

[Report 1922] / Medical Officer of Health, Derby County Borough.

Contributors

Derby (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1922

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/e7ttqeqv>

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 1922,

BY

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

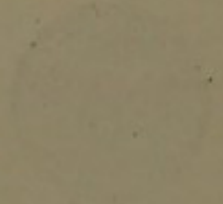
Medical Officer of Health;

Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospital, and

Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

DERBY:

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



Faint, illegible text or markings in the upper middle section.

Faint, illegible text or markings in the middle section.

Faint, illegible text or markings in the lower middle section.

Faint, illegible text or markings in the lower section.

Faint, illegible text or markings in the lower section.



Faint, illegible text or markings at the very bottom of the page.

County Borough of Derby.

Health Committee.

COUNCILLOR OSWALD LING, MAYOR.

COUNCILLOR G. INNES, CHAIRMAN.

COUNCILLOR NEWBOLD, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

COUNCILLOR ALFRED BERRY.	COUNCILLOR MRS. PETTY.
„ A. E. BERRY.	„ FRED PORTER.
„ COLLIS.	„ HAROLD SMITH.
„ DOMLEO.	„ TURNER.
„ HOARE.	

Accounts Sub-Committee.

CHAIRMAN. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

COUNCILLOR ALFRED BERRY.	COUNCILLOR HOARE.
„ COLLIS.	„ FRED PORTER.

Hospital Sub-Committee

CHAIRMAN. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

COUNCILLOR A. E. BERRY.	COUNCILLOR HOARE.
„ COLLIS.	„ MRS. PETTY.
„ DOMLEO.	

Managers of Open-Air School.

CHAIRMAN. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

COUNCILLOR DOMLEO.

Housing and General Purposes Sub-Committee

CHAIRMAN. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

COUNCILLOR ALFRED BERRY.	COUNCILLOR HOARE.
„ COLLIS.	„ HAROLD SMITH.
„ DOMLEO.	„ FRED PORTER.
	COUNCILLOR TURNER.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee

CHAIRMAN. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

COUNCILLOR ALFRED BERRY.	COUNCILLOR MRS. PETTY.
„ DOMLEO.	Miss LONGDON.*
„ HAROLD SMITH.	Mrs. WARDEN.*

* Co-opted Members

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

FORD STREET,

July, 1923.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. PETTY, AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit herewith for your consideration the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Derby for the year 1922, this being the 45th Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Reference to the Report will show that Heart Disease accounts for the largest number of deaths from a single cause, but if we take into account the deaths attributed to Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Consumption of the Lungs and other diseases of the breathing apparatus, we find that this class of disease accounts for far more than any other, one quarter of the total deaths being attributable to affections of the respiratory organs. It is not to be wondered at that the question of the pollution of the atmosphere from various causes (smoke, etc.), has given rise to a considerable amount of attention in recent years, and to the improvements of our atmospheric conditions we must look to a not inconsiderable degree for progress in our health returns in the future.

The year 1922 is known in the records of the Department as a "Measles" year; no fewer than 2,618 cases being notified, with 12 deaths. This comparatively low mortality is satisfactory, for the disease was in many cases of a somewhat severe type. I am of the opinion that the educational results of notification, added to the efforts of the Health Staff, have contributed in no small measure to this result, for parents seem no longer inclined to treat measles as a comparatively trivial disease. The number of deaths is very small when compared with the numbers which used to occur in former years; for instance, in the year 1890 (a "Measles" year) 119 deaths took place from this cause, although the population was then considerably smaller (estimated at 93,105)

than at present. At the beginning of this century measles took a big toll of child lives (*i.e.*, in the year 1900 there were 97 deaths from this cause).

The infant mortality remains comparatively low, the total deaths of babies under one year of age being 12 fewer than that in 1921. It will be seen that *nearly one half* occurred in the *first month of life*, and of these latter *over 63%* occurred *during the first week*. The majority of these deaths must be attributed then to causes operating before birth, and the importance of ante-natal work is obvious. It is satisfactory to record that our ante-natal clinics continue to show increased attendances, and it will be probably necessary to establish an additional clinic in the near future.

