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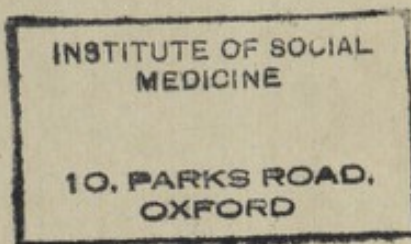
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**COUNTY COUNCIL OF
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.**



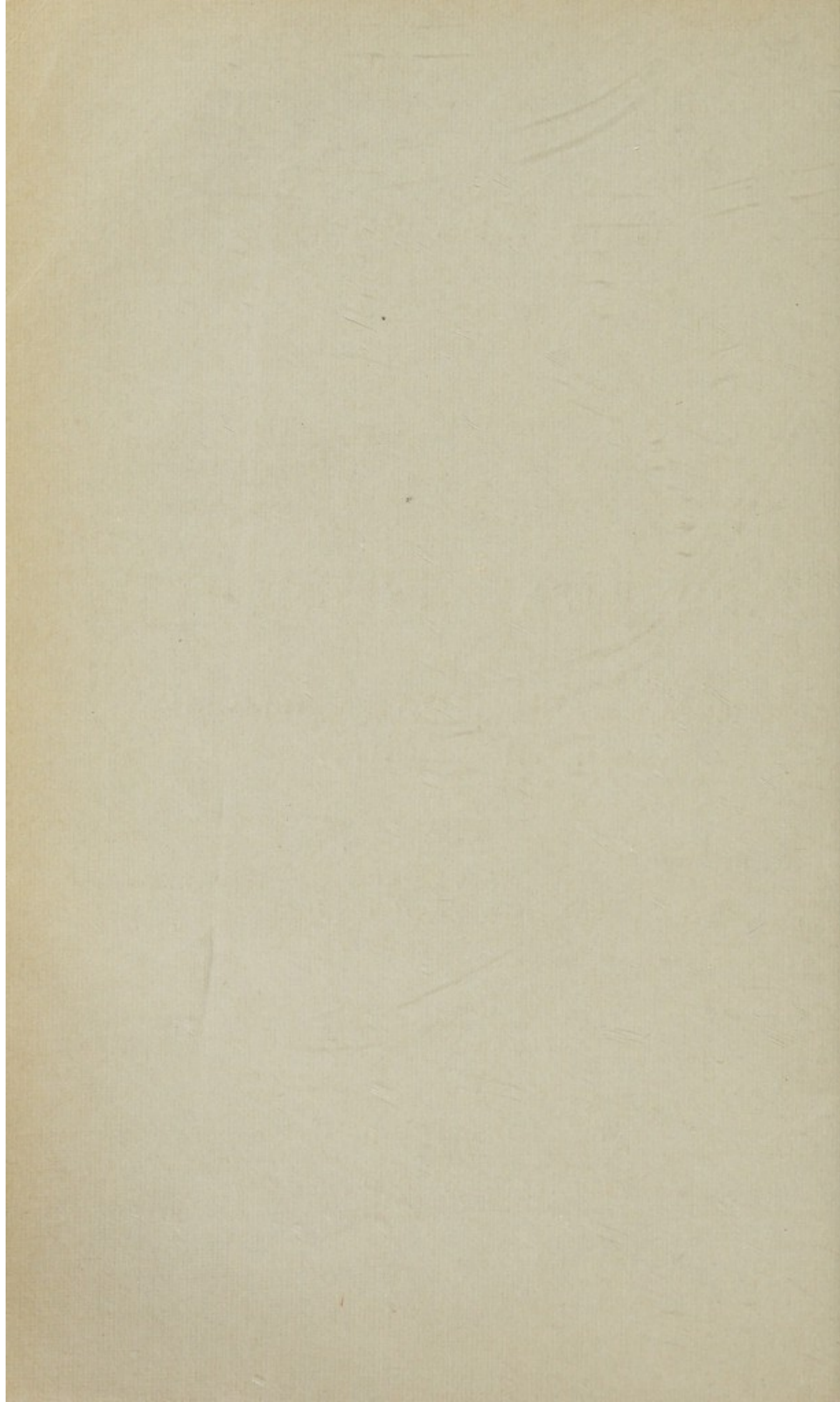
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

**HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES
OF THE COUNTY.**

FOR THE YEAR 1945.

**CHRISTOPHER TIBBITS, C.B.E.,
M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Oxon.),
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER.**



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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
SHIRE HALL,
NOTTINGHAM.

December, 1946.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In submitting my Annual Report for the year 1945, the year of victory following upon nearly six years of unprecedented trial and stress, I am happy to be able to call attention to statistical evidence of maintained and even improved health in several directions.

The general death rate, 10.54, was lower than in the previous two years and was amongst the lowest death rates recorded for the County, and the infantile mortality rate, the maternal mortality rate, and the death rate for all forms of Tuberculosis were the lowest ever recorded.

These are indices which have real meaning and cannot be "written off" as mere statistics, but they do not reveal the whole picture.

The widespread tendency to think that, because of our restrictions and hardships, our rationing and controls, we are not truly as healthy as our statistics depict is understandable, and, in present circumstances, probably true.

Major disease we have resisted well, heavy stress we have borne without breakdown and that over many years of unparalleled test.

As I write, concerning the year 1945, but during the year 1946, I sense, however, a growth of the inelasticity and lack of resilience which began to appear towards the end of the year 1945.

Our people have been stretched, and their reserves of rebound have run low.

This dys-health does not yet appear statistically, but it is a thing to note and a thing to combat or relieve—certainly not a thing to ignore.

War-time rations were scientific but dull, adequate but unsatisfying, and their acceptance became irksome after the sober and seemingly rather "forced" celebration of two V-days in unexpectedly near succession.

War-time stresses, physical and psychological, have been permuted rather than removed, so that perplexity succeeds anxiety and disillusionment out-places hope.

These are factors which leadership must face with imagination, and health workers must, by example, unremitting and zealous, combat.

Shortage of Nurses.

It is my plain duty to express concern at the relentless trend of difficulty in maintaining full, alert and adequate Health Services of several types owing to staffing difficulties.

Nurses for Hospitals and for Mental Institutions, Midwives, Health Visitors, Social Workers—all are inadequate in numbers to meet the demand.

This inadequacy not only justifies alarm as to the maintenance of the several vital services, but creates a vicious circle which both affects recruitment and risks demoralisation of existing staffs by reason of the pressure under which duties have to be performed and the sense of frustration resulting.

A good Health Visitor, a good Nurse, each likes to do her duty well and truly and only so can have real satisfaction ; to be trying to do more than one person's work and to know that work is incompletely done is, over a prolonged period, inevitably soul-destroying.

To relieve the situation, from the point of view of staff overstrain, by closing hospital beds or reducing services not only fails as a remedy for the sense of frustration (for no Nurse can be happy to know of long waiting lists and closed beds, nor any Health Visitor be satisfied to curtail her home visiting or see her Welfare Centres reduced), but also does grave injury to the Public Health and morale.

The emergency is here, it is not merely threatened, and there is no visible sign of any near or even distant alleviation. Many expedients have been tried locally to meet the situation, but despite the use of Male Nurses, of Assistant Nurses in greater dilution, of part-time Nurses and of voluntary helpers, the fact remains that at our Sanatorium we keep our beds open only at the cost of heavy demands on staff and live a constant "hand to mouth" existence ; at our County General Hospital we cannot use more than three-quarters of our beds, and at the Westdale Certified Institution, where beds are in heavy demand, we have never been able to open more than half the beds.

In Health Visiting staff the establishment is deficient by six and there are six vacancies in the establishment of County Midwives.

Meanwhile the demand for beds, for Health Visiting services and for Domiciliary Midwives grows.

As I write, the National Health Service Act, 1946 looms large with its wide schemes for Hospital Services, for augmented Health Visiting functions, for Home Nursing, for Care and After-Care of the Sick, and for Domiciliary Midwifery Services in which the key personnel will be Midwives, not Medical Practitioners.

Here, then, is a problem of immediate and critical national import which cannot be solved or even much alleviated by local action.

Its solution is fundamental to the assistance of national morale and as a contribution to the defeat of the trend to frustration.

Behind the scenes there may be a great constructive long-term policy in course of evolution; in front of the scenes there is only a series of short-term makeshifts for the use of understudies.

The problem is many years old, has been the subject of Commissions and Departmental Committees and of piecemeal legislation, but the mountain gave birth to a mouse, the Rushcliffe Reports, the fecundity of which in corrections and amendments ("Notes") has created an unparalleled and abortive complexity of confusion.

If cash alone can produce Nurses, then the bribe must be munificent. But is it seriously believed that the dominating issue is financial reward?

The fact is, even though there are now more Nurses employed and more students in training, the career of Nursing is not nearly attractive enough to secure adequate recruitment either in numbers or quality. Until there are radical changes in the organisation, administration and training methods of the Nursing profession, until it is dealt with both realistically and imaginatively as a great and essential National Service in such a way as to ensure a great and spontaneous *bulk influx* of young women *and men*, then there is little hope of improvement.

Bulk influx alone will enable Hospital Administrators to improve conditions of work so that every recruit becomes an ambassador for the profession and a happy, satisfied contributor to the public weal.

"Six thousand women wanted to help to make the things they need"—such was a caption seen recently in the local press.

Daily, women are being exhorted to "return to the factories."

National man power is gravely below the needs.

Here indeed is a conflict which urges me to plead the cause of "Nursing," to plead for realism, for balance and for imaginative action.

Full factories, an ambitious Hospital Service plan, schemes for better home nursing, a high birth-rate, a developing Public Health conscience—all these ill consort with partially staffed Hospitals, Mental and General, and a failing Midwifery and Health Visiting Service.

Ransom Sanatorium, Opening of New Buildings.

The official opening of the new buildings by Her Grace the Duchess of Portland, on the 29th September, 1945, was a pleasing climax to a prolonged war-time effort, and it was particularly appropriate that we were also honoured by the presence of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, Mr. Alderman C. W. Key, for, but for the support of the Ministry, our buildings could never have been erected and equipped during the war years.

The amenities of the new Administrative Block and of the new Sisters' Home have been a tremendous asset to the Sanatorium, but the elaborate clinical facilities provided in the new Clinical (or Surgical) Block have only been very partially used owing to the difficulty of securing nursing staff, and this fine provision has virtually been lying idle. This lends force, indeed, to my previous plea for comprehensive action for the maintenance of Nursing Services.

The Westdale Certified Institution.

Towards the end of the year a Hostel which had been erected for the use of miners, situated just outside Nottingham, was taken over and opened as an Institution for the reception of low-grade Mental Defectives. Thirty-eight beds were provided, together with day rooms, kitchens, stores and staff accommodation, and owing to the good design, finish and equipment (which was taken over practically complete) this hutted hostel made a very attractive addition to the Service for Mental Defectives, but—once again—scarcity of suitable staff made it impossible to open more than half the Institution, and as I write this position persists and maintenance of staffing even to this partial degree is a source of constant anxiety.

The need for these beds was and remains urgent, and much harassing difficulty is being experienced by parents having to maintain at home low-grade defectives whose care can only properly be undertaken in a suitable Institution.

Treatment of Cancer.

During the year negotiations were completed for the establishment of a Provisional Committee representative of the major Authorities in the "Region" and based on the Sheffield Cancer Organisation. The Committee appointed a Drafting Sub-Committee to prepare a Scheme in detail for an organisation for the comprehensive diagnosis and treatment of Cancer for the service of the Region. Meanwhile there had been considerable re-organisation and extension of the services of the Radium Institute maintained by the Nottinghamshire Branch of the British Empire Cancer Campaign and the Nottingham General Hospital, and it was envisaged that this organisation (on which the City and County Authorities were represented), together with similar organisation in other large cities in the Region, would constitute local centres affiliated to the Regional Organisation and subject to the latter's general co-ordinating supervision.

Much time was spent in joint discussions, and undoubtedly much beneficial progress was made, but in due course the scheme lapsed owing to the indications that legislation was to be promulgated which would supersede such local arrangements.

Hospital Services.

REGIONAL SURVEY. The Report of the Regional Survey of Hospitals for this area was received at the middle of the year and was carefully considered by the Public Health and Housing Committee and other Committees concerned. The suggestions in this Report for the future provision of Hospital Services for the County were regarded as generally appropriate and welcome, and indeed in harmony with the Council's policy as expressed in their comprehensive pre-war proposals for improving and co-ordinating their Hospital Services. The principle of Regional Hospital provision was equally acceptable, though it was recognised that the Area proposed for this Region was very extensive and not very well linked with the proposed Regional Centre at Sheffield.

ADDITIONAL HOSPITAL PROVISION. At the end of the year it became known that a large Ministry of Health Emergency Hospital at Sutton-in-Ashfield (where the County Council had proposed to erect a large County General Hospital) was to be offered to the County Council for civilian use.

In principle this was welcomed, as it was known that there was a considerable shortage of hospital beds in the County and in particular of maternity beds.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION. The shortage of maternity beds was to some extent relieved by the opening of additional accommodation at the County General Hospital, Worksop, and the County Emergency Hospital, Mansfield, but stringency remained and beds had to be "rationed" between the twelve Welfare Authorities. Owing to excellent co-operation by the Medical Officers of these Authorities it was never necessary to refuse a bed to a patient in serious need, either owing to complications or to unsuitable home conditions, but more beds are urgently required.

Owing to building restrictions the Ministry of Health were unable to approve a proposal to erect a new Maternity Block for thirty beds at the Basford County Emergency Hospital, where there are already thirty-eight beds.

Fortunately our County peak birth-rate had, at any rate for the time being, apparently been reached; but only meticulous selection and care have prevented greater difficulties. The position was made more difficult by the closure of the County Emergency Maternity Home at Eaton Hall, where an average of six beds had been made available to normal County residents.

The proposal to take this Home over permanently had to be dropped, as the majority of the Welfare Authorities were of the opinion that its situation was too inaccessible.

The closure of this Emergency Hospital brought to an end a very valuable endeavour which had assisted several thousand evacuee mothers and established a reputation for sound and safe midwifery and for humane and homely administration. Tribute is due to Mrs. Kayser, M.B.E., who acted as Commandant and throughout the war years devoted her whole time and energies to the welfare of the Home, to the Medical Officer, Dr. Humphrys, and to the Matron, Miss Bray.

General Maintenance of Services.

The body of the Report records the activities of the several Services, Maternity and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, Mental Deficiency, Blind Persons, Venereal Diseases, etc., in rather greater detail than has been possible in war-time Reports, and shows that despite staffing difficulties they have been generally maintained and in certain instances expanded.

Health Education.

An important Service, Health Education, was established on a more permanent and active basis by the appointment of an Assistant Health Education Officer, to devote his whole time to organisation, co-ordination and actual lecturing and instruction.

The Service was fortunate in the appointment of Mr. A. H. Marrow, who already had much experience and had established a wide reputation as a lecturer and teacher.

I look forward, confidently, to a great expansion of this vital work, and already it is evident that the public is eager for advice and knowledge, and that a team of able lecturers is available and keen to co-operate in our endeavours.

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
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
Population (estimated to the middle of the year)	475,910
Estimated increase during the year	950
Rateable Value (1st April, 1945)	£2,707,145
Estimated product of a penny rate (1944-45)	£10,782
Population of the "Special Area" for Maternity and Child Welfare (estimated to the middle of the year)	202,550

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 1st April, 1933.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The principal vital statistics for the year 1945, together with those for the previous year for comparison, are shown in tabular form below.

The figures show, generally, that the year was a very satisfactory one from a Public Health viewpoint.

There was no remarkable variation from the standard of the previous year, but the figures for 1945 show a tendency to general improvement.

The population of the County was estimated by the Registrar-General at mid-year 1945, to be 475,910, an increase of 950 over that for 1944.

