.56	7.06	1.99 9.05	3.44	2.32 5.76	12.00	4.23 16.23	5.86	2.01 7.87
August ..	9.30	1.27 10.57	11.96	1.86 13.82	9.76	2.70 12.46	10.33	1.76 12.09	6.19	0.99 7.18	11.13	2.67 13.80	7.03	1.88 4.91
September	9.83	3.21 13.04	10.67	3.21 13.88	7.37	3.16 10.53	8.66	2.62 11.28	9.83	1.83 11.66	13.94	4.36 18.30	9.48	2.14 11.62
October	10.63	5.99 16.62	10.88	3.85 14.73	15.65	7.75 23.40	7.80	2.62 10.42	7.44	2.60 10.04	13.30	5.00 18.30	5.50	3.03 8.53
November	8.31	4.56 12.87	9.55	5.17 14.72	11.21	6.01 17.22	6.24	2.80 9.04	3.77	3.82 7.59	13.98	5.96 19.94	4.02	3.34 7.36
December	8.81	5.68 14.49	10.32	6.37 16.69	13.61	7.19 20.80	6.98	2.73 9.71	17.58	4.03 21.61	19.87	7.74 27.61	6.70	3.01 9.71
TOTAL ..	128.08	45.73 173.81	131.58	45.38 176.96	148.80	59.19 207.99	97.36	30.03 127.39	113.21	31.55 144.76	169.08	59.76 228.84	86.58	28.92 115.50

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 ..	1.26	1.54	3.28	1.51	2.06	3.29	0.99
February ..	0.93	1.31	3.13	1.20	1.39	3.27	0.81
March ..	0.62	1.00	2.14	1.04	0.94	2.88	0.78
April ..	0.71	1.15	2.58	1.06	0.93	3.00	0.75
May ..	0.48	0.79	1.54	0.69	0.70	2.01	0.49
June ..	0.56	0.81	1.46	0.67	0.63	1.94	0.40
July ..	0.42	0.47	1.27	0.43	0.31	1.79	0.39
August ..	0.31	0.55	1.24	0.55	0.49	1.65	0.40
September	0.66	0.83	1.82	0.78	0.55	2.09	0.41
October ..	0.94	1.11	2.91	1.04	0.74	2.95	0.66
November..	1.01	1.33	3.22	1.17	1.51	3.21	0.84
December ..	1.19	2.01	4.83	1.50	1.94	4.58	1.38

Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre of air

Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre of air																					
MONTH	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. ..	776	120	372	537	71	224	773	83	323	549	95	221	935	69	284	622	64	267	247	45	115
FEB. ..	492	137	248	413	72	187	499	79	221	386	55	144	507	78	176	476	67	195	251	18	98
MARCH ..	264	94	154	181	55	107	321	99	168	189	65	97	201	63	98	207	45	127	160	30	80
APRIL ..	264	100	164	205	85	114	241	85	147	209	60	103	193	50	105	229	52	133	171	40	68
MAY ..	280	50	130	115	53	83	172	39	101	108	34	72	146	8	79	173	37	96	93	38	61
JUNE ..	166	18	91	124	22	68	151	29	92	118	8	70	108	24	68	153	36	79	93	34	61
JULY ..	194	30	86	149	31	62	127	35	73	131	43	64	116	40	69	143	21	79	90	38	58
AUGUST	139	37	77	113	32	54	111	44	69	112	23	64	109	27	59	176	45	87	102	25	50
SEPT. ..	363	46	150	201	36	88	226	50	114	174	19	88	387	32	101	226	29	109	135	18	73
OCTOBER	648	47	194	403	35	144	479	42	179	433	50	146	323	46	155	573	69	193	223	34	96
NOV. ..	497	81	267	349	76	171	411	98	221	329	92	160	370	51	181	394	147	247	242	36	104
DEC. ..	1,244	98	349	480	54	263	1,219	88	322	592	47	209	1,118	73	229	738	144	302	485	6	139
AVERAGES	442	72	190	273	52	130	403	64	171	278	49	120	376	47	134	343	63	160	191	30	84

APPROVAL OF FURNACE INSTALLATIONS

The provisions of Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, make it an offence to install a furnace in a building or in any boiler or industrial plant attached to a building, etc., 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 eleven cases notices of proposals to install were received and nine plans and specifications were submitted and approved.

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

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

On the 1st September, 1964, the Nottingham (No. 4) Smoke Control Order came into force.

The proposed Nottingham (No. 5) Smoke Control Area, comprising over 7,000 houses, is in the process of being surveyed with the intention of an Order being made during 1965.

NORTH WILFORD POWER STATION

Work designed to reduce the nuisance which arises from the emission of grit and dust from the several chimneys at North Wilford Power Station was commenced during the year. A new chimney stack, 450 feet in height, was constructed and additional grit arresting apparatus installed. Two of the six lower steel chimneys have already been dismantled as the furnaces they served are now connected to the new chimney stack. In due course the remaining four steel chimneys will be removed as they become disused. This reconstruction work is welcomed as it is anticipated that its completion will bring about a marked reduction in the amount of grit and dust which has seriously affected the southern area of the City for a very long time.

