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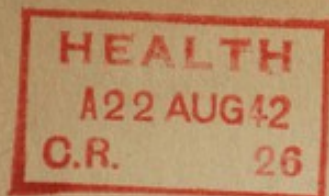
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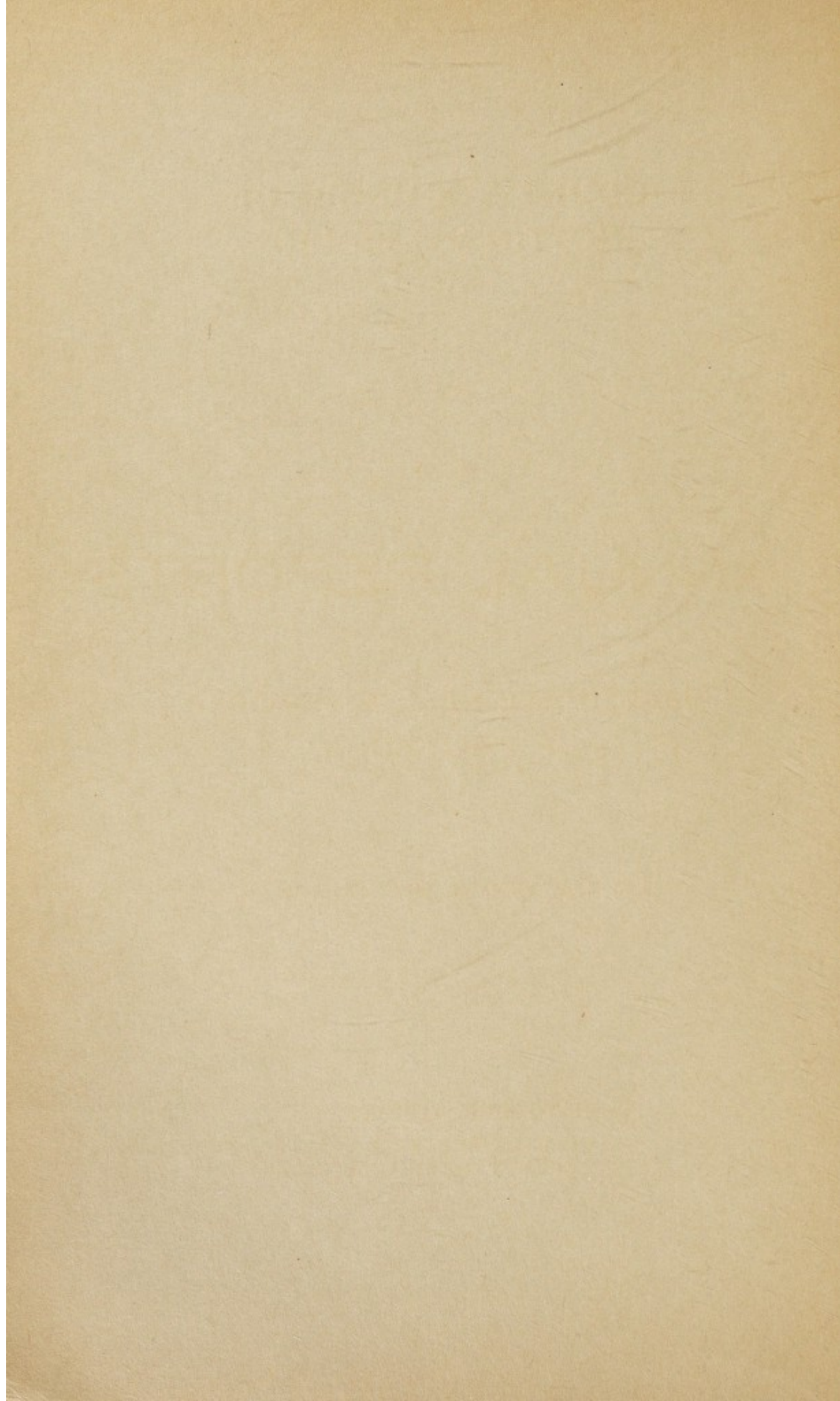
ON THE

HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES
OF THE COUNTY.

FOR THE YEARS 1938 AND 1939.

CHRISTOPHER TIBBITS,

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Oxon.),
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER.



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1938.

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Public Health and Housing Committee.†

Chairman :

ALDERMAN W. BAYLISS.

Ex-officio :—ALDERMAN MAJOR T. P. BARBER, D.S.O., T.D., D.L.
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HOLLAND, M.TAYLOR, G. E.
WILCOX, A.*Councillors :*ADWICK, H.
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BRAMMER, B.
BUCKLEY, D.
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GABBITAS, J.
GOODHAND, G. G.
HOLE, S. J. M.
IZZETT, P. A.
KAYSER, MRS. K. L.
KIRK, C. C.
LANES, H. J.
LYNCH, T.
McCRAITH, K. Y.NALL, COL. SIR JOSEPH,
D.S.O., T.D., M.P.
PERCIVAL, J. A.
PRITCHARD, G.
PUGH, J. H.
SEVERN, J. T.
SHIPSIDE, T.
SPENCER, G.
STANILAND, P. J. C.
SUMNER, J.
TAYLOR, MRS. C. A.
TAYLOR, H.
WARWICK, W. A.
WILLIAMSON, J. H.
WRAGG, H. P.
WRIGHT, H. C.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.†

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Vice-Chairman :

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HOLE, S. J. M.
IZZETT, P. A.
JEFFRIES, MRS. A.
JONES, R.
KAYSER, MRS. K. L.KIRK, C. C.
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RAVEN, H. J.
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SPENCER, G.
STANILAND, P. J. C.
SUMNER, J.
TAYLOR, MRS. C. A.
WAINWRIGHT, MRS. E. E.
WRAGG, H. P.*Added Members :*MISS W. M. BLAGG
MRS. H. CHAPMANMRS. M. J. SHIPSIDE
MRS. E. WILSON

Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective.†

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR T. SHIPSIDE.

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CAUDWELL, C. G.	HARTLAND, H.	WILCOX, A.

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JEFFRIES, MRS. A.	WILLIAMSON, J. H.
MCCRAITH, K. Y.	WRIGHT, H. C.
PERCIVAL, J. A.	

Added Members :

MISS G. M. BRADSHAW	MRS. F. NEWTON	MRS. M. J. SHIPSIDE
---------------------	----------------	---------------------

†31st July, 1939.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(Brought up-to-date to 31st July, 1939).

County Medical Officer—

A. C. TIBBITS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer—

G. G. BUCHANAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Senior Tuberculosis Officer—*L. W. HEARN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
and one Tuberculosis Officer.*First Assistant County Medical Officer—*

C. W. W. JEREMIAH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Second Assistant County Medical Officer—

J. A. D. MACLEAN, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Three Assistant County Medical Officers and Medical Officers of Health of County Districts (joint appointments). County Council duties mainly connected with School Medical Inspection but in one instance a small amount of Maternity and Child Welfare work is also undertaken.

Seven Assistant County Medical Officers employed part-time for Maternity and Child Welfare and part-time for School Medical Inspection.

One Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

One Part-time Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

*Senior Dental Officer—*D. E. MASON, L.D.S.
and fourteen School Dental Officers,

RANSOM SANATORIUM.

Medical Superintendent (Sanatorium and Village Settlement)—

E. FIRTH, M.B., Ch.B. (appointed 31st March, 1938)
and one Assistant Resident Medical Officer.

Matron—

MISS E. WALMSLEY
and seventy-seven other Staff.

KILTON HILL COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Medical Superintendent—

A. R. WALLIS, M.B., Ch.B.

Matron—

MISS L. EVANS, A.R.R.C.
and thirty-five other Staff.

CONSULTANTS.

RANSOM SANATORIUM—

Laryngology—

H. BELL TAWSE, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Orthopædics—

S. A. S. MALKIN, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.

Radiology—

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

Thoracic Surgery—

L. F. O'SHAUGHNESSY, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

General Surgery—

E. A. NICOLL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.E.

Medicine—

J. W. SCOTT, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.

P. H. O'DONOVAN, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

KILTON HILL COUNTY HOSPITAL—

Thoracic Surgery—

L. F. O'SHAUGHNESSY, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant for Thoracic Surgery—

E. A. NICOLL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.E.

KILTON HILL COUNTY HOSPITAL AND COUNTY INSTITUTIONS—

General Surgery—

C. H. ALLEN, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.

F. CROOKS, M.B., M.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S.E.

J. L. DAVIES, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*E. F. FINCH, M.S., M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

F. C. GREIG, F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.

R. G. HOGARTH, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

F. C. HUNT, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.

W. F. NEIL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

E. A. NICOLL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.E.

General Medicine—

*A. E. BARNES, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.

P. H. O'DONOVAN, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

W. T. ROWE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

J. W. SCOTT, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.

H. S. WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B.

* Consultants for Kilton Hill County Hospital only.

CONSULTANTS—*continued.*KILTON HILL COUNTY HOSPITAL AND COUNTY INSTITUTIONS—*contd.**Orthopædics—*

S. A. S. MALKIN, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.
V. J. M. TAYLOR, M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.

Obstetrics and Gynæcology—

MISS GLEN BOTT, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.C.O.G.
H. JORDAN MALKIN, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.
G. A. ROBINSON, M.S., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.
W. R. SMITH, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A.
*J. E. STACEY, M.D., B.S., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.
A. M. WEBBER, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Diseases of the Ear, Throat and Nose—

E. J. GILROY GLASS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E., D.L.O.
H. B. LIEBERMAN, M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.E., D.L.O.
H. BELL TAWSE, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Diseases of the Eye—

W. A. BRIGGS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S. (County
N. P. R. GALLOWAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.O. Instns. only).
THOMSON HENDERSON, M.D., Ch.B.
A. CHRISTIE REID, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B.

Treatment of Malignant Diseases by Radium and Radiology—

F. C. HUNT, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.

Treatment of Venereal Diseases—

J. C. BUCKLEY, M.D., Ch.B.

Specialist for Blood Transfusions—

A. GORDON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY SCHEME—

Radiology—

W. J. MOWAT, M.D., Ch.B., D.R.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS AND OBSTETRIC AND ANTE-NATAL SERVICES—

MISS GLEN BOTT, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.C.O.G.
L. DOUGAL CALLANDER, M.D., Ch.B.
H. JORDAN MALKIN, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.
G. A. ROBINSON, M.S., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.
J. PATERSON SEMPLE, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.
W. M. W. SHEPHERD, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E., D.T.M. and H.
W. R. SMITH, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A.
J. E. STACEY, M.D., B.S., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.
A. M. WEBBER, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

* * * *

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE, MANSFIELD.

Specialist Medical Officer—

J. C. BUCKLEY, M.D., Ch.B.

Assistant Specialist Medical Officers—

N. C. L. B. TWEEDIE, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
P. M. GETTLESON, M.D., C.M.

* Consultant for Kilton Hill County Hospital only.

*Specialist Medical Officer under the Cerebro-Spinal Fever Regulations,
1919—*

P. H. O'DONOVAN, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P. (appointed
25th July, 1939).

Veterinary Staff—

The appointments of the Chief and Assistant Veterinary Officers were terminated on the 31st March, 1938, after which date the County Council were no longer responsible for the duty of veterinary inspection of dairy herds under Part IV. of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, consequent upon the operation of the Agriculture Act, 1937, from the 1st April, 1938.

Assistant Lay Administrative Officer—

W. L. RICHARDSON.

Chief Clerk—

J. RENSHAW

and forty-two other Clerks (two vacancies).

Other Staff—

Four Milk Samplers (one vacancy).

One Telephone Operator.

Rivers Inspector—

F. WRIGLEY.

County Sanitary Inspectors—

L. BROOK.

L. H. HERRING.

Superintendent Health Visitors—

MISS E. R. BENNETT.

MRS. M. E. SLEIGH.

Other Nursing Staff—

Thirty-six Health Visitors—

Twenty-two carrying out all duties under combined scheme, *i.e.*, Maternity and Child Welfare, School Medical Service, Tuberculosis and Mental Deficiency (one vacancy).

Thirteen carrying out duties in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare, School Medical Service and Mental Deficiency (two vacancies).

One—duties mainly concerned with Maternity and Child Welfare but a small amount of work undertaken in connection with Mental Deficiency.

Two Tuberculosis Visitors—

Duties wholly connected with Tuberculosis.

Seven School Nurses—

Duties chiefly concerned with School Medical Service but a small proportion of time devoted to Mental Deficiency.

Six Dental Nurses.

Eight Dental Attendants.

Venereal Diseases (Mansfield Treatment Centre)—

Two Orderlies, one whole-time, one part-time.
 Two Nurses, do. do.

*Midwifery—**Assistant Supervisor of Midwives (non-medical)—*

MISS F. M. KIRKBY.
 Fifty-three County Midwives.

*Mental Deficiency—**Female Supervisor and Petitioning Officer—*

MRS. E. L. ANDREWS.
 One Instructress, Mansfield Occupation Centre.
 One Home Teacher for Mentally Defective Persons.

Blind Persons Acts, 1920 and 1938—

Four Home Teachers.

PUBLIC VACCINATORS AND DISTRICTS.

AS AT 31ST JULY, 1939.

DOCTOR.	ADDRESS.	DISTRICT AND POPULATION.	PARISHES INCLUDED IN DISTRICT.
Dr. W. Thomson	The Green, Gringley-on-the-Hill.	District No. 1 Population 2,009	Beckingham, Clayworth, Gringley-on-the-Hill, Saundby, Wiseton.
Dr. T. Elliott	Springfield, Misterton.	District No. 2 Population 2,997	Misterton, Walkeringham, West Stockwith.
Dr. W. F. Ward	Bawtry (Yorks.).	District No. 3 Population 8,841	Blyth (that part in the parish of Harworth prior to 1/4/1935), Everton, Finningley, Harworth, Mattersey, Misson, Ranskill, Scrooby.
Dr. T. F. J. Ryan	Doncaster Road, Langold, Worksop.	District No. 4 Population 7,033	Blyth (excluding that part in the parish of Harworth prior to 1/4/1935), Carlton-in-Lindrick, Hodsock, Styrrup, Torworth, Wallingwells.
Dr. J. J. McCarthy	Hawkesley House, Coronation St., Retford.	District No. 5 Population 5,493	Babworth, Barnby Moor, Claborough, East Retford Borough (East Ward), Hayton, Lound, Sutton.
Dr. E. A. Mackenzie	The Limes, North Leverton.	District No. 6 Population 2,030	Bole, Cottam, North Leverton - with - Hablethorpe, North Wheatley, South Leverton, South Wheatley, Sturton-le-Steeple, Treswell, West Burton.
Dr. C. E. Droop	Newton-on-Trent.	District No. 7 Population 1,904	Rampton, Stokeham.
Dr. J. C. Teasdale	Bridge House, Bridgegate, Retford.	District No. 8 Population 11,887	East Retford Borough (South & West Wards), Eaton, Elkesley, Gamston, Grove, Headon-cum-Upton.
Dr. A. R. Wallis	Coila, Carlton Road, Worksop.	District No. 9 Population 26,285	Worksop Borough.

DOCTOR.	ADDRESS.	DISTRICT AND POPULATION.	PARISHES INCLUDED IN DISTRICT.
Dr. J. J. Kennedy	Tuxford.	District No. 10 Population 4,445	Askham, Bevercotes, Bothamsall, Darlton, Dunham, East Drayton, East Markham, Fledborough, Haughton, Laneham, Marnham, Normanton-on-Trent, Ragnall, Tuxford, West Drayton, West Markham.
Dr. H. D. Preston (appointed 1st Feb., 1938).	Church Street, Mansfield Woodhouse.	District No. 11 Population 13,721	Mansfield Woodhouse Urban District.
Dr. P. H. Court	Norton Cuckney, Mansfield.	District No. 12 Population 12,629	Carburton, Cuckney, Holbeck, Nether Langwith, Norton, Warsop Urban District, Welbeck.
Dr. J. Cuddigan	New Ollerton.	District No. 13 Population 7,391	Boughton, Egmont, Kersall, Kirton, Kneesall, Laxton, Ollerton, Ompton, Perlethorpe cum Budby, Walesby, Wellow.
Dr. Marjorie C. Hawkins	"Scotfield," Carlton-on-Trent.	District No. 14 Population 3,508	Bathley, Carlton-on-Trent, Cauntton, Cromwell, Grass-thorpe, North Muskham, Norwell, Os-sington, South Muskham, Sutton-on Trent, Weston.
Dr. W. Deane	The Old Hall, Collingham, Newark.	District No. 15 Population 2,527	Besthorpe, Girton, Harby, Holme, Langford, Meering, North Collingham, Scarle, Spalford, South Collingham, Wigsley.
Dr. C. E. Droop	Newton-on-Trent.	District No. 16 Population 601	Broadholme, North Clifton, South Clifton, Thorney.
Dr. W. H. Gray (appointed 1st April, 1938).	Ashgrove, Edwinstowe.	District No. 17 Population 7,798	Clipstone, Eakring, Edwinstowe, Rufford (part).
Dr. S. Littlewood	Crow Hill Drive, Mansfield.	District No. 18 Population 46,068	Mansfield Borough.
Dr. J. Gaston	Huthwaite.	District No. 19 Population 6,044	Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District (the parts known as Huthwaite, Teversal and Fulwood prior to 1/4/35).

DOCTOR.	ADDRESS.	DISTRICT AND POPULATION.	PARISHES INCLUDED IN DISTRICT.
Dr. J. Young	West View, Sutton-in-Ashfield.	District No. 20 Population 31,679	Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District (excluding the parts known as Huthwaite, Tversal and Fulwood prior to 1/4/1935).
Dr. A. B. Waller	Ellenslea, Station Street, Kirkby-in-Ashfield.	District No. 21 Population 17,797	Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District (that part comprised therein prior to 1/4/1935, but excluding that part known as Portland Row).
Dr. E. B. Smith	Woodlands, Rainworth, Mansfield.	District No. 22 Population 5,360	Blidworth, Haywood Oaks, Lyndhurst, Newstead (that part in the parish of Blidworth prior to 1/4/1935), Rufford (part).
Dr. R. W. Nairn	Farnsfield.	District No. 23 Population 4,052	Bilthorpe, Edingley, Farnsfield, Halam, Hockerton, Kirklington, Maplebeck, Winkburn.
Dr. A. W. Kirkham	Edgehill, Southwell.	District No. 24 Population 4,732	Averham, Fiskerton-cum - Morton, Hallowloughton, Kelham, Newark Borough (those parts formerly in the parishes of Averham & Kelham), Rolleston, Southwell, Staythorpe, Upton.
Dr. H. F. Hine	The Ivies, Newark-on-Trent.	District No. 25 Population 25,082	Alverton, Balderton, Barnby-in-the-Willows, Coddington, Cotham, East Stoke, Elston, Farndon, Hawton, Kilvington, Newark Borough (excluding those parts in the parishes of Averham and Kelham prior to 1/4/1935), Staunton, Syerston, Thorpe, Winthorpe.
Dr. R. O. Brooks	Lowdham.	District No. 26 Population 3,799	Bleasby, Bulcote, Caythorpe, Epperstone, Gonalston, Gunthorpe, Hoveringham, Lowdham, Oxtun, Thurgarton.

DOCTOR.	ADDRESS.	DISTRICT AND POPULATION.	PARISHES INCLUDED IN DISTRICT.
Dr. B. A. West	Epperstone.	District No. 27 Population 3,899	Burton Joyce, Calverton, Lambley, Woodborough.
Dr. H. Francis	Ashton Lodge, Woodthorpe, Nottingham.	District No. 28 Population 15,157	Arnold Urban District, Bestwood Park.
Dr. M. R. Saunders	Charnwood House, Hucknall.	District No. 29 Population 18,337	Hucknall Urban District, Linby, Papplewick.
Dr. M. E. Kayton	Ashfield House, Annesley Woodhouse.	District No. 30 Population 3,103	Annesley, Felley, Kirkby - in - Ashfield Urban District (that part formerly in the parish of Annesley prior to 1/4/1935), Newstead (excluding that part formerly in the parish of Blidworth prior to 1/4/1935).
Dr. W. H. France	Selston.	District No. 31 Population 8,905	That part of Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District known as Portland Row, Selston.
Dr. A. C. Gladstone	Eastwood.	District No. 32 Population 13,699	Brinsley, Eastwood Urban District, Greasley.
Dr. J. Myles	Kimberley.	District No. 33 Population 8,946	Awsorth, Cossall, Kimberley, Nuthall, Strelley, Trowell.
Dr. C. S. Vartan	Sandiacre.	District No. 34 Population 13,053	The parts of Beeston and Stapleford Urban District known as Bramcote, Chilwell, Stapleford, Toton, prior to 1/4/1935.
Dr. W. R. Smith	The Willows, Beeston.	District No. 35 Population 14,759	That part of Beeston and Stapleford Urban District known as Beeston Urban District prior to 1/4/1935.
Dr. W. T. Torrance	Gedling Road, Carlton.	District No. 36 Population 26,656	Carlton Urban District, Holme Pierrepont (that part in the former parish of Colwick prior to 1/4/1935) Stoke Bardolph (excluding that part formerly in the parish of Radcliffe-on-Trent prior to 1/4/1935).

DOCTOR.	ADDRESS.	DISTRICT AND POPULATION.	PARISHES INCLUDED IN DISTRICT.
Dr. C. B. Crofts	Bingham	District No. 37 Population 5,052	Aslockton, Bingham, Car Colston, East Bridgford, Elton, Flawborough, Flintham, Granby, Hawksworth, Kneeton, Orston, Scarrington, Screveton, Shelton, Sibthorpe, Thoroton, Whatton.
Dr. E. E. Allaway	Main Road, Radcliffe-on-Trent.	District No. 38 Population 23,225	Clipston, Cotgrave, Gamston, Holme Pierrepont (excluding that part in the former parish of Colwick prior to 1/4/1935), Radcliffe-on-Trent, Saxondale, Shelford, Stoke Bardolph (that part formerly in the parish of Radcliffe-on-Trent prior to 1/4/1935), Tollerton, West Bridgford Urban District (those parts comprising the former Urban District and the former parish of Edwalton prior to 1/4/1935).
Dr. J. W. M. Hunter	Oxford House, Ruddington.	District No. 39 Population 6,671	Barton-in-Fabis, Bradmore, Bunny, Clifton-with-Glapton (excluding that part formerly in the parish of Chilwell prior to 1/4/1935), Gotham, Ruddington, Thrumpton, West Bridgford Urban District (that part formerly known as the parish of South Wilford prior to 1/4/1935).
Dr. A. L. Rhind	Keyworth.	District No. 40 Population 2,512	Keyworth, Normanton-on-the-Wolds, Plumtree, Stanton-on-the-Wolds, Thorpe-in-the-Glebe, Widmerpool, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Wysall.

DOCTOR.	ADDRESS.	DISTRICT AND POPULATION.	PARISHES INCLUDED IN DISTRICT.
Dr. W. Roche	Colston Bassett.	District No. 41 Population 3,001	Colston Bassett, Cropwell Bishop, Cropwell Butler, Hickling, Kinoulton, Langarcum-Barnstone, Owtcliffe, Tithby, Upper Broughton, Wiverton Hall.
Dr. J. C. P. Beatty	Sutton Bonington.	District No. 42 Population 3,868	Costock, East Leake, Kingston-upon-Soar, Normanton-upon-Soar, Ratcliffe-upon-Soar, Rempstone, Stanford-upon-Soar, Sutton Bonington, West Leake.

The population figures are those given in the Census for 1931 as adjusted in accordance with Part II of the Census Report for the County of Nottingham.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The Medical Relief Districts are coterminous with the Public Vaccinators' Districts except in the case of District No. 18, which was divided into two areas for Medical Relief purposes as from the 2nd January, 1938, the District Medical Officers being as follows:—

No.	DISTRICT.		DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER.	ADDRESS.
18	Mansfield South	.. ..	Dr. E. B. SMITH	Rainworth.
18a	Mansfield North	.. ..	Dr. J. McNAMARA	Mansfield.

In all other instances the District Medical Officers are the same as the Public Vaccinators, except in the following Districts:—

No. OF DISTRICT.	DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER.	ADDRESS.
3	Dr. F. W. JOHNSON	Bawtry.
12	„ E. W. CARAHER	Warsop.
29	„ G. McNEIL	Hucknall.

INSTITUTION MEDICAL OFFICERS AND PUBLIC VACCINATORS OF COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

W. J. CANDLISH, M.D., Ch.B., D.C.O.G.	Basford County Institution.
W. ROBINSON, M.B., Ch.B.	Bingham ..
J. C. TEASDALE, M.B., Ch.B.	East Retford ..
H. F. HINE, M.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ..	Newark ..
D. W. DANIELS, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (app. 1st July, 1938). ..	Mansfield ..
A. W. KIRKHAM, M.B., Ch.B.; M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (app. permanent M.O. 1st April, 1938).	Southwell ..
Worksop County Institution was closed on the 31st March, 1938.	

VACCINATION OFFICERS AND DISTRICTS.

T. H. WIDDOWSON, Babbington. District A.1. Population 169,169.
(Basford).

Parishes served :—Annesley, Arnold Urban District, Awsworth, Barton-in-Fabis, Beeston and Stapleford Urban District, Bestwood Park, Brinsley, Bradmore, Bunny, Burton Joyce, Carlton Urban District, Calverton, Clifton-with-Glapton, Cossall, Eastwood Urban District, Felley, Gotham, Greasley, Hucknall Urban District, Kimberley, Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District, Lambley, Linby, Newstead, Nuthall, Papplewick, Ruddington, Selston, Stoke Bardolph, Strelley, Thrumpton, Trowell, West Bridgford Urban District, Woodborough.

Miss J. M. I. TUNNICLIFF, District A.2. Population 4,440.
Barrow-upon-Soar. (Basford).

Parishes served :—Costock, East Leake, Kingston-upon-Soar, Normanton-upon-Soar, Ratcliffe-upon-Soar, Rempstone, Stanford-upon-Soar, Sutton Bonington, Thorpe-in-the-Glebe, West Leake, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Wysall.

E. F. KIRCHIN, Colston Bassett. District B. Population 15,106.
(Bingham).

Parishes served :—Aslockton, Bingham, Car Colston, Colston Bassett, Clipston, Cotgrave, Cropwell Bishop, Cropwell Butler, East Bridgford, Elton, Flawborough, Flintham, Gamston, Granby, Hawskworth, Hickling, Holme Pierrepont, Keyworth, Kinoulton, Kneeton, Langar-cum-Barnstone, Normanton-on-the-Wolds, Orston, Owthorpe, Plumtree, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Saxondale, Scarrington, Screveton, Shelford, Shelton, Sibthorpe, Stanton-on-the-Wolds, Thoroton, Tollerton, Tithby, Upper Broughton, Whatton, Widmerpool, Wiverton Hall.

A. E. FLINT, Retford. District C.1. Population 14,547.
(East Retford).

Parishes served :—Barnby Moor, Beckingham, Bole, Clarborough, Clayworth, East Retford Borough (East Ward), Everton, Finningley, Gringley-on-the-Hill, Hayton, Lound, Mattersey, Misson, Misterton, North Leverton, North Wheatley, Ranskill, Saundby, Scaftworth, Scrooby, South Leverton, South Wheatley, Sturton-le-Steeple, Sutton, Torworth, Walkeringham, West Burton, West Stockwith, Wiseton.

A. E. FLINT, Retford. District C.2. Population 19,218.
(East Retford).

Parishes served :—Askham, Babworth, Bevercotes, Bothamsall, Cottam, Darlton, Dunham, East Retford Borough (South and West Wards), Eaton, East Drayton, East Markham, Elkesley, Fledborough, Gamston, Grove, Haughton, Headon-cum-Upton, Laneham, West Markham, Marnham, Normanton-on-Trent, Ragnall, Rampton, Stokeham, Treswell, Tuxford, West Drayton.

T. H. WIDDOWSON, Babbington. District D.1. Population 70,748.
(Mansfield).

Parishes served :—Mansfield Borough, Mansfield Woodhouse Urban District, Warsop Urban District.

T. T. CHARLTON, Sutton-in-Ashfield. District D.2. Population 37,725
(Sutton-in-Ashfield).

Parishes served :—Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District.

*Miss E. M. EDDOWES, New Balderton. District E.1. Population 23,626.
(Newark).

Parishes served :—Besthorpe, Broadholme, Farndon, Girton, Harby, Hawton, Holme, Langford, Meering, Newark Borough, North Clifton, North Collingham, South Clifton, South Collingham, South Scarle, Spalford, Thorney, Wigsley, Winthorpe.

*Appointed 1st Aug., 1938, vice E. HOYLE, resigned.

MISS E. M. EDDOWES, New Balderton. District E.2. Population 4,807.
(Newark).

Parishes served :—Alverton, Balderton, Barnby-in-the-Willows, Coddington, Cotham, East Stoke, Elston, Kilvington, Staunton, Syerston, Thorpe.

†H. WABY, New Ollerton. District F.1. Population 20,507.
(Ollerton).

Parishes served :—Bathley, Bilsthorpe, Boughton, Carlton-on-Trent, Caunton, Clipstone, Cromwell, Eakring, Edwinstowe, Egmanton, Grassthorpe, Kersall, Kirton, Kneesall, Laxton, Maplebeck, North Muskham, Norwell, Ollerton, Ompton, Ossington, Perlethorpe-cum-Budby, Rufford, Sutton-on-Trent, Walesby, Wellow, Weston.

B. LEE, Southwell. District F.2. Population 15,894.
(Southwell).

Parishes served :—Averham, Bleasby, Blidworth, Bulcote, Caythorpe, Edingley, Epperstone, Farnsfield, Fiskerton-cum-Morton, Gonalston, Gunthorpe, Halam, Halloughton, Haywood Oaks, Hockerton, Hoveringham, Kelham, Kirklington, Lowdham, Lyndhurst, Oxtun, Rolleston, South Muskham, Southwell, Staythorpe, Thurgarton, Upton, Winkburn.

A. J. R. SLANEY, Worksop. District G. Population 40,842.
(Worksop).

Parishes served :—Blyth, Carburton, Carlton-in-Lindrick, Cuckney, Harworth, Hodsock, Holbeck, Nether Langwith, Norton, Styrrup, Wallingwells, Welbeck, Worksop Borough.

The population figures are those given in the Census for 1931, as adjusted in accordance with Part II. of the Census Report for the County of Nottingham.

†Appointed 1st May, 1939, vice H. E. TURNER, resigned.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH
OF THE TWENTY COUNTY DISTRICTS.
AS AT THE 31ST JULY, 1939.

BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICTS.

District.	Name of the Medical Officer of Health.	Address.
MANSFIELD (Borough)	.. J. E. Wilson, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	Public Health Department, Exchange Row, Mansfield.
WORKSOP (Borough)	.. T. C. Garrett, M.B., C.M.	Park House, Park Street, Worksop.
NEWARK ..	.. W. Baxter, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Public Health Department, Middlegate, Newark.
EAST RETFORD (Borough)	.. J. M. H. Conway, D.S.O., F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., D.P.H.	Municipal Offices, The Square, Retford.
ARNOLD ..	.. Harvey Francis, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Council Offices, Arnot Hill House, Daybrook, Arnold.
BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD	.. C. Horne Warner, B.Sc., M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Public Health Department, Town Hall, Beeston.
CARLTON ..	.. P. H. Deeny, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., Barrister- at-Law.	Public Health Department, Council House, Burton Road, Carlton, Notts.
EASTWOOD ..	.. J. S. Drummond, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (appointed 1st Jan., 1938).	Public Offices, Church Street, Eastwood.
HUCKNALL ..	.. W. Garstang, M.B., Ch.B., L.S.A.	Council Offices, Hucknall, Notts.
KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD	M. E. Kayton, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Urban Road, East Kirkby.
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE	.. H. D. Preston, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Acting).	Public Health Department, Manor House, Mansfield Woodhouse.
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD	T. S. McKean, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Public Health Department, 5, Victoria Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
WARSOP ..	.. N. Wilson, L.M.S., A.A., (Acting).	Health Department, Town Hall, Warsop.
WEST BRIDGFORD	.. W. B. Watson, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.F.P.S., L.D.S., D.P.H.	Health Department, The Hall, Bridgford Road, West Bridgford.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

District.	Name of the Medical Officer of Health.	Address.
BASFORD ..	.. J. S. Drummond, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Health Department, Rock House, Stockhill Lane, Basford, Nottingham.
BINGHAM ..	.. W. B. Watson, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.F.P.S., L.D.S., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Bingham, Notts.
WORKSOP ..	.. J. M. H. Conway, D.S.O., F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Highfield House, Carlton Road, Worksop.
EAST RETFORD	.. J. M. H. Conway, D.S.O., F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., D.P.H.	Municipal Offices, The Square, Retford.
NEWARK ..	.. W. Baxter, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Public Health Department, Middlegate, Newark.
SOUTHWELL ..	.. W. Baxter, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Public Health Department, Middlegate, Newark.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
SHIRE HALL,
NOTTINGHAM,
January, 1940.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In submitting my Eleventh Annual Report dealing with the Health and Health Services of the County during the year 1938, I have to express regret that the issue of the Report has been so delayed.*

The matter was, in detail, ready by the end of July, 1939, but my usual custom of writing up the text during the first fortnight of August was interrupted, as, in the prevailing tension, I decided to concentrate that fortnight upon the completion of plans for the instant mobilisation of Civil Defence Services, both personnel and material, should the necessity arise.

Although general preparedness was well advanced it was fortunate that these final detail preparations were made, for before August was spent it was necessary to put them to the test of actual mobilisation.

During the tense last week of August, as orders were received in planned succession from London, the County Civil Defence organisation came step by step into active being. Personnel took up stations; premises were transformed; stores and equipment, ready stocked and docketed, were sped to Hospitals, First Aid Posts, Party Depots and First Aid Points; Mobile Services—Ambulances, Transport Cars, Mobile Aid Units, in a few hours materialised by transformation from normal civilian uses; Hospitals extended their accommodation in a night by the setting-up of the extra beds and equipment already received.

Since that swift mobilisation—wedded as it was with the novel task of receiving a migrating population—the Department has had to perform the dual task of maintaining its services as nearly as possible to their peace-time level and assuming charge of a whole-County Civil Defence Medical Service during a period of flux and development which has made demands on time which have rarely left respite on the Seventh Day.

The Health of the County, as statistically pictured for the year 1938, was the best on record, and compared favourably with the Country as a whole.

*February, 1941.—Since the above was written it has been impossible to proceed with the publication of this report owing to the pressure of work.

Year by year recently the Vital Statistics have been encouraging in their main aspects and a welcome reflection of the Council's progressive Health Policy.

In 1938 the general death rate, 10.1, the whole-County infantile mortality rate, 46 per 1,000 births, the "Special Area" infantile mortality rate, 43 per 1,000 births, and the "Special Area" maternal mortality rate, 2.08 per 1,000 live births, were the lowest ever recorded.

The birth rate rose slightly to 16, compared with a rate of 15.1 for England and Wales.

The estimated County population increased from 465,800 to 470,900, an increase of 5,100.

The Vital Statistics generally are recorded in detail in the body of the Report.

In my last Report I very briefly surveyed the progress of Health administration during the past forty years.

It must now be our special care to attempt to minimise any tendency to a downgrade in the hitherto steadily rising graph which the stresses of war may threaten.

It will be the Council's wish that this Report should be condensed with a view to reducing costs of production.

I am therefore avoiding extended comment in my introduction on matters which are recorded under the heading of individual services in the body of the Report.

It is sufficient to record that progressive improvement and extension of services were maintained during the year.

Plans for the proposed new County General Hospital were prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Specifications for a new X-Ray plant on thoroughly modern lines were prepared for installation in the prospective new buildings at the Ransom Sanatorium.

The provision of an "Iron Lung" for the general service of the County was approved.

The facilities for Thoracic Surgery were extended by the establishment of an Out-Patient Clinic.

The Conditions of Service of Hospital Nurses were reviewed and a report on revised terms and conditions was adopted and put into operation.

A Home Help scheme was provided in the "Special Area" of the County.

The building of the new Colony for Mental Defectives at Balderton Hall was begun shortly after Easter.

A Home Teaching scheme for Mental Defectives was instituted.

The new Blind Persons Act, 1938, was implemented from 1st April, involving, *inter alia*, the assistance of the dependants of blind persons otherwise than by way of Poor Law relief.

The Village Settlement scheme was brought into active operation by the opening of the woodworking machine shop and the initiation of a poultry farm.

As a result of the smooth operation of the Council's arrangements under the Midwives Act, 1936, an Order was issued on 1st September, 1938, by the Ministry of Health prohibiting unqualified persons from acting as Maternity Nurses for gain.

In Air Raid Precautions there was steady progress in the organisation of Medical Services, the training of personnel, and in the ancillary branch, the Emergency Hospital Service.

In September, 1938, at short notice, the immature Services had to be pressed to immediate improvised readiness; the threat passed but the experience gained in a few crowded days was of inestimable value twelve months later.

STATISTICS AND NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) land and inland water	523,843
Population (Census 1921)—(actual 378,525)	*377,346
Population (Census 1931)—(actual 443,930)	*436,542
Population (estimated to the middle of 1938)	470,900
Estimated increase during 1937-8	5,100
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931)—(actual 108,758)	*106,634
Number of Families or separate Occupiers (Census 1931)— (actual 111,804)	*109,674
Average number of persons per house (Census 1931)— (actual 4.1)	*4.1
Rateable Value (1st April, 1938)	£2,349,110
Product of a penny rate (1st April, 1938)	£8,952
Population of the "Special Area" for Maternity and Child Welfare (estimated to the middle of 1938)	200,150

*These figures relate to the area of the County as constituted at the 30th September, 1935, and exclude the population enumerated in the areas transferred to the City of Nottingham under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1933.

Since the 1st April, 1935, the County, as reconstituted under the County of Nottingham Review Order, 1934, has been divided into twenty Sanitary Districts; four Boroughs, ten Urban and six Rural Districts.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Vital Statistics for the year were generally very favourable and, apart from unchanged death rates in respect of other Tuberculous Diseases and Cancer, and slightly increased rates for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Maternal Mortality, were lower than those for the preceding year.

The infantile mortality rate for the whole County was 46 per thousand live births, the lowest ever recorded in the County (1937, 59), and in the County Council "Special Area" for Maternity and Child Welfare 43 (1937, 54), compared with a rate of 53 (1937, 58) for England and Wales.

The maternal mortality rate per thousand live births for the whole County was 3.71 (1937, 3.01) and in the County Council "Special Area" for Maternity and Child Welfare 2.03 (1937, 4.12), compared with a rate of 3.08 (1937, 3.23) for England and Wales.

The rates for Puerperal Sepsis only per thousand live births were—whole County 0.66 (1937, 0.82) and "Special Area" 0.67 (1937, 0.69), compared with 0.89 (1937, 0.97) for England and Wales.

The maternal mortality rate per thousand total (live *and* still) births was 3.55 (1937, 2.88) for the whole County and 1.95 (1937, 3.94) in the County Council "Special Area," compared with a rate of 2.97 (1937, 3.11) for England and Wales.

For Puerperal Sepsis only the rates per thousand total (live *and* still) births were—whole County 0.63 (1937, 0.79) and "Special Area" 0.65 (1937, 0.66), compared with a rate of 0.86 (1937, 0.94) for England and Wales.

The County population, as estimated by the Registrar-General at mid-year 1938, shows an increase of 5,100 compared with the previous year.

The estimated population at the middle of the year 1938 was 470,900, compared with 465,800 in 1937.

The County death rate was 10.1, the lowest ever recorded in the County, as compared with 10.9 in the previous year. For 1936 the rate was 10.9.

The death rate for England and Wales was 11.6, compared with 12.4 in 1937.

The birth rate for the County rose slightly from 15.7 in 1937 to 16.0 in 1938, compared with rates for England and Wales of 14.9 in 1937 and 15.1 in 1938.

Tuberculosis mortality (all forms) rose from 0.52 in 1937 to 0.58 in 1938.

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1938 was 0.47, compared with 0.40 in 1937.

For other forms of Tuberculosis the figures were 0.11 in 1937 and the same in 1938.

The mortality rate from Cancer was 1.39, the same as in the previous year.

There was no exceptional cause of sickness or mortality during the year, but notifications of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were more than in 1937. Pneumonia, however, was rather less prevalent, 498 cases being notified in 1938, compared with 563 in 1937.

The following table* gives the chief Vital Statistics for the years 1937 and 1938 for England and Wales (as supplied by the Registrar-General) and for the County of Nottingham for comparison.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 of population.			Death Rate per 1,000 of population.			Deaths under one year per 1,000 births.	
	1937	1938		1937	1938		1937	1938
England and Wales ..	14.9	15.1	..	12.4	11.6	..	58	53
126 County Boroughs, etc.	14.9	15.0	..	12.5	11.7	..	62	57
148 Smaller Towns ..	15.3	15.4	..	11.9	11.0	..	55	51
London	13.3	13.4	..	12.3	11.4	..	60	57
County of Nottingham ..	15.7	16.0	..	10.9	10.1	..	59	46
Aggregate Urban Districts	15.9	16.3	..	10.9	10.3	..	63	46
Aggregate Rural Districts	15.1	15.3	..	10.9	9.7	..	48	44
Special Area for Maternity and Child Welfare ..	14.7	14.8	..	11.1	9.9	..	54	43

These rates are calculated on the estimated populations supplied by the Registrar-General.

The growth of the population of the County is shown by the following figures which have been adjusted for the Censuses of 1921 and 1931 and relate to the area of the County as constituted on the 30th September, 1935 :—

Population Census, 1911	..	..	344,197
Population Census, 1921	..	..	377,346
Population Census, 1931	..	..	436,542
Population Estimated, 1938	..	..	470,900

The *natural* increase by excess of births over deaths for the past five years was as follows :—

1934	..	..	..	2,395
1935	..	..	..	2,382
1936	..	..	..	2,005
1937	..	..	..	2,218
1938	..	..	..	2,796

*The rates supplied by the Registrar-General for England and Wales, County Boroughs, Smaller Towns and London, are provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

BIRTHS.

Seven thousand five hundred and forty-nine live births were registered in the County in 1938. The rate was *slightly increased* being 16.0 (1937, 15.7), compared with a rate for England and Wales of 15.1 (1937, 14.9).

Males exceeded females by 147.

The number of live births registered in the "Special Area" for Maternity and Child Welfare was 2,960 and the rate was 14.8, compared with 2,915 and a rate of 14.7 in 1937.

The number of illegitimate births registered in the County was 284, giving a rate of 0.60 per 1,000 of the population and 37.6 per 1,000 registered births, compared with 32.5 in 1937 and 34.4 in 1936.

For Urban Districts this rate was 37.8 (1937, 33.4) per 1,000 registered births and for Rural Districts 37.1 (1937, 30.2).

The following table gives the birth statistics for the County Districts for the year 1938.

BIRTHS, 1938.

	Total No. Live Births	No. Legitimate		No. Illegitimate		Total Birth Rate (Live Births)
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
URBAN DISTRICTS						
Mansfield (Borough) ..	706	351	330	11	14	14.9
Worksop (Borough) ..	441	221	206	9	5	15.8
Newark (Borough) ..	316	151	147	8	10	15.5
East Retford (Borough) ..	243	117	112	9	5	16.0
Arnold	315	156	152	3	4	17.7
Beeston and Stapleford ..	712	337	347	12	16	18.0
Carlton	464	225	222	8	9	15.7
Eastwood	140	64	71	2	3	15.6
Hucknall	390	197	182	3	8	19.6
Kirkby-in-Ashfield ..	315	152	151	8	4	17.0
Mansfield Woodhouse ..	298	144	143	8	3	20.1
Sutton-in-Ashfield ..	664	303	331	18	12	17.2
Warsop	189	97	86	5	1	17.3
West Bridgford	202	98	98	3	3	9.5
AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS	5,395	2,613	2,578	107	97	16.3
RURAL DISTRICTS						
Basford	689	361	307	13	8	16.0
Bingham	212	107	94	6	5	13.0
Worksop	283	138	138	3	4	19.1
East Retford	214	115	89	7	3	10.9
Newark	161	86	68	4	3	17.0
Southwell	595	276	295	12	12	16.0
AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS	2,154	1,083	991	45	35	15.3
WHOLE COUNTY	7,549	3,696	3,569	152	132	16.0

STILLBIRTHS, 1938.

	Total	LEGITIMATE		ILLEGITIMATE		Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
URBAN DISTRICTS						
Mansfield (Borough) ...	36	20	15	—	1	48
Worksop (Borough) ...	10	5	5	—	—	22
Newark (Borough) ...	20	11	7	1	1	59
East Retford (Borough) ...	11	4	6	—	1	43
Arnold	15	7	5	3	—	45
Beeston and Stapleford ...	35	14	19	—	2	47
Carlton	22	8	14	—	—	45
Eastwood	7	5	2	—	—	48
Hucknall	16	7	8	—	1	39
Kirkby-in-Ashfield ...	23	11	12	—	—	68
Mansfield Woodhouse ...	12	4	8	—	—	39
Sutton-in-Ashfield ...	24	13	11	—	—	35
Warsop	11	7	4	—	—	55
West Bridgford	8	3	5	—	—	38
Aggregate of Urban Districts	250	119	121	4	6	44
RURAL DISTRICTS						
Basford	28	10	18	—	—	39
Bingham	2	2	—	—	—	9
Worksop	11	8	3	—	—	37
East Retford	6	2	3	—	1	27
Newark	4	2	2	—	—	24
Southwell	26	8	15	2	1	42
Aggregate of Rural Districts	77	32	41	2	2	34
Whole County	327	151	162	6	8	41

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during 1938 was 4,753 (2,518 Males and 2,235 Females), giving a rate of 10.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population, the lowest ever recorded in the County.

In 1937 there were 347 more deaths and the rate was 10.9.

The death rate for England and Wales for 1938 was 11.6 (1937, 12.4).

The aggregate rate for the Urban Districts was 10.3 (1937, 10.9) and for the Rural Districts 9.7 (1937, 10.9).