The number of deaths occurring during the year fell by 190 from 5,218 to 5,028, whilst the general death rate of 10.54 was lower than in the two previous years.

Births numbered 9,096, a decrease of 1,247 compared with the record figure of 10,343 in 1944, but were much higher than the average number of 7,817 for the past twenty years. The rate of 19.11 was the third highest since 1926.

The infantile mortality rate of 44 per 1,000 live births is the lowest recorded for the County. The next lowest rate was 46 in 1938. In 1900 the rate was 160.

The number of maternal deaths, twelve, is seven less than last year—the first in which fewer than twenty maternal deaths were registered. The maternal mortality rate of 1.29 thus gives a new low record and compares with the previous lowest rate of 1.79 in 1944.

The death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.48, the lowest rate recorded for the County. The next lowest rate, 0.51, was recorded in 1939, 1942 and 1944.

The death rate of 0.41 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is the second lowest rate recorded for the County, the rate of 0.40 having been recorded in 1937 and 1944.

The death rate of 0.07 from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis is also the second lowest rate recorded for the County, the lowest being 0.06 in 1939.

The Cancer death rate of 1.57 per thousand of population is the highest recorded, the second highest rate being 1.53 in 1939.

1. Infantile Mortality.	1944.	1945.
Rate per thousand live births—		
a. Whole County	47	44
b. Maternity and Child Welfare "Special Area"	39	35
c. England and Wales	46	46
2. Maternal Mortality.		
(i) Rate per thousand live births—		
a. Whole County	1.84	1.35
b. Maternity and Child Welfare "Special Area"	1.48	1.37
c. England and Wales	Not available.	
(ii) Rate per thousand total (live <i>and</i> still) births—		
a. Whole County	1.79	1.29
b. Maternity and Child Welfare "Special Area"	1.44	1.32
c. England and Wales	1.53	1.46
3. Puerperal Sepsis.		
(i) Rate per thousand live births—		
a. Whole County	0.39	0.45
b. Maternity and Child Welfare "Special Area"	0.49	0.55
c. England and Wales	Not available	
(ii) Rate per thousand total (live <i>and</i> still) births—		
a. Whole County	0.38	0.43
b. Maternity and Child Welfare "Special Area"	0.48	0.53
c. England and Wales	0.28	0.24
4. General Death Rate.		
a. Whole County	11.0	10.5
b. England and Wales	11.6	11.4
5. Birth Rate.		
a. Whole County	21.8	19.1
b. Maternity and Child Welfare "Special Area"	20.1	18.0
c. England and Wales	17.6	16.1
6. Tuberculosis Mortality.		
Pulmonary—		
a. Whole County	0.40	0.41
b. England and Wales	0.52	0.52
All Forms—		
a. Whole County	0.51	0.48
b. England and Wales	0.63	0.62
7. Deaths from Cancer.		
a. Whole County	1.52	1.57
b. England and Wales	1.90	1.95

The general death rate, birth rate, tuberculosis mortality rates and cancer death rate given above are per thousand of the estimated population.

The following table* gives the chief vital statistics for the years 1944 and 1945 for England and Wales (as supplied by the Registrar-General) and of 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.	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
England and Wales	17.6	16.1	11.6	11.4	46	46
126 County Boroughs, etc. ..	20.3	19.1	13.7	13.5	52	54
148 Smaller Towns	20.9	19.2	12.4	12.3	44	43
London, Admin. County ..	15.0	15.7	15.7	13.8	61	53
County of Nottingham ..	21.8	19.1	11.0	10.5	47	44
Aggregate Urban Districts ..	22.4	19.4	11.2	10.8	50	49
Aggregate Rural Districts ..	20.3	18.5	10.6	10.1	41	32
Special Area for Maternity and Child Welfare	20.1	18.0	10.8	10.4	39	35

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

*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.

The number of live births registered in the County during 1945 was 9,096 as compared with 10,343 (a record figure) the previous year. The rate was 19.1 compared with 21.8 in 1944.

Males exceeded females by 286.

The number of live births registered in the County Council's "Special Area" for Maternity and Child Welfare was 3,650, giving a rate of 18.02 as compared with 4,060 births and a rate of 20.1 in 1944.

Illegitimate births again showed an increase over the previous year, 699 such births being registered during the year under review.

Particulars of the number of illegitimate births registered, the rate per thousand of the population and the rate per thousand live births each year since 1939 are given in the following table.

The figures should, of course, be viewed in the light of the abnormal circumstances appertaining which undoubtedly prevented many of the acts of legitimisation which would normally have taken place.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Year	No. of Illegitimate Births registered	Rate per 1,000 of the population	Rate per 1,000 live Births
1939	261	0.55	33.3
1940	287	0.59	37.7
1941	339	0.61	42.6
1942	442	0.92	51.1
1943	541	1.15	58.5
1944	629	1.32	60.8
1945	699	1.47	76.8

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during 1945 was 5,028 (2,660 males and 2,368 females) giving a rate of 10.5 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 11.0 for the previous year.

The corresponding rate for England and Wales for 1945 was 11.4 (1944, 11.6).

Principal Causes of Death.

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

Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	1,250
Cancer, Malignant Disease	..	..	..	..	745
Disease of the Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis)					579
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	..	..	..	..	552
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases, Premature Births	..	..	..	..	248
Tuberculosis, all forms	..	..	..	..	229

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

The number of infants who died during 1945 before reaching the age of one, and the rate per thousand live births, legitimate and illegitimate, were as follows :—

No. of deaths under one year of age.			Rate per 1,000 live births.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
253	149	402	43	60	44

The rate of 44 per thousand live births is the lowest recorded for the County. The next lowest rate was 46 in 1938. It is interesting to note that the corresponding rate in 1900 was 160.

COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL, WORKSOP.

The statistics relating to the work of the County General Hospital, formerly known as the Kilton Hill County Hospital, during the year were as follows :—

	County Residents.	E.M.S. Patients.
No. of patients treated during year ..	1,337	902
No. of patients in residence on 1st January	42	108
No. of admissions (including infants born in Hospital)	1,295	794
No. of births (a) live births	213	6
(b) still births	18	—
No. of discharges (including infants born in Hospital)	1,188	845
No. of deaths	80	5
No. of patients in residence on 31st December	68	52

During 1945 the Hospital Staff performed 127 major and 186 minor operations, 192 tonsil and adenoid operations, whilst a further 300 operations were carried out by the Visiting Specialists.

Details of the operations performed in respect of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1945 are given below :—

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Adhesion Division	95
Bronchoscopy	5
Exploration of Sinus	3
Korrekturplasty	4
Phrenicectomy	1
Phrenic Avulsion	4
Phrenic Crush	14
Rib Resection	1
Thoracolysis	3
Thoracoplasty	30
Thoracoscopy	6
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The figures shown include 99 operations performed on cases from the City of Nottingham, under the arrangement entered into in 1942, whereby all tuberculous cases from City or County are treated at the County General Hospital (after admission to and investigation at the City or County Sanatorium) and all non-tuberculous cases from City and County at the City Hospital, Nottingham.

Operations performed on one case from the City of Lincoln and one from the Holland County Council are also included in the figures.

Ambulance Provision.

The County Council do not maintain any ambulances.

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

(A) *For Infectious Cases.*

DISTRICT.	NATURE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Boroughs :	
East Retford ..	Patients removed to North Carlton Isolation Hospital by one or other of the ambulances stationed there and maintained by the North Notts. Joint Hospital Board.
Mansfield ..	Ambulance and drivers stationed at Forest Isolation Hospital, Southwell Road, Mansfield.
Newark	Ambulance stationed at Public Health Department.
Worksop ..	Ambulance maintained by North Notts. Joint Hospital Board utilised for removal of cases to North Carlton Isolation Hospital. Ambulance maintained by North Notts. Joint Smallpox Hospital Board and stationed at North Carlton Isolation Hospital used for removal of cases of Smallpox.
Urban Districts :	
Arnold	Ambulance provided by South Notts. Joint Hospital Board for cases removed to Debdale Isolation Hospital. Arrangements with Carlton U.D.C. for use of their ambulance on mileage basis for cases removed to other hospitals.
Beeston and Stapleford ..	One ambulance provided especially for this purpose but used, in emergency, for accident and non-infectious cases.
Carlton	Ambulance provided by South Notts. Joint Hospital Board for cases removed to Debdale Isolation Hospital. Council's ambulance used for conveyance of patients to other Isolation Hospitals.
Eastwood ..	Ambulance from Debdale Hall used for cases taken in by Mansfield—otherwise, cases removed by ambulance belonging to hospital or institution to which they are removed.
Hucknall	One ambulance provided by Council but is also used, in emergency, for non-infectious cases.
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	Ambulance provided by South Notts. Joint Hospital Board.

Mansfield	Debdale Hall Isolation Hospital ambulance
Woodhouse ..	is used, and Mansfield Corporation ambulance called upon in emergency.
Sutton-in-Ashfield	Ambulance provided by South Notts. Joint Hospital Board for conveyance of cases to Debdale Isolation Hospital.
Warsop	Hospital to which case is removed supplies ambulance.
West Bridgford ..	Ambulance provided on occasions by South Notts. Joint Hospital Board ; at other times ambulance stationed at Basford Isolation Hospital is used.
Rural Districts :	
Basford	Ambulance stationed at Basford Isolation Hospital.
Bingham	Ambulance provided by South Notts. Joint Hospital Board, or that stationed at Basford Isolation Hospital is used.
East Retford ..	Ambulance provided by North Notts. Joint Hospital Board for removal of cases to Carlton Isolation Hospital.
Newark	Newark Borough Fever Ambulance used as cases are treated, by agreement, in the Newark Borough Hospital.
Southwell ..	Ambulance provided by South Notts. Joint Hospital Board from Debdale Isolation Hospital, or the Newark Borough Ambulance is used.
Worksop ..	Ambulance provided by the North Notts. Joint Hospital Board.

(B) *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.*

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

No difficulty has been experienced in hiring an ambulance from one of the sources outlined when needed for County Council purposes.

DISTRICT.	NATURE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Boroughs :	
East Retford ..	During 1945 an agreement was entered into with the East Retford Ambulance Association for the provision of a 24-hour service by that body. The Borough Ambulance is also available in emergency.

Mansfield	..	Joint arrangements with Mansfield Woodhouse and Warsop Urban Districts, controlled by a Joint Committee from the three Local Authorities, the Town Clerk of Mansfield acting as Secretary to the Committee and the Medical Officer of Health acting as officer in charge of the service. Two ambulances, (one owned by the Committee and one hired from the St. John Ambulance Brigade) and a car for sitting cases, are maintained; the staff includes a clerk and six drivers.
Newark	..	One ambulance maintained by the Borough Police.
Worksop	..	Two ambulances, property of St. John Ambulance Brigade (Worksop Division) utilised within the Borough. Three Collieries in district maintain own ambulances.
Urban Districts :		
Arnold	..	One ambulance maintained by the Council.
Beeston and Stapleford	..	Two ambulances provided by the Council (in addition to one reserved for infectious cases) and one modified van used for sitting cases.
Carlton	..	Two ambulances provided by the Council together with a "sitter-car" for walking cases. Ratepayers of the District conveyed to and from the hospital free of cost; cases from outside areas are chargeable.
Eastwood	..	New Ambulance provided by U.D.C. in October, 1945. Previously, privately owned ambulance was used and this is still available. Co-ordination with Heanor U.D.C., and agreement to assist Basford R.D.C. if required.
Hucknall	..	One ambulance provided by the Council solely for non-infectious cases and accident cases. Collieries in the district have their own ambulances. Rolls-Royce, Ltd., have their own ambulance which can be obtained in cases of extreme urgency.
Kirkby-in-Ashfield		One ambulance provided by Local Authority. Collieries in district provide their own ambulance service. Co-ordination of service with Sutton-in-Ashfield U.D.C.
Mansfield Woodh'se		(See Mansfield Borough).
Sutton-in-Ashfield		One ambulance provided by the Council together with car for sitting cases.
Warsop	..	(See Mansfield Borough).

West Bridgford ..	Two ambulances provided by the Council. Temporary vehicle acquired from Civil Defence Authorities in 1945, and kept in reserve.
Rural Districts :	
Basford	Ambulances of St. John Ambulance Brigade available as below :
	Nottingham .. 2 Kimberley .. 1
	Ruddington .. 1 Loughborough .. 2
	Cars of the volunteer car pool also available. Co-ordination established with ambulances of Beeston, Ilkeston, Eastwood, Carlton and West Bridgford.
Bingham	Council have an agreement with the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the use of an ambulance for accidents and other emergencies.
East Retford ..	Ambulances maintained by the Retford and District Ambulance Association provide a 24-hour service. A car, used for sitting cases, is maintained by the Local Authority.
Newark	Newark Borough Police ambulance is available within the District up to ten miles radius from the Borough.
Southwell ..	Ambulances maintained by Voluntary Associations. Newark Borough Police Ambulance is available within a ten mile radius of the Borough.
Worksop	Two ambulances maintained by two Colliery Companies at Langold and Harworth for transporting employees of the Companies in question. Use also made of ambulances maintained by the Worksop Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

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.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The table which follows on page 18 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	Venereal Diseases	Orthopaedic (All maintained by Voluntary Organisations)	Diphtheria Immunisation	Dental
Arnold (3 M. C. W. Centres)	16†	5†	2†	8	—	—	—	1	8
Awsworth	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balderton	4	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Barnby Moor	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beauvale	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) (c) Beeston (& Stapleford)	12†	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	32
Bestwood	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bilthorpe	4	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	2
Bingham	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blidworth	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Burton Joyce	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calverton	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlton (2 M. C. W. Centres)	18	4	4	12	—	—	—	—	36
(d) Chilwell (Beeston) ..	2†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clipstone	4	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	3
Collingham	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotgrave	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cropwell Bishop	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunham-on-Trent	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Bridgford	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Leake	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
East Retford	12†	4†	—	8	4	—	—	—	8
Eastwood	4	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Edwinstowe	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Farndon	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flintham	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gotham	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gringley-on-the-Hill	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harworth	8	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	2
Hickling	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hucknall	12†	4†	—	12	—	—	40	—	36
Huthwaite (Sutton-in-Ash- field)	4†	2†	1†	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kimberley	4	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	8†	4†	—	8	—	—	—	2	8
Lambley	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Langar	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Langold	4	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	2
†Loughborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—
Lowdham	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Mansfield (4 M. C. W. and Ante-Natal Centres, 3 School Clinics)	24†	12†	—	40	16	72	44	24	40
Mansfield Woodhouse (2 M. C. W. and Ante-Natal Clinics)	12†	4†	—	8	—	—	—	2	8

†Nottinghamshire cases living near the boundary attend this Clinic.

(a) Ultra-Violet Light Treatment—8 Sessions per month.

(b) Scabies Clinic—Sessions for cases by appointment.

(c) Ultra-Violet Light Treatment—16 Sessions per month.

(d) Rheumatism Clinic in Chilwell—2 Sessions weekly (Run by British Red Cross Detachments)

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES—continued.

SITUATION OF CLINIC OR CENTRE	Maternity and Child Welfare	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	School Clinic	Tuberculosis	Venereal Diseases	Orthopaedic (All maintained by Voluntary Organisations)	Diphtheria Immunisation	Dental
Mattersey	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misterton	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newark	8†	2†	—	12	4	—	24	—	31
Newstead	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Muskham	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nottingham	—	—	—	—	16	80*	44	—	—
Ollerton	8	2	1	8	—	—	—	—	2
Plumtree	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porchester	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radcliffe-on-Trent	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Rainworth	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruddington	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selston	2	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	4
Skegby and Stanton Hill (Sutton-in-Ashfield)	4†	3†	1†	—	—	—	—	1	—
South Leverton	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southwell	4	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	3
Stapleford (and Beeston)	8†	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	8
Sutton Bonington	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sutton-in-Ashfield	8†	6†	1†	12	—	—	—	2	36
Sutton-on-Trent	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuxford	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Underwood	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warsop (3 M.C.W. Centres)	10†	4†	—	8	—	—	—	10	—
West Bridgford	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Westwood	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wigsley	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willoughby	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worksop	18†	2†	—	12	8	8	16	—	40

*This Clinic is maintained by the Nottingham Corporation.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-38.

