

[Report 1920] / Medical Officer of Health, Derby County Borough.

Contributors

Derby (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1920

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/fxtqqs6q>

License and attribution

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

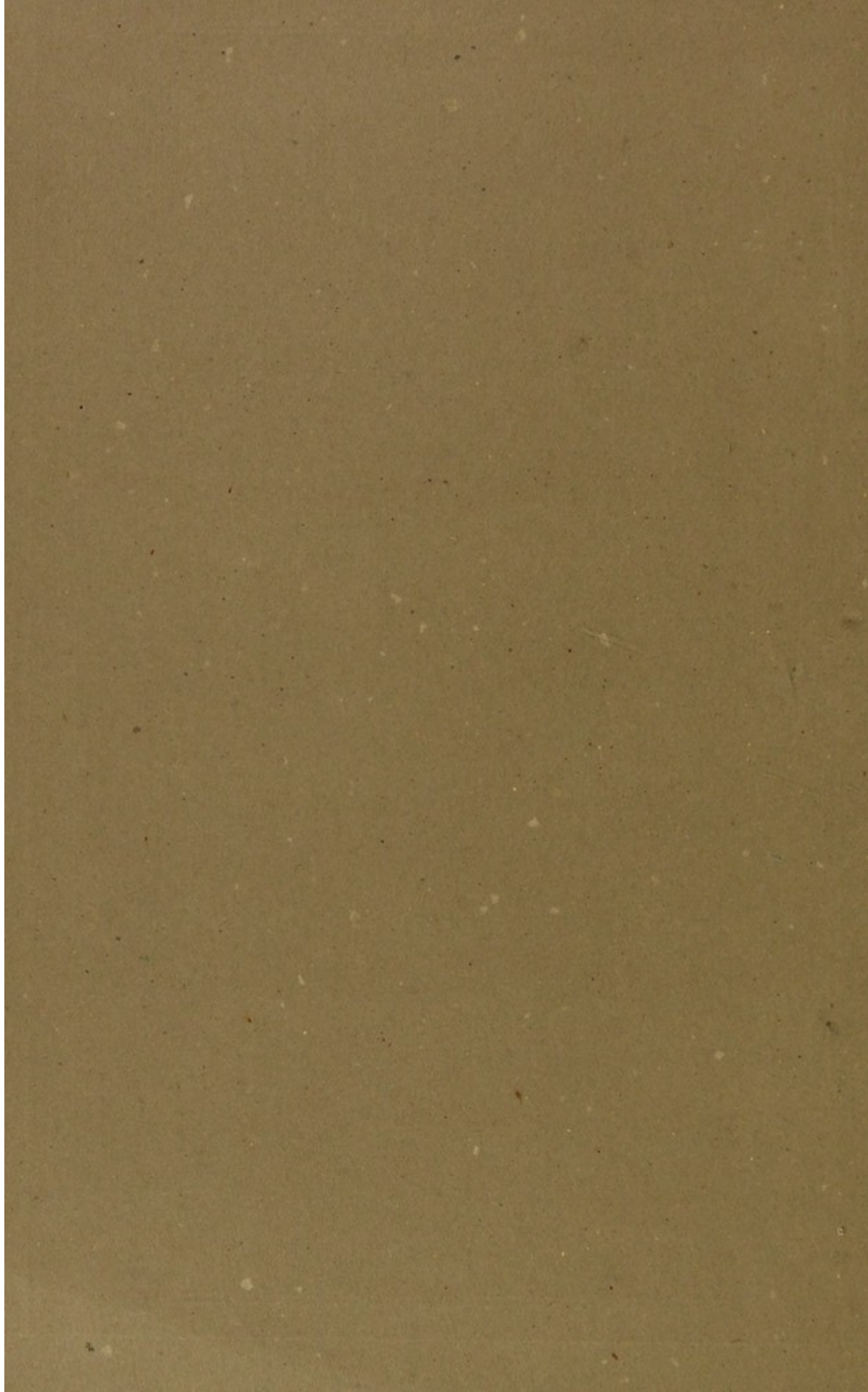
This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

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



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

Unable to display this page





County Borough of Derby.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR 1920,

BY

ALBERT E. BRINDLEY, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., &c.,

Medical Officer of Health;

Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospital, and

Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

DERBY

J. W. SIMPSON AND SONS. LTD., PRINTERS, FRIAR GATE.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
INTRODUCTORY	3
COMMITTEE AND SUB-COMMITTEES	8
STATISTICAL SUMMARY	9
I.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS	10
II.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES	25
III.—FOOD	41
IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES	50
V.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE	83
VI.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION	98
VII.—HOUSING	106
 APPENDICES.	
I., Ia. and II., .. Tables of Deaths and Infectious Diseases ..	112
III. .. Maternity and Child Welfare	115
INDEX	117

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

FORD STREET,

August, 1921.

*TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. HULSE, AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Derby for the year 1920, this being the 43rd Annual Report of your Medical Officer of Health.

The statistics recorded for the year are, on the whole, very satisfactory.

The death-rate is the lowest recorded, *i.e.*, 10·8 per thousand of the population; the total number of deaths is also the lowest registered, being fewer than the number recorded twenty years ago, when the population of the Borough was not two-thirds that of the present time.

The infantile-mortality-rate is also the lowest recorded, being half that of forty years ago.

The total number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases—Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, "Fever" (Typhus, Typhoid and Continued), and Diarrhœa—is also the lowest recorded, as well as the zymotic-rate; while the phthisis or consumption death-rate remains below the average.

On the other hand, the total number of births registered is the highest on record, and the birth-rate itself the highest for 13 years. The marriage-rate also is the highest recorded. It is satisfactory to report that the proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate ones shows considerable reduction.

Among the unsatisfactory features, one may mention the continued prevalence of Ophthalmia in new-born babies, the number being far higher than that in many towns of equal size,

In this connection, reference may be made to the records of measures taken for dealing with Venereal Diseases, a class of diseases which is not under administrative control. Diseased persons receive free treatment in a confidential way ; they are under no obligation to continue the treatment until cured or free from infection, and there is no penalty imposed upon anyone who wilfully spreads these diseases, which are so destructive of health and happiness. The comparatively large number of deaths from premature birth may be attributed, to some extent, to one of the forms of these diseases.

Diphtheria has not shown the diminution in number of cases and fatality that we had expected, although there is evidence of a slight tendency towards declining prevalence.

It is satisfactory to record that Enteric or Typhoid Fever continues to show diminished prevalence, and we are hoping that this disease may become as rare as Typhus Fever. Diarrhœa also caused very few deaths in 1920 ; while Influenza caused 111 fewer deaths in 1920 as compared with 1919. Heart disease, Bronchitis and Pneumonia account for a considerable percentage of the total deaths, while Cancer has shown a tendency to increase in recent years.

Among the administrative measures taken during the year, first place must be given to the question of housing, a problem which has to be considered under two headings :—(1) the erection of new houses under the auspices of the Provision of Houses Committee of the Corporation, and (2) the alterations and improvements and the remedying of sanitary defects in existing houses, under the care of the Health Committee. In order that special attention may be given to this branch of the work, a special Sub-Committee of the Health Committee—the Housing and General Purposes Sub-Committee—was formed during the year and met regularly. Reference to the body of the Report will show the number of new houses either erected or in course of erection, and also the great amount of work undertaken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Ford), and Assistant Inspectors under (2).

At the Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium, the accommodation was increased during the year by the provision of—

- (1) Increased bedroom accommodation in a temporary building for the Sanatorium Staff.

- (2) The erection and completion of a recreation room for the Sanatorium patients.
- (3) The provision of a school-room for the Tuberculous children.
- (4) The erection of a work-shop for the Sanatorium patients,
- (5) The provision of a recreation room for the domestic staff of the Isolation Hospital, and
- (6) The provision of improved storage for food for the whole of the Institution.

In addition to the above, it was resolved during the year to make provision for some recreation for the Sanatorium patients by the provision of a bowling green and skittle alley, and the provision of a tennis court for the nursing staff.

Among the unsatisfactory experiences of the year was the discontent which prevailed among the ex-service men suffering from Tuberculosis while inmates of the Borough Sanatorium. In considering this question, we must have regard to the following factors which influenced this discontent :—(1) the men themselves were, in some instances, unwilling patients ; (2) many of the staff were also unwilling agents, and (3) the accommodation and facilities for recreation, both for patients and staff, had not kept pace with modern requirements. With regard to the first cause, it is natural that many of these men, who had been absent from home for a long time and had braved the horrors of war, felt a craving for home-life and found Sanatorium residence and discipline tedious and irksome. With regard to the Staff, many of the nurses found the work uninteresting and sometimes disagreeable, as did some members of the domestic staff ; and there was a real fear in some cases of contracting the disease, if not by the individual nurse or servant herself, by her relatives or friends. With regard to the inadequate accommodation, the erection and completion of the buildings just referred to, show that the Committee were alive to the situation ; the exigencies of the war alone had delayed the erection of these buildings. There were other factors doubtless bearing upon the discontent referred to, but no useful purpose can be served by entering into more details.

An enquiry was held by a representative respectively of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Pensions during the year,

with results which are well-known. It might not be so well-known that the difficulties with the Staff increased very markedly as a consequence, and for a time, a proportion of the accommodation for sanatorium patients could not be utilised owing to shortage of attendants.

With regard to alterations in the personnel of the Staff of the Health Department, changes in recent years have chiefly affected (1) the Medical Staff (2) the Health Visitors, and (3) the Sanatorium Staff. In 1920, the changes in the Medical Staff were the departure of the Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. R. B. Berry) for a more lucrative post, the Assistant School Medical Officer (Dr. A. Fullerton) went into private practice, while Dr. Margaret Ferrier (Assistant Tuberculosis and School Medical Officer) obtained a residential post in a large sanatorium. We were, however, fortunate in retaining the services of Dr. Annie McKail, Resident Medical Officer at the Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium, and Dr. Mary A. Bird, Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, each of whom has done very efficient work in their respective spheres, their duties having been carried out with both ability and enthusiasm. Three of the Health Visitors left during the year, and reference has already been made to the loss of most of the Staff of the Sanatorium. The reasons for the resignations of members of the Medical Staff and of the Staff of Health Visitors, have been usually financial; these considerations did not generally apply to the Sanatorium Staff.

Special attention in the body of the Report has been given to the important question of Housing, and also to Maternity and Child Welfare work, a department which has grown very considerably in recent years; as an example, the work in connection with expectant mothers may be mentioned. As all public departments have now to consider the question of economy, I should like to express the hope that this branch of my department will not be restricted on these grounds. We have been slow to learn the truism that if we are to have a healthy population we must begin with the child even before it is born. A summary of the conclusions of an authoritative Committee of the British Medical Association on Maternity and Child Welfare work is given in Appendix III.

Reference to the section of the Report dealing with Tuberculosis shows that a proportion of these cases were notified too late for effective treatment to be carried out.

The special reports on Physical Features and Geology and the Industries of the Borough, as well as the Water Supply, which were contained in the 1919 Report, have not been repeated. A special report on the Main Drainage of the town and on the Sewage Works was contained in the Annual Report for 1909.

Reference is made on page 10 to the area of Parks and Recreation Grounds and of Garden Allotments available for the inhabitants of the town. These areas are very important agents in promoting the health and amenities of life of the people.

The thanks of the department are especially due to the very many voluntary helpers who have assisted at the Mothers and Babies' Welcomes and the Ante-Natal Clinics. These names are given in the body of the Report. We also have been again indebted to Miss Longdon and the Society of Friends for continued use of the St. Helen's Street Meeting House as a Babies Welcome, on Wednesday mornings and afternoons.

I have again to express my thanks to my colleagues in other Departments of the Corporation, and especially to those in the Health Department for their helpful co-operation; particularly to the Chief Clerk (Mr. Daykin) and the Clerical Staff for their assistance and for special help in connection with this Report. My thanks are especially due to His Worship the Mayor (Alderman Dr. Laurie, who was Chairman of the Committee for many years until June, 1920) for his invaluable help and assistance; to every member of the Committee I tender my best thanks for their help, courtesy, and kind consideration.

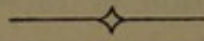
I am,

Mrs. Hulse and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

ALBERT E. BRINDLEY,
Medical Officer of Health.

County Borough of Derby.



Health Committee.

ALDERMAN R. LAURIE, M.D., J.P., MAYOR.

COUNCILLOR G. INNES, CHAIRMAN.

COUNCILLOR A. H. DOMLEO, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

COUNCILLOR BERRY.

„ COLLIS.

„ FARROW.

„ HOARE.

„ MRS. HULSE,

COUNCILLOR FRED PORTER.

„ HAROLD SMITH.

„ SOUTHERN.

„ STOTT.



Hospital Sub-Committee

CHAIRMAN. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

COUNCILLOR BERRY.

„ COLLIS.

COUNCILLOR MRS. HULSE.

„ HOARE.

COUNCILLOR SOUTHERN.



Housing and General Purposes Sub-Committee

CHAIRMAN. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

COUNCILLOR COLLIS.

„ FARROW.

„ HOARE.

COUNCILLOR HAROLD SMITH

„ SOUTHERN.

„ STOTT.



Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee

CHAIRMAN. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

COUNCILLOR FARROW.

„ MRS HULSE

COUNCILLOR FRED PORTER.

Miss LONGDON. *

Mrs. WARDEN. *

* Co-opted Members

I.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Parks and Recreation Grounds.—There are eleven of these within the Borough, the size varying from a little over half an acre (the Boden's Pleasance, used for children's games) to forty acres (the Osmaston Park Recreation Ground). The total area of Parks and Recreation Grounds is 115 acres, but in the Osmaston Park only about twelve acres are laid out; the Rykneld Recreation Ground has not as yet been laid out, but is at present used for Garden Allotments.

Garden Allotments.—The total area of Allotments is 277 acres. Of these, ninety acres are permanent and 187 may be termed "war-time" allotments. Of this latter area, 107 acres are enclosed and will probably become permanent allotments, while the remaining eighty acres may, in course of time, be built upon.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

I am indebted to Mr. R. Grantham, Clerk to the Guardians, for the following details as to Poor Law Relief for the past year, the amounts being exclusive of all administrative expenses:—

	£
Indoor (actual cost of Maintenance), year end	
March, 1921	17,224
Outdoor Relief, year end December, 1920 ..	30,947
Boarded-out Children, year end December, 1920	1,316

The above figures do not include the cost of any patients in the Borough Mental Hospital.

TABLE I.—Population, Number of Births, Total Deaths, and Deaths from certain causes, with the rates per 1,000 of the Population in the Borough of Derby for the past forty-three years.

YEAR.	Population.	Corrected Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths from seven principal Zymotic Diseases.	Zymotic rate per 1,000 living at all ages.	Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases exclusive of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Respiratory Death-rate.
1875	80,385	1,613	20.1	3,092	38.4	257	3.1	162	2.0	148	296	3.6
1879	80,385	1,970	24.5	3,139	39.4	380	4.7	147	1.8	132	407	5.0
1880	81,614	1,614	20.1	3,050	37.9	233	2.8	140	1.7	145	224	2.7
1881	81,470	1,529	18.9	3,156	38.8	166	2.03	131	1.6	129	287	3.5
1882	82,687	1,533	18.5	2,959	35.7	187	2.2	140	1.6	139	259	3.1
1883	83,922	1,540	18.6	3,074	36.6	144	1.7	146	1.7	146	263	3.1
1884	85,176	1,569	18.4	3,013	35.3	181	2.1	131	1.5	143	259	3.0
1885	86,449	1,591	18.4	3,055	35.3	132	1.5	128	1.3	138	310	3.5
1886	87,741	1,651	18.8	3,069	35.9	166	1.8	154	1.7	148	272	2.7
1887	89,052	1,683	18.9	2,824	31.2	223	2.5	146	1.6	138	247	2.7
1888	90,383	1,550	17.1	2,906	31.6	163	1.8	116	1.2	145	271	2.9
1889	91,733	1,582	17.2	2,906	31.6	133	1.4	147	1.7	147	281	3.0
1890	93,105	1,843	19.8	2,699	28.9	260	2.7	143	1.5	160	326	3.5
1891	94,422	1,765	18.7	2,885	30.6	126	1.4	139	1.5	139	158	1.7
1892	95,528	1,734	18.2	3,038	31.8	174	1.9	140	1.5	171	295	3.1
1893	96,648	1,740	18.1	3,123	32.4	190	2.0	132	1.4	155	281	2.9
1894	97,781	1,468	15.1	2,890	29.6	151	1.6	103	1.1	121	249	2.6
1895	98,927	1,669	16.9	2,909	29.4	178	1.8	105	1.1	158	254	2.6
1896	100,087	1,577	15.8	2,834	28.4	182	1.9	137	1.4	150	240	2.4
1897	101,262	1,656	16.4	2,803	27.7	173	1.8	99	0.98	168	249	2.5
1898	102,448	1,756	17.2	2,860	28.0	235	2.3	133	1.3	169	257	2.6
1899	103,649	1,775	17.2	2,984	28.8	178	1.7	116	1.2	163	244	2.4
1900	104,684	1,854	17.7	2,900	27.7	247	2.4	113	1.1	173	271	2.6
1901	106,976	1,598	15.1	2,939	27.8	189	1.8	99	0.94	155	220	2.8
1902	116,869	1,639	14.1	3,326	28.5	145	1.3	102	0.87	126	284	2.3
1903	118,707	1,596	13.5	3,215	27.1	108	0.9	102	0.86	128	210	1.8
1904	120,449	1,824	15.2	3,282	27.3	167	1.4	121	1.01	143	264	2.2
1905	122,207	1,746	14.3	3,108	25.5	183	1.5	96	0.79	151	254	2.1
1906	123,981	1,733	14.0	3,103	25.1	188	1.6	113	0.92	116	244	2.0
1907	125,774	1,784	14.2	3,152	25.1	219	1.8	121	1.0	120	269	2.2
1908	127,583	1,678	13.2	3,321	26.1	134	1.1	115	0.91	109	223	1.8
1909	129,411	1,712	13.3	3,220	24.9	177	1.4	129	1.0	122	251	2.0
1910	131,256	1,444	11.01	3,153	24.1	89	0.7	116	0.9	85	183	1.4
1911	123,648	1,737	14.04	2,921	23.6	215	1.7	136	1.1	122	261	2.1
1912	124,544	1,521	12.21	2,914	23.4	57	0.46	107	0.86	79	245	1.97
1913	125,462	1,576	12.5	3,013	23.6	95	0.76	104	0.82	99	270	2.15
1914	125,562	1,637	13.1	3,011	23.9	102	0.81	98	0.78	91	276	2.2
1915	126,389	1,843	14.6	2,737	21.7	165	1.3	130	1.03	94	346	2.7
1916	117,027	1,704	14.6	2,616	20.5	79	0.68	127	1.03	94.4	301	2.6
1917	117,027	1,564	13.4	2,332	18.3	116	0.99	113	0.97	94.3	289	2.5
1918	118,220	1,899	16.1	2,335	17.6	61	0.52	110	0.93	91.2	315	2.7
1919	123,980	1,627	13.1	2,522	19.5	45	0.36	112	0.90	90.4	300	2.4
1920	128,568	1,390	10.8	3,358	25.9	44	0.34	103	0.79	72.7	253	2.0

VITAL STATISTICS.

Estimated Population.—The Registrar-General has adopted the following estimates of population for the calculation of the death-rate and birth-rate respectively of Derby for the year 1920 :—

For the death-rate (civil population)	..	128,868
For the birth-rate (total population)	..	129,220

These figures are based on the returns furnished under the scheme for rationing of food.

Marriages.—The number of marriages which were solemnized during 1920 was 1,434, this represents a rate of persons married equal to 22·2 per 1,000 of the population on the estimate of 129,220, being the highest marriage rate recorded.

BIRTHS.

Birth-rate, 1920	25·9.
------------------	-----	-----	-------

The Births registered during the year numbered 3,358 (836 more than the registered births of 1919). 3,356 births were notified.

			Per-centage.
Number of births attended by midwives ...	2195	...	65·4
Number of births attended by Doctors ...	474	...	14·1
Number of births attended in institutions—			
Residents ...	546	...	16·3
Non-residents...	141	...	4·2
	<hr/>		
	3356		
	<hr/>		

Still-births.—The number of burials of still-born children in the Derby Cemeteries during 1920 was 132, or 24 more than in the previous year. The number of ordinary burials was 1,308 making a total of 1,440. The percentage of burials of still-born children to the whole is 9·2 (see also page 84).