Death Rates, by County Districts.

To render the local crude death rates comparable with the death rate of the Country as a whole it is necessary to correct them by the application of a factor which compensates for differences in age and sex distribution in the local population, compared with the distribution in the Country as a whole. Such a factor has been furnished by the Registrar-General in respect of each of the County Districts.

The following table gives the crude death rate for each District, the correcting factor by which the crude rate is to be multiplied and, in the last column, the resultant corrected death rates for the year 1938.

	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population	Areal Comparability Factor supplied by Registrar- General	Corrected Death Rate
URBAN DISTRICTS			
Sutton-in-Ashfield	10.6	1.22	12.9
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	10.1	1.23	12.4
Worksop (Borough)	10.8	1.14	12.3
Hucknall	10.7	1.12	12.0
Mansfield Woodhouse	9.3	1.29	12.0
Mansfield (Borough)	9.9	1.19	11.8
Newark (Borough)	11.8	1.00	11.8
Carlton	10.3	1.10	11.3
East Retford (Borough)	11.4	0.94	10.7
Eastwood	9.7	1.10	10.7
Beeston and Stapleford	9.9	1.05	10.4
West Bridgford	11.2	0.92	10.3
Arnold	9.4	1.04	9.8
Warsop	6.4	1.43	9.1
Aggregate of Urban Districts	10.3	1.12	11.5
RURAL DISTRICTS			
Basford	10.8	1.04	11.2
Worksop	7.9	1.33	10.5
Newark	10.4	0.88	9.1
East Retford	10.1	0.88	8.9
Southwell	8.2	1.09	8.9
Bingham	10.7	0.82	8.8
Shire Hall	—	2.44	—
Aggregate of Rural Districts	9.7	1.00	9.7

Principal Causes of Death.

The deaths which occurred during 1938 in the Urban and Rural Districts in the County are classified according to sex and age groups in the table which appears on page vii. of the Appendix.

The chief causes of death in order for the whole County were as follows :—

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation	..	..	1,338
Cancer, Malignant Disease	..	..	654
Diseases of the Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis)	..	..	428
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	..	..	314
Tuberculosis, all forms	..	..	272
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	..	..	206

The number of deaths due to Cancer was five more than in 1937 and the same as in 1936.

In the above list of six principal causes of death Cancer again occupies second place as in the previous year.

A record of the number of deaths from Cancer during the past ten years is given in the table hereunder, from which it will be observed that the mortality rate per thousand of the population in 1938 was the same as in the previous year.

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

			No.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	
1929	..	..	508	..	1.18
1930	..	..	545	..	1.24
1931	..	..	574	..	1.28
1932	..	..	534	..	1.18
1933	..	..	552	..	1.23
1934	..	..	585	..	1.30
1935	..	..	571	..	1.26
1936	..	..	654	..	1.42
1937	..	..	649	..	1.39
1938	..	..	654	..	1.39

The death rate from Cancer in England and Wales during 1938 was 1.66 compared with 1.63 in 1937.

Particulars of the facilities available for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer are given on pages 29-33.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

There were 345 deaths of infants under one year of age in 1938, 221 males and 124 females. The rate per 1,000 live births was forty-six (legitimate forty-five, illegitimate fifty-six), compared with fifty-nine in 1937.

The rate for 1938 is the lowest recorded in the County.

One hundred and twenty-eight deaths occurred in the "Special Area."

The rate for the "Special Area" of the County in which the County Council are the Authority for Maternity and Child Welfare was forty-three, compared with fifty-four in 1937, and fifty-three in 1936.

The following table gives the rates for the whole County and aggregates for Urban and Rural Districts separately since the year 1908.

RATE OF INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

	Whole County.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.
1908	119	128	102
1909	106	112	93
1910	110	122	85
1911	125	137	115
1912	93	95	87
1913	101	110	82
1914	107	112	96
1915	112	125	87
1916	95	102	78
1917	95	98	89
1918	100	104	92
1919	95	100	84
1920	85	89	75
1921	86	91	77
1922	69	73	61
1923	77	82	66
1924	79	83	72
1925	77	79	74
1926	73	83	58
1927	69	76	57
1928	64	67	59
1929	76	79	72
1930	62	65	58
1931	72	75	66
1932	66	65	66
1933	68	71	63
1934	54	57	49
1935	56	61	46
1936	58	58	56
1937	59	63	48
1938	46	46	44

The infantile mortality rates for the County Districts for the year 1938 are shown in the following table :—

RATE OF INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR 1938 PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	RATE.	RURAL DISTRICTS.	RATE.
*Eastwood	78	*Newark	56
Warsop	74	*Southwell	52
Kirkby-in-Ashfield ..	73	*Worksop	42
Mansfield Woodhouse ..	60	*East Retford	42
Hucknall	54	*Bingham	38
*West Bridgford	54	*Basford	36
Arnold	51		
Sutton-in-Ashfield ..	51		
Worksop (Borough) ..	50		
Beeston and Stapleford ..	45		
Mansfield (Borough) ..	31		
East Retford (Borough) ..	29		
*Carlton	26		
Newark (Borough) ..	25		
Aggregate of Urban Districts		Aggregate of Rural Districts	44
46		Rate for Whole County	46

*Districts within the " Special Area" for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Table of Causes of Death of Children under one year of age.

	NUMBER OF DEATHS.			Rate per 1,000 live births.
	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	County.	
Congenital debility and mal- formation, premature birth	147	55	202	26.7
Pneumonia	33	7	40	5.3
Bronchitis	7	5	12	1.6
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	6	1	7	0.9
Influenza	3	—	3	0.4
Other tuberculous diseases	5	2	7	0.9
Measles	2	—	2	0.3
Diarrhoea	17	7	24	3.2
Other causes	31	17	48	6.3

Fifty-eight per cent. of the infant deaths were due to pre-natal causes; of the forty-six infant deaths which occurred for every thousand infants born alive, twenty-seven were due to prematurity, malformation and debility at birth.

The next most frequent cause of death was respiratory disease.

Diarrhoea accounted for three deaths per thousand live births.

The numbers of deaths due to certain specified diseases are shown hereunder :—

Measles (all ages)	11
Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	12
Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	28

In the Borough of East Retford, the Urban Districts of Carlton, Hucknall, Mansfield Woodhouse and Warsop, and the Rural Districts of Worksop and East Retford, there were no deaths due to Diarrhoea (under two years of age).

Tables dealing with the causes of death will be found in the Appendix, pages v., vi. and vii.

THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CANCER.

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer are available as follows.

(a) **Voluntary Facilities.**

The Nottinghamshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign have established, under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. G. Hogarth, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., an Institute at the Nottingham General Hospital, at which are available a deep X-ray therapy unit and a radium treatment unit. These are in charge respectively of Dr. W. J. Mowat, M.D., Ch.B., D.R., and Mr. F. C. Hunt, F.R.C.S.E.

This organisation may be described as the focal point for Cancer diagnosis and treatment for the County, as patients may be received here from all parts of the area and in fact many cases are dealt with from outside Nottinghamshire.

At the Nottingham General Hospital itself there are, of course, ample diagnostic and surgical treatment facilities, and at each of the following Voluntary Hospitals similar facilities are available :—

Mansfield and District Hospital.
Worksop Victoria Hospital.
Retford and District Hospital.
Newark and District Hospital.

There is also accommodation for a limited number of in-patients available at the Women's Hospital, Peel Street, Nottingham.

In addition County residents are afforded service by the Sheffield Royal Infirmary and the Sheffield Royal Hospital.

(b) **Public Authority Facilities.**

At the following Institutions administered by the County Council, facilities for surgical treatment are available and radiological treatment can be provided through co-operation with the Nottinghamshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign :—

Worksop, Kilton Hill County Hospital.
Basford County Institution.
Mansfield County Institution.
Southwell County Institution.

At each Hospital or Institution the services of a complete Consultant Staff are available, both for diagnosis and for treatment, including the services of the Medical Officer in charge of the Radium Institute.

In order to avoid the possibility that advice or treatment shall not be secured owing to financial difficulties, it was arranged in 1935 for travelling expenses to be paid in approved cases to enable attendance at the Sheffield Radium Centre.

TREATMENT.

The record of treatment given is as follows.

British Empire Cancer Campaign.

In the year ended 30th April, 1939, 243 new patients have been admitted to Nottingham Hospitals for Radium treatment, and at the out-patient Clinic at the General Hospital 1,258 attendances were made. Three hundred and forty-eight new patients received treatment by deep X-ray therapy. In addition 110 old patients received further treatment and the total number seen in the follow-up Clinic was 903.

Voluntary Hospitals.

I am indebted to the Secretaries of Voluntary Hospitals who have supplied me with particulars of the treatment of Cancer at individual Hospitals during 1938, a summary of which appears in the following table.

CASES OF CANCER ADMITTED TO VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS DURING 1938.

	SITES.									
	Uterus	Tongue and Mouth	Breast	Lip	Skin	Larynx	Bladder	Rectum	Other Sites	Total
	GENERAL		HOSPITAL.		NOTTINGHAM.					
No. of Cases ..	57	34	70	9	—	6	6	16	139	337
Treatment Received :										
Operative & Radiat'n.	3	2	12	1	—	—	1	6	10	35
Radiation only ..	51	20	32	6	—	3	1	—	47	160
Operative only ..	2	8	25	2	—	2	3	10	48	100
Inoperable Cases ..	1	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	34	42
	NOTTINGHAM HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, PEEL STREET.									
No. of Cases ..	19	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	4	35
Treatment Received :										
Operative & Radiat'n.	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	15
Radiation only ..	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Operative only ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Inoperable Cases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	†MANSFIELD AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL.									
No. of Cases ..	5	2	7	5	2	—	5	13	31	70
Treatment Received :										
Operative & Radiat'n.	—	—	7	4	—	—	1	—	2	14
Radiation only ..	5	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	12
Operative only ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	5	12
Inoperable Cases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	21	32
	NEWARK TOWN AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.									
No. of Cases ..	3	—	9	—	—	1	1	1	2	17
Treatment Received :										
Operative & Radiat'n.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radiation only ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operative only ..	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	12
Inoperable Cases ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	5
	RETFORD AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY. (Cases sent to Leeds and Sheffield for Radiation Treatment).									
No. of Cases ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Treatment Received :										
Operative & Radiat'n.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Radiation only ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operative only ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inoperable Cases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	WORKSOP VICTORIA HOSPITAL.									
No. of Cases ..	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	11	17
Treatment Received :										
Operative & Radiat'n.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Radiation only ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operative only ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	9	14
Inoperable Cases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

†The particulars given are not confined to cases resident in the administrative County.

County Council Institutions.

The following table gives particulars of the cases of Cancer treated during 1938 in Institutions belonging to the County Council.

STATEMENT OF CANCER PATIENTS FOR 1938.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS OF THE COUNCIL — 89.

SITES.	I.		II.				III.	
	Patients admitted after previous advice or treatment at another Hospital providing radiation as well as operative treatment.		Patients admitted after previous advice or treatment at another Hospital providing operative but not radiation treatment.				Patients admitted without previous advice or treatment at another Hospital.	
	Total number—35.		Total number—Nil.				Total number—54.	
	(a) Numbers treated at that Hospital.	(b) Numbers not treated at that Hospital.	(a) Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment to a Hospital providing radiation treatment.	(a) Numbers retained in Council's Hospital.	(b) Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment to a Hospital providing radiation treatment.	(a) Numbers retained in Council's Hospital.	(i) Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment to :— Hospital providing operative treatment.	(ii) Hospital providing radiation as well as operative treatment.
Uterus	5	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
Tongue and Mouth ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Breast	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Lip	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bladder	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Rectum	2	2	—	—	—	6	—	1
Other Sites	18	1	—	—	—	33	—	1
TOTAL ..	31	4	—	—	—	51	—	3

Payment of Travelling Expenses.

During the year assistance was afforded to two cases who made twenty-five attendances under the arrangements with the After-Care Committee of the Sheffield Radium Centre at the Royal Infirmary, Sheffield, for the payment of travelling expenses of necessitous patients attending the Centre for treatment for Cancer.

ORTHOPAEDIC OUT-PATIENT TREATMENT OF CHILDREN UP TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Public Health Act, 1875 (Section 131) or Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 181).

Arrangements were made with the Cripples' Guilds in the County in April, 1937, for Orthopaedic Out-Patient Treatment, including the supply of appliances and payment of travelling expenses where necessary, to be given free of cost to children up to sixteen years of age, suffering from crippling defects, who have hitherto been unprovided for under the Education Committee's schemes owing, in the case of children of school age, to non-attendance at an elementary school or, in the case of children between fourteen and sixteen, to non-attendance at a special school.

The Borough Councils of East Retford and Mansfield have subsequently provided similar facilities and information was received from the Newark Borough Council that the question was under consideration.

In consequence cases from these Districts have not been treated under the County scheme.

The amount provided for the financial year 1938-39 was £100.

During this period, *i.e.*, from the 1st April, 1938, to the 31st March, 1939, thirty-four cases made 342 out-patient attendances at the various Clinics of the Cripples' Guilds; two patients were provided with appliances, and travelling expenses were paid in two cases.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION.

The following tables, A. and B. indicate the several Voluntary Hospitals and Local Authority Hospitals or Institutions which are available for the reception of the various categories of sick in the County.

As regards the Basford and Mansfield County Institutions, the Derbyshire County Council have the right to use sixty-five beds in the former and eighty beds in the latter during the period ending 31st March, 1940.

Tables C. and D. give particulars of the Hospital accommodation for the treatment of Infectious Diseases in the County.

Table A.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.
Hospitals under the Control of Local Authorities.

NAME.	SITUATION.	MANAGEMENT.	PURPOSE.	Num-ber of Beds and Cots.	MEDICAL STAFF.		NURSING STAFF.		CONSULTANTS.	SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.	Approximate percentage of Beds serving	
					Total No.	Classification.	Total No.	Classification.	Total No.		Coun-ty.	Out-side Areas.
Ransom Sanatorium.	Rainworth, near Mansfield.	County Council.	Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	150	2	Medical Superintendent. Assistant Resident Medical Officer.	33	Matron. Assistant Matron. Home Sister and Sister Tutor. Night Sister. Three Day Sisters. Seven Staff Nurses. Nineteen Student Nurses.	7	Radiologist. Orthopaedic Surgeon. Laryngologist. Chest Surgeon. General Surgeon. Physicians (2). Thoracic Surgeon. Asst. Thoracic Surgeon and Complete Panel available as required.	100%	—
Kilton Hill County Hospital.	Worksop.	County Council.	General.	97	1	Visiting Medical Superintendent.	12	Matron. Assistant Matron. Four Ward Sisters. Five Nursing Attendants. Male Attendant.	—	Operating Theatre. Maternity. Ultra-Violet Radiation.	100%	—
County Institution.	Basford.	County Council.	General.	214	1	Visiting Medical Officer.	38	Superintendent Nurse. Home Sister—Sister Tutor. One Night Sister. Four Ward Sisters. Four Staff Nurses. Twenty-three Probationer Nurses. Four Male Nursing Attendants.	—	Operating Theatre. Maternity.	80%	20%
County Institution.	Bingham.	County Council.	General.	33	1	Visiting Medical Officer.	4	Matron. Three Nurse Attendants.	—	—	100%	—
County Institution.	Mansfield.	County Council.	General.	237	1	Visiting Medical Officer.	33	Matron and Superintendent Nurse. Assistant Superintendent Nurse. Home Sister—Relief Sister. Night Sister. Five Ward Sisters with C.M.B. Twenty Female Nursing Attendants. Four Male Nursing Attendants.	—	Operating Theatre. Maternity.	86%	14%

Accommodation and Staff as at 1st April, 1939.

Table A.—Continued.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

NAME.	SITUATION.	MANAGEMENT.	PURPOSE.	Number of Beds and Cots.	MEDICAL STAFF.		NURSING STAFF.		CONSULTANTS.		SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.	Approximate percentage of Beds serving	
					Total No.	Classification.	Total No.	Classification.	Total No.	Classification.		Coun- ty.	Out- side Areas.
County Institution.	Newark.	County Council.	General.	69	1	Visiting Medical Officer.	8	Head Nurse. Night Sister. Ward Sister. Five Female Nursing Attendants.	—	Complete Panel available as required.	Operating Theatre (not equipped). Maternity.	100%	—
County Institution.	Retford.	County Council.	General.	68	1	Visiting Medical Officer.	8	Matron. Head Nurse. Night Sister. Five Female Nursing Attendants.	—	Complete Panel available as required.	Maternity.	100%	—
County Institution.	Southwell.	County Council.	General.	*80	1	Visiting Medical Officer.	9	Matron. Head Nurse. Night Sister. Six Female Nursing Attendants.	—	Complete Panel available as required.	Operating Theatre. Maternity.	100%	—
County Mental Hospital.	Radcliffe-on- Trent.	County Council.	Mental.	818	3	Medical Super- intendent. Senior Assistant Medical Officer. Second Assistant Medical Officer.	116	Matron. Head Male Nurse. Assistant Matron. Junior Assistant Matron. Deputy Head Male Nurse. Thirty-nine Certified Male Nurses. Twenty-four Certified Female Nurses. Eight Male Nurses (passed pre- liminary examination). Four Female Nurses (passed pre- liminary examination). Eight Male Probationer Nurses. Twenty-eight Female Probationer Nurses.	—	All members of the Hon- orary Medi- cal Staff of the Notting- ham Gen- eral Hospital are available as required.	Dental. Out-patient Nerve Clinic at the Notting- ham Gen- eral Hospital.	100%	—
City Venereal Diseases Hospital.	Greendale House, Nottingham.	City and County Borough of Nottingham.	Venereal Diseases in Women.	12 Cots.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10%	90%

* Includes 29 Beds in Infirm Block.

Accommodation and Staff as at 1st April, 1939.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION—VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

Table B.

NAME.	SITUATION.	PURPOSE.	Number of Beds and Cots.	SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.	Approximate Percentage of Beds serving Outside Areas.	
					County.	Outside Areas.
General Hospital.	Nottingham.	General.	*389	Operating Theatre, X-Ray, Dental, Massage, Ear, Nose and Throat, Pathological, Orthopædic, Radium, Cardiological, Skin, Actino-Therapy, Fracture Clinics.	40%	60%
Children's Hospital.	Nottingham.	General.	90	Operating Theatre, X-Ray, Dental, Massage, Ear, Nose and Throat, Pathological.	50%	50%
Mansfield and District Hospital.	Mansfield.	General.	†136	Operating Theatre, X-Ray, Dental, Massage, Electrical, Ear, Nose and Throat, Pathological, Orthopædic, Maternity, Ultra-Violet Radiation, Fracture Clinic and Gynæcological.	95%	5%
Newark Town and District Hospital and Dispensary.	Newark.	General.	66	Operating Theatre, X-Ray, Dental, Massage, Maternity, Electrical, Ultra-Violet Radiation.	91%	9%
Retford and District Hospital and Dispensary.	Retford.	General.	40	Operating Theatre, X-Ray, Dental, Massage, Electrical.	100%	—
Victoria Hospital.	Worksop.	General.	‡104	Operating Theatre, X-Ray, Ophthalmia, Dental, Massage, Ear, Nose and Throat, Pathological, Maternity, Fracture Clinic and Gynæcological.	85%	15%
Nottingham and Midland Eye Infirmary.	Nottingham.	Ophthalmic.	54	Operating Theatre, Ophthalmia.	45%	55%
Nottingham and Notts. Hospital for Diseases of Throat, Ear and Nose.	Nottingham.	Ear, Nose and Throat.	14	Ear, Nose and Throat.	Information not available.	
Gringley Children's Hospital.	Gringley-on-the-Hill.	Surgical Tuberculosis.	44	Operating Theatre, Dental, Ultra-Violet Radiation.	50%	50%
Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital.	Harlow Wood, nr. Mansfield.	Orthopædic.	155	Operating Theatre, X-Ray, Massage, Orthopædic, Actino-Therapy.	70%	30%
Nottingham Hospital for Women (Peel Street).	Nottingham.	Gynæcological.	60	Operating Theatre, Pathological, Gynæcological.	50%	50%

*In addition there are 115 beds (average number equipped) at "The Cedars" Branch of the Hospital, Mansfield Road, Woodthorpe, Nottingham, representing 55 male and 60 female beds. Medical and Surgical cases are admitted to these beds as occasion arises.

†Also 13 extra beds, including 3 maternity (labour beds), in Nursing Home which is adjacent to the Hospital.

‡New Casualty Department, Out-Patient Department (Fracture Clinic) and Fracture Ward (12 beds) as from May 1st, 1939.

Table C. INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION
(Other than Smallpox).

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	SITUATION.	AREA AND DISTRICTS SERVED.	Number of beds on the basis of one bed per 144 sq. ft. of floor space or in the case of single bed wards 120 sq. ft.
Forest Hospital.	Southwell Road, Mansfield.	AREA No. 1. Mansfield B.	32
Barnby Road Hospital.	In the Parish of Balderton, about two miles from Newark.	AREA No. 2. Newark B. Newark R.D.	20
Carlton Isolation Hospital.	Carlton-in-Lindrick.	AREA No. 3. East Retford B. East Retford R.D. Worksop B. Worksop R.D.	26
Basford Hospital.	Hucknall Road, Old Basford, Nottingham.	AREA No. 4. Basford R.D.	31
*Southwell Hospital.	Upton Road, Southwell.	SEE TABLE E. Southwell R.D.	10

AREA 5.

The following County Districts have not yet provided Isolation Hospital Accommodation, but a Joint Hospital Board has been constituted who are engaged in the provision of a new large Central Hospital.

Arnold U.D.
Beeston and Stapleford U.D.
Carlton U.D.
Eastwood U.D.
Hucknall U.D.
Kirkby-in-Ashfield U.D.

Mansfield Woodhouse U.D.
Sutton-in-Ashfield U.D.
Warsop U.D.
West Bridgford U.D.
Bingham R.D.

*Under the County scheme the Scarlet Fever Block is allocated for the reception of Smallpox Cases (the Diphtheria Block to be abolished), but at the present time the whole Hospital is used for the treatment of Infectious Diseases, other than Smallpox, pending the erection of the new Hospital by the Joint Board of which the above and Southwell R.D. are the constituent Districts (Area No. 5).

The Bed accommodation now available in Areas 1, 2 and 4 is in accordance with the minimum requirements under the County scheme. In Areas 3 and 5 the minimum numbers are fifty-three and 154 respectively.

Table D. SMALLPOX HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	SITUATION.	AREA AND DISTRICTS SERVED.	APPROVED NUMBER OF BEDS.
East Retford Smallpox Hospital.	Grove Lane, Retford.	AREA No. 1. East Retford B. East Retford R.D.	6
Kilton Wood Smallpox Hospital.	Kilton Wood, Worksop.	Worksop B. Worksop R.D.	16
Misterton Hospital.	Walkeringham.	Warsop U.D. Mansfield Woodhouse U.D.	4
Kirkby-in-Ashfield Smallpox Hospital.	The Doles, Kirkby-in-Ashfield.	AREA No. 2. Kirkby-in-Ashfield U.D. Sutton-in-Ashfield U.D. Mansfield B. Eastwood U.D.	21
Rushcliffe Smallpox Hospital.	Hucknall, Notts.	AREA No. 3. Arnold U.D. Beeston & Stapleford U.D. Carlton U.D. Hucknall U.D. West Bridgford U.D. Basford R.D.	22
Barnby Road Hospital.	In the Parish of Balderton, about two miles from Newark.	AREA No. 4. Newark B. Newark R.D. Bingham R.D.	8
*Southwell Hospital.	Upton Road, Southwell.	AREA No. 5. Southwell R.D.	6

* This Hospital is at present used for the treatment of Infectious Diseases other than Smallpox (see footnote to Table C).

Additional Infectious Diseases Hospital Accommodation.

As regards the Districts shown at the foot of table C. as not yet having made provision for Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases other than Smallpox, the County Council's scheme under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, which was approved by the Minister of Health in November, 1935, was implemented during 1936, by the issue of an Order constituting a Joint Board for the purpose of the provision and maintenance of Infectious Diseases Hospital accommodation for the service of these Districts.

The Joint Board continued to experience difficulties during the year in finding a suitable site for the new Hospital and several more sites were inspected. Unfortunately certain technical difficulties delayed decision and no site had been secured at the end of the year.

The services of the County Architect and myself have been made available to the Joint Board by arrangement with the County Council as long as required, and plans for the new hospital were prepared and submitted.

Co-ordination in the use of County Institutions with other Public Health Services.

Co-ordination between the Institutions and other Public Health Services has been continued formally by two schemes for the admission of cases on the order of the County Medical Officer and at the charge of the appropriate Committees, namely :—

- (1) For the admission of complicated cases of maternity, or cases whose home conditions are unsuitable for home confinement, at the charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.
- (2) For the admission of tuberculous cases at the charge of the Public Health and Housing Committee, Pulmonary cases to be admitted only to specially reserved Tuberculosis Wards.

Formal arrangements have also been made for the reception of cases of maternity whose home conditions are unsuitable from the areas of the following autonomous District Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities—Mansfield Borough, Beeston and Stapleford Urban District, Hucknall Urban District, Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District, Mansfield Woodhouse Urban District and Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District.

The arrangements with the Beeston and Stapleford and the Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District Councils also include the admission of complicated maternity cases. Arrangements have also been made with the Arnold Urban District Council for the admission of complicated maternity cases.

The following table shows the type and amount of work undertaken at the County Institutions.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

No. AND CLASSIFICATION OF CASES DEALT WITH IN SICK WARDS, 1938.

No. OF ADMISSIONS.	Basford 763		Bingham 19		Mansfield 753		Newark 184		East Retford 121		Southwell 131		Total 1,971	
Classification of Patients discharged or died.	Discharged	Died	Discharged	Died	Discharged	Died	Discharged	Died	Discharged	Died	Discharged	Died	Discharged	Died
Acute infectious disease	17	1	—	—	11	6	6	—	—	—	3	—	37	7
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	6	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	8	9	—	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	22	19
Non-Pulmonary	2	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	7	2
Malignant Disease	5	23	1	1	10	19	1	4	3	6	2	—	23	56
Rheumatism	22	2	—	—	21	1	10	1	—	—	4	—	58	4
Venereal Disease	1	—	—	—	32	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Confined in Institution or Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other cases	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth	27	10	—	—	36	3	—	—	—	—	4	1	67	14
Mental diseases	41	30	7	—	66	—	20	4	10	—	6	—	150	34
Senile decay	11	—	—	—	16	10	1	6	2	7	—	6	30	29
Accidental injury and violence	17	5	—	—	15	1	10	1	4	2	1	5	47	14
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	44	30	1	1	45	33	17	11	15	4	13	3	135	82
Respiratory System	40	28	1	—	38	20	20	2	3	2	7	1	109	53
Circulatory System	26	45	2	2	37	64	15	5	2	10	8	13	90	139
Digestive System	30	5	—	—	25	3	19	1	5	1	3	1	82	11
Genito-Urinary System	24	11	—	—	9	4	9	4	—	1	4	3	46	23
Skin	25	4	—	—	43	—	11	—	7	—	3	—	89	4
Other diseases	20	2	—	—	18	4	13	2	10	—	4	—	65	8
Mothers and infants discharged } Mothers	96	—	—	—	54	—	5	—	1	—	11	—	167	—
from Maternity Wards and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
not included above } Infants	83	—	—	—	60	—	5	—	1	—	9	—	158	—
Any persons not falling under any of the	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
above headings	34	—	—	—	12	—	15	—	11	—	2	—	74	—
TOTALS	579	206	12	4	558	178	184	43	79	30	91	40	1503	501

From this it is interesting again to note an increase in the figures in respect of the maternity work which has been carried through at the Basford and Mansfield Institutions.

A considerable proportion of this work is in relation to complicated cases and at both Institutions there was an excellent record of successful results which were a great credit to the Medical and Nursing Staffs.

Though these Institutions are still administered under the Poor Law there is now no disinclination by expectant mothers to enter the Maternity Wards, and many letters expressing gratitude have again been received.

As a standby, pending the provision of special Maternity Hospital accommodation in the proposed new County Hospital, these Institutions continue to render invaluable service.

KILTON HILL COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The following table shows the amount and character of the work carried out in the Hospital during the year and in the preceding year for purposes of comparison.

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED OR DIED.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED.		NUMBER OF DEATHS.	
	1937	1938	1937	1938
Acute infectious disease	—	—	—	—
Influenza	3	4	—	—
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	50	34	7	8
Non-Pulmonary	1	4	—	—
Malignant Disease	3	4	4	7
Rheumatism	10	7	2	1
Venereal Disease	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—
(a) Confined in Hospital	—	2	1	—
(b) Other cases	—	—	—	—
Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth	7	6	—	—
Mental diseases	2	2	7	1
Senile decay	4	—	7	2
Accidental injury and violence	4	1	—	1
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs ..	12	18	12	7
„ „ Respiratory System	13	17	7	10
„ „ Circulatory System	6	9	4	2
„ „ Digestive System	12	17	2	1
„ „ Genito-Urinary System	11	10	—	1
„ „ Skin	12	18	1	—
Other diseases	8	8	—	1
Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included } Mothers ..	25	27	—	—
above } Infants ..	25	29	—	—
Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	1	1	—	—
TOTALS ..	209	218	54	42

Total number of admissions :—

1937	251
1938	271

The specialised treatment by "Thoracic Surgery," begun in 1936, and described in my last Report in a special contribution by Mr. Laurence O'Shaughnessy, has been continued and expanded with success.

The operations performed during the year in respect of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other Intra-Thoracic conditions were as follows :—

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(Transferred from Ransom Sanatorium).

Phrenicoplasty	..	..	..	9
Thoracolysis	..	..	..	2
Thoracoplasty	..	..	..	11
Thoracoscopy	..	..	..	1
*Thoracotomy	..	..	..	2
				<hr/>
				25
				<hr/>

*One performed at Ransom Sanatorium.

Other Intra-Thoracic Conditions.

Thoracoplasty	..	..	..	1
Oesophagoscopy	..	..	..	1
*Thoracotomy	..	..	..	3
				<hr/>
				5
				<hr/>

*One performed by Dr. A. Ransome Wallis.

The operations were performed by Mr. Laurence O'Shaughnessy, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., assisted by Mr. E. A. Nicoll, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.E., after prior consultation with the Medical Superintendent at the Sanatorium and, if necessary, the Tuberculosis Officer, or with Private Practitioners concerned.

The following Special Report has been received from Mr. Laurence O'Shaughnessy.

THORACIC SURGERY.

By MR. LAURENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

"Work proceeded on the same lines as in the previous year with some interruption due to my visit to the United States. At Kilton Hill County Hospital twenty-nine operations were performed with one post-operative death. So far as the operations for Pulmonary Tuberculosis were concerned the end results were satisfactory, as in most cases where it was possible to complete the collapse programme the disease became arrested and excretion of the tubercle bacillus was brought to an end.

The principle of consulting with the Medical Superintendent of the Ransom Sanatorium before beginning operative treatment and at various stages of the treatment was continued. The course of the patients submitted to surgical treatment and described in my previous report is being observed. Many of these patients are at work and in most of them the disease continues to be arrested. A detailed follow-up system has now been arranged and exact data as to the progress of this group will be submitted in my next report.

A number of consultations were also held at the Mansfield Institution with the private doctors of patients suffering from Non-Tuberculous form of thoracic disease and use continues to be made of this service. An especially gratifying result was obtained in one case of suspected carcinoma of the lung for an exploratory operation disclosed an inflammatory condition which was relatively easy to deal with and the patient is now cured. During this year the cases of heart disease and of bronchiectasis examined were not suitable for surgical treatment but as these consultations continue undoubtedly opportunity will be provided for the successful exploitation of this type of surgery.

It is admittedly only a proportion of all patients who suffer from chronic and progressive disease of the lungs, heart and mediastinum who can benefit from surgery and the selection of suitable patients is a matter of some difficulty. It demands discussion between the practitioner who is familiar with the syndrome as it affects his individual patient and a surgeon who is familiar with the practical benefit which may be expected from surgery and who can assess the immediate operative risk which is the inevitable price. The private practitioner is the only person who can assess the handicap which the disease imposes in relation to the personality and constitution of the patient as well as the economic and family conditions under which he must live.

A large field is provided by sufferers from chronic suppuration of the lung and pleura. A chronic empyema can usually be cured by operation at a minimum of risk; abscess of the lung should always be submitted to surgical treatment unless there is clear radiological evidence of its early resolution; and, especially in children, the mortality of lobectomy for bronchiectasis is probably not greater than the natural incidence of fatal complications like pneumonitis and abscess of the brain. Recent results would seem to justify operation for carcinoma of the lung. It seems clear that radiological treatment fails to arrest the course of the disease and the only patients who have survived for any length of time are patients from whom the growth has been excised. An insidious onset makes early diagnosis very difficult but now that all cases of unexplained haemoptysis are submitted to bronchoscopy it is certain that earlier diagnosis will be more frequent. Despite the high mortality of radical removal an exploratory operation with modern technique is almost free from risk and more frequent exploration will certainly increase the operability rate and occasionally, as in the patient mentioned above, an innocent and curable condition is revealed.

The surgery of the heart is assuming an increasing importance. So far as coronary disease is concerned it is almost always possible to control the severe pain of angina pectoris in these rare cases which

resist medical remedies and under favourable conditions grafting operations—cardio-omentopexy and cardio-pneumonopexy—may be considered. It has now been possible to send a certain number of patients back to work after supplementing the blood supply to the heart. The possibilities of this method of treatment are especially worth exploring for patients of middle age who have failed to make a good natural recovery after an attack of coronary thrombosis; for severe and progressive angina of effort and for angina pectoris complicating specific aortitis. Up to the present, direct operations for valvular defects of the heart have not advanced beyond the experimental stage but there are times when surgery of a more palliative nature may be useful. The dyspnoea and cyanosis complicating mitral stenosis may be relieved by the operation of cardiac decompression when these symptoms are due to pressure of an enlarged left auricle and indeed my recent experience would suggest that an operation of this type should always be considered when marked cardiac hypertrophy is associated with distressing symptoms.

The surgery of the pericardium is now on a perfectly secure basis. Suppurative pericarditis may be safely and efficiently drained and early operation will preserve the patient from later complications. Chronic pericarditis with inflow stasis should always be suspected in cases of persistent ascites and operation has restored many bed-ridden patients with this syndrome to an active life.

The surgery of the mediastinum presents many difficulties but it should be realised that there are palliative as well as radical operations. Under favourable conditions it may be possible to remove a tumour which is causing pressure symptoms on the lungs and bronchi, the great veins and large nervous trunks and failing this symptomatic relief may be provided by enlarging the bony cage of the thorax as well as by infiltration of the mediastinal nerve plexus. The distressing symptoms caused by an aneurysm of the arch of the aorta are especially amenable to treatment of this kind. Carcinoma of the oesophagus remains a fatal disease but surgery can offer cure of those rare cases of dysphagia caused by innocent tumours and especially peptic ulcer of the oesophagus and it is worth excluding these conditions by endoscopy and other means before abandoning hope especially when dysphagia occurs in early or middle age.

I must make grateful acknowledgement for the collaboration of Dr. E. Firth, Medical Superintendent of the Ransom Sanatorium, and Dr. Galloway, Assistant Resident Medical Officer. For immediate assistance during the operation, I am grateful to Mr. E. A. Nicoll, and for assistance and unremitting attention during the critical days immediately afterwards I am indebted to Dr. Wallis, Medical Superintendent of Kilton Hill County Hospital."

During the year the large scheme for augmentation and improvement of the Engineering Services of the Hospital was completed, and a Mobile X-ray Plant and properly equipped Dark Room were provided.

Plans for the new Nurses' Home and certain structural additions to the Hospital were completed and submitted to the Ministry of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

A list of the Public Health Officers of the Authority is given at the beginning of the Report, as required by Circular 1728, for convenience of reference.

Nursing in the Home.

(a) General.

On December 31st, 1938, there were seventy-seven District Nursing Associations at work in the County of which sixty-two were affiliated to the Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation.

All of these undertake home sick nursing.

The majority of the Associations received payments from the County Council in respect of Midwifery Services rendered under the scheme under the Midwives Act, 1936, and seventy-five Associations received grants in respect of services for the "sick nursing" of poor persons through the Public Assistance Committee and the Public Health and Housing Committee.

A new Association to undertake general nursing in the parishes of Hickling, Kinoulton and Upper Broughton was established on the 15th August, 1938, and grants in aid were sanctioned.

The Rufford Association was extended to cover the parish of Kirton on 22nd July, 1938, whilst the Westwood District was added to the area of the Selston Association as from the 1st January, 1939.

The formation of a District Nursing Association at Stapleford was being considered at the end of the year and became an established fact in February, 1939.

The County Council have continued to support the efforts of the Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation by increased grants in respect of "Administration," "Training of Midwives," "Post-Graduate Courses for Midwives" and the provision of "Emergency Nurse Midwives."

The following is a list of Nursing Associations at work in the County on 31st December, 1938:—

Associations Affiliated to the Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation.

Annesley and Kirkby (South Ward)	Hickling
Arnold and Daybrook	Hucknall
Babworth and Osberton	Huthwaite
Balderton	Kimberley
Barnstone	Kingston-upon-Soar
Beeston	Kneesall
Bingham	Lowdham
Blidworth	Muskham
Blidworth Colliery	Newark
Blyth and Hodsock	Ollerton Colliery
Brinsley	Orston
Bull Farm	Oxton and Epperstone
Burton Joyce	Pleasley
Calverton	Plumtree
Carlton-on-Trent	Radcliffe-on-Trent
Chilwell	Rainworth
Clayworth, Gringley and Wiseton	Retford
Clifton	Ruddington
Collingham	Rufford
Cropwells and District	Selston
Dunham, East Drayton & District	Serlby
East Bridgford	Southwell
East Leake, Gotham and District	Thoresby
East Markham	Thorney
Eastwood	Thurgarton
Edwinstowe and Clipstone	Tuxford
Farnsfield	Underwood
Firbeck Main Colliery	Warsop
Forest Town	West Bridgford
Greasley	Wollaton and Trowell
Harworth	Worksop Victoria Hospital District

Associations not Affiliated to the Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation.

Carlton, Porchester, Gedling and Colwick	Mansfield & Mansfield Woodhouse
Carlton-in-Lindrick	Newark, St. Leonard's Charity
Clipstone	Newstead Colliery
Cotgrave	Rampton, Treswell and Woodbeck
Ironville, Codnor Park & District	Skegby, Stanton Hill and Teversal
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	Sutton-in-Ashfield
Langwith and District	Walkeringham and Misterton
	Welbeck Abbey Estate

All except the following are providing Midwives under agreement with the County Council under the County scheme under the Midwives Act, 1936.

Arnold and Daybrook	Mansfield & Mansfield Woodhouse
Blidworth Colliery	Newark, St. Leonard's Charity
Bull Farm	Newstead Colliery
Carlton, Porchester, Gedling and Colwick	Pleasley
Cotgrave	Rampton, Treswell and Woodbeck
Forest Town	Retford
Ironville, Codnor Park & District	Sutton-in-Ashfield
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	Welbeck Abbey Estate
Langwith and District	West Bridgford
	Worksop Victoria Hospital District

Grants in Aid of "Sick Nursing."

- (i) From the date (1st October, 1937) of operation of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Public Health and Housing Committee took over the responsibility hitherto held by the Public Assistance Committee for making formal annual grants in aid of Sick Nursing.

The basis of such formal grants was, prior to the operation of the Midwives Act, 1936, £4 4s. 0d. per annum per Nurse employed by an Association.

From the 1st August, 1937, onwards this figure was increased to £6 6s. 0d. per Nurse employed, as a small contribution towards the increased expenses incurred by District Nursing Associations as a consequence of the new salary scale under the Midwives Act, 1936.

- (ii) The Public Health and Housing Committee decided to give such further grants in aid of Sick Nursing as might be proved to their satisfaction to be necessary in the case of individual Associations, such grants to be reviewed annually.

The reason necessitating provision for such additional grants was that the County Council required all District Nursing Associations participating in the County scheme under the Midwives Acts, 1936, to pay their District Nurse Midwives the approved scale salaries.

As regards Midwifery Service, the County Council, by their system of payment, met this additional salary cost; but as regards the Sick Nursing proportion of the salary cost the burden fell upon the individual District Nursing Associations, many of whom felt that their resources would be quite inadequate for the purpose.

After full consideration of each individual case the County Council sanctioned grants in aid of Sick Nursing for the period 1st April, 1938, to 31st March, 1939, to seventeen District Nursing Associations at a total cost of £916.

Provision for similar grants has been made in respect of the year 1939-40.

Any doubts which were still felt at the beginning of the year by the Associations as to how the County arrangements under the Midwives Act, 1936, would work out, were, I am happy to say, finally relieved as a result of the further experience gained during the year.

(b) **Nursing for Infectious Diseases.**

No arrangements are made by the County Council for the nursing in their homes of infectious cases.

Pathological Laboratory.

The following table shows the number of specimens submitted from each of the Sanitary Districts in the County and by the County Medical Officer's Staff during the year 1938 :—

SPECIMENS SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION
DURING THE YEAR, 1938.

(The examinations for Spirochaetes, Gonococci and Wassermann Tests are given under Venereal Diseases on p. 179).

	Diph- theria	Enteric Fever	Tubercle	Cerebro- Spinal Fever	Other
Mansfield (Borough)	2	3	14	1	2
Worksop (Borough)	102	—	12	—	9
Newark (Borough)	2	—	2	—	—
East Retford (Borough) ..	754	—	19	—	10
Arnold	16	—	15	—	—
Beeston and Stapleford ..	577	—	20	—	13
Carlton	61	—	67	—	3
Eastwood	93	—	7	—	1
Hucknall	15	1	29	—	—
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	91	—	4	—	2
Mansfield Woodhouse	3	2	1	—	—
Sutton-in-Ashfield	46	5	7	1	—
Warsop	6	2	5	—	—
West Bridgford	82	1	46	—	—
Basford	530	9	53	—	27
Bingham	57	3	27	—	—
Worksop (Rural)	368	—	7	—	3
East Retford (Rural)	39	1	13	—	7
Newark (Rural)	1	—	3	—	—
Southwell	174	2	60	—	8
By County Council Staff ..	343	—	788	—	—
TOTAL ..	3,362	29	1,199	2	85
GRAND TOTAL	4,677				

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

There is one Voluntary Institution in the County to which annual grants are made by the County Council.

Institutional Provision for Mental Defectives.

There is a Special School for Mentally Defective Boys, of forty-five beds, at Hopwell Hall, maintained by the County Council, and a similar School of forty-five beds for Girls at Sutton Fields House, Sutton Bonington. Considerable extension of accommodation is under consideration.

In the Basford County Institution there is a block of forty beds for trainable adult females and there is certified accommodation for thirty-eight adult cases at the other County Institutions—namely, Mansfield, eighteen (six males, twelve females), Retford, twelve (four males, eight females), and Southwell, eight (three males, five females).

Building operations in connection with the establishment of a Colony for Mental Defectives of 540 beds at Balderton, were begun shortly after Easter.

Ambulance Provision.

The County Council do not maintain any ambulances.

The ambulance facilities available in the County are as follows :—

(A) For Infectious Cases.

Ambulances, which are available for use by other Districts having arrangements for the accommodation of their cases, are maintained by the Local Authorities at or in connection with the undermentioned Isolation Hospitals.

Forest Hospital, Southwell Road, Mansfield.
 Carlton Isolation Hospital, Carlton-in-Lindrick.
 Barnby Road Hospital, Balderton, Newark.
 Basford Hospital, Hucknall Road, Old Basford, Nottingham.
 Rushcliffe Smallpox Hospital, Hucknall.
 City Isolation Hospital, Bagthorpe, Nottingham.

In addition an ambulance for infectious cases is maintained by the Hucknall Urban District Council.

The ambulance maintained at or in connection with Arlington House Isolation Hospital, which was closed in September, 1938, is now maintained at the Retford Corporation Depot for general duties in the Borough.

The Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District Council maintain a Fordson Ambulance for removing Infectious Disease cases. The vehicle is fitted with an interchangeable body, so that it may be used for general work in the Health Department.

An ambulance is maintained by the Beeston and Stapleford Urban District Council for transporting cases of infectious disease to Hospitals who would otherwise charge for or are unable to undertake this service. A Nurse is available for accompanying patients.

(B) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.

The ambulance arrangements for non-infectious and accident cases in the County Districts are summarised on the following pages.

No difficulty has been experienced in hiring an ambulance from one of the sources outlined when needed for County Council purposes, and formal arrangements are in operation in connection with the Kilton Hill County Hospital and the County Institutions.

DISTRICT.	NATURE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
<i>Urban Districts.</i>	
Mansfield Borough ..	An ambulance provided by the Borough Council and Mansfield Woodhouse and Warsop Urban District Councils for the combined Districts is stationed in Mansfield and is under the control of the Mansfield and District Ambulance Committee, the three Authorities being represented thereon. Another ambulance maintained by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and garaged at Mansfield Woodhouse is available for use in the Borough.
Worksop Borough ..	Ambulance maintained by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and stationed in the Borough. Three Collieries in the neighbourhood maintain motor ambulances for the transport of cases of accident or illness.
Newark Borough ..	An ambulance provided by the Borough Police is available for use within the Borough and all districts within a radius of twenty miles.
East Retford Borough	Two ambulances maintained by the East Retford and District Ambulance Committee (Voluntary Organisation) are stationed in the Borough. An ambulance formerly maintained at Arlington House Isolation Hospital is now maintained at the Retford Corporation Depot for general duties in the Borough.
Arnold	An ambulance provided by the Urban District Council and manned by the British Red Cross Society is available for use in any district when called upon.
Beeston and Stapleford	Two ambulances provided by the Urban District Council are available for use in the District.
Carlton	An ambulance provided by the Urban District Council is available for use in parts of the Bingham and Southwell Petty Sessional Divisions within reasonable distance when not required in the Urban District.