The arrangements made for the general administration of the Mental Deficiency Acts to be carried out by my Department when the Service was re-organised in 1933 have continued during 1945.

A further growth in the volume of work requiring to be undertaken is recorded in the following Statistical summary of the main items of work accomplished. What is not apparent from these figures however, is the arduous nature of the task in endeavouring to cope with increasing commitments in the face of the continuing shortages of suitable staff, accommodation and other facilities necessary to deal effectively with the duties imposed by the Mental Deficiency Acts and the needs of the mentally defective population.

Number of new cases reported during year	155
*Total number of old cases verified and new cases reported since the reorganisation of the Service in 1933	2,719
*Total number of mental defectives remaining at end of year ..	2,570
Incidence of all mental defectives per 1,000 of population ..	5.4
Number under supervision at home at end of year	1,228
Supervision visits during year	3,422
Petitions presented and Orders obtained during year :	
Institution	37
Guardianship	1
Varying Orders	7
Place of Safety Orders	12
H.M. Secretary of State and Court Orders	4
Number under guardianship at end of year	106
Number in institutions—In-County, at end of year	97
Number in institutions—Out-County, at end of year	250
Number on licence	44
Number discharged during year	1
Occupation centre—attendances during year (28 cases) ..	3,542
Home Teaching—Number visited	60
Number of visits paid during year	882

(* includes 574 still within the purview of the Local Education Authority).

Ascertainment.

The total of 155 new cases reported during 1945 shows an increase of 42 over the previous year and a considerable improvement on war years as will be seen from the following table :—

Year	Number reported	Year	Number reported
1914-1932	911	1939	150
1933	77	1940	106
*1934	347	1941	127
*1935	351	1942	102
*1936	202	1943	134
1937	156	1944	113
1938	155	1945	155

(*The abnormally high figures for these years are due to the intensive efforts made to complete ascertainment following the reorganisation of the Service in 1933.)

This increase is partly accounted for by the coming into operation on 1st April, 1945, of the Education Act, 1944.

The amendment in the law brought about by this Act in regard to the ascertainment of children suffering from a "disability of mind" removes former legal weakness, and should materially assist in achieving a more complete ascertainment at the proper stage.

In Nottinghamshire the provisions of this Act also secured the transfer to a single County Local Education Authority of the functions of three former Part III Local Education Authorities with the consequent benefits in the work of ascertainment.

It is of interest to note that as compared with an average of 49 per year for the previous five years, 65 cases were statutorily notified and reported by the Local Education Authority during 1945. The figure includes ten cases reported under Section 57(5) Education Act, 1944, who would formerly have left school at 14 years of age without statutory reference to the mental deficiency authority. This provides an early indication of the beneficial effects likely to ensue from the amending provisions of the Act concerning this matter.

The ratio per 1,000 of the population of reported cases at the end of 1945 had reached the figure of 3.91 as against an average of 3.19 for the whole country, and compared with 2.03 at the end of 1933.

Including defectives still within the purview of the Local Education Authority the ratio per 1,000 of the population was 5.4.

These figures compare as follows with the official estimate of the incidence of mental defect :—

	Ratio per 1,000 of population of Defectives reported to Local Authorities.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of all Defectives.
Wood Committee's estimate	4.52	8.0
Nottinghamshire ..	3.91	5.4

The publication of the Annual Report of the Board of Control for 1945 makes it possible for the first time for six years to compare as follows the relative position of the County in relation to other local authorities in the vital primary duty of ascertainment.

	1933	1945
Among all Local Authorities	96th	33rd
Among County Councils	46th	15th

Community Care.

Most of the routine visitation of defectives under supervision in their own homes continues to be undertaken by the Health Visitors and School Nurses. Mainly owing to the establishment being below normal for lengthy periods, the total number of 3,422 visits paid is rather lower than for the previous year although the number of cases has slightly increased.

The visitation of 106 patients under guardianship and 44 on licence has been undertaken *inter alia* by the trained Supervisor. The advice, guidance and practical help needed by these patients to help them overcome their individual human problems and difficulties presents a very full programme.

Many of these patients have again been assisted with such supplementary services as maintenance allowances, clothing and bedding grants, medical, surgical, dental, orthopaedic, and optical treatment.

The biennial review of defectives on licence in accordance with Board of Control Circular 850 has been carried out in nine cases, and discharge from Order recommended in one instance.

The total of 28 patients attending the three classes at the Occupation Centre at Mansfield represents an increase of three on the previous year. Although the number is small, mainly due to restricted facilities and transport difficulties which it has not yet been possible to overcome, the patients on the Register have maintained their attendances at a high level which is a tribute to the efforts made to create interest alike in parents and patients and an appreciation of the benefits to be derived.

It is noticeable that many of the defectives attending have shown marked mental and physical improvement.

The Home Teacher has continued to visit on a three-weekly cycle of visits an average of 60 patients for the purpose of imparting domiciliary instruction to low-grade defectives living in scattered rural areas who are thereby precluded from attending an Occupation Centre. 882 visits were paid in this manner, and an augmentation of this Service is envisaged.

Institution Care.

Despite the continuing acute shortage of accommodation in Certified Institutions it was possible during the year to arrange the admission of 44 patients under Order as follows :—

On Petitions or Varying Orders	..	..	..	40
On Home Secretary's Order	..	..	..	2
On Court Orders	..	..	..	2

In addition, twelve defectives were admitted to Places of Safety, five by order of the Courts and the remainder by authorised officers under Section 15, Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. In most instances the added work thereby involved would be unnecessary were suitable certified accommodation immediately available to permit of Detention Orders under Section 6 being obtained initially.

The number under Order on the books of Certified Institutions at 31st December, 1945, was 391, allocated as follows :—

Westdale Certified Institution	18
Approved In-County Public Assistance Institutions ..	98
Twenty-seven Out-County Certified Institutions ..	275

Of the total, 44 patients remained on licence, sixteen new licences having been granted and twelve revoked during the year.

The ratio per 1,000 of the population for the County of defectives in Institutions was 0.68 as against 0.32 at the end of 1933. By way of comparison the highest figure for the other local authorities was 2.55 and the lowest 0.29.

With the planned Colony of 540 beds at Balderton, near Newark, remaining in a semi-completed and uninhabitable condition since the outbreak of war, there is an enormous amount of leeway to make up in the matter of Institutional provision.

The prolonged frustration in satisfying this essential need has been a major trial administratively and little short of a social and domestic catastrophe.

Towards the end of the year, however, a Conference took place between representatives of the County Council and the Board of Control in the hope of securing permission to put in hand the necessary work to complete the construction of the Colony. As a result of the Conference plans are being revised to provide for the resumption of the scheme on a modified basis having as its aim the early completion of the existing buildings and other work with the least expenditure of materials and labour to accommodate 400 patients instead of the originally planned number of 540.

I referred in my Annual Report for 1944 to the acquisition and work of adaptation of certain hutment premises on the outskirts of Nottingham for the temporary accommodation of 38 low-grade mentally defective children for which type of patient the demand for institutional provision is most acute.

The coming into commission of this accommodation at the beginning of October afforded welcome relief, though by the end of the year only half the available accommodation could be utilised because of the difficulty which early arose of completing the staff establishment. To the opening of this Institution may be attributed the rather high number of cases dealt with on petition during the year as already recorded.

The duties of Visiting Medical Officer are carried out by my Deputy, Dr. Jeremiah, who also exercises general supervision, and was responsible for the selection of patients for admission. For the successful accomplishment of the many detailed arrangements involved in staffing and equipping the Institution I am much indebted to Mr. R. Knight, the Mental Deficiency Officer.

The Committee were fortunate in securing the services as Sister-Superintendent of Miss A. M. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., formerly Sister-in-charge of the Bodfan Children's Home, Caernarvon. The initial success in the establishment of this Institution has been in no small measure due to her energetic, enthusiastic and purposeful application to her duties, and devoted interest in the welfare of her charges.

Though in many ways adding to administrative difficulties and creating fresh problems, the opening of the Institution has indubitably met, if only fractionally, a real and urgent need which will be further relieved as soon as sufficient nursing staff can be obtained to enable the full accommodation to be utilised.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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

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.

Health Visiting.

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

First visits to Infants	..	..	..	..	3,799
First visits to Children	..	..	..	..	469
Re-visits to Infants	..	..	..	..	21,631
Re-visits to Children	..	..	..	..	47,805
Visits to Expectant Mothers	..	..	..	..	5,069
Visits to Post-Natal Cases	..	..	..	..	130
					<hr/> 78,903 <hr/>

Child Welfare Centres.

There were fifty-three Centres in the "Special Area" at the end of the year, including two new Centres opened during the year at Standhill Road, and Westwood, and the attendances made, together with the number of medical consultations afforded during the year, are shown below :—

Attendances.

Infants	..	..	..	..	..	42,267
Children	..	..	..	..	..	30,534
Expectant Mothers	..	..	..	..	..	610
Post-Natal Mothers	..	..	..	..	..	41

Medical Consultations.

Infants	11,749
Young Children	8,495
Expectant Mothers	407
Post-Natal Mothers	49

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are now fifty Centres at which ante-natal examinations can be properly carried out. The attendances made and Medical Consultations afforded at the Ante-Natal Clinics during 1945 were as follows :—

	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.
Attendances—Primary ..	1,784	230
Total ..	7,550	280
Medical Consultations ..	7,401	271

Post-Natal Clinics.

Separate post-natal sessions are held at three Centres; the attendances made and Medical Consultations afforded at these sessions during 1945 were :—

	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.
Attendances—Primary ..	16	72
Total ..	62	96
Medical Consultations ..	60	94

Consultant Service.

Sixty-six cases were referred for Specialist advice to the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Consultant Clinics established in conjunction with the Nottingham Hospital for Women and the Mansfield and District Hospital.

In addition, Consultants were called in six cases to patient's homes, and nine cases attended at the Consultant's rooms.

Provision of Maternity Outfits.

The issue of maternity outfits, either at cost price or free to necessitous persons, was maintained during the year despite the difficulty in obtaining supplies. Four hundred and ninety-two outfits were sold and eleven were provided free of cost.

Provision of Elastic Bandages.

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

Maternity Hospital Treatment.

The scheme for the use of maternity beds in County Institutions for cases of complicated maternity or cases whose home conditions were unsuitable for the confinement was maintained during the year

at the Basford and Mansfield County Institutions. In addition, cases were admitted to the County General Hospital, Eaton Hall Emergency Maternity Home and to certain Voluntary Hospitals, mainly the Nottingham Hospital for Women and the Maternity Wing of the Newark General Hospital with whom the County Council have completed formal arrangements.

The County Council have an arrangement with the other Welfare Authorities whereby maternity cases from those areas may be admitted to the County General Hospital and the County Institutions at the charge of the Welfare Authority concerned. The demand for maternity beds, both from Autonomous Welfare areas and the "Special Area" was so heavy that it was necessary to continue a "Rationing Scheme," based on the number of births occurring in each district in order to ensure a fair allocation of the available beds.

The number of cases dealt with during the year was as follows :—

"SPECIAL AREA."

Admitted to County Hospital or Institutions	..	774
Admitted to Voluntary Hospitals .. ..	..	171
AUTONOMOUS WELFARE AUTHORITIES.		
Admitted to County Hospital or Institutions	..	952

Eaton Hall Emergency Maternity Home.

This Maternity Home, which was established in 1939 for the purpose of accommodating expectant mothers evacuated to this County under the Government Scheme, was continued until the 31st August, 1945, and performed excellent work. With the approval of the Ministry of Health, arrangements were continued for County cases to be admitted, subject to accommodation being available, at the charge of the appropriate Welfare Authority. A total of 153 confinements was undertaken at this Maternity Home during the period 1st January to 31st August, 1945.

Maternal Deaths.

Ten maternal deaths occurred in the "Special Area" and were located as follows :—

District.	Cause of Death.	
	Sepsis.	Other.
Carlton Urban	—	1
Basford Rural	1	3
Southwell Rural	—	4
Worksop Rural	—	1
	1	9
	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under five years of age.

The number of expectant or nursing mothers referred by the Medical Officers to the Dental Officers for inspection during 1945, and the number actually treated, were as follows :—

No. referred for inspection	..	..	703
No. for whom treatment was commenced	..	..	423
No. refusing treatment	..	..	259
No. who left County, found to be ineligible, or for other reasons not treated	...	..	21

Children under school age are referred to the Dental Officers by Medical Officers in charge of Welfare Centres and by Health Visitors, the number of such children dealt with being as follows :—

No. referred	..	..	..	..	215
No. undergoing course of treatment	..	..	..	..	192
No. of attendances	..	..	..	..	509

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, 106 such fillings being inserted during the year.

Treatment of the Pre-School Child.

All the various schemes for the ascertainment, treatment and follow-up of defects in children under school age have been fully maintained during the year.

Chronic Tonsillitis and/or Adenoids.

In Nottingham Children's Hospital, Mansfield, Newark, Retford, and Worksop General Hospitals, and the County General Hospital, 104 cases were treated. Twenty-five cases were granted assistance towards the cost of the operations.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

Treatment for orthopaedic defects is carried out on behalf of the County Council by the various District Cripples' Guilds. During the year 2,789 out-patient attendances were made by 399 children referred by the Medical Officers of the Child Welfare Centres. Eighteen children were provided with appliances and four X-Ray examinations were authorised.

Fifteen children were afforded in-patient treatment during the year at the Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

Defects of Vision.

Examinations for defective vision are carried out by the Assistant Medical Officers. Seventy-eight examinations were made in 1945 and in thirty-seven cases spectacles were supplied under the scheme.

Child Life Protection.

The number of children's names on the register on 1st January, 1945, was thirty-eight. The names of twenty-five children were removed and twenty-three names were added to the register during 1945, leaving a total of thirty-six names on the register on 31st December, 1945.

Adoption of Children.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee were appointed as Guardian *ad litem* in twenty-seven cases. After full inquiry had been made in each case twenty-six of the applications were supported and Adoption Orders were made by the Courts; in the other case the application could not be supported and the application was deferred.

War-time Day Nurseries.

One of the five Day Nurseries established during the war was closed on 21st July, 1945, on the instructions of the Ministry of Health; this Nursery was at Ruddington.

The remaining four Nurseries continued to do good work; the average attendances were as follows:—

	UNDER 2 YEARS.	2-5 YEARS.
Carlton	7	13
Eastwood	9	29
Harworth	5	17
West Bridgford	7	14
Ruddington (up to 21/7/45) ..	3	10

Residential Nurseries.

With the cessation of hostilities in Europe the Residential Nursery Units which were established under the Government Evacuation Scheme at Marsett House, Oxton Hill and Hill House, Southwell, closed on the 21st June and 3rd August, 1945, respectively. These Nursery Units met a need which could not have been satisfactorily dealt with in any other way and thanks are due to Mrs. Darwin and Mrs. Hales for opening their homes for this purpose.

Nursing Homes.

No new Nursing Homes were registered during the year, but one which was approved for 12 chronic cases closed in December. The Keeper of another Home intimated that she wished to reduce her accommodation from 2 maternity and 9 chronic cases to 2 maternity and 3 chronic cases, and the approved accommodation of a further Home was increased from 4 to 5 maternity cases.

There were 11 Nursing Homes registered at the end of 1945, and these provided beds for 49 maternity and 60 other cases; the Inspectors made 49 visits of inspection during the year.

ADMINISTRATION OF MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902-1936.