FOOD SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION

FOOD HYGIENE

To ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, public health inspectors continued their routine inspections of premises where food was prepared, stored or sold. The provision of good premises, modern equipment and satisfactory staff facilities, essential as they are, do not provide the complete answer to the production of safe food. Unfortunately the human element plays a big part and the unhygienic practices of some food handlers, due to thoughtlessness or, possibly, a lack of understanding of their responsibilities, frequently resulted in food becoming contaminated. The licking of fingers preparatory to picking up food wrapping paper, serving unwrapped food with the hands and the failure to protect exposed food from risk of contamination by customers were but a few examples. In cafes it was often found also that insufficient attention was paid to the effective cleansing of crockery and cutlery. Members of the public could do much by drawing the attention of food business management to any unsatisfactory behaviour or conditions observed or by making complaints to the Public Health Inspectors' Department.

Throughout the three days of the annual Goose Fair at the beginning of October a close watch was maintained on all the food stalls, particularly those preparing food for immediate consumption. Both the Clerk of the Markets and the Chief Public Health Inspector informed the occupiers of all food stalls in writing beforehand that they would be required to comply fully with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, and visits paid to each stall during the course of the Fair showed that there was a continuing improvement on previous years.

The arrangement with the City Engineer, whereby the plans of all proposed food premises are seen by a public health inspector,

continued and enabled useful advice on the requirements necessary to comply with the food legislation to be given at an early stage.

On information received from the Ministry of Health at the beginning of June all 6 lb. tins of corned beef from Uruguay and the Argentine which bore certain code marks were withdrawn from sale on suspicion of bacteriological contamination of the meat. This task was completed expeditiously by all the available inspectorial staff and some clerical staff being engaged on a careful check of the stocks at all premises in the City where corned beef might have been stored, sold or used.

In the course of 2,190 visits to various food premises it was necessary on 201 occasions to draw attention to defects and contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations. Requirements, including those outstanding from 1963, were met in 224 cases.

Food Premises Supervised	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Grocers and provision dealers including off-licence premises ..	1,159	1,215	1,176	1,247	1,251
Hotels, public-houses and clubs ..	491	468	435	430	427
Sweet shops ..	403	412	403	401	408
Butchers and meat products manufacturers ..	356	367	363	395	403
Fruit and vegetable dealers ..	337	349	355	367	371
Factory canteens, etc. ..	230	222	246	284	255
Restaurants, snack-bars, etc. ..	241	233	226	233	230
Food-stalls in markets:					
Wholesale ..	49	42	42	42	42
Retail ..	120	107	108	108	108
Fried fish and chip shops ..	135	145	135	133	138
Bread, pastry and confectionery dealers, including bakehouses ..	122	124	120	145	141
Wet fish, poultry, game, etc., dealers ..	57	63	71	59	59
School kitchens ..	131	64	65	59	59
Wholesale food dealers ..	55	51	47	48	46
Mobile food shops ..	30	41	43	30	24
Self-service stores (other than supermarkets) ..	22	26	28	—	—
Supermarkets ..	26	19	17	—	—
Ice-cream manufacturers ..	13	16	10	13	13
Dairies ..	5	5	5	5	5
Miscellaneous ..	60	66	63	67	71
TOTAL ..	4,042	4,035	3,958	4,066	4,051

Premises registered under Sect. 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955	
Premises used for the—sale of ice-cream	799
manufacture of ice-cream	13
preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food ..	312
TOTAL	1,124

The number of inspections of registered premises was 824.

Warning letters were sent by the Health Committee to the owner of an ice-cream factory and to the occupier of a food shop in respect of offences against the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, but legal proceedings were instituted in the following cases:—

- (a) Failure to keep clean, premises used for the manufacture of sausages and failure to provide soap, nail-brush and towel for the wash-hand basin. Owner fined a total of £60, plus £5 costs.
- (b) Failure to keep a kitchen and water-closet clean, provide accommodation for clothing and first-aid equipment at a cafe. Owner fined a total of £76, plus £5 costs.
- (c) Failure to keep the rooms and equipment clean, provide hand-washing facilities and first-aid materials in a cafe kitchen. Owner fined a total of £130, plus £5 costs.
- (d) Failure to keep the room and equipment clean and provide hot water, nail-brush and clean towel at a cafe kitchen. Owners fined a total of £105, plus £6 costs.

Foreign Matter in Food. There was no appreciable decrease in the number of complaints received of foreign matter in food. In some cases the offending material was found to be a hazard of a particular trade, but in many carelessness was the cause of

the trouble. Each complaint was thoroughly investigated with the object of ensuring that similar incidents did not recur. In all, twelve complaints were received and concerned the presence of:—

- wire in a bread roll;
- beetle in a packet of frozen peas;
- cigarette-end in a packet of nuts;
- mould on pork pies—two cases;
- fly in a tin of corned beef;
- cigarette-end in a tin of fruit;
- maggots in a chicken-and-ham pie;
- moth in a tin of vegetables and beef;
- beetle in a sausage roll;
- wound dressing in a tin of pork luncheon meat;
- screw in a sausage.

No legal proceedings were taken but in seven cases warning letters were sent to the offenders by the Town Clerk on behalf of the Health Committee.

SHELL FISH

Shell fish from various sources were received at the Sneinton Wholesale Fish Market. The total weight found to be unfit for human consumption was 5 tons 8 cwt.