DISTRICT.	NATURE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
<i>Urban Districts—continued.</i>	
Eastwood ..	.. Arrangements made by the Urban District Council in 1936 whereby ambulance facilities are provided by a private firm (Messrs. Neville & Co.).
Hucknall ..	.. Ambulance provided by the Urban District Council for use in the District.
Kirkby-in-Ashfield ..	.. An ambulance provided by the Urban District Council is available for use in the District.
Mansfield Woodhouse	See Mansfield. An ambulance maintained by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and stationed in the District is available for use in any district.
Sutton-in-Ashfield ..	.. Ambulance provided by the Urban District Council for use in the District.
Warsop ..	.. See Mansfield.
West Bridgford ..	.. Two ambulances provided by the Urban District Council for use in the District.
<i>Rural Districts.</i>	
Basford ..	.. Arrangements made by the Rural District Council in 1935 whereby ambulance facilities are provided throughout the District by the St. John Ambulance Brigade from Nottingham. A further ambulance maintained by the St. John Ambulance Brigade at Loughborough is available for use in the East Leake area. The ambulance provided by Messrs. Neville & Co., Eastwood, which serves the Urban District, is also available for use in the parishes of Greasley and Kimberley.
Bingham ..	.. The Nottingham City Police ambulance is available for use in the Bingham Petty Sessional Division. Carlton Urban District Council ambulance is also available for use in parts of the same Division which are within reasonable distance. During the year the Council entered into an agreement with the St. John Ambulance Brigade to provide ambulance facilities throughout the District except for Maternity and Infectious cases.

DISTRICT.	NATURE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
<i>Rural Districts—continued.</i>	
Worksop ..	<p>.. Ambulance facilities provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade from Worksop by arrangement with the Rural District Council. At Harworth an ambulance is maintained by the Colliery Hospital Fund for use in the parish.</p> <p>At Langold a further ambulance provided by the Firbeck Colliery is available for use in the parishes of Carlton-in-Lindrick, Hodsock and Styrrup (Old-cotes). The parishes of Carburton, Cuckney, Langwith and Welbeck are also served by a horse ambulance kept at Welbeck (Welbeck Estates).</p>
East Retford	<p>.. The two ambulances maintained by the East Retford and District Ambulance Committee (Voluntary Organisation) and stationed in the Borough are also available for use in the Rural District.</p>
Newark ..	<p>.. Newark Police ambulance is available for use in the area within a twenty mile radius of the Borough.</p>
Southwell ..	<p>.. Southwell Petty Sessional Division is served by the Police ambulance from Nottingham and parts within reasonable distance of Carlton by the Urban District Council ambulance.</p> <p>Newark Police ambulance also covers the area within a twenty mile radius of the Borough.</p> <p>Another ambulance maintained at Ollerton by the Ollerton Sick and Accident Club is available for use in the parishes of Edwinstowe, Ollerton, Perlethorpecum-Budby, Rufford and Wellow, but is not definitely limited to these districts.</p> <p>The Southwell Detachment of the British Red Cross Society has provided an ambulance to serve the following parishes and districts immediately adjoining, namely. Bleasby, Eakring, Edingley, Farnsfield, Fiskerton, Halam, Halloughton, Hockerton, Hoveringham, Kirklington, Rolleston, Thurgarton, Upton and Winkburn.</p> <p>This ambulance is kept at Southwell, and is available for Maternity and Tuberculous cases.</p>

In addition to the foregoing an ambulance maintained by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and stationed in Nottingham is available for use in any district in case of necessity.

The Nottingham City Police ambulance can also be obtained in areas other than those indicated, but in all instances in which it is utilised outside the City boundary the prescribed fees must be paid.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The table which follows on page 54 shows the various Clinics and Centres in operation in the County.

Those maintained by District Authorities are identified by †.

The figure shown opposite each place indicates the number of sessions held under each heading per month of four weeks.

Further tables giving days and times of sessions at County Centres and Clinics are given in the chapters dealing with the respective Services.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

SITUATION OF CLINIC OR CENTRE.	Maternity and Child Welfare.	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.	School Clinic.	Tuberculosis.	Veneral Diseases.	Orthopaedic (All maintained by Voluntary Organisations).	Aural.	Dental.
Arnold (2 M. C. W. Centres)	12†	4†	—	8	—	—	—	—	2
Awsworth	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balderton	4	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	2
Barnby Moor	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beauvale	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a Beeston	§16†	—	—	8	—	—	—	1†	2
Bestwood	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bilthorpe	4	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	2
Bingham	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blidworth	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Calverton	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlton	16	4	1	12	—	—	—	—	42
Chilwell (Beeston) ..	2†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clipstone	4	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	2
Collingham	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotgrave	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunham-on-Trent ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Bridgford	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Leake	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
East Retford	8†	4†	—	32†	4	—	—	—	12†
Eastwood	4	2	1	12	—	—	—	—	4
Edwinstowe	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Farndon	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flintham	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gotham	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gringley-on-the-Hill ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harworth	8	2	1	8	—	—	—	—	2
Hickling	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hucknall	12†	4†	—	8	—	—	36	—	18
Huthwaite (Sutton-in-Ashfield)	4†	2†	1†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kimberley	4	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkby-in-Ashfield ..	8†	4†	—	8	—	—	—	—	2
Langar	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Langold	4	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	4
†Loughborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Lowdham	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mansfield (2 M.C.W. & Ante-Natal Centres, 3 School Clinics) ..	12†	4†	—	24†	16	88	52	4†	44†
bMansfield Woodhouse (2 M.C.W. Centres) ..	12†	4†	—	8	—	—	—	—	2†
Misterton	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newark	8†	8†	—	12†	4	—	14	—	8†
Newstead	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Muskham	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nottingham	—	—	—	—	16	92*	44	—	—
Ollerton	10	2	1	8	—	—	—	—	2
Plumtree	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porchester	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radcliffe-on-Trent ..	2	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Rainworth	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruddington	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selston	4	2	1	8	—	—	—	—	4
Skegby (Sutton-in-Ashfield)	2†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Leverton	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southwell	4	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	2
Stanton Hill (Sutton-in-Ashfield) ..	2†	2†	1†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stapleford	§8†	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	2
Sutton Bonington	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sutton-in-Ashfield ..	8†	4†	2†	12	—	—	—	4	42
Sutton-on-Trent	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuxford	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Underwood	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warsop (3 M.C.W. Centres)	10†	2†	—	8	—	—	—	—	1†
West Bridgford	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Willoughby	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worksop	8†	2†	—	8	8	—	16	—	42

† Nottinghamshire cases living near the boundary attend this Clinic.

* This Clinic is maintained by the Nottingham Corporation.

§ Including Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.

a Ultra-violet Light Treatment—8 sessions per month. b Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic—1 session per month.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-27.

The following Report has been issued by the Local Authority and forwarded to the Board of Control.

"The duties of the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Acts continue to be discharged through the Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective, with the Financial, Balderton Farm and Buildings Sub-Committees; representatives also being appointed on the Medical and Nursing Staffs Joint Committee.

The administrative arrangements remain as hitherto, whereby the Committee and legal matters devolve on the Clerk of the County Council, and the general administration is carried out by the Public Health Department under the supervision of the County Medical Officer assisted by :—

DR. C. W. W. JEREMIAH,
First Assistant County Medical Officer.

MRS. E. L. ANDREWS,
Supervisor and Petitioning Officer.

MISS R. BARFOOT,
Instructress, Mansfield Occupation Centre.

MISS M. BAILEY,
Home Teacher.

Thirty-nine members of the Health Visiting Staff.

Three Escort Officers at the Occupation Centre.

The financial work, including the collection of contributions and payment of guardianship allowances, is undertaken by the County Accountant.

Dealing with the fifth complete year of work since the re-organisation of the Mental Deficiency Service in Nottinghamshire, this Report records continued progress and growth during 1938 in the various branches of the work, details of which are given in the following pages under the main headings of Ascertainment, Community Care, Institutional Care and General.

ASCERTAINMENT.

New Cases Reported.

One-hundred-and-fifty-five new cases have been ascertained during the year from the sources shown in the following table :—

	MALES. FEMALES. TOTALS.		
Blind Persons Service	1	—	1
Board of Control	—	3	3
Child Welfare Service	—	2	2
Committee Member	—	1	1
County Mental Hospital	—	1	1
Diocesan Welfare Workers—			
(i) Mansfield	—	7	7
(ii) Newark	—	2	2
(iii) Nottingham	—	2	2
District Nurse	—	1	1
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	—	1	1
Employment Exchange, Worksop ..	1	—	1
Magistrates' Clerk	—	1	1
Medical and Visiting Staff	7	13	20
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Mansfield	—	1	1
*Nottinghamshire Local Education Authority ..	7	23	30
Other Local Authorities	2	3	5
Parents and Relatives	2	2	4
Police	3	—	3
Private Medical Practitioners	1	2	3
Prison Medical Officer, Lincoln	1	—	1
Probation Officers	3	1	4
Public Assistance Committee (including District Medical Officers and Relieving Officers) ..	10	11	21
Reported through School Medical Services on attaining 16 years of age, but not statutorily notified—			
(i) Nottinghamshire Local Education Authority	17	18	35
(ii) Retford Local Education Authority	1	—	1
*Retford Local Education Authority	1	—	1
Tuberculosis Service	1	—	1
Unemployment Assistance Board	1	—	1
Venereal Diseases Service	—	1	1
	<u>59</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>155</u>

*(The total number of cases formally notified by Local Education Authorities in the administrative area during the year was forty-five, of which fourteen were previously known to the Local Authority).

Details of the notifications by the four Local Education Authorities in the administrative area are given in the following table :—

Local Education Authority.	Idiots.		Imbeciles.		Feeble-minded.		TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Mansfield Borough	1	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	4
Newark do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nottinghamshire	—	1	11	5	5	18	16	24	40
Retford Borough	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
	1	1	14	5	6	18	21	24	45

and such cases have been disposed of as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Sent to Institutions (by Order)	1	3	4
Placed under Guardianship	1	—	1
„ Statutory Supervision	18	19	37
Sent to Places of Safety	1	—	1
Removed from the Area	—	2	2
	21	24	45
	==	==	==

The following table shows the number of new cases reported and/or notified each year since the Mental Deficiency Acts came into operation :—

Year.	Number of new cases reported and/or notified.	Year.	Number of new cases reported and/or notified.
1914	19	1927	62
1915	68	1928	37
1916	10	1929	63
1917	10	1930	178
1918	21	1931	64
1919	24	1932	74
1920	38	1933	76
1921	30	1934	286
1922	17	1935	345
1923	44	1936	199
1924	22	1937	154
1925	69	1938	155
1926	61		

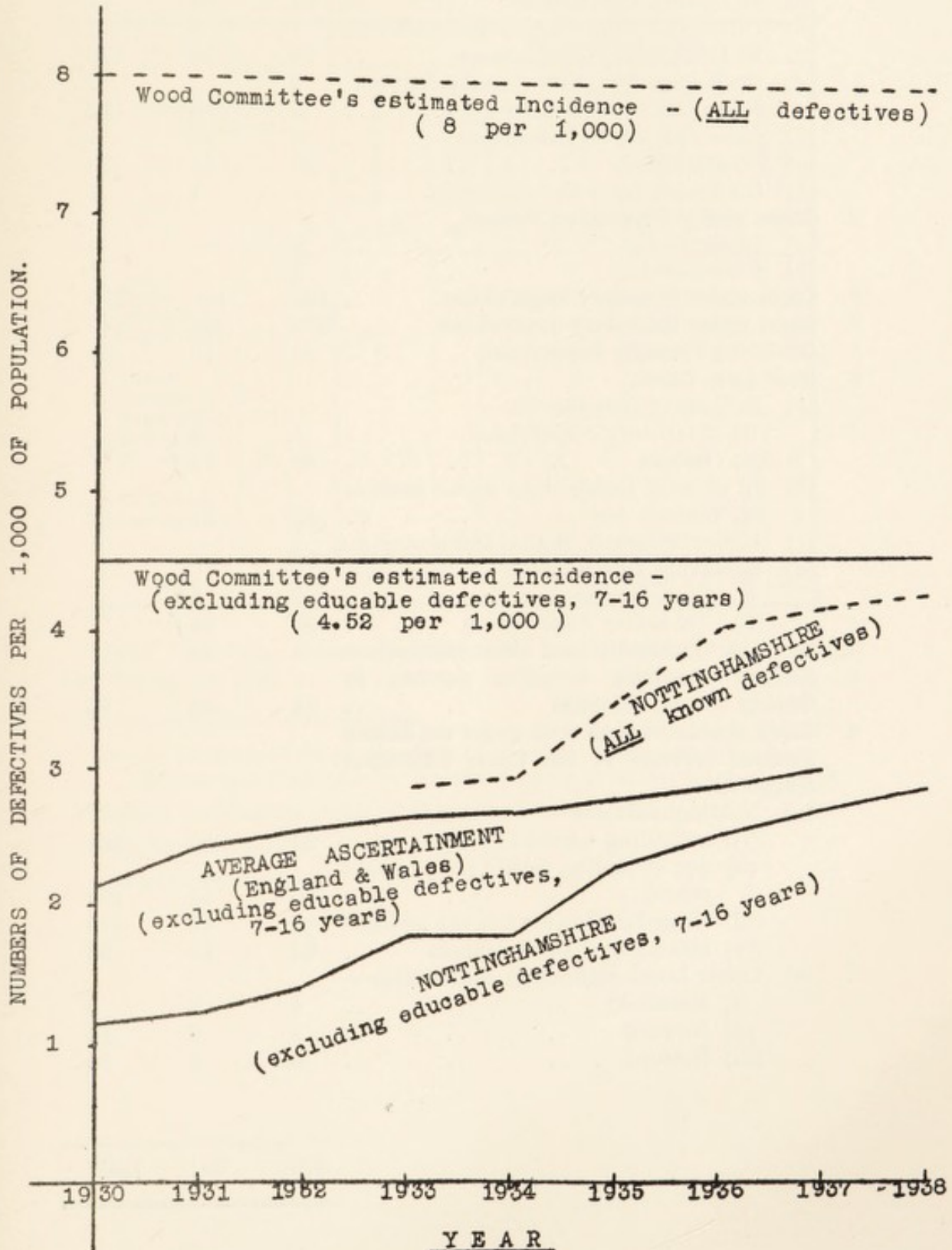
In considering the yearly incidence of new cases in the foregoing table it should be noted that :—

(i) The figures for 1930 were swollen as a result of the Local Government Act, 1929, by the inclusion of cases accommodated in the transferred Poor Law Institutions previously dealt with only under the Poor Law.

(ii) The greatly increased numbers for the last five years are due to the improved facilities for ascertainment which became available on the transfer of the administration of the Mental Deficiency Acts to the Public Health Department in July, 1933, and to the intensive efforts which have since been made in an endeavour to accelerate the complete ascertainment of mental defectives in the County.

GRAPH.

showing 'ASCERTAINMENT' position in NOTTINGHAMSHIRE as compared with the Wood Committee's estimated Incidence of the numbers of Mental Defectives, and the actual average ascertainment for England and Wales.



The following table shows the numbers of all Mental Defectives known to the Local Authority as on the 31st December, 1938 :—

		MALES. FEMALES. TOTALS.		
1.	Cases under Orders.			
(a)	In County Institutions	13	64	77
(b)	On licence from County Institutions	1	6	7
(c)	In Out-County Institutions ..	79	99	178
(d)	On licence from Out-County Inst'ns.	5	2	7
(e)	Rampton State Institution ..	9	6	15
(f)	Moss Side State Institution ..	1	—	1
(g)	Guardianship	26	44	70
(h)	On licence from Guardianship ..	—	1	1
2.	Cases under Permissive Powers.			
(a)	Institutional	4	—	4
(b)	Guardianship	1	—	1
3.	Cases under Statutory Supervision	162	107	269
4.	Cases under Voluntary Supervision	224	286	510
5.	Declining Friendly Supervision	21	15	36
6.	Poor Law Cases.			
(a)	In County Institutions—			
(i)	Statutory Supervision ..	1	3	60
(ii)	Others	29	27	
(b)	In County Institutions under Section 24, Lunacy Act	15	27	42
(c)	Under Section 3, Mental Deficiency Act	1	—	1
(d)	Receiving Out-Relief—			
(i)	Statutory Supervision ..	7	5	92
(ii)	Voluntary Supervision ..	29	51	
7.	Cases in 'Charitable' and other Institutions	1	10	11
8.	Alleged mentally defective persons in County Mental Hospital	43	33	76
9.	Cases at present dealt with under the School Medical Services of the Local Education Authorities.			
(a)	Nottinghamshire—			
(i)	attending school	94	50	144
(ii)	not attending school (<i>i.e.</i> , 14—16 years)	80	48	128
(iii)	alleged defectives not yet certified	62	48	110
(iv)	attending Special Schools ..	50	48	98
(b)	Other Local Education Authorities—			
(i)	Mansfield	4	5	9
(ii)	Newark	8	2	10
(iii)	Retford	6	4	10

976	991	1,967
-----	-----	-------

Medical Examination and Classification.

During the year 140 cases have undergone detailed mental and physical examination by the First Assistant County Medical Officer and his findings are broadly summarised as follows :—

Cases Medically Examined.			Recommended for									
			Supervision.		Supervision for time being, Institution later.		Institutional Care.		Guardianship Care.		Not Mentally Defective.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under Statutory Supervision	17	9	9	2	1	—	2	2	5	5	—	—
Under Voluntary Supervision and newly reported	38	57	14	23	1	5	6	5	8	16	9	8
In County Institutions	6	13	3	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	1	5
TOTALS ..	61	79	26	25	2	5	10	15	13	21	10	13

The following summary relates to other medical work carried out during the year :—

Re-examinations of defectives	..	..	..	32
Special examinations <i>re</i> granting of licence, provision of dental and orthopaedic treatment and invalid chairs				34
Medical certificates given in support of petitions			..	62
Guardianship notices of admission signed		..	..	19
Attendances at courts	..	..	..	7

COMMUNITY CARE.

Supervision.

The previous arrangements for the discharge of the Local Authority's duties relating to the supervision of mental defectives have been continued during the year. In the Boroughs of Newark and Retford the work is carried out by the Supervisor; in the Borough of Mansfield by the Occupation Centre Instructress; and in the remainder of the County by the Health Visiting and School Nursing Staff. Visits are paid quarterly as far as possible and appropriate advice given regarding care and control, supplemented in a number of suitable cases by training at the Mansfield Occupation Centre or by the Home Teacher, to which further reference is made later.

As shown in the table on page 60 the number of mental defectives now under supervision in their own homes is:—Statutory 281; Voluntary 590. The numbers of visits paid during the year are:—

	STATUTORY.	VOLUNTARY.	TOTALS.
Supervisor	162	301	463
Occupation Centre Instructress	107	218	325
Health Visitors	590	1,456	2,046
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	859	1,975	2,834
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

There are also 134 mentally defective children between fourteen and sixteen years of age not in attendance at Special Schools who are under the supervision of the School Nursing Staff. The latter continue supervision in their capacity as Mental Deficiency Visitors when these cases attain sixteen years.

The provision of dental treatment and necessary dentures has been authorised for seven mental defectives under Statutory Supervision. Orthopaedic out-patient treatment and appliances have been authorised in three cases and in-patient treatment in one case.

Six female mental defectives previously under Statutory Supervision and eighteen defectives (eleven males and seven females) under Voluntary Supervision in this County have removed to reside in the areas of other Local Authorities and relevant information concerning them has been forwarded to the appropriate Officers of the respective Authorities.

Twenty mental defectives under Supervision have died, namely five males and two females under Statutory Supervision and seven males and six females under Voluntary Supervision.

TABLE.
 Indicating Social Utility of 281 Mental Defectives under Statutory Supervision in their own
 Homes as on the 31st December, 1938.

Grade.	Attending School.		Attending Occupation Centre.		Employed.		Temporarily Unemployed.		Occupied at home (<i>e.g.</i> simple house-hold duties, odd jobs and errands).		Incapable of employment or useful occupation.		Receiving Home Training.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Idiots ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	1	—	10	4
Imbeciles ..	4	6	10	3	3	2	—	—	13	15	51	20	4	8	85	54
Feeble-minded	1	—	5	—	49	7	5	4	17	23	1	7	—	9	78	50
TOTALS ..	5	6	15	3	52	9	5	4	30	38	61	31	5	17	173	108
	11		18		61		9		68		92		22		281	
Percentages ..	(3.9)		(6.4)		(21.7)		(3.2)		(24.2)		(32.8)		(7.8)		(100)	

TABLE.

Showing the Occupations and Average Earnings as on the 31st December, 1938, of Sixty-one Mental Defectives under Statutory Supervision in their own homes.

OCCUPATION.				WAGES.
Barber's Boy	..	..	..	10/- weekly
Butcher's Boy	..	..	..	5/- " plus meals
Chimney Sweep	..	..	..	20/- "
Cinema Attendant (evenings)	..	..	..	5/- "
Cycle Factory Hand	..	..	..	25/- "
" " "	..	..	..	20/- "
" " "	..	..	..	Not known
" " "	" "
" " "	" "
Domestic Servant	..	..	..	10/- weekly
" " "	..	..	..	9/- "
" " "	..	..	..	9/- "
" " "	..	..	..	8/- "
" " "	..	..	..	7/6 "
" " "	..	..	..	7/- "
Errand Boy (Fruiterer)	..	..	..	Meals
Factory Hand (Lace)	..	..	..	17/- weekly
" " (Silk)	..	..	..	15/- "
" " (Hosiery)	..	..	..	7/- "
" " "	..	..	..	Not known
Farm Labourer	..	..	..	18/- weekly
" " "	..	..	..	15/- " plus meals
" " "	..	..	..	10/- "
" " "	..	..	..	7/- "
" " "	..	..	..	Not known
Farm (Cattle Hand)	..	..	..	30/- weekly
Garage Hand	..	..	..	10/- "
Gardener	..	..	..	18/6 "
" " "	..	..	..	Not known
Ironworker (apprentice)	..	..	..	15/- weekly
" " "	..	..	..	15/- "
Labourer (brickyard)	..	..	..	20/- "
" (builder)	..	..	..	30/- "
" " "	..	..	..	23/- "
" " "	..	..	..	15/- "
" (fish merchant)	..	..	..	30/- "
" " "	..	..	..	12/- "
" (quarry)	..	..	..	30/- "
" (travelling fair)	..	..	..	Not known
Miner	..	..	..	52/6 weekly
" " "	..	..	..	50/- "
" " "	..	..	..	40/- "
" " "	..	..	..	30/- "
" " "	..	..	..	30/- "
" " "	..	..	..	25/- "
" " "	..	..	..	25/- "
" " "	..	..	..	25/- "
" " "	..	..	..	17/6 "
" " "	..	..	..	17/- "
" " "	..	..	..	17/- "
" " "	..	..	..	15/- to 18/- weekly
" " "	..	..	..	10/- "
Painter	..	..	..	Meals and pocket money
Poultry Farm Hand	..	..	..	14/- weekly
Wagon Worker (apprentice)	..	..	..	15/- "
Window Cleaner	..	..	..	22/- "
" " "	..	..	..	10/- "
Woodchopping and odd jobs	..	..	..	5/- to 10/- weekly
" " "	..	..	..	2/- to 3/- "
" " "	..	..	..	Meals
Woodman and Handyman on Estate	..	..	..	20/- weekly

Guardianship.

Petitions for Orders for the appointment of Guardians have been presented in respect of fifteen defectives (five males and ten females) and Orders have been obtained in each case. Two second petitions were necessary on account of an invalid Medical Certificate and an Order having lapsed by operation of law.

In compliance with the Mental Deficiency Regulations suitable arrangements have been made for the provision of medical visitation and necessary attendance in each of these cases under the approved scheme.

Varying Orders have been obtained for the transfer of one male and one female defective from Guardianship to Certified Institutions; one female defective on licence from a Certified Institution to Guardianship; for the appointment of a new Guardian to replace the deceased Guardian of a female defective; and for the appointment of a new Guardian in the place of a Guardian of a female defective who resigned. The necessary action in the latter case was taken on behalf of the Local Authority by the Lancashire Local Authority.

The total of seventy-two defectives under Guardianship on 31st December, 1938, is made up as shown in the following table, which also indicates the number residing under the Guardianship of parents or elsewhere :—

RESIDENT UNDER THE GUARDIANSHIP OF :—	UNDER ORDER.		UNDER SEC. 3.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Parents	22	31	1	—	23	31
2. Relatives other than parents	4	9	—	—	4	9
3. Non-relatives	—	5	—	—	—	5
TOTALS	26	45	1	—	27	45

Two of the cases in Group 3 are resident with Guardians without the County area, one being supervised on behalf of the Local Authority by the Brighton Guardianship Society and the other by the Lancashire Local Authority.

On 31st December, 1938, monetary allowances were being granted to Guardians in accordance with the approved scale in respect of forty-seven of the cases in Group 1 at the following rates :—

3 cases	at	2/6	a head	weekly
3	„	5/-	„	„
3	„	7/6	„	„
3	„	10/-	„	„
1 case	„	12/6	weekly	
34 cases	„	15/-	a head	weekly

and payments towards maintenance were being made at the rate of 15/- a head weekly in all the cases in Groups 2 and 3 except two, who were receiving 2/6 and 18/6 respectively.

Fifty-two variations in the amounts of these grants were made during the year in accordance with the approved scale on account of changing financial circumstances.

The parent of one case in Group 2 contributes 2/6 weekly towards the cost of her maintenance, and in one case in Group 3 the Local Authority receive a payment of 7/6 weekly under an affiliation order, whilst in another case in the same Group a contribution of 10/- weekly is paid by the parent.

Special forms of assistance have been granted in respect of defectives under Guardianship as shown below :—

One case—Out-patient travelling expenses to hospital.

Thirteen cases—Provision of dental treatment and dentures.

Seventeen cases—Provision of blankets ; mattress ; sheeting or clothing outfits.

Two cases—Orthopaedic appliances and replacements.

Five cases—Holiday travelling expenses.

Five cases—Provision of invalid chairs on loan, bringing the total number of chairs now loaned to eight.

Occupation Centre.

The existing arrangements for the provision of occupation and training through the Occupation Centre, conducted in a part of the Folk House, Westfield Lane, Mansfield, have been continued during the year.

The Staff now consists of the Instructress, Domestic Assistant and Escort and two part-time Escorts. The work of the Centre is carried out under the general supervision of the County Medical Officer acting through the Mental Deficiency Supervisor.

Proposals have been approved for the establishment of an additional afternoon session, on one or two days weekly, for adult female defectives unable to attend the morning session because of domestic arrangements, and also for the appointment of a Trainee in connection with the Diploma Course of the Central Association for Mental Welfare, to assist the Instructress.

A Sub-Committee consisting of the Lady Members of the Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective has been set up to visit and stimulate local interest in the Occupation Centre.

Twenty-five defectives are now in attendance at the Occupation Centre. The numbers attending the morning session for males under sixteen years and females of all ages are nine males and five females, whilst eleven defectives attend the afternoon session for males over the age of sixteen years. The cases are recruited as follows :—

		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Statutory Supervision	..	14	4	18
Voluntary Supervision	..	1	—	1
Guardianship	.. ..	5	1	6
		—	—	—
		20	5	25
		==	==	==

The following summary of the attendances made during the year shows increased percentages on the previous year for both classes of males, and a lower percentage for the female class :—

MORNING.				AFTERNOON.	
MALES UNDER 16.		FEMALES (all ages).		MALES OVER 16.	
POSSIBLE.	ACTUAL.	POSSIBLE.	ACTUAL.	POSSIBLE.	ACTUAL.
1,858	1,596 (85.9%)	1,184	811 (68.5%)	2,444	1,887 (77.2%)

Defectives attending the Centre are assisted with 'bus fares where necessary.

All the defectives continue to receive milk daily under the amended 'Milk in Schools' Scheme.

The boys and girls, in two parties, were again taken for outings into the neighbouring countryside during the Summer and provided with tea through the generosity of interested persons in Mansfield. Two very successful Christmas Parties were also held.

The following list gives a summary of the articles made during the year, the sum realised from sales amounting to £14 12s. 3d. :—

Beaded cork table mats	Three.
Pewter work	.. Eight covered table mats.
Raffia work	.. .. Eight table mats.
Seagrass stools	.. Twenty-seven small size ; twelve large size.
Woodwork	.. .. Three calendar cut-outs.
Wool mats	.. .. Two fancy stitch ; six small door mats.
Wool rugs (pegged)	.. Four.

The Local Authority have adopted a suggestion of the Inspector of the Board of Control that a small commission on the articles made by them should be paid to the defectives in the afternoon class and have decided to allow a commission of 1d. in the 1/- on the sales of such articles.

The Supervisor has paid thirty-nine visits to the Occupation Centre.

Home Training.

A brief reference was made in the Annual Report for 1937 to the approval of a scheme for the provision of Home Training by means of which the Local Authority sought to fulfil their obligations in regard to the provision of training for defectives living in the smaller urban areas and scattered rural districts, having established the Mansfield Occupation Centre in 1934, to supply this service in the more thickly-populated areas of the Borough and adjoining Urban Districts.

Despite an unfortunate paucity of applicants for the post of Home Teacher, a suitable appointment was made and the Officer appointed took up her duties on 4th July, 1938. Her programme, in addition to preparation of work, provides for a three-weekly cycle of visits of approximately one hour's duration each and, as the progress of the defectives being visited warrants lessening the frequency of the visits and curtailing their length, the programme will be extended to embrace new cases.

At the end of the year sixty-three cases were being visited, of whom thirty-two were under Guardianship; twenty-two under Statutory Supervision and the remainder under Voluntary Supervision. Including preliminary calls the Home Teacher has paid 440 visits and given approximately 380 hours' instruction since commencing work. The following list gives a summary of articles made during the period :

Bedjackets (knitted)	..	..	..	13
Embroidered mats	..	..	..	6
Handbags (woven)	..	..	..	12
Needlework baskets	..	..	..	6
Table mats (beaded cork)	..	..	..	12
„ (raffia)	..	..	..	20
Scarves (woven)	..	..	..	7
Serviette rings	..	..	..	24
Wool rugs	..	..	..	27

Reports submitted show that the training given is producing satisfactory results even after only one or two visits and appreciative letters have been received from parents.

Licence.

Six defectives (one male and five females) have been granted leave of absence on licence from Institutions during the year, and one female from Guardianship.

One female patient on licence has been transferred to Guardianship and two females recalled to Institutions, one on completion of treatment and the other on account of misconduct. One male and three females temporarily on licence have been formally transferred to other Institutions. Licence procedure was also used in a number of cases granted holiday leave and in respect of two males and two females in Institutions and two females under Guardianship to facilitate medical treatment; to test suitability for transfer; pending transfer and Varying Order; and during a Guardian's holiday.

The sixteen defectives on licence on 31st December, 1938, were occupied or resident as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Domestic Service	—	5
Farm Service	2	—
Labourer, Sugar Beet Factory	1	—
Mess Steward at Aerodrome	1	—
Ward Maid at Isolation Hospital	—	1
In a Welfare Home Training for domestic service	—	1
In other Institutions receiving medical treatment	1	1
In care of relatives or friends	—	2
In another Institution pending removal to a Colony	1	—
	<hr/> 6 <hr/>	<hr/> 10 <hr/>

Patients on licence are visited quarterly by the First Assistant County Medical Officer and the Supervisor, who have paid twenty-four and forty-two such visits respectively.

For those defectives not entitled to medical benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts a scheme is in operation for the provision of medical attendance in case of illness.

In compliance with the requirements of Circular No. 850 the requisite reports have been prepared and special consideration given to the cases of two males and three females who have been on licence for prolonged periods and the discharge from Order of one male and one female was recommended.

Two cases on licence have been provided with outfits and one patient with dental treatment.

Hostel.

Early in the year the Local Authority were represented at a Conference held at the Guildhall, Nottingham, when representatives of the Nottingham City Council and the Derby County Borough Council attended to discuss the establishment of a Hostel. It was agreed, in

principle, that it appeared desirable to explore the possibilities of developing a joint Hostel and that efforts should be made to find suitable accommodation with a view to preparing concrete proposals for consideration at a later meeting.

INSTITUTIONAL CARE.

Ninety-two applications have been made for vacancies in Out-County Institutions during the year, of which fifty-two were successful and the remainder unsuccessful.

Forty-one petitions have been presented to Judicial Authorities for Orders for the detention of defectives in Certified Institutions and Orders obtained in each case. Three petitions were in respect of defectives who had been removed to Places of Safety. All the petitions were prepared, arranged and presented by the Supervisor, as the Local Authority's Petitioning Officer.

Two female defectives previously resident in Approved Schools have become chargeable to the Local Authority as a result of Orders made by H.M. Secretary of State and one male and two female defectives have become chargeable through Orders made by the Petty Sessional Courts.

Varying Orders have been obtained transferring two defectives from Guardianship to Institution care and one defective on licence has been transferred similarly to Guardianship.

Including one male defective transferred from Moss Side State Institution, and one female defective transferred from a Certified Public Assistance Institution to the Rampton State Institution, twelve transfers of patients between various Certified Institutions have taken place during the year.

One female patient chargeable to the Local Authority has died in a Certified Institution and at the parents' request arrangements were made for the removal of the body from Bristol to Nottingham for burial.

The defectives detained under Order at the charge of the Local Authority are resident in the following Institutions :—

		ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE.		BEDS OCCUPIED.		TOTAL.
		MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	
In-County.						
Basford Certified P.A. Institution	..	0	40	0	44‡	44
Mansfield	do.	..	6	12	6	12
Retford	do.	..	4	8	5*	8*
Southwell	do.	..	3	5	3	6*
				14	70	84
Out-County.						
Agatha Stacey Home, Birmingham	..	..	..	0	1	1
Ashton House, Birkenhead	..	..	..	0	4*	4
Barvin Park Colony, Potters Bar	..	..	..	1	0	1
Besford Court Catholic Mental Welfare Hospital, Worcester	..	..	..	1*	0	1
Brentry Colony, Bristol	..	..	..	9*	0	9
Caterham Mental Hospital, Surrey	..	..	..	0	3	3
Ellen Terry National Homes, Reigate	..	..	..	1	0	1
Etloe House, Certified Institution, Leyton	..	..	..	0	2	2
Great Barr Park Colony, Birmingham	..	..	..	10	4	14
Hortham Colony, Bristol	..	..	..	17*	9	26
House of Help Certified Institution, Bath	..	..	..	0	5*	5
Howbeck Colony, West Hartlepool	..	..	..	3	13	16
Mary Dendy Home, Sandlebridge, Cheshire	..	..	..	2	0	2
Monkton Hall Home, Jarrow-on-Tyne	..	..	..	7†	0	7
Mount Tabor Certified Institution, Basingstoke	..	..	..	0	1	1
Princess Christian's Farm Colony, Kent	..	..	..	1	5	6
Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster	..	..	..	4	2	6
Royal Earlswood Institution, Redhill, Surrey	..	..	..	8§	4	12
Royal Fort Home, Bristol	..	..	..	0	1*	1
Royal Hostel, Elstead, Surrey	..	..	..	1	0	1
St. Joseph's Home, Sheffield	..	..	..	0	1	1
St. Mary's Home, Painswick, Gloucestershire	..	..	..	0	9	9
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol	..	..	..	20	19	39
West of England School of Handicrafts, Burlton	..	..	..	2§	0	2
Whittington Hall, Chesterfield	..	..	..	0	18	18
Worcester Certified Institution, Worcester	..	..	..	1	0	1
				102	171	273

*Includes one case on licence.

† „ two cases on licence.

‡ „ four cases on licence.

§ „ two cases under Permissive Powers.

In addition to the foregoing there are sixteen patients from Nottinghamshire maintained by the State in the Rampton and Moss Side State Institutions.

Orders for the payment of maintenance contributions ranging from 2/- to 16/8 weekly were obtained in ten cases at the time Detention Orders were made.

A review has been carried out during the year of the financial circumstances in forty-three cases respecting which no contributions had been paid previously. As a result of the review special application for a Contribution Order was made in one case subsequent to the presentation of the petition and an Order was obtained for the payment of a contribution of 3/6 weekly.

The total number of Contributors at the end of the year was eighty-one, of which fifty-seven were actively contributing. In the remaining cases the liable relatives were unemployed or in such poor circumstances as to be unable to contribute, or could not be traced.

The total amount recovered during the year in contributions towards maintenance was £739 18s. 6d.

Dental treatment, including the provision of dentures, has been authorised for five patients and authority has been given for special medical treatment and orthopaedic appliances in two cases.

Twenty-two patients have been granted periods of Summer holiday leave to their homes from one to four weeks, free of cost to the relatives.

The Local Authority have made several small grants to various Institutions in respect of extra fare on festival occasions and Holiday Home expenses and all the forty inmates of the Special Block at the Basford County Institution were given a day's outing to the East Coast.

The parents of six patients have been afforded financial assistance for the purpose of visiting their children in Out-County Certified Institutions.

The approximate average maintenance charge per head for Nottinghamshire patients detained in Certified Institutions during 1938 has been a little over £70 a year, representing a slight increase on the previous year's figure.

GENERAL.

In order to avoid overlapping and duplication of visiting, the half-yearly reports required by the Board of Education concerning the after-careers of children discharged from Special Schools have been prepared by the Officers of the Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective on behalf of the Nottinghamshire Education Committee in respect of forty-one mental defectives now under Statutory Supervision.

Reports have been prepared for the information of the Visitors concerning the home circumstances and conditions of fifty-four patients whose Orders became due for re-consideration during the year.

Miscellaneous reports concerning mental defectives have been prepared on behalf of other Local Authorities in sixteen cases.

One petition has been presented to a Judicial Authority on behalf of another Local Authority, resulting in an Order being obtained.

In addition to the visits mentioned under the various heads, the Supervisor has paid 398 visits of a miscellaneous character and 219 visits to the Health Visiting Staff.

The Local Authority were represented at the Public Health Congress and the Fifth Biennial Conference of the National Council for Mental Hygiene.

Fourteen children have been born of mentally defective mothers during the year. Eight of the mothers were married and six unmarried. The following summary has been prepared relative to the mental condition of these children as far as it is possible to judge at such a young age and in the absence of medical examination :—

	SEX.	POSITION OF CHILD IN FAMILY.	APPARENT MENTAL CONDITION.	MENTAL CONDITION OF MOTHER.
Children of Married Mothers	Male	2nd	Normal	Low-grade Feeble-minded
	"	1st	"	Feeble-minded
	Female	5th	Mentally Defective	"
	"	4th	"	"
	"	1st	Normal	High-grade Feeble-minded
	"	2nd	"	Feeble-minded
	"	1st	"	"
	"	2nd	"	Now in County Mental Hospital
Children of Unmarried Mothers	Male	2nd	Normal	High-grade Feeble-minded
	"	1st	Mentally Defective	Feeble-minded (now under Order)
	"	1st	Normal	Feeble-minded
	Female	2nd	Not yet possible to determine but very poor baby.	Low-grade Feeble- minded (Now under Order)
	"	2nd	Normal	Feeble-minded
	Macera- ted Foetus	1st	—	Feeble-minded (Now under Order)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A record of the work performed during the year in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Services is given on the following pages.

Administration of Midwives Acts, 1902-1926.

The Nottinghamshire County Council up to the 1st December, 1936, were the Local Supervising Authority for the whole Administrative County. On that date the Mansfield Corporation became the Local Supervising Authority for the Borough.

During the year 215 Midwives notified their intention to practise in the County area, of whom 214 were trained, the remaining Midwife being untrained.

Supervision is normally carried out by the whole-time Assistant Non-Medical Supervisor, Miss F. M. Kirkby, and by Dr. Maclean in special cases.

The following table shows the number of cases attended by *trained* Midwives without a Doctor during the last five years.

YEAR.		NUMBER OF CASES.		TOTAL NO. OF BIRTHS.
1934	..	4,607	..	7,042
1935	..	4,663	..	7,083
1936	..	4,608	..	6,971
1937	..	4,480	..	6,634
1938	..	4,590	..	6,843

Since the 1st December, 1936, figures in respect of the Borough of Mansfield have been excluded from the above table.

The *untrained* Midwife took no cases.

The largest number of cases (midwifery and maternity) attended by any individual Midwife during 1938 was 140.

MEDICAL AID.

In 1938 medical aid was sent for in 1,819 cases—39.62 per cent. of the cases attended by Midwives.

In 1938 the number of notices that medical assistance had been summoned was 1,819, but the actual number of claim forms submitted by 148 Medical Practitioners was 1,174, claiming fees amounting to £1,603, compared with 1,004 claims amounting to £1,315 in 1937.

The percentage of cases in which Doctors claimed fees was 64.54 in 1938, compared with 59.16 in 1937.

The particulars of notices received by the Local Supervising Authority are set out in the following table with the numbers for the previous four years for comparison.

TABLE OF NOTICES RECEIVED BY THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
LOCAL SUPERVISING AUTHORITY.

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Records of sending for Medical help ..	1,560	1,626	1,591	1,697	1,819
Notices of still-birth	134	113	113	89	90
Notices of death of child	52	53	73	75	66
Notices of death of mother	7	3	8	9	7
Notices of laying out the dead ..	24	17	25	19	23
Changes of name notified to the Central Midwives Board	—	—	2	—	—
Deaths of Midwives notified to the Central Midwives Board	1	—	—	—	—
Notices of Liability to be a source of Infection	105	111	102	142	145
Notices of Artificial Feeding	59	82	81	105	147
TOTALS ..	1,942	2,005	1,995	2,136	2,297

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902-1926.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES FOR WHICH MEDICAL HELP WAS
SOUGHT DURING THE YEAR 1938.

PREGNANCY :—

Abscess	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Abortion and threatened abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Contracted Pelvis	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dangerous varicose veins	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Fits or convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Hyperemesis	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Illness of patient	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Infectious disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Oedema	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Post-maturity	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Purulent vaginal discharge	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Retention	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Skin eruption	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
						—	381

LABOUR :—

Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Breech presentation	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Cardiac disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Carneous mole	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Delayed labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	279
Early rupture of the membranes	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Excessive bleeding	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Foetal distress	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hydramnios	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Infectious disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Malpresentation other than breech	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Nervous condition	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Occipito posterior	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Placenta praevia	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Premature labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Prolapsed cord	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Prolapsed uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rectal abscess	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Retained placenta	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Ruptured perineum	..	..	..	..	..	..	457
Skin eruption	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unsatisfactory condition of patient	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Uterine inertia	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Varicose veins	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Where no presentation could be made out	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
						—	1,048
Carried forward	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,429

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902-1926—continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES FOR WHICH MEDICAL HELP WAS SOUGHT DURING THE YEAR 1938.

LYING-IN :—							Brought forward	1,429
Abscess	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Fits	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Food poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Haemorrhoids	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Inflammation and swelling of leg	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	
Pain and swelling of breasts	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Phlebitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Poor condition of patient	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	
Prolapsed cervical polypus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Retention	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Rise of temperature	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	
Skin rash	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Swollen varicose veins	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Worms	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
							—	169
THE CHILD :—								
Abdominal swelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Cephalhaematoma	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
Cyanosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Dangerous feebleness	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	
Death of baby	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Inflammation of respiratory passages	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	
Injuries received during birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Intestinal disorders	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Jaundice	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Malformation	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	
Otorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Phimosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	
Skin eruptions	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Stillbirth	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
							—	221
TOTAL							..	1,819

The comparable figures for abortion and threatened abortion for the past ten years are as follows, commencing with the year 1929 :—

YEAR	NUMBER.
1929	106
1930	118
1931	129
1932	128
1933	141
1934	154
1935	152
1936	147
1937	132
1938	157

All the Midwives were visited at least quarterly by the Assistant Supervisor, (Non-Medical), who made 539 routine visits and 2,815 special visits during the year.

The County Council paid compensation amounting to £1 3s. 0d. to two Midwives for loss of practice due to suspension.

In sixty-three instances Midwives were suspended for more than twenty-four hours on account of liability to be a source of infection, due notification being sent to the Central Midwives Board in each case.

ANTE-NATAL WORK.

Throughout the year all Midwives were carefully inspected in connection with their Ante-Natal work and the standard was again found to be improved.

The Midwives are advised to try to persuade their patients to go to their own Doctors or to an Ante-Natal Clinic for at least one examination. In 1938 medical help was sought in 381 cases for abnormalities arising during pregnancy, compared with 378 in 1937.

EYE DISCHARGE IN THE NEWBORN.

Seventy-nine (ninety-nine in 1937) cases of eye discharge in newborn infants were notified, thirty-two (fifty-four in 1937) being also notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Every case attended by a Midwife was inquired into immediately by the Assistant Supervisor of Midwives (Non-Medical) and was subsequently followed-up by a County or District Health Visitor.

All the cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum received treatment as shown in the subjoined table.

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.				Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.						
	At Home.	At Hospital.					
		Out- Patients.	In- Patients.				
32	21	6	5	30	2	—	—

"Collosal Argentum" is supplied free of charge by the County Council to all practising Midwives for prophylactic use in the Prevention of Blindness.

Midwifery Services by Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation.

In the Annual Report of the Federation for the year 1938-39 it is shown that 1,127 new midwifery cases and 439 new maternity cases

were undertaken by their Nurses during the twelve months—twenty-three per cent. of the total number of live births registered in the County (excluding the Borough of Mansfield). In addition the Nurses paid 9,184 domiciliary visits in connection with Ante-Natal welfare, and made 601 attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics.

The number of District Nurse Midwives carrying out midwifery, employed by Nursing Associations affiliated to the Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation, was, at the 31st March, 1939, sixty-two.

Nursing and Maternity Homes.

There were eleven Homes on the register at the beginning of the year, seven Maternity and four other Nursing Homes.

One Maternity Home was temporarily closed during the year owing to the ill-health of the Keeper.

During the year three applications for registration were granted ; in one case the application was in respect of the transfer of premises to a fresh Keeper. One further application was received and provisionally approved pending the installation of the requisite equipment.

Exemptions were granted in five cases on application from General Hospitals in the County.

At the end of the year there were eight Maternity and five other Nursing Homes registered in the County.