The Nottinghamshire County Council are the Local Supervising Authority for the whole Administrative County with the exception of the Borough of Mansfield.

During the year 210 Midwives notified their intention to practise in the County area.

Supervision is normally carried out by the whole-time Non-Medical Supervisors of Midwives, Miss F. M. Kirkby and Miss M. K. Collins, and by Dr. Black in special cases. Four hundred and sixty-six routine visits and 2,394 investigations into abnormal cases were made during the year.

Suspension from practice in order to prevent the spread of infection was necessary in the case of fifty-four Midwives, *i.e.*, County Midwives—thirty-one, District Nurse Midwives, twenty-one, Privately Practising Midwives, two.

In 1945, medical aid was sent for in 1,789 cases; 1,402 by Domiciliary Midwives and 387 by Midwives practising in Hospitals or Institutions.

The number of claim forms submitted by Medical Practitioners was 753, claiming fees amounting to £1,267 16s. 9d.

Other statutory notices were received from Midwives as follows :—

Notifications of Stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	128
Do.	Death of Child	..	..	..	..	58
Do.	Death of Mother	..	..	..	..	4
Do.	Laying out the Dead	..	..	..	..	13
Do.	Liability to be a Source of Infection	..	..	..	..	126
Do.	Artificial Feeding	..	..	..	..	189
						<hr/> 518 <hr/>

Eye Discharge in the Newborn.

Seventy-five cases of inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes of new-born infants were notified, twenty-seven being also notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

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

Eight of the twenty-seven cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum concerned the "Special Area." All the cases were treated in hospital and unimpaired vision resulted.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

The number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year was as follows :—

Whole County.	" Special Area."
32	14

With regard to the " Special Area " cases eight patients were removed to hospital and all made good recoveries.

Midwives Act, 1936.

The number of Midwives employed directly by the County Council at the end of 1945 was fifty-seven, as compared with fifty-eight whole-time and one part-time at the end of 1944. Sixty-five District Nurse Midwives were employed in the County at the end of 1945, as compared with sixty-two the previous year.

The following is a summary of the work done by the County Midwives during the year :—

CASES.			
No. BOOKED.		No. DELIVERED.	
Midwifery	3,092	At home	3,414
Maternity	804	At hospital	269
	<u>3,896</u>		<u>3,683</u>

VISITS.				
ANTE-NATAL :				
Home .. ..	..	..	..	25,120
Clinic .. ..	..	..	..	3,581
Delivery .. ..	..	..	..	3,506
Lying-in .. ..	..	..	..	57,923
				<u>90,130</u>

Midwifery Services by Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation.

The Annual Report of the Federation for the year 1945-46 shows that 1,621 new midwifery or maternity cases were undertaken by their Nurses during the twelve months. In addition the Nurses paid 11,619 Ante-Natal visits and made 1,454 attendances at Child Welfare Centres or Ante-Natal Clinics.

Home Help Scheme.

The scheme for the provision of Home Helps for lying-in cases was continued during the year but was necessarily restricted owing to the difficulty in securing suitable women who were prepared to undertake this work. Twenty-nine applications were dealt with and Home Helps were provided in twenty cases. It was found to be quite impossible to institute a Domestic Help Scheme owing to the difficulties outlined above.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Prevention of Pollution of Rivers and Streams.

1. *Analyses of Samples.*

Summary of analyses of samples examined in the County Laboratory during 1945 :—

Sewage Disposal Works—

Good effluents	..	..	..	..	37	
Fair effluents	..	..	..	..	31	
Unsatisfactory effluents		..	..	..	24	
Bad effluents	..	..	..	..	28	
					—	120
Industrial Works effluents	..	..	..	..	7	
Observation samples	..	..	..	..	45	
					—	52
TOTAL					..	172

2. *Visits of Inspection.*

The visits paid during the year were as follows—

Sewage Disposal Works	..	..	..	282
Industrial Works	..	..	..	226
TOTAL				508

Rivers Pollution Prevention during the War years.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

At the end of 1939 :—

A summary presented at the end of 1939 showed considerable activity in the work of sewage purification and reported that two new Sewage Works had been constructed and extensions completed at five Works.

There was much work under consideration by the District Councils as is shown by the following :—

- (a) Extensions and alterations of a comprehensive nature were contemplated in connection with 14 sewage works.

Of these a certain amount of work has been allowed and carried out at Newthorpe, Long Eaton, Harworth, Sutton Bonington and Rampton State Institution, but in the remaining nine cases the schemes were held in abeyance owing to the war.

- (b) Complete new schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal were contemplated in nine cases.

Of these the Sewage Works at Newstead Sanatorium and at Pinxton were completed during the war years but the other seven schemes were held up.

- (c) The construction of three Sewage Works in connection with Pit-head Baths was proceeding and these have been completed together with an additional one brought into use in 1942.

It will, therefore, be realised that although new Sewage Works have been completed and some alterations carried out, there were many schemes being considered in 1939 which, coming within the absolute veto of normal Sewage Works extension, have since made no further progress.

The War Years.

In the first months of the War camp sites began to take shape in various parts of the County, and it was soon clear that the efficient purification of sewage would be necessary not only to safeguard the rivers and streams, but also to protect the vast and important underground water supply sources throughout the County. In certain areas the water resources are more liable to contamination than others, and special attention was called for in cases where subsidence or fracture from colliery workings might provide an easy passage for sewage to pollute water supplies.

Close contact was established with the different branches of the Services, and in all cases the fullest co-operation was given and representations were received and dealt with in the most considerate manner. Both in connection with Aerodromes and Military Camps, departments, with officers specialising in sewage purification, were gradually set up and your officer was given every facility for watching the development of schemes for suggesting amendments or additions which were generally given favourable consideration. Conferences, visits of inspection and the taking of samples with Technical Officers of the Services have been a regular feature resulting in the establishment of Sewage Works capable of producing satisfactory effluents and with safeguards against underground pollution.

During the war 42 new Sewage Works were put down and their distribution amongst the various Services was as follows :—

Sewage Works for Military Camps	..	..	19	
Do. Aerodromes	..	..	14	
Do. R.O.F. and Munition Works	..		3	
			—	36
Sewage Works for Land Girls' Hostels	..			6
				—
				42
				—

In addition to the above three existing Sewage Works of Local Authorities were extended to receive sewage from Munition Works and Ordnance Factories.

Post-War Years :—

The building of houses is given first priority and in some instances it may mean only a redistribution of the population of an area with little net increase in the volume of sewage, but in the majority of cases the result of the erection of houses, with modern sanitary equipment, will be a large increase in the sewage to be treated and substantial extensions will be needed at existing Sewage Works and for many areas new Works will be required.

During the war years Local Authorities have been faced with very difficult operational problems in connection with their Sewage Works ; depleted staffs have tried to cope with the work of regular cleaning, and it has been almost impossible to execute repairs to machinery, filters, etc. It is note-worthy that under these very trying circumstances District Councils have faithfully endeavoured to maintain their plants and to produce satisfactory effluents. The labour position is showing signs of improvement but it will be sometime before renewals and repairs to the various units of works can be readily carried out.

Every District Council in the County area seems to be considering some form of scheme ; sewerage schemes, extensions and alterations to existing Works, and new sewerage and sewage disposal schemes for areas with inadequate provisions. All the schemes have not so far been formulated and they cannot, therefore, be tabulated, but in addition to those mentioned in the first part of the report many more are under consideration and four have been considered by the Special Grants Sub-Committee.

It is probable that the principle of regionalisation of Sewage Works will receive much attention in some of the new schemes and, generally, the gathering together of sewage flows from many areas to be dealt with at one Sewage Works leads to efficiency ; the plant being usually large enough to warrant the provision of adequate units and the operational control is concentrated at one point.

COAL WASHING WASTE.

The major problem in the County so far as industrial pollution is concerned relates to the disposal of waste waters from the washing of coal. Up to about 1930 the general method adopted for dealing with slurry waste impurities was that of simple settlement in lagoons or tanks. Where the banks of lagoons are continually built up by excavated coal deposit they tend to be very unstable and liable to be disintegrated by pressure and weather conditions. Settling tanks demand constant labour both for cleaning out and the removal from the site of the deposited material, and although these can and do often work well they are at the mercy of the " human element."

From about 1930 two or three proprietary makes of clarification plants were put on the market which have gone a long way to revolutionise the rather cumbersome and laborious lagoon and tank method. Generally, the modern plants reduce to a minimum avoidable waste either of material or labour, and conserve the water supply in such a condition that it is fit for re-use.

Of the 40 Collieries in the County area, 28 undertake the washing of coal. Seventeen of these possess the proprietary type of clarification plant, and the 11 others depend on tanks, filters or lagoons for settlement. Between 1939-42, nine collieries completed the construction of modern plants and the fact that six of these were operating at the end of 1939, meant they were well equipped to carry on during the war years.

At the present time one new washery with a purification plant is in course of erection and representations have been made for the erection of a plant at one pit and for extensions at another.

Many serious pollutions have been overcome by the installation of these new plants and, although they are occasionally liable to irregularities, they are generally under efficient control. Nevertheless, inspections and contact with colliery officials are necessary in all cases to ensure the adequate maintenance of all types of plant.

Work undertaken by County Health Inspector.

The vacancy created by the resignation of one of the two County Health Inspectors in April, 1944, had not been filled at the end of the year under review.

The following is a brief summary of the work undertaken during the year by Mr. L. Brook, the remaining County Health Inspector :—

	No. OF VISITS PAID.
Investigation of possible sources of pollution of public water supplies	494
Investigation of complaints of sanitary defects received from Health Visitors, County Residents, etc.	240
Investigation of sanitary circumstances generally (including interviews with Officers of County Districts)	328
Dairies and Cowsheds :—	
No. inspected	38
Housing :—	
No. of Houses inspected	81
Test checks of compliance with conditions of grant and inspections following applications for grant under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1938 ..	65
	<hr/> 1,246 <hr/>

Water Supplies.

Detailed particulars of the water supplies in the County have been obtained from the Medical Officers of Health of County Districts and are contained in the following tabular statement :—

WATER SUPPLIES—continued.

DISTRICT.	PARTICULARS OF SUPPLIES FROM WATERWORKS										Proportion of houses and population connected to public mains	Particulars of extensions of water mains
	Quality	Quantity	RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS						Plumbo-solvency	Action taken in respect of any form of contamination		
			Raw Water :		Water after treatment :		Results of Chemical Analysis :					
			Satis- factory	Satis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory				
CARLTON ..	Satisfactory	satisfactory	*2	—	—	—	2	—	Satis- factory	—	Estimated less than 100 houses have supplies other than from public mains.	3" main 4 yds. 4" " 370 " 6" " 202 "
EASTWOOD ..	Do.	Do.	—	—	2	—	1	1	Do.	Unsatisfactory sample due to water standing in pipe for considerable period, more frequent use remedies turbidity.	2,400 houses supplied direct from public mains, and 5 houses supplied by means of standpipes	Nil.
HUCKNALL ..	Do.	Do.	23	2	26	—	1	—	Do.	—	6,201 houses (population 20,701) supplied direct from public mains. 7 houses (population 19) supplied by means of standpipes.	—
KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD ..	Do.	Unsatis- factory	2	—	8	—	8	—	Do.	—	5,337 houses supplied direct from public water mains.	—
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE	Do.	Satisfactory	—	—	4	—	1	—	Do.	—	4,244 houses (population 16,097) supplied direct from public water mains.	510 yds.
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD ..	Do.	Insufficient for present population and industries.	—	—	6	—	6	—	Do.	—	98% of the houses are supplied direct from public mains and 2% by means of standpipes.	—
WARSOP ..	Do.	Satisfactory	1	—	9	—	3	—	Do.	—	2,596 houses (population 10,100) are supplied from public mains.	Whole of Sookholme area has now been supplied by public mains, a piped supply being laid to each farm and farm cottage.
WEST BRIDGFORD ..	Do.	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	—	Only one or two houses do not have a piped supply.	—
RURAL DISTRICTS :												Nil.
EASFORD ..	Do. (excepting Parishes of	Do.	—	5	—	—	—	5	† Do.	† Upland waters liable to be plumbo-solvent	12,702 houses are supplied direct from public water mains. 15 houses are supplied by means	

Public Cleansing.

Information supplied by the Medical Officers of Health of the County Districts indicates that Public Scavenging is in operation throughout all the Boroughs and Urban Districts and is carried out wholly by the Local Authorities concerned except for a small part of the Mansfield Woodhouse Urban District where the work is undertaken by a private firm.

In the Rural Districts, Public Scavenging is in operation in the parishes indicated below :—

District	Parishes in which Public Scavenging is in operation			Whether carried out by Local Authority or by Contract
Basford	..	All parishes	..	Local Authority except Stoke Bardolph which is part of the Nottingham Corporation Scavenging District.
Bingham	..	Bingham, Cropwell Bishop, Holme Pierre- point, Keyworth, Rad- cliffe-on-Trent.		Part by Local Authority and part by Contract.
East Retford	..	Tuxford	..	Contract.
Newark	..	Balderton	..	Local Authority.
		Farndon	..	Contract.
Southwell	..	Southwell	..	Local Authority.
		Blidworth	..	
		Epperstone	..	
		Farnsfield	..	
		Oxton	..	Contract.
		Hoveringham	..	
		Lowdham	..	
Worksop	..	Carlton-in-Lindrick	..	
		Hodsock	..	Local Authority.
		Styrrup-with-Oldcotes	..	
		Harworth	..	
		Blyth	..	
		Wallingswells	..	Contract.
		Norton	..	
		Cuckney	..	
		Carburton	..	
		Nether Langwith	..	Contract.
		Welbeck	..	
		Holbeck	..	

The majority of the refuse is disposed of by tipping, mainly controlled.

Improvements and changes made in the arrangements during the year included the abolishing of horse-drawn transport and the collection of all house refuse and street sweepings by covered motor in the Borough of East Retford; the purchase of additional land for tipping by the Arnold Urban District Council; an increase in the frequency of collections in Beeston and Stapleford, and the commencement of a Direct Labour Scavenging scheme in the parish of Balderton.

The East Retford Rural District Council had under consideration Scheme for Public Cleansing throughout the whole of the area.

ROUTINE MILK SAMPLING.

Type of Sample.	By whom collected.	No. of farms involved.	No. of cows involved.	No. of Samples submitted for biological examination.	RESULT OF BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION. No. OF SAMPLES.		
					Positive.	Negative.	Not Tested.
Mixed herd (non-graded herd)	County Milk Samplers ..	3,314	31,489	1,049	71	878	100
Accredited and Tuberculin Tested	County Food and Drugs Inspectors	328	6,802	261	17	226	18
Imported Milks	Do.	—	—	49	1	44	4
School Milks	County Health Inspector	—	—	105	—	97	8
TOTALS		3,642	38,291	1,464	89	1,245	130

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The Milk Supply.

Supervision by District Authorities.

The records of the inspections carried out during 1945, which have been furnished by District Medical Officers of Health are as follows :—

URBAN 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- railers.	Pro- ducers.	Re- railers.	Pro- ducers.	Re- tailers.	Pro- ducers.
<i>Boroughs—</i>								
Mansfield ..	32	20	195		—	—	—	—
Worksop ..	27	20	63	59	6	8	6	8
Newark ..	32	6	41	15	1	1	Nil	Nil
East Retford	25	20	72	136	Nil	3	Nil	3
<i>Urban</i>								
<i>Districts—</i>								
Arnold ..	19	16	33	17	2	4	2	4
Beeston and Stapleford ..	18	20	158	54	10	8	10	8
Carlton ..	23	9	42	37	2	3	2	3
Eastwood ..	12	2	15	4	2	1	2	1
Hucknall ..	51	25	64	103	Nil	1	Nil	1
Kirkby-in- Ashfield ..	57	37	107		11		9	
Mansfield Woodhouse	60	12	103		1	4	1	4
Sutton-in- Ashfield ..	103	67	107		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Warsop ..	32	28	31	180	1	7	1	7
W. Bridgford ..	28	5	84	15	8	2	8	
<i>Rural</i>								
<i>Districts—</i>								
Basford ..	27	388	589	589	159	159	137	137
Bingham ..	83	360	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Worksop ..	30	32	9	35	Nil	2	Nil	2
*East Retford ..	190		311		91		76	
Newark ..	50	60	110		Nil	1	Nil	1
Southwell ..	85	242	12	19	6	5	6	5

*No separate records kept of inspections made of producers and/or retailers premises.