Thirty-two samples of mussels were taken during the year from layings in England, Wales, Ireland and Denmark. Thirty samples were found to be satisfactory, but two samples from an English laying were found to contain salmonellae; *S. heidelberg* in one case and *S. bredeney* in the other case. The facts were reported to the health department in whose area the laying was situated and further samples were found to be satisfactory.

THE MEAT SUPPLY

The slaughtering of all animals intended for human consumption was carried out at the Public Slaughterhouse which is owned by the Corporation and all the meat was inspected and stamped in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963.

A drover was found trying to unload five sows and one boar from a lorry by striking them with the lorry wheel-jack lever, thus causing them unnecessary suffering. After slaughter the carcasses of these animals were examined and three were found to be affected by severe bruising. Legal proceedings were taken against the drover under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958, which resulted in him being fined £15. 0s. 0d. with £2. 2s. 0d. costs.

Transport. All vehicles used for the transport of meat from the Public Slaughterhouse to retail butchers' shops were regularly inspected to ensure that they were kept clean and provided with the equipment required by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. It was found necessary to warn fourteen owners of vehicles for infringements and in three cases new vehicles were purchased as a result of such representation.

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 130.

**CARCASES OF MEAT INSPECTED
and
CARCASSES CONDEMNED**

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed and in- spected	14,015*	3,849	1,477	63,238	27,905	110,484
All Diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	5	14	18	192	110	339
Carcases part (or organ) condemned ..	4,478	3,294	21	4,219	6,868	19,880
Percentage affected ..	31·27	85·94	2·64	6·95	25·00	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	1	—	—	—	3	4
Carcases part (or organ) condemned ..	1	11	—	—	400	412
Percentage affected ..	0·01	0·29	—	—	1·44	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases part (or organ) condemned ..	326	108	—	—	—	434
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	21	7	—	—	—	28
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Bulls 18. bullocks 7,505: heifers 6,492.

DETAILS OF UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

Food other than meat	In stones					
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Bacon	176	44	66	133	156½	140
Butter	21	—	5	10	3	5½
Canned goods ..	7,606	4,226	3,639	4,902	5,099½	4,974
Cakes and pastry ..	136	606	51	12	21	4
Cheese	86	237	57	41½	57	68
Chocolate and sweets	40	13	17	120½	77½	8½
Coffee	—	2	1	2½	7	6
Conserves	245	70	29	28	60	25
Cooked meat	108	195	24	1	—	—
Dried fruit	29	8	11	25½	57	34½
„ milk	—	4	3	—	11	8
Eggs—liquid	—	38	1	2	—	3
—shell	—	—	8	—	3	—
Fish	609	843	699	975½	873	572
Fruit	1,090	1,401	961	300½	1,460	82
Flour	—	7	18	8½	7	114½
Margarine	5	—	13	3½	29½	2
Miscellaneous	340	2,155	922	4,291	175½	825
Poultry	52	139	18	19½	43½	105
Rabbits	12	54	12	20½	2	1½
Sausage	124	391	18	42½	99	41½
Shell fish	861	312	670	561½	1,200	1,098
Sugar	32	9	1	—	55½	1
Imitation cream ..	125	17	30	1	10	5
Vegetables	7,332	6,557	1,636	1,458	914½	2,973
TOTAL ..	19,029	17,328	8,910	12,959¾	10,422	11,097

Meat	Home-killed			Imported		
	in stones			in stones		
	1964	1963	1962	1964	1963	1962
Beef	2,944	3,209	3,440	326	101	81
Mutton and Lamb	1,067	1,009	630	254	376	29
Pork	2,353	2,392	1,873	157	12	50
Veal	71	51	91	—	—	—
Offals	14,256	14,453	13,603	164	71	176
TOTAL ..	20,691	21,114	19,637	901	560	336

GRAND TOTAL SURRENDERED 1962: 19,973 stones = approx 125 tons.
 „ „ „ 1963: 21,674 „ = „ 135 „
 „ „ „ 1964: 21,592 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	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Processing dairies	3	3	3	3	4	3
Distributors operating from wholesale dairies	3	3	4	4	8	8
Distributors—shopkeepers	740	713	734	703	630	666

LICENSING

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

LICENCES GRANTED	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Dealers'—to pasteurise	3	3	3	3	4	4
to sterilise	3	3	3	3	4	4
to sell T.T. milk	740*	713*	734*	214	64	157
to sell pasteurised milk				537	441	615
to sell sterilised milk				636	696	782

* Composite licences now issued.

SAMPLING

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Tuberculin Tested Milk, Channel Islands, Farm Bottled. Four samples were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test. All were satisfactory. No samples of raw milk were examined for the presence of brucella abortus.

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised). A total of 198 samples, including 114 which were additionally Homogenised, were

subjected to the Methylene Blue Test. One only of the latter failed to pass the test.

Pasteurised Milk. Samples totalling 349, including 102 of Channel Islands quality, were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test and all were satisfactory.

All the samples of pasteurised milks were also subjected to the Phosphatase Test to determine the efficiency of the process. Of the total of 547 all but one passed the test.

Sterilised Milk. A total of 164 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	..	494
Average fat content	.. ..	3.739%
Average solids-other-than-fat content		8.703%

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

Of the 489 samples subjected to the Gerber Test by the inspector 84 or 17% were unsatisfactory.