All the Homes were inspected quarterly.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Seventy-three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during 1938, compared with sixty-two during 1937, and fifty-one in 1936. In every case reported to the County Public Health Department a formal notification was received.

Of the total of seventy-three cases, twenty-eight occurred in the County "Special Area" for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in two of the three Urban Districts in the "Special Area."

The services of a Consultant under the County Council's scheme were obtained in three cases, four less than in the previous year.

Eight of the cases in the County Council Area for Maternity and Child Welfare were admitted to Hospital, as follows :—

Nottingham General Hospital, two ; Victoria Hospital, Worksop, two ; Edenfield Maternity Home, two ; Basford County Institution, one ; Nottingham City Hospital, one.

In no case was it reported that there was any difficulty in obtaining Hospital treatment.

The County Council have formal arrangements for the use of beds at the Worksop Hospital and undertake the cost of treatment at other Hospitals as required.

Of the seventy-three cases notified, sixty-nine made good recoveries and four died. None of the deaths occurred in the County Council Area for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Maternal Mortality.

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live births for the whole County was 3.71 (1937, 3.01) and in the County Council "Special Area" for Maternity and Child Welfare 2.03 (1937, 4.12), compared with a rate of 3.08 (1937, 3.23) for England and Wales.

The rates for Puerperal Sepsis only per 1,000 live births were, whole County 0.66 (1937, 0.82) and "Special Area" 0.67 (1937, 0.69), compared with 0.89 (1937, 0.97) for England and Wales.

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total (live *and* still) births was 3.55 (1937, 2.88) for the whole County and 1.95 (1937, 3.94) in the County Council "Special Area," compared with a rate of 2.97 (1937, 3.11) for England and Wales.

For Puerperal Sepsis only the rates per 1,000 total (live *and* still) births were, whole County 0.63 (1937, 0.79) and "Special Area" 0.65 (1937, 0.66), compared with a rate of 0.86 (1937, 0.94) for England and Wales.

The total number of maternal deaths registered in the whole County was twenty-eight (twenty-two in 1937) five from Puerperal Sepsis, compared with six in 1937, and twenty-three from other causes, compared with sixteen in 1937.

Of the total of twenty-eight deaths recorded six occurred in the County Council "Special Area" and the remaining twenty-two were distributed as follows:—

DISTRICT.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	
	SEPSIS.	OTHER CAUSES.
Mansfield Borough	—	3
Worksop Borough	—	2
Newark Borough	—	3
East Retford Borough	1	—
Beeston & Stapleford Urban District	1	2
Hucknall Urban District	—	2
Mansfield Woodhouse Urban District	—	2
Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District ..	1	2
Warsop Urban District	—	3
	3	19
	—	—

Of the six deaths in the County Council "Special Area" two were due to Sepsis and four to other causes and were located as follows:—

DISTRICT.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	
	SEPSIS.	OTHER CAUSES.
Carlton Urban District	2	—
West Bridgford Urban District ..	—	1
Worksop Rural District	—	1
Newark Rural District	—	1
Southwell Rural District	—	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

Both of the Sepsis cases received in-patient Hospital treatment.

A table showing the maternal mortality rates in the areas of the County Council and Autonomous Authorities, together with those for England and Wales, will be found in the Appendix, page iv.

The County Council Area for Maternity and Child Welfare.

The "Special Area" comprises the six Rural Districts and the Urban Districts of Carlton, Eastwood and West Bridgford, as constituted under the County of Nottingham Review Order, 1934.

The main statistics for the area for the past five years are given in the following table:—

Year.	Total Population.	No. of Centres.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths of Infants under 1.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	No. of Maternal Deaths.	Maternal Mortality Rate.
1934	223,920	38	3,362	15.0	159	47	19	5.65
1935	196,106	41	3,070	*15.1	144	47	13	4.23
1936	197,200	41	2,854	14.5	152	53	10	3.50
1937	198,670	46	2,915	14.7	157	54	12	4.12
1938	200,150	46	2,960	14.8	128	43	6	2.03

* Calculated upon a total population of 203,607.

The infantile mortality rate in the individual Districts which constitute the "Special Area" shows wide variation, as set out in the table below, and the variation from year to year is equally wide owing to the relatively small units of population involved:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE, 1938.

Urban Districts.				Rate.	Rural Districts.				Rate.
Eastwood	..	..	..	78	Newark	..	..	..	56
West Bridgford	..	..	..	54	Southwell	..	..	..	52
Carlton	..	..	..	26	Worksop	..	..	..	42
					East Retford	..	..	..	42
					Bingham	..	..	..	38
					Basford	..	..	..	36

Health Visiting.

The extent of this work is statistically indicated in the following table.

			1938.
First visits to Infants and Children	..	..	4,227
Re-visits to Infants and Children	..	..	56,976
Visits to Expectant Mothers	..	..	3,819
Visits to Post-Natal Cases	..	..	110
			<hr/>
TOTAL	..	..	65,132
			<hr/>

A list of the Health Visiting Staff will be found in the table at the beginning of the Report.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Name of Centre.	Address of Centre.	Days upon which sessions are held.	Times of Sessions.		From	To	Sessions at which a Medical Officer is present.	Average Attendance 1938.
			From	To				
SESSIONS HELD FOUR TIMES A WEEK.								
CARLTON ..	.. Park House, Main Street	.. Monday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Every session	.. 47
		Wednesday	..	9.30	12.0	..	.. Every fourth session	..
		Wednesday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Every session	..
		Friday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Every session	..
SESSIONS HELD TWICE AND THREE TIMES A WEEK.								
OLLERTON ..	.. Methodist Chapel	.. Tuesday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. None	.. 29
		Wednesday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Every session	..
		Wednesday	..	9.30	12.0	..	.. Every session	..
(fortnightly)								
SESSIONS HELD TWICE A WEEK.								
HARWORTH (BIRCOTES) ..	.. Methodist Chapel, Waterslack Road, Bircotes	.. Monday	..	9.30	12.0	..	.. Every fourth session	.. 28
		Monday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Alternate sessions	..
WEST BRIDGFORD ..	.. Baptist Church, Melton Road	.. Monday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Alternate sessions	.. 39
		Thursday	..	9.30	12.0	..	.. Every fourth session	..
SESSIONS HELD WEEKLY.								
BALDERTON ..	.. 14, Bullpit Lane	.. Thursday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Alternate sessions	.. 46
BEAUVALE ..	.. Methodist Church	.. Friday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Alternate sessions	.. 30
BILSTHORPE ..	.. Village Hall	.. Thursday	..	9.30	12.0	..	.. Every session	.. 37
BINGHAM ..	.. Market Street	.. Friday	..	9.30	12.0	..	.. Alternate sessions	.. 15
BLIDWORTH ..	.. Methodist School	.. Monday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Alternate sessions	.. 41
CLIPSTONE ..	.. Church Hut	.. Friday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Every fourth session	.. 19
EASTWOOD ..	.. Clinic, Council School, Devonshire Drive	.. Thursday	..	9.30	12.0	..	.. Alternate sessions	.. 45
EDWINSTOWE ..	.. Church Institute	.. Thursday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Alternate sessions	.. 34
KIMBERLEY ..	.. Methodist Chapel	.. Monday	..	9.30	12.0	..	.. Alternate sessions	.. 30
LANGOLD ..	.. Temporary School Buildings	.. Friday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Alternate sessions	.. 47
LOWDHAM ..	.. The Institute	.. Tuesday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Alternate sessions	.. 24
MISTERTON ..	.. Victoria Institute	.. Tuesday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Alternate sessions	.. 20
NEWSTEAD ..	.. Old Institute, Old Village	.. Tuesday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Alternate sessions	.. 33
PORCHESTER ..	.. Church Hall, Marshall Hill Drive	.. Tuesday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Alternate sessions	.. 75
SELSTON ..	.. Congregational Chapel	.. Thursday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Alternate sessions	.. 39
SOUTHWELL ..	.. 45, King Street	.. Thursday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Alternate sessions	.. 29
TUXFORD ..	.. Old Grammar School	.. Monday	..	..	.. 2.0	4.30	.. Alternate sessions	.. 24

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—Continued.

SESSIONS HELD FORTNIGHTLY.

Name of Centre.	Address of Centre.	Days upon which sessions are held.	Times of Sessions. From a.m. To p.m.	Sessions at which a Medical Officer is present.	Average Attendance 1938.
*AWSWORTH	.. Methodist Church School	.. Wednesday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	24
BARNBY MOOR	.. Village Hall	.. Thursday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	15
*BESTWOOD	.. Village Hall	.. Monday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	26
*CALVERTON	.. The Institute	.. Wednesday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	21
*COLLINGHAM	.. Public Hall	.. Tuesday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	23
*COTGRAVE	.. Parish Hall	.. Thursday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	9
*DUNHAM-ON-TRENT	.. Women's Institute	.. Thursday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	4
EAST BRIDGFORD	.. Women's Institute	.. Thursday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	14
EAST LEAKE	.. Church Schoolroom	.. Thursday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	19
*FARNDON	.. Methodist Hall	.. Thursday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	18
*FLINTHAM	.. The Reading Room	.. Tuesday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	9
*GOTHAM	.. The Village Hall	.. Tuesday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	19
GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL	.. Church Room	.. Thursday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	20
*HICKLING	.. Methodist School Rooms	.. Wednesday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	8
*LANGAR	.. The Institute, Barnstone	.. Tuesday ..	9.30 12.0	.. Alternate sessions ..	10
*NORTH MUSKHAM	.. Methodist School Room	.. Friday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	9
PLUMTREE	.. Memorial Hall	.. Tuesday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Every session ..	33
RADCLIFFE-ON-TRENT	.. Methodist Chapel	.. Thursday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Every session ..	32
RAINWORTH	.. Methodist Chapel	.. Tuesday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	29
RUDDINGTON	.. Village Hall	.. Monday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Every session ..	50
*SOUTH LEVERTON	.. The Institute	.. Wednesday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	8
*SUTTON BONINGTON	.. Village Hall	.. Wednesday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	15
SUTTON-ON-TRENT	.. Church Hall	.. Tuesday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	28
UNDERWOOD	.. Bagthorpe & Underwood Inst.	.. Wednesday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Every session ..	30
*WILLOUGHBY	.. Village Hall	.. Monday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Alternate sessions ..	7

* Ante-natal work is also carried out at these Centres at the Medical Officers' sessions.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

1. Special Separate Ante-Natal Sessions.

Name of Clinic.	Address of Clinic.	Days upon which sessions are held.	Times of Sessions. From a.m. To p.m.	Sessions at which a Medical Officer is present.	Average Attendance 1938. Ante-Natal. Post-Natal.
SESSION HELD WEEKLY.					
CARLTON .. ..	.. Park House, Main Street	.. Tuesday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Every session	18 —
SESSIONS HELD FORTNIGHTLY.					
BEAUVALE .. ..	.. Methodist Church	.. Tuesday ..	.. 9.30 12.0	.. Every session	9 1
BLIDWORTH .. ..	.. Methodist School	.. Monday ..	.. 9.30 12.0	.. Every session	14 —
CLIPSTONE .. ..	.. Church Hut	.. Thursday ..	.. 9.30 12.0	.. Every session	8 —
EASTWOOD .. ..	.. Clinic, Council School, Devonshire Drive	.. Tuesday ..	.. 9.30 12.0	.. Every session	10 1
HARWORTH (BIRCOTES) ..	.. Methodist Chapel, Waterslack Road, Bircotes	.. Friday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Every session	15 —
LANGOLD .. ..	.. Temporary School Buildings	.. Wednesday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Every session	11 2
NEWSTAD .. ..	.. Old Institute, Old Village	.. Monday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Every session	6 —
OLLERTON .. ..	.. Methodist Chapel	.. Wednesday ..	.. 9.30 12.0	.. Every session	11 —
PORCHESTER (opened 28-5-38)	.. Church Hall, Marshall Hill Drive	.. Saturday ..	.. 9.30 12.0	.. Every session	4 3
SELSTON .. ..	.. Congregational Chapel	.. Thursday ..	.. 9.30 12.0	.. Every session	8 1
WEST BRIDGFORD .. ..	.. Baptist Church, Melton Road	.. Thursday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Every session	10 2
SESSIONS HELD MONTHLY.					
BALDERTON .. ..	.. 14, Bullpit Lane	.. Friday ..	.. 3.15 4.30	.. Every session	3 —
BARNBY MOOR .. ..	.. Village Hall	.. Monday ..	.. 3.15 4.30	.. Every session	2 —
BILSTHORPE .. ..	.. Village Hall	.. Friday ..	.. 9.30 12.0	.. Every session	5 —
BINGHAM .. ..	.. Market Street	.. Friday ..	.. 3.15 4.30	.. Every session	3 —
EAST LEAKE .. ..	.. Church Schoolroom	.. Wednesday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Every session	5 2
EDWINSTOWE .. ..	.. Church Institute	.. Friday ..	.. 9.30 12.0	.. Every session	12 1
GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL ..	.. Church Room	.. Monday ..	.. 1.45 3.0	.. Every session	2 —
KIMBERLEY .. ..	.. Methodist Chapel	.. Wednesday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Every session	12 3
LOWDHAM .. ..	.. The Institute	.. Friday ..	.. 1.45 2.45	.. Every session	2 1
PLUMTREE .. ..	.. Memorial Hall	.. Friday ..	.. 1.45 2.45	.. Every session	2 —
RADCLIFFE-ON-TRENT ..	.. Methodist Chapel	.. Tuesday ..	.. 9.30 12.0	.. Every session	1 —
RAINWORTH .. ..	.. Methodist Chapel	.. Wednesday ..	.. 9.30 12.0	.. Every session	8 1
RUDDINGTON .. ..	.. Village Hall	.. Wednesday ..	.. 9.30 12.0	.. Every session	12 1
SOUTHWELL .. ..	.. 45, King Street	.. Friday ..	.. 2.0 4.30	.. Every session	6 —
SUTTON-ON-TRENT .. ..	.. Church Hall	.. Friday ..	.. 1.45 3.0	.. Every session	2 1
TUXFORD .. ..	.. Old Grammar School	.. Friday ..	.. 9.30 12.0	.. Every session	3 1
UNDERWOOD .. ..	.. Bagthorpe & Underwood Inst.	.. Monday ..	.. 9.30 12.0	.. Every session	5 1

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS—Continued.

Name of Clinic.	Address of Clinic.	Days upon which sessions are held.	Times of Sessions. From To a.m. p.m.	Sessions at which a Medical Officer is present.	Total Attendance 1938.	Ante-Post-Natal.
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2. Ante-Natal Work carried out at ordinary Maternity and Child Welfare Sessions.

SESSION HELD FORTNIGHTLY.

MISTERTON	2.0	4.30	..	Every session	8	—
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SESSIONS HELD MONTHLY.

AWSWORTH	2.0	4.30	..	Every session	52	6
BESTWOOD	2.0	4.30	..	Every session	27	—
CALVERTON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	4.30	..	Every session	14	3
COLLINGHAM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	4.30	..	Every session	39	5
COTGRAVE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	4.30	..	Every session	16	—
DUNHAM-ON-TRENT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	4.30	..	Every session	5	1
FARNDON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	4.30	..	Every session	20	1
FLINTHAM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	4.30	..	Every session	—	—
GOTHAM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	4.30	..	Every session	13	—
HICKLING	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	4.30	..	Every session	8	—
LANGAR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	4.30	..	Every session	7	—
NORTH MUSKHAM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	4.30	..	Every session	5	—
SOUTH LEVERTON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	4.30	..	Every session	7	4
SUTTON BONINGTON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	4.30	..	Every session	9	2
WILLOUGHBY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	4.30	..	Every session	3	—

Child Welfare Centres.

There were at the end of the year forty-six Centres fairly evenly distributed over the "Special Area."

The location of these, together with days and times of sessions, is given in the table on pages 84 and 85. The average attendances at each Centre are also shown.

For the convenience of public reference this table is brought up-to-date to 31st July, 1939.

The total number of attendances by infants and children under five years of age at the Child Welfare Centres was 58,607.

In addition 52,277 attendances were made by mothers, 476 by expectant mothers and thirty by post-natal mothers.

Medical consultations were given in respect of 21,692 attendances by infants and young children, 260 in respect of expectant mothers and twenty-two in respect of post-natal mothers.

The Health Visitors gave 682 lectures or "talks" to mothers at the Centres during the year on the various duties of "Mothercraft."

Centre Attendance by District Nurses.

District Nurses are encouraged to attend and assist at Child Welfare Centres (irrespective of their attendance as Midwives when any of their expectant mothers are under examination) and during the year the Nurses attended 1,105 sessions at thirty-six Centres.

Grants are paid to the Nursing Associations employing the Nurses in respect of every attendance made.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

The table of Ante-Natal Clinics on pages 86 and 87 is brought up-to-date to 31st July, 1939, for convenience of public reference.

In it are shown the location and days and times of sessions of the separate Clinics now in operation, which, including one opened in 1938, number twenty-nine.

In addition there are full equipment and facilities for Ante-Natal work at sixteen Child Welfare Centres in areas insufficiently populous for the setting-up of special Ante-Natal Clinic sessions.

There is, therefore, now a total of forty-five Centres at which Ante-Natal examination can be properly carried out, compared with six in 1928.

The attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics during 1938, were as follows :—

CLINIC.	INDIVIDUALS.		ATTENDANCES.	
	ANTE-NATAL.	POST-NATAL.	ANTE-NATAL.	POST-NATAL.
Awsworth	11	4	52	6
Balderton	16	2	37	2
Barnby Moor	15	—	31	—
Beauvale	70	15	209	23
Bestwood	16	—	27	—
Bilsthorpe	36	—	71	3
Bingham	16	—	37	—
Blidworth	93	9	325	16
Calverton	8	2	14	3
Carlton	222	3	820	11
Clipstone	58	1	195	11
Collingham	8	1	39	5
Cotgrave	6	—	16	—
Dunham-on-Trent	5	1	5	1
East Leake	27	2	68	21
Eastwood	72	14	251	25
Edwinstowe	52	11	156	13
Farndon	6	1	20	1
Flintham	—	—	—	—
Gotham	6	—	13	—
Gringley-on-the-Hill	14	—	28	—
Harworth	127	5	388	10
Hickling	2	—	8	—
Kimberley	54	12	156	33
Langar	4	—	7	—
Langold	83	7	266	43
Lowdham	8	5	28	12
Misterton	3	—	8	—
Newstead	45	1	142	4
North Muskham ..	2	—	5	—
Ollerton	101	6	268	11
Plumtree	16	1	33	1
Porchester	16	19	67	44
Radcliffe-on-Trent	7	—	15	—
Rainworth	33	7	105	9
Ruddington	59	2	157	19
Selston	57	5	211	15
South Leverton ..	4	2	7	4
Southwell	30	1	75	3
Sutton Bonington.	4	2	9	2
Sutton-on-Trent ..	14	2	25	8
Tuxford	19	5	39	9
Underwood	24	3	60	8
West Bridgford ..	74	29	236	55
Willoughby	2	—	3	—
TOTALS	1,545	180	4,732	431

Expectant mothers also attend for advice at ordinary Child Welfare sessions, 243 such attendances being made during the year and eight attendances by post-natal mothers.

The Ante-Natal Medical Officer, Dr. M. B. Walker, works in close co-operation with General Practitioners and Midwives, furnishing such reports as are necessary in the mothers' interests to enable those

responsible for the actual confinements to be informed adequately of any anticipated difficulty and provision is made for her to receive reports on the end result of cases.

Ante-Natal Care by General Practitioners.

The scheme inaugurated in 1934, whereby uninsured women who had not booked a Doctor for their confinements and who were unable to attend an Ante-Natal Clinic by reason of distance or ill-health might secure Ante-Natal supervision through a General Practitioner of their own choice at the cost of the County Council, was not used during the year. It was not expected that this scheme would be greatly utilised owing to the considerable number of Ante-Natal Clinics available and the strictly limited group of women to whom it might apply. All Midwives and Health Visitors were reminded of these arrangements by circular towards the end of the year.

Post-Natal Clinics.

The six Post-Natal Clinics arranged as special sessions at existing Child Welfare Centre premises, are as follows :—

POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Name of Clinic.	Address of Clinic.	Days upon which Sessions are held.	Times of Sessions.	
			From To a.m.	From To p.m.
SESSIONS HELD MONTHLY.				
BLIDWORTH	Methodist School ..	Monday ..	9-30	12-0
CARLTON	Park House, Main St.	Thursday		2-0 4-30
EASTWOOD	Clinic, Council School, Devonshire Drive ..	Monday ..		3-15 4-30
HARWORTH (Bircotes)	Methodist Chapel, Waterslack Road, Bircotes	Thursday		2-0 4-30
OLLERTON	Methodist Chapel ..	Monday ..	9-30	12-0
SELSTON	Congregational Chapel	Monday ..		1-45 2-45

The following table gives a record of the attendances made at Post Natal Clinics during 1938 :—

CLINIC.	INDIVIDUALS.		ATTENDANCES.	
	ANTE-NATAL.	POST-NATAL.	ANTE-NATAL.	POST-NATAL.
Blidworth	—	5	—	17
Carlton	2	26	6	50
Eastwood	2	16	2	32
Harworth	—	33	2	50
Ollerton	1	21	2	39
Selston	—	13	1	30
TOTALS	5	114	13	218

One hundred and sixty-seven Post-Natal cases also made 409 attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics and sixteen Post-Natal cases made thirty attendances at Child Welfare Centres.

Travelling Expenses to Hospitals or Ante-Natal Clinics.

The number of applications granted under the arrangements started in 1933 for free travelling expenses in necessitous cases was only two during 1938, two less than in the previous year.

Consultant Service.

This scheme has continued to work smoothly and has proved beneficial, Consultants having been called in thirty-seven instances, thirty-one by General Practitioners and six by Medical Officers of the Department.

The list of Consultants whose services are available is given at the beginning of the Report under the heading of "Public Health Officers of the Authority" and is brought up-to-date to 31st July, 1939.

The County Council accept responsibility for the Consultant's fee and no part of the cost is recovered from the patient.

The Consultant's services are available for all complications or difficulties encountered in connection with pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium, either under this scheme or under that formulated under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations.

Hospital Treatment for Complicated Maternity.

The scheme for use of surplus maternity beds in County Institutions at the charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for cases of complicated maternity or cases whose home conditions were unsatisfactory was maintained during the year at the following County Institutions :—

Basford County Institution.
Mansfield County Institution.
Southwell County Institution.

Under this arrangement cases are admitted direct *on the written order of the County Medical Officer* and not through Poor Law channels.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee accept responsibility for the cost and recover from the patients according to their means.

The admission order is valid for four weeks from date of issue instead of the six days laid down by the Public Assistance Order.

Ninety cases were dealt with under this arrangement during 1938; forty-eight at Basford, thirty at Mansfield, and twelve at Southwell.

It is again pleasing to record that there has been no objection to entering a "County Institution," and many letters of appreciation have been received.

Arrangements on lines similar to those outlined above are also in operation for the admission of cases to Kilton Hill County Hospital, the number admitted during the year being ten.

In forty-two other cases Hospital treatment was provided under the formal arrangements existing with Voluntary Hospitals.

Provision of Maternity Outfits.

The issue of free maternity outfits to persons, necessitous under the County Council's Assistance Scale, was maintained.

Seventy-four applications were received and fifteen of these proved to be cases which could not be classed as needing assistance. In fifty-nine cases outfits were supplied, compared with forty-two in 1937.

One hundred and fifty-eight maternity outfits were sold at cost price, compared with 121 last year and 106 in the previous year.

Specimen outfits are "on demonstration" at every Child Welfare Centre and Ante-Natal Clinic.

Birth Control Clinic.

Arrangements are available whereby married women in the categories approved by the Ministry may receive assistance when necessary in obtaining advice and contraceptive appliances at the Nottingham Women's Welfare Centre.

Eighteen applications were received during the year, and assistance was provided in thirteen cases. Of the remaining five cases one did not come within the categories approved by the Ministry and in the other four the financial circumstances were above scale.

Dental Treatment for Expectant Mothers and Children under the Age of Five years.

Contributed by D. E. MASON, L.D.S., Senior Dental Officer.

"The arrangement, by means of which the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children is carried out by Dental Officers employed by the Education Committee, was continued during the year.

The work was distributed amongst all the Dental Officers on the Staff and the equivalent of 568 sessions was devoted to inspection and treatment. Regular sessions (either weekly or fortnightly according to local demand) were held at twenty fixed Centres throughout the County and additional sessions or part sessions were held at other places whenever the circumstances justified such a procedure.

A total of 756 expectant or nursing mothers was referred to the Dental Officers for inspection and all who attended were found to be in need of treatment—usually very extensive treatment. Three hundred and thirty-three women commenced a course of treatment and 216 cases were reported as 'completed' during the year. It should be borne in mind however that the treatment of many of these completed cases had been commenced during the previous year owing to the fact that an interval of six months or longer usually elapses before a mouth is ready to receive artificial teeth after multiple extractions. On 31st December, 247 women were awaiting the fitting of artificial teeth and 124 women were awaiting initial dental inspection by the Dental Officers.

In the big majority of instances the treatment necessary for these women consists of multiple extractions followed by the insertion of complete or nearly complete artificial dentures. The mouths of the younger expectant mothers contain ample evidence of treatment which was carried out for them in their school days under the School Medical Service, but unfortunately there is no evidence of any treatment having been carried out since they left school.

As in previous years every woman is requested in the first place to pay fees (for surgical work and dentures) which are in accordance with the scale for National Health Insurance Dentistry. If she then states she is unable to pay these fees an assessment is made in accordance with the County Council's Scale of Assistance.

Children under school age are referred to the Dental Officers by Medical Officers in charge of Welfare Centres or by Health Visitors. One thousand one hundred and eighty-eight such children were referred during the year and 644 of these underwent a course of treatment and made 1,231 attendances at the various Centres. Two hundred and twenty-one children of those referred were awaiting an initial appointment on 31st December. The treatment for these toddlers consisted mainly of the extraction of aching or septic 'milk' teeth but in 101 instances it was considered desirable to insert metal fillings in small cavities in molar teeth.

The waiting lists on 31st December show that this scheme made further progress during the year and there is ample evidence to support the view that it is much appreciated by those who have participated in it. There is still however a very strong tendency for mothers to withhold consent for their young children to be treated until severe pain makes such a course necessary, and it is hoped that as the mothers become more familiar with the scheme and its objects they will give consent to their children's dental defects being treated before pain develops."

Provision of Elastic Bandages.

During the year 167 elastic bandages were loaned to expectant mothers on the recommendation of the Medical Officers of the Ante-Natal Clinics.

The Pre-School Child.

A system of recording and following-up defective children, similar to that long used in the School Medical Service, has been maintained.

As in a County area it is not possible for every child to attend at a "Centre" for medical ascertainment of defects, Health Visitors are instructed to report any child whom, in the course of their visiting, they suspect to be suffering from some defect and who could not by reason of distance attend a Centre for medical examination.

In such cases arrangements are made, with the concurrence of the Education Committee, for medical examination to be carried out at the next medical inspection at the school nearest the children's homes.

The Education Committee further allow pre-school children to attend for treatment at any of their School Clinics.

All the treatment schemes available for school children are now available also for children under school age.

Six hundred and twelve defective children with 690 defects, particulars of which are given on page 95, have been formally reported and followed up during the year.

Treatment of the Pre-School Child.

The various schemes for the treatment of defects in children under school age have been utilised during the year as follows.

CHRONIC TONSILLITIS AND/OR ADENOIDS.

In Nottingham Children's Hospital, Mansfield and District, Retford, Worksop and Newark Hospitals, with which the County Council have arrangements for operation for chronic tonsillitis and/or adenoids, fifty-nine cases were treated.

ORTHOPAEDIC DEFECTS.

Treatment for orthopaedic defects is carried out on behalf of the County Council by the various Nottinghamshire District Cripples' Guilds. During the year 192 children made 1,958 out-patient attendances at the various Orthopaedic Clinics throughout the County and appliances were authorised in twenty-nine cases. Travelling expenses were paid in nineteen cases and two X-Ray examinations were authorised.

During 1937, 148 children made 1,620 attendances and eleven appliances were supplied.

All orthopaedic in-patient treatment is carried out at the Harlow Wood Hospital. Thirteen cases received in-patient treatment.

DEFECTS OF VISION.

Examinations for defective vision are carried out by the Assistant Medical Officers. One hundred and twenty-nine examinations were made in 1938 and in seventy-six cases spectacles were supplied under the scheme.

Table of Defects.

NOSE AND THROAT		Chronic Tonsillitis and/or Adenoids	150	
		Nasal Catarrh	2	
			—	152
EYE		Defective Vision	2	
		Inflammatory Conditions ..	37	
		Squint	76	
		Other Conditions	4	
			—	119
EAR		Intertrigo	2	
		Otitis Media	33	
			—	35
TEETH		Dental Caries		21
LUNG		Bronchitis		5
HEART		Congenital Conditions		5
DEFORMITIES ..		Congenital Deformities	79	
		Rickets	68	
			—	147
OTHER DEFECTS ..	AND DISEASES ..	Achondroplasia	1	
		Anaemia	2	
		Chicken Pox	1	
		Chorea	1	
		Cysts	6	
		Diarrhoea	9	
		Debility	12	
		Defective Speech	2	
		Eneuresis	1	
		Enlarged Glands	13	
		Fits	1	
		Hernia	30	
		Hydrocele	1	
		Icterus Neonatorum	1	
		Injuries	11	
		Defective Mentality	6	
		Naevus	24	
		Phimosis	19	
		Rheumatism	1	
		Septic Conditions	9	
		Skin Diseases	48	
		Undescended Testicles	7	
			—	206
TOTAL ..				690

Home Help Service.

The service is provided by means of a panel of Home Helps in the more populous districts but in rural areas expectant mothers are permitted to nominate women of their own choice, who must be satisfactorily reported upon by the Superintendent Health Visitors, before being actually engaged.

The duties undertaken by Home Helps are strictly domestic and attendance is for a period not exceeding eight hours daily during the time of confinement and for fourteen days after the birth of the child. In exceptional circumstances attendance prior to the actual confinement may be authorised.

A retaining fee of £2 2s. 0d. per annum is paid to each Panel Home Help and, in addition, payment for attendance on cases is made at the rate of £1 10s. 0d. per week exclusive of meals, which are not provided, both to Panel and Non-Panel Home Helps.

The service is intended for cases in which the income falls within the maximum amount allowed under the County Council Scale of Assistance. In instances in which incomes are in excess of the maximum allowed, the services of Home Helps are not provided. Under the Assistance scale wholly necessitous cases are not expected to pay towards the cost but in partly necessitous cases proportionate amounts, according to the balance of assessable income, are recovered.

The number of instances in which the services of Home Helps were provided during the time the scheme was in operation during the year was two.

The supply of Milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under five years of age.

The supply of milk and cod liver oil products at the County Council Child Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics was continued. These were issued at cost price on the written recommendations of the Medical Officer of the Centre in each case. Considerable quantities were sold throughout the County. The medical recommendation is necessary to avoid abuse of a facility which is primarily intended for those needing extra nourishment as treatment, and there is no test of means.

In cases where the income per head is below a certain figure, as laid down in a scale approved by the County Council, and a certificate of medical necessity is given by one of the County Council's Medical Officers, milk is supplied free. During 1938 free milk was supplied to 676 cases, at a cost of £962, showing an increase of ninety-five cases compared with the number in 1937.

The sales of milk and other foods amounted to £2,061 16s. 0d.

Referred Poor Law Functions.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

The domiciliary midwifery services for poor persons continued to be secured on parallel lines to existing midwifery arrangements, the scale of fees due to District Medical Officers for such services conforming with the scale under the Midwives Acts.

Further, the attendance on poor persons by Midwives—alternatively to the District Medical Officer—is provided by an arrangement whereby each Relieving Officer is authorised to issue an “order” to the Local District Nurse Midwife in such cases, the Nursing Association receiving a fee of thirty shillings in respect of each case so attended.

Relieving Officers are required to notify the County Medical Officer of every case of pregnancy in a poor person which comes to their notice, in order that the ordinary machinery of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee may be set in motion on behalf of each such person reported—Health Visitors, Ante-Natal and Consultant Services, etc.

Autonomous Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities co-operate in these arrangements and, on a report being received from a Relieving Officer in respect of a case in the area of such an Authority, notification is sent to that Authority so as to enable them to co-operate in the care of the poor person.

During the year eighteen cases passed through this scheme, compared with thirty-six in 1937. Six were attended by the District Medical Officers, one by District Nurse Midwives and ten were admitted to the Maternity Wards of County Institutions. In the remaining case the services of a County Midwife were provided.

The arrangement continues to fulfil the purpose aimed at, and this is largely due to the excellent co-operation of the County Relieving Officers.

Provision of Milk on Medical Grounds.

The arrangements for providing milk on medical grounds continued as co-ordinated with those existing under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act and secured the supply of milk on medical necessity over and above any other relief in kind required to relieve destitution.

Nineteen cases were dealt with during the year, compared with thirty last year, and thirty-four in 1936.

This arrangement has proved convenient as enabling the one Committee (Maternity and Child Welfare) to provide for the needs of each case throughout, even though the circumstances became such as normally would have precluded a case from assistance under the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme.

Medical Supervision of Children under the Care of the "Joint Committee for the Management of Children's Homes and the Boarding-Out of Children."

Since 1930, when the duty of supervising children in Children's Homes and boarded-out children was transferred to the County Council, every endeavour has been made to treat these children through channels other than those of Poor Law. This policy was continued throughout the year under review and cases have been dealt with under schemes of the Education Committee, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, the Public Health Committee and the Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective. The medical work of all these Committees is vested in the Public Health Department, and therefore close co-operation exists, enabling the rapid transfer of cases to the proper scheme under which treatment can be most suitably obtained.

During the year nineteen children came under notice, nine of these being dealt with for the first time.

The reason for reference in each instance was as follows :—

Alleged Mental Deficiency	..	..	..	11
Septic Tonsils	..	..	..	1
Dental Treatment	..	..	..	3
Defective Vision	..	..	..	3
Nervous Instability	..	..	..	1
				<hr/>
TOTAL			..	19
				<hr/>

Of the eleven cases referred on account of alleged mental deficiency four were certified to be mental defectives. Three of these were dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts, the other being admitted to a Special School.

One case required an operation for the removal of septic stumps of tonsils and this was carried out at the Basford County Institution.

Three cases had dental treatment carried out by the School Dental Staff.

Two of the cases who had eye tests were supplied with new spectacles through the Education Committee's scheme, and one child was supplied with an artificial eye.

One child was examined at a School Clinic because of "talking in whispers" and was diagnosed to be suffering from mental instability. He remained under supervision at the Clinic.

New dietary tables giving a more liberal and varied diet were approved by the Committee during the year and came into operation on the 1st October, 1938.

All the Children's Homes were visited during the year and from a medical standpoint were found to be satisfactory.

Child Life Protection.

These duties continued to be administered as an integral part of the Health Visiting services in the "Special Area."

The administrative Medical Staff and the full-time Health Visitors of the County Council, whose duties include Maternity and Child Welfare work, act as Child Protection Visitors and each home in which a child under nine years of age was maintained for reward was visited at least quarterly and detailed reports submitted to me regarding the care and maintenance of the children and the home conditions.

The number of children's names on the register on 1st January, 1938, was forty-nine.

The names of thirty-five children were removed from the register during 1938 for the following reasons :—

Attained the age of nine years	..	..	..	10
Left County Area	..	..	..	9
Legally Adopted	..	..	..	5
Returned to Relations	..	..	..	11
				—
TOTAL			..	35
				==

During the year thirteen names were added to the register, leaving a total of twenty-seven names on the register on 31st December, 1938.

The Child Protection Visitors paid 164 visits, compared with 205 in 1937.

Adoption of Children Act, 1926.

During the year forty-four applications in respect of children under five years of age were investigated under this Act. Full inquiry was made into all the circumstances of each case and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee were represented as Guardian *ad litem* in the Courts. Adoption Orders were made in forty-three cases and in the remaining case, owing to unsatisfactory home conditions, an Interim Order only was granted for eight months.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

The statistics in respect of the year 1938, are as follows :—

Whole-time County Midwives employed	..	53
District Nurse Midwives employed	..	65

Summary of the work carried out during the year 1938.

Cases.

Number Booked :				
Midwifery	..	..	..	2,763
Maternity	..	..	..	764
				— 3,527
Number Delivered :				
At home	..	..	..	3,129
At hospital	..	..	..	152
				— 3,281
Number Completed	..	..	..	3,265

Visits.

Ante-Natal :				
Home	..	..	..	21,829
Clinic	..	..	..	3,014
Delivery	..	..	..	3,541
Lying-in	..	..	..	56,761
				—
TOTAL VISITS	..			85,145

A full statement of the County arrangements was published in my Annual Report for 1936.

Certain minor provisions in the original scheme were not put into operation, such as the provision of houses and cars for whole-time County Midwives, as it was found that when the actual appointments were made the necessity did not arise.

Most of the Midwives appointed already had homes in the County and this prevented, at this stage, any grouping of County Midwives such as might have been convenient and necessary had non-County applicants received the majority of appointments.

The necessity to provide cars was eliminated by the fact that many Midwives already owned cars or were desirous of obtaining cars provided that the County Council would grant them mileage allowances within the County Council scale.

It was finally decided that practically all whole-time County Midwives should be eligible to receive car mileage allowances in respect of the use of their own cars, and in practice twenty-four County Midwives have availed themselves of this arrangement.

Every County Midwife and District Nurse Midwife is provided with a telephone at the cost of the County Council.

There is no room for doubt that this service has been most cordially welcomed by the public and many letters of appreciation have been received from husbands and patients.

I wish to record my admiration for the way in which the Midwives employed under the arrangements have adapted themselves to the new conditions in which they have become units in a "Service" instead of isolated individuals.

Their response and enthusiasm have been most praiseworthy, and I have ample evidence that they are performing their duties with devoted care.

Relinquishment of Certificates.

In one case it was considered necessary to give notice under Section 5 (2) of the Act requiring compulsory relinquishment of Certificates on account of incapacity owing to age or infirmity.

The amount involved by way of compensation during the period 1st August, 1938, to 31st July, 1939, was £778 8s. 9d.

In seven cases Certificates were relinquished voluntarily, involving compensation amounting to £1,695 14s. 6d. Of this amount £7 12s. 10d. was recovered from other Local Authorities.

During the same period (from 1st August, 1938, to 31st July, 1939) £58 15s. 3d. was paid to other Local Authorities in respect of four instances in which Certificates had been surrendered voluntarily.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Most of the facts for the purpose of this section of the Report are obtained from the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health of County Districts, or, if any of these are not published in time, from a form of annual questionnaire which the Medical Officers of Health are good enough to complete in advance.

Completed questionnaires have been received from nineteen of the twenty Districts and Annual Reports from twelve.

Water Supplies.

The tabular statement which follows indicates the sources of water supplies in the various County Districts.

In the Rural areas considerable progress was made in extending water mains to parishes in the East Retford Rural district. Additional premises were connected in other Rural districts.

In the Urban areas there were further extensions of mains and during the year work was continued upon an important scheme for the provision of a supplementary supply for the Borough of Newark.

District.	Source of Supply.	Remarks.
MANSFIELD BOROUGH	Deep wells at Rainworth and Clipstone. Corporation undertaking.	Excellent in both quality and quantity.
WORKSOP BOROUGH	Deep well at Sunnyside. Corporation undertaking.	The water supply from the Council's well at Sunnyside, continues to give an ample quantity for all requirements in the area of the piped supply. Quality continues to be uniformly good (except for excessive hardness). A scheme for softening the whole of the public supply has been approved by the Ministry of Health, and the Plant House is in course of erection. The water will be softened to 7 degrees gradually. Mains extended 1,752 yards during 1938.

District.	Source of Supply.	Remarks.
NEWARK BOROUGH	Deep wells at Farnsfield. Corporation undertaking.	Excellent in both quality and quantity. Work commenced on a new borehole in Clay Lane at end of 1937. Extensions to new Corporation Housing Estates during year.
EAST RETFORD BOROUGH	Deep wells at Ordsall. Corporation undertaking. Paterson Purification Plant installed as a precautionary measure on account of excavations on South side of boreholes.	Since last year the chlorination plant has been duplicated, mains extended for a total distance of 250 yards and a new main of 108 yards laid during the year.
ARNOLD U.D.	Nottingham Corporation. Part from deep wells situate in the County and part from upland sources, Derwent Valley scheme.	Satisfactory. New service mains (2,419 yds.) provided. Sample submitted to Public Analyst and Bacteriologist, April, 1938, found to be of excellent quality.
BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD U.D.	Nottingham Corporation (whole area).	Satisfactory. Short extension of main to make water available at point near three cottages.
CARLTON U.D.	Nottingham Corporation.	Satisfactory. Occupiers of factory referred to in last year's report have now had Nottingham Corporation's supply laid on.
EASTWOOD U.D.	Nottingham Corporation.	Satisfactory. The main was extended in Mill Road to accommodate 32 houses erected by the Council, and the main in Park Avenue was exchanged for a larger one.
HUCKNALL U.D.	Deep wells at Salterford with two reservoirs (800,000 and 350,000 gals.). Urban District Council undertaking. Small areas in Papplewick Lane and Moor Road, also parts of Linby Road and Aerodrome supplied from Nottingham Corporation mains.	Supply satisfactory both in quality and quantity. Service mains extended in connection with housing and estate development. Old reservoir empty throughout 1938, but high level constantly maintained in new one.

District.	Source of Supply.	Remarks.
KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD U.D.	Deep well at Norman's Hollow, Sherwood Forest. Two reservoirs (1,100,000 gals.) on Blidworth Road; one (50,000 gals.) in West Ward; and one (10,000 gals.) in South Ward at Annesley Woodhouse. Urban District Council undertaking. Butterley Colliery Company supply 392 houses on their estate. Forty-two houses in Portland Row, Selston, supplied by Nottingham Corporation.	Supply satisfactory. Mains connected with those of Sutton-in-Ashfield U.D.C. as a precautionary measure in 1933. New borehole now yielding a plentiful supply of water. Mains also connected to the Butterley Co.'s supply as a precautionary measure.
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE U.D.	Mansfield Borough.	Supply from Mansfield Borough satisfactory. Four houses unprovided for, all of which obtain water from springs. Mains extended 1,015 yards during 1938.
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD U.D.	Deep well at Rushley. Urban District Council undertaking.	Satisfactory in quality and quantity. Pumping necessary for sixteen hours daily. Mains connected with those of Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District.
Huthwaite	Bulk supply from the Warsop Urban District and Blackwell Rural District pipe scheme to service reservoir (capacity 100,000 gals.) at Huthwaite.	Quality and quantity excellent. Supplies available for highest parts of the district.
Skegby Teversal	Warsop Urban District and Blackwell Rural District scheme.	Supply adequate and quality excellent. Highest parts of district now constantly supplied.
WARSOP U.D.	Meden Valley Waterworks.	The joint scheme with the Blackwell Rural District Council, which came into operation during 1932, provides a supply ample in quantity and of excellent quality.
WEST BRIDGFORD U.D.	Nottingham Corporation.	Satisfactory.

District.	Source of Supply.	Remarks.
BASFORD R.D.	Nottingham Corporation (direct).	Whole of the area as constituted at 31st March, 1935, was included within the water limits of the Nottingham Corporation, and prior to that date the Corporation had provided piped supplies to the principal portions of every parish.
Parishes of :— Stanford-on-Soar East Leake Normanton-on-Soar Sutton Bonington	Loughborough Corporation.	A few remaining parishes have no piped supply, but by the provisions of the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1938, they have been included within the water supply limits of that City, and in the near future a piped supply will be available. Throughout the year the supply has been adequate in quality and quantity.
BINGHAM R.D. Parishes of :— Aslockton Bingham Car Colston Cotgrave Cropwell Bishop Cropwell Butler East Bridgford Gamston (part) Holme Pierrepont (part) Keyworth Kinoulton Normanton-on-the-Wolds Orston Plumtree Radclyffe-on-Trent Saxondale Scarrington Stanton-on-the-Wolds (part) Tollerton Whatton	Nottingham Corporation.	The whole of this District is within the limits of supply of Nottingham Corporation.
	Remainder of District, comprising twenty parishes, mainly depends upon shallow wells.	

District.	Source of Supply.	Remarks.
WORKSOP R.D. Parishes of :— Hodsock Carlton-in-Lindrick	Worksop Corporation and held in storage reservoir. Council supply 1,335 houses in the two parishes.	Supply satisfactory. Sixty-eight houses unprovided.
Harworth	Colliery village of Bircotes (except 100 houses) supplied by Colliery Company. Meter supply taken by Council to 422 premises in the parish, including 100 houses in Colliery village. Seventy-two houses on the Martin Estate at Bawtry supplied from the mains of the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board.	Supplies satisfactory. Sixty-four houses unprovided.
Blyth	Borehole (Council undertaking since 1931). Water Tower (25,000 gals.). Council supply 183 premises.	Supply satisfactory. Fifty houses unprovided.
Carburton Cuckney Holbeck Norton Welbeck	Deep well belonging to Welbeck Estates (50,000 gals.).	Quality good and quantity sufficient. Thirty-three houses unprovided.
Nether Langwith	Welbeck Estates and Colliery Company's deep wells; thirty-nine premises from Blackwell Rural District Council mains.	Constant and satisfactory. Six houses unprovided.
Styrrup	Part of parish known as Oldcotes from Hodsock and Carlton-in-Lindrick mains. Styrrup from Harworth mains. Seventy-two premises supplied.	Supplies satisfactory. Seventy-four houses unprovided.
Wallingwells	Borehole at Hall.	Thirteen houses unprovided. Mains extended approx. 516 yds. during the year and approx. 164 yds. of service pipe laid.
EAST RETFORD R.D. Parishes of :— Askham Bevercotes Bothamsall Cottam Darlton Dunham East Drayton East Markham Eaton Elkesley Fledborough Gamston Haughton Headon-cum-Upton Lanham Marnham	Lincoln Corporation main from deep well in the County.	Supply satisfactory. Piped supply to the parishes of South Leverton and Treswell provided during the year. In connection with the northern Area Scheme, a piped supply was provided for the following parishes :—Beckingham, Bole, Claborough, Hayton, North Leverton, North Wheatley, Saundby, Sturton-le-Steeple and Walkeringham.