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, 1945, was thirty-two. During the year seven new licences were granted and one was withdrawn, making a total of thirty-eight licensed producers of Tuberculin Tested milk at the end of the year.

ACCREDITED.

There were 192 licences in operation in the County on the 1st January, 1945, for the production of this grade of milk. Seventeen new licences were granted during the year and twenty-two withdrawn. The total number of licensed producers of Accredited milk on the 31st December, 1945, was therefore 187."

The numbers of licences issued by the County District Councils in operation at the end of the year were as follows :—

(a) For the production and sale of Pasteurised Milk	..	23
(b) For the sale of Pasteurised Milk	.. ..	125
(c) For the sale of other Designated Milks	.. ..	100

Check Sampling of School Milk Supplies.

The number of school milk samples taken on school premises during the year by the County Health Inspector and forwarded to the Institute of Animal Pathology, Cambridge, for biological examination for the presence of tubercle was as follows :—

No. of Samples.	RESULT OF BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.				
	Positive.		Negative.		Not Tested.
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	
105	—	0.00	97	100	8

Since the introduction of the arrangements, on the 18th June, 1935, a total of 1,017 samples has been taken and submitted to biological examination. Of this number 934 were examined, 926 were negative and eight were positive.

During the year, three samples of milk have been taken from that delivered to schools by each supplier.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The arrangements for herd milk sampling, detailed in my Annual Report for 1938, have been continued, though with a depleted staff due to War service calls. Particulars of the samples collected during the year are shewn in the table on page 39.

The following table shows the number of samples taken from milk produced by mixed herds actually tested during each of the past six years, together with the percentage of such samples found to contain tubercle bacilli :—

YEAR.	NO. OF SAMPLES TESTED.	PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLES FOUND TO CONTAIN TUBERCLE BACILLI.
1940	1,167	8.83
1941	872	7.80
1942	701	8.13
1943	880	5.68
1944	808	8.29
1945	949	7.48

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Detailed particulars of the work carried out in connection with the Inspection of shops, stalls and other premises where meat is retailed or other foods prepared for sale have been furnished by the Medical Officers of Health of the County Districts and indicate that despite the difficulties in regard to staff and other administrative problems present throughout the whole of 1945 a considerable amount of supervision was exercised.

Three thousand, two hundred and fifty-three visits were paid to premises where meat was retailed and unsound meat condemned where necessary. Unsatisfactory conditions were recorded in fifty-seven instances and successful action was taken in forty-nine cases.

Visits of inspection to premises where food other than butcher's meat was manufactured, prepared or sold numbered 3,284 (excepting two Districts where complete information has not been supplied) and unsatisfactory conditions were recorded in seventy-nine cases, seventy-four of which were remedied as a result of notices served by the Sanitary Authorities.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of Infectious Disease, other than Tuberculosis, and the deaths resulting amongst the County civilian population, were as follows :—

DISEASE.						CASES NOTIFIED.	DEATHS.
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	1,671	4
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	121	14
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	32	—
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	312	192
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	26	4
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	98	*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	27	—
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	28	*
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	9	3
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	2	*
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	604	9
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	6,652	13
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	2	*
TOTAL						9,587	239

*Deaths from these diseases are not shown separately in the return received from the Registrar-General.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The arrangements outlined in previous reports in regard to Diphtheria Immunisation have continued to function throughout the year.

An important Circular was received from the Ministry of Health towards the end of 1945 indicating that, as from 1st January, 1946, responsibility for securing the immunisation of children under five years would rest with the Welfare Authority for the area. The County Council thus became responsible for this service in the "Special Area" of the County comprising the Urban Districts of Carlton, Eastwood and West Bridgford and the six Rural Districts.

Detailed suggestions were made by the Ministry in regard to record keeping and following-up by Health Visitors with a view to securing that every infant in the area is immunised at or about the age of one.

In the County Council's Welfare Area the actual work of immunisation has been carried out extensively by officers of the County District Councils, although the County Council's staff have, from the very beginning, taken an active part in the educational aspect of this work and in securing parental consents. The County Council's staff have also participated, by arrangement, in the actual immunisation sessions.

Each Health Visitor has, from the commencement of the work, maintained records which are precisely in accord with the requirements laid down by the Ministry of Health in the Circular referred to above.

The District Councils concerned were consulted with regard to the carrying out of the actual work of immunising children under five and it was agreed that the officers of the District Councils should continue to perform the actual immunisation of children under five, with assistance from the County Council's staff where required, the County Council being responsible for any expenditure specifically involved in maintaining these arrangements to deal with pre-School children.

The following table showing the estimated population of children under five and aged five to fourteen, and the numbers of children in these two age groups who have completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to the 31st December, 1945, in each of the County Districts has been compiled from the Annual Returns submitted to the Ministry of Health by the Medical Officers of Health of the County Districts :—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1945.

DISTRICT.	ESTIMATED POPULATION.			NO. OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED AT ANY TIME UP TO 31/12/45.		
	0-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total (under 15)	0-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total (under 15)
Urban Districts.						
Mansfield (Borough)	4,070	6,970	11,040	1,981	5,750	7,731
Worksop (Borough)	2,720	4,840	7,560	3,247	4,793	8,040
Newark (Borough)	1,700	3,200	4,900	847	2,559	3,406
East Retford (Borough)	1,190	2,240	3,430	639	2,150	2,789
Arnold ..	1,330	2,576	3,906	895	2,567	3,462
Beeston and Stapleford	3,960	6,746	10,706	2,084	5,656	7,740
Carlton ..	1,900	4,178	6,078	1,448	3,430	4,878
Eastwood ..	770	1,310	2,080	268	1,057	1,325
Hucknall ..	*					
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	1,250	2,950	4,200	925	2,790	3,715
Mansfield Woodhouse	1,570	2,580	4,150	588	1,754	2,342
Sutton-in-Ashfield	3,400	5,730	9,130	2,122	5,320	7,442
Warsop ..	1,050	1,690	2,740	705	1,586	2,291
West Bridgford ..	1,370	2,520	3,890	469	1,504	1,973
TOTAL (Urban Districts)	26,280	47,530	73,810	16,218	40,916	57,134
Rural Districts.						
Basford ..	3,800	6,650	10,450	1,788	5,113	6,901
Bingham ..	1,250	2,200	3,450	453	1,798	2,251
Worksop ..	1,430	2,540	3,970	711	2,584	3,295
East Retford ..	1,470	2,770	4,240	786	2,392	3,178
Newark ..	800	1,360	2,160	471	1,332	1,803
Southwell ..	2,500	5,200	7,700	1,841	5,615	7,456
TOTAL (Rural Districts)	11,250	20,720	31,970	6,050	18,834	24,884
GRAND TOTAL	37,530	68,250	105,780	22,268	59,750	82,018

*Complete figures not available.

The above figures for the Urban Districts, Rural Districts and the County as a whole expressed as percentages are as follows :—

				PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS IMMUNISED UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1945.		
				0-4 years.	5-14 years.	Total (under 15 years).
Urban Districts	..	..	..	61.7	86.1	77.4
Rural Districts	..	..	..	53.8	90.9	77.8
Whole County	..	..	..	59.3	87.5	77.5

Diphtheria—Notifications and Deaths.

Eighty-seven children under the age of 15 years were notified in the County during 1945 as suffering from Diphtheria, and it was found that thirty-three of these cases had completed a full course of immunisation.

The number of deaths of children under 15 years attributed to Diphtheria was twelve. None of these children had been immunised.

INFESTATION.

From information supplied by the local District Medical Officers of Health infestation by vermin was reported in 213 cases and action by the Local Sanitary Authority was taken in all cases reported. No cases were reported in six of the County Districts (East Retford Borough, Mansfield Borough, Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District and Bingham, East Retford and Newark Rural Districts).

The number of cases of Scabies reported to have been treated by the District Councils during the year totalled 2,376 as follows :—

						NO. OF CASES TREATED.
Boroughs	..	..	..	..	..	864
Urban Districts	..	..	..	..	..	1,086
Rural Districts	..	..	..	..	..	426
TOTAL						2,376

The Medical and Nursing Staff of the County Council co-operate with the District Medical Officers of Health by formally notifying all cases of scabies or severe pediculosis which they discover in the course of their routine medical inspections and visits to schools and homes.

The number of such cases notified by members of the County Staff during 1945 was 488.

In-patient treatment was also provided by the County Council in seventeen cases in accordance with the arrangements outlined in my Annual Report for the year 1942.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

There has been no material change in the arrangements made for the administration of the Vaccination Acts during the year.

The undermentioned figures relate to the work of the Vaccination Officers during the calendar year 1944 :—

No. of cases in Birth Lists received by Vaccination Officers	9,250
No. of Certificates of Successful Vaccination received ..	2,805
No. of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection received	5,315
No. of prosecutions	Nil

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1945, the number of deaths attributable to Tuberculosis was 229 ; 193 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and thirty-six from other forms.

The Pulmonary death rate per thousand of the population was 0.41 for the County compared with 0.52 for England and Wales, whilst the rate for all forms was 0.48 for the County and 0.62 for England and Wales.

Dispensary Organisation.

The Tuberculosis Dispensaries maintained by the County Council and the days and times of sessions in operation as at the 31st December, 1945, 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 only.
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	—Males, Females and Children.
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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.
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WORKSOP (DR. W. H. BROWN).

Address : Watson Road, Worksop.

Telephone : Worksop 2415.

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.

Attendances, New Cases and "Contacts."

The following table shows the number of new cases, including "Contacts," examined at the five Dispensaries during the year and the preceding year, together with the total attendances made by all patients :—

YEAR	TOTAL Attendances (All Cases)	PERSONS EXAMINED FOR FIRST TIME			No. of Contacts examined
		Total	No. found definitely Tuberculous	Percentage	
1944	6,409	1,853	379	20.5	359
1945	6,654	1,636	379	22.5	293

The percentage distribution of the cases found to be definitely tuberculosis as indicated above was as follows :—

		MALES.	FEMALES.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—Adults ..	35.6	38.8
	Children ..	2.1	2.4
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—Adults ..	3.2	3.9
	Children ..	7.1	6.9

Laboratory Work.

The total number of specimens examined in connection with the Dispensaries was 1,093 in 1945, compared with 1,169 in 1944. Five hundred and thirty examinations were also made for the purposes of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

Ministry of Health Memorandum 266/T.

Financial assistance to patients undergoing treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis continued to be made under the provisions of Ministry of Health Memo. 266/T.

The number of cases in which allowances were being paid on the 1st January, 1945, the number of applications dealt with during the year and the number of cases in receipt of allowances on the 31st December, 1945, are shown in the following tabular statement :—

Type of Allowance	No. receiving payment on 1.1.45	No. of applications dealt with during the year		No. receiving payment on 31.12.45
		Approved	Rejected	
Maintenance Allowance	97	132	19	103
Discretionary Allowance	14	22	10	20
Special Payment for :—				
(a) Domestic Help	5	5	9	6
(b) Pocket Money	1	5	1	3
	117	164	39	132

Four applications for Maintenance Allowances and one for a Discretionary Allowance were pending at the end of the year.

The reasons for rejection or non-payment of allowances were as follows :—

Maintenance Allowances.

In receipt of payment from employer, disability pension etc., in excess of scale allowance	10
In chronic category	2
Dependant member of family	6
Application withdrawn	1

Discretionary Allowances.

Income considered adequate to meet expense	8
In chronic category, or otherwise ineligible	1
Application withdrawn	1

Special Payments.

Family circumstances good	6
In chronic category or otherwise ineligible	4

The total expenditure during the calendar year was £8,975.

X-Ray Examinations.

The X-Ray examinations made in connection with the Dispensaries during the year 1945 were as follows :—

Chest Photographs	1,551
Bones and Joints Photographs	12
Screenings	201

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.

Twenty-two patients were granted extra nourishment in this way during 1945 at an approximate cost of £140.

Shelters.

The number of shelters owned by the County Council is ten and all were in use during the year.

Home Visiting by the Tuberculosis Officers.

The number of domiciliary visits paid by the Tuberculosis Officers during the year totalled 876 as follows :—

Domiciliary Visits	805
Visits for purposes of consultation	71

Home Visiting by Health Visitors.

Five thousand two hundred and forty-one domiciliary visits were paid by members of the Nursing Staff during the year, compared with 4,230 in 1944.

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 during the year 1945 was 134.

New Cases and Mortality.

The number of new cases recorded in the Registers of the Medical Officers of Health of the County Districts and the number of deaths due to Tuberculosis according to the Registrar-General's statistics during the year are given in the following table :—

Tuberculosis.**NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1945.**

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES*				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ..	—	2	11	12	—	2	2	2
1—5 ..	2	2	10	10	1	1	2	3
5—15 ..	11	7	27	34	2	—	6	6
15—45 ..	107	126	14	16	51	76	7	6
45—65 ..	59	14	4	3	42	13	2	—
65 and over ..	4	3	—	1	2	3	—	—
TOTALS ..	183	154	66	76	98	95	19	17

*Recorded in the Registers of Medical Officers of Health of County Districts.

The following table shows the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis over the past eight years :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**NEW CASES.**

YEAR	NO. OF NEW CASES INCLUDED IN ANNUAL RETURN TO MINISTRY OF HEALTH.			Rate per 1,000 of population
	Formal notification	Not notified before death	Total	
1938	374	14	388	0·82
1939	316	5	321	0·67
1940	379	24	403	0·83
1941	437	28	465	0·95
1942	393	22	415	0·84
1943	369	28	397	0·84
1944	388	16	404	0·85
1945	332	23	355	0·75

Institutional Care.**THE RANSOM SANATORIUM.**

The following is a report on the work of the Ransom Sanatorium during the year received from the Medical Superintendent, Dr. E. Firth.

"I think the most notable event during 1945 was the official opening of the Administrative and Clinical Blocks on September 29th by the Duchess of Portland; we were also honoured by the presence of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, Alderman Key, M.P. We were fortunate in having excellent weather and our many visitors were able to inspect the buildings and one heard many expressions of appreciation as to the progress which had been made.

The Sanatorium continues to cater for patients in all stages of the disease, but owing to the fine work of our Consulting Surgeon, Mr. Mason, we are able to provide special treatment for many who, in the past, would have been considered unsuitable.

It has been interesting to watch the steady change in patients' ideas regarding operative treatment and it is now an exceedingly uncommon event for it to be refused.

Far too many patients have to be discharged with a positive sputum because in the majority of cases their disease was only recognised at an advanced stage and owing to pressure on beds and economic causes they cannot be given the prolonged treatment they require.

The basic principles of rest and graduated exercise must continue, but as many patients as possible should have additional measures; if only the general public would seek advice earlier and the Sanatoria were able to accommodate them our results would be much better.

Staff difficulties have continued throughout the year and it was necessary to close the Male Advanced Ward of 19 beds, and reduce the available women's beds from 55 to 50. The Clinical Block is still only partially in use and it is still necessary for all our operative work to be carried out at the County General Hospital, Worksop. The effect of these measures was to make our Waiting List abnormally long and patients had to wait for as long as four months before being admitted; this is a thoroughly bad position and one full of potential danger, but I am afraid it will continue, to the serious detriment of our patients, unless the women of our country are prepared to take up a nursing or domestic career in our Sanatoria.