TABLE II.—Relating to Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate in the various Wards.

WARD.	BIRTHS. (Registered)			Birth Rate per 1,000.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Births in 1920.	Total Legitimate and Illegitimate Births registered during the years 1902 to 1920.		
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate	Total			Legitimate.	Illegitimate	Illegitimate per 1,000 Births.
Abbey ...	315	14	329	33·49	43	5038	198	38
Arboretum ...	156	3	159	17·53	19	3283	91	27
Babington ...	159	8	167	20·21	48	2568	83	31
Becket ...	156	7	163	22·24	43	2652	132	47
Bridge ...	103	1	104	17·73	10	2008	65	31
Castle ...	253	17	270	34·95	63	4032	260	47
Dale ...	202	8	210	21·74	38	3659	111	29
Derwent ...	135	4	139	24·52	29	2489	77	30
Friar Gate ...	217	5	222	24·02	23	3641	107	29
King's Mead...	175	15	190	28·75	79	2958	203	64
Litchurch ...	183	8	191	22·79	42	2859	120	40
Markeaton ...	214	7	221	29·49	32	3686	156	41
Normanton ...	179	8	187	21·59	43	3919	94	23
Osmaston ...	166	4	170	24·09	24	3265	102	30
Pear Tree ...	300	4	304	30·47	13	4747	102	21
Rowditch ...	147	5	152	18·07	33	2856	129	43
Non-Residents	161	19	180	—	—	550	69	111
Year 1920 ...	3221	137	3358	25·9	41	54,210	2,039	36
.. 1919 ...	2364	158	2522	19·5	63	50,989	1,902	36

	Males.	Females.	
Legitimate ...	1,616	1,605	3,221
Illegitimate ...	83	54	137
		Total ...	3,358

From the above figures it will be seen that the illegitimate births represent 4·1% of the total, as compared with 6·3% in 1919.

If, however, all the figures relating to "non-residents" are deducted, the corrected illegitimate rate is 3·7%.

DEATHS.

Death-rate in 1920 10·8

The total number of Deaths registered during the year was 1,546, as compared with 1,802 in 1919; of these 1,546 deaths, 179 were strangers, and there were 23 deaths of Derby residents registered outside the Borough, making a net total of 1,390. The net death-rate therefore from all causes was 10·8, as compared with 13·1 in 1919. The net death rate for 1920 was the lowest recorded.

Principal Causes of Death, 1920.—COMPARISON WITH 1919.

	<i>Deaths in 1920.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Bronchitis	166	...	37
Heart Disease	152	11	...
Cancer	133	...	4
*Premature Birth	129	10	...
Old Age	113	...	23
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	103	...	9
Apoplexy and Cerebral Hæmorrhage	90	...	6
Pneumonia	76	...	1
Violence Causes (including Suicide)	38	7	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	34	4	...
Diarrhœa	17	8	...
Influenza	12	...	111
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	11	...	9
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	10	...	9
Diphtheria	10	...	...
Measles	9	...	10
Cirrhosis of Liver and Alcoholism	7	4	...
Scarlet Fever	6	5	...
Meningitis	5	...	6
Whooping Cough	1	...	5
Enteric Fever	1	1	...

*Including Congenital Defects, and Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.

INQUESTS.

I am informed by the Borough Coroner (Mr. Close) that the number of Inquests held by him during the year ended December 31st, 1920, was 160, being made up of 99 held on males and 61 on females. There were no unregistered deaths in the Borough.

Mortuary.—Mr. T. Collins (Coroner's Officer) informs me that the number of dead bodies which were received into the Mortuary during 1920 was 12, and that seven post-mortem examinations were conducted in the building during the year. The total number of post-mortem examinations conducted during the year was, however, eighteen.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of children under one year of age in Derby during 1920 numbered 244, a rate of 72·7 per 1,000 births.

The infantile mortality-rate of 72·7 per 1,000 births is the lowest rate recorded. The average infantile mortality for the past five years has been 88·6 per 1,000 births.

Table III. gives details of the causes of death of 244 children under the age of one year.

TABLE III.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1920.

Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Certified				78	14	15	15	122	49	33	26	14	244
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	4
	Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Diphtheria: Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
ii. Diarrhœal Diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms including Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, &c. .. .. .			..	..	..	..	..	6	4	3	3	16
	Gastritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth .. .. .	..	..	50	4	6	5	65	4	3	..	..	72
	Congenital Defects .. .. .	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	6
	Injury at Birth .. .. .	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
	Atelectasis .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .. .. .	..	..	11	4	5	4	24	15	6	2	..	47
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Abdominal Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
v. Other Causes.	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. .. .			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
	Convulsions .. .. .	..	..	3	1	2	..	6	3	2	2	..	13
	Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	9	9	4	4	30
	Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	6	6	2	18
	Suffocation, overlying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	3
	Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes .. .. .	..	..	4	3	..	..	7	2	1	3	1	14	
				78	14	15	15	122	49	33	26	14	244

Births registered { Legitimate 3,221
 { Illegitimate 137 Deaths { Legitimate Infants 224
 { Illegitimate " 20 Infantile Mortality = 69.54 per 1,000
 " " = 145.98 regist'd Birth

TABLE IV.—The following table shews the relationship between feeding and the mortality of infants per 1,000 births from certain diseases among children born between January 1st, 1919, and December 31st, 1919.

Method of Feeding.	Breast-fed.		Mixed-fed.		Hand-fed.		All three classes.	
Number of children.	1673		645		119		2437	
Disease.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	15	9.0	19	29.5	2	16.8	36	14.8
Diarrhœa (including Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis and Gastritis)	12	7.0	10	15.5	..	..	22	9.0
Marasmus .. ..	..	..	8	12.4	3	25.2	11	4.5
Atrophy and Debility	4	2.4	6	9.3	11	92.4	21	8.6
Tabes Mesenterica .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Various Abdominal Tuberculoses	1	0.6	..	..	..	..	1	0.4
All other Tuberculous Diseases	3	1.8	1	1.5	..	..	4	1.6
Convulsions	5	3.0	2	3.1	4	33.6	11	4.5
Dentition .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zymotic Diseases (excluding Diarrhœa)	3	1.8	4	6.2	..	..	7	2.8
All other Diseases	8	4.8	8	12.4	1	8.4	17	7.0
Totals	51	30.5	58	89.9	21	176.5	130	53.3

The following deaths have not been included in the above table for the reasons stated below:—

(1) Some congenital defect incompatible with life	6
(2) Death taking place owing to debility, no food having been given	8
(3) The child being prematurely born	64
(4) Some other cause not associated with the manner of feeding	10
Total	<u>88</u>

It will be seen then that of the 2,545 infants born during the year 1919, 218 failed to reach the age of one year.

Number of children notified during the afore-mentioned
period 2,554

From the above the following deductions must be made:—

(a) On account of no visit being made, or no record being obtainable	68
(b) On account of no visit being made, owing to death occurring before information could be obtained	40
	<u>108</u>

Net total of children who were under the direct observation
of the Women Inspectors 2,437

Percentage of children breast-fed	68.6
" " " wholly hand-fed	4.9
" " " partly reared by hand and partly by natural means	26.5
Death-rate per 1,000 births of children breast-fed	30.5
" " " " hand-fed	176.5
" " " " partly breast-fed	89.9

TABLE IV. (a)—Mortality per 1,000 from certain diseases among children born between January, 1908 (the year in which the Notification of Births Act was adopted), and Dec. 31st, 1919, who were breast-fed up to the age of three months, or hand-fed, or who were at first breast- and subsequently hand-fed (mixed), prior to attaining the age of three months:—

Method of Feeding.	Breast-fed.	Mixed-fed.	Hand-fed.	All three classes.
Number of children.	24102	4961	2245	31308

Disease.	Breast-fed.		Mixed-fed.		Hand-fed.		All three classes.	
	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	288	11.9	128	25.8	55	24.5	471	15.1
Diarrhœa (including Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis and Gastritis)	99	4.1	187	37.7	74	32.9	360	11.5
Marasmus	89	3.7	111	22.4	55	24.5	255	8.1
Atrophy and Debility	71	2.9	48	9.7	58	25.8	177	5.7
Tabes Mesenterica ..	1	0.04	1	0.2	1	0.4	3	0.1
Various Abdominal Tubercloses ..	13	0.5	10	2.0	7	3.1	30	1.0
All other Tuberculous Diseases	24	1.0	24	4.8	16	7.1	64	2.0
Convulsions	153	6.4	67	13.5	40	17.8	260	8.0
Dentition	13	0.5	4	0.8	2	0.9	19	0.6
Zymotic Diseases .. (excluding Diarrhœa)	81	3.4	45	9.1	16	7.1	142	4.5
All other Diseases ..	119	4.9	64	12.9	36	16.0	219	7.0
Totals	951	39.4	689	138.9	360	160.3	2000	63.8

The following deaths have not been included in the above table for the reasons stated below:—

(1) Some congenital defect incompatible with life	...	...	102
(2) Death taking place owing to debility, no food having been given	...	...	134
(3) The child being prematurely born	...	...	800
(4) Some other cause not associated with the manner of feeding			181
		Total	1,217

It will be seen then that of the 33,529 infants born during the period, 3,217 failed to reach the age of one year.

Number of children notified during the afore-mentioned period ... 33,529

From the above the following deductions must be made:—

(a) On account of no visit being made, or no record being obtainable	...	...	2,089
(b) On account of no visit being made, owing to death occurring before any information could be obtained	...	...	132
			2,221

Net total of children who were under the direct observation of the Women Inspectors	...	...	31,308
Percentage of children breast-fed	...	...	77·0
" " " wholly hand-fed	...	...	7·2
" " " partly reared by hand and partly by natural means	...	...	15·8
Death-rate per 1,000 births of children breast-fed	...	...	39·4
" " " " hand-fed	...	...	160·3
" " " " partly breast-fed	...	...	138·9

The death-rate amongst the breast-fed children is 39·4 per 1,000 births, as compared with 160·3 per 1,000 among those hand-fed and 138·9 per 1,000 amongst those only partly breast-fed. It is important also to note that not only is this marked difference to be seen in the general death-rate, but in every classification there is the same result, the death-rate is invariably lower among the breast-fed children.

MORTALITY AT OTHER AGES.

Age-period 1—5 (62 deaths). Rate per 1,000 of total population 0.48.

Infectious diseases were responsible for seven deaths, Measles causing 4 deaths, Diphtheria 2 deaths, and Scarlet Fever 1. Pneumonia (15) and Bronchitis (10), were very fatal diseases. Tuberculous diseases other than Pulmonary were the cause of 6 deaths. Two deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in this age-period. There were 3 deaths from Violence, viz., one resulting from shock following burns, another from shock following scalds, and one from fracture of base of skull due to being run over.

Age-period 5—15 (45 deaths). Rate per 1,000, 0.35.

The chief contributing causes of death were Diphtheria 7, Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Bronchitis 3 each; Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia and Heart Diseases, 2 each.

Age-period 15—25 (42 deaths). Rate per 1,000, 0.32.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis was the most dangerous ailment; 17 deaths were assignable to that cause. Organic Heart Diseases was second in order, causing 6 deaths.

Age-period 25—45 (199 deaths). Rate per 1,000, 1.54.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis was also the most dangerous disease in this age period, causing 55 deaths. Organic Heart Diseases caused 24 deaths. Cancer 17, Pneumonia 12, and deaths from Violence 8.

Age-period 45—65 (314 deaths). Rate per 1,000, 2.44.

The chief causes of death were Cancer 71, Heart Diseases 45, Bronchitis 24, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 20, Pneumonia (all forms) and Nephritis 18 each, and deaths from Violence 14.

Old Age, 65 and over (484 deaths). Rate per 1,000, 3.76.

In the declining years of life Bronchitis 96, Heart Diseases 75, Cancer 42, Pneumonia and Nephritis 9 each, were the chief causes of death.

There were 239 persons over 70 years at death.

„	„	96	„	„	80	„	„
„	„	5	„	„	90	„	„

Ninety-four was the highest age at death.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia caused 242 of the 1,390 deaths registered during 1920, 166 deaths being due to Bronchitis, and 76 to Pneumonia. Bronchitis, as in six out of the seven preceding years, heads the list of causes of death during 1920, Heart Diseases with 152 deaths coming next in order. (For age distribution, see Appendix II.).

Influenza.—Only twelve deaths occurred from Influenza during the year, as compared with 123 during 1919, and 372 during 1918.

Cancer and Malignant Disease.—Cancer or some variety of malignant disease was held responsible for 133 deaths, as compared with 137 in 1919. There were two deaths from this disease at the age of three years, one between 15 and 25, 17 between 25 and 45, 71 between 45 and 65, and 42 at ages 65 and upwards. King's Mead Ward, with 13 deaths shewed the highest Ward mortality. In Abbey, Bridge, and Rowditch Wards there were only five deaths each from this disease, while in Osmaston Ward there were only two deaths. *Part of the body affected* : Some portion of the *Digestive System* was affected in 64 of the cases (the liver being affected in 11 instances and the stomach in 16, whilst other parts of the intestines were affected in 23). The *Reproductive* and associated organs were affected in 45 of the cases, the womb being affected in 25 cases, and the breast in 14.

Violence.—There were 47 deaths attributed to Violence (including 9 suicides), as compared with 31 in 1919. Seven of the deaths from Violence were due to burns and scalds, and three due to drowning. Two resulted from gun-shot wounds received in warfare. Accidents accounted for most of the deaths under this heading, five deaths being caused by railway accidents. All the cases of self-inflicted death occurred in persons over the age of 25.

Maternal Mortality.—There were 7 deaths associated with pregnancy and parturition, certified as follows :—

Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	3
Nephritis of Pregnancy	..	..	..	..	1
Ectopic Gestation	..	..	..	..	1
Confinement, Pulmonary Embolism	..	..	..	..	1
Internal Hæmorrhage, result of premature separation of after-birth	..	..	..	..	1

Other Diseases.—A summary of the deaths from *Heart Disease, Alcoholism, and Cirrhosis of the Liver, etc.*, is given in Appendix II. Of the 129 deaths due to Prematurity, 72 were due to premature birth, 47 to atrophy, debility and marasmus, 6 to congenital defects, and 4 to other premature causes.

DISTRICT MORTALITY RATES.

TABLE V.—Population, Density, Deaths, and certain Death Rates in the various Wards of the Borough of Derby for the Year 1920.

WARDS.	Population in 1911.	Estimated population in 1920. (civil)	Acreage.	Density in persons per acre.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths from seven principal Zymotic Diseases.	Zymotic death rate.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases exclusive of Tubercular'sis.	Respiratory death rate.	Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate.	Number of deaths of infants under 1 year.	Deaths of infants under 1 yr. of age per 1,000 births (registered)
Abbey	9,381	9,780	285	34	118	12.1	5	0.5	24	2.5	12	1.23	32	97
Arboretum	8,662	9,034	122	74	112	12.4	3	0.3	22	2.4	8	0.88	15	94
Babington	7,890	8,233	134	61	87	10.6	...	...	20	2.4	5	0.61	10	59
Becket	6,999	7,325	102	72	108	14.7	2	0.3	19	2.6	9	1.23	18	110
Bridge	5,603	5,855	229	26	54	9.2	...	...	9	1.5	1	0.17	2	19
Castle	7,377	7,697	112	69	120	15.6	3	0.4	33	4.3	7	0.91	28	104
Dale	9,225	9,649	269	36	89	9.2	1	0.1	15	1.6	6	0.62	16	75
Derwent	5,414	5,667	907	6	54	9.5	2	0.4	7	1.2	6	1.06	5	36
Friar Gate	8,826	9,209	176	52	65	7.1	1	0.1	8	0.9	5	0.54	5	23
King's Mead	6,310	6,583	90	73	102	15.5	6	0.9	25	3.8	6	0.91	25	132
Litchurch	8,003	8,349	462	18	96	11.5	...	...	19	2.3	7	0.84	10	52
Markeaton	7,155	7,467	151	49	92	12.3	6	0.8	7	0.9	9	1.20	20	90
Normanton	8,269	8,643	106	81	87	10.1	8	0.9	12	1.4	5	0.58	18	96
Osmaston	6,737	7,019	1,381	5	50	7.1	...	...	9	1.3	4	0.57	5	29
Pear Tree	9,528	9,941	392	25	82	8.2	5	0.5	12	1.2	4	0.40	19	62
Rowditch	8,031	8,417	354	24	74	8.8	2	0.2	12	1.4	9	1.07	16	105
*Institutions	...	...	...	...	592	...	26	...	69	...	27	...	83	...
Non-Residents	...	...	...	...	179	...	7	...	10	...	5	...	24	...
Transferred by Reg. Gen. (full address not supplied)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†WholeBorough	123,410	128,868	5,272	24	1,390	10.8	44	0.3	253	2.0	103	0.79	244	72.7

* The deaths in Institutions have been relegated to the various Wards. † Excluding Non-Residents.

II.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.

(a) Public Supply.

During the 12 months ended March 31st, 1921, 1,350,939,000 gallons of water were supplied to Derby from the public supply, about 28·26 gallons per head of the estimated population. Of the total quantity supplied 87·56 per cent. was the Derwent Valley supply.

(b) Private Water Supplies.

Water samples from 6 different sources were examined during the year by the Borough Analyst. Extracts from the respective reports of the latter are given in each case.

Well-Water Supply. Samples Analysed.

Six samples of well-water were obtained for analysis.

Particulars.

- | | | |
|--|-------------|---|
| (1) 261-263 Baker Street . . | One sample. | Town water laid on. |
| (2) 265-267 " " | " " | " " |
| (3) 217-219 " " | " " | " " |
| (4) 285-287 " " | " " | Work put in hands of a plumber, but town water not yet laid on. |
| (5) 10-12 Burnside Street . . | " " | " " |
| (6) 148, Ashbourne Road | " " | Reported to Committee, work now in hand. |

Preliminary notices served in each of the above cases.

The Borough Analyst's reports regarding the above were respectively as follows :—

- (1) The analytical results show the water to have undergone pollution with organic matter, doubtless of animal origin.

The extent of the pollution is hardly sufficient to cause the water to be definitely condemned as unfit for use, but in my opinion this water should be regarded with grave suspicion, in its present condition.

- (2) The analytical results show the water to have undergone pollution to a somewhat considerable extent with organic matter, which is doubtless of animal origin. I am therefore of opinion that this water cannot be regarded as safe for use for drinking purposes.
- (3) The analytical results show the water to have undergone pollution to a considerable extent with organic matter, doubtless of animal origin. I am of opinion that this water cannot be regarded as safe for use for drinking purposes.
- (4) As number (3).
- (5) „ (3) and (4).
- (6) „ (3), (4), and (5).

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

This work was carried out under the direction of the Borough Surveyor (Mr. John Ward). I am obliged to Mr. C. A. Clews (the present Borough Surveyor) for the following particulars relating to the work done in 1920 :—

PRIVY AND ASHPIT CLEANSING.

Night-work—Privies Cleansed	..	..	..	..	2,005
„ Ashpits Cleansed	..	..	..	..	1,402
„ Privy Cesspools Cleansed			..	..	162
Day-work—Dry Ashpits Cleansed	..	..	..	..	350

REFUSE COLLECTED.

Night-work—Loads, Excreta only	..	..	..	..	3,212
„ „ Ashes and Excreta			..	..	1,019
„ „ Ashes only	..	..	..	..	864
Day-work— „ Ashes, etc.	..	..	..	..	28,969
Offal and Trade Refuse carted by Producers—Loads	..			..	2,090
					<hr/> 36,154 <hr/>

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

(Approximate Figures.)

At end of year.	W.C.'s.		Trough W.C.'s.			Tub Closets.	Ash Receptacles.	Dry Ashpits.	Privies & Ashpits.		Privies & Cesspools.	Inhabited Houses (estimated).
	Ordinary.	Hand Flushed.	Burman-toft.	Tipper or Syphon.	Hand Flushed.				Privies & Ashpits.	Privies & Cesspools.		
1901	13,769	91	105	192	40	4,723	15,351	1,311	5,645	2,722	1,147	26,960
1910	21,705	91	213	190	42	3,762	22,268	1,052	2,380	815	617	29,892
1920	24,429	90	273	169	42	3,191	24,436	964	262	44	490	30,285

During the year 1920, 190 Privies were converted into Water Closets.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Disposed of as Manure—By Boats, 115 loads (Approximately 2,300 tons).

By Steam Wagon, 2,077 tons.

By Customers' own carts, 1128 tons.