District.	Source of Supply.	Remarks.
EAST RETFORD R.D. cont.		
Parishes of :— Normanton-on-Trent Ragnall Rampton South Leverton Stokeham Treswell Tuxford West Drayton West Markham	Lincoln Corporation main from deep well in the County (continued).	The work of main laying under this scheme is proceeding in the parishes of Clayworth, Gringley and Misterton.
Finningley	Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board.	Piped supply provided during the year.
Grove; also Hamlet of Welham	Piped supply from Retford Borough.	Supply satisfactory. The water supply for the parishes in the Northern Area will eventually be obtained from the two boreholes which have now been completed in the parish of Everton. Work on the Pumping Station on this site will shortly be commenced, and the construction of the Reservoir and Water Tower at Gringley-on-the-Hill is nearing completion.
NEWARK R.D.		
Parishes of :— Balderton Coddington Farndon Hawton Langford (part) North Collingham South Collingham Winthorpe	Newark Corporation.	Samples of water taken from surface wells at Barnby-in-the-Willows have been condemned by the Public Analyst. Application has been made to and granted by the Sherwood Area Water Committee for an extension of the Newark Water to Barnby-in-the-Willows East Stoke and Thorpe.
	Remainder of District, comprising twenty-two parishes, depends on wells.	

District.	Source of Supply.	Remarks.
SOUTHWELL R.D. Parishes of :— Averham Edingley (part) Farnsfield Halam Kelham Rolleston Southwell Staythorpe Upton	Newark Corporation.	Piped supplies satisfactory in all instances.
Boughton Bulcote Kirtton Ollerton Walesby Wellow	Nottingham Corporation, from deep well at Boughton.	
Bathley Bilsthorpe Carlton-on-Trent Caunton Cromwell Eakring Egmanton Grassthorpe Hockerton Kersall Kirklington Kneesall Laxton Maplebeck North Muskham Norwell Norwell Woodhouse Ompton Ossington South Muskham Sutton-on-Trent Weston Winkburn	Piped supply from Colliery well at Bilsthorpe, through Council's reservoir and mains.	Private water undertaking which formerly supplied Kersall (part), Kneesall (part) and Laxton (part) is now owned by the Rural District Council and reserved for use in case of emergency.
Bleasby Caythorpe Epperstone Fiskerton-cum-Morton Gunthorpe Halloughton Hoveringham Lowdham Oxton Thurgarton	Piped supply from Council's well at Epperstone.	Samples of water from two private wells submitted for analysis and proved unsatisfactory. Water since laid on from Council's mains.
Edwinstowe	Piped supply from Council's reservoir at Edwinstowe.	81 houses and shops connected to the Council's mains during the year. 116 yds. of main extension laid in Forest Lane, Walesby, and 296 yds. at Carlton-on-Trent.
Clipstone	Piped supply through Mansfield Corporation and Clipstone Colliery.	
Gonalston (part)	Piped supply from private bore-hole.	

District.	Source of Supply.	Remarks.
SOUTHWELL R.D. cont. Parishes of :— Rufford	Nottingham Corporation and piped supply from the Bolsover Colliery Company's deep well at Rainworth.	
Perlethorpe-cum-Budby	Piped supply through Thoresby Estate.	
Blidworth	Piped supply from Council's own well from which water is pumped to a reservoir. New village supplied by Colliery Company.	Pumping station reconstructed and new pumping main laid in 1935.
Haywood Oaks Lyndhurst	Shallow wells.	

The policy of the County Council as regards financial assistance in respect of schemes of water supply remains as described in the Report for 1936.

Ministry of Health Inquiries.

There were no Inquiries held by the Ministry of Health in connection with water supplies in the County Area during 1938.

Prevention of Pollution of Rivers and Streams.

Contributed by FRANK WRIGLEY, Rivers Inspector.

"In the following Report under 'Rivers and Streams' it will be seen that co-operation has been continued in the yearly surveys carried out by all Authorities in the River Trent Watershed.

From the records it is generally to be inferred that the dissolved oxygen content of the river water improves at each point of sampling between Sawley and Dunham Bridge. As this test is particularly liable to fluctuations, according to weather conditions on the day of sampling, the results expressed as ammoniacal nitrogen are to be preferred. Under this test, with few exceptions, the general trend of the results is to show a gradual improvement at each lower point of sampling.

The main river is of considerable volume as it passes through the County and on this account the report on this year's survey indicates that the badly polluted condition of the River Erewash, owing to its comparatively small volume, does not seriously affect the main river. This statement, however, does not lessen the vital need for an improvement in the Erewash and, although there seems little possibility of a complete removal of the pollution originating in the Pinxton zone, definite steps are being taken to improve the conditions of two large sewage works; one in the middle reaches and the other towards the mouth of the river.

So far as other rivers in the County area are concerned it is pleasing to take the following extract from the Annual Report of the Trent Fishery Board for 1938 :—

'The River Idle and its tributaries (Meden, Maun and Poulter) have maintained a satisfactory condition, and the Board has again to acknowledge the valuable work done by the Nottinghamshire County Council through its Rivers Pollution Committee in these waters and others within its area. The success which has attended the efforts of this County Council, particularly in connection with collieries and sugar beet, would be welcomed from the other counties in the Board's district.'

In the following detailed Report it will be observed that in connection with the treatment of coal washing waste at collieries one new purification plant has been put down and at four others they are in course of erection. In the last Report it was stated that four such plants had been provided and as they are all of the proprietary type, scientifically designed, it seems that the old methods previously employed by colliery companies for the treatment of slurry waste are being speedily revolutionised. There is no doubt that these plants can be, and in most cases are, operated with great efficiency and, in addition to valuable economic advantages to the companies concerned, they appear to be gradually establishing the important fact that coal washing can be carried out without river pollution.

With respect to sewerage and sewage disposal it will be noticed that five schemes have been the subject of Ministry of Health Inquiries and that, in addition to two new works being constructed, very valuable and extensive improvements have been carried out at sixteen works. It will also be observed that there is much contemplated work both with regard to extensions to existing purification plants and new schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal.

Industrial Pollution.

The work undertaken can be mainly classified as follows :—

Collieries.

At one pit a new plant has been erected; at six collieries extensions or alterations have been completed and at six others extensions are proceeding.

A new coal-washing plant has been erected at Babbington Colliery, situated on a tributary of the River Leen, and in connection with the treatment of the slurry waste a filter purification plant has been constructed. Also at this pit the boiler water waste, which previously received only inadequate settlement, has now been connected to the public sewers.

The effluent from the slurry waste settlement area at the Bilsthorpe Colliery passes to a tributary of the Rainworth Water, River Maun. The main method of treatment is in lagoons and, in order to ensure better settlement of the drainage, final lagoons have been added.

At Bentinck Colliery, on the River Erewash, steps have been taken to improve the treatment of the top water from the slurry waste tanks. Brick barriers have been provided in front of the tank outlets to keep back sludge and to enable a cleaner water to be withdrawn on to the filter.

At Sutton Colliery, situated on a tributary of the River Meden, the slurry waste is lifted to hollows on the tip. A breakdown of the one pump installed resulted in pollution and a duplicate pump has now been obtained to safeguard against this eventuality.

A liquid, highly charged with fine suspended matter, was found passing to the River Maun from the Summit Colliery. This was the result of pumping out the ground water from the loading-sump in connection with shale and dirt removal. It has been disconnected from the stream by pumping it to the tip for settlement.

Surface water and yard drainage from the coke oven plant at Harworth Colliery, situated on a tributary of the River Torne (Yorks.), was mixed with the effluent from the washery settling tanks and resulted in pollution. Alterations have been made and this drainage is now pumped back for re-use. Also at this pit since the completion of the separation plant and the rotary filter the treatment of slurry waste has been satisfactory. In order, however, to facilitate the disposal of the suspended matter (shale, clay, etc.) from the recovery plant a flocculating clarification unit is being erected.

The purification plant put down at the New Ollerton Colliery, situated on a tributary of the River Maun, was started in May, 1937, and consisted of (a) a tank containing fixed filter plates and an automatic scraper and (b) a rotary filter. Satisfactory conditions were only maintained by increasing the capacity of the filter and the use of lagoons. It was considered that further extensions were necessary to improve the quality of the circulating water and the foundation has been laid for the erection of a flocculating clarification plant.

At Clipstone Colliery the slurry waste is settled in tanks and the effluent discharged to the Vicar Water (River Maun). The tanks are very large and representations have had to be made for more frequent and regular cleaning. It has now been decided to provide a flocculating clarification plant and work is proceeding on its construction.

At Welbeck Colliery the slurry waste is settled in lagoons and no effluent passes to the River Meden from this section. It has, however, been decided to erect a flocculating clarification plant and constructional work has commenced.

At Hucknall Colliery No. 2. representations have been made for more adequate provision for the settlement of the waste from the boilers and an underground tank is now in course of construction.

At the New Hucknall Colliery, Huthwaite, a filter is being constructed to treat the top water from the slurry waste tanks.

Beet Sugar Factories.

The two Beet Sugar Factories in the County discharge their effluents into the River Trent. Both factories carried out Winter campaigns.

At the Colwick Factory the campaign was of short duration and during the first few weeks the settling ponds were filling and considerable soakage into the ground took place. One sample of final effluent, taken in December, was of better quality than the one taken last year and the suspended solids content was reasonably low.

With respect to the Kelham Factory an alternative area of settling ponds was brought into use for the treatment of the carrying and wash waters during this season. The first effluent tested was of good quality but a sample taken a few days before the campaign finished was bad. This was due to a quantity of process water overflowing a pond and mixing with the general effluent. Steps were taken to lift the weirs to prevent any discharge from this area.

Woollen Mills.

At the Pleasley Vale Mills plans have been prepared for the conversion of the sanitary arrangements to the water carriage system and the conveyance of the sewage and trades waste to a point where both can be picked up for treatment at a proposed joint sewage works. The scheme has been considered by the firm, but it is understood that they wish to leave it in abeyance for the time being owing to the present condition of trade.

Wood Distillers Works, Worksop.

The waste water produced in the process has for some years been carted to a tip where soakage takes place. During February, however, a discharge of a highly polluting nature was found passing to the River Ryton. Upon investigation it was traced to a leakage in one part of the plant and was stopped. Since then the condition of the stream has improved.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Ministry of Health Inquiries.

During the year five Ministry of Health Inquiries have been held into applications by Local Authorities for sanction to raise loans for the construction of sewerage and sewage disposal works at a total estimated expenditure of £151,347.

The following are the details in brief:—

<i>Authority.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Purpose of Loan.</i>
	£	
Worksop Borough Council ..	5,754	Sewerage.
Hucknall Urban District Council ..	53,500	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.
West Bridgford Urban District Council	61,303	Sewage Disposal.
Basford Rural District Council— Costock and East Leake ..	13,770	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.
Nuthall, Greasley and Kimberley	17,020	Sewerage.

At the end of the year work was proceeding on the sewerage schemes at Worksop, Hucknall and Nuthall and the Ministry's provisional sanction had been received for the schemes of sewage disposal at Hucknall and West Bridgford.

New Works constructed.

At Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital the original sewage works have been replaced by new ones constructed at a greater distance from the Hospital buildings. They are now situated on the bank of the Rainworth Water (River Maun), and have been designed to receive the sewage from the County Council's Residential Open-Air Hospital School to be erected nearby. The plant consists of two sedimentation tanks, two percolating filters, two humus tanks and sludge drying beds.

In connection with Rampton State Institution separate sewage works have been constructed to deal exclusively with the waste from the farm. The works consist of sedimentation tanks, a percolating filter and humus tanks. An unusual feature is the provision of an 'aeration slope' stepped down from the tank effluent outlet to the dosing chamber of the filter. The liquor is highly concentrated, being mainly from the piggeries but, as the plant has only been in operation a short time, it is too early to form a judgment of its ability to purify this waste.

Extensions completed.

At the main sewage works of the Mansfield Corporation work has been completed on the installation of a flow control penstock working in conjunction with a sewage flow recorder to separate the sewage proper from the storm water and in addition a second flow recorder has been fixed to gauge the volume passing to the bio-aeration plant.

The sewage received at the Rainworth Works of the Mansfield Corporation soaks away into the land after preliminary settlement in detritus tanks. To obtain better control of storm water flows a substantial trench has been dug along the whole length of the lower side of the treatment area.

At Sutton-in-Ashfield Main Sewage Works the extensions have been completed. In addition to the construction of percolating filters, sludge digestion tanks, sludge beds and pumping plant to deal with sludge and sludge drainage have been provided.

At Beeston work has been completed on the construction of additional settling tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks. In connection with the treatment of trades waste in separate tanks on the sewage works site an additional tank has also been constructed, and apparatus provided for the application of lime to the trades waste.

The extensions at Southwell Sewage Works were completed early in the year. A new percolating filter was constructed and alterations made to the existing ones. A new detritus tank and screening chamber have been provided and sludge drying beds constructed. New electrical pumps have been fitted.

Re-construction of the Brinsley Gin Sewage Works has been completed. A new percolating filter replaces two old ones; a humus tank has been built and sludge drying beds provided.

In the Selston area of the Basford Rural District there were six sewage works but, as a result of a comprehensive scheme of reconstruction, two of them (Plain Spot and Toad Hole) have been abolished and the sewage connected to Brinsley Gin and Bagthorpe Works respectively.

The Bagthorpe Works are the largest in this area and in the new scheme the method of double filtration has been abandoned. Six percolating filters have been put down, the capacity of the humus tanks has been doubled and a storm water tank and sludge drying beds have been provided. A sewage flow recorder has been erected. The re-organisation of the Jacksdale Pumping Station was included in this scheme and a new rising main was laid and electrically operated and automatically controlled pumps were installed.

At the Underwood Works new filters have replaced the old ones, and a humus tank, a storm water tank and sludge drying beds have been constructed.

At the Beaufit Lane Works similar extensions, with the exception of the storm water tank, have been carried out, and at the Jubilee Works a humus tank and sludge drying beds have been added to the existing provisions.

The works at Awsorth consisted of tanks and land and in the scheme now completed the tanks have been converted for storm water settlement. The units for the treatment of the normal sewage flow are entirely new and consist of sedimentation tanks, percolating filters, humus tanks and sludge drying beds.

In the Worksop Rural District the extensions at the Carlton and Hodsock Works have included the construction of a sedimentation tank, storm water tank, percolating filter, a humus tank and sludge drying beds.

At the Harworth Works arrangements have now been made for longer pumping hours to be worked at week-ends to avoid the discharge of untreated sewage to the stream from the low level sewer.

At the Stapleford and Sandiacre Joint Sewage Works dry weather flow sewage by-passed to the storm tanks during peak flow periods is now being returned to the pumpwell for re-treatment at times when smaller flows are being received.

Extensions in progress.

At Warsop Sewage Works the existing storm water filter bed is being converted into two settling tanks, and a pumping plant to lift the sludge to the main works for treatment is also being constructed.

At Newthorpe the material of six of the existing filters is being washed and partly renewed.

Extensions contemplated.

Extensions are contemplated in fifteen cases.

Ministry of Health Inquiries have been held into the West Bridgford and Hucknall schemes and provisional sanction has been received by the District Councils.

In connection with Newthorpe the District Councils have authorised their Consulting Engineers to complete the plans and specifications so that tenders may be advertised for the special treatment works for the trades waste at Giltbrook. With regard to the

proposed new sewage works at Newthorpe the Engineers have also been instructed to complete plans and specifications for submission to the Ministry of Health.

In the Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District it is understood that the Consulting Engineers' reports have been received on suggested alterations at the Huthwaite (Blackwell Road and Common Road Works) and Skegby Works and that it has been decided to carry out the work in stages over a five-year period.

At Kirkby-in-Ashfield the District Council have called in their Consulting Engineers to report upon the present position with respect to the sewerage and sewage disposal provisions.

At Long Eaton the Engineer's report on the necessity for extensions at the sewage works has been received and is under consideration.

In the Basford Rural District schemes of reconstruction are contemplated for the works at Cossall and Sutton Bonington. At Bestwood the question of sewerage the parish is receiving consideration and it is probable that any scheme would include provision for the connection of the sewage from the colliery property and pit-head baths at present dealt with privately at a works on the colliery site. As there is the possibility of the Hucknall District Council wishing to use any sewer passing down Moor Lane, Bestwood, the matter is now being jointly considered.

In connection with the Harworth Sewage Works the District Council have instructed their Consulting Engineer to prepare a scheme of extension.

At the Stapleford and Sandiacre Joint Sewage Works certain difficulties are being experienced and it is understood that the future policy is under consideration by the District Councils concerned and that a Consulting Engineer's report is being prepared.

The final effluent from the sewage purification plant at Sutton Fields House School has gradually deteriorated and a scheme of alteration has been sanctioned.

At Balderton an increase in the flow of sewage is anticipated by the connection of the sewage from the proposed new Colony for Mental Defectives at Balderton Hall and the District Council have received their Consulting Engineer's report on the sewage works and this is under consideration.

New Schemes contemplated.

In the Basford Rural District a scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for Costock and East Leake was submitted to the Ministry of Health in June. Schemes for Gotham and Calverton have received

provisional sanction, but in the latter case the scheme will require amendment to meet the demands of building development due to a colliery being established in this area. Schemes are also proposed for the parishes of Woodborough and Lambley.

In the Worksop Rural District schemes have been prepared for sewerage and sewage disposal in the parishes of Blyth and Cuckney and these are under consideration.

In the Southwell Rural District a scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for Lowdham and Bulcote has been prepared and is under consideration.

Sewerage schemes.

Schemes of sewerage have been completed at Carlton-in-Lindrick and Edwalton.

Work is proceeding on schemes at Retford, Worksop and Nuthall respectively.

Pit-head Baths.

The construction of pit-head baths has been completed at Babbington and Blidworth Collieries, and the sewage and bath waste connected to the public sewer.

Work is proceeding on the construction of baths at Hucknall, Nos. 1 and 2, Silverhill and Teversal, Welbeck and Summit Collieries.

Sampling of effluents.

Periodical sampling of final effluents from the various sewage works in the County was undertaken as regularly as possible and, of the 177 tested, 123 were classified as 'good' or 'fair' and fifty-four as 'unsatisfactory' or 'bad.'

In addition to the sampling of final effluents taken and reported upon officially, seventy-nine observation samples have been tested. These have been taken mainly from the various units of sewage purification plants, and examined for the information and guidance of Engineers and Surveyors with a view to assisting them in the control of their works.

Rivers and Streams.

Sampling surveys.

The hydrographical survey of the River Trent has been continued and in July and September the river was sampled at the nine established positions.

The Report for 1938, prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Standing Committee on River Pollution), is based upon observations and samples taken over the whole river watershed.

With respect to the July results it is stated:—

‘The condition of this reach of the Trent was satisfactory The Trent was saturated with dissolved oxygen at Sawley but there was some deterioration below the confluence of the Soar, which river, however, was not seriously polluted as it joined the Trent. The Erewash was badly polluted but owing to its small volume as compared with that of the Trent its effect on the main river was not serious. Through Nottingham and down to Dunham the water was supersaturated with dissolved oxygen.’

In the comments on the September figures it is stated:—

‘The results obtained from this survey were considerably inferior to those of the July survey and on this occasion the effects of the pollution of the Tame extended further down the Trent than usual. It is to be noted that Dunham was the first sampling station at which the concentration of ammoniacal nitrogen was less than 0.10 parts per 100,000.’

The River Erewash was surveyed in August and samples taken at ten points between the source and the mouth. The results obtained follow closely the findings of last year and show the river water to be of ‘bad’ quality with a predominating pollution factor in the Pinxton zone.

Untreated sewage and trades waste.

Previous reports have referred to the condition of the River Smite at Upper Broughton due to pollution from Nether Broughton and the County Medical Officer for Leicestershire states that the sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for this parish has now been completed.

The pollution of the Stroom Dyke (River Smite) within the County area by sewage and trades waste from villages in Leicestershire has been previously reported and the County Medical Officer states that sewage disposal works have now been constructed in the parish of Long Clawson and disposal works are under consideration for two other parishes.

Tipping of solid refuse.

At the Retford Tannery Works cinders were tipped on the bank of the River Idle and in addition to encroaching on the river bed were liable to be carried away by flood conditions. Representations resulted in the removal of the deposited material and a straightening up of the bank.

HOUSING.**Rural Housing.**

The following table, prepared by Mr. Herring and Mr. Brook, the two County Sanitary Inspectors concerned with Rural Housing, gives a summary of their inspections and findings.

Housing Act, 1936.

CHIEF DEFECTS RECORDED BY THE COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING THEIR SURVEY OF 1,544 WORKING-CLASS HOUSES IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

	No. OF HOUSES.	PERCEN- TAGE.
1. WATER SUPPLY.		
Contamination suspected, or supply in- sufficient or not readily accessible ..	802	51.9
2. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.		
Insufficient or defective	808	52.3
3. DRAINAGE.		
(1) Lack of effectual means of drainage, or defects in existing drainage systems	973	63.0
(2) Lack of proper sink or waste pipe ..	700	45.3
4. LIGHT.		
Inadequate window space ; obstructive buildings	1,211	78.4
5. VENTILATION.		
Inadequate openings for ventilation ; obstructive buildings	1,287	83.4
6. DAMPNES	971	62.9
7. LACK OF CLEANLINESS	33	2.1
8. WASHING ACCOMMODATION.		
Inadequate or disrepair	396	25.6
9. FOOD STORAGE ACCOMMODATION.		
Unsuitable, inadequate ventilation or disrepair	880	57.0
10. STAIRCASES.		
Lack of handrail, inadequate lighting, disrepair or bad arrangement ..	884	57.3
11. YARDS, COURTS OR PASSAGES.		
Unpaved, inadequately paved, undrained or disrepair	887	57.4
12. REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION.		
Insufficient or defective	186	12.0
13. STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS WHICH APPEARED TO BE DANGEROUS	44	2.8

	NO. OF HOUSES.	PERCENTAGE.
14. GENERAL DISREPAIR OF HOUSES OR DOMESTIC OUTBUILDINGS	1,282	83.0
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES REGARDED AS SUITABLE FOR REPRESENTATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 11 OR 25, HOUSING ACT, 1936, WITH A VIEW TO DEMOLITION	253	16.4
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES REGARDED AS CAPABLE OF BEING MADE FIT AT A REASONABLE EXPENSE (SECTION 9, HOUSING ACT, 1936)	1,229	78.9

The defects observed during the year under review, given in the above summary, show some variation from those recorded for the three preceding years.

The general comments following this table for the year 1935, in the main, still apply.

It will be noticed that a considerably larger number of houses regarded as incapable of being made in all respects fit for human habitation owing to unreasonable cost, or because of bad arrangement, etc., were discovered. That it is still possible to find so many rural dwellings which are only fit for demolition, and that such a great percentage of the remainder were found to require repair or improvement clearly indicates that there is still much work to be done to bring rural housing to the desired standard.

Many of the houses inspected were considered suitable for reconditioning with financial assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 to 1938. It is gratifying to note an increase in the number of applications received during the year. This is largely due to the work of the County Sanitary Inspectors, who continue to use every endeavour to inform all interested persons of the monetary aid which can be obtained, and the type of property regarded as suitable for reconditioning.

Table IX. in the Appendix (pages ix. and x.) summarises the activities of the Officers of Local Authorities in the County during the year in relation to Housing but does not refer to the erection of new houses.

In the Rural Districts the number of houses inspected for housing defects totalled 2,768 (1937, 2,188), the number of inspections made for the purpose being 4,422 (1937, 3,441). The number of houses inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, was 1,414, involving 2,113 inspections.

Three hundred and thirty-one houses were found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. The corresponding figure for 1937 was eighty-four.

The number of houses (excluding the foregoing) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation was 1,308 (1937, 1,499). The majority of the defective houses ascertained were accounted for by Basford (502); Southwell (314); and East Retford (266).

Informal action resulted in 1,120 unfit houses being rendered fit (1937, 885), Basford accounting for 782 and Southwell following with 151.

Notices requiring repairs under the Housing Act, 1936, were served in respect of 190 houses (134 in East Retford). The number of houses rendered fit after the service of formal notices was ninety-five.

One hundred and seventy-one houses were the subject of Demolition Orders during the year and fifty houses were demolished pursuant to Demolition Orders.

The number of dwellings recorded as overcrowded at the end of the year was 300, housing 322 families consisting of 2,032 persons.

Twelve new cases of overcrowding were reported and 124 (involving 800 persons) were relieved.

Apart from action under the Housing Acts a considerable number of housing defects have been dealt with under the Public Health Acts by means of which Local Authorities can deal with such matters as water supply, closet accommodation, drainage, etc. In this connection 121 houses were the subject of notices during the year and defects were remedied in eighty-six houses (fifty by the Local Authorities in default of the owners).

Only one Authority found it unnecessary to serve any statutory notices for repairs or the remedy of defects either under the Housing or Public Health Acts.

Urban Housing.

The following facts have been noted from the information supplied by the Urban District Authorities :—

The number of inspections made for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts ranged from 3,358 (1,097 houses) to 348 (98 houses).

The highest number of houses inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations was 455—in the Arnold Urban District—and this District also records the greatest ascertainment of

defective houses—1,097—of which sixty-seven were regarded as being in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, the remaining 1,030 being not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

Three of the Urban Districts showed no houses in the former category.

Many unfit houses were rendered fit as the result of informal action by the Authorities or their Officers, the figures ranging from 1,532 to forty.

Notices under the Housing Act, 1936, requiring repairs, were served in respect of 639 houses.

The number of houses rendered fit during the year after the service of formal notices was 579; 553 by the owners and twenty-six by the Local Authorities in default of the owners.

In respect of houses found to be incapable of being made fit at reasonable expense 229 Demolition Orders were made. The number of houses demolished pursuant to Demolition Orders was 256.

Closing Orders relating to separate tenements or underground rooms were made in five instances.

The number of houses recorded as overcrowded at the end of the year ranged from ninety-two to nil, the former figure involving 108 families, consisting of 540 persons.

New cases of overcrowding reported during the year varied in the Urban District from 64 to nil.

The figures relating to the relief of overcrowding, show the number of cases relieved to be 282 involving 2,125 persons.

Four hundred and thirty-nine formal notices were served under the Public Health Acts requiring defects to be remedied. Defects actually remedied during the year numbered 382, 115 of these being remedied by the Local Authorities in default of owners.

Erection of New Houses.

The total number of new houses erected in the County during the year was 4,383, 1,118 being erected by the Local Authorities and 3,265 by private enterprise.

Three thousand three hundred and twenty-four were erected in the Urban Districts, 819 by the Local Authorities and 2,505 by private enterprise. In the Rural Districts 299 were erected by the Local Authorities and 760 by private enterprise.

In four Districts, three Urban and one Rural, no houses were erected by the Local Authority. The greatest number erected by a Local Authority in the County was in the Basford Rural District, where 206 were built by the District Council.

Houses were erected by private enterprise in every District in the County during the year, the numbers ranging from 737 in the Beeston and Stapleford Urban District to fifteen in the Eastwood Urban District.

Of the 1,118 houses erected by the Local Authorities 848 were provided for persons displaced or for the relief of overcrowding.

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts 1926—1938.

The total number of applications for assistance under the above Acts during the year was twenty-nine, involving fifty-three dwelling houses.

Assistance was approved in twenty-one instances, the number of dwelling houses in which alterations or additions were concerned being thirty-eight, and the total amount of grant £3,024.

In the remaining eight instances the applications were refused on the grounds that the property did not come within the provisions of the Acts.

Payment of grant and/or loan was actually completed in nineteen cases, the total amount involved being £2,000.

The consent of the Minister of Health to the borrowing of the sum of £3,000, which was stated to be awaited in my previous Report, was received in February, 1938.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The Milk Supply.

(a) SUPERVISION BY DISTRICT AUTHORITIES.

The following information has been submitted by District Medical Officers of Health in relation to the supervision of milk supplies in the County Districts.

District.	No. on Register at end of year.		No. of Inspections.		No. of Defects found.		No. of Defects remedied.	
	Re- tailers.	Pro- ducers.	Re- tailers.	Pro- ducers.	Re- tailers.	Pro- ducers.	Re- tailers.	Pro- ducers.
<i>Boroughs—</i>								
Mansfield ..	36	30	172	62	—	—	—	—
Worksop ..	94	26	103	65	5	14	5	12
Newark ..	59	12	74	52	18	18	18	18
East Retford	27	21	74	86	3	5	3	5
<i>Urban</i>								
<i>Districts—</i>								
Arnold ..	22	17	11	10	—	—	—	—
Beeston and Stapleford ..	28	23	43	38	22	37	22	37
Carlton ..	40	11	85	57	—	2	—	2
Eastwood ..	14	3	15	8	—	3	—	2
Hucknall ..	94	25	80	26	3	—	3	—
Kirkby-in- Ashfield ..	111	43	18	50	6	24	4	24
Mansfield Woodhouse	78	19	95	63	19	24	19	24
Sutton-in- Ashfield ..	126	75	77		—	—	—	—
Warsop ..	29	30	149	158	2	6	2	6
W. Bridgford	49	7	42	9	2	—	2	—
<i>Rural</i>								
<i>Districts—</i>								
Basford ..	48	433	67	766	2	79	2	72
Bingham ..	182	390	15	111	—	129	—	68
Worksop ..	87	81	17	76	—	1	—	1
East Retford..	194	517	284		89		72	
Newark ..	58	88	21	226	—	12	—	11
Southwell ..	179	456	307		157		152	

(b) SUPERVISION BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

During the year there was a considerable alteration in the duties of the County Council under Part IV. of the Milk and Dairies Order caused by the Agriculture Act of 1937, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1938. As a result of this enactment all the veterinary duties of the County Council were transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and in consequence the Council lost the valuable services of Mr. H. L. Torrance, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., who had been their County Veterinary Officer since the establishment of a whole-time veterinary service in April, 1930. The loss of Mr. Torrance's services, however, is mitigated to some extent by the fact that the Area for which he is responsible as a Supervising Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries includes the County of Nottingham.

It is therefore only possible to report on Part IV. of the Milk and Dairies Order in so far as its administration by the County Council is concerned, for the first quarter of the year, during which period the arrangements adopted in November, 1934, for the routine veterinary examination of all the dairy cows in the County together with the collection of concomitant samples of milk for biological examination, were continued.

There are approximately 24,500 milch cows in the County, in 2,300 herds.

The total number of cows examined in the course of routine inspections and re-inspections was 10,452, in 1,058 herds. Of these, 52, or 0.50 per cent., were found to be tuberculous.

The number of mixed herd milk samples taken and submitted to biological examination from "non-graded" herds was 149, representing 8,559 cows in 1,038 herds. Of these, twenty, or 13.42 per cent., proved positive to tuberculosis.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, 4,301 cows in "Accredited" herds, were examined, the number found to be tuberculous being seventeen, or 0.39 per cent.

The arrangements, which commenced on the 1st April, 1936, for taking mixed herd milk samples from "Accredited" herds separately from "non-graded" herds, were continued. The number of such samples taken and submitted to biological examination during the period was 32, of which five, or 15.63 per cent., were positive.

The following table gives a summary of veterinary inspections carried out.

Summary of Inspections of Dairy Cattle, 1st January to 31st March, 1938

Initial Cause of Inspection.	No. of cows exam- ined.	Result of examination—cows affected.					Percentage of cows found to be Tuber- culous.
		Non-Tuberculous		Tuberculous.			
		Mas- titis.	Minor Lesions.	Tuber- culous Udder.	Chronic Cough and Definite Clinical Signs.	Tuber- culous Emacia- tion.	
Routine Inspection ..	10,452	93	381	18	31	3	0.50
*Results of Mixed Herd Milk Samples ..	1,639	6	13	13	8	—	1.28
Notices under Section 4 Milk and Dairies (Con.) Act ..	105	—	—	2	1	—	2.86
Accredited Herds, Milk (Special Designa- tions) Order, 1936 ..	4,301	47	5	6	11	—	0.40
*Results of Mixed Herd Milk Samples from Accredited Herds ..	572	2	1	10	5	—	2.62
Tuberculin Testing of Herds	160	—	1	—	—	—	—
Reports by Owners ..	58	2	4	4	23	5	55.17
Other Causes	11	—	—	2	—	2	36.36

*The results include examinations carried out after 1st April, 1938, in following up tuberculous samples collected up to 31st March, 1938.

The following statement, which relates to the tuberculous cows included in the above table, gives the numbers of cows slaughtered, the stage of disease found, and the proportion slaughtered as a direct result of action by the Department.

Total number of cows slaughtered and findings.			Number slaughtered directly as a result of action by the Department and findings.		
Slaughtered	Stage of Disease found.		Slaughtered	Stage of Disease found.	
	Advanced	Not advanced		Advanced	Not advanced
144	78	66	105	50	55

A table is appended showing the results of microscopical examinations carried out by the Veterinary Department in the Laboratory.

Microscopical Examinations 1st January to 31st March, 1938.

Material examined.	No. of Samples.	RESULTS.		
		Tuberculous.	Other Diseases.	Negative.
Milk	260	48	—	212
Expectorate	240	65	—	175
Other Pathological Material	39	8	11	20
Totals	539	121	11	407

In 121 of the 539 examinations made it was possible to determine the presence of tubercle by microscopic examination only.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.**(i) ROUTINE SAMPLING.**

As the procedure to be carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the transfer of veterinary duties did not include provision for the continuation of the practice adopted in this County of concurrent routine veterinary inspection and herd sampling, it became necessary to introduce a system of herd milk sampling under the provisions of Section 8 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, in order to ensure as far as possible that the public were afforded the same measure of protection as formerly.

Authority was obtained to appoint four Milk Sampling Officers, but in view of the fact that the sampling was a new procedure and that these Officers were inexperienced, only two Samplers were appointed in the first instance, one of whom took up duty on the 1st August, and the other on the 1st September, routine quarterly sampling of herds in the Southern part of the County being undertaken by each Officer throughout the remainder of the year.

In order to avoid milk producers receiving visits from different officers of the County Council for practically the same purpose, arrangements were made for the Staff of the Chief Inspector of Food and Drugs to undertake the quarterly sampling for biological examination of the "Accredited" and "Tuberculin Tested" herds in the County. The Food and Drugs Inspectors were already visiting these herds to take samples under the Milk (Special Designations) Order.

Pending the County Council's own Sampling Officers taking up their duties in the Northern part of the County, Dr. J. M. H. Conway kindly undertook the responsibility for the collection of mixed herd samples from non-graded herds in the Borough of East Retford and the Worksop Rural District.

The following table gives particulars of the samples collected.

ROUTINE SAMPLING.

Type of Sample.	By whom collected.	Period covered.	No. of farms involved.	No. of cows involved.	No. of Samples submitted for biological examination.	RESULT OF BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION. No. of Samples.		
						Positive.	Negative.	Arrived Curdled at Laboratory
Mixed herd (non-graded herd)	County Milk Samplers ..	August to end of year ..	1,416	16,415	508	69	439	—
Accredited and Tuberculin Tested	County Food and Drugs Inspectors	August to end of year ..	206	3,811	137	11	126	—
Imported Milks	Do.	Whole year ..	—	—	69	2	59	8
School Milks	County Sanitary Inspectors	Whole year ..	—	—	71	1	70	—
Mixed herd (in Retford Borough)	Medical Officer of Health, Retford Borough ..	April to end of year ..	28	220	10	—	10	—
Mixed herd (in Worksop Rural District) ..	Medical Officer of Health, Worksop R.D.C. ..	April to end of year ..	7	71	3	—	3	—
		TOTALS ..	1,657	20,517	798	83	707	8

The above figures include the results of the examination of 237 samples which were received after the end of the year.

Eighty of the tuberculous samples, including results received after the end of the year, were reported to the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, while of the other three cases, two related to imported milk, the relevant information being communicated to the Medical Officer of Health concerned. In the remaining instance the positive sample was in respect of pasteurised milk supplied to schools.

The results of following up the eighty tuberculous samples reported to the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are summarised as follows :—

No. of Farms Implicated	Result of Veterinary Examination—Cows affected.			No. of cases where "control" sample(s) taken in course of Veterinary examination reported tuberculous.	Result of further Veterinary Examination—Cows affected.		
	Tuberculous Udder.	Chronic Cough.	Tuberculous Emaciation.		Tuberculous Udder.	Chronic Cough.	Tuberculous Emaciation.
212	26	31	—	31	25	7	—

The two samples of imported milk found to be tuberculous and included in the table relating to Routine Sampling were produced in the County of Derby and subsequent information received from the County Medical Officer indicated that in one case a cow affected with tuberculosis of the udder was detected and slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order of 1938, while in the other instance no source of infection was found. "Control" samples collected from the herds concerned were reported negative on biological examination.

Information regarding the tuberculous sample of pasteurised "school" milk referred to in the same table was conveyed to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health in order to ensure that the pasteurising plant concerned was thoroughly overhauled and as an additional precaution the herds from which the supply was obtained were subjected to veterinary examination. Altogether fifteen herds were involved (two in Nottinghamshire and thirteen in Derbyshire) and one cow with udder tuberculosis and two with a chronic cough and definite clinical signs of tuberculosis were found as a result of the veterinary investigation.

Subsequent examinations of the milk (including the phosphatase test) were made to test the adjustments made to the pasteurising plant and the results were satisfactory.

(ii) IMPORTED MILKS.

The procedure under Sections 4 and 8 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, for the sampling of milk imported into the County, which commenced on the 24th July, 1935, provided for the collection of samples by Inspectors of the County Food and Drugs

Department on behalf of the Public Health Department and subsequent biological examination for the presence of tubercle at the Institute of Animal Pathology, Cambridge.

During the year sixty-nine samples were taken and submitted to biological examination, of which fifty-nine, or 85.51 per cent., proved negative, five, or 2.90 per cent., positive, and eight (11.59 per cent.) arrived in a curdled condition at the laboratory. The positive samples related to milk produced in Derbyshire, and notifications under Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, were forwarded to the County Medical Officer in each instance.

For comparison, the number of samples taken during the previous year was ninety. Of these eighty-six, or 95.6 per cent., were negative and four, or 4.4 per cent., positive.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The Chief Inspector of the County Food and Drugs Department has kindly supplied me with the following information relating to producers of graded milks under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Tuberculin Tested.

The number of producers' licences in operation in the County to which the designation Tuberculin Tested applied on the 1st January, 1938, was twelve. During the year one new licence was granted and three withdrawn, making a total of ten licensed producers of Tuberculin Tested milk at the end of the year.

Accredited.

There were 191 licences in operation in the County on the 1st January, 1938, for the production of this grade of milk. Twenty-eight new licences were granted during the year and ten withdrawn. The total number of licensed producers of Accredited Milk on the 31st December, 1938, was therefore 209.

The Milk in Schools Scheme.

The grades of milk approved for supply to school children under this scheme are substantially the same as described in my Annual Report for the year 1934, except for the altered designations consequent upon the operation of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, from the 1st June, 1936, and are as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested.
Accredited Selected.
Pasteurised.

Accredited Selected is a specially safeguarded milk of which full particulars were recorded in the Report referred to above. The number of such herds approved in the County at the end of the year was eight, the same number as in 1937,

The number of school departments participating in the scheme on the 31st March, 1939, was 315, representing 29,418 children.

CHECK SAMPLING OF SCHOOL MILK SUPPLIES.

The number of school milk samples taken on school premises during the year by the County Sanitary Inspectors and forwarded to the Institute of Animal Pathology, Cambridge, for biological examination for the presence of tubercle was seventy-one, of which seventy, or 98.59 per cent., were negative and one, or 1.41 per cent., positive.

In 1937 the number of samples taken was eighty-nine, of which eighty-eight (98.9 per cent.) were negative.

Since the introduction of the arrangements, which provide for two samples of milk to be taken each year from that delivered at schools by each supplier, on the 18th June, 1935, a total of 332 samples has been taken and submitted to biological examination with a negative result in every instance, except two.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, Artificial Cream Act, etc.

The adulteration of food is dealt with by the County Food and Drugs Department, and by the courtesy of the Chief Inspector (Mr. Templeman) a summary of the work carried out during the year is given.

The summary embraces samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

Annual Summary of Food and Drugs.

The following is the Annual Summary for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

			Bought.	Sub- mitted.	Genuine.	Reported Deficient.
Aerated Water	..	..	2	2	2	—
Almonds, ground	..	..	13	13	13	—
Arrowroot	..	..	5	5	5	—
Baking Power	..	..	8	8	8	—
Beef Dripping	..	..	1	1	1	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	..	..	2	2	2	—
Biscuits	..	..	1	1	1	—
Bismuthated Magnesia	..	..	1	1	1	—
Black Puddings	..	..	1	1	1	—
Borax	..	..	1	1	1	—
Brawn	..	..	5	5	5	—
Butter	..	..	22	22	22	—
Cake	..	..	1	1	1	—
Cake Mixture	..	..	1	1	1	—
Camphorated Oil	..	..	6	6	6	—
Castor Oil	..	..	2	2	2	—
Cheese	..	..	11	11	11	—
Chocolate, drinking	..	..	1	1	1	—
Chocolate Roll	..	..	1	1	1	—
Cocoa	..	..	9	9	9	—
Cocoanut, desiccated	..	..	4	4	4	—
Coffee	..	..	9	9	9	—
Coffee and Chicory	..	..	2	2	2	—
Cooking Fat	..	..	2	2	2	—
Crab, tinned	..	..	3	3	3	—
Cream	..	..	6	6	6	—
Curry Powder	..	..	1	1	1	—
Custard Powder	..	..	3	3	3	—
Eggs and Malt	..	..	1	1	1	—
Epsom Salts	..	..	2	2	2	—
Eucalyptus Oil	..	..	2	2	2	—
Flour, self-raising	..	..	5	5	5	—
Flowers of Sulphur	..	..	1	1	1	—
Fruit, dried	..	..	12	12	12	—
Fruts, tinned and bottled	..	..	28	28	28	—
Gin	..	..	63	0	0	—
Ginger, ground	..	..	4	4	4	—
Ginger Cake	..	..	1	1	1	—
Glauber Salts	..	..	1	1	0	1
Glycerine	..	..	3	3	3	—
Golden Crumbs	..	..	1	1	1	—
Halibut Liver Oil	..	..	1	1	1	—
Haslet	..	..	1	1	1	—
Health Salts	..	..	1	1	1	—
Herrings in Tomato Sauce	..	..	3	3	3	—
Hock and Tongue	..	..	1	1	1	—
Honey	..	..	2	2	2	—
Jam	..	..	7	7	7	—
Jelly Crystals	..	..	1	1	1	—
Lard	..	..	17	17	17	—
Lemon Curd	..	..	4	4	4	—
Liver Patè	..	..	1	1	1	—
Lobster, tinned	..	..	1	1	1	—
Macaroni	..	..	1	1	1	—
Margarine	..	..	13	13	13	—
Marmalade	..	..	3	3	3	—
Meat, minced	..	..	1	1	1	—
Meat, potted	..	..	13	13	13	—
Milk	..	..	683	95	38	57
Carried forward	..	..	1,002	351	293	58

			Bought.	Sub- mitted.	Genuine.	Reported Deficient.
Brought forward			1,002	351	293	58
Milk, condensed	..	..	29	29	29	—
Mint, dried	..	..	1	1	1	—
Mint Sauce	..	..	1	1	1	—
Mincemeat	..	..	7	7	7	—
Oatmeal	..	..	2	2	2	—
Olive Oil	..	..	6	6	6	—
Orange Juice	..	..	1	1	1	—
Orange Squash	..	..	2	2	2	—
Oxtail Soup	..	..	1	1	1	—
Parsley, dried	..	..	1	1	1	—
Pearl Barley	..	..	2	2	2	—
Pepper	..	..	19	19	18	1
Pickles	..	..	5	5	5	—
Plum Pudding	..	..	2	2	2	—
Polony	..	..	1	1	1	—
Pudding Mixture	..	..	2	2	2	—
Rice	..	..	9	9	9	—
Rice, ground	..	..	9	9	9	—
Rum	..	..	7	0	0	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	..	..	1	1	1	—
Salad Dressing	..	..	1	1	1	—
Salmon, tinned	..	..	5	5	5	—
Sandwich Spread	..	..	1	1	1	—
Sardines	..	..	1	1	1	—
Sauce	..	..	3	3	3	—
Sausage	..	..	17	17	17	—
Sausage and Beans, tinned	..	..	1	1	1	—
Sausage Rolls	..	..	2	2	2	—
Shortening	..	..	1	1	1	—
Sponge Cakes	..	..	2	2	2	—
Suet	..	..	8	8	8	—
Sugar	..	..	2	2	2	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	..	..	3	3	2	1
Sweets	..	..	13	13	13	—
Table Jelly	..	..	2	2	2	—
Tapioca	..	..	4	4	4	—
Tea	..	..	13	13	13	—
Tincture of Iodine	..	..	1	1	1	—
Tincture of Rhubarb	..	..	3	3	3	—
Tomato Juice	..	..	1	1	1	—
Tomato Soup	..	..	2	2	2	—
Vinegar	..	..	8	8	7	1
Vinegar, malt	..	..	10	10	10	—
Vegetables, tinned	..	..	16	16	16	—
Whisky	..	..	65	0	0	—
Wine, non-alcoholic	..	..	3	3	3	—
Yeast Tablets	..	..	1	1	1	—
Zinc Ointment	..	..	1	1	1	—
			1,300	577	516	61
Milk (Informal)	..	..	2,726	—	—	—
Bulk samples taken on appeal to cows	..	..	—	61	36	25
Taken at farms	..	..	91	—	—	—
Received	..	..	736	—	—	—
Received from Milk Recording Society	..	..	356	—	—	—
TOTALS			5,209	638	552	86
Year ended 31st December, 1937			4,774	578	513	65

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year the total number of cases of infectious diseases notified was 3,660, compared with a total of 2,731 in 1937 and 2,955 in 1936.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR.			
DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1,543	798	3
Diphtheria	831	696	38
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	7	4	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	73	37	5
Pneumonia	498	53	235
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	7	5	2
Erysipelas	182	14	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	31	3	—
Dysentery	5	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	5
Acute Poliomyelitis	18	11	6
Acute Poliоencephalitis	—	—	—
Malaria (believed to be contracted abroad)	—	—	—
Malaria (induced in Institutions) ..	—	—	—

The following table shows the occurrence of infectious disease by Urban and Rural Districts.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.			
TOTAL NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS.			
Year.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Whole County.
1929	2,525	1,363	3,888
1930	2,417	1,157	3,574
1931	1,744	1,054	2,798
1932	1,638	789	2,427
1933	1,691	977	2,668
1934	1,597	955	2,552
1935	1,852	809	2,661
1936	2,155	800	2,955
1937	1,958	773	2,731
1938	2,786	874	3,660

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

The number of notifications of Cerebro-Spinal Fever during the year was seven, being one more than in the previous year.