The Staff we were able to retain worked well and did their best under trying conditions, and I would especially like to place on record my deep appreciation of the work of my colleague, Dr. Galloway.

Special Treatment.

Artificial Pneumothorax still holds first place in our attack and during the year it was attempted on 39 patients and successful in 34, and a total of 2,471 refills were given. In addition, 58 aspirations with gas replacements were carried out. A Pneumoperitoneum was induced in one patient but sufficient time had not elapsed at the end of the year to decide whether or not any improvement was taking place.

The following operations were carried out by Mr. Mason :—

Phrenic Crush	..	..	..	..	6
Phrenicectomy	..	..	..	..	1
Thoracoscopy and Adhesion Section	..				33
Thoracoplasty	..	..	..	..	10 cases (18 operations)
Thoracolysis	..	..	..	..	1
Korrekturplasty	..	..	..	..	2
Bronchoscopy	..	..	..	..	3
Bronchogram	..	..	..	..	2

Statistics.

During the year ended 31st December, 1945, 419 patients have received treatment. Of these, 163 were in residence on 31st December, 1944, and their treatment extended into 1945.

There have been 213 cases admitted and 43 re-admitted from the County General Hospital, Worksop, to which they had been temporarily transferred for special treatment; these patients were 100 men, 125 women, 18 pulmonary and 13 non-pulmonary children.

There were 193 discharges and 55 transfers (to be re-admitted) to the County General Hospital, Worksop; these patients were 108 men, 115 women, 17 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary children. Deaths numbered 28—8 men, 17 women, 2 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary children.

143 patients were in residence on the last day of the year.

X-Ray Department.

The work undertaken during the year was as follows :—

In-patients	..	..	Chest Photographs	..	..	667
			Bones and Joints	..	..	103
			Screenings	..	..	163
Out-patients	..	..	Chest Photographs	..	..	683
			Bones and Joints	..	..	nil
			Screenings	..	..	201
Staff	..	..	Chest Photographs	..	..	90
			Bones and Joints	..	..	12
Sherwood Industries	..		Chest Photographs	..	..	37
			Bones and Joints	..	..	nil "

DURATION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT IN THE INSTITUTION.

Classification on admission to the Inst.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.										Grand Total	†Average Duration of Stay.	†Average Gain in Weight.		Maximum Gain in Weight.							
		Under 3 months.		3-6 months.		6-12 months.		Over 12 months.		Total				Ads. Lbs.		Ch. Lbs.							
		M. F. C.	M. F. C.	M. F. C.	M. F. C.	M. F. C.	M. F. C.	M. F. C.	M. F. C.	M. F. C.	M. F. C.			Ads. Weeks	Ch. Weeks	Ads. Lbs.	Ch. Lbs.						
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Class T.B. Minus.	2	-	9	8	4	18	7	-	1	6	55	26.4	11.3	31.12	24							
	Quiescent ..	1	-	3	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-								
	Not Quiescent ..	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-								
	Died in the Inst. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
	Stay less than 28 days	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-								
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	T.B.+ Group 1.	1	-	3	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	13	28.6	14.4	26.4	8.9							
	Quiescent ..	-	-	3	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-								
	Not Quiescent ..	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
	Died in the Inst. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
	Stay less than 28 days	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-								
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	T.B.+ Group 2.	-	-	9	4	17	20	-	7	1	-	58	31.5	9.6	44.8	45.1							
	Quiescent ..	4	3	13	19	9	12	-	4	-	-	64	-	-	-								
	Not Quiescent ..	2	4	-	3	2	4	-	-	1	-	16	-	-	-								
	Died in the Inst. ..	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-								
	Stay less than 28 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	T.B.+ Group 3.	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	32.1	5.14	16	24							
	Quiescent ..	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-								
	Not Quiescent ..	2	-	1	1	4	1	-	2	1	-	12	-	-	-								
	Died in the Inst. ..	1	3	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	-								
	Stay less than 28 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Totals (pulmonary)	17	22	3	38	44	62	8	14	4	6	261	29.5	102.5	30.3	45.1	10.3	8.4					
	Quiescent ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							-	-	-	-	-
	Not Quiescent ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							-	-	-	-	-
	Died in the Inst. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							-	-	-	-	-
	Stay less than 28 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							-	-	-	-	-
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Abdominal.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	102.5	25.5	69.7	8.10	9.2						
	Quiescent ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	
	Not Quiescent ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	
	Died in the Inst. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	
	Stay less than 28 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Peri-pheral Glands	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	27.2	36.1	8.3	.12							
	Quiescent ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-		
	Not Quiescent ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-		
	Died in the Inst. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-		
	Stay less than 28 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-		
Totals (non-pulmonary)		-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	4	11											

†Average duration of Stay. Weeks

Adult patients 30.3
Children 45.1
(Pulmonary Group)

Patients discharged 'quiescent',
Adults .. 25.5
Children .. 69.7

Patients discharged 'not quiescent',
Adults .. 27.2
Children .. 36.1

† Excluding those patients who stayed for less than 28 days. In addition there were four observation cases discharged as non-tuberculous.

Post-Institutional After-Care.

(1). SHERWOOD VILLAGE SETTLEMENT.

Particulars of the progress made during the year are recorded in the following Report by the Medical Superintendent :—

“ Once again I am able to report a satisfactory year's work ; the Workshop has been continuously employed on cot making and produced 4,840 during the year. This is quite a good output when the varying fitness of the men is taken into consideration ; supplies of raw materials came in reasonably well and caused only minor difficulties.

The health of the settlers with three exceptions has kept fairly constant and, of the exceptions, two, unfortunately, had haemoptyses and died whilst home on leave and the other had to be re-admitted to a Sanatorium because of a serious breakdown.

The dust extraction plant continues to function well and the Workshop is much cleaner and almost free from dust.

The Painting Department continued to work in the Sanatorium throughout the year and kept up their previous high standard of workmanship.

The Poultry Farm was discontinued in October because of reduced feeding stuffs, but when this position is back to normal this department will be revived.

The houses remained fully occupied throughout the year and I feel the settlers deserve praise for the satisfactory state of their houses and gardens. There are eight children of school age living in the settlement and they have kept perfectly healthy and compare favourably with other children of a corresponding age group.

The Hostel has not had all its available beds occupied and in November a new Warden was appointed.

Statistics (on 31st December, 1945).

DEPARTMENT.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Woodwork	20	2	—
Painting	5	2	—
Sanatorium Porters ..	2	—	—
Maintenance	1	—	—

(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 living 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.

The County Council continued during 1945, the arrangements whereby certain duties under the Blind Persons Acts 1920 and 1938 are administered through the Committee of the Royal Midland Institution for the Blind.

Registration.

The following statistics relate to the registration of Blind Persons during the year 1945 :—

No. on Register on 1st January	..	..	..	617
No. added to the Register during the year	..	..	..	78
No. of deaths	..	..	..	62
No. who left the County	..	..	..	11
No. de-certified	..	..	..	2
No. remaining on Register at 31st December	..	..	..	620

A composite table is included on page 56a which gives full details of registration, training and employment.

Blind Evacuees.

In addition to the above-mentioned figures there were 23 blind evacuees in the County at the commencement of the year. One further case was admitted during the year making a total of 24 cases. Of these, 15 returned to their former areas, and 6 decided to remain in the County and were accordingly transferred from the registers of the appropriate Evacuation Authorities. There were, therefore, 3 recognised blind evacuees still in the County at the end of 1945.

Relief of the Necessitous Blind and Dependents.

The extent to which relief was afforded to blind persons and their dependents during the year was as follows :—

No. of blind persons in receipt of relief at the beginning of the year	..	..	..	..	..	443
No. receiving relief in respect of dependents	..	..	..	..	..	121
No. of blind persons in receipt of relief at end of the year	..	..	..	..	..	416
No. receiving relief in respect of dependents	..	..	..	..	..	121
Total expenditure on assistance for blind persons and dependents	..	..	..	..	..	£26,960 1s. 4d.

The above figures include assistance granted to blind persons evacuated to the County during the War.

As from the 1st April, 1945, the weekly "standard income" assured to blind persons under the Council's scheme was increased as follows :—

	URBAN AREAS.			RURAL AREAS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Single Blind Persons	1	14	0	1	11	6
Married Blind Couples or for two Blind persons in the same household	3	0	0	2	15	0

The previous "standard income" rates were £1 12s. 6d., and £1 8s. 0d. for single blind persons in urban and rural areas respectively, and £2 19s. 0d. and £2 10s. 0d. for two blind persons living together in urban and rural areas respectively.

The policy whereby 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 for free domiciliary medical treatment was continued. The capitation fee payable to the District Medical Officers for this service was raised during the year from 13/6 to 14/2 per annum.

Home Workers and Workshop Employees.

On the 1st January, 1945, the number of Home Workers whose earnings were augmented by the County Council was twenty-three. One additional case was approved during the year and on the 31st December, the number of approved Home Workers was twenty-four. A flat rate augmentation of earnings of 26/- per week was payable in respect of each approved Home Worker.

The number of Workshop Employees on the 1st January, 1945, was thirteen. One case removed during the year and at the end of the year there were twelve Workshop Employees in employment.

In September, 1944, the minimum wage for Workshop Employees was increased to 1/7½ per hour for males, and 1/5½ per hour for females. This ensured a weekly wage of £3 11s. 6d. and £2 15s. 5d. for males and females, respectively. Workshop Employees capable of earning an amount in excess of the minimum wage received a special augmentation allowance.

Home Teachers.

There were four Home Teachers on the Home Teaching staff during the year. The number of home visits paid by the Home Teachers during the year amounted to 2,763.

Lessons to blind persons were given by the Home Teachers in reading from Braille and Moon Types, handicrafts, hand-knitting, and pastime occupations.

Pay Centres for the distribution of financial assistance to the necessitous blind are in operation at Beeston, Carlton, East Kirkby, Hucknall, Mansfield, Newark, Sutton-in-Ashfield and at the Royal Midland Institution for the Blind. The last-named Pay Centre has been inaugurated for the convenience of blind persons residing in the neighbourhood of Nottingham.

The payment of assistance under the Council's scheme is made to the necessitous blind at the Pay Centre at fortnightly intervals by the Home Teachers. Payments to blind persons who are unable to visit the Pay Centres are made by registered post every fortnight.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND—REGISTRATION, as at 31st March, 1946.

TABLE I.

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. 50-65			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.	M.	F.	T.
-	-	-	-	1	1	7	10	17	7	4	11	41	28	69	37	21	58	72	74	146	36	30	66	120	130	250				(i) 321 (ii) -	(i) 297 (ii) -	(i) 618 (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.			Age Period. 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.	M.	F.	T.
34	33	67	11	9	20	19	14	33	10	16	26	31	16	47	20	16	36	41	40	81	44	48	92	64	53	117	45	49	94	2	3	5

TABLE III.
Children of School Age, 5—16.

	Normal.		Mentally Defective.		Physically Defective.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Schools for the Blind	5	8	-	-	-	-
Other Schools	-	1	1	-	-	-
At School	1	1	-	-	-	-

TABLE IV.—TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT, AGE PERIOD 16 AND UPWARDS.

Normal.			Mentally Defective.			Physically Defective.			EMPLOYED.												UNDERGOING TRAINING.												(A)		(B)		(f)				(g)															
M. F.			M. F.			M. F.			By Blind Organisations.						(c)						(d)						(e)						(f)						(g)						Trained but Unemployed.		No Training but Trainable.		Unemployable.				TOTAL.			
									(a)			(b)			All others not included in (a) and (b)						Total Employed.						Industrial.						Secondary.						Professional and University.																	
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.						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.				M. F. T. M. F. T. M. F. T.									
Schools for the Blind	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	11	16	9	25	12	1	13	36	13	49	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	271	546	313	287	600														
Other Schools	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-																																																

TABLE V.—OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED BLIND PERSONS INCLUDED IN (d) OF TABLE IV.

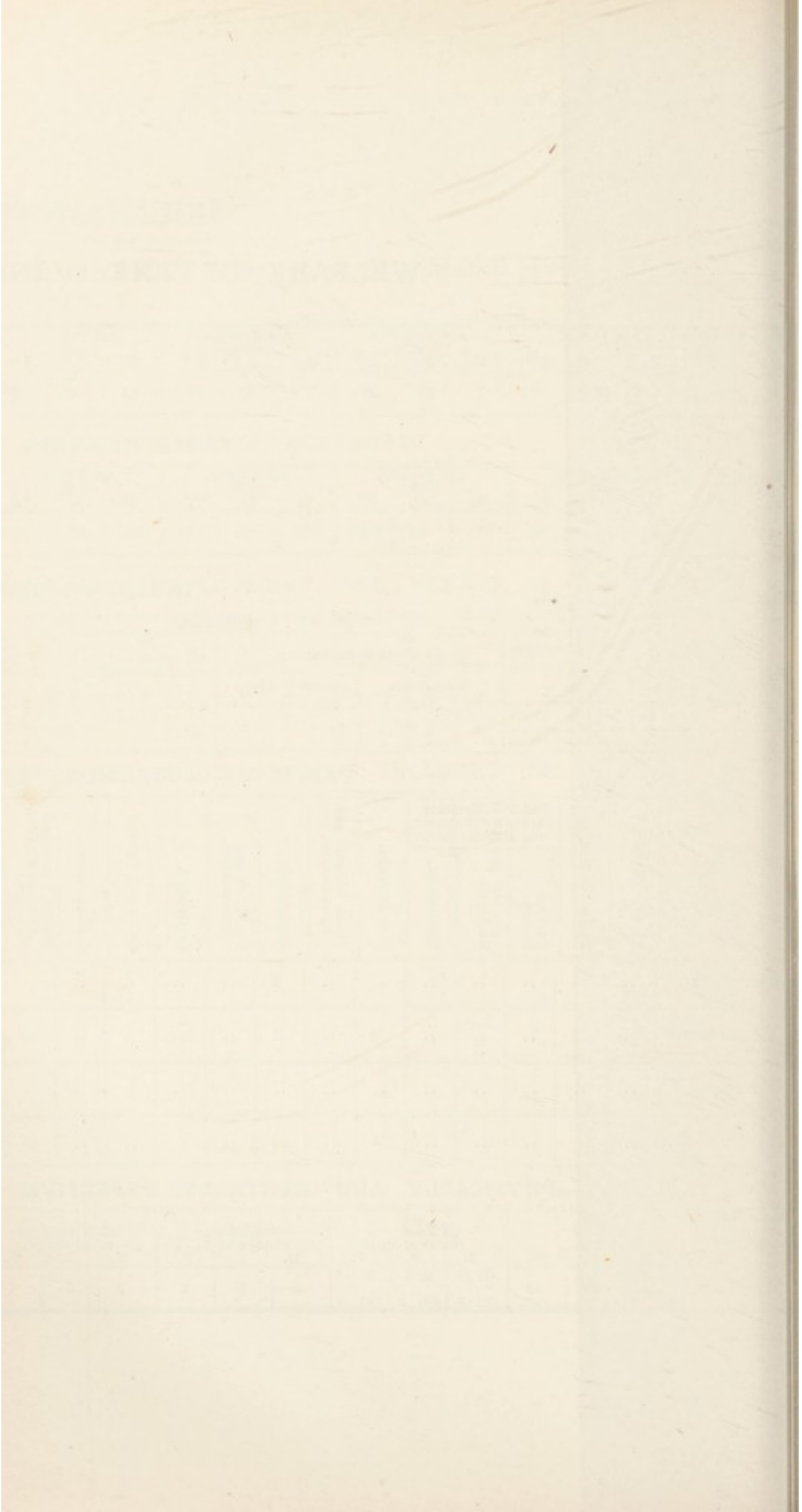
	Agents, Collectors, &c.	Basket Workers.	Bedding (including Divans & Ottomans) and Upholstering.	Book Binders.	Book Repairs.	Braille Copyists and Proof Readers.	Brushmakers.	Carpenters and Woodworkers.	Chainmakers.	Clocks and Typists.	Coalbag Makers.	Dealers, Tea Agents, Newsagents, Shop Keepers.	Firewood Workers.	Gardeners.	Hatters, News-vendors, etc.	Home Teachers.	Knitters.	Labourers.	Massage.	Mat Makers.	Ministers of Religion.	Musicians and Music Teachers.	Netting Makers.	Porters, Packers, Cleaners.	Poultry Farmers.	School Teachers.	Shoemakers (Pondorf) Makers.	Telephone Operators.	Tinners.	Weavers.	Miscellaneous.	In Sighted Industry.	TOTAL.
Blind Institutions for the Blind.	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Approved Homeworkers Homes.	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	25
Homes (not Pastime Workers)	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	4	13
TOTAL	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	3	4	40

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), (c).			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
10	13	23	19	16	35	(i) 19 (ii) 2	(i) 27 (ii) 2	(i) 46 (ii) 4	1	1	2	8	4	7	1	1	2	-	-	-	53	61	114

TABLE VII.—Unemployable Persons resident in Homes for the Blind, Mental Hospitals or Public Assistance Institutions.