Delivered to Farmers from pits, 686 cart loads.

Deposited on Tips, 15,027 cart loads.

Burned in the Destructors, 18,362 tons, 14 cwts.

Extracted from Refuse, and Sold, 174 tons, 2 cwts., 2 qrs. (old tins and iron). 1 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs. solder.

14 tons, 6 cwt., waste paper.

During the year 371 moveable ashbins were provided. This number includes substitutions for fixed receptacles.

The following is a record of work also carried out under the direction of the Borough Surveyor :—

MANHOLES CONSTRUCTED DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Copeland Street	1	Garden Street	1
Market Place	1		
		Total	3

SEWERS CLEANED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Dickenson Street	1	Bath Street	1
London Road	1	Bridge Gate	34
Thorntree Lane	1	Full Street	41
Copeland Street	1	Sowter Road	9
Liversage Street	4		
Burton Road	2	Loads of Silt	95

MANHOLES CLEANED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Chatham Street .. 1 load.

This is, of course, in addition to the Manholes on the Sewers cleaned out.

NEW SEWERS LAID DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Nil.

WATER USED DURING THE YEAR 1920.

						GALLONS.
Sewer Flushing	..	..	..	..	..	1,183,500
Street Watering	..	..	..	..	..	1,214,800
Steam Rolling	..	..	..	..	..	1,049,380
Footways	..	..	..	..	..	19,600
					Total	<u>3,467,280</u>

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

The following Tables shew (1) action taken with regard to defects or nuisances discovered ; and (2) the result of such action. They illustrate the large amount of work carried out by the male inspectors under the capable direction of Mr. Ford, the Chief Inspector :—

NOTICES SERVED.

	A	B	C	X	Total.
To remove offensive accumulations	7	5	10	..	22
" Animals	10	14	10	..	34
Ashpits .. To demolish	2	9	..	..	11
" " repair .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
Drains .. " disconnect from sinks .. ..	..	2	..	..	2
" " trap inlets and ventilate soil pipes	1	..	..	..	1
" " cleanse, repair, reconstruct, or " " provide soil pipes, chambers or " " spouting	181	158	186	..	525
" " remove soil pipes from inside " " houses .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
Houses .. " cleanse and limewash cellars ..	5	6	..	..	11
" " repair cellar openings	2	2	..	..	4
" " cleanse	10	36	12	..	58
" " damp course and make dry	6	29	5	..	40
" " provide dustbins	47	71	127	..	245
" " prevent overcrowding	9	4	9	..	22
" " repair paving of yards and " " passages	15	12	3	..	30
" " repair roofs, floors, walls, &c. ..	88	139	150	..	377
" " ventilate rooms .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
" " provide, trap, &c., sinks and " " waste pipes	23	2	21	..	46
Manure .. " remove accumulations	4	5	5	..	14
" " cleanse, repair, or demolish pits " " or cesspools .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
Privies .. " cleanse, repair, or provide new " " tubs	25	11	13	..	49
" " convert to W.C.'s	28	23	16	..	67
" " demolish .. ..	..	5	26	..	31
Urinals .. " erect, repair or reconstruct ..	1	..	..	..	1
Water .. " fill in disused well .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
" " cleanse or repair soft water pumps " " or tanks	5	8	28	..	41
" " provide town or repair service " " pipes	1	1	12	..	14
W.C.'s .. " " additional	6	8	4	..	18
" " repair or cleanse fittings	21	30	38	..	89
" " lay on flushing water	1	..	3	..	4
" " repair, re-build, or cleanse	2	4	7	..	13
Bakehouses .. ..	..	..	1	72	73
Common Lodging Houses .. ..	..	..	..	178	178
Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops .. ..	..	..	..	124	124
Factories & Workshops	52	41	31	5	129
Houses Let in Lodgings .. ..	..	..	..	284	284
Ice Cream Premises .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Smoke Nuisances	2	3	4	..	9
Offensive Trades .. ..	..	..	..	6	6
Street Gullies	2	..	..	..	2
	556	630	724	670	2580
Smoke Observations	16	49	37	..	102

NUISANCES ABATED.

	A	B	C	X	Total.
Accumulations (offensive) removed	6	4	11	...	21
Animals ... Removed	10	18	13	...	41
Ashpits ... Demolished	10	33	...	...	43
Repaired	...	2	...	...	2
Drains ... Brick replaced with pipes	...	1	...	...	1
Disconnected from sinks	...	44	1	...	45
Inlets trapped and soil pipes ventilated	...	70	...	...	70
Removed from inside houses...	...	8	1	...	9
Soil pipes, chambers or spouting cleansed, repaired, reconstructed, or provided	528	321	543	...	1392
Soil pipes removed from inside houses	...	..	1	...	1
Houses ... Cellars cleansed and limewashed	19	26	...	...	45
Cellar openings repaired	...	2	1	...	3
Cleansed	13	52	14	...	79
Damp-Coursed and made Dry	33	26	2	...	61
Dust bins provided	152	182	282	...	616
Overcrowding prevented	5	2	1	...	8
Paving of Yards & Passages Repaired	123	15	27	...	165
,, Roofs, Floors, Walls, &c. ,,	143	347	149	...	639
Sinks and waste pipes provided, trapped, &c.	49	7	12	...	68
Manure ... Accumulations removed	5	3	3	...	11
Pits or cesspools, cleansed, repaired, or demolished	1	..	2	...	3
Privies ... Cleansed, repaired or new tubs provided	36	44	19	...	99
Converted to W.C.'s	72	55	63	...	190
Demolished	...	14	...	...	14
Stables ... Paved, drained or ventilated...	1	4	..	...	5
Urinals ... Erected, repaired or reconstructed	3	1	...	...	4
Water ... Disused wells filled in...	9	9	11	...	29
Soft water pumps or tanks cleansed or repaired	12	20	3	...	35
Town provided or service pipes repaired	16	9	12	...	37
W.C.'s ... Additional provided	8	14	2	...	24
Fittings repaired or cleansed...	35	39	55	...	129
Flushing water laid on	4	...	2	...	6
Repaired, re-built or cleansed	7	10	13	...	30
Bakehouses (Contraventions)	...	..	..	63	63
Common Lodging-houses do.	...	...	..	176	176
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops do.	...	...	...	127	127
Factories and Workshops do.	38	43	27	4	112
Houses Let in Lodgings do.	...	...	...	285	285
Ice Cream Premises...	...	...	...	1	1
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	5	5
	1338	1425	1270	661	4694
Drain traps fixed	154	116	219	...	489
Yards of drain laid	1439	892	1232	...	3563
Visits to Premises <i>re</i> Abatement of Nuisances, &c.	3257	3457	3497	4479	14690

The letters A, B, and C, refer to the three districts into which the town is divided for inspectorial purposes; the letter X refers to work carried out by a special inspector.

Legal Action Taken. 26 Statutory Notices were served during the year for offences against the Public Health or Local Acts, namely :—

	<i>Served.</i>	<i>Complied with by Dec. 31st, 1920.</i>
Private street gullies choked ..	4	3
Insufficient privies and ashpits ..	8	5
Insufficient W.C.'s	2	1
Defective drains	1	—
Dampness of houses	3	1
Insufficient ashbins	6	4
Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health ..	2	—
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 26	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 14

In addition to the above, works were carried out in the following cases without the statutory notices being served :—

Insufficient tub closet	1
„ privy and ashpit	1
„ Ashbins	1
Defective sink and waste pipe ..	1

and the following cases in which statutory notices had been served or other action taken prior to 1920, were attended to during the year .—

Insufficient privies and ashpits	3. Works carried out without notices being served.
Defective drains	1. Works carried out by Borough Surveyor.
„	1. Work done without notice.
„	1. Work done under statutory notice.

These houses contain 167 rooms and have accommodation for 248 adults and 68 children, living and sleeping, or for 313 adults and 96 children sleeping only.

Visits of inspection (day)	...	1766
(night)	...	37
Verbal Notices and cautions given to the landlords and lodgers for various offences under the Bye-laws	...	247
Written notices served	.. .. .	37
Notices and cautions (including 9 from previous year) complied with	.. .. .	285

Two cases of overcrowding were discovered as a result of the night inspections. These were reported to the Health Committee and dealt with by letters of caution, resulting in the removal of the complaint and discontinuance of the overcrowding.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

On register at beginning of year	...	...	...	18
Added during the year	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1
On register at end of year	...	...	...	19
Factories	...	...	...	2
Workshops	...	...	...	17
Inspector's visits	...	...	106	
Verbal notices given	.. .. .	.. .. .	5	
Written notices served	.. .. .	.. .. .	1	
Defects remedied	...	...	5	

List of Offensive Trades in the Borough.

Bone Calcining	.. .. .	1
Bone Boiling	.. .. .	1
Gut Scraping	.. .. .	1
Hide and Skin Markets	.. .. .	2
Skin Curing	.. .. .	2
Soap Boiling	.. .. .	1
Tallow Melting	.. .. .	1
Tripe Boiling	.. .. .	5
Varnish Making	.. .. .	1
Dealers in rags, bones, and skins	.. .. .	4
		—
Total	.. .. .	19
		—

Defects found and dealt with under the Factory and Workshops Act.

Want of cleanliness	..	..	1
Want of drainage of floors	..	..	2
Other nuisances	..	..	1
Written notices served	..	..	2
Verbal notices given	..	..	2
Defects remedied	..	..	4
Visits	..	..	8

Five instances were discovered during the year of premises being used for the purpose of offensive trades, without the sanction of the Local Authority first having been obtained, viz. :—four Rag, Bone or Skin Dealers, and one Soap Making.

In the case of the Rag, Bone or Skin Dealers, applications were made to the Local Authority for permission to carry on the trade. Permission was granted in one case, on condition that certain improvements were carried out. This being done, the premises were added to the list of registered offensive trades. In two other cases permission was refused owing to the unsuitability and situation of the premises, while in the fourth case, although sanction was not given, it was decided that the business might be carried on as at present, but that if any extension took place the matter would be dealt with further. In this case rags, etc., are collected daily and stored on these premises until removed weekly to the premises of a registered dealer. This has not been added to the list, but is kept under observation.

In the Soap Making case, it was found that no boiling of an offensive nature takes place and nothing offensive is used in the preparation. As at present carried on there is nothing to warrant the business being classed as an offensive trade, but as the owner wished to extend and enter on additional processes, he was advised to apply for permission before doing so. Application was made, and the owner was asked to supply further information as to the nature of his proposed further processes before sanction was given. This information has not yet been supplied, therefore the matter stands in abeyance until it is forthcoming. In the meantime the work is being carried on as before.

PIG-KEEPING.

(Temporary abatement of Nuisance Bye-laws).

One application was received in February for permission to keep pigs within the limit allowed by the Nuisance Byelaws, but as the 31st May had been fixed by the Health Committee as the date on which all privileges granted in this respect would automatically cease, it was withdrawn.

In all cases where permission had been given the pigs have been removed.

MANURE PITS.

These were inspected and all accumulations removed before the summer period set in, and further dealt with as occasion required. Owing to the summer months being cold and wet the offensiveness of these accumulations was much reduced, and no other action was found necessary.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The following are the tables of action and work done, which are required to be forwarded to the Secretary of State :—

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF			
	INSPEC- TIONS.	WRITTEN NOTICES.	VERBAL NOTICES.	PROSE- CUTIONS.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	239	26	9	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1221	59	79	0
Totals	1,460	85	88	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the P.H. Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ..	37	36	0	0
Want of Ventilation ..	2	2	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0
Want of Drainage of floors	3	3	0	0
Other Nuisances	17	17	0	0
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	12	9	0	0
Unsuitable or Defective ..	41	32	0	0
Not separate for sexes ..	3	3	0	0
Offences under the F. & W. Act—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	0	0	0	0
Breach of Special Sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	73	63	0	0
Other Offences	0	0	0	0
Totals	188	165	0	0

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESALE PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Prosecutions.				Instances.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.	Instances.						Notices served.	Prosecutions.
	(1)	Lists. (2)	Con-tractors (3)	Outworkers. Work- men. (4)	Lists. (5)	Con-tractors (6)	Outworkers. Work- men. (7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Making Wearing Apparel	94	3	434	10	..	17	..	..	..	15	15	..	1	..	..
Making Lace and Net ..	18	2	568	2	..	24	..	..	..	12	12	..	2	..	..
Making Curtain Hangings	4	..	74	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..
Surgical Bandage Making	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toy Stuffing, etc.	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper Bags, Boxes, etc. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brush Making ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	118	5	1087	17	..	53	..	..	..	28	28	..	6	..	..

The figures in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of lists (received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act) and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They are, therefore, double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same out-workers' name is often repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Workshops where females and young persons are employed	..							194
								—
Total number of Workshops on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581
								—

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract (S. 133)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory & Workshops Act (S. 5)	{	Notified by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	108
		Reports sent to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	84
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Underground Bakehouse (S. 101) :								
Certificates granted during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
In use at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

102 observations were made during the year.

9 Preliminary notices were served to secure abatement in cases where the emission of black smoke was excessive, resulting in some measure of improvement, but it has been found necessary to keep these chimneys under further observation before deciding that the abatement is permanent.

CANAL BOATS.

Boats inspected	...	...	...	...	45
Visits to canal	...	...	...	...	114

Infringements of Acts and Regulations:—

No certificate on board	1 instance.
Absence of Marking	3 instances
Overcrowding	1 „
Boats found in bad repair	1 „

Legal Proceedings—None**Other steps taken—Six complaint forms sent.**

Cases of infectious diseases (Measles) dealt with	1
---	---

Number of Boats on the Derby Register at end of 1920 :—

(a) No. of boats believed to be in use or available	4
No. propelled by motor	0
(b) No. of boats that cannot be traced	8
Removed from Register	1

No. of boats registered during 1920 :—

(a) Motor propelled	0
(b) Horse drawn	0

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Complaint.	Result.
Selling adulterated milk, 7 parts % extraneous water	Dismissed
Selling adulterated milk, 8 parts% extraneous water	Fined 30/6.
Failure to notify birth within 36 hours	Fined 10/-.
Selling adulterated butter, 7.7% excess of water	Dismissed (Warranty)
False warranty in respect of butter	Dismissed.

III.—FOOD.

(A) MILK SUPPLY.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Purveyors on register at beginning of year	...	...	...	273
Added during the year	...	...	...	33
Removed during the year	...	...	...	37
On register at end of year	...	...	...	269

Cowkeepers within the Borough.

On register at beginning of year	...	...	...	12
Added during the year	...	...	...	2
Removed during the year	...	...	...	2
On register at end of year	...	...	...	12
Inspector's visits	...	...	1164	
Verbal Notices given	..	..	123	
Written notices served	..	..	2	
Notices complied with (including three from previous year)	..	..	127	

Registered Purveyors living outside the Borough.

On register at beginning of year	...	...	...	120
Added during year	...	..	...	13
Removed during year	...	...	...	1
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	132
Visits to Factory Dairies	..	..	26	
Defects found	..	..	1	
Defects remedied	..	..	0	
Written notices served	..	..	1	

ICE CREAM DEALERS.

On register at beginning of year	75
Added during the year	20
On register at end of year	95
Inspector's Visits	159

In only one instance was it found necessary to complain of the conditions under which the trade was carried on, and that was in respect of the vessel containing the ice cream not being in a clean state. A verbal caution was given to the dealer resulting in proper attention being paid to the cleanliness of the utensils used in the making and storage of the cream.

Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917.—

(1) *Milk ; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

	Number of Samples examined for presence of Preservative.	Number Preservative found and percentage in each.	Nature of Preservative.	Action taken.
MILK ..	None			
CREAM ..	17	13	Boric Acid.	
		0.35, 0.22		{ Reported to Health Committee Explanation accepted. Further samples taken.
		0.3, 0.47		
		0.07, 0.23		{ Reported to Health Committee Explanation accepted
		0.12, 0.10		
		0.08, 0.4		Cautioned by Committee.
		0.08, 0.20		None.
		0.27		Verbal caution.

(2) *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(i.) Correct statements made	6
(ii.) Statements incorrect	—
Total	6

(iii.) Percentage of Preservative in each sample.

Found.	Stated on Statutory label.
0.29	0.4
0.25	0.4
0.4	0.5 (1912 label).
0.18	0.5 (1912 label).
0.2	0.4
0.05	0.4

(b) Milk Fat.

(i.) Above 35 per cent.	6
(ii.) Below 35 per cent.	—
Total	6

(c) Incorrect label .. 2 with 1912 labels.

(d) Verbal cautions re 1912 labels.

(3) *Thickening substances.* None found.

The Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918.—Under the provisions of the above Order, the Health Committee made arrangements for the supply of milk to children and to expectant and nursing mothers. In necessitous cases the milk was given free of cost on the recommendation of the Medical Officer to the Welfare Centres; in other cases it was sold at cost price. The following amounts were supplied during the year :—

	Sold at cost price.	Supplied free.	Total.
Dried Milk	6,469lbs.	5,674lbs.	12,143lbs.
Condensed Milk	2 tins	38 tins	40 tins

(B) OTHER FOODS.

Unsound Food Condemned.

FISH, ETC.		lbs.	TINNED GOODS.		tins
Herrings	.. ..	11654	Tomatoes	.. ..	3546
Mussels	.. ..	5046	Peaches	.. ..	387
Mackerel	.. ..	5018	Apricots	.. ..	355
Codfish	.. ..	1583	Pears	.. ..	247
Sprats	.. ..	1120	Condensed Milk	.. ..	178
Mixed	.. ..	343	Pineapple	.. ..	97
Plaice	.. ..	336	Salmon	.. ..	56
Halibut	.. ..	240	Peas	.. ..	28
Gurnett	.. ..	224	Crab	.. ..	19
Shrimps	.. ..	180	Sardines	.. ..	10
Hake	.. ..	144	Potted Meat	.. ..	6
Fillets	.. ..	126	Syrup	.. ..	4
Kippers	.. ..	126	Tongue	.. ..	4
Haddock	.. ..	112	Lobster	.. ..	3
Roe	.. ..	84	Herrings	.. ..	2
Bloaters	.. ..	42	Jam	.. ..	2
			Crayfish	.. ..	1
			Prunes	.. ..	1
FRUIT & VEGETABLES.		lbs.	BOTTLED GOODS.		Btls.
Dates	.. ..	3136	Fruit	.. ..	2
Peas	.. ..	2400	Pickles	.. ..	1
Tomatoes	.. ..	848	Sauce	.. ..	1
Pears	.. ..	760			
Apples	.. ..	336			
Prunes	.. ..	100			
Blackberries	.. ..	24			
Brussels Sprouts		10 pots			
MEAT.		lbs.	Rabbits (in number)		3459
Beef	.. ..	30817	Eggs	.. ..	2171
Mutton	.. ..	19921	Pigeons	.. ..	5
Offal	.. ..	6930			
Veal	.. ..	1080			
Pork	.. ..	665			
VARIOUS.		lbs.			
Corned Beef	.. ..	745			
Kidneys	.. ..	448			
Cheese	.. ..	280			
Bacon	.. ..	168			
Frozen Tripe	.. ..	152			
Tongues	.. ..	35			
Sausages	.. ..	33			
Yeast	.. ..	14			
Butter	.. ..	10			
Ham	.. ..	4			

FOOD-PREPARING PREMISES.

Number of pork butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	31
„ shops where making-up is carried on	...	...	...	...	27
„ visits of inspection	...	...	...	...	380
„ verbal notices given and complied with	..	..	..	..	35

One shop has been re-opened during the year, the owner having returned from military service; all shops closed during the War have now been re-opened.

BAKEHOUSES.

Bakehouses in occupation at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	53
Empty Bakehouses re-occupied	...	...	...	...	2
Added during year	..	..	..	..	1
Transferred to Factory List	...	...	...	...	0
Vacated during the year	...	...	...	...	1
Number on register at end of year	...	...	...	...	55

DISUSED BAKEHOUSES :—

Unoccupied at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	74
Vacated during the year	...	...	...	...	1
Re-occupied during the year	...	...	...	...	2
Demolished during the year	...	...	...	...	3
Number unoccupied at end of year	...	...	...	...	70
Visits paid to occupied Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	314
Visits paid to unoccupied Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	118

SANITARY WORK :—

Defects found during the year	...	...	...	...	73
Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	63
Written notices served	...	...	...	...	2
Verbal notices given	..	..	..	..	70

MEAT INSPECTION.

During the year sixty-eight carcasses of beef were condemned for the following reasons :—29 tuberculosis, 2 black quarter, 7 difficult parturition and milk fever, 3 nephritis, 4 septicæmia, 9 fevered, 3 injury, 11 dropsical.