Reference again to the infant mortality figures will reveal the fact that the *death-rate among hand fed babies* is nearly *four times that of those fed naturally*, while babies who have to submit to mixed feeding (both natural and artificial) risk a mortality-rate three times as great as that of babies fed naturally. These figures represent nothing new, but may again be emphasised; the substitution of artificial for natural food is one which should only be carried out when absolutely necessary.

With regard to infectious diseases, the numbers notified show a reduction, with the exception of measles and chicken-pox, this latter disease being prevalent during the year. Scarlet Fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, puerperal fever, and ophthalmia, all show diminution in the numbers of cases; this was especially satisfactory in reference to ophthalmia, of which there were fewer than one-half the number of cases notified in 1922, as compared with the preceding year. The number of cases of tuberculosis notified shows a reduction, but the number of deaths was slightly increased. Cancer caused 10 fewer deaths in 1922 than in 1921.

One of the most important events during the year, was the opening of an additional Welcome in Russell Street in July, this centre serving a part of the town where the work is very much required. We are indebted to the Primitive Methodist Church and their representatives for their kindness and consideration in affording us the use of their room.

Much needed improvement in accommodation for the staff (health visitors, clerks, etc.) was obtained during the year, although the present arrangements cannot be considered as ideal.

The pressure on the accommodation both at the hospital and sanatorium has been as great as usual during the year.

Included in this Report are special reports respectively by Dr. Wray, Tuberculosis Officer, and Dr. Marion Knowles, Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, and I think it will be interesting to have the personal views of these officers. Dr. Wray's observations on the housing question are striking, and would seem to indicate that the housing problem is not merely a question of bricks and mortar, or even of cubic space, but has reference to facilities for personal hygiene, cooking, and the amenities of life generally; in other words, a single family in a small house is—other things being equal as regards overcrowding—better off than two families in a large house who have to share the same cooking, washing, and sanitary arrangements.

It will be readily understood by all interested in the town that one of the most urgent needs for the future for the health of our population is more and better housing accommodation. Letters received by me at the Health Office fairly frequently reveal instances of families living in conditions under which health and happiness are absolutely impossible, but it is hoped that such cases will diminish fairly rapidly in the near future. Others who are not housed in the best conditions should endeavour to make the best of things and not despair, for it is a known fact that the "health of the community depends as much on the man himself as on his surroundings, and on personal hygiene and cleanliness as much as on the work of the Sanitary Authority."

The Provision of Houses Committee will doubtless give the question of further housing accommodation for the inhabitants of the borough earnest consideration. In the meantime, the efforts of the sanitary staff to improve the sanitary condition of dwelling-houses will be noted from perusal of the tabular statements in the Report. It will be seen that while the number of inspections has increased as compared with the preceding year the number of

houses found defective shows a diminution. Efforts to provide dwelling-houses with galvanised dust bins have been continued, and nearly 3,000 of these dust bins have been supplied at the behest of the sanitary staff to replace boxes, tubs, etc., in addition to many others provided for new houses, etc.

Another very important problem is the Milk question, and in view of the recent important legal enactments directed towards the production of a purer milk supply, it is to be hoped that progress in this direction will take place in the town. It is agreed on all hands that too little milk is drunk by the population of this country, and the public health would be much improved if more were consumed. Milk is, however, such a sensitive fluid and is so readily contaminated that medical men have perhaps not urged its consumption to the extent that they otherwise would have done.

The production of "Certified" and "Grade A" Milk will entail some additional cost in production, but even with the added price of the milk the latter is still one of our cheapest foods, and its high nutritive value (containing as it does those essential food principles known as vitamins), is beyond question.

The Health Department has been again indebted to the many voluntary helpers who have given assistance at the Welfare Centres ; the Society of Friends and Miss Longdon have continued their kindly consideration in allowing us the use of the Friends' Meeting House each Wednesday. To my medical colleagues and the staff of the Health Department I am indebted for their valuable help and assistance, and without being invidious I must pay a special tribute to the help which I have invariably received from Mr. Daykin, Chief Clerk.