Sunshine Homes.			Mental Hospitals.			Public Assistance Institutions.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
-	1	1	1	3	4	11	14	25



Prevention of Blindness.

The work undertaken under Sec. 176 of the Public Health Act 1936, was as follows :—

No. of Cases examined by Ophthalmic Surgeons during 1945 28

Awaiting Treatment.

No. of cases awaiting treatment 1/1/45	6	
Do. recommended treatment during 1945 ..	26	
	—	32
Do. commenced treatment during 1945 ..	17	
Do. refusing treatment, deaths, etc., 1945 ..	5	
	—	22
		—
Do. awaiting treatment, 31/12/45	10	
	—	

Undergoing Treatment.

No. of cases undergoing treatment 1/1/45	17	
Do. commenced treatment during 1945 ..	17	
	—	34
Do. discharged from treatment during 1945		2
		—
Do. still under treatment, 31/12/45		32
		—

Results of Treatment.

De-certified under Blind Persons Acts	1	
Improved	1	
	—	2
		—

Out-patient Treatment.

No. of cases attending for out-patient treatment during 1945	20
No. of attendances made	87

THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Facilities for Treatment.

The County Council now provide treatment by means of three Centres, one at Nottingham, one at Mansfield and the third at Worksop.

The Centres at Mansfield and Worksop are maintained and administered by the County Council and that at Nottingham by the City Council. County patients are treated at the latter Centre by arrangement, payment being made by the County Council on a pro-rata basis, according to the attendances made.

The arrangements made under the Ministry of Health's General Practitioner Scheme for Dr. Mary Collis to undertake the treatment of cases of Venereal Disease on behalf of the County Council at Newark-on-Trent continued during the year.

Particulars of the days and times of sessions at the Mansfield, Nottingham and Worksop Treatment Centres are given below :—

MANSFIELD : West Hill Drive, Mansfield. Tel. : Mansfield 251.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' SESSIONS.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Tuesday	10 a.m.—12 noon	Tuesday	2—4 p.m.
Thursday	6—8 p.m.	Wednesday	6—8 p.m.

INTERMEDIATE TREATMENT SESSIONS.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Daily, Monday to Friday	10 a.m.—1 p.m. 6—8 p.m.	Monday	1.30—4.30 p.m. 6—8 p.m.
Saturday	10 a.m.—1 p.m. 4—6 p.m.	Wednesday	1.30—4.30 p.m.
		Thursday	1.30—5 p.m.
		Friday	1.30—4.30 p.m. 6—8 p.m.

NOTTINGHAM :

Males : “ Perth House,” Perth Street, off Glasshouse Street, Nottingham.

Females : “ Amberley House,” Glasshouse Street, Nottingham.
Tel. No. : Nottingham 2351.

These Centres are open daily from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Monday to Friday, and 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturday.

Medical Officers are in attendance at the following sessions :—

MEDICAL OFFICERS' SESSIONS.

<i>Males and Females.</i>	
Monday	} 10 a.m.—12.30 p.m.
Tuesday	
Thursday	} 5.30 p.m.—8 p.m.
Friday	
Wednesday	} 10 a.m.—12.30 p.m.
Saturday	

WORKSOP : Dispensary Buildings, Watson Road, Worksop.
Tel. No. : Worksop 2415.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' SESSIONS.

Males : Thursday, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Females : Wednesday, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

No intermediate treatment sessions are held at this Centre.

Treatment of County Cases at all Centres.

The number of cases resident in the County dealt with for the first time during each of the seven years 1939-1945, together with the attendances made by all County cases at approved Treatment Centres, according to the returns received from the Mansfield, Nottingham, Worksoy and Out-County Treatment Centres and in respect of the General Practitioner Scheme, were as follows :—

Year	No. of Cases Dealt With for the First Time.						Total Attendances (All Cases)
	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Total Venereal Infections	Non-Venereal and Undiagnosed Conditions	Grand Total	
1939	105	14	253	372	166	538	27,273
1940	60	3	218	281	159	440	20,343
1941	59	2	237	298	209	507	20,616
1942	70	2	226	298	233	531	19,709
1943	116	7	296	419	526	945	23,800
1944	121	6	300	427	665	1092	23,925
1945	159	6	349	505	722	1,227	24,433

The numbers of the above cases which were dealt with at the Mansfield and Nottingham Treatment Centres respectively were as follows :—

Mansfield Treatment Centre.

Year	No. of Cases Dealt With for the First Time.						Total Attendances (All Cases)
	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Total Venereal Infections	Non-Venereal and Undiagnosed Conditions	Grand Total	
1939	53	11	144	208	67	275	16,557
1940	32	3	106	141	77	218	11,739
1941	20	1	113	134	86	220	12,131
1942	30	2	119	151	95	246	11,692
1943	36	2	133	171	176	347	12,785
1944	43	6	126	175	161	336	11,207
1945	65	4	141	210	153	363	12,275

Nottingham Treatment Centre.

Year	NO. OF CASES DEALT WITH FOR THE FIRST TIME.						Total Attendances (All Cases)
	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Total Venereal Infections	Non-Venereal and Undiagnosed Conditions	Grand Total	
1939	48	3	101	152	98	250	10,353
1940	26	—	104	130	79	209	8,196
1941	34	1	112	147	117	264	7,867
1942	36	—	98	134	131	265	7,463
1943	60	1	143	204	302	506	10,055
1944	54	—	145	199	414	613	10,654
1945	63	2	155	220	488	708	9,598

Mansfield Treatment Centre.

The number of new cases from all areas and the attendances made by all cases at the Mansfield Treatment Centre during the years 1939-1945 were as follows :—

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
NEW CASES.											
1939	39	16	11	—	97	58	46	24	193	98	291
1940	19	16	3	—	72	39	39	42	133	97	230
1941	14	10	1	—	70	52	49	51	134	113	247
1942	17	14	3	—	62	59	54	47	136	120	256
1943	22	16	3	—	62	82	106	87	193	185	378
1944	31	18	6	—	56	77	101	84	194	179	373
1945	37	35	3	1	71	88	104	67	215	191	406
ATTENDANCES.											
(a) Medical Officers' Sessions.											
1939	2044	953	53	—	2089	2062	115	106	4301	3121	7422
1940	1661	1003	29	—	1326	1365	71	114	3087	2482	5569
1941	1053	876	1	—	1587	1502	124	139	2765	2517	5282
1942	1050	836	8	—	1450	1592	97	135	2605	2563	5168
1943	1083	1233	10	—	1161	2136	240	270	2494	3639	6133
1944	1358	897	17	—	1096	1959	262	309	2733	3165	5898
1945	1610	1454	8	4	1194	1928	303	272	3115	3658	6773
(b) Intermediate Sessions.											
1939	237	20	151	—	5144	4339	91	126	5623	4485	10108
1940	73	39	34	—	3455	2986	29	88	3591	3113	6704
1941	28	18	3	—	4077	3579	76	57	4184	3654	7838
1942	32	22	8	—	3416	3554	21	28	3477	3604	7081
1943	56	31	1	—	2816	4479	70	91	2943	4601	7544
1944	143	28	7	—	2073	3923	88	155	2311	4106	6417
1945	57	70	12	10	2414	4496	153	113	2636	4689	7325

Provision of Additional Facilities for Treatment.

(i) WORKSOP TREATMENT CENTRE.

The Treatment Centre established at Worksop during 1943 in premises in Watson Road erected by the County Council for use as a Tuberculosis Dispensary continued in use throughout the year 1945.

The number of new cases seen and the attendances made by all patients at the Centre during the years 1944 and 1945, and during the short period the Centre was open in 1943 are shown in the following table :—

YEAR	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1943 (from 8th Dec.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
1944	2	7	—	—	4	5	9	30	15	42	57
1945	5	6	—	—	8	15	11	7	24	28	52
ATTENDANCES.											
1943 (from 8th Dec.)	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	6	6
1944	63	277	—	—	12	85	13	178	88	540	628
1945	204	284	—	—	42	360	42	150	288	794	1,082

(ii) GENERAL PRACTITIONER SCHEME, NEWARK.

The arrangements made during the previous year for Dr. Mary S. Collis, of Newark, to undertake the treatment of patients in the Newark area under the General Practitioner Scheme introduced in accordance with the suggestions of the Ministry of Health, were continued throughout the year under review.

Unfortunately, early in 1946, it became necessary for Dr. Collis to resign her appointment as Special Practitioner under the Scheme, consequent upon her nomination as a candidate for election to the County Council.

The extent of the work carried out by Dr. Collis during the year is indicated in the following table, which includes also particulars of the cases seen during the period 3rd June, 1943, the date of inception of the arrangements, to the 31st December, 1943, and during 1944.

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal or Undiagnosed Conditions		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
NO. OF CASES SEEN			FOR	THE	FIRST	TIME	DURING	THE	YEAR.	
1943 (from 3rd June)	—	6	—	—	—	4	1	11	1	21
1944	2	10	—	—	—	15	—	35	2	61
1945	1	9	—	—	—	11	—	31	1	50
			TOTAL		ATTENDANCES.					
1943 (from 3rd June)	—	65	—	—	—	45	1	20	1	13
1944	47	313	—	—	—	183	—	71	47	567
1945	14	303	—	—	—	369	—	49	14	721

The total attendances include sixteen home visits in 1943, eleven in 1944, and nineteen in 1945.

In-Patient Treatment.

The cost of maintenance of patients suffering from active infectious venereal disease admitted to the Mansfield County Institution and the County General Hospital, Worksop, on the recommendation of the Specialist Medical Officer devolves on the Public Health and Housing Committee, such treatment being provided free of cost to the patient.

Particulars of the number of patients who received treatment under these arrangements during the year 1945, are given below :—

Institution or Hospital.	No. of patients in on 1-1-45.		No. admitted during year.		No. discharged during year.		No. remaining under treatment on 31-12-45.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mansfield County Institution	—	2	—	11	—	10	—	3
County General Hospital	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

In-patient treatment was also provided for County residents in Institutions not belonging to the County Council during the year as follows :—

Institution or Hospital.	No. of patients in on 1-1-45.		No. admitted during year.		No. discharged during year.		No. remaining under treatment on 31-12-45.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Greendale House Hospital, Nottingham	—	1	—	7	—	6	—	2
City Hospital, Nottingham	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hope Hospital, Leeds ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hospital for Women, Nottingham	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—

Defence Regulation 33B—Compulsory Treatment of Venereal Diseases

The staff of three Almoners, whose duties included the following-up of Contacts notified under Regulation 33B, remained unchanged until 3rd November, 1945, when the Senior County Almoner, Miss R.D. Evans, resigned.

The work continued on the same lines as in 1944. Primary notifications declined from 112 (1944) to 79 (1945) and second and subsequent notifications were similarly reduced. Proceedings were instituted in four cases (one having been carried over from the previous year). The penalties inflicted were a fine of £1 and one month's imprisonment respectively for failure to attend for medical examination after the service of a formal notice and in two cases a fine of £5 for failure to submit to and continue treatment.

The following table, which has been submitted to the Ministry of Health, records the number of contacts notified during the year 1945, and the results of following-up.

CONTACTS NOTIFIED TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY, 1945 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1945.

						MALES.	FEMALES.
(1) Total number in respect of whom Form 1 was received						7	*72

(2) Number of cases in (1) in which attempts were made outside the scope of the Regulation to persuade the contact to be examined before the latter had been named on a second Form 1 :—			
Contacts found	.. .. .	4	36
Contacts examined	.. .. .	3	24
(3) Number of those in (1) in respect of whom two or more Forms 1 were received	.. .. .	—	*10
(4) Number of those in (3) who were :—			
(a) found	.. .. .	—	9
(b) examined after persuasion	.. .. .	—	4
(c) served with Form 2	.. .. .	—	1
(d) examined after service of Form 2	.. .. .	—	1
(e) prosecuted for failure :—			
(i) to attend for, and submit to, medical examination	.. .. .	—	1
(ii) to submit to and continue treatment	.. .. .	—	2

*Includes 8 contacts first notified prior to 1945.

Of the twenty-seven Contacts who were examined as the result of *informal* action :—

6 were suffering from Gonorrhoea.
 3 Do. Syphilis.
 2 Do. Syphilis and Gonorrhoea,
 7 were found not be suffering from Venereal Disease.

In the remaining nine cases investigations had not been completed by the end of the year.

The case which was examined after *formal* action (*i.e.*, service of Form 2) was still under investigation at the end of the year.

Employment of Trained Almoners at Venereal Diseases Treatment Centres.

The part-time services of the Almoners were again utilised during 1945 at the Treatment Centres. The work was continued on the lines described in the Report for 1944.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

During the past year the Health Education Service became an integral part of the County Public Health Department with the appointment of a full-time Assistant Health Education Officer. The Service is at present operated by Mr. A. H. Marrow, the officer concerned, under the general direction of the County Medical Officer. The County Council is in advance of most Authorities in the country in that early recognition of the vital importance of Health Education has brought about the appointment of an officer specialising in this branch of Public Health.

The principle has been adopted that a steady permeation throughout the County area of Health Education by means of talks, brains trusts, film exhibitions, etc., is of more value ultimately than the staging of spectacular exhibitions and the work carried out during 1945 has been directed towards the implementation of this principle.

It is now recognised that the educational value of the work hitherto carried on under the names Social Hygiene and Sex Education has been restricted by narrow specialisation and the tendency has been to place these subjects out of perspective, particularly in the adolescent mind. Great emphasis has therefore been placed upon extending the field of the work of the Health Education Service so that it is in truth Education for Health. As an example the work on Rheumatism may be cited. It was found during talks on General Health that many questions on "Rheumatism" were asked. This and the prevalence of rheumatic diseases in the County area showed the necessity for planning talks on the subject. One of the panel of lecturers has specialised in this branch of Health Education from the medical aspect and her talks have been well received among village and town audiences. Particularly to parents are these talks on Rheumatism of value because detection of early signs of incipient Rheumatism and early medical treatment can aid in the prevention of serious after-effects. For parents, too, a special course of five talks has been planned to give them the benefit of recent investigation into the physical and mental health of the child.

Throughout the year it has not been possible to carry out as much work as would be desirable in industry. Many factories have been changing over to peace-time production and have had serious labour problems with some consequent disorganisation. Nevertheless a certain amount of work has been done in some factories with marked success. As time goes on and labour management becomes aware of the value of Health Education, the industrial field will be eminently suitable for the applications of social medicine to the prevention of disease.