ACTION TAKEN ON UNSATISFACTORY MILK SAMPLES

<i>Samples taken formally and found not genuine</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
12 samples from 6 producers were deficient in milk-fat content.	Letters from Chief Public Health Inspector to producers.
37 samples from 13 producers were deficient in solids-not-fat content.	Letters from Chief Public Health Inspector to producers.
3 samples from 3 producers were deficient in milk-fat and milk solids-not-fat content	Letters from Chief Public Health Inspector to producers.

Nine churn samples of milk from a producer, which were taken at a City dairy, were found to contain added water in amounts varying from 4.5% to 10.2%.

Three Channel Islands quality farm milks in churns, also sampled at a City dairy, were deficient in milk-fat content to the extent of 28% to 34%.

In each of these two cases difficulties in the rendering of the summonses defeated the pursuance of prosecutions. Warnings were, however, sent by the Town Clerk.

One churn sample of farm milk contained 6.2% of added water. The producer received advice from the inspector and a warning letter from the Town Clerk.

Five farm milks in churns sampled on delivery at a City dairy were found to contain added water in amounts varying from 7.3% to 22.8%. The ensuing prosecution resulted in the producer being fined £25 with costs amounting to £16. 18s. 6d. The producer took action against his cowman who was also fined £25.

Six farm milks sampled on delivery at a City dairy were found to contain added water in amounts which varied from 8.9% to 12.8%. Producer fined £10 with £12. 9s. 0d. costs.

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 640 inspections was made.

Registrations in force at the end of the year:—

MANUFACTURERS:

"Hot mix" method	..	..	4	
"Cold mix" method	..	..	4	
"Soft Ices"	..	..	5	
			—	13

VENDORS AND DEALERS:

New registrations	..	..	27	
Transfers of registrations	..	..	56	799

Sampling. A total of 44 samples was 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	58
2	2½–4 hours	5
3	1–2 hours	1
4	0–½ hour	—

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

Lollies. Bacteriological examination was made of two lollies and both were found to be satisfactory.

FOOD SAMPLING

A total of twenty-one samples of food was sent for bacteriological examination including sausages, sausage meat, corned meat and pressed beef. All the samples were reported as being satisfactory.

No samples of liquid egg were submitted for test in accordance with the Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963. There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the City.

Samples were taken for chemical analysis as follows:—

Formal	..	..	506	Analysed by City Analyst
Informal	..	..	476	do.
Informal Milk	..	..	489	Tested by Inspector.
			<hr/> 1,471 <hr/>	

Informal samples were found to be, in some respects, unsatisfactory in thirty cases, following which letters were sent to the sellers or manufacturers and occasionally the importers.

Examples were:—

Pickling spice contained soil and small stones.

Raspberry jam contained small stones.

Bubble gum contained undeclared calcium carbonate.

Sparkling shandy had a declared alcoholic content which was in question.

Imported canned "Cooking Butter" had excess of free fatty acids indicating rancidity.

Three milk bottles contained half of a horse-chestnut, leaf fragments and rust stains respectively.

Several pre-packed foods were unsatisfactorily labelled.

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	327	—	327	81	—	81	408	—	408
Milk, processed	82	4	86	—	—	—	82	4	86
Milk, canned, condensed	—	17	17	—	1	1	—	18	18
Butter, cream, cheese and other dairy products	—	20	20	—	2	2	—	22	22
Ice-cream and frozen lollies	—	49	49	—	—	—	—	49	49
Open meat products	—	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	5
Canned or preserved meats and meat products	—	24	24	—	3	3	—	27	27
Canned or pre-packed fish and fish products	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	18	18
Soups	—	19	19	—	1	1	—	20	20
Oils and fats	10	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	10
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Canned or preserved fruits and vegetables	—	72	72	—	3	3	—	75	75
Sweets, sugar confectionery, etc.	—	15	15	—	2	2	—	17	17
Jams, conserves, fruit curds, jellies, etc.	—	34	34	—	3	3	—	37	37
Bread, biscuits, etc.	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	13	13
Flours and flour mixtures	—	24	24	—	—	—	—	24	24
Cakes and puddings	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Canned or pre-packed puddings	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
Cereals	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	21	21
Food flavourings and colourings	—	8	8	—	1	1	—	9	9
Food drinks and non-alcoholic beverages	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	19	19
Spices, sauces and condiments	—	48	48	—	2	2	—	50	50
Wines, spirits and other alcoholic beverages	3	3	6	—	1	1	3	4	7
Drugs (internal and external use)	1	15	16	1	1	2	2	16	18
Baking powders and raising preparations	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
Miscellaneous	—	7	7	—	7	7	—	14	14
TOTALS	423	446	869	83	30	113	506	476	982

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Fertilisers:			
Nitrate of soda	1	—	1
Superphosphate	1	—	1
Blood manure	—	1	1
Bones (steamed)	—	1	1
Bone flour (steamed)	1	—	1
Liquid manure concentrate	1	1	2
Gas liquor	1	—	1
Buxton double hydrated lime	—	1	1
Hoof and horn	1	—	1
Feeding Stuffs:			
Layers meal	1	—	1
Baby chick crumbs	1	—	1
Layers mash	2	—	2
Chick mash	1	—	1
TOTALS	11	4	15

Action taken on unsatisfactory samples was as follows:—

Blood manure	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to dealer <i>re</i> small excess of nitrogen content.
Bones (steamed)	A printing error in sellers' label gave a misleading insol. phosphoric acid figure—seller verbally advised by inspector.
Liquid manure concentrate	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to manufacturers <i>re</i> small excess of soluble phosphoric acid.
Double hydrated lime	Neutralising value not declared. Checked later and small deficiency noted. Packers notified and advised.