To you, Mrs. Petty and Gentlemen, I am again indebted for your help and indulgent consideration, and beg leave to remain,

Yours obediently,

ALBERT E. BRINDLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of Borough	5,272 Acres							
Elevation above sea level—	<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">highest, Burton Road,</td> <td style="font-size: x-small;">325ft.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">lowest, The Siddals,</td> <td style="font-size: x-small;">142 ft.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">Market Place</td> <td style="font-size: x-small;">157 ft.</td> </tr> </table>	highest, Burton Road,	325ft.	lowest, The Siddals,	142 ft.	Market Place	157 ft.	} 182 ft. mean.
highest, Burton Road,	325ft.							
lowest, The Siddals,	142 ft.							
Market Place	157 ft.							
Population at Census, 1911	<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">{ Males .. 59,999</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: x-small;">} .. 123,410</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">{ Females .. 63,411</td> </tr> </table>	{ Males .. 59,999	} .. 123,410	{ Females .. 63,411				
{ Males .. 59,999	} .. 123,410							
{ Females .. 63,411								
Number of persons per acre at Census, 1911	23·4							
Number of Houses in Borough at Census, 1911	<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">{ inhabited 27,405 ..</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: x-small;">} 28,811</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">{ uninhabited 1,406 ..</td> </tr> </table>	{ inhabited 27,405 ..	} 28,811	{ uninhabited 1,406 ..				
{ inhabited 27,405 ..	} 28,811							
{ uninhabited 1,406 ..								
Number of persons per House at Census, 1911	4·34							
" " " " 1921	4·42							
Annual Rateable Value 1922	<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">{ for District purposes ...</td> <td style="font-size: x-small;">... £721,428</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">{ for Poor Rate purposes</td> <td style="font-size: x-small;">... £745,593</td> </tr> </table>	{ for District purposes £721,428	{ for Poor Rate purposes	... £745,593			
{ for District purposes £721,428							
{ for Poor Rate purposes	... £745,593							
Sum represented by a penny Rate (estimated)	£2,762							
Estimated population for 1922	132,400							
Number of inhabited Houses (1921)	29,346							
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	30,696							
*Number of Houses constructed during 1922	21							

* Exclusive of houses built by Corporation.

1922.

Marriages (Information not obtainable.)

	Number.		Total	Rate per 1,000 population.				
	Males.	Females.						
Births (Registered) :—								
(Legitimate)	1,367	1,275	2,642	} 20·8				
(Illegitimate)	53	58	111					
Births (Notified)	2,637	19·9				
Deaths	<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">{ Males</td> <td style="font-size: x-small;">... 793</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">{ Females</td> <td style="font-size: x-small;">... 704</td> </tr> </table>	{ Males	... 793	{ Females	... 704	1,497	...	11·3
{ Males	... 793							
{ Females	... 704							
Excess of Births registered over Deaths	1,256							

DEATHS :—

Zymotic Diseases	49	...	0·37
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	109	...	0·82
Other Tuberculous Diseases	36	...	0·27
Respiratory Diseases	274	...	2·07

Under 1 year of age—

Legitimate	179	} 195	67.75	} 70.8
Illegitimate	16		144.15	
per 1,000 births.				

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth ...	}	From Sepsis ...	3
		From other causes	8
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			12
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)			4
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			17

DEATHS :—	Rate per 1,000 population.
England and Wales 12.9, 105 County Boroughs and great towns (including London)	13.0
155 smaller towns	11.7
London	13.4

BIRTHS.

Birth-rate, 1922 20.8

The Births registered during the year numbered 2,753 (257 less than the registered births of 1921), 2,637 births were notified.

	Percentage.
Number of Births attended by Midwives ...	1786 ... 67.7
Number of Births attended by Doctors ...	358 ... 13.6
Number of Births attended in Institutions—	
Residents	362 ... 13.7
Non-residents	131 ... 5.0
	2637

DEATHS.

Death-rate, 1922 11.3

The total number of Deaths registered during the year was 1,666, as compared with 1,624 in 1921; of these 1,666 deaths, 196 were strangers, and there were 27 deaths of Derby residents registered outside the Borough, making a net total of 1,497. The net death-rate therefore from all causes was 11.3, this being the same as in 1921. The net death-rate for 1922 was the third lowest recorded.

Principal Causes of Death, 1922, COMPARISON WITH 1921.