Two deaths were recorded, as compared with four in the previous year, giving a case mortality of 28.5 per cent.

The Districts affected were :—

			NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS.	NO OF DEATHS.
East Retford Borough	..	..	1	—
Beeston and Stapleford Urban District			2	1
Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District	..		1	—
Basford Rural District	..	..	2	1
Bingham Rural District	..	..	1	—

Dr. F. H. Jacob's services were again available in the capacity of Specialist Medical Officer under the Cerebro-Spinal Fever Regulations and the cost of these services during the year amounted to £30 14s. 0d.

Since the end of the year Dr. Jacob has retired and Dr. P. H. O'Donovan was appointed in his place on the 25th July, 1939.

Smallpox.

It is pleasing to record that for the seventh successive year no cases of smallpox were notified and no deaths were recorded.

SMALLPOX.			
Year.	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.
1929	64	—	—
1930	82	1	1.22
1931	3	—	—
1932	—	—	—
1933	—	—	—
1934	—	—	—
1935	—	—	—
1936	—	—	—
1937	—	—	—
1938	—	—	—

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 1,543 notifications of this disease were received, as compared with 1,061 for the year 1937, and 1,335 for the year 1936.

The attack rate per thousand of the estimated population was 3.28, and the three deaths recorded gave a case mortality of 0.19 per cent., being the same mortality rate as in the previous year.

No routine use has yet been made of either the Dick Test of immunity or of artificial methods of immunisation.

SCARLET FEVER.				
Year.	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	Attack Rate or cases per 1,000 of the Population.
1934	987	5	0.51	2.20
1935	1,113	5	0.45	2.50
1936	1,335	—	—	2.91
1937	1,061	2	0.19	2.37
1938	1,543	3	0.19	3.28

Diphtheria.

A total of 831 cases of Diphtheria was notified during the year, as compared with 364 in 1937.

Thirty-eight deaths resulted, giving a case mortality of 4.6 per cent., as compared with 5.8 in 1937, 8.2 in 1936, and 8.5 in 1935.

An Immunisation Clinic for individual cases has been in operation in the Mansfield Woodhouse Urban District since 1934, and in the Borough of East Retford facilities were provided whereby parents could have their children immunised.

The Districts chiefly affected were—Mansfield Borough, 134 cases; Newark Borough, 134 cases; Basford Rural District, 100 cases; Beeston and Stapleford Urban District, sixty-five cases; Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District, sixty-five cases; Southwell Rural District, fifty cases; Eastwood Urban District, forty-six cases; Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District, forty-six cases; Warsop Urban District, thirty-eight cases; Worksop Rural District, thirty-six cases; and Worksop Borough, thirty-one cases.

DIPHTHERIA.				
Year.	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	Attack Rate or cases per 1,000 of the Population.
1934	197	12	6.9	0.44
1935	249	21	8.5	0.55
1936	390	32	8.2	0.85
1937	364	21	5.8	0.78
1938	831	38	4.6	1.76

Enteric Fever.

Seven cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year and two deaths resulted. The case mortality rate was 28.6 per cent., as compared with 14.3 in 1937 and 9.9 in 1936.

ENTERIC FEVER including "CONTINUED."				
Year.	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	Attack Rate or cases per 1,000 of the Population.
1929	19	1	5.3	0.04
1930	38	9	23.7	0.09
1931	34	4	11.8	0.07
1932	41	6	14.6	0.09
1933	12	1	8.3	0.03
1934	8	—	0.0	0.02
1935	9	2	22.2	0.02
1936	22	2	9.9	0.05
1937	7	1	14.3	0.01
1938	7	2	28.6	0.01

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Seventy-three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year, and there were five deaths.

Pneumonia.

During the year 498 cases of Pneumonia were notified and of this total 186 cases were notified during the first quarter.

The total of deaths, 235, is a decrease of thirty-three compared with 1937. The deaths of children under twelve months numbered forty.

PNEUMONIA.		
Year.	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.
1934	465	265
1935	428	251
1936	399	289
1937	563	268
1938	498	235

Other Infectious Diseases.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

Eighteen cases of this disease were notified in the following Districts—Beeston and Stapleford Urban District, four; Eastwood Urban District, four; Basford Rural District, three; Newark Borough, two; Carlton Urban District, two; Worksop Rural District, two; and Worksop Borough, one.

Six deaths were recorded in the following Districts—Beeston and Stapleford Urban District, four ; Newark Borough, one ; and Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District, one.

In the last mentioned District no notification was reported.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No notifications of Encephalitis Lethargica were recorded, but five deaths were reported in the following Districts—Hucknall Urban District, two ; Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District, one ; West Bridgford Urban District, one ; and Basford Rural District, one.

Dysentery.

Five cases of this disease were notified in the following Districts—Hucknall Urban District, four cases ; and Basford Rural District, one case.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

There has been no material change in the arrangements made for the administration of the Vaccination Acts during the year.

Complete lists of the Public Vaccinators and Vaccination Officers together with the Districts served are given on pages 9-16.

A very large proportion of infants is evading vaccination, as is shown by the following figures for the calendar year 1937.

Number of cases in Birth Lists received by Vaccination Officers	6,956
Number of Certificates of Vaccination received	1,137
Number of Statutory Declarations of conscientious objection received ..	5,066

There were no prosecutions during the year.

During the period from the 1st October 1937 to the 30th September, 1938, the Public Vaccinators and Medical Officers of County Institutions carried out 1,040 successful primary vaccinations in persons under one year of age and 497 in persons of one year of age and upwards, or a total of 1,537.

In addition thirty-six successful re-vaccinations were carried out.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths attributable to Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1938, was 220, an increase of thirty-one over the previous year. Despite this increase the figure for 1938 is the second lowest total recorded in the County. The rate of 0.47 per thousand of the population is also the second lowest recorded and compares with a rate of 0.40 in 1937.

Other Tuberculous Diseases accounted for fifty-two deaths, the same number as in 1937.

The total number of deaths due to all forms of Tuberculosis was 272 in 1938, as compared with 241 the previous year. The rate per thousand of the estimated population for the years 1938 and 1937, was 0.58 and 0.52 respectively.

For England and Wales as a whole the rate was 0.63 for 1938 and 0.69 the previous year.

Comparative Statement of Work done under the Tuberculosis Scheme.

The following tabular statement indicates the extent of certain activities under the County Tuberculosis scheme during 1938, compared with average figures for "all Counties" for the year 1937.

Comparative "All Counties" figures for 1938 are not yet available.

	Nottingham- shire 1938	All Counties 1937
New cases examined per 100 deaths from Tuberculosis	367	371
Contacts examined per 100 deaths from Tuberculosis	106	161
New cases and contacts found to be Tuberculous per 100 deaths from Tuberculosis ..	136	145
Consultations (personal and other) per 100 deaths from Tuberculosis	437	585
Sputa examined per 100 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	350	393
X-Ray examinations per 100 deaths from Tuberculosis	231	464
Home visits by Tuberculosis Officers (including personal consultations) per 100 deaths from Tuberculosis	580	423
Home visits by Nurses or Health Visitors per 100 deaths from Tuberculosis	2,325	2,569
Number of patients (including observation cases) treated in Public Health and Approved Institutions per 100 deaths from Tuberculosis	200	154

Medical Staff.

The Staff consists of the County Medical Officer as Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer, a Senior Tuberculosis Officer, a Tuberculosis Officer and the Medical Superintendent and Assistant Resident Medical Officer at the Sanatorium.

The following Consultants are also engaged under the scheme :—

Thoracic Surgeon L. F. O'Shaughnessy, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.

Laryngologist H. Bell Tawse, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon S. A. S. Malkin, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.

Radiologists .. R. A. C. Rigby, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.
W. J. Mowat, M.D., Ch.B., D.R.

Surgeon .. E. A. Nicoll, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.E.

Physicians .. F. H. Jacob, M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Retired
July, 1939).
J. W. Scott, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.
P. H. O'Donovan, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.
(Appointed July, 1939, *vice* Dr. Jacob).

Dispensary Organisation.

The Tuberculosis Dispensaries maintained by the County Council and the days and times of sessions in operation as at the 31st July, 1939, are as follows :—

MANSFIELD (DR. W. H. BROWN).

Address : Hermitage Avenue, Sutton Road, Mansfield.

Telephone : Mansfield 950.

Monday	..	10-0 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.—	} Females and Children
Monday	..	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.—	
Thursday	..	10-0 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.—	Adult Males only.
*Thursday	..	6-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.—	Males and Females.

*Only Adults *in employment* are seen at this session.

NEWARK (DR. L. W. HEARN).

Address : 11 Carter Gate, Newark.

Telephone : Newark 368.

Tuesday .. 10-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon.

NOTTINGHAM (DR. L. W. HEARN).

Address : Ellesmere House, 17 Clarendon Street, Nottingham.

Telephone : Nottingham 41122.

Wednesday	..	9-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon —	Females and Children.
Wednesday	..	2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.—	Females and Children.
Thursday	..	9-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon —	Adult Males only.
*Thursday	..	6-0 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.—	Males and Females.

*Only Adults *in employment* are seen at this session.

RETFORD (DR. W. H. BROWN).

Address : Retford and District Hospital, Retford.

Telephone : Retford 154.

Tuesday .. 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.—Males, Females and Children.

WORKSOP (DR. W. H. BROWN).

Address : 28 Potter Street, Worksop.

Telephone : Worksop 415.

Friday .. 10-0 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.—Adult Males only.

Friday .. 2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.—Females and Children.

At Nottingham the new Dispensary at Ellesmere House, 17 Clarendon Street, was opened on the 30th March, 1938.

New Cases.

The following table gives the number of new cases, including "Contacts" examined at each of the five Dispensaries during the year and the preceding year, together with the total attendances :—

			Attendances		New Cases	
			1937	1938	1937	1938
Mansfield	..	..	1,934	1,675	439	395
Nottingham	..	..	2,368	2,027	521	486
Newark	..	..	567	465	104	125
Retford	..	..	260	328	128	80
Worksop	..	..	540	516	58	101
TOTALS	..		5,669	5,011	1,250	1,187

As compared with 1937, the figures for 1938 show a decrease of 658 attendances and sixty-three new cases.

Out of a total of 1,187 new cases examined 370 (or 31.1 per cent.) were found to be definitely tuberculous. In 1937 the percentage was lower (30.0 per cent.). The percentage distribution of these 370 definitely tuberculous patients was as follows :—

		MALE.	FEMALE.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Adults	..	36.7	33.8
" " Children	..	5.4	3.7
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Adults	..	6.5	2.4
" " Children	..	7.5	4.0

In 1937 for every 100 deaths from Tuberculosis 365 new cases (excluding "Contacts") were examined. The corresponding figure for 1938 was 367.

Contacts.

In 1938, 288 "Contacts" were examined, as compared with 369 in 1937, and 365 in 1936. For the year under review the number of "Contacts" examined per 100 deaths from Tuberculosis was 106, compared with 157 in 1937, and 124 in 1936.

Treatment.

All treatment other than residential is afforded by the patient's own Doctor in consultation, if necessary, with the Tuberculosis Officers, except certain specialised forms such as the injection of Tuberculin.

Domiciliary Treatment.

Patients requiring active treatment (other than residential) are referred to their own Doctors and attend the Dispensaries at intervals, if able, for supervision. Panel Practitioners furnish quarterly reports to the Tuberculosis Officers on insured patients under their care. Such patients as cannot attend the Dispensaries are visited by the Tuberculosis Officers as occasion requires.

Laboratory Work.

Specimens of sputum are examined and reported upon at the Ransom Sanatorium and the City Laboratory.

The total number of specimens examined in connection with the Dispensaries was 770 during 1938, compared with 849 in 1937. Four hundred and nine examinations were also made for the purposes of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

X-Ray Examinations.

The following summary gives the details of X-Ray examinations made in connection with the Dispensaries during the year 1938 :—

	Ransom Sana- torium.	Newark.	Notting- ham.	Retford.	Work- sop.	Total.
Chest Photographs	217	20	293	31	57	618
Bones and Joints Photographs ..	—	—	9	1	—	10
Screenings ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

X-Ray facilities are available in connection with all the Dispensaries.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

The number of attendances at the various Out-Patient Clinics of the Cripples' Guilds during 1938 was 907, as compared with 804 the previous year. For this service a grant of £83 was paid to the Guilds during 1938-39, while a further £30 was allotted for appliances. Mr. S. A. S. Malkin, F.R.C.S.E., the Guilds' Honorary Surgeon and a salaried part-time Officer of the County Council, attends at the Ransom Sanatorium in a consultative capacity to advise with regard to the treatment of children in-patients with orthopaedic defects.

Dental Treatment.

During the year six cases (eight in 1937) were treated under the scheme for the provision of dental treatment for patients in attendance at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries who are not eligible for treatment or are only entitled to partial treatment under other schemes.

The scheme is based upon the same lines as the National Health Insurance Dental Benefit scheme, treatment being given free of cost to the patients on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers.

Treatment is carried out by Private Dental Practitioners subject to the approval of the Council's Senior Dental Officer.

Extra Nourishment.

Cod liver oil and allowances of extra milk are distributed on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers as strictly as possible from a treatment standpoint and not as a measure of relief.

In 1938 the cost of milk so given was approximately £96, as compared with £88 in 1937, and the number of cases in receipt of such grants amounted to thirty-six in 1938, as compared with forty-three in 1937.

Shelters.

The number of shelters in possession of the County Council is fifteen and these have been occupied by sixteen patients during the year. Replacements, removals and repairs amounted to a total cost of £26.

Home Visiting by the Tuberculosis Officers.

During 1938, 1,579 domiciliary visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Officers, as compared with 1,420 in 1937.

The number of visits for purposes of consultation was 122, compared with ninety-one in 1937 and 110 in 1936.

The Work of the Health Visitors.

There were during 1938 two whole-time and eighteen "combined" Health Visitors, whose duties comprised the visiting of tuberculous patients, some of them also acting as Dispensary Nurses. They paid 6,325 visits during the year, as compared with 5,816 in 1937, and were in attendance at 599 sessions at the Dispensaries.

The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors per hundred patients on the Dispensary register on the 31st December, 1938, was 314. The corresponding figure for 1937 was 272.

Visitors now ensure that all infectious cases are supplied with sputum flasks and pamphlets with directions. Conditions of overcrowding and bad housing are reported to the appropriate Authorities.

After-Care.

The work of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Association for the Prevention of Consumption, who carry out after-care work on behalf of the County Council, receiving a grant at the rate of £200 per annum, has been fully described in previous Annual Reports. The number of cases who applied or were referred to the Association in 1938 was 150 and the result of the investigation into each case, together with the nature of assistance afforded, is given in the following table :—

RESULT OF INVESTIGATION AND NATURE OF ASSISTANCE AFFORDED.

	No. of Cases Investigated.
Extra Nourishment and Maintenance	34
Beds and Bedding and Nursing Requisites ..	16
Clothing	31
Convalescent Treatment	7
Shelters Loaned	3
Loans	21
Travelling Expenses	8
Advice and Information	4
Other Forms of Assistance	3
Inquiry and Report	6
Referred to other Funds	3
Application Withdrawn	4
Ineligible	6
Unsatisfactory	3
Help Refused	1
TOTAL ..	150

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

I have ascertained that no action was taken during the year by the Local Sanitary Authorities in the County under these Regulations, which aim at the prohibition of tuberculous persons in an infectious state from milking cows, treating milk or handling milk vessels.

Public Health Act, 1925 (Section 62), or Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

According to information supplied to me no action was taken in the County during the year under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which provide for the compulsory removal and detention in Hospital of highly infectious cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis if proper isolation is impossible at home.

Tuberculosis.**NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1938.**

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES.*				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1.. ..	1	—	5	2	—	—	4	3
1—5.. ..	2	1	13	16	2	4	8	14
5—15.. ..	22	17	22	19	24	42	4	6
15—25.. ..	48	69	13	14	24	34	1	2
25—35.. ..	44	60	7	1	15	12	1	—
35—45.. ..	29	24	5	1	34	8	3	2
45—55.. ..	41	7	4	4	10	6	1	—
55—65.. ..	16	8	—	2	4	1	1	1
65 and upwards	4	5	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ..	207	191	70	59	113	107	24	28

*Recorded in the Registers of Medical Officers of Health of County Districts.

Domiciliary Supervision and Treatment of Necessitous Tuberculous Persons.

This Service, referred to the Public Health and Housing Committee under Section 6 (3) of the Local Government Act, 1929, has assisted cases as follows :—

Clothing prior to admission to Sanatorium	..	9
TOTAL	..	9

Residential Treatment.

On the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers patients are admitted for treatment to the County Council's Sanatorium at Rainworth near Mansfield.

Cases are also admitted for observation and investigation where there exists some doubt as to diagnosis. Forty-eight such cases were admitted during the year and the diagnosis was confirmed in eighteen cases.

There are also twelve beds (seven male and five female) available for the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis at Kilton Hill County Hospital, which is maintained under the Public Health Acts. Fifty-two cases (including those admitted for surgical treatment) were admitted during the year, forty-two discharged and five died.

Surgical treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is carried out at Kilton Hill County Hospital under the arrangements made in 1936. Reference to this form of treatment, including particulars of the operations performed, is made previously in the section of this Report which deals with the Hospital. The number of cases operated upon during the year was eighteen (including eight also operated upon in 1937), compared with thirty in 1937.

In addition to the beds referred to above an average of forty-two beds was maintained by the County Council for Non-Pulmonary cases (mainly adults) and the following Institutions have been utilised :—

Gringley-on-the-Hill Children's Hospital.
Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

Fifty-eight patients received treatment in outside Institutions, as compared with sixty-nine in 1937. Admissions during the year numbered twenty-one, as compared with twenty-eight in 1937, and discharges and deaths twenty-eight, as compared with thirty-two.

The duration and immediate results of residential treatment are summarised and compared with the figures for the previous year, as follows :—

NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED OR DIED.

	Year.	Condition on Discharge.				Died.	
		Quiescent (or Arrested in Non-Pulmonary Cases).		Not Quiescent.			
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Pulmonary	1937	137	35.86	122	31.94	30	7.85
Tuberculosis	1938	113	33.53	105	31.16	34	10.09
Non-Pulmonary	1937	38	9.95	8	2.09	1	0.26
Tuberculosis	1938	34	10.09	8	2.37	1	0.29
		TUBERCULOUS.		NON-TUBERCULOUS.		DOUBTFUL.	
Observation	1937	10	2.62	36	9.43	—	—
Cases	1938	18	5.34	22	6.53	2	0.59

Use is made of the special Wards in the County Institutions by the admission of cases unsuitable for Sanatorium treatment, especially with a view to removing advanced patients who are a source of infection in crowded homes.

These arrangements have been in operation since the 1st April, 1934, and provide for the admission of such cases on the order of the County Medical Officer and not through Poor Law channels, the cost of maintenance being borne by the Public Health and Housing Committee.

The number of such cases admitted during the year was forty-eight, compared with forty in 1937. Discharges numbered twenty-seven, compared with twenty-three in 1937, and deaths twenty, as compared with seventeen.

Post-Institutional After-Care.(i.) *Village Settlement.*

The progress made with this important proposal is recorded in my introductory statement, and in the Report of the Medical Superintendent, which will be found on pages 168-170

(ii.) *Domiciliary Assistance.*

In order to ensure, as far as practicable, that tuberculous patients and their families should not lack sufficient means with which to maintain a standard of maintenance suited to their special needs, the Public Assistance Committee have continued to give special consideration to the needs of tuberculous patients and arrangements are in operation whereby the Public Assistance Officer and his Staff are systematically notified of such cases.

The Ransom Sanatorium.

This Institution is administered by the County Council. The Sub-Committee of Management consists of the following (brought up-to-date to 31st July, 1939), of whom a proportion are co-opted members.

Chairman : ALDERMAN C. G. CAUDWELL.

Ex-officio—ALDERMAN MAJOR T. P. BARBER, D.S.O., T.D., D.L.
(*Chairman of the County Council*).

ALDERMAN J. N. DERBYSHIRE.
(*Vice-Chairman of the County Council*).

ALDERMAN W. BAYLISS.
(*Chairman of the Public Health and Housing Committee*).

ALDERMAN M. HOLLAND	COUNCILLOR G. PRITCHARD
„ A. WILCOX	„ J. T. SEVERN
COUNCILLOR T. E. BANKS	„ G. SPENCER
„ MRS. B. COX	„ J. SUMNER
„ W. M. E. DENISON	„ MRS. C. A. TAYLOR
„ G. G. GOODHAND	„ H. TAYLOR
„ S. J. M. HOLE	„ J. H. WILLIAMSON

CO-OPTED MEMBERS :

MRS. E. M. BRADFIELD	} Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Association for the Prevention of Consumption.
MISS M. ELLIS	
MRS. G. E. LITTLEWOOD	
MRS. E. M. E. RANSOM	
MRS. E. BURROWS	
MRS. A. M. HARROP WHITE	} Nottinghamshire Insurance Committee.
MR. F. LACEY	

For the financial year 1937-38 the cost per bed-week was £2 4s. 1.4d. exclusive of capital expenditure defrayed from revenue and loan charges, compared with £1. 17s. 3.5d. for the year 1936-7.

Throughout the year there has again been steady progress in the Sanatorium administration and I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the keen and competent work of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. E. Firth, and of the Sanatorium Staff under his control.

The following Report, dealing with the work at the Sanatorium in detail, has been submitted by Dr. Firth.

**Report of the Medical Superintendent for the year ended
31st December, 1938.**

E. FIRTH, M.B., Ch.B.

"The preparation of an Annual Report is an excellent point at which to take stock of the successes and failures of the past year and arrive at a fair estimate of the value of the work carried out.

Most of the statistics in the following pages are encouraging, but a few are not so good; in spite of the latter I am convinced that we are on the right track in our struggle against Tuberculosis and if given complete co-operation between all parties concerned much can still be done to reduce the incidence and mortality rates of the disease.

The year under review has been one of continued activity in the Sanatorium and the new Male Block, which represents the first instalment of the extensive rebuilding scheme, is nearing completion. During the last quarter of the year work was commenced on the new boiler house and power plant and it is expected to be in operation towards the end of the Summer of 1939.

The Sanatorium gardens have continued to supply the major portion of the potatoes and other vegetables required and our fruit crop, particularly apples, was an excellent one.

The policy of employing ex-patients as agricultural labourers has been continued and during the year six of these men have been continuously employed.

Recreation.

Owing to the long period of treatment required most patients find that life tends to become monotonous and this is more noticeable among the male patients. Every effort is made to relieve this monotony by encouraging various games and providing Whist Drives, Concerts and Film Shows at least weekly during the Winter months.

We are fortunate in having many friends who regularly bring Concert Parties which are always warmly appreciated by the patients.

A 'talkie' cinema apparatus has been installed in the Recreation Room and proved to be a welcome addition to our amenities. I would like to see the provision of a definite scheme of occupational therapy for those patients who are in bed for long periods. The work done would have to be very light, but it would give an interest which is lacking at the present time.

Gala Day, held on the 18th June, was opened by Miss M. Ellis. As usual it was a great success.

Christmas Day was, as always, the hardest and most enjoyable day of the year both for patients and staff alike and was brought to an excellent close by the Nurses' Concert Party, the artistes being trained and directed by Dr. Galloway.

Sanatorium School.

This difficult part of the Sanatorium activities has been under the supervision of Miss M. Bond and her assistant Mrs. Lewis. During April the school was inspected by Dr. Bywaters of the Board of Education; she was well satisfied with the work of the children and the standard of education achieved. A school such as this has many problems, not the least being that the majority of the children are in bed and their ages vary greatly so that division into classes is almost impossible.

Nursing Staff.

In common with other Institutions throughout the country we have had our difficulties, particularly in the provision of State Registered Staff Nurses. The salaries of all grades of the Nursing Staff have been increased and this has materially assisted in keeping our numbers up to almost full complement.

During the year ten Student Nurses entered for the Preliminary State Examination of the General Nursing Council and eight were successful and have since passed on to their affiliated hospital to complete their training.

Of the Senior Staff five entered for the Tuberculosis Association Certificate, two for Part I, both of whom were successful, and three for Part II. Of the latter, two were successful and obtained their certificate.

Additional accommodation is being provided and when this is available the whole of the Staff will work a ninety-six hour fortnight.

Statistics.

Consideration of table A. reveals the following facts :—

1. Of 228 definitely pulmonary adult cases discharged and died 21.8 per cent. fall into the T.B. Minus and T.B. Plus 1 Groups and could be classified as early cases. The comparative figure for 1937 was 32.7 per cent. and shows that the position of this Group has deteriorated considerably.
2. The middle or T.B. Plus 2 Group shows a percentage of 48.1, as compared with one of 29.1 per cent. in 1937, which is a marked rise in the course of a year.
3. The advanced or T.B. Plus 3 Group shows 30.1 per cent. of the total discharges and deaths as compared with 38.2 per cent. in 1937 and thus shows a decline, which is somewhat misleading.

If Groups T.B. Plus 2 and T.B. Plus 3 are taken together it will be seen that they make up 78.2 per cent. of the discharges and deaths as compared with 67.3 per cent. in 1937, giving an increase of almost eleven per cent. in the year.

If table B. be examined it will be noted that in the T.B. Plus Group a total of 190 patients was discharged and died, and of these no less than eighty-eight or forty-six per cent. were 'not quiescent' and had therefore a positive sputum on discharge.

This is an unsatisfactory state of affairs and is due to several causes, the chief being the advanced state of the disease when the patient is first seen and the reluctance of many patients to remain in the Sanatorium for a reasonable length of time.

There is still prevalent the idea that Tuberculosis can be 'cured' by three months' residence in the Sanatorium and never was there a greater fallacy. Some patients have to return home before the disease is quiescent because of economic causes whilst in others there has been a conspicuous lack of co-operation on the patient's part and this group, composed mainly of men, either would not or could not appreciate the necessity of further treatment.

Observation Cases.

During the year forty-two patients, admitted for observation and diagnosis, were discharged and of these eighteen were found to have definite Tuberculosis, whilst of the remainder twenty-two were not considered to be suffering from Tuberculosis and in two cases the diagnosis was still in doubt.

Treatment.

The basis of all treatment is rest and graduated exercise together with special measures in appropriate cases, but in the year under review comparatively few patients were suitable for the various types of collapse therapy available. Table F. gives details of the cases treated.

Artificial Pneumothorax :—This was attempted in eleven cases and the induction was successful in eight cases. At the end of the year six cases were still receiving refills. In addition to these, ten patients whose pneumothorax had been induced in previous years attended for refills and in all 328 refills were given during the year.

Phrenicoplasty :—This operation was carried out on eight patients, with good results in all but one case.

Thoracoplasty and Thoracotomy :—These major operations were carried out on seven patients and of these five were alive and well at the end of the year. One died following the operation and in one patient the disease was still active.

Gold Therapy :—Only eight cases were considered suitable for this method of treatment and in all the results were disappointing. Each patient had a positive sputum before treatment commenced and in each case it was positive after treatment. Toxic phenomena were present in only two cases in the series, but the results obtained do not encourage one to persist with this form of treatment.

Ear, Nose and Throat Department.

During the year eighty-nine new cases were examined by Mr. H. Bell Tawse, F.R.C.S., the Consulting Laryngologist.

Table G. shows the localisation of the lesions found at the first examination. In addition to these cases 137 re-examinations were carried out, giving a total of 226 examinations during the year.

The following cases had special treatment :—

CASE NO. 1. FEMALE AGED 11 YEARS. Admitted for diagnosis and X-ray examination was suggestive of bronchiectasis of the right base. Lipiodol was introduced and showed a normal bronchial tree.

CASE NO. 2. FEMALE AGED 24 YEARS. Had extensive pulmonary disease with ulceration of vocal cords. The ulcers were cauterised and following this there was considerable improvement in the condition of the larynx.

CASE NO. 3. MALE AGED 29 YEARS. Pulmonary disease with involvement of the larynx. There was also a pedunculated papilloma of the right vocal cord and following its removal the laryngeal condition improved.

CASE NO. 4. MALE AGED 36 YEARS. Extensive pulmonary disease and severe infection of the epiglottis and larynx. The epiglottis was removed in three operations but at the end of the year the larynx did not show much improvement.

Laboratory Work.

Little change has taken place in the routine laboratory work, which consists mainly of examinations of the sputum, pus and pleural exudates for tubercle bacilli.

In observation cases and patients with a negative sputum a weekly examination is made, whilst the sputum of the remainder is examined at monthly intervals.

During the year 416 sputum specimens were examined for the Tuberculosis Dispensaries and well over 1,000 specimens from in-patients.

X-Ray Department.

The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

IN-PATIENTS—

Chest Films	..	..	..	..	595
Bone and Joint Films	..	..	..	..	90
Screenings	..	..	..	..	30

OUT-PATIENTS—

Chest Films	..	..	..	..	236
Bone and Joint Films	..	..	..	..	—
Screenings	..	..	..	..	20

STAFF—

Chest Films	..	..	..	..	49
Bone and Joint Films	..	..	..	..	5
Screenings	..	..	..	..	—

Appreciation.

In conclusion I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Galloway for her invaluable assistance throughout the year and in the preparation of this Report.

The Matron, Miss Walmsley, continues to be a tower of strength and works unceasingly for the happiness and health of patients and Staff alike.

Our Consultant Staff, Mr. Malkin, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Tawse and Dr. Rigby, pay frequent visits to the Sanatorium, and I am grateful for their continued assistance.

To the Nursing Staff, Steward, Clerical Staff and Domestic Staff, I wish to express my thanks for their help and loyalty throughout the year.

The visits of my Staff and myself to Kilton Hill County Hospital have always been most pleasant and to the Medical Superintendent and Matron I would tender my appreciation of their courtesy.

Table A. ANALYSIS OF CASES DISCHARGED.

ADULTS—(255 discharged including 35 deaths).

				MEN.	WOMEN.
<i>Pulmonary.</i>					
Class T.B. Minus	..	..	..	25	15
Class T.B. Plus—Group 1	..	..	..	3	7
Group 2	..	..	..	57	52
Group 3	..	..	..	33	36
<i>Observation Cases.</i>					
Tuberculous	..	..	..	3	5
Non-Tuberculous	..	..	..	8	3
Doubtful	..	..	..	—	1
<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>					
Abdominal	..	..	..	5	2
TOTALS				134	121

CHILDREN—(65 discharged including 3 deaths).

<i>Pulmonary.</i>				
Class T.B. Minus	..	..	..	28
Class T.B. Plus—Group 3	..	..	..	2
<i>Observation Cases.</i>				
Tuberculous	..	..	..	10
Non-Tuberculous	..	..	..	11
Doubtful	..	..	..	1
<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>				
Bones and Joints	..	..	..	7
Abdominal	..	..	..	4
Peripheral Glands	..	..	..	2
TOTAL				65

Two cases from the City of Nottingham received treatment at the Sanatorium during the year.

The daily average number of beds occupied was 147.3.

The results of treatment, length of stay, gain in weight, etc., of the patients discharged are shown in table B.

Table B. Return showing the immediate results of Treatment of Patients discharged from the Ransom Sanatorium during the year 1938.

Classification on admission to the Inst.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.						Grand Total	†Average Duration of Stay.
		Under 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Over 12 months	Total	M. F. C.		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. Minus.	4 4 2	11 9 9	3 1 14	1 - -	19 14 25	58	24.4	17.9
	Quiescent ..	2 1 -	1 - 2	- - -	- - -	3 1 2	6		
	Not Quiescent ..	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	1		
	Died in the Inst. ..	2 - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 - 1	3		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. + Group 1.	- 1 -	1 1 -	1 2 -	- - -	2 4 -	6	24.4	23.9
	Quiescent ..	- 1 -	1 - -	- 2 -	- - -	1 3 -	4		
	Not Quiescent ..	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-		
	Died in the Inst. ..	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. + Group 2.	3 - -	13 9 -	10 4 -	1 1 -	27 14 -	41	24.4	23.5
	Quiescent ..	7 *6 -	13 *8 -	4 12 -	- - -	24 26 -	50		
	Not Quiescent ..	1 1 -	1 3 -	1 2 -	- - -	3 7 -	10		
	Died in the Inst. ..	3 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 -	8		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. + Group 3.	- - -	2 2 -	1 1 -	2 - -	5 3 -	8	24.4	26.3
	Quiescent ..	2 3 -	6 6 -	8 8 -	- 1 -	16 18 -	34		
	Not Quiescent ..	5 6 1	1 4 -	1 - -	4 - -	11 10 1	22		
	Died in the Inst. ..	1 5 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 5 1	7		
	Totals (pulmonary)	31 33 5	50 42 11	29 32 14	8 3 -	118 110 30	258		
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- - 3	3	24.5 88.7	24.5 88.7
	Quiescent ..	- - 2	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - 3	3		
	Not Quiescent ..	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - 1	1		
	Died in the Inst. ..	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-		
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Abdominal.	- - -	3 - 1	- 1 -	- - -	3 - 3	6	24.5 88.7	24.5 88.7
	Quiescent ..	- - -	- - 1	- 1 -	- - -	- 1 1	2		
	Not Quiescent ..	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-		
	Died in the Inst. ..	2 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 1 -	3		
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Peri-pheral Glands.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - 2	2	24.5 88.7	24.5 88.7
	Quiescent ..	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-		
	Not Quiescent ..	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-		
	Died in the Inst. ..	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-		
	Totals (non-pulmonary)	2 1 2	3 - 2	- 1 1	- - 8	5 2 13	20		

†Excluding those patients who stayed for less than 28 days.

*Including 1 Nottingham City Case.

Table C. RANSOM SANATORIUM, 1938.

	In Institution on January 1st, 1938.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in Institution.	In Institution on December 31st, 1938.
No. of doubtfully Tuberculous Cases admitted for observation.	Adult Males ..	12	11	—	2
	Adult Females ..	12	8	1	3
	Children ..	24	22	—	4
	TOTAL ..	48	41	1	9
No. of patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Adult Males ..	117	103	15	52
	Adult Females ..	*116	*92	18	49
	Children ..	26	28	2	19
	TOTAL ..	259	223	35	120
No. of patients suffer- ing from Non-Pulmon- ary Tuberculosis.	Adult Males ..	6	4	1	1
	Adult Females ..	2	2	—	1
	Children ..	15	12	1	19
	TOTAL ..	23	18	2	21
	GRAND TOTAL ..	330	282	38	150

*Including 2 Nottingham City cases.

Table D. RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFULLY TUBERCULOUS CASES DISCHARGED FROM THE RANSOM SANATORIUM DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						TOTALS.		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous ..	—	1	2	3	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	10
Non-tuberculous ..	2	—	—	6	*3	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	3	11
Doubtful ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS ..	2	2	3	9	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	9	22

*Including one death.

Table E.

SHOWING THE COMPLICATIONS PRESENT IN
THE CASES DISCHARGED FROM THE RANSOM SANATORIUM
DURING THE YEAR 1938.

NATURE OF COMPLICATION.	No. of Cases.		
	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.
<i>Tuberculous.</i>			
Spontaneous Pneumothorax ..	2	2	—
Pleural Effusion	4	3	1
Haemoptysis	2	—	—
Ischio-Rectal Abscess ..	1	—	—
Pyo-Pneumothorax	2	1	—
Tuberculous Enteritis ..	1	2	—
Tuberculous Peritonitis ..	1	1	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	—	—	1
Tuberculous Peripheral Glands	—	1	—
Tuberculous Ovaries ..	—	1	—
Tuberculous Left Shoulder ..	—	1	—
<i>Non-Tuberculous</i>			
Bronchitis	1	—	—
Cardiac	2	1	—
Bronchiectasis	1	2	—
Intestinal Obstruction ..	1	—	—
Diabetes	—	1	—
Erysipelas	—	1	—
Acute Appendicitis	—	1	—
Uterine Haemorrhage ..	—	1	—
Pregnancy	—	1	—

Table F.
COLLAPSE THERAPY.
NEW CASES TREATED DURING 1938.

Case No.	Sex	Age	Classification	Sputum		Side	REMARKS
				Before	After		
1	Male	Years 32	T.B. + 2	+	No Sputum	Right	Artificial Pneumothorax induced 31-5-38. Patient discharged 17-12-38. Disease quiescent and general condition excellent.
2	Male	26	T.B. + 1	+	—	Left	Artificial Pneumothorax induced 8-6-38. Collapse fairly good, but was improved following a phrenicoplasty on the left side on 10-8-38. Still in the Sanatorium 31-12-38.
3	Male	43	T.B. + 2	+	+	Right	Attempted induction of an Artificial Pneumothorax 20-10-38. No Pleural space found. Right Phrenicoplasty 2-11-38. Thoracoplasty advised.
4	Male	21	T.B. + 2	+	+	Right	Artificial Pneumothorax induced 18-7-38 and abandoned 13-10-38 because of adhesions and effusion. Right Phrenicoplasty 3-11-38 to be followed later by a Thoracoplasty.
5	Male	30	T.B. + 2	+	+	Left	Artificial Pneumothorax induced 14-6-38 and abandoned 5-8-38 owing to dense adhesions.
6	Male	40	T.B. + 2	+	—	Left	Two stage Thoracoplasty. On discharge patient in excellent general condition and disease quiescent. Has now returned to work.
7	Male	39	T.B. + 2	+	—	Right	Phrenicoplasty 23-3-38 followed by some improvement. Condition of left lung made it inadvisable to carry out further treatment. General condition good on discharge and disease quiescent. Patient now working.
8	Male	33	T.B. + 2	+	—	Right	Thoracotomy 1-3-38. No symptoms on discharge and disease quiescent. General condition very good.
9	Female	26	T.B. + 1	+	No Sputum	Left	Artificial Pneumothorax induced 27-4-38. Had small effusion followed by thickening of basal pleura. Phrenicoplasty in November. Remaining in Sanatorium at end of year. Disease quiescent and general condition good. Refills continued.

COLLAPSE THERAPY—*contd.*

Table F.

Case No.	Sex	Age	Classification	Sputum Before	Sputum After	Side	REMARKS
10	Female	19	T.B. + 2	+	—	Right	Artificial Pneumothorax induced 7.1-38. Very good collapse of lung and refills continued throughout year. Disease quiescent and general condition very good.
11	Female	21	T.B. + 2	+	No Sputum	Right	Artificial Pneumothorax attempted 17.8-38, but no pleural space found. Thoracotomy 1.11-38 followed by Phrenicoplasty 29.11-38. Patient remains in Sanatorium at end of year, but disease quiescent and general condition very good.
12	Female	16	T.B. + 2	+	No Sputum	Left	Artificial pneumothorax induced 7.12-38 and refills continuing at end of year. Patient still very ill and general condition poor.
13	Female	41	T.B. + 2	+	No Sputum	Right	Artificial Pneumothorax attempted 22.5-38, but no pleural space found. No further collapse therapy attempted and patient was eventually discharged quiescent.
14	Female	22	T.B. + 2	No Sputum	No Sputum	Right	Artificial Pneumothorax induced 14.6-37, but collapse not very satisfactory. Phrenicoplasty 23.8-38 followed by much improved collapse of the lung. Refills continuing at end of year. General condition good.
15	Female	29	T.B. + 2	+	+	Left	Had total left Thoracoplasty 1937, but residual cavity remained. Further Thoracoplasty in April, 1938, in endeavour to obliterate the cavity, but on discharge in December, the sputum was still positive and the patient is to be re-admitted with a view to further treatment.
16	Female	26	T.B. + 3	+	+	Right	Total right Thoracoplasty, but patient died a few days following the third stage of the operation.

Table F. COLLAPSE THERAPY—*contd.*

Case No.	Sex	Age	Classification	Sputum Before	Sputum After	Side	REMARKS
17	Female	18	T.B.+2	+	+	Left	Artificial Pneumothorax induced 30-11-37, but collapse was poor owing to adhesions. Thoracoscopy was done on 1-3-38, but the adhesions were too thick and numerous to divide. On 22-3-38 a right Phrenicoplasty was carried out and the Artificial Pneumothorax abandoned. On discharge in June, the disease was still active.
18	Female	31	T.B.+2	+	—	Left	Left Thoracotomy carried out in November, 1937; this was followed by an effusion which became purulent. Rib resection and drainage was done in January, 1938, followed by a total Thoracoplasty. At the end of the year patient was still in the Sanatorium, but her condition was steadily improving.
19	Female	17	T.B.+2	+	No Sputum	Right	In October, 1937, an Artificial Pneumothorax was attempted, but no pleural space was found. A Phrenicoplasty was done in November, 1937, but the disease still remained active and in June, 1938, a Thoracotomy was carried out. On discharge the disease was quiescent and her general condition excellent.
20	Female	28	T.B.—	No Sputum	No Sputum	Left	Admitted with a left-sided pleurisy with effusion. Aspiration with air replacement done on several occasions. Fluid tending to diminish, but patient's general condition was poor.

Table G.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT.

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF EIGHTY-NINE NEW CASES EXAMINED AND THE TOTAL EXAMINATIONS DURING THE YEAR, 1938.

SITE OF LESION.		FIRST EXAMINATION.												SUBSEQUENT EXAMINATIONS.												TOTALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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		0-15 M F	15-20 M F	20-30 M F	30-40 M F	40-50 M F	Over 50 M F	0-15 M F	15-20 M F	20-30 M F	30-40 M F	40-50 M F	Over 50 M F	0-15 M F	15-20 M F	20-30 M F	30-40 M F	40-50 M F	Over 50 M F																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Tuberculous	Ear

Table H.

SHOWING THE DISTRICTS FROM WHICH CASES
HAVE BEEN ADMITTED DURING 1938.

Boroughs—

Mansfield	..	..	..	..	..	49
Worksop	..	..	..	..	..	8
Newark	..	..	..	..	..	18
East Retford	..	..	..	..	..	4

Urban Districts—

Arnold	..	..	..	..	..	11
Beeston and Stapleford			..	..	..	28
Carlton	..	..	..	..	..	19
Eastwood	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hucknall	..	..	..	..	..	11
Kirkby-in-Ashfield		..	..	..	..	20
Mansfield Woodhouse	..	..	..	..	..	12
Sutton-in-Ashfield	..	..	..	..	..	28
Warsop	..	..	..	..	..	7
West Bridgford	..	..	..	..	..	9

Rural Districts—

Basford	..	..	..	..	..	28
Bingham	6
Worksop	16
East Retford	9
Newark	18
Southwell	21

<i>City of Nottingham</i>	2
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TOTAL	..					<u>330</u>
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Table I.

SHOWING THE OCCUPATIONS OF ADULTS
DISCHARGED AND DIED DURING THE YEAR, 1938.

<i>Occupation.</i>				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Agricultural Workers	..	..	..	5	1
Engineering Trades	..	..	..	10	—
Transport Workers	..	..	..	5	—
Household Duties ..	..	..	..	4	65
Retired or not gainfully occupied	..	..	..	6	1
Textile and Other Factory Workers	..	..	..	19	42
Building Trades ..	..	..	..	8	—
Clerks, Typists ..	..	..	..	13	10
Unspecified Trades	..	..	..	14	2
Miners ..	..	..	..	37	—
Salesmen ..	..	..	..	6	—
General Labourers	..	..	..	7	—
TOTALS				134	121

Dental Treatment.

The following dental treatment has been carried out during the year :—

	Men.	Women.	Staff.	Children.	TOTAL.
Number of visits	121	132	12	97	362
Number treated	88	119	12	49	268
Number inspected only	33	13	—	48	94
Number of new patients	77	52	8	27	164
Number of fillings	5	9	3	35	52
Number of extractions	112	168	9	17 Perm. 50 Temp	356
Number of local anaesthetics	61	76	9	52	198
Number of scalings	12	6	—	2	20
Number of other operations	13	8	3	25	49
Number of teeth lined	—	—	—	—	—
Number treated in bed	53	46	—	97	196
Number treated at surgery	68	86	12	—	166
Treatment sessions		25		11	36
Emergency visits		3		—	3

Sherwood (N.C.C.) Industries and Village Settlement.**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1938.**

E. FIRTH, M.B., Ch.B.

"The year under review has been a momentous one for the Settlement and characterised by steady progress and careful expansion.

In December, 1937, six non-resident settlers commenced work under the direction of a skilled woodworker kindly loaned to us by Dr. J. B. McDougall of Preston Hall Industries, Maidstone.

For the first few months most of the time was occupied in fitting out the workshop with benches, the building of a timber store and the construction of a range of standard sectional buildings.

By the month of May our standard of workmanship had considerably improved and we felt justified in exhibiting a selection of our products at the Newark and District Agricultural Society's Show.

The Show gave us good publicity and we received many helpful suggestions, which proved to be of great value and assisted us in our preparations for other Shows which we attended during the year.

In June our Instructor returned to Preston Hall and a Business Manager was appointed and remained with us until November when he resigned his post.

It was then decided to appoint a Works Foreman whose sole duties would be concerned with the instruction and training of the settlers and the production of our products; in November, Mr. H. Maltby was appointed to the post and I cannot speak too highly of his work. He has had excellent experience in the trade and has proved himself to be a first-class Instructor and under his tuition the men have steadily improved.