GENERAL

The shortage of public health inspectors which persisted throughout the year made it impossible to carry out all the duties imposed on the Department, nevertheless, the limited staff successfully maintained the essential services. Towards the end of the year the Health Committee decided to appoint three technical assistants to assist with work in connection with housing, food sampling and the inspection of offices and shops. It is hoped that by relieving qualified inspectors of much routine work more effective use of the inspectors can be made on statutory duties.

SHOPS ACT 1950

An application was granted to the organisers of a public exhibition for an extension of the closing hours for those retail trades or businesses subsidiary or ancillary to the main purpose of the exhibition.

After consideration of the result of a ballot showing that the majority of the owners of chemists' and druggists' shops 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 to enable the owners of such shops to close for the weekly half-holiday of their choice.

HEATING APPLIANCES

None of the heaters or portable gas or electric fires on sale in retail shops was found to contravene the respective regulations.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 came into full operation on the 1st August, although some provisions relating to registration came into force on 1st May. It relates to matters affecting the health, welfare and safety of persons engaged in non-industrial employment. The Act requires the occupiers of existing offices and shops, where persons are employed to register their premises with the Local Authority and prospective occupiers of such premises to register them before commencing occupation.

The provisions of the Act and the Regulations made thereunder include requirements relating to the satisfactory cleanliness, lighting, heating and ventilation of the premises, adequate sanitary accommodation and washing facilities, provision of First Aid equipment, guarding of dangerous machinery and the notification of accidents.

Generally, occupiers of offices and shops have responded well and a considerable amount of work has been carried out or is in progress to comply with the Act but it is estimated that only about one half of the premises affected had been registered by the end of the year.

Number of premises registered at 31st December:

Offices	..	..	..	1,373
Retail shops	..	..	..	1,773
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	..	..	..	353
Catering establishments, Canteens	..	..	..	366
Fuel storage depots	..	..	..	14
Total	..	..	..	<u>3,879</u>

Number of persons employed in the premises registered:

Females	..	..	..	..	19,139
Males	..	..	..	..	19,515
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>38,654</u>

**Number of general inspections of
registered premises** 377

**Number of notices served drawing
attention to infringements** 322

Number of notices fully complied with 67

TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS

During the year fourteen persons, nine men and five women, were reported as being infested with body lice. Two of these cases were patients admitted to hospital suffering from other conditions and two were vagrants detained in a police station.

Appropriate arrangements were made for their treatment and disinfestation of the living accommodation.

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	..	..	..	13
Transfers of licences	..	..	..	1
Premises removed from the list (ceased to operate under the Act)	..	..	..	2

In addition to inspections following applications, supervisory visits were made to various premises of listed sellers during the year.

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

MORTUARY

NOTTINGHAM CREMATORIUM

SICKNESS RETURNS—MINISTRY OF NATIONAL
INSURANCE

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

ADMINISTRATION

Organisation. In spite of the increased pressure of work, further opportunities occurred to review procedures during the year though not with the same financial savings as in the past. With the co-operation of the Home Help Organiser certain records of the Home Help Service were reviewed, in particular those relating to time sheets for helpers and records for cases which, in accordance with the assessment scale, were entitled to help free of charge. The review resulted in a saving of £120 for printing and stationery and also enabled the service to defer a request which had been made for the past three years for an additional clerk.

Health Services Headquarters. The plans for the Health Services Headquarters were not proceeded with during the first part of the year owing to consideration by the City Council of the appointment of a City Architect. When this question was settled discussions proceeded with representatives of the City Architect's Department and a revised Schedule of Accommodation was drawn up before the end of the year. Preparation of plans on the basis of this Schedule are now proceeding.

Staff. The rate of turnover of clerical staff continued at a high level and again there were twelve resignations during the year. Two additional clerical appointments were authorised, one to carry out duties under the Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act, and the other for additional duties as a result of the expansion in training facilities for mentally handicapped persons. The scheme for the appointment of three juniors supernumerary to the establishment was again operated and all have been absorbed into the permanent staff. Considerable advantage accrued from this scheme and the standard of applicants was again high.

For some years emphasis has been placed on the training of staff for posts on grades above the General Division, and it was a pleasure to record further successes in the Clerical Division examination and the success of one of the senior clerks in obtaining the Diploma in Municipal Administration.

The emphasis that has been placed on training in past years has borne fruit in that acceptance of a bigger work load by junior members of the staff has enabled those occupying the senior posts to devote more time to matters of organisation in spite of the continual increase in the day to day duties.

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 ..	34	62	26	33	155
Epilepsy ..	102	120	37	17	276
Cerebral palsy and epilepsy ..	2	19	—	—	21

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL TREATMENT

Under the Nottingham Corporation Act 1952, 16 establishments were recommended for renewal of licences. Two establishments licensed in 1963 did not ask for renewal of licences in the current year.