	<i>Deaths in 1922.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Bronchitis	156	3	...
Heart Disease	185	4	...
Cancer	160	...	10
*Premature Birth	93	...	4
Old Age	134	20	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	109	5	...
Apoplexy and Cerebral Hæmorrhage	80	8	...
Pneumonia	95	...	1
Violence Causes (including Suicide)	37	...	6
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	48	...	...
Diarrhœa	17	...	14
Influenza	25	...	6
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	23	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	36	16	...
Diphtheria	10	1	...
Measles	12	9	...
Cirrhosis of Liver and Alcoholism	10	3	...
Scarlet Fever	3	...	7
Meningitis	8	2	...
Whooping Cough	4	...	14
Enteric Fever	3	...	3

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

Inquests held during 1922.—These numbered 120, 81 males and 39 females.

Mortuary.—Dead bodies received during the year, 16. Post mortem examinations, 7.

Exhumation.—Two licences were received from the Home Office during the year authorising exhumation for purpose of re-interment of remains.

Infantile Mortality.—Of the 195 deaths of babies under the age of one year, nearly one-half (or 90) occurred during the first month, and of the 90 more than half (viz., 57) took place during the first week of life.

Influence of Feeding.—The total number of babies who have been under the observation of the Health Visitors from January, 1908, to December, 1921, was 37,200. Of these 76·4% were wholly

breast-fed during the first three months of life, 6·6% were wholly hand-fed, and 17·0% were partly reared by hand and partly by natural means. The infantile mortality, or death-rate per 1,000 births, among children wholly breast-fed was 37·8, among the hand-fed it was 156·9, and among those mixed-fed 128·2. The evidence, then, in favour of the breast-feeding of infants, especially during the early months of life, is very great indeed.

Excessive Mortality during the year.—Cancer was responsible for 160 deaths during 1922, this being a decrease of ten, as compared with 170 in the previous year (the highest number recorded). The average mortality in the quinquennium 1901-5 was 81·6, while that of the quinquennium 1918-22 was 146. The number of deaths from Heart Disease showed an increase of four over that of 1921; from Pneumonia a decrease of one, Bronchitis an increase of three, and Tuberculosis, all forms, an increase of 21.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small Pox	1	1	...
Diphtheria	190	134	10
Scarlet Fever	446	331	3
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	11	5	3
Puerperal Fever	11	4	2
Pneumonia	397	...	95
Erysipelas	57	...	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	3	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	*1	...
Polio-Encephalitis	1	...	...
Malaria	5	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	55	...	...
Measles and German Measles... ..	2618	165	12
Chicken Pox	495	2	...
Dysentery	1	...	...
Tuberculosis—			
Pulmonary { Males	166	63	61
{ Females	102	48	48
{ Total	268	111	109
Non- Pulmonary { Males	18	2	16
{ Females	25	2	29
{ Total	43	4	36

* ? Encephalitis Lethargica. The case shown as notified was removed in 1923.

Notification of Chicken-Pox.—This disease was notifiable throughout the whole year owing to the prevalence of Small-pox to a serious extent in an adjacent district. 495 cases were notified (65%, *i.e.*, 325 cases occurring in the fourth quarter), and all of them were visited either by a Medical member of the Health Staff or by a Health Visitor or School Nurse. Of these cases, it was found that no fewer than 444 (or 89.7% of the total cases notified) were unvaccinated.

Age periods and Ward distribution are shown in the table on page 13.

Sex.—There were 257 males and 238 females.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notified.	Cases.		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Boro' Hospital				
55	55†	...	48	2*	...	...

*Eyes reported "weak."

†Included in this number are 31 cases treated at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, 3 at the Nightingale Nursing Home and 1 at the Children's Hospital.

At the end of the year no information was obtainable regarding two cases as these had left the town. Three of the babies died before the end of 1922. The causes of death were respectively:—

- (a) Acute Suppurative Meningitis.
- (b) Broncho Pneumonia.
- (c) Prematurity.

The number of cases notified was 56 less than those of 1921.

Summary of Cases of Infectious Disease notified in each Quarter during 1922.

Quarters. Totals	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Polio-m'ritis.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Pneumonia	Malaria.	Chicken Pox.	Dysentery.	Trench Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles & German Measles
First .. 479	..	150	61	5	6	2	..	1	..	..	87	3	72	..	..	54	9	19	10
Second 1,357	..	87	65	..	19	4	..	..	..	1	159	..	63	1	..	71	15	12	860
Third .. 1,606	..	89	27	4	14	4	..	..	..	..	39	1	35	..	..	75	9	16	1293
Fourth 1,161	1	120	37	2	18	1	..	2	1	..	112	1	325	..	..	68	10	8	455
Year .. 4,603	1	446	190	11	57	11	..	3	1	1	397	5	495	1	..	268	43	55	2618
Deaths Regist'd in 1922	..	3	10	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	109	36	..	12

SMALL-POX.