There have also been condemned 15 carcasses of veal and 17 bodies of English mutton.

415 carcasses of frozen mutton weighing 8 tons 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts., and 1 ton 8 cwts. of frozen beef were found unfit for human food, having become unsound in cold storage.

The number of tuberculous cattle was 78 cows, 19 heifers and 4 bullocks.

Condition of Tuberculous Animals.—

Cows—	Prime condition	...	14
	Good	„	35
	Poor	„	29
Heifers—	Prime condition	...	9
	Good	„	7
	Poor	„	3
Bullocks.—	Prime condition	...	2
	Good	„	2

Twenty-nine pigs were found to be tuberculous, and two whole carcasses condemned; in the remainder the lesions were confined to the head and organs which were condemned.

Slaughter of Casualty Cattle.—Derby continued to be the centre in the Midlands for dealing with all cattle, the immediate slaughter of which was necessary from any cause, until 1st July, when the order was withdrawn by the Live Stock Commissioners, the consequence being an immediate fall in the number of casualty cattle dealt with, and a corresponding fall in the numbers of carcasses condemned, the numbers being 48 for the first half of the year and 20 for the second. The area from which these cattle were drawn during the control by the Commissioners had a radius of about 17 miles round Derby.

Disposal of Condemned Meat.—During the year twenty tons of meat have been dispatched to Messrs. Bitterlings, Ltd., Nottingham, to be treated for the recovery of fats, bones and meat, and their preparation for commercial purposes.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

At the end of year 1920 :—

In hands of private holders	...	...	...	...	31
Corporation houses let to private tenants	...	...	...	...	18
Corporation houses used as public	...	...	...	...	2
Corporation houses standing empty	...	...	...	...	0
Corporation houses used as cooling rooms	...	...	...	...	1
Corporation houses used as tripe boiling premises	...	...	...	...	2
Private houses standing empty	...	...	...	...	0

Visits of inspection : 7,436.

The slaughter-houses have been kept in very good condition, with the exception of a few minor complaints which have been attended to on verbal notice being given.

Public Abbatoir.—Slaughtering at the Corporation Houses is under the direct control of the Health Department.

(C.)—SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The following is the report of the Borough Analyst, Mr. John White, F.I.C., upon samples examined under the above Acts during the year 1920.

“ During the year, 233 samples have been submitted to me under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and the sub-joined Table gives details of the nature of the articles and the number adulterated :—

Articles.	Total.	Adulterated.
Baking Powder	2	
Butter	12	2
Coffee	7	
Cream	17	10
Cream, Preserved	6	
Margarine	12	
Milk	159	5
Pastry Flour	1	
Self-Raising Flour	4	
Tea	3	
Vinegar	10	2
Total	233	19

The average composition of the whole of the 159 samples of Milk, including those which were adulterated, is shown below, and for comparison I give the limits of composition stated in the Sale of Milk Regulations :—

			Legal Limit.
Non-fatty solids	..	8.78	8.50
Fat	.. ..	3.86	3.00
Total Solids	.. ..	12.64	

These figures represent milk of excellent quality, high in non-fatty solids and rich in fat. They also indicate that the milk on sale in the Borough is generally well above the legal limits of composition."

Particulars of adulterated samples are as follows :—

Milk.—3 deficient in non-fatty solids, viz., 2%, 1.9%, 2.9% respectively.

2 contained extraneous water, viz., 7 parts %, 8 parts % respectively.

In these cases the farms were visited and samples taken, all of which proved up to standard.

Of other samples taken ten were exceptionally rich in fat, 4.55, 4.60, 4.63, 4.63, 4.70, 4.72, 4.81, 5.17, 5.50, 5.89; twenty-seven contained fat well above the average, ranging from 4.00 to 4.49; four were low in fat, 2.94, 2.98, 2.98, 2.98. One low in non-fatty solids 8.47, whilst nine, although genuine, were of low quality.

Butter.—The two adulterated samples contained 0.3% and 7.7% of water in excess of the standard respectively.

Vinegar.—The two samples reported as not being genuine were deficient in acetic acid 7%, and 4% respectively.

Cream.—See report under Milk and Cream Regulations.

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Eight samples were taken as "informal" samples, viz. :—

Self-raising flour	..	4	} Free from Arsenic.
Baking Powder	.. ..	2
Pastry flour	.. ..	1
Milk	.. .. .	1

Milk.—This sample was examined for the presence of dirt particles. The report stated that after 24 hours' standing there were practically none visible.

IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1.—THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1920 in accordance with the requirements of the Infectious Diseases Notification Acts was 1,722, as compared with 5,005 in the previous year. In addition, there were 297 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 65 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified under the Tuberculosis Regulations; also 82 cases of Whooping Cough, 192 cases of Varicella, and 217 cases of Mumps, notified by school teachers.

The total number of notifications under the Notification Acts and Orders of the Local Government Board (i.e., excluding the voluntary notification of Varicella, etc.) was therefore 2,084.

The reduction in number of notifications is in great part due to the diminished prevalence of Measles and German Measles (352 notifications in 1920, 4,058 in 1919). There is also a reduction in the number of Tuberculous cases (362 in 1920, 417 in 1919). Increased numbers of notifications of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were received, 444 cases of Scarlet Fever in 1920, 129 in 1919, 341 cases of Diphtheria in 1920, 263 cases in 1919.

The highest and lowest weekly notifications under the Notification Acts were as follows:—

Week ending.	Cases Notified.
December 6th, 1920 highest number ..	68
June 5th, 1920 .. lowest number ..	12

Reports on Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea and Poliomyelitis, are given in the section on "Maternity and Child Welfare."

TABLE VI.—Summary of cases of Infectious Disease notified in each Quarter during 1920.

Quarters.	Totals	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria including Membranous Group.	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Polio-m'lytis.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.	Pneumonia	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Trench Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles & German Measles
First ..	669	..	57	108	1	29	7	1	1	3	103	19	1	..	100	22	50	167
Second	397	..	39	78	2	18	6	..	..	1	66	8	1	..	70	14	29	65
Third ..	364	..	116	61	1	19	3	1	..	..	28	8	..	..	52	11	27	37
Fourth	654	..	232	94	..	27	6	..	1	3	84	4	..	..	75	18	27	83
Year ..	2,084	..	444	341	4	93	22	2	2	7	281	39	2	..	297	65	133	352
Deaths Regist'd in 1920	234	..	6	10	1	5	3	..	..	4	76	..	..	..	103	17	..	9

TABLE VII.—PARTICULARS OF ACTION TAKEN WITH THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE CASES.

	QUARTERS.				Totals.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	
<i>Number of visits made by Inspectors and Health Visitors</i>	536	500	417	761	2214
<i>Cases isolated. Borough Hospital :</i>					
Scarlet Fever	40	28	88	121	277
Diphtheria	54	38	38	58	188
Measles and German Measles ..	12	3	1	8	24
Enteric Fever	1	..	1	..	2
Puerperal Fever	1	2	..	..	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
? Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	1	1	..	..	2
Meningitis .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
Mumps .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
Quinsies .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
Pertussis and Pneumonia .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
Empyema	1	..	..	..	1
<i>Cases removed to Borough Sanatoriums :</i>					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	56	50	31	31	168
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	2	3	1	..	6
<i>Cases isolated. Royal Infirmary :</i>					
Pneumonia	17	15	5	9	46
Puerperal Fever	2	3	5	2	12
Erysipelas	4	1	..	1	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	..	..	..	3
Enteric Fever	1	1	..	..	2
Measles	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Cases isolated. Guardians Infirmary :</i>					
Pneumonia	2	3	5	5	15
Puerperal Fever	1	..	1	..	2
Erysipelas	1	..	..	3	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	..	..	2
<i>Cases isolated. Children's Hospital :</i>					
Pneumonia	12	3	3	1	19
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	..	1
<i>Cases isolated. Nightingale Nursing Home.</i>					
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	1
Cases willing to be isolated but for which no room could be found	7	2	1	13	23
Cases in which isolation was delayed	2	5	6	23	36
Number of rooms disinfected ..	274	220	234	340	1068
.. classrooms .. at the various schools within the Borough ..	26	5	42	129	202

**Notifications from other Authorities of possibly infected persons
coming to Derby.**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Infection.</i>	<i>Authority.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1	10/2/20	Small-pox	London	Contact (4 cases).
2	5/3/20	„	Liverpool	Sailed from infected district.
3	23/3/20	„	„	„
4	27/4/20	„	Plymouth	„
5	20/5/20	„	London	Contact (2 cases)
6	27/5/20	„	„	Contact.
7	7/6/20	„	Liverpool	Sailed from infected district.

Suitable action was taken in all the above cases. There was no development of the disease or spread of infection from any of the above.

SMALLPOX.

No case of Small-pox was notified during the year 1920. The last case treated in the Small-pox Hospital at Blakeley was discharged on May 2nd, 1919.

Vaccination.—I am indebted to Mr. J. Badderley, the Vaccination Officer of the Derby Union, for the following particulars relating to Vaccination for the year 1920 :—

Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,381
Deaths of Unvaccinated Children (under 12 months)	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
Insusceptible and postponed cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Successfully Vaccinated	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Conscientious objection certificates	..	..	..	..	..	..	501

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases Notified	..	..	..	..	444
Deaths	..	..	..	..	6
Case Mortality	..	..	..	..	1.35%
Mortality per 1,000 inhabitants	..	..	..	..	0.046

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1920 was 446, of which 2 were withdrawn, leaving 444 true cases, an increase of 315 above the number for 1919. In two instances, the patients had two different attacks during the year. One case was notified as Scarlatinal Nephritis.

Ward Distribution.—See Appendix I. The Quarterly Incidence is shewn in Table VI. (page 51).

Age Periods.—See Appendices I. and II.

Removals to Hospital.—See Appendix I.

Sex.—198 of the 444 cases were males, and 246 females.

Infected Households.—Four hundred and fourteen of the cases occurred in 341 households. In 32 instances 2 cases occurred in a house, in 13 instances 3 cases, and in five houses 4 cases occurred. In addition to the above there were 30 cases notified from 5 institutions in the town.

Return Cases.—There were 7 hospital "return" cases, or cases occurring in households within one month of the return of a convalescent Scarlet Fever case from the Infectious Diseases Hospital—a percentage of 1.6 of the cases notified and 2.5 of the cases admitted to hospital.

Probably Imported Scarlet Fever.—The following cases may have contracted the disease outside the Borough.

(a) No. 131 (female, 4 years), patient came on visit to Derby from Burley, Leeds, on 30th July. Onset, 31st July.

(b) No. 142 (male, 13 years). Patient visited Matlock Bath 31st July to 4th August, and Worksop 6th August. Onset 7th August.

(c) Nos. 154 & 155 (females, 43 and 16 years respectively). In these two cases patients were visited by two young boys who came to Derby from Chelsea on 28th July. These boys had been discharged from Fulham Fever Hospital after Scarlet Fever a fortnight

previously. Onset of illness for female, 43 years, 7th August, and for female 16 years, 23rd August.

(d) No. 164 (female, 22 years). Patient visited Scarborough 14th to 27th August, and stayed at boarding-house from which a boy, aged 7 years, was removed to Isolation Hospital, Scarborough, with Scarlet Fever on 17th August. Onset of illness 29th August (*i.e.*, 2 days after return to Derby).

(e) No. 344 (female, 28 years). Patient visited Willington, 13th to 15th November. Female, 14, at Willington, had been discharged from Etwall Isolation Hospital 23rd October. Onset of illness, 17th November.

Insanitary Conditions.—Sanitary defects were reported by the visiting Inspector in 38 houses, a percentage of 8.6 of the cases notified.

No dust-bins	9	Tub closets offensive ...	2
Street drains offensive ...	4	Cellar damp	1
Yard drains blocked ...	4	Front room window fixed	1
Accumulations of refuse	3	House dirty	1
Offensive privy ashpits	3	Manure heap offensive ...	1
W.C.'s defective fittings	3	Water tap broken ...	1
Defective roofs and walls	3		
Defective plaster ...	2		

As far as possible all these defects were remedied.

Occupation.—290 of the 444 cases were school children (*i.e.*, 65%); 66 were either children below school age or children not attending school. The following list shows the occupations of the remaining 88 cases:—

Various indoor occu- pations	39	School teachers	2
Household duties ...	19	Aerated water manufac- turing	1
Textile trades ...	16	Baker	1
Domestic Service ...	4	Jam and pickle works ...	1
Nursing profession ...	4	Milkman	1

ERYSIPELAS.

Cases notified	..	..	..	93
Deaths	..	..	..	5

The parts of the body affected were as follows :—

Face and head	..	..	..	82 cases
Lower limbs	..	..	..	9 „
Upper limbs	..	..	..	1 „
Abdomen	..	..	..	1 „
				—
Total	..			93 cases
				—

In four of the fatal cases the face or head was affected, and the abdomen in the remaining case.

Relation of Injuries and Disease.—History of recent injury or disease was obtained in 24 cases :—

Sores	...	...	...	6	Gunshot wound, head	...	1
Injuries to face and head	4				Nasal polypus	...	1
Cuts	...	...	...	2	Burns	...	1
Surgical operations	...	...	...	2	Corn cutting	...	1
Injury to arm	...	...	...	1	Varicose veins	...	1
Compound fracture,					Scabies	...	1
femur	...	...	...	1			
Injury to leg from fall	1						
Abrasion, ankle	...	...	...	1			

Previous Attacks.—Erysipelas had attacked 18 of the patients previously, the periods varying from two months to 20 years.

Two months ago	...	1	Two years ago	...	4
Eight months ago	...	2	Four years ago	...	2
One year ago	...	4	Twenty years ago	...	1
“Several” years ago	...	2			
Several during last 2 years	...	1			
3 attacks during last 13 years		1			

Ages.—See Appendix I.

Sex.—Forty-six of the notified cases were males and 47 females.

DIPHTHERIA.

Cases Notified	.. .. .	341
Deaths	.. .. .	11
	(including one non-resident)	
Case Mortality	.. .. .	2.9%
Mortality per 1,000 inhabitants	.. .. .	0.08

The total number of Diphtheria cases notified during 1920 was 349, of which number 8 were subsequently withdrawn as not being cases of this disease. Six of this latter number were found after admission to Hospital, to be suffering from Scarlet Fever. Nearly two-thirds of the total 341 (viz., 206), were cases discovered by bacteriological examination, many of these being "carriers" with no clinical signs of disease. Two cases were notified as "membranous croup."

Diphtheria was therefore more prevalent within the Borough during 1920 than in 1919; the number of cases (341) is an increase of 78 compared with the number notified in 1919 (263). In addition to the 11 fatal cases, a notified case of Diphtheria was certified as having died from "Toxic Scarlet Fever; Diphtheria." In accordance with the recommendation of the International Commission on Certification of Deaths (1903), such cases are to be classified as Scarlet Fever deaths. This case has, therefore, been included in the report on Scarlet Fever. The number of deaths (11) is the same as in 1919.

Included in the 341 cases are (a) 135 cases notified by medical men in the town on clinical symptoms only; (b) 147 cases notified on the results of bacteriological examinations of throat swabs of suspicious cases of throat illness and of cases with nasal discharge; and (c) 59 cases discovered in school or in homes of the people, chiefly the "close contacts" of notified cases. The number of cases discovered by bacteriological examinations is an increase of 43 over the number in 1919.

Quarterly Incidence.—See Table VI. (page 51).

Ward Distribution.—See Appendix I.

Age Periods.—See Appendices I. and II.

Sex.—Males 151 cases, 7 deaths ; females 190 cases, 4 deaths.

Schools Attended by the Fatal Cases.—Five of the fatal cases were not attending school, the remainder (6) attended school as follows :—St. James' Higher Grade 3 ; Pear Tree 2 ; Kedleston Road 1.

Antitoxin in relation to Fatal Cases.—Six of the fatal cases were treated at the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, one died in the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary (the non-resident), and five were treated at home. In 7 cases antitoxin was administered, in 5 cases there was no record of its administration, but all cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital receive full doses on admission.

Infected Households.—Three hundred and two of the cases occurred in 252 households. In 27 households there were 2 cases each, in 8 instances 3 cases each, in 1 instance 4 cases and in 1 house 5 cases occurred. In addition to the above there were 39 cases notified from 6 institutions.

Second Attacks.—In sixteen instances the patients had suffered from Diphtheria previously. Two of these had two attacks of the disease during 1920.

Previous Cases in Household.—In 38 instances previous cases of Diphtheria had occurred within periods of 1 month to 18 years, viz. : One at a period of 1 month previously, one at 4 months, two 5 months, two 6 months, one 7 months, one 10 months, three 1 year, five 2 years, nine 3 years, two 4 years, one each at 5, 6 and 7 years respectively, two each at 8, 10 and 12 years respectively, and one each at 14 and 18 years respectively.

Occupation.—195 of the 341 cases were school children (i.e., 57%) ; 60 were either children below school age or children not attending school. Among the remaining 86 cases (55 females and 31 males) there was no special indication that any particular occupation was a factor in the spread of the disease. Thirty-two of

the adult females were engaged in domestic duties and 9 in the nursing profession.

The mother of one case of Diphtheria was summoned to appear before the Health Committee, and cautioned, for serving a fried fish shop while in attendance on a patient.

Nuisances.—The visiting Inspectors reported nuisances in 14 instances (a percentage of 4.4 of the cases notified) :—

No dust-bins	4 cases.
Defective drain	2 „
Accumulation of refuse	2 „
Defective roof	1 case.
Offensive smell from stable ...	1 „
Privy Ashpit dilapidated	1 „
Do. Offensive	1 „
Tub Closet Offensive	1 „
W.C. blocked	1 „

As far as possible the sanitary defects mentioned above were remedied.

Probably Imported Cases—The following cases may have contracted the disease outside the Borough.

(a) No. 2 (male, 32 years). Admitted to Derbyshire Royal Infirmary from Breaston, 29th December, 1919, suffering from Duodenal Ulcer. Case notified 5th January, 1920.

(b) No. 13 (female, 2 years and 4 months). Admitted to Derbyshire Royal Infirmary from Alfreton, 15th January, with Acute Laryngitis. Tracheotomy performed same day. Notified 16th January. Died following day.

(c) No. 27 (female, 20 years). Admitted to Derbyshire Royal Infirmary from South Wingfield 22nd January, suffering from Chorea. Onset same day.

(d) No. 100 (female, 8 years). Patient visited Bury from 12th to 22nd March. Onset 26th March.

(e) No. 117 (female, 32 years). Patient came from Grantham 3rd April. Notified 10th April.

(*f*) No. 120 (female, 11 years). Patient visited Spalding from 1st to 8th April. Onset about 10th April.

(*g*) No. 122 (male, 12 years). Patient visited Cromford from 1st to 15th April. Onset 11th April.

(*h*) No. 204 (female, 19 years). Patient visited Cotmanhay from 31st July to 2nd August. Onset 2nd August.

(*i*) No. 205 (female, 6 years). Patient visited Manchester and Southport from 17th to 27th July. Onset 4th August (Visitor from Toronto).

(*j*) No. 218 (female, 36 years). Patient visited Wolverhampton 31st July to 7th August. Onset 11th August.

(*k*) No. 219 (female, 6 years). Patient visited Alfreton from 5th to 8th August. Onset 12th August.

(*l*) No. 224 (female, 5 years). Patient visited Nottingham from 15th to 22nd August. Onset 23rd August.

(*m*) No. 238 (male, 3 years). Patient visited Nottingham from 5th to 11th September. Notified 14th September.

(*n*) No. 281 (male, 20 years). Patient landed in England from Baghdad 28th October. Arrived Derby 30th October. Complained of illness in train. Onset 29th October.

(*o*) No. 284 (male, 5 years). Admitted Children's Hospital from Ripley with Tuberculous Peritonitis 23rd October. Onset 25th October.

(*p*) No. 293 (female, 5 years). Admitted Children's Hospital from Ilkeston for Osteotomy 3rd November. Onset 9th November.

Milk Supply.—In no case could the attack of Diphtheria be traced to the milk supply.

Removals to Hospital.—See Appendix I.

Bacteriological Examinations.—See page 104

School Notification.—78 cases of sore throat were notified by the school teachers during 1920; each of these was visited by a Medical Member of the Staff of the Health Department and a swabbing taken of the throat in most instances; 10 cases of Diphtheria were also reported by the School Authorities in 1920.