Registered members of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapists or the Faculty of Physiotherapy may claim exemption from the licensing requirement of the Act, and 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 ..	16	4	—	30
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	25	12	—	26
(2) Cases at (1) (b) above which on follow up action have received treatment ..	18	10	—	21
Partially-Sighted				
(1) Cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment ..	2	—	—	5
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	12	3	—	21
(2) Cases which received follow up treatment ..	5	2	—	21
Number of blind persons on register at 31st December ..				735
Number of partially sighted persons on register at 31st December ..				172

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.

NURSING AGENCIES

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

NURSING HOMES

One Nursing Home closed during the year. At the end of the year there were three homes on the register, providing between them 46 beds for medical and surgical cases. All the homes were regularly inspected by a medical officer.

MORTUARY

The number of bodies received at the mortuary in Canal Street was 585, and autopsies to determine the cause of death were performed there on 535 of them. The corresponding figures for 1963 were 559 and 515.

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

NOTTINGHAM CREMATORIUM

The total number of cremations was 4,031, an increase of 224 over 1963 and the largest increase for 6 years. The tables compare the figures for 1964 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%
1964 ..	4,031	+ 5·9%	1,980	+ 6·2%	56·31%

Cremation and Residence

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	NO. OF CREMATIONS				
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
City	1,980	1,865	1,915	1,944	1,692
County excluding West Bridgford	1,379	1,346	1,300	1,279	1,388
West Bridgford	234	237	243	236	222
Other areas	438	359	360	337	356
TOTAL	4,031	3,807	3,818	3,796	3,658

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					
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
JANUARY ..	2,025	1,983	2,447	3,241	1,512
FEBRUARY ..	2,133	1,773	1,670	2,130	1,563
MARCH ..	1,412	1,555	1,575	1,176	1,392
APRIL ..	1,384	1,159	1,152	1,045	1,192
MAY ..	1,117	1,066	1,044	995	1,161
JUNE ..	1,183	955	909	1,024	909
JULY ..	1,114	1,007	848	892	826
AUGUST ..	1,039	915	782	807	867
SEPTEMBER ..	1,263	1,083	1,059	1,031	1,074
OCTOBER ..	1,654	1,361	1,367	1,418	1,326
NOVEMBER ..	1,596	1,345	1,297	1,277	1,292
DECEMBER ..	1,337	1,273	1,336	1,363	1,195

RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

NOTIFICATIONS OF PNEUMONIA												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1964 ..	14	14	4	1	6	1	1	1	—	2	13	11
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

DEATHS			
	Influenza	Bronchitis	Pneumonia
1964* ..	18	263	203
1963 ..	5	301	207
1962 ..	29	403	217
1961 ..	86	341	206
1960 ..	9	242	209
1959 ..	57	298	193

* Provisional

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC **SUMMARY OF THE WORK**

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Cases brought forward ..	69	138	433	518	542	551	299
New cases ..	89	87	152	225	277	328	353
Total treated	158	225	585	743	819	879	652
City patients ..	142	209	579	736	813	873	649
County patients	16	16	6	7	6	6	3
	158	225	585	743	819	879	652
Adult patients male ..	64	74	156	194	241	302	195
Adult patients female ..	81	125	324	404	417	468	325
Patients 5-15 yrs.	7	15	77	114	117	77	98
Patients 0-5 yrs.	6	11	28	31	44	32	34
	158	225	585	743	819	879	652
Cases discharged or ceased to attend ..	89	156	447	310	301	337	101
Cases carried forward ..	69	69	138	433	518	542	551
	158	225	585	743	819	879	652
No. of treatments:							
total given ..	2,787	2,839	6,016	9,804	11,445	12,897	13,270
average per patient ..	17.6	12.6	10.28	13.2	14.0	14.7	20.3

PART V

HEALTH COMMITTEE

” ” STAFF

” ” REPORTS TO THE
CITY COUNCIL

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

HEALTH COMMITTEE
1964

LORD MAYOR AND CHAIRMAN:
COUNCILLOR F. W. WOOTTON, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:
ALDERMAN DR. ERNEST WANT, M.B., Ch.B.

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

COUNCILLOR G. W. FISHER

COUNCILLOR J. R. GOUGH

COUNCILLOR J. W. GREEN

COUNCILLOR P. M. LYNCH

COUNCILLOR F. J. NEALE

COUNCILLOR T. G. STRICKSON

COUNCILLOR J. W. WALLIS

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. To 24.6.64.

ALBERT MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. From 1.9.64.

Senior Medical Officers—

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

ANTHONY D. BOSTOCK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. To 29.2.64.

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

Senior Assistant Medical Officers—

DORIS STORY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. To 10.3.64.

MYRTLE V. RICHARDS, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H. To 15.1.64.

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

WILLIAM D. SINCLAIR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. From 1.8.64.

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*—38 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 26

,, Part-time 3

Tuberculosis 4

Students 5

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.
MRS. M. J. ALLWOOD. From 17.8.64.

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. To 31.7.64.
MRS. M. HOGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. From 1.10.64.
Assistant Superintendents—
MRS. M. HOGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. To 30.9.64.
MRS. S. M. GORDON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. From 24.8.64.
Home Nurses—63 Full-time.
— 8 Part-time.