A case of Small-Pox was discovered in the Borough on 26th October and removed to the Small-Pox Hospital at Blakeley. No development took place from this case, which had been isolated at the onset of the illness. The source of origin was apparently the sister of a case which developed at the same time as the above in the district of a neighbouring authority, the sister referred to having the disease in a mild form which was not at first recognised; in fact she was not treated at all until the second case arose.

Two other cases, both adults, were isolated, showing symptoms of the "Alastrim" type of disease, but one of these was also suffering from Scarlet Fever together with persistent Acne. This case was successfully vaccinated while under observation, and was probably a case of Chicken-Pox occurring together with Scarlet Fever and Acne; the latter had been treated by local applications rendering the diagnosis more difficult. The third case was also vaccinated successfully.

Small-Pox Contacts.—Four contacts from cases occurring on board ship were reported from the Liverpool Port Sanitary Authority. These contacts were kept under observation during the prescribed time and no development of the disease took place.

Another contact of a small-pox case occurring in a rural district of Nottinghamshire was reported by the Medical Officer of Health of that authority. This case was also kept under observation and no development took place.

Examination of Soldiers.—During the year 13 soldiers who had arrived in Derby on furlough were examined by the Medical Officer of Health. All of these had been successfully vaccinated comparatively recently, and they were instructed as to places in the neighbourhood (especially in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire) which were temporarily out of bounds to them owing to the recent occurrence of Small-Pox. No development of the disease or spread of infection took place as far as could be ascertained.

TYPHOID "CARRIER."

An ex-service man, who had been treated in the Leicester Pensions Hospital, was reported by the Medical Officer of Health of that City. This man came to live in Derby

and was kept under observation during his stay. No development of the disease from this source could be traced.

MEASLES.

There was a Measles epidemic during the year 1922, and 2,618 cases of Measles and German Measles were notified, there being 12 deaths. With one exception the deaths were of children under 3 years of age. The age distribution of the cases is seen on reference to the Table on page 13. The quarterly incidence of the disease is recorded in the Table on page 14. From this it will be seen that most of the cases (nearly one-half) occurred in the third quarter of the year. 165 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, many of them being severe cases with chest complications. The mortality rate was 0.45 per cent., and this must be considered satisfactory, as many of the cases were by no means of a mild type. It has been gratifying to note the general tendency of parents to treat the disease more seriously in this epidemic, and that the former prejudice in some quarters against the use of fresh air and water (both internally and externally) during the illness, seemed also to have vanished to a very great extent.

Measles in former times (for instance at the end of last century) took a considerable toll of children's lives in Derby. In 1887 there were 101 deaths from this disease, when the population was something under 90,000. In 1890 there were 119 deaths during this "Measles Year." In 1900 there were 97 deaths. Coming to more recent times, in 1915 there were 70 deaths, and in 1917, 55 deaths. The number of deaths in the last outbreak in Derby during the autumn of 1919, and the spring of 1920 was 27.

The reduction in deaths during the last four or five years would seem to justify the continuation of notification of the disease, for the present at any rate.

School Closure.—The following schools were closed during 1922 on account of the prevalence of Infectious Disease :—

SCHOOL.	DISEASE.	PERIOD.
Nightingale Road	... Measles ...	July 11th—August 28th.
Christ Church Infants	,, ...	July 13th—August 28th.
St. James' Rd. Infants	,, ...	July 13th—August 28th.
Nottingham Rd. Infants (Portion)	,, ...	Sept. 27th—October 3rd.

Tuberculosis Notifications—1st January, 1922, to 30th December, 1922.