Statistics show that a considerably greater number of women than men form audiences. This is largely due to the fact that more organisations such as Women's Institutes and Social Service Clubs exist than do comparable bodies of men. It is expected that the demand from men's organisations will increase now that many more men have returned to civilian life and are reconstituting clubs and societies.

During the year a total of 133 talks was given, thus averaging 11 talks each month. An analysis of the work is shown in the statistical tables following.

It will be observed that the figures included in Tables 1 and 2, although related do not agree; this is because in some cases a series of two or more lectures has been delivered to the same audience in a lecture course.

TABLE 1.

Audiences.

TYPE OF AUDIENCE.	NO. OF PERSONS.			TOTAL ATTENDANCES.
	Males	Females	Total	
Adult	306	1,362	1,668	2,856
Youth	191	221	412	1,049
TOTALS ..	497	1,583	2,080	3,905

TABLE 2.

Attendances for different subjects.

	TOTAL PERSONS.	TOTAL ATTENDANCES.
General Health	706	1,139
Adolescent Health	299	299
Health Education	76	238
Child Welfare	204	204
Sex Education	116	116
Sex Hygiene	563	1,771
Nutrition	83	91
Health Services	210	210
Venereal Diseases	27	27
Social Medicine	24	24
Advanced Physiology	30	30
Child Psychology	51	51

TABLE 3.

Total Numbers of Talks.

To Adult audiences	101
To Youth Audiences	32
To Women only	63
To Men only	19
To Girls only	12
To Boys only	8
To mixed Adult audiences	19
To mixed Youth audiences	12

TABLE 4.

Factory Film Shows.

No. of Shows	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
No. of Attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,685

TABLE 5.

Distribution of Meetings.

No. OF MEETINGS INCLUDING
FACTORY FILM SHOWS.

<i>Boroughs.</i>						
Mansfield	..	..	..	..		16
Worksop	..	..	..	..		3
Retford	..	..	..	..		4
Newark	..	..	..	..		—
<i>Urban Districts.</i>						
Beeston and Stapleford			..			10
Sutton-in-Ashfield	..		..			6
Carlton	..	..	..	..		11
West Bridgford	..	..	..	..		1
Warsop	..	..	..	..		—
Hucknall	..	..	..	..		—
Kirkby-in-Ashfield			..	..		4
Arnold	..	..	..	..		—
Mansfield Woodhouse	..		..			2
Eastwood	..	..	..	..		6
<i>Rural Districts.</i>						
Basford	..	..	..	..		20
Southwell	..	..	..	..		20
Retford	..	..	..	..		2
Bingham	..	..	..	..		7
Worksop	..	..	..	..		2
Newark	..	..	..	..		5
County Organisations	..	..	..			13
A.T.S.	..	..	..	..		2
Army (R.A.O.C. at Wilford)			..			15

Pamphlets and Posters.

Pamphlets and posters are regarded as a valuable adjunct to the work of Health Education provided their distribution is carefully controlled to coincide with talks or film shows.

Pamphlets.

The department now possesses a large collection of carefully selected leaflets on a variety of subjects in the fields of General Health, Sex Education, Food and Diet, Diphtheria Immunisation, Venereal Diseases, Child Welfare, etc. These are distributed at meetings and throughout the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the County. During the past year distribution of pamphlets totalling 7,750 has been carried out.

Posters.

Approximately 20 different posters on Food, the Common Cold, and Venereal Disease are held in bulk stock and of these 2,250 have been distributed to the County Districts.

In conclusion it is hoped to extend this Service very considerably in order that every possible benefit may accrue to the well-being of the whole County community. The demand, particularly for talks, is ever increasing and the educational work of all those involved in the Health Services is steadily becoming integrated.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to express gratitude to the staff, both "indoor" and "outdoor," for their zeal and efficiency, and in particular to mention Dr. C. W. W. Jeremiah, my Deputy, Mr. W. L. Richardson, my Lay Administrative Assistant, and Mr. J. Renshaw, my Chief Clerk, all of whom have borne increasing responsibilities with credit.

I am indebted to Mr. Eyre and the Senior Section Clerks for the preparation of the detail matter of this Report.

I wish again to acknowledge gratefully the support which I have received from the Chairmen and Members of my several Committees.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHRISTOPHER TIBBITS.

STATISTICAL TABLES



TABLE I.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICTS.

Vital Statistics for the Year 1945.

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 1945	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
							Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births Reg'd				
MANSFIELD (Borough)	7,009	6.7	11,082	4.0	46,068	47,030	893	19.0	48	5.4	538	11.4	0.34	0.43
WORKSOP (Borough)	17,936	1.6	6,320	4.1	26,285	27,840	580	20.8	26	4.5	295	10.6	0.61	0.61
NEWARK (Borough)	3,364	6.3	5,152	3.6	19,535	21,150	402	19.0	20	5.0	252	11.9	0.47	0.57
EAST RETFORD (Borough)	4,657	3.3	3,677	3.7	14,229	15,260	277	18.2	13	4.7	159	10.4	0.66	0.72
ARNOLD	4,506	4.1	3,766	3.8	14,325	18,390	338	18.4	14	4.1	205	11.1	0.33	0.38
BESTON & STAPLEFORD	6,462	6.5	7,250	3.8	27,812	42,300	864	20.4	41	4.7	433	10.2	0.45	0.57
CARLTON	4,018	7.5	6,883	3.8	26,425	30,210	545	18.0	20	3.7	320	10.6	0.53	0.63
EASTWOOD	1,178	7.6	2,201	3.9	8,830	9,010	170	18.9	10	5.9	92	10.2	0.67	0.78
HUCKNALL	4,029	5.2	4,523	3.9	17,839	21,090	451	21.4	26	5.8	229	10.9	0.43	0.52
KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD	5,830	3.1	4,406	4.0	17,866	18,110	376	20.8	18	4.8	204	11.3	0.50	0.55
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE	4,834	3.2	3,363	4.0	13,721	15,330	323	21.1	15	4.6	156	10.2	0.20	0.33
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD	10,507	3.5	9,151	4.1	37,725	36,760	721	19.6	38	5.3	377	10.3	0.73	0.83
WARSOP	7,174	1.4	2,478	4.4	10,959	10,100	221	21.9	16	7.2	79	7.8	0.20	0.20
WEST BRIDGFORD	3,501	6.3	5,515	3.4	19,209	21,970	319	14.5	12	3.8	265	12.1	0.27	0.27
Totals for Urban Districts	85,005	3.9	75,767	3.9	300,828	334,550	6,480	19.4	317	4.9	3,604	10.8	0.47	0.54

*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 1939, which came into effect on the 1st April 1938.

TABLE II.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
RURAL DISTRICTS.**

Vital Statistics for the Year 1945.

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 1945	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	0.62	10,434	3.9	41,303	44,020	887	20.1	27	30	492	11.2	0.18	0.27
BINGHAM ..	67,583	0.24	3,882	3.6	15,106	16,150	254	15.8	6	24	163	10.1	0.19	0.19
WORKSOP ..	28,515	0.54	3,348	4.3	14,555	15,360	322	21.0	15	47	109	7.1	0.26	0.39
EAST RETFORD ..	111,032	0.18	4,910	3.7	19,506	19,820	271	13.8	6	22	222	11.2	0.31	0.36
NEWARK ..	41,550	0.24	2,356	3.7	8,898	9,928	196	19.7	8	41	102	10.3	0.40	0.40
SOUTHWELL ..	118,586	0.30	8,976	3.9	36,342	36,080	686	19.0	23	34	336	9.3	0.33	0.44
SHIRE HALL ..	1	—	1	4.0	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals for Rural Districts	438,838	0.32	33,907	3.9	135,714	141,360	2,616	18.5	85	32	1,424	10.1	0.27	0.34

*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 1945.

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 1945	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	334,550	6,480	19.4	317	49	3,604	10.8	0.47	0.54
RURAL DISTRICTS	438,838	0.32	33,907	3.9	135,714	141,360	2,616	18.5	85	32	1,424	10.1	0.27	0.34
WHOLE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	523,843	0.91	109,674	3.9	436,542	475,910	9,096	19.1	402	44	5,028	10.5	0.41	0.48

*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. 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
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	a478,200 b479,900	2511	.91	..	..	7847	16.4	51	5336	11.1
1940	483,240	1735	.92	..	..	7610	15.7	58	5875	12.2
1941	492,750	2501	.94	..	..	7954	16.1	62	5453	11.1
1942	481,200	3755	.92	..	..	8659	18.0	48	4904	10.2
1943	472,300	3946	.90	..	..	9255	20.2	47	5309	11.2
1944	474,960	5125	.91	..	..	10343	21.8	47	5218	11.0
1945	475,910	4068	.91	..	..	9096	19.1	44	5028	10.5
For Comparison—										
1945	England and Wales .. .. .					..	16.1	46	..	11.4
	126 County Boroughs and					..	19.1	54	..	13.5
	Great Towns including London ..					..	19.2	43	..	12.3
	148 Smaller Towns .. .. .					..	15.7	53	..	13.8
	LONDON (Administrative Cnty)					..	..	..	..	..

*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 V. Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the Administrative County of Nottingham, 1945.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS							AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS							Total for Co'ty
		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	
ALL CAUSES ..	M	1919	200	38	34	186	484	977	741	53	13	17	63	180	415	5028
	F	1685	117	24	24	204	339	977	683	32	7	8	68	121	447	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	M	7	..	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	13
	F	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	M	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	F	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	M	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	F	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	M	5	..	2	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	14
	F	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Influenza ..	M	11	1	1	..	..	1	8	5	1	..	..	..	1	3	32
	F	12	1	..	..	1	1	9	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
Acute Infantile Encephalitis ..	M	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	M	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	M	80	..	1	2	43	32	2	18	..	..	..	8	10	..	193
	F	76	2	1	..	61	9	3	19	..	..	..	15	4	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	M	14	2	1	4	7	..	..	5	..	1	2	..	2	..	36
	F	11	2	2	3	4	..	..	6	..	1	3	2	..	..	..
Syphilis ..	M	10	..	..	..	3	7	..	5	..	..	..	1	2	2	24
	F	6	1	..	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Ac. Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	F	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease ..	M	238	1	..	..	16	85	136	106	..	1	2	5	42	56	745
	F	285	1	1	2	32	122	127	116	..	..	..	4	39	73	..
Diabetes ..	M	9	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	48
	F	19	..	..	..	..	6	13	16	..	..	1	1	4	10	..
Heart Disease ..	M	439	..	..	1	20	110	308	200	..	..	1	7	43	149	1250
	F	424	..	1	1	26	56	340	187	..	..	1	8	26	152	..
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions ..	M	180	..	..	..	5	38	137	67	..	..	..	1	16	50	552
	F	209	..	..	..	7	46	156	96	..	..	..	2	13	81	..
Other Circulatory Diseases ..	M	49	..	..	..	..	13	36	18	..	..	..	1	3	14	128
	F	41	..	..	..	3	7	31	20	..	..	..	2	..	18	..
Bronchitis ..	M	146	7	..	1	6	41	91	46	2	..	..	..	8	36	312
	F	88	3	..	..	2	13	70	32	3	..	..	1	..	28	..
Pneumonia ..	M	92	26	8	2	5	25	26	24	6	3	..	3	5	7	192
	F	54	15	5	..	6	8	20	22	6	4	..	4	2	6	..
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	M	31	..	1	..	3	18	9	10	..	1	..	..	4	5	75
	F	27	..	2	..	7	5	13	7	..	..	..	1	3	3	..
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ..	M	37	..	..	..	5	23	9	11	..	..	..	3	4	4	54
	F	6	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea under two years ..	M	19	18	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	36
	F	10	8	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis ..	M	5	..	2	..	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	14
	F	4	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Digestive Diseases ..	M	36	5	..	..	5	9	17	20	1	1	2	..	4	12	121
	F	50	2	1	1	4	17	25	15	..	..	1	1	7	6	..
Nephritis ..	M	41	..	1	..	7	9	24	14	..	..	..	3	1	10	87
	F	23	..	..	..	3	9	11	9	..	..	..	2	2	5	..
Puerperal Sepsis ..	F	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
Other Puerperal Causes ..	F	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	8
Premature Birth ..	M	56	56	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	108
	F	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility, Malformations, etc. ..	M	68	64	1	1	1	..	1	21	18	1	..	1	1	..	140
	F	39	33	..	2	2	..	..	12	9	1	..	1	1	..	..
Suicide ..	M	22	..	..	..	4	11	7	11	..	..	..	2	5	4	49
	F	12	..	..	..	3	7	2	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Road Traffic Accidents ..	M	24	..	..	4	7	6	7	15	..	1	4	6	4	..	55
	F	13	..	1	2	2	4	4	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Other Violence ..	M	67	8	4	4	21	13	17	26	1	1	2	11	7	4	129
	F	22	3	2	1	2	1	13	13	2	..	..	..	6	5	..
All Other Causes ..	M	221	11	5	9	23	36	137	86	4	1	1	7	18	55	586
	F	201	10	2	8	24	22	135	78	1	..	2	11	7	57	..

TABLE VI. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA, 1945.

DISTRICT. (1)	No. of complaints received or registered. (2)	Total No. of inspections made. (3)	No. of nuisances and defects dealt with. (4)	No. of Notices served.		No. of Notices complied with.		No. of Re-inspec- tions on re-visits included in Column (3). (9)	REMARKS. (10)
				Informal. (5)	Statutory. (6)	Informal. (7)	Statutory. (8)		
Urban Districts—									
Mansfield B.	No figures	No figures	No figures	2,150	212	1,703	256	No figures	•Includes 342 complaints of Rats. •Includes notices served under Sect. 75 of P.H. Act, 1936.
Workshop B.	553	3,902	1,431	351	Nil	294	7	685	
Newark B.	173	613	221	203	Nil	187	Nil	343	
East Retford B.	80	2,458	304	291	29	238	26	272	
Arnold	535	2,166	722	673	218	571	218	1,444	
Beeston and Stapleford	1,666*	7,556	1,994	531	199	556	203	1,546	
Carlton	363	3,583	1,152	998	41	616	36	2,431	
Eastwood	64	1,132	343	74	157	58	151	Nil	
Hucknall	562	2,671	836	943*	239*	690*	134*	1,587	
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	688	1,483	1,056	369	98	365	439	829	
Mansfield Woodhouse	583	4,656	727	430	48	203	64	1,327	
Sutton-in-Ashfield	579	3,049	801	367	1	244	1	292	
Warsop	15	4,578	324	324	31	596	29	476	
West Bridgford	895	2,706	671	601	21		21	609	
Rural Districts—									
Basford	325	5,848	4,588	1,213	16	741	13	4,413	•By Local Authority in default.
Bingham	No figures	No figures	No figures	No figures	No figures	No figures	No figures	No figures	
Workshop	97	1,349	91	97	1	91	1*	135	
East Retford	71	1,602	188	77	Nil	58	Nil	494	
Newark	72	182	22	9	Nil	2	Nil	18	
Southwell	No figures	1,299	No figures	28	4	25	4	318	

TABLE VII.

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1945.

	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	Basford	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)	1748	441	270	260	722	795	459	89	236	85	996	286	451	206	1436	*	134	393	54	67
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	4883	592	613	280	*	2341	1291	270	718	220	2234	308	927	218	5848	*	243	525	72	81
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	Nil	103	11	Nil	1	117	Nil	2	Nil	9	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	*	38	261	Nil	6
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	Nil	133	28	Nil	1	*	Nil	2	Nil	17	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	*	38	261	Nil	12
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	*	8	34	1	5
(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	1748	441	173	260	721	730	459	89	235	85	681	286	Nil	206	1213	*	30	227	15	Nil
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	1607	373	165	115	616	556	317	70	135	40	460	203	364	165	741	*	25	17	9	16
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	66	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	90	9	22	Nil	Nil	6	16	*	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :																				
(a) By owners	96	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	68	Nil	13	Nil	Nil	6	13	*	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