Home Help Service—

Organiser—MRS. L. HENSHAW.
Deputy Organiser—MRS. E. M. CHRICH.
District Organisers—
MISS A. M. CARROLL.
MISS L. ELLIOTT.
MRS. D. L. FREEMAN. From 1.9.64.
MISS D. M. GRATION.
MRS. R. SMITH. To 31.8.64.
Case Workers— 7.
Home Helpers— 90 Full-time.
—322 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*—3.
Occupation Centre Superintendent—D. H. CATER, R.M.N.
" " *Staff*—26.

* 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 50.
 —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—R. F. FORRYAN.
 " *Housing Inspector*—H. TRINICK, B.E.M.
 " *Smoke Inspector*—V. WALES, M.I.Mar.E.
Public Health Inspectors, all branches—Full-time 13.
 —Part-time 1.
 " " " *Trainees* — 5.
 " " " *Technical Assistants*—4.
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—F. WILKINSON, A.I.A.O.

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>	..	..	11	Full-time.
			14	Part-time.
<i>Cook/Housekeeper</i>	..	..	1	
<i>Cooks</i>	..	..	10	
<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.

HEALTH REPORT 1964

REPORTS

OF THE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL

AS TO THE REVOCATION OF A WEEKLY HALF HOLIDAY
ORDER INsofar AS IT RELATES TO CHEMISTS' AND
DRUGGISTS' SHOPS 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 Honorary Secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union, Nottingham and District Branch No. 99, on behalf of the occupiers of chemists' and druggists' shops in the City affected by a weekly half holiday order made by the City Council on the 15th May, 1913, for various trades, including chemists and druggists, that the order be revoked insofar as it relates to chemists' and druggists' shops, 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 69 chemists' and druggists' shops affected and are satisfied that a majority of these occupiers, namely 61, 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 31st day of December, 1963.

F. W. WOOTTON,
CHAIRMAN.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS HALF HOLIDAY CLOSING
AMENDMENT ORDER, 1964

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 Chemists and Druggists Half Holiday Closing Amendment Order, 1964;
2. Insofar as it relates to the weekly half holiday closing of Chemists' and Druggists' 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 3rd February, 1964, and was adopted.

**AS TO AMENDMENTS OF THE COUNCIL'S PROPOSALS FOR
THE VACCINATION OF OLDER CHILDREN AND ADULTS
AND FOR THE PROVISION OF RECORDS AND THE PAYMENT
OF FEES**

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Beg to report

That the Council's Proposals, pursuant to Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, which relate to vaccination and immunisation, provide that vaccination against smallpox for older children and adults will be performed by general practitioners acting as family doctors and, for children under five, either by general practitioners acting as family doctors or by whole-time salaried medical officers of the Corporation's Health Department. The Health Department supplies records of vaccinations to the Minister of Health and it is therefore necessary to keep records not only of vaccinations performed at Child Welfare Centres, but to require that general practitioners inform the Council, as Local Health Authority, of the vaccinations performed by them. For this purpose record cards are supplied to the practitioners by the Health Department and a fee of five shillings is paid to practitioners for each record card returned by them, the submission of the completed record card constituting a valid claim for payment of the fee without further demand.

From time to time, and as a direct result of outbreaks of smallpox in different parts of the Country, the expected number of vaccinations has been exceeded and the amount of money provided in the financial estimates for the provision of record cards has been insufficient, supplementary estimates being granted to cover this unforeseen expenditure. Records of the vaccination of persons over 16 have been found to serve no useful purpose and since January 1963, record cards have been required only in respect of children up to and including the age of 16 years.

Following correspondence with the Ministry of Health your Committee have decided that records of vaccination and re-vaccination should be maintained in respect of children up to and including the age of fifteen years only.

Accordingly, your Committee recommend the Council to make the amendment to the Proposals under the National Health Service Act, 1946, originally made in April, 1948, set out in the Appendix to this report.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1964.

F. W. WOOTTON,
CHAIRMAN.

APPENDIX

The paragraph on page 9 of the Corporation's Proposals pursuant to Section 26 of the National Health Service Act 1946, headed "Vaccination of Older Children and Adults. Re-Vaccination" shall be replaced by the following:—

- "(a) The vaccination of persons aged 16 years and above will normally be performed by general practitioners acting as family doctors.
- (b) The vaccination of older children, between the ages of five and fifteen years inclusive, will be similarly performed by general practitioners, and the arrangements entered into with them by the Corporation in respect of such children will be those set out in the next paragraph."

The second sentence in the first paragraph on page 9 of the said Proposals which follows the heading "B. Records and Payment of Fees" shall be replaced by the following sentence:—

"To this end it will be necessary, not only to keep records of the vaccinations performed at the sessions, but also to arrange that general practitioners shall inform the Local Authority of the vaccinations and one re-vaccination performed by them on children who have not yet reached their sixteenth birthday."

This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 27th July, 1964, and was adopted.