	FORM A.										FORM C.		Deaths. 1922.		
	Primary Notifications.										Total Notifi- cations (including cases previously notified).	Poor Law Institu- tions.		Sana- toria.	
	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 ..	..	1	12	10	10	22	45	36	14	14	2	166	20	24	61
" Females ..	..	..	8	7	5	20	23	20	10	6	2	101	8	6	48
Non-Pulm. Males ..	4	2	7	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	18	..	..	16
" Females ..	2	11	5	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	25	..	..	20

Ratio of Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths to total Tuberculosis Deaths :—

Of the 109 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 15 (*i.e.*, 13.8%) were not notified until after death. Of the 36 deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, 20 (*i.e.* 55.5%) were not notified until after death. These figures do not include non-resident patients dying in Derby Institutions.

REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

Tuberculosis is to-day as it has been in the past, the greatest problem in preventive medicine. The widespread and permanently maiming nature of the disease makes it the greatest scourge of mankind. The late Sir William Osler said: "So widespread is the germ that practically all humans by the time they become adult harbour the bacillus of the disease with all of us there is a possibility of slipping into the dangerous state;" he added "The three great allies of tuberculosis are poverty, bad housing and drink." He might have added ignorance, ignorance of its infectivity, its fatal nature, and ignorance of the measures to adopt to combat it. As an instance of how the extremes of life may be infected, we have had in the past year a child of five years and a man of seventy years, both with tubercle bacilli in the sputum, attending the Clinic.

It is a startling fact that the sputum of a consumptive when expectorated on the public footpath may contain enough tubercle bacilli to infect a score of people. In this Borough there are notices in the streets drawing attention to the dangers. I consider it is a matter for regret that the penalty stated on the notices is not enforced.

The measures taken in this Borough to endeavour to stamp out the disease may be placed under three headings:—

- I. Tuberculosis Clinic.
- II. Sanatorium.
- III. Home visiting.

I. At the Clinic adults and children are examined with a view to determining if tuberculosis is present, of what nature, lines of treatment indicated and to be given. Every effort is made to establish the Clinic as a centre for consultation and propaganda, and not a centre for the distribution of drugs. We endeavour to keep in touch with every known case and special appointments for examination are made with all patients willing to attend. There are many advantages in this system, which has had twelve months trial; not the least being the information which can be obtained regarding the health of the members of the patient's family. Further, the patient appreciates the fact that his condition still

requires continuous observation. Under this system 2,300 examinations were made during the year. That the medical practitioners are alive to the value of the Clinic is shewn by the figures, 175 new cases were referred by them to the Clinic during 1922, as compared with 90 in 1919. We are paying special attention to the examination of "contacts." 105 were examined during the year, 22 of whom were found definitely tuberculous, and many others are being kept under observation. A large proportion of these contacts were children, and I consider this is one of the best means of discovering the early cases, and also serves the purpose of bringing home to the people the infectivity of the disease. The co-operation between the school medical inspection has brought forward many cases of children that might not otherwise have been known until the disease had advanced.

Shelters.—Nine shelters were provided for patients at their homes. This is a form of continuation of Sanatorium treatment which might be usefully extended.

Ancillary treatment.—Towards this a strictly limited grant has been made by the Ministry of Health. Twenty-five patients were in receipt of a quart or pint of milk daily.

During 1922 there were 1,528 notified cases of pulmonary and 380 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis under observation. Total 1,908.

II. Sanatorium.—An endeavour is made to admit only the most suitable cases, *i.e.*, those in an early stage of the disease, and to retain these cases for the longest possible period deemed necessary, thus the average stay per patient has been raised from 90 days in 1920 to 196·3 days in 1922. The latter figures will bear comparison with any similar institution in the country and speak for themselves regarding the medical and nursing attention and the efforts made to make the patients content in the Sanatorium.

I cannot too strongly express my opinion that advanced cases should not be admitted to a sanatorium. It is not fair to the advanced cases, nor is it fair to the early cases. Nor should cases of surgical tuberculosis be in the same wards with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. I go further and express my opinion that

children with glandular tuberculosis should not be admitted with children suffering from the pulmonary type of the disease. With the limited accommodation at our disposal we endeavour to avoid this. The problem of the advanced cases will have to be faced sooner or later, and the sooner the better for the community. It would be very helpful if closer co-operation could be maintained between this Department and the hospitals of the town regarding the treatment of the surgical cases, and arrangements whereby we could refer such cases to one or other hospital are most desirable.