Antitoxin.—Antitoxin was supplied gratuitously, as in previous years, to the medical men practising in Derby. During 1920 the following amounts were supplied :—

144 phials containing 2,000 units each.
 108 phials containing 4,000 units each.
 26 phials containing 8,000 units each.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Total Cases notified	.. .. .	4
		(including 2 strangers)
Death	.. .. .	1
Percentage Case Mortality	.. .. .	25%
Mortality per 1,000 of population	.. .. .	0.008

The total number of cases of Enteric Fever notified during 1920 was 5, of which number one was subsequently withdrawn as not being a case of this disease. This patient was, however, removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital for observation.

One of the two Derby cases was treated in the Borough Isolation Hospital, and the other in the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary. The two strangers were treated at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary and the Children's Hospital respectively.

Blood Examinations—10 blood specimens were examined for Widal's reaction ; 7 of these were negative and 3 positive. The two Derby cases were positive.

Monthly Incidence as follows :—January 1, May 2, and September 1.

Age and Sex Distribution.—There were 3 males and 1 female.

	Males.	Females.	Deaths.
5—15 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0
15—25 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
25—45 ..	2 ..	1 ..	1

The fatal case was a female.

Ward Distribution.—See Appendix I.

Houses.—The 2 cases of Enteric Fever notified as occurring amongst Derby residents affected 2 separate households.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Of the 2 infected houses, one was provided with a w.c., and one with a privy. In the latter case the drains were probably defective. Neither house was overcrowded.

Causation.—In no case was either the water supply or the milk to be suspected as conveying the infection.

CONTINUED FEVER.

No case was notified as continued fever during the year.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Cases notified	..	2	(1 doubtful and 1 stranger).
Deaths	..	1	(doubtful case).

Five cases were notified during the year, but three of these were subsequently withdrawn.

The one case (male 41 years), notified as occurring within the Borough, died, the death being certified as "Acute Hyperæmia of Brain, Cerebral Hæmorrhage." Examination of the contacts (nine) gave negative results. The stranger (Darley Abbey) was treated in the Derby Royal Infirmary.

Nine contacts of one of the withdrawn cases were swabbed with negative results.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Cases notified	..	..	..	7
Deaths	..	..	..	4

The notified cases were 5 males and two females, and their respective ages were 2, 33, 40, 41, and 53 years (males), and 21 and 27 years (females).

The ages and sexes of the fatal cases were respectively 2, 40 and 41 years (males) and 27 years (females).

One case was treated in the Borough Isolation Hospital, one in the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, and two in the Union Infirmary.

One of the cases (male, 53 years) notified as Encephalitis Lethargica subsequently died, and the cause of death was certified as "Cerebral Hæmorrhage." A case from Cotmanhay was brought into the Borough Isolation Hospital for treatment, no other institution being available locally. This case died on the sixth day after admission.

The source of infection was doubtful in every case, and in no instance was there more than one case in a household.

Ward Distribution.—Two cases occurred in Castle Ward, and one each in Arboretum, Bridge, King's Mead, Litchurch and Pear Tree.

One of the fatal cases (male, aged 40 years) commenced some time previously with symptoms of this disease, but had apparently recovered and returned to business. In a very short time he had a relapse and the disease progressed rapidly to a fatal issue.

Two cases (male, aged 33 years, and female, aged 21 years), recovered without any sequelæ. Both of these cases were severe and prognosis in the case of one of them (f. 21) was very grave for a time.

Details of age, sex, etc., are given in the subjoined Table :—

Initials.	Address.	Age.	Sex	Date.		Died	Recovered with.
				Notified.	Onset.		
M.M.	19, St. Helen's Street	27	F.	1920 15 Jan.	1919 31 Dec.	Jan. 19	—
E.C.	8, Trinity St.	21	F.	12 Feb.	2 Feb.	— Feb. 25*	No after effects
J.H.	98, Park St.	53	M.	19 Feb.	10 Feb.	June 15 Oct. 4	—
S.B.	20, Darley Lane	41	M.	16 June	Jan.	—	—
S.W.	47, Barlow St.	2	M.	9 Oct.	20 Sept.	—	—
W.S.	11, Hardwick St.	33	M.	12 Oct.	3 Oct.	— Oct. 29	No after effects.
T.B.	102, Dairy House Road	40	M.	7 Oct.	?24 July	—	—

* Death certified as "Cerebral Hæmorrhage."

PUBLIC HEALTH (PNEUMONIA, MALARIA, DYSENTERY
AND TRENCH FEVER) REGULATIONS, 1919.

These diseases became notifiable as from 1st March, 1919. During the year 1920, 281 cases of pneumonia were notified, 39 of malaria and 2 of Dysentery.

PNEUMONIA.

Cases notified	.. .. .	281
Deaths .. .. .	.. .. .	81
		(including 5 strangers).
Case mortality	.. .. .	27·0%
Mortality per 1,000 inhabitants	.. .. .	0·59
Ward Distribution	.. .. .	See Appendix 1
Age Periods	.. .. .	do.
Cases Isolated	.. .. .	See Table VII.

Five of the cases followed measles, and two occurred in children with whooping cough; the pneumonia in these cases was probably secondary.

Sex.—170 of the cases were males and 111 females.

Arrangements were made with the Royal Nursing Institution for the provision of trained nurses for cases in which efficient nursing could not be provided, Twenty-seven patients were attended by these nurses, 537 visits being paid during the year, and twenty of these patients recovered.

Steps were also taken by the Health Department to ensure a sufficient supply of milk for the patients, and also that the householder had a supply of coal.

Sanitary defects were found at 19 houses, viz. :—

No dust-bin	.. .. .	8
Defective roof	.. .. .	3
„ ceiling	.. .. .	1
„ floor	.. .. .	1
Drains blocked	.. .. .	2
Overcrowding	.. .. .	2
Dirty House	.. .. .	1
Water in cellar	.. .. .	1

MALARIA.

39 cases notified.

0 Deaths.

All the cases were infected abroad.

37 cases were ex-soldiers with a record of having contracted Malaria whilst serving with H.M. Forces, as follows :—

17 in Salonica.	2 in Russia.
6 in India	1 in West Indies.
5 in Egypt.	1 in Constantinople.
4 in Mesopotamia.	1 in France (?)

Of the remaining cases 1 had been in India nine years, and the other worked in Soudan during the year 1920.

The sanitary conveniences in the 39 cases visited were : 27 W.C's, 5 tubs, 5 privies, 2 troughs.

Sanitary Defects.—The following defects received attention :—

- 1 insanitary privies and ashpits.
- 1 defective trough-closet roof.
- 1 no dustbin.

DYSENTERY.

2 cases notified.

Both the cases were ex-soldiers, one of whom had served in Salonica, and the other in Constantinople.

The sanitary convenience in each case was a W.C. A choked drain and defective inspection chamber cover were reported in one case.

No primary case was reported during the year.

TRENCH FEVER.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

INFLUENZA.

Twelve deaths occurred during the year, a great reduction as compared with the two previous years :—1919, 123 Deaths ; 1918, 372 deaths.

2.—TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Total number of Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	409
Number of <i>new</i> cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in Derby	297
Re-notifications	112
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	103
Notifications of other forms of Tuberculosis (primary notifi- cations)	65
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	17

These diseases are classified under two headings; namely: (1) Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and (2) "Other Tuberculous Diseases," which include Tabes Mesenterica, Tuberculous Meningitis, Scrofula, etc. The total number of cases of all forms of Tuberculosis notified during the year is a decrease of 55 from the number notified in 1919.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculous Diseases is 120, as compared with 138 in 1919.

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Considerable delay took place before notification was sent to the Health Department in some cases of Tuberculosis. Eleven cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were not notified until after death, while 56 were notified within the twelve months immediately preceding the fatal issue. Of these, 31 were notified within the preceding three months. In this number are included two cases notified on the same day as the death occurred, two cases two days preceding death, three cases three days previous to death; one case was notified five days and another six days before the fatal issue.

With regard to the non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, eight cases were notified after death and nine in the twelve months immediately preceding death.

The table, Appendix II., shews ages at death of these Tuberculosis cases.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification.—The total number of notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis received at the Health Office during 1920 was 409 ; of these cases 284 were notified by private practitioners or by the Medical Officer of Health and his assistants, while 55 were Poor Law cases, and 70 were patients of Institutions (34 of Derby Institutions, and 36 of Institutions outside the town). Of the 409 cases notified 112 had been previously reported, while the number of new cases was 297, a decrease of 33 from the number notified in the previous year. At the end of 1920 there were 1,300 notified cases under treatment.

Ward Distribution of notified cases and deaths registered during 1920 :—

	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths
Abbey	31	12	King's Mead	22
Arboretum	24	8	Litchurch	27
Babington	13	5	Markeaton	18
Becket	17	9	Normanton	19
Bridge	10	1	Osmaston	18
Castle	16	7	Pear Tree	14
Dale	26	6	Rowditch	12
Derwent	14	6		
Friar Gate	16	5	Total	297
				103

Age and Sex.—The age incidence of persons notified in 1920 is shown in Appendices 1 and 1a. There were 182 males and 115 females notified.

Sputum Examination.—The number of specimens sent for bacteriological examination was 508, as compared with 601 for the year 1919. For particulars of other bacteriological examinations in connection with tuberculosis, see page 104.

Occupations.—The occupations of the notified cases are summarised as follows :—Children 51 (including 45 school children), domestic duties 55 (including 6 domestic servants), textile workers

10, workers in wood, stone, metal, etc., 60; labourers 29, various indoor occupations 57, various other occupations 15, Hospital Nurses 4, no record 16. Total 297.

Schools.—The schools attended by the 45 school children were respectively as follows:—

Brighton Road 3	All Saints' 1
Gerard Street 3	Ashbourne Road .. 1
Osmaston 3	Christ Church 1
St. Chad's 3	Clarence Road 1
St. James' Higher Grade 3	Curzon Street 1
St. Luke's 3	Derby School 1
Kedleston Road 2	Firs Estate 1
Nuns Street 2	St. Andrew's 1
Orchard Street 2	St. Anne's 1
Pear Tree 2	St. Mary's 1
Reginald Street 2	St. Paul's 1
St. James' Road 2	
St. Joseph's 2	Total 45
Traffic Street 2	

Previous Illnesses.—Definite history of previous respiratory illnesses was obtained in 162 cases, viz:—Bronchitis 117, Pleurisy 70, Pneumonia 47, Nasal Catarrh 5, Bronchial Catarrh 3, Asthma 2; while Hæmoptysis was recorded as a symptom in 80 cases. 117 cases had had previous infectious illnesses, viz:—Measles 61, Influenza 52, Whooping Cough 31, Scarlet Fever 3, Enteric Fever 2, Dysentery 2, Chicken-pox 2, Diphtheria 1, and Erysipelas 1. In one case there was a definite admission of alcoholism.

Tuberculosis in ex-Soldiers.—Included in the 297 cases notified during 1920 were 71 ex-soldiers. Nineteen of these had been "gassed" (one twice), and in one instance there was a history of "Sand Fly" Fever. Six of the soldiers had been wounded (one through the right lung), and two had been prisoners of war in Germany.

Housing.—The Health Visitors were able to obtain information about the housing accommodation in 290 of the 297 cases notified in 1920. The results are as follows :—

Houses.	Cases.
One-roomed	1
Two-roomed	7
Three-roomed	13
Four-roomed	34
Five-roomed	13
Six-roomed	168
Seven-roomed	11
Eight-(and over)-roomed	22
Common lodging-house	1
Institutions	20
No record	7
Total	<hr/> 297 <hr/>

Overcrowding.—There was a definite record of overcrowding in thirty instances.

Sanitary Conveniences.—249 of the houses were provided with water closets, 30 with tub closets, and 17 with privy ashpits ; no record 1.

Sleeping Accommodation.—The home accommodation was found to be as follows :—

(a) Patients with separate bed and separate bedrooms	93
(b) Patients with separate bed, no separate bedroom	55
(c) Patients with no separate bed	145
(d) No record	4
Total	<hr/> 297 <hr/>

The percentage of patients having a separate bed and bedroom was 31·3, an increase of 0·1% on that of the previous year.

Institutional Treatment.

(a) *Borough Sanatorium*.—The Tuberculosis Wards were opened on May 11th, 1911, and had dealt with 1,623 cases up to the end of 1920. 168 cases were admitted during 1920: 117 males and 51 females.

(b) *Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated at the Children's Hospital* during the year ended December 31st, 1920 = 1 case discharged as "relieved." In addition, there was 1 doubtful case treated, also discharged as "relieved."

(c) *Number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted to Derby Union Workhouse* during the year 1920 = 30 (17 males and 13 females).

(d) *Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated at the Victoria Home of Rest* during 1920:—

In Home, January 1st	...	...	9
Admitted during the year		...	8
In Home, December 31st	...	...	8

(e) *Cases treated at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary*:—During the year 29 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were admitted to this Institution (18 males and 11 females). Of this number 10 cases (8 males and 2 females) were admitted from districts outside the Borough of Derby. The following particulars refer to the 19 Derby cases (10 males and 9 females).

Admitted.	Relieved.	Not Relieved,	Died.	In Hospital at end of year.
19	10	—	3	6

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification.—The total number of notifications of other forms of Tuberculosis received at the Health Office during 1920 was 75, of which 10 were re-notifications, leaving a net total of new cases during 1920 of 65. This number is a decrease of 22 new notifications from the number for the previous year. There were 318 cases under treatment at the end of 1919, making a total of 383 dealt with during 1920.

The number of notifications received of other forms of Tuberculosis includes 9 Poor Law cases, while 3 were patients of Institutions in the town, and one was a patient of an outside Institution.

Eight of these 65 cases died before the end of the year. The total number of deaths registered was 17, some of which had not been notified, while others had been notified before 1920.

Parts Affected.—The parts affected of the 65 new cases are shown in the following table:—

Cervical Glands	25	Tarsus	1
Meninges	7	Knee	1
Hip	7	Kidney	1
Intestines	4	Kidney and Bladder	1
Abdominal Glands ..	4	" Abscesses "	1
Mesenteric Glands ..	4	General Tuberculosis	1
Peritoneum	4		—
Spine	2	Total	65
Wrist	2		—

Cases under Treatment.—There were 355 notified cases of other forms of Tuberculosis under treatment at the end of 1920.

Ward Distribution of notified cases and of deaths registered:—

	Cases Notified.	Deaths		Cases Notified.	Deaths.
Abbey ..	8	1	King's Mead ..	2	1
Arboretum ..	2	1	Litchurch ..	1	0
Babington ..	4	1	Markeaton ..	7	2
Becket ..	3	0	Normanton ..	5	0
Bridge ..	2	1	Osmaston ..	5	1
Castle ..	4	0	Pear Tree ..	5	2
Dale ..	7	3	Rowditch ..	3	0
Derwent ..	1	1		—	—
Friar Gate ..	6	3	Totals ..	65	17
				—	—

Age and Sex.—The age incidence of persons notified in 1920 is shown in Appendices I. and Ia. There were 37 males and 28 females notified.

Occupations.—The occupations of the patients are summarised as follows:—

Workers in wood, stone, and metal 6; domestic duties 2, indoor occupations 3, labourers 3, other occupations 2; Children 49, Total 65. Four of the patients were ex-soldiers.

Schools.—Thirty-two of the 49 children were of school age, and 30 attended the following schools:—

Ashbourne Road	7	Orchard Street	1
Firs Estate	5	Practising	1
Christ Church	3	St. Anne's	1
Pear Tree	2	St. Dunstan's	1
All Saints'	1	St. James' Higher G. ..	1
Brighton Road	1	St. James' Road	1
Curzon Street	1	St. Mary's	1
Normanton	1	St. Paul's	1
Nun Street	1		
		Total	30

Previous Illnesses.—Former illnesses are recorded in 50 of the 65 cases, viz.:—Measles 33, Whooping Cough 24, Bronchitis 10, Pneumonia 5, Accidents 5, Diarrhœa 4, Rheumatism 3, Hæmoptysis 2, Croup 2, Abscesses 2, Pleurisy 2, Scarlet Fever and (?) Enteric Fever 1 instance each.

Housing.—The Health Visitors were able to obtain information about the housing accommodation as follows:—

Houses.	Cases.
Two-roomed	2
Three-roomed	1
Four-roomed	9
Five-roomed	2
Six-roomed	42
Seven-roomed	4
Eight-(and over)-roomed	1
Institutions	4
Total	65

Overcrowding.—There was a definite record of overcrowding in five instances.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Information as to the character of the conveniences was obtained as follows:—

52	houses	were	provided	with	water	closets.
10	„	„	„	„	tub	closets.
2	„	„	„	„	privy	ashpits, and in
1	no	record	was	obtained.		
<hr/>						
Total	65					
<hr/>						

Sleeping Accommodation.—The home accommodation was found to be as follows:—

(a)	Patients	with	separate	bed	and	bedroom	..	13
(b)	Patients	with	separate	bed,	no	separate	bedroom	14
(c)	Patients	with	no	separate	bed	..	..	37
(d)	No	record	..	..	..	..	..	1
								<hr/>
Total								65
								<hr/>

Institutional Treatment.

(a) *Borough Sanatorium.*—The first case of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis was admitted on March 21st, 1913, and 154 cases had been dealt with up to the end of 1920. Six cases were admitted during 1920 (4 males and 2 females).

(b) *Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated at the Derbyshire Hospital for Sick Children* during the year ended December 31st, 1920:—

		Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
Tuberculous	Hip	5	..	5	..	..
	Temporal Bone ..	1	..	1	..	..
„	Ankle	2	..	1	1	..
„	Meningitis	1	..	..	..	1
„	Peritonitis	4	..	3	..	1
„	Synovitis	2	..	2	..	..
„	Conjunctivitis ..	1	..	1	..	..
„	Abscesses	1	1	..	..	..
„	Adenitis	2	..	2	..	..
Lupus	.. .. .	3	..	3	..	..
Potts' Disease	.. .. .	4	..	2	2	..
Totals		26	1	20	3	2

(c) *Cases treated at the Union Infirmary.*—Number of cases of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted to Derby Union Workhouse during the year 1920=3 (2 males and 1 female).

(d) *Cases treated at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary.*—During the year 135 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were admitted to this Institution (76 males and 59 females). Of this number 69 cases (34 males and 35 females) were admitted from districts outside the Borough of Derby. The following particulars refer to the 66 Derby cases (42 males and 24 females) :—

	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Not reliev'd	Died.	In Hospital at end of year.
Tuberculous Peritonitis	12	1	6	1	1	3
„ Meningitis	6	3	..	..	3	..
„ Glands of Neck	14	6	8	..	..	..
„ Intestines	1	1	..	..	..	..
„ Abdominal Glands	2	2	..	..	..	..
„ Abscesses	5	1	2	1	..	1
„ Skin	3	1	2	..	..	..
„ Spine	4	..	3	..	..	1
„ Knee	2	1	1	..	..	..
„ Hip	7	..	6	..	..	1
„ Foot	1	..	1	..	..	..
„ Jaw	1	..	1	..	..	..
„ Finger	1	..	1	..	..	..
„ Kidneys	4	..	3	..	1	..
„ Appendix	2	..	2	..	..	..
„ Sinuses	1	..	1	..	..	..

SANATORIUM REPORT.

Remaining in Sanatorium December 31st, 1919	...	49
Admitted during 1920	... ..	174
		— 223
Number discharged 1920	... ..	170
Number who have died in Sanatorium during 1920	... ..	5
		— 175
Remaining under treatment on December 31st, 1920	... ..	48

Average stay in Sanatorium :—

(a) Fatal Cases (5) 204 days.

(b) Cases discharged during
1920 (170) 90 „

The number of cases admitted was a decrease of 25 from the number for the year 1919.

The need of additional accommodation has been referred to in previous reports.

AGE GROUPS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES ADMITTED.

Years.	Males.	Females.	No. of Patients
0—10	13	9	22
10—15	11	11	22
15—20	9	7	16
20—25	14	6	20
25—30	17	9	26
30—40	34	9	43
40—50	20	3	23
50—60	1	1	2
	119	55	174

168 of the 174 patients were cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, six with other tuberculous complications, viz. :—Kidney 3, Cervical Glands 2, Knee 1.