COST OF HEALTH SERVICES

SERVICE	ACTUAL COST Year ended 31st March, 1964						ESTIMATED COST Year ended 31st March, 1965						
	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.	s.	d.
Administration (not charged to other services) ..	£ 8,110	£ 4,213	£ —	£ 3,897	s. —	d. .07	s. —	d. 2.97	£ 1,655	s. —	d. .02	s. —	d. 1.27
Public Health Inspection and other services ..	60,350	2,069	1,318	56,963	.97		3	7.39	54,394	.93		3	5.86
Health Centres ..	1,644	783	—	861	.01			.66	935	.01			.72
Maternal and Child Health ..	112,197	20,139	—	92,058	1.57		5	10.13	95,204	1.63		6	1.27
Midwifery ..	84,016	4,464	—	79,552	1.36		5	0.60	87,065	1.49		5	7.01
Health Visiting ..	54,102	2,534	90	51,478	.88		3	3.22	58,566	1.00		3	9.07
Home Nursing ..	84,499	1,987	—	82,512	1.40		5	2.86	86,264	1.48		5	6.39
Vaccination and Immunisation ..	13,963	470	—	13,493	.23			10.28	19,171	.32		1	2.75
Ambulance ..	111,289	1,505	—	109,784	1.87		6	11.63	120,054	2.06		7	8.39
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care ..	41,051	2,638	—	38,413	.65		2	5.26	42,046	.72		2	8.36
Mental Health ..	48,888	1,459	—	47,429	.81		3	0.13	66,286	1.13		4	3.01
Home Help ..	142,886	10,513	—	132,373	2.26		8	4.84	141,569	2.43		9	0.96
Other expenses ..	224	—	—	224	—			.17	405	.07			.31
TOTAL ..	763,219	52,774	1,408	709,037	1	0.08	45	0.14	773,614	1	1.29	49	7.37

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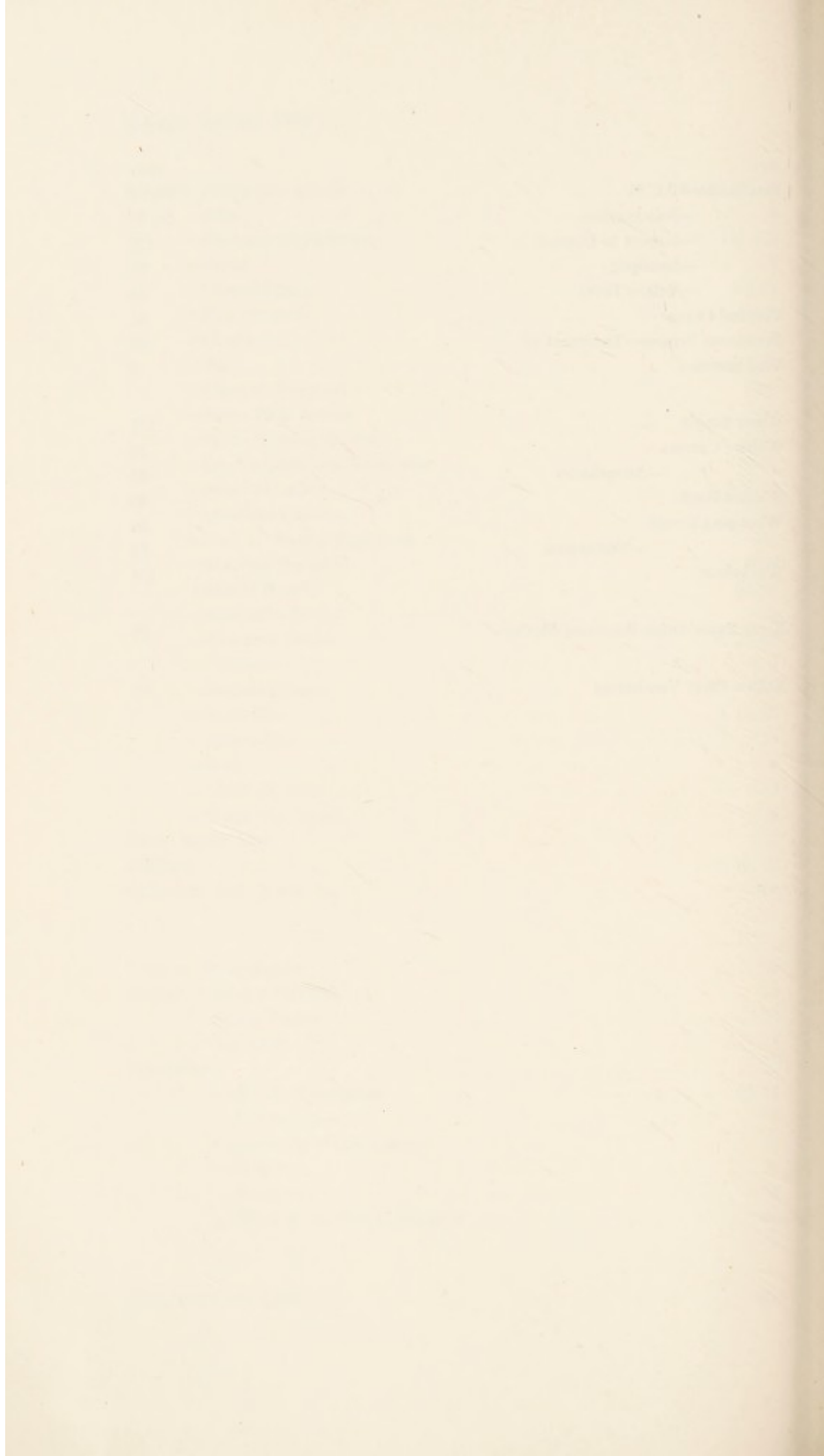
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READER'S NOTES

READER'S NOTES