III. Home Visiting.—The work which has been done by the Tuberculosis Nurse during the year is deserving of praise; there can be no doubt that a great amount of advice regarding prevention is thus disseminated in the homes of the patients, and it is a work that especially lends itself to a tactful nurse. The number of visits made during the year was 2,476 to pulmonary, and 516 to non-pulmonary cases of tuberculosis. Total 2,992.

In view of the housing shortage I have taken a special interest in the number of rooms in each house in which a case or cases occurred. I found that in 3-roomed houses the greatest number of cases occurred where there were 5 occupants. In 4-roomed houses with 5 occupants, almost twice as many cases occurred. In 6-roomed houses the number of cases was out of all proportion to those occurring in all other types. The number of cases occurring in this type of house as lodgers was also out of proportion to all other types. The 6-roomed (and upwards) houses in the poorer districts are clearly more congested, the tendency being for the tenant and family to occupy 1, 2 or 3 rooms and sublet the remainder. My investigations lead me to believe that relatively fewer cases of tuberculosis occur among the occupants of the smaller types of houses.

One hundred and twenty-two cases of a total of 242 did not occupy a separate bed or bedrooms.

There were 14 fewer cases notified during the year as compared with 1921. Deaths increased by 21 as compared with 1921.

A Table is given in the appended summary shewing the distribution of notified cases and deaths in each ward.

My thanks are due to Dr. Brindley, the Medical Officer of Health, for his unfailing help and advice, and to my medical colleagues, especially Dr. Morrison. To the nursing and two clerical assistants associated with me I express my thanks for their loyalty and efficiency in this exacting work which is not altogether free from risk for those who are engaged in it.

SUMMARY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis 268. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 43.

DEATHS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis 109. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 36.

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	CASES NOTIFIED.			DEATHS.		
	Pulmonary	Other forms.	Total.	Pulmonary	Other forms.	Total.
Abbey	19	4	23	7	5	12
Arboretum	18	2	20	10	2	12
Babington	14	4	18	6	1	7
Becket	18	1	19	3	—	3
Bridge	16	2	18	6	4	10
Castle	22	4	26	9	1	10
Dale	12	1	13	8	1	9
Derwent	12	1	13	8	2	10
Friar Gate	20	4	24	7	3	10
King's Mead	11	2	13	5	2	7
Litchurch	20	1	21	7	2	9
Markeaton	13	4	17	11	4	15
Normanton	25	6	31	8	4	12
Osmaston	13	1	14	4	2	6
Pear Tree	25	3	28	8	2	10
Rowditch	10	3	13	2	1	3
	268	43	311	109	36	145

Special visits paid by Tuberculosis Officer—90.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

Number of Clinics held	190
Total number of patients attending Clinic ...	941
Total number of attendances	2661
Number of insured persons attending Clinic ...	423
Number of attendances of insured persons ...	1216

SANATORIUM.

	In Sanatorium 31st Dec., 1921.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Dead.	In Sanatorium 31st Dec., 1922.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	63	111	120	5	49
Other forms ...	1	4*	1	—	4
Totals ...	64	115	121	5	53

* All these cases were of tuberculosis of the cervical glands.

ADMISSIONS.

	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Adults.	Boys.	Total.	Adults.	Girls.	Total.
Pulmonary	37	26	63	30	18	48
Other forms	—	2	2	—	2	2
Totals	37	28	65	30	20	50

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.—The conditions of the 121 discharged patients is summarised as follows :—

	ADULTS.	CHILDREN.
Much improved	39	45
Improved	24	6
<i>In statu quo</i>	5	1
Worse	1	—
Totals	69	52

W. H. WRAY,

Tuberculosis Officer.

Particulars of Action taken with the Infectious Disease Cases.