Particulars of the six cases of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted are as follows :—

Cervical Glands and		Meninges	..	..	1
Peritoneum	..	1	Kidneys	..	1
Cervical Glands	..	1			—
Peritoneum	..	1	Total	..	6
Intestines	..	1			—

Summary of Results.—The condition of the 170 discharged patients is summarised as follows :—

	Adults.	Children.
Much Improved	13	9
Improved	84	20
Slightly improved	11	—
Stationary	25	3
Slightly worse	3	—
Worse	2	—
Totals ..	<u>138</u>	<u>32</u>

Nineteen adult patients progressed sufficiently to reach the full stage of graduated exercise and light labour, while two patients reached the full stage of both exercise and labour.

Insured Cases.—During the year 1920, 112 cases were admitted to the Sanatorium through the Insurance Committee, of which number 16 were still in the Sanatorium at the end of the year ; of the remaining 96 cases :

- 30 are well and working.
- 56 are unfit for work,
- 8 have died, and
- 2 have left the town.

The first insured patient was admitted on August 3rd, 1912. Between that date and the end of 1919, 676 insured patients were admitted to the Sanatorium. Their condition at the end of 1920 is summarised as follows :—

- 272 are well and working,
- 125 are unfit for work,
- 223 have died, and
- 56 have left the town.

The average stay in the Sanatorium of the 112 cases admitted during 1920 was ten weeks.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY REPORT, 1920.

SUMMARY.

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	...	182
Total number of patients attending Clinics	...				875
Total number of attendances	...	...	...		3841
Greatest number of attendances at any Clinic	...				54
Number of insured persons attending Clinic	...				404
Number of attendances of insured patients	...				1976

Since July, 1912, 4,118 patients have attended the Dispensary of which number 388 attended for the first time in 1920. These patients were sent as follows :—

By private practitioners	..	..	..	..	97
From Institutions	..	..	..	..	10
By Education Authorities (Attendance Officers, etc.)					2
Specially referred by the Insurance Committee	..				84
Attended on own initiative (or, in the case of children, brought by parents)	..	..	..	..	22
Referred by Health Staff (Medical Officers, Health Visitors, School Nurses, etc.)	..	..			173
					————
					388
					————

Included in the 388 new cases were 51 "contacts," of which number 15 were found on examination to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Visits to Tuberculosis Cases.—During the year 1920, 3,120 visits were paid by the nurse engaged on tuberculosis work, and 86 special visits were made by the Tuberculosis Officers (Dr. R. B. Berry, and later Dr. W. H. Wray). As a result of the nurse's visits, the following sanitary defects were found and subsequently remedied.

Defective drains	7	Defective walls	2
Offensive Privy	2	Defective spouting	2
Defective W.C.	1	Defective fireplaces	1
No ashbins	16	Defective plastering	7
Defective sinks	3	Dirty houses	17
Absence of wash-houses	2	Water in cellar	1
Absence of waste pipes..	1	Defective soft water	
Defective waste pipes ..	3	pumps	1
Dampness of walls or		Nuisance from animals	1
floors	10	Dangerous or defective	
Defective roofs	6	chimneys	1
Defective floors	5	Accumulation of refuse	1
Defective windows	10		
		Total	100

Overcrowding to a greater or less extent was discovered in thirty-five instances; but owing to the housing situation, little could be done to remedy this cause of complaint.

Domiciliary Treatment.—During the year 1920, 114 tuberculous patients were recommended by the Insurance Committee for domiciliary treatment, of which number eleven patients were also recommended for ancillary treatment (extra nourishment in the form of one quart of milk daily). Four patients who had previously been granted domiciliary treatment were also granted ancillary treatment during the year.

Shelters.—There are at present nine shelters owned by the Corporation for the use of Tuberculous patients, five of which were in use at the end of 1920.

AFTER-CARE (TUBERCULOSIS).

Mr. Irving (Clerk to the Committee) reports as follows:—

“During the past twelve months, not much work has been accomplished by the After-Care Committee. The work depends entirely on voluntary subscriptions, and the largest contributions were received from approved societies. The amount subscribed locally in response to an appeal was very small.

One man and one boy were each supplied with bedsteads and bedding (a considerable item in these days) so that they might sleep apart from the remainder of the family, and the man was further supplied with a set of joiner's tools to enable him to do work suitable to his condition.

As Sanatorium Benefit has now ceased to be administered by Insurance Committees the whole of the treatment for tuberculosis is now vested in the local Health Committee. The After-Care Committee will need to be re-organised, and there is room for a few energetic ladies and gentlemen who are interested in the well-being of the sufferers from this disease, not only after discharge from a sanatorium, but from the time they are first notified.

In order to do this the Committee must have funds, and at present there is no Government Grant."

THE CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

Cases of hardship in connection with tuberculous persons are referred by this Society to the After-Care Committee as a general rule, but in some few cases ancillary treatment in the form of allowance for extra food is given. Occasionally arrangements are made for the transfer of patients to the Hahnemann Home, Bournemouth.

During 1920 arrangements were made for one case to be admitted to this Institution, but the patient was not admitted until the present year (1921). In addition, one girl, aged six years, was sent to the open-air ward at the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Rhyl, suffering from tuberculous peritonitis. One boy, aged sixteen years, who had been admitted in 1919 to the Royal Sea-bathing Hospital, Margate, completed his treatment in August, 1920.

(3.)—VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment.—The accompanying Return on pages 80 and 81, shows the work done at the Treatment Centre at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, and gives particulars of *all* cases treated, sub-divided according to the districts in which the patients live.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Derby, during the year ended 31st December, 1920.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Con- ditions other than Venereal		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1920, were under treatment or observation for:—	132	87	3	...	122	47	1	3	258	137
2. Number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from:—										
Syphilis only	162	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	87
Soft chancre only ... ..	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	10	1
Gonorrhœa only ... ..	...	...	...	...	264	49	...	...	264	49
Syphilis and soft chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis and gonorrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa and soft chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, soft chancre and gonorrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conditions other than venereal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	21	146	21
TOTAL—Item 2	162	87	10	1	264	49	146	21	582	158
TOTAL—Items 1 and 2	294	174	13	1	386	96	147	24	840	295
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic (a) before completing treatment for:—	40	47	...	...	81	23	...	...	121	70
(b) after completion of a course of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	72	46	...	...	61	20	...	...	133	66
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	22	9	...	...	19	7	...	...	41	16
5. Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for:—	18	3	11	1	111	12	...	...	140	16
6. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1921, were under treatment or observation for:—	142	69	2	...	114	34	2	...	260	103
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6	294	174	13	1	386	96	2	...	695	271
7. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were suffering from:—	4055	2504	69	3	12373	1781	290	47	16787	4335
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from:—	63	48	41	...	136	527	...	9	240	584
9. Examinations of Pathological material:—					For detection of					
					Spirochetes	Gono-cocci	Other Organisms	For Wassermann Reaction.		
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre ... ..	...				...	...	...	...	...
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory					106	1638	1	889		

**Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year,
classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.**

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales)	Derby Borough.	Derby County	Notts. City.	Notts. County.	Staffs. County.	Leicester County.	TOTAL
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from:—							
Syphilis	157	87	...	...	2	3	249
Soft chancre	8	2	...	...	...	1	11
Gonorrhœa	224	85	...	...	3	1	313
Conditions other than venereal	125	37	...	5	...	...	167
TOTAL ...	514	211	...	5	5	5	740
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area	16509	4439	28	11	58	77	21122
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	395	415	...	...	14	...	824
D. Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the:—							
1. Out-patient Clinic	1877	1207	8	...	14	36	3142
2. In-patient Dept. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Give the names of Salvarsan substitutes used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses	Kharsivan 0.3—0.5 gm. Novarsenobillon 0.45—0.6 gm.						
F. State the number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes usually given in a full course of treatment	According to state of Wasserman reaction at commencement of treatment. If positive, three courses of seven injections; if negative, two courses of seven injections.						
G. State in what proportion of cases, approximately, Salvarsan substitutes are used in the treatment of syphilis	Approximately 97%.						
H. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page	As in Memo. V21 with the exception of urethroscopical examinations and cultures.						

Bacteriological Examinations.—During the year 5 specimens were examined for spirochetes, 103 specimens examined for Gonococci, and 831 blood specimens for the Wasserman reaction. The following are particulars of these examinations :—

Nature of Test.		Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	Doubt- ful.	Total.
For detection of Spirochetes ...	For Treatment Centre	...	...	...	...
	For Practitioners	1	4	...	5
For detection of Gonococci ...	For Treatment Centre ...	...	...	...	...
	For Practitioners	20	83	...	103
For the Wasser- man Reaction	For Treatment Centre	250	297	1	548
	For Practitioners	105	173	5	283
Total Number Examined ...		376	557	6	939

Arrangements have been made for the supply from the Derby Health Office of Salvarsan, Galyl, Novarsenobillon, &c., to certain practitioners in the town.

V.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(I.)—MIDWIVES,

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

In accordance with the requirements of the Midwives Act, 70 women, who were registered as midwives, gave notice of their intention to practice within the boundaries of the Borough. Eleven of these were women who were admitted to the roll on account of their having been in bona-fide practice for twelve months prior to July 31st, 1902. The remainder (59) include 26 connected with the Royal Nursing Institution, etc., and 9 members of the Health Department, the remainder (24) being the certificated women practising privately. One of the "bona-fide" women retired from practice during the year on account of ill-health.

Forty-two visits were paid to midwives practising outside public institutions.

During the year, in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board, 507 reports were sent to the Medical Officer of Health, stating that a midwife had to send for medical aid. In 341 instances help was sought on behalf of the condition of the mother and in 166 cases for the baby. Malpresentation (26 cases), prolonged labour (103 cases), ruptured perineum (67 cases), and hæmorrhage, ante-partum or post-partum (40 cases) were the chief reasons for sending for a doctor on the mother's behalf. Premature birth and feebleness (56 cases), Ophthalmia (54 cases), Convulsions (18 cases), and malformations (5 cases) were the principal causes in the case of the infant.

Fifty-four interviews with midwives were held by the Superintendent of Midwives for various reasons, including infringements of the rules.

During the year the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee investigated the following contraventions of the Act :—

	Instances.
Inattention to patients	4

In these cases the midwives appeared before the Committee and were cautioned.

In addition to the above, enquiries and letters of caution were sent to midwives as follows .—

Refusal to attend confinement	1
Failure to report Non-Breast feeding	2
Failure to notify Ophthalmia Neonatorum (Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1914) ..	1
Requesting particulars of Ophthalmia cases (ditto) ..	4
Retiring from practice	1
Requesting to report to office before resuming practice ..	1
Requesting clothes to be sent for disinfection after infectious disease	2
Letters of caution for various causes	12

Midwives' Act, 1918.—Under Section XIV. of this Act, arrangements were made with the local medical practitioners to act when called in by a midwife in case of any emergency. Under this arrangement 70 emergency cases were attended during the year, the total fees paid to the practitioners concerned being £104 1s. 0d.

Maternity Fees.—The Health Committee has sanctioned the payment of maternity fees for necessitous women requiring institutional treatment. During 1920 the sum of £27 8s. 0d. was paid in respect of seven such patients. In addition, £1 15s. 0d. was expended on nurses' visits to three women at their own homes.

Still-births.—The number reported to the Local Supervising Authority was 119, viz. :—9 by medical practitioners, and 110 by midwives. According to the returns of the Derby Cemeteries there were 132 burials of still-born children during the year.

Notification of Births Act, 1907, and Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915.—Over 99 per cent. of the registered births were also notified under the above Acts.

During the year 1920 the Maternity and Child Welfare Subcommittee investigated the following contraventions of these Acts :—

Failure to notify birth within 36 hours .. 2 instances.

The two midwives concerned appeared before the Committee and were cautioned, one being also prosecuted and fined ten shillings.

In addition to the above, enquiries and letters of caution were sent to midwives as follows :—

	Instances.
Delay in notifying birth	3
Insufficient particulars in birth notification ..	2
Giving wrong address	1
Requesting list of cases booked	1

(2).—MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

This clinic is held on Friday mornings, at the Health Offices, and commenced on July 26th, 1918. During the year 1920, forty-six clinics were held, at which 255 women made 463 attendances.

Particulars were obtained regarding 252 of these expectant mothers. Of these five were found not to be pregnant, one of them suffering from Fibroid Tumour, and another having an Ovarian Tumour. Seventy-five were primi-paræ; six were unmarried.

The appended list gives the principal abnormal conditions found, and it will be noted that bad teeth and constipation, together with varicose veins and local discharges, were found in very many instances. With regard to the bad teeth, the conditions found varied from a single carious tooth to the whole of the teeth being affected; Pyorrhœa was found in very many of the cases.

With regard to the local discharges, these were Gonorrhœal in some few of the cases, but in most of them it was excessive Leucorrhœa.

The mothers in whom the Pelvis was found to be contracted were referred to specialists in the town; cases of Tuberculosis were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer. The examination of the urine was made a routine practice, and it will be noted that Albuminuria was discovered in 10 instances; after suitable treatment this condition cleared up, and it is satisfactory to record that no case of Eclampsia followed in any of these cases.

Advice was given as to clothing (patterns and instructions given), diet, general hygiene, the importance of breast feeding, &c., at the Ante-Natal Clinic. Dried Milk was supplied (either free or at a reduced rate) to 13 mothers. Bandages were supplied for enlarged veins in 12 cases. Eighty-two women were referred to the Dental Clinic for treatment. Wasserman tests were made in some cases, with a positive result in one instance.

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS FOUND.

Constipation	130	Ante Partum Hæmorrhage	3
Bad Teeth	101	Indigestion	2
Varicose Veins	57	Epilepsy	2
Local Discharge	51	Skin Eruption	2
Excessive Vomiting	28	Hydramnios	2
Chest Trouble	21	Diarrhœa	2
Œdema	19	Uterine Displacement	2
Anæmia	18	Hernia	1
Albuminuria	10	Conjunctivitis	1
Heart Diseases	7	Floating Kidneys	1
Contracted Pelvis	6	Fainting Attacks	1
Rheumatism	5	Enlarged Glands	1
Retracted Nipples	3	Goitre	1
Tuberculosis	3	Sore Throat	1
Scabies	3		

MUNICIPAL HOME FOR BABIES.

SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS.

Remaining in Home on 31st December, 1919	13
Total admissions during 1920	66
	—
Total treated during the year	79
Number discharged during 1920	63
Number died in Home during 1920	6
	—
	69
	—
Remaining in Home on 31st December, 1920	10
	—

In the six fatal cases the causes of death were certified respectively as follows :—Debility ; Enteritis, Inanition ; Gastro-Enteritis ; Malnutrition ; Prematurity, Malnutrition ; and Vomiting since birth, Malnutrition.

The average stay in the Home was (a) fatal cases, 32 days, and (b) others, 60 days.

As seen from the above Table the number of babies admitted to this Institution during the year was 66, as compared with 55 during 1919, the ages varying from 5 days to 3 years.

Particulars of nursing staff and training, &c., were given in the Report for 1919. As examples of the reasons for admitting children the following may be stated :—

- (a) Mother a notified case of Puerperal Fever.
- (b) Mother met with accident and admitted to Derbyshire Royal Infirmary.
- (c) Mother admitted to Isolation Hospital suffering from Scarlet Fever.
- (d) Mother suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ; admitted to Sanatorium.
- (e) Mother obliged to work, father having deserted her.
- (f) Mother admitted to Maternity Hospital.
- (g) Mother a patient in the Borough Mental Hospital.
- (h) Parents in unsuitable lodgings ; landlady won't have baby.
- (i) Death of mother.

THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

The following is the list of the unmarried mothers who were received into the " Knighton Home " during 1920 :—

- 13th Jan.—W.H., boy, living ; adopted through aunt ; Derby.
 16th Jan.—K.S., girl, living ; *died at about 6 weeks ; King's Heath, Birmingham.
 19th Jan.—A.W., girl, living ; home to grandparents ; Derby.
 23rd Jan.—E.F., boy, living ; home to grandparents ; Brailsford.
 28th Jan.—L.E.M., boy, *stillborn ; Cliff Vale, Stoke-on-Trent.
 28th Jan.—W.S., boy, living ; home to grandparents ; Derby.
 17th March—E.S., girl, *stillborn ; Matlock.
 9th April—E.G., boy, living ; adopted ; Matlock.
 23rd April—J.B., girl, living ; adopted ; Derby.
 25th April—E.S., girl, living ; home to grandparents ; Duffield.
 26th April—V.B., boy, living ; taken home by mother ; Whatstandwell.
 29th April—E.W., girl, living ; placed out by mother ; Aston-on-Trent.
 23rd May—A.D., boy, living ; home to grandparents ; Alfreton.
 24th June—E.D., boy, living ; home to married sister, Belper.

Home closed 8th July, 1920.

All living and doing well so far as known except those marked *.

This Home, which was established through the kindness and generosity of Miss C. M. Longdon, had to be closed in the middle of the year. It will be noted that most of the cases were not residents of the Borough.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee are endeavouring to make arrangements with local midwives (who are willing to receive such cases and have suitable premises), to take cases singly into their homes.

MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOMES.

A.—MUNICIPAL CENTRES (4).

1920.	Mon.	Tues.*	Wed.*	Thurs.
	Alvaston	Rose Hill Street.	St.Helen's Street.	Dean Street.
Number of Welcomes held	48	47	48	48
Number of babies brought to Welcomes (under 2 years of age) ...	206	626	571	242
Ditto (2 to 5 years)	31	81	183	50
Number of attendances of babies at Welcomes	1386	4781	3293	2071
Number of babies weighed	1094	4013	2613	1735
Number of examinations made by doctor	734	1948	1626	998
Average weekly number of babies weighed	23	85	54	36
Average attendance of each baby ...	5	6	5	7
Number of attendances of mothers at Welcomes	1432	4650	3195	2001
Average weekly attendances of mothers	30	99	67	42

* Owing to the large numbers of mothers and babies attending the Tuesday and Wednesday Welcomes, an additional session is held on these mornings. The figures given, however, refer to the whole day's work in each case.

VOLUNTARY HELPERS.

Welcomes.

V.A.D.	V.A.D.	V.A.D.
Mrs. Bryden.	Mrs. Pratt.	Mrs. Daykin.
„ Burton.	Miss Rathbone.	„ Domleo.
„ Corney.	„ Scott.	„ McGowan.
„ Eagle.	„ Simpson.	„ Robinson.
Miss Fearn.	Mrs. Slaney.	„ Shaw.
Mrs. Haddon.	„ Smiley.	„ Skirrow.
Miss Harwood.	Miss Smith.	„ Tuley.
„ Hatton.	„ Spriggs.	„ Woodward.
„ Hey.	„ Sutherland.	
Mrs. Iliffe.	„ Torr.	
„ Mason.	Miss Walpole.	
Miss Mathers.	Mrs. Waterhouse.	
Mrs. Nadin.	„ Wathall.	
„ Payne.	Miss Wells.	

Ante Natal Clinics.

Mrs. Haddon.

B.—NON-MUNICIPAL WELFARE CENTRE.

WELCOME AT THE ROYAL NURSING INSTITUTION, LONDON ROAD.—This Welcome, which commenced its work in 1917, is under the supervision of Mrs. Doudney, Lady Superintendent at the Institution. The following particulars refer to its work during 1920 :—

Number of Welcomes held	49
Number of Mothers attended	400
Total number of attendances of mothers ..	2700
Number of babies attended	379
Total number of attendances of babies ..	2782

The Corporation Welfare Officer (Dr. Mary Bird), is in attendance at this Welcome each Friday afternoon.

Baby Incubators.—The Health Department keeps in stock three “Huddersfield” baby incubators, which have been of great service in certain cases of premature birth. These incubators can easily be employed in an ordinary house. One of the Corporation Health Visitors is usually in regular attendance to supervise treatment. Twenty-eight infants were placed in these incubators during the year, including 4 babies in a Nursing Institution in the town. At the end of the year, 4 children were still receiving this treatment.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

SUMMARY.

Visits <i>re</i> Births	3,467
Re-visits <i>re</i> Births (under 1 year of age)	10,929
,, Children 1—5	1,557
Visits <i>re</i> Still-births	130
,, Deaths of Infants under 1 year	97
,, Tuberculosis	3,120
,, Whooping Cough (deaths)	1
,, Diarrhœa (deaths)	4
,, Cases of Puerperal Fever	} See Table
,, ,, Whooping Cough .. .. .		VII.
,, Medical Help Forms (Midwives)	121
,, Ophthalmia Neonatorum	562

Visits <i>re</i> Special visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,094
„ Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	204
„ Complaints	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	1,169
„ Workrooms	...	...	...	...	...	436
„ Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	147
„ Incubators	..	..	..	..	..	56
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	230
Unsuccessful visits (out, removals, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	507
Mothers' Welcomes (mornings and afternoons)	..	..	..	..	..	286
Assisted at Tuberculosis Clinics (mornings, afternoons and evenings)	..	..	..	..	..	182
Assisted at Ante-Natal Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	46

(3).—DISEASES AFFECTING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN PUERPERAL FEVER.