We have concentrated mainly on utility articles such as garages, garden sheds and poultry houses, it being our policy to turn out only goods that had been carefully constructed and in this first critical year to count speed as of secondary importance; with increasing experience the men will automatically gain in speed of production.

As our products became more widely known it was obvious that we could expect a reasonable flow of orders and provision has been made in the 1939-1940 estimates for an extension to the workshop.

Taking into consideration the varying occupations of the men prior to their entering the Settlement the rapidity with which they have adapted themselves to their new work has been amazing.

The following table shows the occupation, age and classification of the men employed throughout the industries :—

No.	OCCUPATION.	AGE.	DISEASE.
1.	Hairdresser	39	T.B.+2.
2.	Labourer	34	T.B.+2.
3.	Colliery Surface Worker ..	21	T.B.—.
4.	Miner	33	T.B.+2 (had Thoracolysis).
5.	Farm Labourer	24	T.B.+2 (had Thoracoplasty).
6.	Gardener's Labourer ..	45	T.B.+2.
7.	Colliery Haulage Hand ..	24	T.B.+3.
8.	Miner	37	T.B.+2.
9.	Labourer	30	T.B.+2.
10.	Farm Worker	20	T.B.+3.
11.	Vanman	29	T.B.+2.
12.	Painter and Decorator ..	49	T.B.+2.
13.	Decorator	22	T.B.+2.
14.	Machine Hand	25	T.B.+2.
15.	Painter	26	T.B.—.
16.	Soldier	28	T.B.+2 (has Artificial Pneumothorax).

The workshop contains much modern machinery, which reduces considerably the heavy manual work, thus making it possible to employ men with quite extensive disease.

The hours of work of each man are governed entirely by his physical condition, and this also influences the type of work he is given to do. As the settlers are not yet resident the maximum hours worked are thirty-three per week, but when the houses are available in the Settlement grounds these hours can safely be increased for travelling time will then be reduced to a minimum.

Painting Department.

In this section of the industries four men are employed, two of whom are skilled painters with one of them acting as foreman, and under his able tuition the two unskilled men are rapidly improving.

Their work is entirely confined to painting in the Sanatorium and their hours of work and conditions correspond with those of the men in the sectional building department.

Poultry Department.

In October the nucleus of a poultry farm was established and stocked with one hundred pullets. It is our intention to expand this section as rapidly as possible until we have a farm of reasonable size.

In charge is one Settler who does part-time duty in the gardens.

From this brief report it will be obvious that in spite of anxieties inevitable to such a scheme definite progress has been made and I am certain that given reasonable fortune the future of the Settlement is assured. It fills an undeniable need and gives back to the men hope for the future and the self-respect that only a worker can have.

In conclusion I would express my appreciation of the help and encouragement I have received from the Committee, the County Medical Officer of Health and Dr. J. B. McDougall, of Preston Hall; also to the industry and loyalty of the men in the Settlement, for without this the scheme could not progress."

BLIND PERSONS ACTS, 1920 and 1938.

The County Council continued during 1938 the arrangements whereby the Blind Persons Act, 1920, is administered through the Royal Midland Institution for the Blind and, in consequence of the operation of the Blind Persons Act, 1938, which became effective on the 1st April, 1938, the County Council decided that certain duties under the Act be also delegated to the Institution above-named.

Registration.

On the 1st January, 1938, there were 533 registered blind persons in the County. During the year 1938 eighty-seven new names were added to the register, as compared with eighty-six in 1937; there were thirty-eight deaths, as compared with thirty-two in 1937; and eight blind persons left the County, as compared with eleven in 1937.

The number on the register on the 31st December, 1938, was, therefore, 574 showing a net increase of forty-one during the year, as compared with forty-three during 1937.

Medical certification by a Medical Practitioner with special experience in ophthalmology is required before registration, and the forms of report and certificate prepared by the former Union of Counties' Associations for the Blind have been used. Copies of reports and certificates received are forwarded periodically to the Ministry of Health for submission to the Standing Advisory Committee on Blindness appointed by the Minister of Health.

A composite table is included on page 172a, which gives full details of registration, training and employment.

Relief of the Necessitous Blind and Dependents.

As from the 1st April, 1938, it became the duty of the County Council under the Blind Persons Act, 1938, in determining questions relating to financial assistance to take into account not only the needs of the blind person, but also the needs of any members of the blind person's household who are dependent on him. Previously the dependents of blind persons were assisted by means of Public Assistance administered by the Public Health and Housing Committee under the provisions of the Public Assistance (Nottinghamshire) Scheme, 1929, but, by the operation of the Blind Persons Act, 1938, this procedure was discontinued, relief to the blind person and his dependents being subsequently dealt with through the Welfare Committee of the Royal Midland Institution for the Blind on the Council's behalf. In considering the needs of the necessitous blind account is taken in accordance with the Council's guiding scale of the needs of any members of the blind person's household who are dependent on him.

The number of blind persons in receipt of relief on the 1st January, 1938, was 325 and at the end of 1938 the number was 342. Of the

latter number eighty-one blind persons were receiving assistance in respect of their dependents. The total expenditure on assistance for the blind persons and their dependents during the calendar year amounted to £10,189 19s. 3d.

In conformity with the declaration made under the Local Government Act, 1929, no blind person was afforded relief otherwise than by way of the Blind Persons Acts, except in temporary emergency pending registration.

The "standard income" assured to blind persons under the Council's relief scheme was twenty-two shillings and sixpence in Urban areas and eighteen shillings in Rural areas. These amounts were provided as from the 1st April, 1936, prior to which date the "standard income" was eighteen shillings and sixpence in Urban areas and sixteen shillings and sixpence in Rural areas.

Consideration was given during the year to the possibility of increasing the amount and it was decided to make provision in the estimates for the financial year 1939-40 to secure a standard income of twenty-five shillings in Urban areas and twenty-shillings and sixpence in Rural areas.

All blind persons who are in receipt of monetary assistance from the County Council are considered to be necessitous and as such are placed on the panels of the respective District Medical Officers in order that they may be afforded free domiciliary medical treatment, a capitation fee at the rate of thirteen shillings and sixpence per annum being paid for each case.

Home Workers and Workshop Employees.

On the 1st January, 1938, the number of Home Workers whose earnings were augmented by the County Council was eighteen. Five additional cases were approved during the year and on the 31st December the number of Home Workers was twenty-three.

The number of Workshop Employees on the 1st January, 1938, was fourteen. Two additional cases were approved during the year and two removed to the City of Nottingham. At the end of the year the number of Workshop Employees actually in employment was therefore fourteen.

As from the 1st April, 1936, the cost to the County was at the rate of £59 per head per annum for each Home Worker, of which amount the blind person received £39 and the Royal Midland Institution for the Blind £20 for supervision and administration.

Payment by the County Council for each Workshop Employee was at the rate of £59 10s. 0d. per annum. Of this amount £49 10s. 0d. was allocated for the augmentation of earnings of each Employee and £10 per head per annum to meet the administrative expenses of the Institution incidental to the employment of each

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND—REGISTRATION, as at 31st March, 1939.

TABLE I.

Age Period. 0-1			Age Period. 1-5			Age Period. 5-16			Age Period. 16-21			Age Period. 21-40			Age Period. 40-50			Age Period. 50-65			Age Period. 65-70			Age Period. 70 and over.			(i) Total of all Age Groups. (ii) Age Unknown.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	17	12	9	21	40	29	69	31	26	57	66	62	128	54	40	94	83	113	196	(i) 253 (ii) -	(i) 259 (ii) -	(i) 582 (ii) -

TABLE II.—AGES AT WHICH BLINDNESS OCCURRED.

Age Period. 0-1			Age Period. 1-5			Age Period. 5-10			Age Period. 10-20			Age Period. 20-30			Age Period. 30-40			Age Period. 40-50			Age Period. 50-60			Age Period. 60-70			Age Period. 70 and over.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
35	34	69	7	6	13	16	12	28	13	17	30	30	12	42	20	12	32	37	34	71	35	47	82	65	65	130	28	42	70

TABLE III.
Children of School Age, 5-16.

	Normal.	Mentally Defective.	Physically Defective.
	M.	F.	T.
In Schools for the Blind	5	6	-
Other Schools	-	-	-
Not at School	1	-	2

TABLE IV.—TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT, AGE PERIOD 16 AND UPWARDS.

EMPLOYED.										UNDERGOING TRAINING.										(j)		(k)								
By Blind Organisations.					(e) All others not included in (a) and (b)					(f) Industrial.		(g) Secondary.		(h) Professional and University.		(i) Trained but Unemployed.		(j) No Training but Trainable.		(k) Unemployable.		(l) TOTAL.								
(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		(e)		(f)		(g)		(h)		(i)		(j)		(k)		(l)								
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.							
5	6	-	-	-	-	7	7	14	15	10	25	15	3	18	37	20	57	5	1	6	-	-	1	1	4	-	4	238	258	496
Other Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE V.—OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED BLIND PERSONS INCLUDED IN (d) OF TABLE IV.

	Agents, Collectors, &c.	Basket Workers.	Bedding (including Divans & Ottomans) and Upholstering.	Bookbinders.	Braille Copyists and Proof Readers.	Brushmakers.	Carpenters and Woodworkers.	Chainmakers.	Clerks and Typists.	Coalbag Makers.	Dockers, Tea Agents, Newsagents, Shop Keepers.	Finewood Workers.	Gardeners.	Hackers, Newsmen, etc.	Home Teachers.	Knitters.	Labourers.	Massage.	Mat Makers.	Ministers of Religion.	Musicians and Music Teachers.	Netting Makers.	Porters, Packers, Cleaners.	Poultry Farmers.	School Teachers.	Shedder (Pendoff) Makers.	Telephone Operators.	Turners.	Weavers.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
Within Institutions for the Blind.	..	3	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
In Approved Homeworkers Schemes.	..	6	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	25
Others (not Pastime Workers)	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	18
TOTAL	10	..	8	..	4	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	..	13	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	4	..	2	57

TABLE VI.—PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE. (Including those given in Table III.)

(a) Mentally Defective.			(b) Physically Defective.			(c) (i) Deaf. (ii) Deaf-Mute.			Combinations of (a) and (b).			Combinations of (a) and (c).			Combinations of (b) and (c).			Combinations of (a), (b), and (c).			TOTAL.			Homes for the Blind.			Mental Hospitals.			Poor Law Institutions.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
6	5	11	10	13	23	(i) 28 (ii) -	(i) 32 (ii) -	(i) 60 (ii) -	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	47	56	103	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	7	15

TABLE VII.—Unemployable Persons resident in Homes for the Blind, Mental Hospitals or Poor Law Institutions.

Workshop Employee. In addition free travelling facilities are afforded by the County Council to all blind workers between the place of work and the home address when average earnings plus augmentation are less than the earnings of a comparable sighted person.

In conformity with the decision again to raise the standard income of necessitous blind persons on 1st April, 1939, it was decided to increase the augmentation of earnings of Home Workers and Workshop Employees from the same date, securing for Home Workers a flat rate of augmentation of twenty-shillings each weekly and a maximum augmentation of twenty-five shillings weekly per head for Workshop Employees. The cost to the County Council is at the rate of £72 per head per annum for each Home Worker and £66 per head per annum in respect of each Workshop Employee.

Home Teachers.

There was no change in the Home Teaching Staff during the year, the Home Teachers being Miss Heyes, Miss Lewis and Miss McDermid.

Owing to the increasing number of registrations and the additional duties imposed under the Blind Persons Act, 1938, consideration has been given to the appointment of a fourth Home Teacher and in consequence Miss K. Moore, a certificated Home Teacher, was appointed to commence on the 14th August, 1939.

The number of home visits paid by the Home Teachers during the year 1938 amounted to 3,757, compared with 3,483 in 1937.

Lessons to blind persons were given by the Home Teachers during the year in reading from Braille and Moon types, handicrafts, hand-knitting, chair-caning, straw basket making and netting, and pastime occupations.

The Home Teachers conducted Social Centres at Hucknall, Netherfield, Mansfield, Retford, Sutton-in-Ashfield and Worksop. The Centres were well attended.

Pay Centres for the distribution of financial assistance to necessitous blind persons under the County Council's scheme are in operation at Beeston, Carlton, Hucknall, Mansfield, Newark and Sutton-in-Ashfield. The payment of assistance under the Council's scheme is made to the necessitous blind at the Pay Centres at fortnightly intervals by the Home Teachers. In cases where the blind are unable to visit the Centres the Home Teachers make the payments at the blind persons' homes.

I desire again to express my sincere gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Welfare Committee of the Royal Midland Institution for the Blind, and to Mr. Thomas, the Superintendent, and his Staff for their help and co-operation during a year when much additional work was necessary by reason of the introduction of further legislation for promoting the needs and welfare of the blind.

Prevention of Blindness.

SECTION 176 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

The County Council's scheme for the ascertainment and treatment of persons suffering from any disease of, or injury to the eyes, which was referred to in my previous Report, came into operation during the latter part of the year. The arrangements embrace two categories of cases as follows :—

- (1) Persons found to be blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act, but to be suffering from some condition which is remediable, the remedy of which would return them to the class of sighted persons.
- (2) Persons found to be suffering from a defect which, though not at the time rendering them technically blind persons, is likely to be progressive in character and to result in a condition of blindness (exclusive of children of school age, who are dealt with by the appropriate Education Authority).

Out-patient and in-patient treatment are afforded and in addition the scheme also provides for the payment of travelling expenses to or from Hospital.

As regards out-patient treatment no charge is made to the patients but, in the case of in-patient treatment and travelling expenses, the County Council's scale of assistance is applied, the patients having to pay towards the cost providing their circumstances warrant it.

The actual treatment is carried out under agreement by approved Ophthalmic Surgeons at the following Hospitals :—

Nottingham & Midland Eye Infirmary, Nottingham.	In-patient and out-patient treatment.
Victoria Hospital, Worksop.	Out-patient treatment only.

By the end of the year eight cases had been referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeons for examination, and of these five were considered suitable for treatment and three unsuitable.

The treatment afforded was as follows :—

In-patient and out-patient treatment	2 cases.
Out-patient treatment only	1 case.

The other two suitable cases were still on the waiting list on the 31st December.

Considerable improvement was shown by all the cases treated and in one instance a registered blind person was de-certified as no longer blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act.

THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The County Council provide treatment for Venereal Diseases by means of two Centres, one at Nottingham and one at Mansfield. Both are *ad hoc* Centres, that at Mansfield being owned and administered by the County Council and that at Nottingham by the City Council. At the latter County patients are treated by arrangement, the County Council making payment *pro rata*. Dr. J. C. Buckley is in charge at the Mansfield Centre, and Dr. A. Taylor at the Nottingham Centre.

In addition, female patients from the County area attend at the Out-Patient Department, Greendale House Hospital, Nottingham, which is owned by the City Council, payment being made on the same basis as in the case of the Nottingham Centre referred to above. This Hospital is also under the control of Dr. A. Taylor.

At Mansfield there was no change in personnel during the year and the staffing arrangements were the same as in 1937.

During the year, however, owing to the large number of attendances at the Wednesday evening session for females, arrangements were made for additional medical assistance at this session and Dr. Buckley commenced attending on the 2nd March, 1938.

The Medical Staff, therefore, now attend as follows :—

TUESDAY.

Morning session (males) and afternoon session (females) conducted by Dr. Buckley, who is assisted at both sessions by Dr. N. C. L. B. Tweedie.

WEDNESDAY.

Evening session (females) conducted by Dr. Buckley, with the assistance of Dr. Tweedie.

THURSDAY.

Evening session (males) conducted by Dr. Tweedie, with Dr. P. M. Gettleson as Assistant.

The non-Medical Staff comprises a whole-time Nurse and Orderly and two part-time Officers, namely a Nurse who assists at the Medical Officers' session for females on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday evening and an Orderly who conducts the intermediate sessions for males on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The Treatment Centre at Nottingham was transferred from 35 North Church Street to temporary premises known as Amberley House and 2, 3 and 4 Postern Street on the 27th March, 1938.

Particulars of the sessions held at both Centres are given on pages 179 and 180.

During 1938 there was a decrease of 445 in the number of attendances made at the Mansfield Treatment Centre, the total being 26,540 (1937, 26,985). Of these 10,249 (1937, 10,430) were made at Medical Officers' sessions and 16,291 (1937, 16,555) at intermediate sessions.

The number of new cases showed a decrease of twenty-one and totalled 286 (1937, 307).

The four tables which follow refer to the work at the Mansfield Treatment Centre during the last eight years.

MANSFIELD TREATMENT CENTRE.

ATTENDANCES.

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTALS
Medical Officers' Sessions.											
1931	1522	1114	38	—	2435	1268	109	56	4104	2438	6542
1932	1934	945	10	—	2322	1225	179	84	4445	2254	6699
1933	2783	1288	35	—	3459	1918	157	91	6434	3297	9731
1934	2895	1391	45	—	3572	2010	184	52	6696	3453	10149
1935	2730	1489	31	—	3888	2133	117	131	6766	3753	10519
1936	2256	1435	19	—	4092	2804	129	80	6496	4319	10815
1937	2252	1469	21	—	3561	2925	129	73	5963	4467	10430
1938	2158	1433	38	—	3475	2980	105	60	5776	4473	10249
Intermediate Sessions.											
1931	—	—	42	—	9952	3812	98	30	10092	3842	13934
1932	105	—	30	—	9184	3931	86	5	9405	3936	13341
1933	91	19	32	—	9360	5129	99	7	9582	5155	14737
1934	167	24	51	—	9407	5545	110	9	9735	5578	15313
1935	122	3	26	—	11671	5044	40	105	11859	5152	17011
1936	132	20	14	—	10990	5731	123	89	11259	5840	17099
1937	267	56	20	—	9892	6244	55	21	10234	6321	16555
1938	48	42	27	—	10156	5920	59	39	10290	6001	16291

NEW CASES.

(excluding cases known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection).

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTALS
1931	37	29	8	—	126	40	51	37	222	106	328
1932	51	18	4	—	137	43	65	43	257	104	361
1933	50	20	4	—	129	48	57	28	240	96	336
1934	40	17	5	—	109	37	66	28	220	82	302
1935	31	29	4	—	131	36	48	32	214	97	311
1936	23	15	4	—	99	54	51	20	177	89	266
1937	54	26	3	—	96	58	50	20	203	104	307
1938	26	15	6	—	113	55	44	27	189	97	286

CASES WHICH CEASED TO ATTEND BEFORE COMPLETION
OF TREATMENT.

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTALS
1931	16	22	2	—	50	30	68	52	120
1932	23	12	—	—	29	20	52	32	84
1933	32	9	—	—	45	25	77	34	111
1934	21	11	—	—	34	28	55	39	94
1935	20	14	—	—	37	22	57	36	93
1936	22	20	—	—	31	25	53	45	98
1937	16	16	—	—	25	19	41	35	76
1938	18	8	—	—	21	18	39	26	65

GONORRHOEA.

RATIO OF ATTENDANCES.

MALES.

1931 One attendance at a Medical Officers' Session to 4.1 attendances at Intermediate Sessions.

1932	Do.	do.	3.9	do.	do.
1933	Do.	do.	2.7	do.	do.
1934	Do.	do.	2.6	do.	do.
1935	Do.	do.	3.0	do.	do.
1936	Do.	do.	2.7	do.	do.
1937	Do.	do.	2.8	do.	do.
1938	Do.	do.	2.9	do.	do.

FEMALES.

1931	Do.	do.	3.0	do.	do.
1932	Do.	do.	3.2	do.	do.
1933	Do.	do.	2.7	do.	do.
1934	Do.	do.	2.7	do.	do.
1935	Do.	do.	2.4	do.	do.
1936	Do.	do.	2.0	do.	do.
1937	Do.	do.	2.1	do.	do.
1938	Do.	do.	2.0	do.	do.

Mansfield and Nottingham Treatment Centres.

The following table relates to the Treatment Centres at Mansfield, Nottingham, and the Out-Patient Department, Greendale House Hospital, Nottingham, and gives particulars of the *new* cases resident in the County dealt with each year since 1918, together with the attendances of *all* County cases over the same period.

NUMBER OF INFECTIONS IN PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE COUNTY DEALT WITH FOR THE FIRST TIME AND ATTENDANCES AT COUNTY CENTRES.

Year	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorr- hoea	Total Venereal Diseases	Diseases other than Venereal	Total New Infections	Total Attendances all Cases
1918	326	1	229	556	44	600	5,964
1919	467	18	368	853	146	999	13,019
1920	379	11	407	797	91	888	23,863
1921	270	17	245	532	133	665	23,323
1922	153	5	218	376	128	504	20,272
1923	172	10	277	459	92	551	20,988
1924	115	12	309	436	85	521	23,616
1925	160	9	274	443	117	560	23,427
1926	155	5	293	453	138	591	23,559
1927	182	9	410	601	140	741	31,881
1928	142	9	436	587	153	740	35,483
1929	137	9	394	540	132	672	31,600
1930	101	15	408	524	130	654	33,357
1931	105	10	345	460	143	603	34,018
1932	136	5	337	478	165	643	34,089
1933	118	12	325	455	134	589	35,839
1934	116	14	278	408	149	557	37,332
1935	107	7	327	441	159	600	40,856
1936	68	7	320	395	147	542	42,882
1937	116	4	304	424	140	564	41,792
1938	69	10	290	369	154	523	38,754

The number of new infections of Syphilis totalled sixty-nine, a decrease of forty-seven upon the previous year and the second lowest figure in the twenty-one years during which treatment has been given.

For the third successive year there was a decrease in the number of new cases of Gonorrhoea which totalled 290, compared with 304 in 1937, or an average of 353 since 1926.

The total number of new infections was 369, compared with 424 in 1937, or the average figure of 471 for the last ten years.

Attendances (by all current County cases), fell from 41,792 in 1937 to 38,754 in 1938, a decrease of 3,038 attendances of which 2,533, or eighty-three per cent., were attributable to Nottingham, 490, or sixteen per cent., to Mansfield and fifteen, or less than one per cent., to the Out-Patient Department, Greendale House Hospital, Nottingham.

At Mansfield (cases from all areas) there were twenty-six cases of Syphilis and thirty-nine of Gonorrhoea (compared with thirty-two and forty-four in 1937) who ceased to attend before completion of treatment, and at Nottingham (cases from all areas) fifty-two cases of Syphilis and 111 of Gonorrhoea (compared with eighty-five and 139 in 1937).

Although there was a decrease in the number of cases who failed to complete treatment during 1938, as indicated above, the figures in this respect are still high and continue to present an unsatisfactory feature of the annual returns.

At Mansfield no home visiting is undertaken in the case of Males, but every effort is made to induce defaulting patients to resume attendance by means of suitable follow-up letters. In the case of Females and Children the same methods are employed, except that, in instances in which correspondence is impracticable or has been unsuccessfully employed, the Venereal Diseases Nurse endeavours to regain contact by calling at the homes unless the circumstances are such as to render visiting inadvisable. Hitherto the number of visits paid has been comparatively small owing to the limited time available, but the scope of this work was further extended in May, 1938, when the Nurse was authorised to use a motor car in the course of such duties.

In-patient treatment for females was provided by arrangement at Greendale House Hospital, Nottingham, the aggregate of in-patient days being 930, compared with 838 in 1937, and 460 in 1936. The cost of maintenance was at the rate of eight shillings per day for each adult and child.

Laboratory examinations were carried out during the year as follows :—

		City Laboratory.	Mansfield Centre.
Wassermann Reactions ..	..	1,839	—
Examinations for Spirochaetes ..	..	—	28
Examinations for Gonococci ..	..	1,765	1,225
Other examinations ..	..	29	—

Refund of the cost of travelling was provided for patients unable to bear the cost to the amount of £63 2s. 11½d.

The following table, brought up-to-date to the 31st July, 1939, gives particulars of the days and times of sessions at the Mansfield and Nottingham Treatment Centres.

Table of Venereal Diseases Treatment Centres.

MANSFIELD, West Hill House, West Hill Drive, Mansfield.
Telephone : Mansfield 251.

Medical Officers are in attendance at the following sessions :—

MALES.					FEMALES.				
	a.m.		p.m.			a.m.		p.m.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Tuesday ..	10.0	12.0	..	..	Tuesday ..	..	..	2.0	4.0
Thursday ..	..	..	6.0	8.0	Wednesday	..	..	6.0	8.0

Other sessions at which a Medical Officer is not present are as follows :—

MALES					FEMALES.				
IRRIGATION CLINIC.					INTERMEDIATE CLINIC.				
	a.m.		p.m.			a.m.		p.m.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Daily					Monday ..	..	..	1.30	4.30
Monday to					" ..	..	..	6.0	8.0
Friday ..	10.0	1.0	6.0	8.0	Wednesday	..	..	1.30	4.30
					Thursday	..	..	1.30	5.0
Saturday ..	10.0	1.0	4.0	6.0	Friday ..	..	..	1.30	4.30
					" ..	..	..	6.0	8.0

NOTTINGHAM, Amberley House, and 2, 3 and 4 Postern Street, Nottingham. Telephone: Nottingham 2351.

This Centre is open daily for both males and females from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., with the exception of Saturday, when it is closed from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Medical Officers are in attendance at the following sessions :—

MALES.					FEMALES.				
	a.m.		p.m.			a.m.		p.m.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Monday ..	10.0	12.0	6.0	8.0	Tuesday ..	..	..	5.0	7.0
Wednesday	..	..	6.0	8.0	Wednesday	10.0	12.0	..	..
Thursday ..	..	..	6.0	8.0	Thursday	10.0	12.0	..	..
Saturday ..	10.0	12.0	..	..	Friday ..	..	..	6.0	8.0

Abstract relating to persons treated at the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centres during 1938.

	MANSFIELD.		NOTTING- HAM.	GREENDALE HOUSE, NOTTINGHAM.	TOTAL.
	County Cases.	Other Districts.			
A. Number of persons dealt with for the first time and found to be suffering from—					
Syphilis	37	4	31	1	73
Soft Chancre	6	—	4	—	10
Gonorrhoea	157	11	130	3	301
Conditions other than Venereal ..	67	4	78	9	158
TOTALS ..	267	19	243	13	542
B. Attendances	24,854	1,686	13,569	331	40,440
C. Aggregate In-patient Days ..	—	—	—	930	930

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Throughout the work of the Department continual emphasis is laid upon the educational needs and opportunities, and of course in such Services as Maternity and Child Welfare the prime function is education.

In all, hundreds of thousands of home visits are paid by Health Visitors, School Nurses, Tuberculosis Visitors, Sanitary Inspectors and Members of the Medical Staff, nearly all of which are advisory and instructional in character.

At Centres, Clinics and Dispensaries advice is given to individuals and at Centres, in addition, there are systematic Health talks to groups of mothers, given by the Health Visitors.

In the Schools there is much indirect and valuable Health instruction and some direct teaching.

Through Women's Institutes and Adult Education Organisations lectures reach considerable numbers of the public, many such lectures being given by members of the Department's Staff.

In Social Hygiene we have at work a County Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council, established in 1935, which has been very active during the year.

The following are the principal Officers of the Branch :—

President—LADY ROBINSON, J.P.

Chairman of the Executive Committee—ALDERMAN W. BAYLISS.

Hon. Secretary—DR. MARY COLLIS.

Hon. Treasurer—MR. J. W. HOLMES.

During 1938 a very satisfactory programme was prepared and carried through, as indicated by the following extract from the Branch Council's Annual Report for the year ended the 31st March, 1939.

British Social Hygiene Council (Nottinghamshire Branch). Fourth Annual Report.

“The Executive Committee has pleasure in presenting the fourth Annual Report.

The following changes have been made in the Committee :—Mrs. Alderman Wainwright and Dr. McNamara have resigned from the offices of Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively and have been replaced by Alderman Bayliss and Major T. P. Barber. We regret to report the death of Mr. W. A. Brown, a keen and energetic member of the committee, who will be greatly missed. Lady Readett Bayley and Mr. S. Hawkesworth have resigned. Miss M. Russell has been elected to the committee.

Dr. Heath and Dr. Mary Collis continue to represent the Branch upon the Council.

The panel of lecturers now consists of the following :—Dr. Isabel Heath, Miss K. G. Moore, Dr. Mary Collis, Mr. W. E. Teager and Mr. Robert Clarke. The committee would be glad to hear of some men doctors who would be willing to address meetings. For certain types of meeting a speaker with a medical qualification is essential. At present the field for such choice is limited to women.

The Executive Committee and the Programme Sub-Committee have each met twice during the year.

The Annual Meeting, held at University College, Nottingham, was addressed by Miss Swaisland. The attendance was disappointingly small, which was to be regretted as the address was particularly interesting and valuable.

The main features of our work have continued as in previous years. Parents' Conferences have been held in eight centres and at the County Secondary School, Balmoral Road, Nottingham. In the autumn the experiment was tried in three centres of holding separate meetings for mothers and fathers, the latter addressed by a man speaker, in the hope of obtaining a larger attendance of men. As these meetings unfortunately took place during the week of the crisis the attendances were probably unfavourably affected and hence it is difficult to draw any conclusions as to the value of separate meetings. It is interesting to note that one of the joint meetings held in March showed a particularly high proportion of men.

Courses of lectures to young people have been held in four centres. Whilst attendances in some cases have been rather small, great interest was shown in every case and many questions were asked. Both boys and girls showed the keenest interest in the biological film 'Sex in Life,' used to illustrate the first lecture. It is satisfactory to note that a request for instruction for older boys and girls is often made quite spontaneously at Parents' Meetings by members of the audience.

The work in Secondary Schools has been continued and extended. The lectures were given at the West Bridgford Secondary School for the second year in succession. Courses were also held at the County Secondary School, Balmoral Road, and at the Henry Mellish School.

Other organisations which have been addressed on the work of the Council were the Sutton-in-Ashfield Rotary Club by Mr. W. E. Teager and the Nottingham Soroptomists Club by Dr. Heath.

The Executive Committee made six grants of £6 each to enable members of the Branch and others to attend the Council's Summer School. It was felt that this would be of great value to our speakers and others in a position to utilise the knowledge gained. Those who attended the school were Dr. Heath, Miss K. G. Moore, Mrs. Councillor

Moore, Mrs. Manley, Mr. W. E. Teager and Mr. Robert Clarke. It was generally agreed that the lectures and discussions were extremely interesting and helpful.

It will be seen from the Statement of Accounts that the total expenditure for the year amounts to £263, as compared with an income of £200. The expansion in the work has only been made possible by using the balance brought forward from previous years.

The Committee is pleased to report that the Public Health and Education Committees have increased their grants to £150 each for the year 1939-40. This will enable us to maintain and possibly to extend our work in several directions.

In conclusion the committee desires to thank all who have assisted its work : the Public Health and Education Committees for grants, the authorities of the Shire Hall for accommodation for meetings, the Local Education Authorities and School Managers for use of the schools and many ladies and gentlemen, too numerous to mention individually, who have assisted in organising or have taken the chair at our meetings."

CONCLUSION.

All the many activities now carried out through the Health Department with the exception of the School Medical Service—upon which a separate Report has already been issued—have again been reviewed in this Report.

I have again pleasure in acknowledging helpful co-operation during the year from many sources.

I owe gratitude to the Clerk of the County Council for advice and support and to many Heads of other County Council Departments, to leaders and officers of Voluntary Organisations, to my professional colleagues in the City and County, to the District Medical Officers of Health and their Staffs, and to my Administrative Assistants, Doctors Buchanan, Jeremiah and Maclean, the Senior Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Hearn, the County Ambulance Officer, Mr. C. W. Jenkinson, and the whole of the Staff of the Department.

I wish to acknowledge gratefully the assistance rendered in the preparation of this Report.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee and to my many other Committees I tender my sincere gratitude for their encouragement and support.

I am, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHRISTOPHER TIBBITS.

STATISTICAL TABLES.



TABLE I.

Vital Statistics for the Year 1938.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICTS.

BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water).	Persons per Acre.	Families or separate Occupiers at Census 1931.	Persons per Family at Census 1931.	*Population, Census, 1931.	Population estimated to the middle of 1938.	Births.		Deaths under 1 year of age.	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	Death Rate corrected for "Transferable" Deaths.	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population.	Death Rate from All Tuberculous Diseases per 1,000 of population.
							Number.	Rate.					
MANSFIELD (Borough)	7,009	6.8	11,082	4.0	46,068	47,420	706	14.9	22	31	471	9.9	0.59
WORKSOP (Borough)	17,936	1.5	6,320	4.1	26,285	27,890	441	15.8	22	50	302	10.8	0.57
NEWARK (Borough)	3,364	6.0	5,152	3.6	19,535	20,330	316	15.5	8	25	241	11.8	0.59
EAST RETFORD (Borough)	4,657	3.3	3,677	3.7	14,229	15,190	243	16.0	7	29	173	11.4	0.53
ARNOLD ..	4,506	3.9	3,766	3.8	14,325	17,760	315	17.7	16	51	168	9.4	0.39
BEESTON & STAPLEFORD	6,462	6.1	7,250	3.8	27,812	39,470	712	18.0	32	45	393	9.9	0.33
CARLTON ..	4,018	7.3	6,883	3.8	26,425	29,510	464	15.7	12	26	304	10.3	0.54
EASTWOOD ..	1,178	7.6	2,201	3.9	8,830	8,990	140	15.6	11	78	87	9.7	0.56
HUCKNALL ..	4,029	4.9	4,523	3.9	17,839	19,890	390	19.6	21	54	213	10.7	0.50
KIRKBY IN ASHFIELD ..	5,830	3.2	4,406	4.0	17,866	18,520	315	17.0	23	73	188	10.1	0.48
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE	4,834	3.1	3,363	4.0	13,721	14,840	298	20.1	18	60	138	9.3	0.74
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD ..	10,507	3.7	9,151	4.1	37,725	38,510	664	17.2	34	51	409	10.6	0.52
WARSOP ..	7,174	1.5	2,478	4.4	10,959	10,930	189	17.3	14	74	70	6.4	0.82
WEST BRIDGFORD ..	3,501	6.0	5,515	3.4	19,209	21,150	202	9.5	11	54	237	11.2	0.33
Totals for Urban Districts ..	85,005	3.9	75,767	3.9	300,828	330,400	5,395	16.3	251	46	3,394	10.3	0.52
													0.62

*The figures under this heading relate to the population enumerated on the 26th April, 1931, but the Districts for which they are now given are as constituted at the 30th September, 1935, and include changes of area under the County of Nottingham Review Order, 1934, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1935, and the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1933.

TABLE II.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
RURAL DISTRICTS.**

Vital Statistics for the Year 1938.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water).	Persons per Acre.	Families or separate Occupiers at Census 1931.	Persons per Family at Census 1931.	*Population, Census, 1931.	Population estimated to the middle of 1938.	Births.		Deaths under 1 year of age.		Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	Net Death Rate, i.e. for "Transferable" Deaths.	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population.	Death Rate from All Tuberculous Diseases per 1,000 of population.
							Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Reg'd.				
BASFORD	..	71,571	0.60	10,434	3.9	41,303	43,050	689	25	36	464	10.8	0.44	0.58
BINGHAM	..	67,583	0.24	3,882	3.6	15,106	16,290	212	8	38	175	10.7	0.24	0.37
WORKSOP	..	28,515	0.52	3,348	4.3	14,555	14,810	283	12	42	117	7.9	0.34	0.40
EAST RETFORD	..	111,032	0.18	4,910	3.7	19,506	19,640	214	9	42	198	10.1	0.25	0.36
NEWARK	..	41,550	0.23	2,356	3.7	8,898	9,486	161	9	56	99	10.4	0.53	0.63
SOUTHWELL	..	118,586	0.31	8,976	3.9	36,342	37,220	595	31	52	306	8.2	0.29	0.46
SHIRE HALL	..	1	..	1	4.0	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals for Rural Districts	..	438,838	0.32	33,907	3.9	135,714	140,500	2,154	94	44	1,359	9.7	0.35	0.48

*The figures under this heading relate to the population enumerated on the 26th April, 1931, but the Districts for which they are now given are as constituted at the 30th September, 1935, and include changes of area under the County of Nottingham Review Order, 1934, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1935, and the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1933.

TABLE III.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Vital Statistics for the Year 1938.

WHOLE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.

	Area in Acres. (Land and Inland Water).	Persons per Acre.	Families or Separate Occupiers at Census 1931.	Persons per Family at Census 1931.	*Population, Census, 1931.	Estimated Population 1938.	Births.		Deaths under 1 year.		Net Deaths.	Net Death Rate.	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death Rate from ALL Tuberculous Diseases.
							Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.				
URBAN DISTRICTS	85,005	3.9	75,767	3.9	300,828	330,400	5,395	16.3	251	46	3,394	10.3	0.52	0.62
RURAL DISTRICTS	438,838	0.32	33,907	3.9	135,714	140,500	2,154	15.3	94	44	1,359	9.7	0.35	0.48
WHOLE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	523,843	0.90	109,674	3.9	436,542	470,900	7,549	16.0	345	46	4,753	10.1	0.47	0.58

*Adjusted figures which relate to the area of the County as constituted at the 30th September, 1935, and exclude the population enumerated in the area transferred to the City of Nottingham under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1933.

TABLE IV.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Maternal Mortality Rates for the year 1938.

Areas of the County Council and Autonomous Authorities together with the Rates for England and Wales.

AREA.	No. of Births during the year.			No. of Maternal Deaths during the year.			Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.				Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live & Still-Births	
	Live Births.	Still-Births.	Total.	Puer-peral Sepsis.	Other Puer-peral Causes.	Total.	Puer-peral Sepsis.	Other Puer-peral Causes.	All Causes.	Puer-peral Sepsis.	Other Puer-peral Causes.	All Causes.
County Council Area for Maternity & Child Welfare ..	2,960	114	3,074	2	4	6	0.67	1.35	2.03	0.65	1.30	1.95
Autonomous Authorities.												
<i>Boroughs—</i>												
MANSFIELD ..	706	36	742	—	3	3	—	4.25	4.25	—	4.04	4.04
WORKSOP ..	441	10	451	—	2	2	—	4.53	4.53	—	4.43	4.43
NEWARK ..	316	20	336	—	3	3	—	9.49	9.49	—	8.93	8.93
EAST RETFORD ..	243	11	254	1	—	1	4.11	—	4.11	3.94	—	3.94
<i>Urban Districts—</i>												
ARNOLD ..	315	15	330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BEESTON & STAPLEFORD ..	712	35	747	1	2	3	1.40	2.81	4.21	1.34	2.68	4.02
HUCKNALL ..	390	16	406	—	2	2	—	5.13	5.13	—	4.93	4.93
KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD ..	315	23	338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE ..	298	12	310	—	2	2	—	6.71	6.71	—	6.45	6.45
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD ..	664	24	688	1	2	3	1.51	3.01	4.52	1.45	2.91	4.36
WARSOP ..	189	11	200	—	3	3	—	15.87	15.87	—	15.00	15.00
WHOLE COUNTY ..	7,549	327	7,876	5	23	28	0.66	3.05	3.71	0.63	2.92	3.55
<i>For Comparison—</i>												
England and Wales ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.89	2.19	3.08	0.86	2.11	2.97

The County Council Area comprises the Urban Districts of Carlton, Eastwood and West Bridgford and all the six Rural Districts.

TABLE V.

Causes of Death during the Year 1938.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Syphilis.	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis.	Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Diabetes.	Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.	Heart Disease.	Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Peptic Ulcer.	Diarrhoea, &c. (under two years).	Appendicitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	Senility.	Suicide.	Other Violence.	Other Defined Diseases.	Causes Ill-defined or Unknown.	All Causes.	
MANSFIELD (Borough)	1	3	1	1	4	6	..	..	28	5	3	..	53	11	29	133	3	19	11	22	6	3	3	3	2	..	6	8	8	..	3	14	20	5	21	35	4	471
WORKSOP (Borough)	8	..	..	16	3	..	1	35	4	19	63	1	22	8	21	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	12	14	..	2	11	14	3	11	24	..	302
NEWARK (Borough)	..	2	..	..	3	6	..	..	12	2	..	1	37	5	18	68	..	13	5	13	2	2	2	1	..	1	1	5	3	..	3	4	7	1	5	20	..	241
EAST RETFORD (Borough).	1	4	5	..	..	8	..	..	1	25	7	10	27	..	5	4	9	2	4	..	1	..	1	1	2	3	1	..	3	19	3	5	22	1	173
ARNOLD	1	..	..	1	..	..	7	6	..	..	29	3	15	24	..	7	7	9	3	4	2	..	1	1	1	5	1	..	..	11	8	2	8	11	2	168
BEESTON & STAPLEFORD	3	3	2	..	1	13	4	1	2	50	5	31	87	1	20	10	19	4	6	1	2	..	2	11	16	1	2	22	14	1	19	36	4	393	
CARLTON	2	..	..	16	5	..	2	48	4	17	79	..	18	19	21	..	6	..	2	2	2	2	3	2	..	7	16	7	12	21	3	304	
EASTWOOD	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	14	2	6	18	..	3	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	8	4	..	2	6	2	87
HUCKNALL	1	2	1	2	..	10	1	..	..	30	1	16	56	..	12	8	11	1	2	..	3	2	..	2	2	2	..	2	9	5	5	4	23	2	213
KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	9	1	1	..	30	5	13	33	..	9	9	14	6	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	11	8	5	4	11	6	188	
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	11	1	1	..	13	3	9	30	1	3	7	7	1	3	..	1	..	2	6	..	..	..	2	10	7	1	3	10	1	138
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD	..	1	..	2	4	1	1	..	20	2	..	1	58	7	38	76	1	18	20	18	2	4	5	3	1	6	5	13	1	2	21	19	5	25	27	2	409	
WARSOP	1	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	4	1	3	16	..	2	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	10	1	..	3	5	..	70	
WEST BRIDGFORD	2	..	2	1	..	7	1	..	..	42	5	15	65	..	11	5	7	5	2	3	1	1	2	5	4	..	1	7	8	1	9	23	2	237	
Totals	1	8	3	11	25	39	4	1	171	34	6	8	468	63	239	775	7	162	109	176	34	41	21	19	7	23	72	71	5	20	148	150	39	131	274	29	3394	

TABLE VI.

Causes of Death during the Year 1938.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.		Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Tuberculous or Respira- tory System.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Syphilis.	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis.	Cancer, Malignant Disease	Diabetes.	Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.	Heart Disease.	Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Respiratory Diseases	Peptic Ulcer.	Diarrhoea, &c. (under two years).	Appendicitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Concealed Birth, Malforma- tions, &c.	Senility.	Suicide.	Other Violence.	Other Defined Diseases.	Causes ill-defined or Unknown.	All Causes.
	..	1	3	1	1	19	6	3	1	66	7	29	114	..	20	16	23	3	4	3	3	..	2	9	5	..	..	9	25	7	24	47	7	464		
BASFORD	..	1	6	3	1	1	19	6	3	1	66	7	29	114	..	20	16	23	3	4	3	3	..	2	9	5	..	..	9	25	7	24	47	7	464	
BINGHAM	4	2	..	1	30	2	8	53	..	12	4	7	..	2	1	..	1	1	5	1	..	..	8	3	..	8	18	4	175			
WORKSOP	5	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	12	5	6	18	..	3	7	5	..	1	..	1	1	2	6	7	..	1	8	3	1	12	10	..	117		
EAST RETFORD	2	..	..	5	2	..	..	28	2	16	42	..	16	4	8	2	..	..	2	3	3	6	7	..	..	6	17	2	13	12	..	198			
NEWARK	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	1	15	1	9	20	..	8	..	4	1	1	1	..	1	3	2	..	1	6	3	..	3	11	..	99			
SOUTHWELL	..	1	2	10	..	..	11	6	..	..	35	5	7	73	..	15	13	12	..	3	2	..	2	3	10	7	..	1	21	9	4	21	32	..	306
Totals	1	3	13	17	1	1	49	18	3	3186	22	75	320	..	74	44	59	6	11	7	7	7	7	11	35	28	..	3	58	60	14	81	130	11	1359			

TABLE VII. Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the Administrative County of Nottingham, 1938.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS.													AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.													Total for Co'ty
		All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-			
ALL CAUSES ..	M	1821	163	15	30	42	74	95	116	181	310	419	376	697	58	5	11	25	24	21	38	57	106	153	199	4753		
	F	1573	88	21	18	36	63	91	86	158	249	333	430	662	36	9	9	17	20	26	37	54	95	139	220			
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	M	1	1	1	1	2		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	M	5	1	1	3	1	1	11		
	F	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	M	2	1	..	1	3		
	F	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	M	6	4	..	1	1	1	12		
	F	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	M	14	..	1	1	10	1	..	1	6	2	4	38		
	F	11	..	1	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza ..	M	27	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	6	5	2	11	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	56		
	F	12	1	2	..	..	2	..	1	2	1	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	M	3	1	2	1	1	5		
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	M	1	1	1	1	2		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	M	94	1	20	20	13	27	10	3	..	19	1	..	4	4	2	7	..	1	..	220		
	F	77	..	..	1	2	30	24	8	6	5	1	..	30	..	..	..	1	12	10	4	2	1	..	..	
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	M	15	2	1	2	3	1	1	..	3	1	..	1	9	2	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	..	52		
	F	19	3	2	2	2	6	2	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Syphilis ..	M	3	2	1	2	2	9		
	F	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis ..	M	8	1	1	2	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	11		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease ..	M	220	4	2	20	24	64	83	23	89	1	..	4	8	20	35	21	..	654		
	F	248	..	..	..	..	4	8	21	43	62	70	40	97	..	..	..	..	1	7	16	24	24	25	..
Diabetes ..	M	25	1	1	1	..	7	12	3	8	1	2	3	2	..	85		
	F	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	16	9	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	2	..
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ..	M	118	1	..	11	28	37	41	35	1	2	6	11	15	..	314		
	F	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	30	32	45	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	12	18	..
Heart Disease ..	M	413	..	1	..	8	11	14	38	79	135	127	162	3	13	25	50	71	..	1095		
	F	362	..	..	6	7	11	15	30	53	102	138	158	..	..	..	1	3	6	8	21	50	69	..	..	
Aneurysm ..	M	7	1	1	2	1	2	7		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Circulatory Diseases ..	M	76	1	4	11	21	39	34	2	3	9	20	..	236		
	F	86	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	12	28	46	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	9	25	..
Bronchitis ..	M	63	3	..	1	3	15	16	25	24	..	2	2	6	5	9	..	153		
	F	46	4	..	2	..	..	..	4	3	12	21	20	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	10	..
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	M	111	21	4	4	4	4	8	8	20	11	13	14	34	3	1	2	4	..	2	7	3	6	4	3	235		
	F	65	12	7	3	3	..	4	6	5	6	6	13	25	4	1	1	..	1	1	5	6	3	3	..			
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	M	16	1	1	1	1	4	..	4	1	3	4	1	3	..	40		
	F	18	..	1	1	..	3	1	4	1	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Peptic Ulcer ..	M	31	1	6	6	6	4	7	1	7	1	2	2	1	1	..	52		
	F	10	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	1	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	
Diarrhoea, etc. ..	M	23	17	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	5	4	..	1	1	2	44		
	F	10	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	2	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Appendicitis ..	M	11	..	2	4	2	1	1	1	6	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	26		
	F	8	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	M	3	1	..	2	4	1	1	2	14		
	F	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ..	M	6	2	4	..	4	1	1	2	..	34		
	F	17	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	5	3	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..
Other Digestive Diseases ..	M	33	1	1	1	..	3	4	4	5	5	6	3	14	1	1	..	2	3	1	6	..	91		
	F	27	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	10	7	3	17	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	4	6	2	..
Acute & Chronic Nephritis ..	M	34	..	..	..	..	4	3	4	5	7	4	7	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	4	3	..