Cases Notified	..	..	22 (including 7 strangers)
Deaths	..	..	6 (including 3 strangers)

With regard to the Derby cases a midwife was present at the parturition in nine cases, while six cases were attended by both midwife and doctor; of the seven "strangers," five were attended outside the Borough, and were brought into Derby suffering from Puerperal Fever, while the remaining two were attended in Derby by both a doctor and a midwife.

Duration of Pregnancy.—This was full time in all of the 15 Derby cases.

Parity.—Eight of the 15 patients were *prima-paræ*, three were 2-para, one 3-para, one 6-para, one 8-para, and one 9-para.

Causation.—Certain predisposing factors may be mentioned in some of the cases :—

Post-partum hæmorrhage	..	..	in 1 case.
Ruptured Perineum	..	..	„ 1 „
Difficult labour	..	..	„ 1 „
Intemperate habits	..	..	„ 1 „
Septic Thumbs	..	..	„ 1 „

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases Notified 133

The number of cases notified is 2 less than the number in 1919. Seven of the children were illegitimate.

Sex.—Seventy-two of the notified cases were males and 61 females.

Parturition.—This was normal in 115 instances, prolonged in 3, and instrumental in 4. Breech presentation 1, doubtful 3.

Parity.—In 61 instances the mother was a primipara

Two-para ..	23	Seven-para ..	7
Three-para ..	9	Eight-para ..	1
Four-para ..	8	Nine-para ..	3
Five-para ..	9	Ten-para ..	2
Six-para ..	10		

Miscarriages.—There was a history of miscarriage in six instances, in 5 cases one only, and in one case two miscarriages had occurred previously. In two instances the history was doubtful.

Vaginal Discharges.—There was a history of Vaginal Discharge in the case of 24 of the mothers, but in 4 of these it was stated to be of a slight nature, and in one case there was a history of profuse discharge. The evidence was doubtful in 31 instances.

Ophthalmia in Previous Children.—A history of this was obtained in thirteen instances, the history being doubtful in three cases. In one case the three previous children had had Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Personal and Domestic Cleanliness.—This was found by the Health Visitors to be as follows :—

- Unsatisfactory or bad in 8 cases.
- Fair in 21 cases.
- Satisfactory in 79 cases.
- Good in 23 cases.
- No record in 2 cases.

Institutional, &c., Treatment.—36 of the babies were treated at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary (2 in-patients, 34 out-patients), 32 were treated at the Children's Hospital as out-patients; 12 were treated at the Nightingale Nursing Institution, one was admitted to isolation wards of the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, while one was treated at the "Knighton" Home. 49 babies were treated at home by private practitioners. No treatment by medical men was given in 2 cases, home treatment by boracic lotion being used.

Results.—Seven of the babies died either before the end of 1920, or early in 1921. The causes of death were respectively :—

Prematurity,
Marasmus, Bronchitis,
Infantile Convulsions,
Debility from birth,
Marasmus,
Atelectasis,
Broncho Pneumonia.

Enquiries as to the results in the other 126 cases show :—

102 satisfactory.
1 eyes watery.
1 inflamed eyelids.
1 slight blepharitis.
1 left eye smaller than right.
1 eyes almost clear.
1 eyes still discharging. Under treatment.
1 small nævus on both upper lids.
1 blind in one eye.

No information was obtainable regarding sixteen cases, as these had left the town.

MEASLES.

Notifications	..	..	..	..	352
Deaths	..	..	..	..	10
					(including 1 stranger)
Case Mortality	..	..	..	..	2·8%
Rate per 1,000 living	..	..	..	..	0·07

The practice of compulsory notification of Measles and German Measles was continued in 1920 with the consent of the Ministry of Health.

The quarterly incidence is shewn in Table VI. (page 51). The highest total in one month was 92 in January, and the highest total in one week was 31 in the week ending 10th January.

Of the 352 cases of Measles and German Measles notified during the year, 143 occurred between 1st January and 28th February (*i.e.*, 40.6%), and were included in Appendix III. of my Annual Report for 1919, under the heading of "Measles Epidemics, 1919—1920."

The relative number of cases notified by Medical Practitioners, Parents, School Teachers, etc., is indicated in the appended list :—

	236 by Medical Practitioners.
	65 by Parents.
	19 by School Teachers.
	32 by Health Visitors.
Total	352

Sex and Age.—There was a slight preponderance of females, *viz.*, 183, as compared with 169 males. Of the ten fatal cases five were males and five females. Four were under one year of age; three were between one and two years of age, and the remaining three were two, three, and seven years respectively.

Schools.—133 of the cases notified (38%) were school children, 99 of them attending public elementary schools in the town, and 34 children attended private schools. No schools were closed on account of Measles.

Treatment.—All the notified cases were visited, either by a health visitor or school nurse, whilst special assistance was given by the Health Visitors, who paid 290 visits to 54 serious cases. Arrangements were made for the free provision of dried milk in necessitous cases, 4lbs. being supplied to two cases during the year.

Twenty-four cases of Measles were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital.

Nuisances existed as follows :—

Drains choked	..	2	Bedroom damp	..	1
Defective floor	..	1	House damp	..	1
Insufficient W.C.	..	1	W.C. Cistern defective		1

WHOOPING COUGH.

School Notifications	..	..	82
Death	..	..	1
Rate per 1,000 living	..		0·008

One death from Whooping Cough was registered in 1920, as compared with 6 in the previous year.

Age of the Fatal Case.—6 years.

Sex.—The fatal case was a female.

Season.—The death occurred in the 3rd quarter.

Ward Distribution.—The death occurred in Normanton Ward.

Cleanliness.—Personal and domestic cleanliness as found by the Health Visitors at the time of visiting was reported as satisfactory.

Source of Infection.—Stated to have been from school.

School Closure.—No schools were closed on account of Whooping Cough during the year.

One case of Whooping Cough (non-fatal) was treated in the Borough Isolation Hospital.

DIARRHŒA.

Number of Deaths	..	..	17
Rate per 1,000 births	..	..	5·06

Nomenclature.—The 17 deaths of children under 2 years of age were certified as due to one or other of the following causes:—Gastro-Enteritis 8, Enteritis 4, Diarrhœa 3, Intestinal Catarrh 1, and Ileocolitis 1, Total 17.

Complications were certified as follows:—Marasmus 2, Convulsions, Bronchitis and Inanition 1 each.

Ages.—Sixteen of these deaths were of children under the age of 1 year, and one between 1 and 2 years.

Sex.—Of the fatal cases 11 were males and 6 females.

Ward Distribution.—The deaths affected 9 Wards, viz.:—Abbey 4, Arboretum 1, Becket 2, Castle 2, Dale 1, King's Mead 1, Markeaton 4, Normanton 1, and Rowditch 1. No deaths from this disease occurred in Babington, Bridge, Derwent, Friar Gate, Litchurch, Osmaston or Pear Tree Wards.

Feeding.—Of the 16 children under one year of age two were breast-fed, 6 were hand-fed, and 6 were partly breast-fed and partly fed by hand, while in the remaining two instances no record of feeding was obtained.

Season.—The monthly occurrence of the Diarrhœa deaths was: January 2, February 0, March 2, April 1, May 3, June 1, July 0 August 1, September 1, October 4, November 0, December 2.

The monthly incidence of Diarrhœa shews that October had the highest number (4), as compared with August in the previous year, when two out of the 9 deaths occurred.

Quarterly Incidence.—Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years of age) per 1,000 births in each quarter of 1920:—

1st Quarter	..	..	..	=	4.21
2nd	„	..	..	=	5.46
3rd	„	..	..	=	2.59
4th	„	..	..	=	8.31

The relatively small number of deaths from Diarrhoea must, to a considerable extent, be attributed to the favourable climatic conditions in 1920.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Cases notified 2
(One male, one female).

In the one case a boy, aged 5 months at the time of the onset of the illness, a good recovery took place with no paralysis.

In the other case, a girl, aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, there still remained at the end of the year some paresis of the deltoid. She was still under electric treatment and had shown considerable improvement.

VI.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

(1).—INSPECTIONS, Etc.

INSPECTIONS OF WORKROOMS.

Of the 210 workrooms on the register where women and young persons are employed, 32 were notified during 1920. On inspection the following nuisances were found :—

Rooms require cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	4
No water to W.C.	..	..	..	..	..	1
One convenience for both sexes	..	..	..	..	..	1
						6
					Total	6

INSPECTION OF OUT-WORKERS OR HOME-WORKERS

Pursuant to Section 107 Factory and Workshop Act, 135 lists of out-workers have been received from the various firms in Derby. Of the out-workers, 314 were engaged in net-mending, 211 in altering, making or finishing wearing apparel, 50 making curtain hangings, 8 making stuffed toys, 6 making surgical bandages, 3 making paper bags, and 1 making brushes. Fifteen lists have been received from other Councils, of out-workers employed by firms in their district, who reside in Derby, and 32 lists have been forwarded to Councils in whose districts out-workers employed by Derby firms reside. During 1920, 20 verbal notices and 28 official notices were served with regard to unwholesome premises. Eight letters were sent cautioning firms for failure to send in lists on the specified date (see also page 38, Table 3).

(2).—HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The demands upon the accommodation of this Institution showed no diminution during the year, as the number of cases admitted shows an increase of 88 over the number for the year 1919.

It may be mentioned also that the following varieties of infectious diseases were admitted during 1920 :—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, German Measles, Puerperal Fever, Enteric Fever, Erysipelas, Encephalitis Lethargica, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Whooping Cough, Mumps, Pneumonia, as well as Meningitis, Quinsies, and Empyema.

In addition to these, cases of mixed infection had to be treated. It can be understood, then, that the resources of the accommodation in the Institution, and of the staff, were very fully taxed, and the need for additional accommodation, both for patients and staff, will be fully realised.

The Institution has continued to serve as a training hospital for candidates, not only for the Corporation certificate in the nursing of infectious diseases, but also for candidates for the Certificate of the Fever Nurses' Association. Five Probationer Nurses left at the end of the year on completing their training, and obtained certificates. Five nurses were also successful in obtaining certificates of the Fever Nurses' Association. The practical part of this latter examination has been very kindly undertaken by Dr. Cowie, Medical Officer of Health of Burton-on-Trent.

The Nursing Staff numbers, in addition to the Matron, 30 (including 8 allocated to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium), while the Domestic Staff totals 21 (including 7 Sanatorium maids). Five nurses suffered from Diphtheria, as well as the Resident Medical Officer, while three nurses contracted Scarlet Fever. Seven nurses suffered from Sore Throat and Tonsillitis, and one nurse had to undergo an operation for removal of her appendix. Total time lost by the staff through infectious and other illnesses was 676 days. Of these 576 days were lost by the nursing staff, and 100 days by the domestic staff.

The management of the Institution has again been carried out (often in circumstances of much difficulty) with great ability by the Matron (Miss Mitchell).

The efforts of the staff have not been altogether unappreciated, as letters of thanks have not infrequently been received from former

patients or from their relatives or friends. The following is an extract from one of these (addressed to the Medical Superintendent) :

“ I write to express my most sincere thanks for all the kindness and consideration shown to M———— during her long illness, both by you, the Matron and the staff. I have no hesitation in saying how much she appreciated all that was done for her in every way.”

Enclosed with this letter was a cheque for £50, “ to be used for what is most needful for the benefit of the Institution.”

SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Measles & German Measles.	Others.	Totals
Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31st, 1919 ..	21	3½*	14	1	68
Admitted during 1920	277†	188	24	17	506
Number discharged during 1920	252	180	36	15	483
Number who have died in Hospital during 1920	3	6	2	3	14
Remaining under treatment on Dec. 31st, 1920	43	34	0	0	77

* These figures include “contact” or “carrier” cases.

† In addition to the above, four “contacts” were admitted, breast fed babies whose mothers were admitted suffering from Scarlet Fever.

For particulars of the cases included in the “Others” column, see Table VII. on page 52.

Thirty-seven cases were admitted with mixed infections (Varicella, etc.).

The total number of admissions was 505, and the number of deaths 14 (case mortality 2·8%). Four of the deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission. Tracheotomy was performed in three cases of Laryngeal Diphtheria, two of which recovered.

The average stay in the Isolation Hospital was :—

(a) Fatal cases (14)	.. ..	13 days.
(b) Cases which recovered (483)	.. ..	49 ,,

Hospital Provisioning, 1920.

1920.	Days in Hospital (Patients).	Average Patients per day	Cost of Provisioning.			Average Cost per Patient per day.*	
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1st Quarter	5817	63·92	543	9	1	1	10·42
2nd „	3828	42·07	458	10	9½	2	4·75
3rd „	5598	60·84	464	0	8	1	7·89
4th „	7842	85·24	725	17	8½	1	11·75
Totals 1920	23085	63·07	2191	18	3	1	10·79
Totals for 1919	14895	40·81	1642	1	1	2	2·46

*This includes cost of provisioning staff.

Sanatorium Provisioning, 1920.

1920.	Days in Sanatorium (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.			Average Cost per Patient per day.*	
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1st Quarter	4597	50·52	721	2	7	3	1·65
2nd „	5282	58·04	735	13	8½	2	9·43
3rd „	3806	41·37	576	1	8½	3	0·33
4th „	3872	42·09	613	15	11½	3	2·04
Totals 1920	17557	47·94	2646	13	11½	3	0·18
Totals for 1919	17453	47·82	2236	4	11	2	6·75

* This includes cost of provisioning staff.

(3).— LEGAL SUMMARY.

Local Acts (containing Sanitary Provisions).

The Derby Waterworks Acts, 1848, 1868, 1873.

The Derwent Valley Water Acts, 1899, 1901, 1904, and 1909.

The Derby Improvement Act, 1879, Part IV.

The Derby Corporation Tramways Act, 1899, Part III.

The Corporation Acts, 1877 (Sec. 60), 1890, 1901, 1913.

Acts Adopted.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III., came into operation 20th September, 1899.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 (Secs. 7-13), came into operation 20th February, 1902.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part II., came into operation 12th December, 1904.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Secs. 19, 22, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34-37, 46, 50-58, 60, 62 to 66), came into operation 3rd March, 1910.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Section 24 and Part V.), came into operation 9th February, 1915.

Byelaws, Regulations and Orders.

1838. Unsound Meat, Nuisances, etc.

1858. Public Baths and Washhouses.

1859. Slaughter-houses.

1859. Nuisances, Snow, Filth, etc.

1877. Water Supply.

1885. New Streets and Buildings.

1890. Common Lodging Houses.

1891. Nuisances (additional).

1859. }
1886. } Height of Rooms.

1892. Street Stop Taps.

1898. Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

- 1898. Markeaton Baths.
- 1899. Houses Let in Lodgings.
- 1904. Public Baths.
- 1904. Regulations as to Branch Sewers in Main Drainage Area.
- 1907. Expectorating in Public Places, etc., Banana Skins, etc.
- 1908. Factory and Workshop Statutory Rules and Regulations.
- 1910. Underground Rain-water Cisterns.
- 1910. New Streets and Buildings (additional).
- 1911. Confirming Order of L.G.B. under Sec. 51 P.H.A.A. Act, 1907, declaring certain trades to be offensive.
- 1911. Regulations as to Communications between drains and Sewers.
- 1912. The Derby (No. 1) Shops Order, 1912.
- 1913. The Derby (No. 2) Shops Order, 1913.
- 1913. The Derby (No. 3) Shops Order, 1913.
- 1913. Regulations as to Communications between Drains and Sewers in Main Drainage Area.
- 1913. Normanton Recreation Ground.
- 1914. For Preventing Waste, etc., or Contamination of Water.
- 1914. Boden Pleasance (Children's Playground).
- 1914. Additional General Rules for the Government of the Mental Hospital.
- 1916. For the Good Rule and Government of the Borough and for the Prevention of Nuisances.
- 1917. Spitting on Footways.
- 1919. The Derby Shops (No. 4) Order, 1919.
- 1919. The Derby Shops (No. 5) Order, 1919.
- 1921. Employment of Children and Street Trading.

LABORATORY WORK.

(4).—BACTERIOLOGICAL, ETC. EXAMINATIONS.

The following is a summary of the examinations made during 1920 (see also p. 82).

	Total	Number Positive.
Diphtheria (nose and throat swabs)	5,746	574 = 9·9%
Sputum examinations 	508	124 = 24·4% (1 doubtful)
Widal tests 	10	3 = 30%
Cerebro-spinal fluid (suspected Cerebro-spinal Fever) 	2	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever contacts (throat swabs.)	19	0 (1 doubtful).

Miscellaneous (56) :—

		Number Positive.
Urine for tubercle bacilli 	14	.. 0
Urine for casts 	9	.. 2
Urine for bacillus coli communis	3	.. 2
Urine for staphylococci 	1	.. 1
Pus from Abscess for tubercle bacilli 	2	.. 2
Liver for spir. pallidæ and tubercle bacilli 	1	.. 0
Sputum for Tubercle bacilli and Organisms 	2	.. 2
Sputum for pneumococci 	1	.. 1
Sputum for streptococci and pneu- mobacilli 	1	.. 1
Pus for streptococci 	1	.. 1
Culture for B. typhosus 	1	.. 0
Swab for staphylococci and streptococci 	1	.. 1

Swab ? Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	..	?
Urine for bacteria and albumen	1	..	0
Urine for bacteria	1	..	0
Urine for Bacteria (Neg. Casts, neg. B.C.C., pos. Pus, neg. T.B.)	1.		
Do. (Pos. Blood, pos. Pus, neg. T.B., neg. Casts)	1.		
Sputum for Bacteria (pos. Pneumococci, pos. Pneumobacilli, neg. T.B.)	1.		
Cerebro-spinal Fluid for T.B. and Meningococci (neg. T.B., neg. Meningococci)	1.		
Sputum (Neg. T.B., pos. Pus, pos. Elastic Tissues)	1.		
Swab from Abscess (Gram. Negative Bacillus, gram positive Cocci.)	1.		
Swab (Pos. Vincent's Spirilla, pos. Fusiform B., neg. K.L.B.)	1.		
Vaginal Discharge (Pos. Pus and Gram Positive Bacilli)	1.		
Shaving Brushes for Anthrax	8		0

In addition to the above, 1 Diphtheria swab was sent to Professor Delépine's Laboratory, Manchester, to be tested for virulence, the result being negative.

ANTHRAX. SHAVING BRUSHES.

Owing to the fact that certain shaving brushes imported from Japan had caused Anthrax in some parts of the country, investigations were made as to the sale of these brushes within the Borough. Eight Japanese brushes were purchased and examined at the County Bacteriological Laboratory. The examination was negative in each case.

VII.—HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

PROVISION OF HOUSES COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Councillor Eaton.

Ald. Hart.	Coun. Mrs. Hulse.
„ Wilkins.	„ Innes.
Coun. Domleo.	„ Ling.
„ Farrow.	„ Newton.
„ Goodere.	„ Salisbury.
„ Grant.	„ Walker.

The above Committee was formed in 1919. Considerable progress has been made in building new houses, and at the end of the year 1920 the position was as follows :—

	SCHEME No. 1.			SCHEME No. 2.			Total.	
	Sites.			Sites				
	A.	C.	F.&G.	H.	I. & J.	M.		
Commenced	160	10	38	34	20	20	32	314
Foundations in and damp course laid	152	10	34	32	18	16	32	294
Wall plate laid ready for roof	142	8	28	24	16	14	22	254
Roofed, windows fixed, floors laid, ready for plastering	132	2	22	18	14	8	16	212
Plastering finished, joinery fixed, plumbing completed ready for painting	120	—	12	10	8	—	12	162
Drains and water supply laid	120	—	34	10	8	—	12	184
Completed ready for occupation by end of year ..	120	—	13	10	8	2	12	165

HOUSING INSPECTION.

During the year for the first time a systematic house-to-house inspection was set afoot for the purpose of discovering whether any

house in the Borough is in such a state as not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

The duties in connection with this work were undertaken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Ford, in addition to his other responsibilities, and have proved to be of a very onerous and difficult nature, as may be judged from the results of the inspections already carried out. A very efficient working system was organized, requiring the services of two additional Inspectors who were appointed towards the end of 1919. The town was divided into two practically equal sections, one Inspector being detailed for each section. In order that the houses most in need of attention should be first dealt with, the streets occupied by persons of the working classes have been divided into six classes, ranging from the worst, or Class A, to the best type, F Class, but owing to the A Class streets containing a very large proportion of totally unfit houses, necessitating the displacement of many families, it was thought best to commence operations with Class B streets, practically all of which contain no house but such as can be made reasonably fit in all respects.

These streets are now undergoing house-to-house inspection, a complete record of each house obtained, and the attention of owners drawn to any necessary repairs or improvements, or the existence of any nuisance subject to the Public Health Acts. The three District Inspectors are following up the Housing Inspectors, supervising works, and taking any further action as may be found necessary, finally reporting to the Chief Inspector any cases in which preliminary action has had no effect.

In the early stages it was thought advisable that the Health Committee should have a practical knowledge of the difficulties and scope of the work undertaken, and for that purpose a Sub-Committee was appointed to visit and inspect certain houses with a view to giving any instructions which might occur to them as being advisable. For the purposes of this visit a list of houses was prepared representing six different types, and offering varying conditions internally.

These were as follows :—

Type 1.—Houses with one living room and scullery.

Sink, water supply, and copper, could be provided in scullery.

Type 2.—Houses with parlour and living room. No scullery.

Sinks, &c., could be provided in rear room if front room was used as a living room. Alternatively, outside wash-houses would have to be provided.

Type 3.—Houses with a living room and small room at rear.

Back room unsuitable for copper, but sinks and water supply could be provided inside in most cases. Outside wash-houses would be required in these cases.

Type 4.—Houses with two rooms on ground floor where sinks, &c., could not be provided inside or out.

These cases would entail demolition of certain houses in order to make others fit by providing space as sites for wash-houses.

Type 5.—Houses with one room only on ground floor.

Outside wash-houses with sinks, etc., could be provided.

Type 6.—Houses with one room only on ground floor where accommodation cannot be provided inside or out.

This entails demolition of certain houses, or alternatively where possible, acquisition of adjoining land.

On the 19th April, 1920, the appointed Sub-Committee visited these houses, and after considering the different aspects of each type, gave certain instructions which have been adhered to in subsequent procedure.

This work has now been in operation for about eleven months, during which time 1,700 houses have been inspected. Of these no less than 1552 required attention, 1,978 preliminary notices being served on the owners requiring them to carry out repairs or improvements of varying importance.

These notices have been complied with, and works carried out to the extent detailed in the accompanying tables. It is to be

regretted that better progress has not been made in getting "Defects Remedied" to approximate more nearly than they do to "Defects Found," but extreme difficulties have to be faced in accomplishing all that is intended as the times are still somewhat out of joint, owners of the poorer type experiencieng great difficulty in financing these operations, while builders, &c., frequently hold up works owing to pressure on their resources. Patience and consideration are being extended to such as need it, to the extent of allowing time to carry out the works according to their means, on the condition that urgent matters are dealt with forthw th and other matters attended to as early as possible from time to time.

It is of course to be expected that certain owners will neglect or refuse to carry out the works asked for, and will require more drastic treatment. It was found necessary during the year to report such owners to the Health Committee in 71 cases involving 202 houses, and instructions were given to the Town Clerk to serve statutory notices in these cases. These notices had not been served within the period covered by this report.

As a result of notices served in October, 1919, under the Housing and Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919, six houses which had been unoccupied for a number of years, were put in a thorough state of repair and made reasonably fit for habitation. In three cases the owners carried out the works themselves, in the other three cases it was found necessary for the Local Authority to carry out the works, and to employ the Borough Surveyor and his staff for this purpose. All these houses were subsequently let and are now occupied.

Statutory notices were also served under the above-named Act during the year, on the owners of premises in Arboretum Street and Francis Street, to carry out certain works. These notices were complied with, resulting in six houses being put in a thorough state of repair and made reasonably fit in all respects.

In addition to the above, 1,786 preliminary and 25 statutory notices were served under the Public Health Acts for repairs or improvement to the sanitary condition of premises, resulting in 3,925 defects being remedied or nuisances abated. The particulars relating to this work are detailed elsewhere.

	TOTALS.		
	Housing District "A."	Housing District "B."	Totals.
No. of Houses Inspected	857	843	1700
.. Preliminary Notices served	963	1015	1978
.. Houses dealt with	746	806	1552

DEFECTS FOUND.				DEFECTS REMEDIED.		
Housing District "A."	Housing District "B."	Total.		Housing District "A."	Housing District "B."	Total.
214	459	673	Water Supply	5	79	84
319	100	419	Defective drains	19	26	45
331	150	481	Privies or tub closets	8	13	21
76	69	145	Water Closets	22	5	27
1	17	18	Insufficient closet accommodation	—	2	2
531	575	1106	Ashpits or ashbins	100	115	215
20	34	54	Lighting or ventilation	7	41	48
124	280	404	Absence of sinks	13	87	100
377	163	540	Defective	39	4	43
73	107	180	Absence of wash-houses	—	27	27
—	35	35	Defective	—	1	1
156	210	366	Absence of waste-pipes	8	75	83
209	56	265	Defective	14	2	16
121	185	306	Absence of wash-coppers	4	18	22
147	115	262	Defective	25	18	43
468	558	1026	Storage of food	28	104	132
299	335	634	Dampness of walls or floors	10	77	87
267	234	501	Roofs defective	42	82	124
169	120	289	Doors	9	28	37
495	425	920	Floors	40	73	113
769	812	1581	Windows	132	92	224
84	38	122	Walls	5	16	21
409	373	782	Spouting	47	65	112
41	21	62	Stairs	—	9	9
439	217	656	Fireplaces	55	40	95
369	307	676	Plaster	20	69	89
—	3	3	Overcrowding	—	—	—
219	184	403	Dirty Houses	36	35	71
6	2	8	Cellars	—	—	—
361	181	542	Yards—Paving & Drainage	52	99	151
29	26	55	Outbuildings	—	—	—
1	9	10	Offensive accumulations	1	1	2
123	28	151	Soft water pumps or cisterns defective	19	10	29
8	7	15	Animals	1	8	9
36	33	69	Dangerous chimneys	5	14	19
22	28	50	Other defects	2	4	6
7313	6496	13809	Totals. Totals	768	1339	2107

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE (RESTRICTIONS)
ACT, 1920.

Fourteen applications for certificates under Section 2 (Sub-Section 2) of the above Act were made, and ten certificates granted. In the other four cases the houses were found not to be in such a state as to warrant the issue of certificates, notices being served instead under the Public Health Act, to deal with any defects found.

Of the 10 certificates granted,

- 4 cases were entered for hearing at the County Court, of which 2 were withdrawn owing to owner putting works in hand, and 2 were heard, the owners being ordered to complete the works within one month.
- 1 case in which no action was taken owing to owner promising to carry out the necessary repairs, and
- 1 case where owner immediately carried out the necessary works,
- 4 cases in which no further action had been taken by the recipients of the certificates up to the end of the year.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

Appendix I.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1920.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.											Total Cases re-moved to Hospital.								
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Abbey.	Arboretum.	Babington.	Becket.	Bridge.	Castle.	Dale.	Derwent.	Friar Gate.	King's Mead.	Litchurch.		Markeaton.	Normanton.	Osmaston.	Pear Tree.	Rowditch.	Non-Residents.		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.																			65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	341	48	203	43	38	5	1	16	32	20	14	24	10	17	14	28	27	9	12	42	12	9	52	9	3	188	
Erysipelas...	93	4	7	6	19	43	11	7	4	4	5	3	10	3	6	7	8	7	4	8	3	6	7	6	1	2	
Scarlet Fever ...	444	66	287	59	24	2	...	44	22	30	20	14	32	42	27	23	13	16	29	26	14	22	68	22	2	277	
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever...	22	...	...	8	14	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-myelitis ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lethargica ...	7	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	281	42	67	36	30	61	33	25	27	23	21	8	28	19	7	13	20	12	7	9	22	14	16	14	10	...	...
Malaria ...	39	...	...	6	31	2	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	5	3	5	1	1	2	2	3	5	4	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	297	1	51	56	134	45	7	31	24	13	17	10	16	26	14	16	22	27	18	19	18	12	14	...	...	...	168
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles and German Measles ...	65	1	36	5	8	1	1	8	2	4	3	2	4	7	1	6	2	1	7	5	5	3	5	3	...	...	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	5	12	13	10	3	3	10	9	7	10	5	11	14	5	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	2084	235	372	735	233	345	132	157	141	125	102	105	123	142	117	132	126	97	136	152	101	87	26	12	2	24	673

Appendix 1a. Tuberculosis Notifications—4th Jan., 1920, to 1st Jan., 1921.

	FORM A.										FORM C.			
	Primary Notifications.										Total Notifications (including cases previously notified).	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65				65 and up- w'ds.	Total
Pulmonary, Males ..	..	3	21	13	14	23	41	36	20	8	3	182	15	14
" Females ..	..	1	9	10	8	12	28	28	8	9	4	117	12	6
Non-Pulm. Males ..	1	8	11	6	2	...	3	3	1	..	1	36	2	..
" Females ..	..	6	10	6	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	26	1	..

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

Appendix II.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during 1920.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.									TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (non-residents included).
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards	
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Measles	9	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	6	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	4
Whooping-cough	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	10	...	...	2	7	1	...	...	...	6
Influenza	12	3	...	...	...	2	3	2	2	2
Erysipelas	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	103	1	...	2	3	17	55	20	5	27
Tuberculous Meningitis	7	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	9
Other Tuberculous Diseases	10	1	2	2	1	...	...	3	1	10
Cancer, Malignant Disease... ..	133	...	...	2	...	1	17	71	42	56
Rheumatic Fever	6	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	1
Meningitis	5	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Organic Heart Diseases	152	...	...	...	2	6	24	45	75	27
Bronchitis	166	30	8	2	3	...	3	24	96	40
Pneumonia (all forms)	76	18	6	9	2	2	12	18	9	27
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	11	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	17	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	8	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	17
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1
Alcoholism	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	34	1	...	...	...	1	5	18	9	11
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	5
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	7
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	129	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	38	1	1	2	2	2	8	14	8	39
Suicide	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	3
Other Defined Diseases	418	33	5	4	12	6	49	87	232	225
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	10	...	3	...	2	...	1	3	1	4
Totals	1390	244	32	30	45	42	199	314	484	592
SUB-ENTRIES (included in above figures).										
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	3

Appendix III.THE VALUE OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE
WORK IN RELATION TO THE REDUCTION OF
INFANT MORTALITY.CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
MEDICO - SOCIOLOGICAL COMMITTEE OF THE
BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

1. Maternity and Child Welfare work has contributed in an appreciable degree to the reduction of infant mortality that has taken place, but it is too early to determine to what extent it has been effective.

2. The effect of many of the causes of infant mortality can be lessened by the education of women at Centres and in their homes.

3. The educational work amongst the mothers on the racial poisons (alcohol, syphilis and tubercle) and on the influence on infant mortality of pollution of the air by smoke and other impurities with the consequent deprivation of sunlight, should be encouraged and extended.

4. The instruction of the elder girls at school in home-craft and mother-craft should be developed and encouraged.

5. Every effort should be made to improve the economic position and prospects of midwives and midwifery nurses; and encouragement should be given to them by Local Authorities wherever there is difficulty in securing a sufficient supply.

6. The provision of sufficient hospital accommodation for diseases of pregnancy and difficult confinements, and maternity homes for normal confinements which cannot conveniently be conducted in the patients' homes, should be made general as soon as possible.

7. The primary and main object of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres should be educational, preventive and advisory;

no treatment should be given for conditions which, in the absence of the Centre, would be recognised as calling for the attendance of a medical practitioner; it is against the best interests of the Centres to encourage women to go to the Centre for what they can *get* rather than for what they can *learn*.

8. There are advantages to the work in associating with the Centres a body of voluntary workers, but the whole of the work should be under the control of the Medical Officer of Health in order that all the preventive agencies may be co-ordinated.

9. The support of the local doctors, nurses and midwives can and ought to be secured. This can be done (*a*) if it is made quite clear that the sphere of the Centres is restricted as recommended above, and (*b*) if members of these professions are represented on the Statutory Committee and the Committees controlling the Centres, these representatives being nominated by the local organisations of these professions wherever such exist.

10. The experience of the "family doctor" would be useful in the work at the Centres; but practitioners accepting the appointments must have knowledge of and a real interest in the work; the appointment should be for a long enough time to be administratively convenient; and those appointed should clearly realise that in accepting the post they must undertake to carry on the work irrespective of other claims on their time.

11. For every mother and child up to five years of age there should be available domiciliary attendance by a family doctor.

12. In order that medical practitioners should be fully equipped for Maternity and Child Welfare work it is desirable that the medical student should be educated in and be encouraged in the practice of duties in relation to (1) personal and domestic hygiene, and (2) industrial hygiene and other spheres of preventive medicine.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Abattoir	47
Acreage	9
Acreage (Ward)	Table V.
Acts Adopted	102
Acts, Local	102
After-Care, Tuberculosis	78
Analyst, Report of Borough	47, 48
Ante-Natal Clinics	85
Anthrax	105
Antitoxin	58, 61
Bacteriological Examinations	104
Bacteriological Examinations, Venereal Diseases	82
Bakehouses	39, 45
Births	Tables I., II. 11, 12, 13
Blood Examinations	61, 82
Bronchitis	22
Burials	12, 84
Byelaws and Regulations	102
Canal Boats	39
Cancer	22
Casualty Cattle, Slaughter of	46
Cerebro-Spinal Fever,	Appendix I., Table VI. 62
Charity Organisation Society	79
Chicken Pox	50
Children's Hospital, Tuberculosis	70, 73
Closet Accommodation	27
Committees	8, 106
Common Lodging Houses	33
Condemned Meat, Disposal of	46
Continued Fever	62
Conversions to W.C. System	27
Cow Keepers in Borough	41
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	41
Deaths	Table I. 11, 14
Deaths, Causes of, in age groups	Appendix II. ..
Deaths, Classification of Causes	Appendix II. ..
Deaths, Principal Causes	14

	PAGE
Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Tuberculosis	70, 74
Diarrhoea	95
Diphtheria Appendix I. Table VI. ..	57
Diphtheria, Imported	59
Dispensary, Tuberculosis	77
District Mortality Rates .. Table V. ..	
Domiciliary Treatment of Tuberculosis	78
Dysentery Appendix I., Table VI. ..	65
Elevation of Borough	9
Encephalitis Lethargica Appendix I., Table VI. ..	62
Enteric Fever Appendix I., Table VI. ..	61
Erysipelas Appendix I., Table VI. ..	56
Factory and Workshop Act	36
Feeding of Infants Table IV., Table IVa. ..	
Flushing of Sewers	29
Food	41
Food and Drugs Acts	47
Food and Drugs, Informal Samples	49
Food Preparing Premises	45
Garden Allotments	10
Health Visitors, Work of	90
Home of Rest, Tuberculosis	70
Hospital Accommodation	98
Hospital for Infectious Diseases	98
Houses Let in Lodgings	33
Houses, New	106
Housing	9, 106
Do Inspection	106
Housing of the Working Classes	106
Ice Cream Dealers	42
Illegitimacy Table II. ..	13
Increase of Rent and Mortgage (Restrictions) Act, 1920	111
Incubators	90
Infantile Mortality Tables I., III., IV., IVa. ..	15
Infantile Mortality—Wards .. Table V. ..	
Infectious Diseases—Notification .. Table VI. ..	50
Infectious Diseases—possibly Infected Persons	53
Infectious Diseases Table VII. ..	50

	PAGE
Influenza	22, 65
Inquests	15
Insured Cases—Tuberculosis	76
Laboratory Work	104
Legal Summary	102
Malaria Appendix I. Table VI. ..	65
Malignant Disease	22
Manholes Constructed	28
Manure Pits	36
Marriages	12
Maternal Mortality	23
Maternity and Child Welfare Appendix III. ..	83
Maternity Fees	84
Measles and German Measles Appendix I., Table VI. ..	93
Meat Inspection	45
Medical Aid	83
Midwives	83
Midwives Act, 1918	83
Milk (Mothers and Children Order)	43
Milk Supply	41
Mortality—Ward Table V. ..	..
„ Over one year	21
Mothers' and Babies' Welcomes	89
Mortuary	15
Mumps	50
Municipal Home for Babies	87
Natural and Social Conditions	10
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Appendices I., Ia, Table VI. ..	70
Notifications—Births	12, 85
„ Infectious Diseases Table VI. ..	50
„ Tuberculosis	66
Nuisances	30, 31
Nuisances—Legal Action taken	32
Offensive Trades	34
Ophthalmia Neonatorum Appendix I., Table VI. ..	92
Outworkers	38, 98
Parks and Recreation Grounds	10
Pig-keeping	36

	PAGE
Pneumonia	Appendix I., Table VI. .. 22, 64
Police Court Proceedings .. .. .	.. .. . 40
Poliomyelitis	Appendix I., Table VI. .. 97
Poor Law Relief .. .. .	.. .. . 10
Population	Table I. .. 11, 12
Population—Wards	Table V.
Prematurity	Table III. .. 18, 20, 23
Provisioning—Hospital .. .. .	.. .. . 101
,, —Sanatorium .. .. .	.. .. . 101
Provision of Houses Committee .. .. .	.. .. . 106
Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations .. .. .	.. .. . 42
Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery and Trench Fever) Regulations .. .. .	.. .. . 64
Puerperal Fever	Appendix I., Table VI. .. 91
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Appendices I., Ia. Tables I., VI. 11, 67
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Wards	Table V. 67
Purveyors of Milk .. .. .	.. .. . 41
Rateable Value of Borough .. .. .	.. .. . 9
Recreation Rooms .. .. .	.. .. . 4
Refuse Collection and Disposal .. .. .	.. .. . 26
Registration of Births .. .. .	.. .. . 12, 13
Respiratory Diseases	Tables I., V. 11
Respiratory Death Rate	Table V.
Sanatorium .. .. .	.. .. . 70, 73, 74
Sanitary Accommodation .. .. .	.. .. . 27
Sanitary Circumstances .. .. .	.. .. . 25
Sanitary Inspections .. .. .	.. .. . 29, 98
Sanitary Inspection of District .. .. .	.. .. . 29
Scarlet Fever	Appendix I., Table V. .. 53
,, Imported .. .. .	.. .. . 54
,, Return Cases .. .. .	.. .. . 54
Schoolroom Tuberculous Children .. .. .	.. .. . 4
Sewers Cleaned out .. .. .	.. .. . 28
Shelters .. .. .	.. .. . 78
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	.. .. . 47
Small Pox	Table VI. 53
Smoke Observations .. .. .	.. .. . 39
Sputum Examinations .. .. .	.. .. . 67, 104
Statistical Summary .. .. .	.. .. . 9
Still-births .. .. .	.. .. . 12, 84
Suicides .. .. .	.. .. . 22

	PAGE
Trench Fever	Appendix I., Table VI. .. 65
Tuberculosis—After Care .. .. .	.. 78
" Cases under treatment at end of year .. .. .	.. 67, 71
" Dispensary .. .. .	.. 77
" Domiciliary Treatment .. .. .	.. 78
" in Animals .. .. .	.. 46
" in ex-Soldiers .. .. .	.. 68, 72
" Institutional Treatment .. .. .	.. 70, 73
" Insured Cases .. .. .	.. 76
Tuberculous Diseases	Appendices I., Ia., Table VI. 66
Typhoid Fever	Appendix I., Table VI. .. 61
Union Infirmary—Tuberculosis .. .. .	.. 70, 74
Unmarried Mother and her child .. .. .	.. 88
Unsound Food—Condemned .. .. .	.. 44
Vaccination .. .. .	.. 53
Venereal Diseases .. .. .	.. 79
Venereal Diseases—Bacteriological Examinations .. .. .	.. 82
Violence—Deaths from .. .. .	.. 22
Vital Statistics .. .. .	.. 12
Voluntary Helpers .. .. .	.. 89
Ward Distribution—Deaths	Table V.
" Infectious Diseases	Appendix I.
Ward Populations	Table V.
Water Supply .. .. .	.. 25
" —Wells .. .. .	.. 25
Water used during 1920 .. .. .	.. 29
Welcomes, Mothers' and Babies' .. .. .	.. 89, 90
Whooping Cough .. .. .	.. 95
Workrooms and Workplaces, Inspections .. .. .	.. 98
Workshops	36, 37, 39
Zymotic Diseases	Tables I., VI. 11
Zymotic Diseases—Wards	Table V.