TABLE VIII. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Abstract of Vital Statistics.

Year.	Estimated Population at the middle of the year.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Persons per Acre.	Separate Families.	Persons per Family.	Registered Births.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.	Net Deaths.	Net Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
1897	256,667	4071	.50	..	..	8186	31.8	152	4115	16.0
1898	261,224	3930	.50	..	..	8117	31.0	151	4187	16.0
1899	265,952	3891	.51	..	..	8266	31.0	161	4375	16.4
1900	270,862	3675	.52	..	..	8292	30.6	160	4617	17.0
1901	275,971	4497	.53	59,755	4.6	8636	31.3	145	4139	14.9
1902	282,563	4804	.54	..	..	8920	31.5	138	4116	14.5
1903	289,001	4926	.55	..	..	9072	31.3	134	4146	14.3
1904	295,586	5086	.56	..	..	9379	31.7	139	4293	14.5
1905	302,321	4389	.57	..	..	8880	29.3	126	4491	14.8
1906	309,209	4849	.59	..	..	9088	29.3	121	4239	13.7
1907	316,355	4412	.60	..	..	8962	28.3	127	4550	14.3
1908	323,461	5358	.62	..	..	9818	30.3	119	4460	13.7
1909	330,831	5316	.63	..	..	9740	29.4	106	4424	13.3
1910	338,937	5223	.64	..	..	9554	28.2	110	4331	12.7
1911	345,930	4903	.66	76,236	4.5	9453	27.3	125	4550	13.1
1912	355,046	5007	.68	..	..	9213	25.9	93	4206	11.8
1913	362,307	4934	.69	..	..	9369	25.8	101	4435	12.2
1914	367,617	4845	.70	..	..	9541	25.9	107	4696	12.7
1915	353,193	3775	.67	..	..	8843	25.0	112	5068	14.3
1916	344,501	4126	.66	..	..	8567	22.8	95	4441	12.8
1917	344,822	3372	.66	..	..	7589	19.7	95	4217	12.2
1918	339,456	1725	.65	..	..	7742	20.3	100	6017	17.7
1919	366,331	2948	.70	..	..	7507	19.6	95	4559	12.4
1920	380,928	5667	.73	..	..	9836	25.8	85	4169	10.9
1921	381,969	4774	.73	85,646	4.4	9187	24.1	86	4413	11.5
1922	386,130	4177	.74	..	..	8316	21.5	69	4139	10.7
1923	388,019	3763	.74	..	..	8023	20.6	77	4260	11.0
1924	391,700	3715	.75	..	..	8085	20.6	79	4370	11.2
1925	393,400	3373	.75	..	..	7921	20.1	77	4548	11.6
1926	398,900	3310	.75	..	..	7739	19.4	73	4429	11.1
1927	408,100	2984	.78	..	..	7613	18.6	69	4629	11.3
1928	422,700	3549	.81	..	..	7941	18.8	64	4392	10.4
1929	429,300	2242	.82	..	..	7517	17.5	76	5095	11.8
1930	439,400	3261	.84	..	..	7746	17.6	62	4485	10.2
1931	447,900	2617	.86	*109,674	3.9	7695	17.2	72	5078	11.3
1932	451,600	2821	.86	..	..	7534	16.7	66	4713	10.4
1933	444,970	2036	.86	..	..	6945	15.5	68	4909	10.9
1934	448,500	2395	.87	..	..	7042	15.7	54	4647	10.4
1935	453,500	2382	.86	..	..	7083	15.6	56	4701	10.4
1936	459,000	2005	.88	..	..	7033	15.3	58	5028	10.9
1937	465,800	2218	.89	..	..	7318	15.7	59	5100	10.9
1938	470,900	2796	.89	..	..	7549	16.0	46	4753	10.1
For Comparison—										
1938	England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	15.1	53	..	11.6
	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	..	..	..	..	..	15.0	57	..	11.7
	148 Smaller Towns	..	..	..	..	..	15.4	51	..	11.0
	LONDON	..	..	..	..	..	13.4	57	..	11.4

*Adjusted figures owing to alteration in area under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, as from the 1st April, 1933.

TABLE IX.

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1938.

	Mansfield B.	Workop B.	Newark B.	E. Retford B.	Arnold.	Beeston and Stapleford.	Carlton.	Eastwood.	Hucknall.	Kirkby-in-Ashfield.	Mansfield Woodhouse	Sutton-in-Ashfield.	Warsop.	West Bridgford.	Baaford.	Bingham.	Workop R.D.	E. Retford R.D.	Newark R.D.	Southwell.
1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—																				
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under P.H. or Housing Acts)	880	376	376	257	1097	442	568	98	197	149	864	355	425	357	940	190	79	529	172	858
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ..	1063	397	489	415	3358	840	1436	348	245	2126	1318	1927	866	545	1582	529	170	728	250	1163
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under subhead (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	18	65	120	104	455	—	218	32	72	108	47	115	103	21	438	154	64	389	91	278
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ..	34	71	212	262	1279	—	632	44	101	1919	59	115	313	32	881	162	139	389	140	402
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—	38	54	95	67	55	—	—	28	9	13	123	5	5	46	37	64	150	10	24
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	252	242	112	105	1030	262	568	47	169	140	648	232	165	47	502	128	15	266	83	314
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—																				
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1532	187	173	125	642	274	315	61	54	51	365	140	172	40	782	84	4	57	42	151

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices

(a) By owners
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices

(a) By owners
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

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

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

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit

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

- (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein

- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—																		
A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—																		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	14	7	270	32	—	—	64	17	6	—	5	2	35	—	3	134	8	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ..	12	14	270	8	—	—	8	50	16	4	—	2	83	—	3	5	4	—
(a) By owners ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	167	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—																		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	43	4	71	13	175	13	13	16	9	28	—	54	11	—	—	—	2	108
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) By owners ..	43	4	71	14	—	115	12	13	2	36	—	54	7	—	—	—	2	27
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	46
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—																		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	—	4	36	23	55	55	—	6	7	—	1	3	6	33	52	28	43	26
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..	—	28	36	41	55	47	—	22	11	—	9	3	2	2	11	16	4	14
D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—																		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—																		
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ..	24	39	92	8	35	24	—	25	61	8	9	56	23	3	143	19	6	36
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ..	24	40	108	8	36	24	—	25	63	8	9	56	23	3	160	21	7	36
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	179	338	540	73	277	180	—	173	583	63	67	377	159	19	860	140	49	256
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ..	5	1	64	6	2	—	—	1	1	3	7	13	4	—	—	2	3	5
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	23	7	50	34	7	3	23	7	14	15	36	41	22	—	54	2	4	18
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	174	49	360	244	60	23	232	31	101	107	278	266	200	—	353	17	38	106

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
SHIRE HALL,
NOTTINGHAM,
4th September, 1941.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

On the instructions contained in a Circular from the Ministry of Health I am submitting this, my twelfth Annual Report, in condensed summary form and to secure economy in preparation and issue it is being combined with my Report for 1938, which was prepared in the customary detailed form.

Though the outbreak of war did not take place until the end of the third quarter of the year, nevertheless the heavy cloud of impending war caused the whole year to be loaded with the many novel responsibilities entailed by Civil Defence precautionary preparations.

Air Raid Precautions, Emergency Hospital arrangements, Auxiliary Nursing plans and Evacuation proposals all had to be dealt with.

Despite this it can fairly be said that the County Health Services were maintained, and significant progress in certain directions was made.

The health of the County population was satisfactory, as shown by the summary comments on the Vital Statistics included later in this Report.

There were no major outbreaks of infectious disease though Diphtheria was more prevalent than in the previous year.

Within the Tuberculosis scheme good progress was made in connection with institutional care, both for treatment and after-care.

Tenders were let for a new Administrative Block and a specialised Treatment Block at the Ransom Sanatorium and the work of erection was started.

The new scheme for centralisation of heating and lighting matured and the new Sisters' Home was put in hand.

In connection with the Village Settlement it was decided, despite the war, to proceed with the erection of houses and a hostel for occupation by settlers and to extend the wood-work shop.

The Maternity and Child Welfare scheme was fully maintained, and an advance was made in providing more adequate District Nurse-Midwifery Services for rural areas by an extensive re-grouping of Nursing Associations so as to incorporate many parishes not previously covered.

Under the Blind Persons scheme an improved scale of standard incomes and of augmentation of wages was put into operation.

The supervision of Housing conditions, Water and Milk supplies, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal schemes, was maintained.

Under the heading of emergency preparatory work the Department continued the organisation of the County Air Raid Precautions Medical Services, involving the provision of First Aid Parties and the Ambulance Service, First Aid Posts, Mobile Units, and First Aid Points.

The recruitment and training of several thousand persons were undertaken, together with the preparation and equipment of a large number of premises for use as Depots, Posts, and Ambulance Stations.

The arrangements were organised on the basis of County Districts and the County District Medical Officers of Health continued to act as Assistant Directors of Medical Services, with the approval of their Authorities.

This involved them in a very heavy and difficult task requiring much initiative, patience, detailed application and expenditure of time.

I wish to record my great sense of appreciation and gratefulness to them for their devoted help, which enabled us to be at least reasonably prepared when the call came.

I must also acknowledge with gratitude the splendid help which I received from Mr. C. W. Jenkinson, who volunteered to serve as County First Aid Commandant. His long experience with the St. John Ambulance Brigade and his natural flair for casualty organisation, together with his unstinted devotion of time and energy, made him invaluable to me.

In connection with Hospital emergency arrangements it was necessary to plan large extensions of bed accommodation involving the handling of bulk supplies of equipment and stores and of course creating new problems of staffing.

This work was done in collaboration with the Public Assistance Officer, Mr. R. W. Lewis, and his Staff, in so far as it affected the general Public Assistance Institutions.

My Lay Administrative Assistant, Mr. W. L. Richardson, "specialised" in this new work and gave sterling assistance.

The arrangements for "Evacuation" involved much preparatory organisation of Medical Services for children, but also included the preparation, equipping and staffing of two Emergency Maternity Homes of over forty beds each.

All the facilities of the County Health Services were made fully available to evacuees.

When war came rapid mobilisation of all these Services was simultaneously necessary, and thereafter a very much heavier proportion of senior Public Health Officers' time had to be devoted to Emergency Services. This involved less senior Officers taking more responsibility for the maintenance of normal Services, and I am proud to report that all rose splendidly to the occasion.

The remainder of this Report refers briefly to the work done in each major branch of the Service and includes the more important Statistical Tables.

Undoubtedly war conditions will create new health problems which will require the constant vigilance of the Health Authorities. There is some ground for anxiety that the very heavy pre-occupations of Health Staffs, whether of larger or smaller Authorities, in the special Services resultant on the war may reduce the quality and scope of general health supervision.

Already the risk is being increased by staff depletions, and I feel compelled to express the view that Health Departments should be regarded as being right in the front line of Defence Services.

Under the unusual strains and stresses of war, air raids, long "alerts," black-out conditions, extended working hours, and food rationing, the value of our past work in informing the public of the ways of healthy living will be put to severe practical test, for it is the response of the individual which will mainly decide how well or ill we fare.

So far the indications are satisfactory, but we must maintain every effort to enlarge the public understanding of the basic principles of healthy living, and to help them to meet their new problems.

STATISTICS AND NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) land and inland water	523,843
Population (Census 1921)—(actual 378,525)	*377,346
Population (Census 1931)—(actual 443,930)	*436,542
Population (estimated to the middle of 1939)	(a)478,200
	(b)479,900
Estimated increase during 1938-9	On (a) 7,300
	On (b) 9,000
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931)—(actual 108,758)	*106,634
Number of Families or separate Occupiers (Census 1931)— (actual 111,804)	*109,674
Average number of persons per house (Census 1931)— (actual 4.1)	* 4.1
Rateable Value (1st April, 1939)	£2,435,382
Product of a penny rate (1939/1940)	£9,827
Population of the " Special Area " for Maternity and Child Welfare (estimated to the middle of 1939)	(a)203,140
	(b)204,110

*These figures relate to the area of the County as constituted at the 30th September, 1935, and exclude the population enumerated in the areas transferred to the City of Nottingham under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1933.

(a) *For calculation of Birth Rates.*

(b) *For calculation of Death Rates and incidence of notifiable diseases.*

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Vital Statistics for the year showed slight increases in the infantile mortality rate and deaths from Cancer, whilst the general death rate also increased from 10.1 to 11.1. The birth rate increased slightly from 16.0 to 16.4, whilst the maternal mortality rate and deaths from Tuberculosis, both pulmonary and other forms, all decreased.

The infantile mortality rate for the whole County was 51 per thousand live births (1938, 46), and in the County Council "Special Area" for Maternity and Child Welfare 46 (1938, 43), compared with a rate of 50 (1938, 53) for England and Wales.

The maternal mortality rate per thousand live births for the whole County was 2.65 (1938, 3.71) and in the County Council "Special Area" for Maternity and Child Welfare 2.28 (1938, 2.03), compared with a rate of 2.93 (1938, 3.08) for England and Wales.

The rates for Puerperal Sepsis only per thousand live births were—whole County 0.50 (1938, 0.66) and "Special Area" 0.65 (1938, 0.67), compared with 0.77 (1938, 0.89) for England and Wales.

The maternal mortality rate per thousand total (live *and* still) births was 2.54 (1938, 3.55) for the whole County and 2.21 (1938, 1.95) in the County Council "Special Area," compared with a rate of 2.82 (1938, 2.97) for England and Wales.

For Puerperal Sepsis only the rates per thousand total (live *and* still) births were—whole County 0.48 (1938, 0.63) and "Special Area" 0.63 (1938, 0.65), compared with a rate of 0.74 (1938, 0.86) for England and Wales.

Two estimates of population have been supplied by the Registrar-General for mid-year 1939, (a) for calculation of Birth rates—478,200 and (b) for calculation of Death rates and incidence of notifiable diseases—479,900. These figures compare with 470,900 for 1938, showing an increase of 7,300 and 9,000 respectively.

The County death rate was 11.1, as compared with 10.1 the previous year. For 1937 the rate was 10.9.

The death rate for England and Wales was 12.1, compared with 11.6 in 1938.

The birth rate for the County rose slightly from 16.0 in 1938 to 16.4 in 1939, compared with rates for England and Wales of 15.1 in 1938 and 15.0 in 1939.

Tuberculosis mortality (all forms) fell from 0.58 in 1938 to 0.51 in 1939, the latter being the lowest figure ever recorded in the County.

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1939 was 0.45, compared with 0.47 in 1938.

For other forms of Tuberculosis the figures were 0.06 in 1939 and 0.11 in 1938.

The mortality rate from Cancer was 1.53, as against 1.39 in 1938.

KILTON HILL COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The work of the Hospital, which is included in the Emergency Hospital Scheme, was considerably affected by the outbreak of war, forty-nine of the patients resident in the Hospital on the 1st September, 1939, being discharged on that date and admissions during the remaining four months of the year being restricted to serious cases.

During the calendar year 1939, 316 patients received treatment in the Hospital. Of these, sixty-nine were in residence on the 31st December, 1938, and 247, including infants born in Hospital, were admitted during 1939.

The number of patients discharged during the year was 239 (176 adults and sixty-three children under sixteen including infants born in Hospital). Deaths totalled fifty-seven (fifty-two adults and five children).

On the 31st December, 1939, the number of patients in residence was twenty.

Thirty women were confined in the Hospital during the year, seventeen being delivered by Doctors and thirteen by Midwives. Delivery under anaesthetic occurred in thirteen instances.

Live births totalled thirty, including one set of twins, and there was one stillbirth.

Fifteen surgical operations were performed under general anaesthetic and in addition operations were carried out in respect of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other Intra-Thoracic conditions as follows :—

Surgical Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Phrenicoplasty	..	..	..	10
Thoracoplasty	..	..	..	14
				—
				24
				==

Other Intra-Thoracic Conditions.

Bronchoscopy	..	..	..	4
Lobectomy	..	..	..	1
Thoracoplasty	..	..	..	2
				—
				7
				==

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Seventy-four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during 1939, compared with seventy-three during 1938, and sixty-two in 1937. In every case reported to the County Public Health Department a formal notification was received.

Of the seventy-four cases, thirty occurred in the County "Special Area" for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in two of the three Urban Districts in the "Special Area."

The services of a Consultant under the County Council's scheme were obtained in three cases, one more than in the previous year.

Maternal Mortality.

The total number of maternal deaths registered in the whole County was twenty-one (twenty-eight in 1938), four from Puerperal Sepsis, compared with five in 1938, and seventeen from other causes, compared with twenty-three in 1938.

Of the total of twenty-one deaths recorded seven occurred in the County Council "Special Area" and the remaining fourteen were distributed as follows :—

DISTRICT.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	
	SEPSIS.	OTHER CAUSES.
Mansfield Borough	1	2
Worksop Borough	1	1
Beeston & Stapleford Urban District	—	2
Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District ..	—	2
Mansfield Woodhouse Urban District	—	1
Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District ..	—	2
Warsop Urban District	—	2
	2	12
	==	==

Of the seven deaths in the County Council "Special Area" two were due to sepsis and five to other causes and were located as follows :—

DISTRICT.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	
	SEPSIS.	OTHER CAUSES.
Carlton Urban District	1	—
West Bridgford Urban District	—	1
Basford Rural District	—	1
Southwell Rural District	—	1
Worksop Rural District	1	2
	2	5
	==	==

Both of the Sepsis cases received in-patient Hospital treatment.

The County Council Area for Maternity and Child Welfare.

The "Special Area" comprises the six Rural Districts and the Urban Districts of Carlton, Eastwood and West Bridgford, as constituted under the County of Nottingham Review Order, 1934.

The main statistics for the Area for the past five years are given in the following table :—

Year.	Total Population.	No. of Centres.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths of Infants under 1.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	No. of Maternal Deaths.	Maternal Mortality Rate.
1935	196,106	41	3,070	*15.1	144	47	13	4.23
1936	197,200	41	2,854	14.5	152	53	10	3.50
1937	198,670	46	2,915	14.7	157	54	12	4.12
1938	200,150	46	2,960	14.8	128	43	6	2.03
1939	(a)203,140 (b)204,110	46	3,045	14.9	141	46	7	2.28

* Calculated upon a total population of 203,607.

(a) For calculation of Birth rates.

(b) For calculation of Death rates and incidence of notifiable diseases.

Child Welfare Centres.

There were at the end of the year forty-six Centres fairly evenly distributed over the "Special Area."

The total number of attendances by infants and children under five years of age at the Child Welfare Centres was 61,393.

In addition 54,007 attendances were made by mothers, 499 by expectant mothers and thirty-five by post-natal mothers.

Medical consultations were given in respect of 22,049 attendances by infants and young children, 271 in respect of expectant mothers and twenty-six in respect of post-natal mothers.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There is now a total of forty-five Centres at which Ante-Natal examination can be properly carried out, compared with six in 1928.

The attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics during 1939, were as follows :—

INDIVIDUALS.		ATTENDANCES.	
ANTE-NATAL.	POST-NATAL.	ANTE-NATAL.	POST-NATAL.
1,565	204	4,869	390

Health Visiting.

The extent of this work during 1939 is statistically indicated in the following table.

First visits to Infants and Children	..	..	4,442
Re-visits to Infants and Children	..	..	62,124
Visits to Expectant Mothers	..	..	4,264
Visits to Post-Natal Cases	..	..	44
			<hr/>
TOTAL	..	..	70,874
			<hr/>

Dental Treatment for Expectant Mothers and Children under five years of age.

During the year 706 expectant mothers were referred by the Medical Officers for inspection by the Dental Officers. All of these women were in need of dental treatment and by 31st December, 370 of them had signed the necessary agreement forms in connection with the payment of fees and had commenced a course of treatment. Of the remaining cases, 283 were definite refusals, fourteen left the County area before treatment could be commenced and thirty-nine were undecided as to whether to accept or refuse. The treatment of 300 women was completed.

Children under school age are referred to the Dental Officers by Medical Officers in charge of Welfare Centres or by Health Visitors. Eight hundred and sixty-six such children were referred during the year and 561 of these underwent a course of treatment and made 1,228 attendances at the Centres. The treatment carried out for these toddlers consisted mainly of the extraction of aching or septic "milk" teeth. In certain instances, however, it was considered desirable to insert metal fillings in small cavities in molar teeth and sixty-two such fillings were inserted.

Child Life Protection.

The number of children's names on the register on 1st January, 1939, was twenty-seven.

The names of fourteen children were removed from the register during 1939, and twenty-one names were added to the register leaving a total of thirty-four names on the register on 31st December, 1939.

Midwives Act, 1936.

The statistics in respect of the period 1st January to 31st December, 1939, are as follows :—

Whole-time County Midwives employed	..	..	53
District Nurse Midwives employed	..	..	65

**Summary of the Work carried out during the period 1st January to
31st December, 1939.**

Cases.

Number Booked :				
Midwifery	..	..	..	2,966
Maternity	..	..	..	725
				— 3,691
Number Delivered :				
At home	..	..	..	3,339
At hospital	..	..	..	183
				— 3,522
Number Completed	..	..	..	3,565

Visits.

Ante-Natal :				
Home	..	..	..	.. 24,544
Clinic	..	..	..	.. 3,667
Delivery	..	..	..	.. 3,621
Lying-in	..	..	..	.. 60,410
				—
				TOTAL VISITS .. 92,242
				=====

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supplies.

Tabular statements have been included in my previous Annual Reports giving the position with regard to public water supplies in the County.

For the year under review I propose to give particulars of important water main extensions only.

RURAL DISTRICT OF EAST RETFORD. The undermentioned parishes have been provided with a public water supply during the year under the Northern Area Water Schemes :—

Barnby Moor	Misterton
Beckingham (part)	Ranby (part of Babworth)
Clayworth	Ranskill
Everton	Scaftworth
Gringley	Scrooby
Lound	Sutton
Mattersey	Torworth
Misson	Walkeringham

RURAL DISTRICT OF SOUTHWELL. In the hamlet of Goverton in the parish of Bleasby the mains were extended for a distance of 550 yards.

Prevention of Pollution of Rivers and Streams.

1. *Analyses of Samples.*

Summary of analyses of samples examined in the County Laboratory during 1939 :—

Sewage Disposal Works :—

Good effluents	..	..	..	82	
Fair effluents	..	..	..	44	
Unsatisfactory effluents	..	..	..	20	
Bad effluents	..	..	..	27	
				—	173

Manufactory effluents	..	..	..	4	
Rivers and streams	..	..	..	36	
Observation samples	..	..	..	39	
				—	79

TOTAL	..				<u>252</u>
-------	----	--	--	--	------------

2. *Visits of Inspection.*

The number of visits paid during the year was as follows :—

Sewage disposal works	..	..	..	296	
Untreated sewage discharges	..	..	..	32	
Industrial works	..	..	..	289	
				—	
TOTAL	..				<u>617</u>

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The undermentioned figures relate to the calendar year 1938.

Number of cases in Birth Lists received by Vaccination Officers	..	..	..	7,047
Number of Certificates of Vaccination received	..	..	..	1,223
Number of Statutory Declarations of con- scientious objection received	..	..	..	5,188

There were no prosecutions during the year.

During the period from the 1st October, 1938, to the 30th September, 1939, the Public Vaccinators and Medical Officers of County Institutions carried out 1,127 successful primary vaccinations in persons under one year of age and 448 in persons of one year of age and upwards, or a total of 1,575.

In addition twenty-three successful re-vaccinations were carried out.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of attendances made by patients at the five Tuberculosis Dispensaries during the year was 5,140, whilst the number of new cases, including "Contacts," seen was 1,220.

The number of X-Ray examinations made in connection with the Dispensaries was as follows :—

Chest Photographs	..	..	..	652
Bones and Joints Photographs	..	..	..	24
Screenings	..	..	..	29

INSTITUTIONAL CARE.

The following reports on the work of the Ransom Sanatorium and Sherwood Village Settlement have been received from Dr. E. Firth, the Medical Superintendent.

The Ransom Sanatorium.

"The outstanding event of 1939 was the advent of the war and the consequent disorganisation of our work.

On September 1st the Sanatorium was partly evacuated, eighty-three patients being transferred to their homes, and it was not until October 24th that we began to re-admit patients at a much reduced rate.

Our surgical work was continued but, during the last four months, under difficulties as Mr. O'Shaughnessy was with H.M. Forces.

The actual operations are carried out at the Kilton Hill County Hospital, particulars being given on page six.

Whenever suitable cases could be found Artificial Pneumothorax treatment was carried out, and in all fifteen inductions were attempted, twelve being successful. Of these, nine were women with two failures and six men with one failure.

During the year 269 refills were given to in-patients and 343 to out-patients, a total of 612, as compared with 328 in 1938.

Four hundred and seventy-eight patients have received treatment during the year ended 31st December, 1939. Of these, 150 were in residence on the 31st December, 1938, and their treatment extended into 1939.

There have been 328 admissions, 118 men, 132 women and seventy-eight children (forty-two pulmonary and thirty-six non-pulmonary).

There were 360 discharges during the year and 118 patients were in residence on the 31st December, 1939."

Sherwood (N.C.C.) Industries.

"During the year 1939, the three sections of the Village Settlement were extremely busy. In the Woodworking Department there was a weekly average of fifteen men employed and, by the employment of a Sales Agent, our products became more widely known and orders increased considerably.

The Painting Section was kept fully employed during the whole year, four men being allocated to this section, whilst the Poultry Farm continued to expand, keeping one man fully employed.

During the twelve months three settlers left because of continued ill health, and, of these, one died in the Sanatorium some months later. On the whole the health of the settlers was remarkably good, and had it not been for the additional strain of travelling our sickness rate would have been very light."

POST-INSTITUTIONAL AFTER-CARE.

(1) Sherwood Village Settlement.

The progress made during the year is recorded in the foregoing report of the Medical Superintendent, and in my introductory statement.

(2) Domiciliary Assistance.

In order to ensure, as far as practicable, that tuberculous patients and their families should not lack sufficient means with which to maintain a standard of maintenance suited to their special needs, the Public Assistance Committee have continued to give special consideration to the needs of Tuberculous patients and arrangements are in operation whereby the Public Assistance Officer and his Staff are systematically notified of such cases.

BLIND PERSONS' ACTS, 1920 AND 1938.

Registration.

On the 1st January, 1939, there were 574 registered blind persons in the County. During the year 1939, ninety-one new names were added to the register, as compared with eighty-seven in 1938; there were fifty-three deaths, as compared with thirty-eight in 1938; fourteen blind persons left the County, as compared with eight persons in 1938; and five were de-certified.

The number on the register on the 31st December, 1939, was, therefore 593 showing a net increase of nineteen during the year, as compared with forty-one during 1938.

Relief of the Necessitous Blind and Dependents.

The number of blind persons in receipt of relief on the 1st January, 1939, was 342, and at the end of 1939 the number was 366. Of the latter number eighty-four blind persons were receiving assistance in respect of their dependents. The total expenditure on assistance for the blind persons and their dependents during the calendar year amounted to £14,051 15s. 0d.

Prevention of Blindness.

SECTION 176 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

During the year twenty-seven cases were referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeons for examination, and, of these, twenty-three were considered suitable for treatment and four unsuitable for treatment under the scheme. In addition two cases on the waiting list at the beginning of the year were treated during the year.

The treatment afforded was as follows :—

In-patient treatment only	..	..	..	4 cases
In-patient and out-patient treatment	..	..	..	9 „
Out-patient treatment only	..	..	..	6 „

Of the other six cases, two refused treatment and four were still on the waiting list for treatment on the 31st December.

Of the nineteen cases treated, two were de-certified under the Blind Persons Acts ; four were discharged as improved ; one removed to another district before completion of treatment ; three died before completion of treatment ; three refused further treatment ; and at the end of the year six were still receiving treatment.

THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

(a) Mansfield Treatment Centre.

The number of attendances made at this Centre during the year and the number of new cases, excluding cases known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection, are as follows :—

Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals		Grand Total
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2044	953	53	—	(a) Medical Officers' Sessions. 2089	2062	115	106	4301	3121	7422
237	20	151	—	(b) Intermediate Sessions. 5144	4339	91	126	5623	4485	10108
39	16	11	—	NEW CASES. 97	58	46	24	193	98	291

(b) Mansfield and Nottingham Treatment Centres.

The number of infections in persons resident in the County dealt with for the first time, and the number of attendances made by all County cases at the Treatment Centres at Mansfield, Nottingham, and the Out-Patient Department, Greendale House Hospital, Nottingham, during the year, were as follows :—

New Infections.

Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	111
Soft Chancre	..	..	..	..	..	14
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	245
Total Venereal Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	370
Diseases other than Venereal	..	..	..	..	..	165
Total New Infections	..	..	..	..	..	535
Total Attendances (all cases)	..	..	..	..	..	26,910

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS.

A separate report has been issued on the work of this Section of the Department and copies forwarded as required to the Board of Control.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I wish to acknowledge gratefully the support which I have received from the Chairmen and Members of my several Committees, the loyal and devoted help of my Staff, and the ready assistance which has always been proffered by the Heads of other Departments.

In addition to the special acknowledgements made earlier in this Report, I wish to record the devoted help which I have received from Dr. G. G. Buchanan, my Deputy, especially in connection with evacuation problems, and the invaluable assistance rendered, both in connection with Civil Defence and in Departmental duties, by my Chief Clerk, Mr. J. Renshaw.

I am, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHRISTOPHER TIBBITS.

TABLE I.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICTS.**

Vital Statistics for the Year 1939.

BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water).	Persons per Acre.	Families or separate Occupiers at Census 1931.	Persons per Family at Census 1931.	*Population, Census, 1931.	Population estimated to the middle of 1939.		Births.		Deaths under 1 year of age.		Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	Net Death Rate, i.e., Death Rate corrected for "Transferable" Deaths.	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population.	Death Rate from All Tuberculous Diseases per 1,000 of population.
						(a)	(b)	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Reg'd.				
MANSFIELD (Borough)	7,009	6.8	11,082	4.0	46,068	47,760	47,940	737	15.4	46	58	545	11.4	0.52	0.56
WORKSOP (Borough)	17,936	1.6	6,320	4.1	26,285	28,020	28,230	539	19.2	29	54	321	11.4	0.71	0.78
NEWARK (Borough)	3,364	6.1	5,152	3.6	19,535	20,420	20,670	324	15.9	10	31	220	10.6	0.58	0.72
EAST RETFORD (Borough)	4,657	3.3	3,677	3.7	14,229	15,150	15,290	220	14.5	10	45	205	13.4	0.35	0.40
ARNOLD	4,506	4.1	3,766	3.8	14,325	18,480	18,610	336	18.2	17	51	202	10.9	0.54	0.64
BEESTON & STAPLEFORD	6,462	6.4	7,250	3.8	27,812	41,270	41,580	798	19.3	33	41	431	10.4	0.55	0.60
CARLTON	4,018	7.5	6,883	3.8	26,425	30,280	30,390	447	14.8	22	49	343	11.3	0.56	0.62
EASTWOOD	1,178	7.6	2,201	3.9	8,830	8,920	8,830	152	17.0	6	39	98	11.1	0.34	0.34
HUCKNALL	4,029	5.2	4,523	3.9	17,839	20,760	20,790	414	19.9	25	60	235	11.3	0.48	0.58
KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD	5,830	3.2	4,406	4.0	17,866	18,710	18,630	309	16.5	21	68	222	11.9	0.48	0.69
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE	4,834	3.1	3,363	4.0	13,721	14,950	14,950	290	19.4	18	62	135	9.0	0.33	0.47
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD	10,507	3.7	9,151	4.1	37,725	38,610	38,370	638	16.5	37	58	451	11.8	0.47	0.49
WARSOP	7,174	1.5	2,478	4.4	10,959	10,930	10,730	197	18.0	14	71	88	8.2	0.37	0.37
WEST BRIDGFORD	3,501	6.1	5,515	3.4	19,209	21,340	21,490	196	9.2	3	15	266	12.4	0.33	0.37
Totals for Urban Districts	85,005	3.9	75,767	3.9	300,828	335,600	336,500	5,597	16.7	291	51	3,762	11.2	0.51	0.57

*The figures under this heading relate to the population enumerated on the 26th April, 1931, but the Districts for which they are now given are as constituted at the 30th September, 1935, and include changes of area under the County of Nottingham Review Order, 1934, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1935, and the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1933.

(a) Population figures for calculation of Birth rates.

(b) Population figures for calculation of Death rates and incidence of notifiable diseases.

TABLE II.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
RURAL DISTRICTS.**

Vital Statistics for the Year 1939.

RURAL DISTRICTS	Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water).	Persons per Acre.	Families or separate Occupiers at Census 1931.	Persons per Family at Census 1931.	*Population, Census, 1931.	Population estimated to the middle of 1939.		Births.		Deaths under 1 year of age.		Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	Net Death Rate, i.e., Death Rate corrected for "Transferable" Deaths.	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population.	Death Rate from ALL Tuberculous Diseases per 1,000 of population.
						(a)	(b)	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Reg'd.				
BASFORD ..	71,571	0.62	10,434	3.9	41,303	44,240	44,890	759	17.2	43	57	525	11.7	0.44	0.47
BINGHAM ..	67,583	0.25	3,882	3.6	15,106	16,600	16,820	209	12.6	6	29	181	10.8	0.18	0.18
WORKSOP ..	28,515	0.53	3,348	4.3	14,555	15,210	14,990	313	20.6	17	54	125	8.3	0.20	0.40
EAST RETFORD ..	111,032	0.18	4,910	3.7	19,506	19,780	19,770	273	13.8	6	22	247	12.5	0.25	0.25
NEWARK ..	41,550	0.23	2,356	3.7	8,898	9,606	9,726	139	14.5	9	65	134	13.8	0.51	0.62
SOUTHWELL ..	118,586	0.31	8,976	3.9	36,342	37,160	37,200	557	15.0	29	51	362	9.7	0.24	0.29
SHIRE HALL ..	1	..	1	4.0	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals for Rural Districts	438,838	0.32	33,907	3.9	135,714	142,600	143,400	2,250	15.8	110	49	1,574	10.9	0.31	0.36

*The figures under this heading relate to the population enumerated on the 26th April, 1931, but the Districts for which they are now given are as constituted at the 30th September, 1935, and include changes of area under the County of Nottingham Review Order, 1934, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1935, and the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1933.

(a) Population figures for calculation of Birth rates.

(b) Population figures for calculation of Death rates and incidence of notifiable diseases.

TABLE III.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Vital Statistics for the Year 1939.

WHOLE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.

	Area in Acres. (Land and Inland Water).	Persons per Acre.	Families or Separate Occupiers at Census 1931.	Persons per Family at Census 1931.	Population, Census, 1931.	Estimated Population 1939.		Births.		Deaths under 1 year.		Net Deaths.	Net Death Rate.	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Death Rate from ALL Tuberculous Diseases.
						(a)	(b)	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.				
URBAN DISTRICTS ..	85,005	3.9	75,767	3.9	300,828	335,600	336,500	5,597	16.7	291	51	3,762	11.2	0.51	0.57
RURAL DISTRICTS ..	438,838	0.32	33,907	3.9	135,714	142,600	143,400	2,250	15.8	110	49	1,574	10.9	0.31	0.36
WHOLE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	523,843	0.91	109,674	3.9	436,542	478,200	479,900	7,847	16.4	401	51	5,336	11.1	0.45	0.51

• Adjusted figures which relate to the area of the County as constituted at the 30th September, 1935, and exclude the population enumerated in the area transferred to the City of Nottingham under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1933.

(a) Population figures for calculation of Birth rates.

(b) Population figures for calculation of Death rates and incidence of notifiable diseases.

TABLE IV.

Causes of Death during the Year 1939.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Syphilis.	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis.	Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Diabetes.	Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.	Heart Disease.	Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Peptic Ulcer.	Diarrhoea, (under two years).	Diarrhoea (two years and over)	Appendicitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Other Diseases of Liver.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Diseases.	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	Senility.	Suicide.	Other Violence.	Other Defined Diseases.	Causes ill-defined or Unknown.	All Causes.
MANSFIELD (Borough)	..	1	3	2	13	1	..	25	2	2	..	68	8	17	191	1	16	23	18	8	4	1	2	4	1	..	8	15	1	2	25	14	6	25	31	7	545
WORKSOP (Borough)	1	16	..	1	20	2	1	1	39	7	20	76	2	19	5	15	5	2	5	1	..	..	3	3	8	1	1	21	11	5	10	21	..	321
NEWARK (Borough)	1	3	11	..	..	12	3	1	..	40	4	9	51	..	16	2	4	3	3	..	4	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	10	7	..	10	20	..	220
EAST RETFORD (Borough)	1	4	..	1	7	1	..	1	29	5	18	37	..	8	4	13	2	1	..	..	2	3	4	3	..	..	..	6	27	3	7	18	..	205
ARNOLD	1	2	..	..	2	10	2	1	..	37	1	24	35	..	8	9	11	2	3	..	..	1	..	2	3	3	..	..	9	4	3	9	18	2	202
BEESTON & STAPLEFORD	1	1	1	..	9	1	..	23	2	1	2	52	7	41	100	1	16	16	25	3	8	2	2	..	..	4	7	6	..	2	20	13	1	23	30	12	431
CARLTON	3	1	..	17	2	..	..	54	6	28	79	..	22	9	22	2	9	2	1	1	1	..	2	3	1	..	13	16	1	8	34	6	343
EASTWOOD	5	..	..	3	..	..	1	17	..	6	25	..	6	2	4	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	3	..	3	12	..	98
HUCKNALL	..	1	1	1	4	1	1	10	2	..	..	22	2	15	62	..	11	6	14	3	1	2	1	1	..	2	4	6	..	..	13	10	6	10	20	4	235
KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD	1	1	1	1	1	9	4	..	..	26	6	16	50	..	6	16	12	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	4	4	..	2	9	11	2	12	22	1	222
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE	1	..	4	..	1	5	2	..	..	12	1	8	39	..	..	9	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	11	8	1	8	9	2	135
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD	3	..	3	4	6	1	..	18	1	2	..	63	6	51	110	1	11	21	17	4	5	5	2	1	1	4	11	7	..	2	18	9	4	22	32	6	451
WARSOP	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	1	6	25	..	3	5	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	7	3	2	7	4	..	88
WEST BRIDGFORD	5	..	1	7	1	..	1	48	8	13	72	..	15	6	11	2	1	1	1	..	1	3	5	5	..	1	3	11	3	8	27	6	266
Totals	3	3	11	15	83	7	6	170	24	8	6	516	62	272	952	5	157	133	174	38	40	21	17	10	7	22	63	63	3	13	168	147	37	162	298	46	3762

TABLE V.

Causes of Death during the Year 1939.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Syphilis.	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis.	Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Diabetes.	Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.	Heart Disease.	Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Peptic Ulcer.	Diarrhoea, (under two years.)	Diarrhoea (two years and over)	Appendicitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Diseases.	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	Senility.	Suicide.	Other Violence.	Other Defined Diseases.	Causes Ill-defined or Unknown.	All Causes.		
BASFORD	1	1	8	11	1	1	20	1	2	..	68	9	37	104	..	22	29	22	14	6	2	2	..	..	2	15	13	..	1	27	23	4	32	40	7	525	
BINGHAM	8	1	3	..	..	..	30	4	11	41	..	..	16	5	6	3	5	..	..	..	1	1	6	4	..	..	4	4	1	11	14	2	181	
WORKSOP	2	..	3	3	..	..	17	..	4	26	2	3	3	7	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	2	10	3	..	16	11	..	125	
EAST RETFORD	1	..	..	11	..	5	..	..	..	36	6	23	60	1	17	6	7	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	4	13	2	16	30	..	247	
NEWARK	5	..	5	1	..	..	17	1	10	39	..	..	10	3	4	3	2	..	1	1	..	..	4	3	..	..	7	3	..	7	8	..	134	
SOUTHWELL	4	2	12	2	..	9	2	1	..	50	9	23	100	1	29	8	12	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	5	6	..	1	18	11	1	21	23	1	362
	..	1	6	10	49	4	1	45	7	3	..	218	29	108	370	4	97	54	58	25	17	5	6	5	1	3	36	33	1	4	70	57	8	103	126	10	1574		

TABLE VII. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Abstract of Vital Statistics.

Year.	Estimated Population at the middle of the year.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Persons per Acre.	Separate Families.	Persons per Family.	Registered Births.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.	Net Deaths.	Net Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
1897	256,667	4071	.50	..	..	8186	31.8	152	4115	16.0
1898	261,224	3930	.50	..	..	8117	31.0	151	4187	16.0
1899	265,952	3891	.51	..	..	8266	31.0	161	4375	16.4
1900	270,862	3675	.52	..	..	8292	30.6	160	4617	17.0
1901	275,971	4497	.53	59,755	4.6	8636	31.3	145	4139	14.9
1902	282,563	4804	.54	..	..	8920	31.5	138	4116	14.5
1903	289,001	4926	.55	..	..	9072	31.3	134	4146	14.3
1904	295,586	5086	.56	..	..	9379	31.7	139	4293	14.5
1905	302,321	4389	.57	..	..	8880	29.3	126	4491	14.8
1906	309,209	4849	.59	..	..	9088	29.3	121	4239	13.7
1907	316,355	4412	.60	..	..	8962	28.3	127	4550	14.3
1908	323,461	5358	.62	..	..	9818	30.3	119	4460	13.7
1909	330,831	5316	.63	..	..	9740	29.4	106	4424	13.3
1910	338,937	5223	.64	..	..	9554	28.2	110	4331	12.7
1911	345,930	4903	.66	76,236	4.5	9453	27.3	125	4550	13.1
1912	355,046	5007	.68	..	..	9213	25.9	93	4206	11.8
1913	362,307	4934	.69	..	..	9369	25.8	101	4435	12.2
1914	367,617	4845	.70	..	..	9541	25.9	107	4696	12.7
1915	353,193	3775	.67	..	..	8843	25.0	112	5068	14.3
1916	344,501	4126	.66	..	..	8567	22.8	95	4441	12.8
1917	344,822	3372	.66	..	..	7589	19.7	95	4217	12.2
1918	339,456	1725	.65	..	..	7742	20.3	100	6017	17.7
1919	366,331	2948	.70	..	..	7507	19.6	95	4559	12.4
1920	380,928	5667	.73	..	..	9836	25.8	85	4169	10.9
1921	381,969	4774	.73	85,646	4.4	9187	24.1	86	4413	11.5
1922	386,130	4177	.74	..	..	8316	21.5	69	4139	10.7
1923	388,019	3763	.74	..	..	8023	20.6	77	4260	11.0
1924	391,700	3715	.75	..	..	8085	20.6	79	4370	11.2
1925	393,400	3373	.75	..	..	7921	20.1	77	4548	11.6
1926	398,900	3310	.75	..	..	7739	19.4	73	4429	11.1
1927	408,100	2984	.78	..	..	7613	18.6	69	4629	11.3
1928	422,700	3549	.81	..	..	7941	18.8	64	4392	10.4
1929	429,300	2242	.82	..	..	7517	17.5	76	5095	11.8
1930	439,400	3261	.84	..	..	7746	17.6	62	4485	10.2
1931	447,900	2617	.86	*109,674	3.9	7695	17.2	72	5078	11.3
1932	451,600	2821	.86	..	..	7534	16.7	66	4713	10.4
1933	444,970	2036	.86	..	..	6945	15.5	68	4909	10.9
1934	448,500	2395	.87	..	..	7042	15.7	54	4647	10.4
1935	453,500	2382	.86	..	..	7083	15.6	56	4701	10.4
1936	459,000	2005	.88	..	..	7033	15.3	58	5028	10.9
1937	465,800	2218	.89	..	..	7318	15.7	59	5100	10.9
1938	470,900	2796	.90	..	..	7549	16.0	46	4753	10.1
1939	^a 478,200 ^b 479,900	2511	.91	..	..	7847	16.4	51	5336	11.1
For Comparison—										
1939	England and Wales			..	..	..	15.0	50	..	12.1
	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including									
	London			..	..	..	14.8	53	..	12.0
	148 Smaller Towns			..	..	..	15.6	40	..	11.2
	LONDON			..	..	..	12.3	48	..	11.9

*Adjusted figures owing to alteration in area under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, as from the 1st April, 1933.

^a Population figures for calculation of Birth rates.

^b Population figures for calculation of Death rates and incidence of notifiable diseases.

TABLE VI. Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the Administrative County of Nottingham, 1939.

[illegible]