	Totals
<i>Number of Visits made by Inspectors and Health Visitors ...</i>	3394
<i>Cases Isolated. Borough Hospital :—</i>	
Scarlet Fever...	331
Diphtheria ...	134
Measles and German Measles	165
Enteric Fever	5
Puerperal Fever	4
? Encephalitis Lethargica	1
Chicken Pox ...	2
<i>Cases Removed to Borough Sanatorium :—</i>	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	111
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	4
<i>Cases Isolated. Royal Infirmary :—</i>	
Pneumonia ...	113
Puerperal Fever	2
Erysipelas	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6
Enteric Fever	4
Measles	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Derby Cases)	31
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (Derby Cases)	53
<i>Cases Isolated. Guardians Infirmary :—</i>	
Pneumonia ...	12
Puerperal Fever	3
Erysipelas	4
Enteric Fever	1
Measles	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	3
<i>Cases Isolated. Children's Hospital :—</i>	
Pneumonia ...	36
Polio Encephalitis	1
Measles	3
Chicken Pox ...	2
Erysipelas	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	43
<i>Cases Isolated. Nightingale Nursing Home :—</i>	
Pneumonia ...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
<i>Cases Isolated. Mental Hospital :—</i>	
Chicken Pox	1
Pneumonia	1
<i>Cases Isolated. Home of Rest :—</i>	
Pneumonia ...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6
Cases willing to be Isolated but for which no room could be found	19
Cases in which Isolation was delayed	58

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year the arrangements for the treatment of Venereal Diseases were similar to those described in previous Reports.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1922 :—

DISEASE.	<i>No. of Persons attending the Clinic.</i>		<i>No. of Attendances.</i>	<i>No. of In-patient Days.</i>
	Males.	Females.		
Syphilis	270	144	3650	244
Soft Chancre	10	1	19	...
Gonorrhœa	301	111	13193	629
Other Diseases	148	43	426	...
Totals	729	299	17288	873

The figures in the above Table include patients from the Borough, as well as from the Counties of Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Leicestershire.

Pathological Specimens.—During the year the following specimens were examined at the Laboratory of the Derby County Council ; the figures show the specimens examined from the Treatment Centre of the Venereal Diseases Clinic and those from private practitioners.

	<i>Spirochetes.</i>	<i>Gonococci.</i>	<i>Wassermann.</i>
Treatment Centre	Nil.	Nil.	178
Private Practitioners	Nil.	17	213

The general summary of the Venereal Diseases work is on the whole satisfactory. The number of new cases shows a diminution of 83 as compared with the year 1921, but the total number of attendances at the Clinics shows an increase of 1,456, and the total number of in-patient days had increased by 177. These figures would indicate that there is increasing readiness to continue treat-

ment. The number of patients discharged after completion of treatment also shows an increase of 59, *i.e.*, from 109 to 168, as compared with the previous year.

Another favourable index is shown on reference to the number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, these cases showing a diminution of 56 as compared with 1921.

ANTHRAX.

Two cases of Anthrax in the human subject occurred during the year, both of them employees at a local tannery. Both were treated at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary by operation, which was successful in each case, the patients recovering. In each case the disease was of local character, in the first a small pimple developed over one of the eyes, which increased in size. He then went to the Infirmary, where the disease was detected and successfully treated. In the other case, the sore developed on the left arm just below the bend of the elbow. This case was treated at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary with the same successful result. The source of origin in both cases was said to be goatskins, obtained from abroad, probably India.

SPECIAL NURSING.

Arrangements have been made with the Nightingale Nursing Home to provide skilled nursing for cases of Pneumonia occurring in the Borough who require it. This Institution, however, does not provide nursing for cases of Measles, and arrangements have to be made whereby one, or more, of the Health Visitors or School Nurses is detailed for this work, home nursing of these cases being extremely important.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives.—No Midwives are employed by the Corporation of Derby, nor is any subsidy paid to them. Periodical meetings have been arranged by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer (Dr. Mary Bird and Dr. Marion Knowles, her successor) during the year at which addresses have been given and discussions encouraged. 61 Midwives gave notice of intention to practice within the Borough during 1922. Eight of these were "bona-fide" Midwives. The remainder (53) were certificated women; 24 connected with the

Derby Royal Nursing Institution, &c., 9 connected with the Health Department (including School Nurses), and 2 with a Poor Law Institution. The remainder (18) practised privately.

MEDICAL AID FORMS.—514 reports were received by the Medical Officer of Health during the year. 342 of these were on account of the condition of the mother and 172 of the baby.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.—131 visits were paid to the Midwives in practice in the town. The Superintendent of Midwives had 14 interviews with Midwives for various reasons.

INQUIRIES AND LETTERS OF CAUTION.—251 letters were sent to Midwives.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.—158 emergency cases were attended by local Medical Practitioners, who were called in by Midwives in cases of emergency, under Section XIV. of the Midwives' Act 1918. The total fees paid to the practitioners were £203 2s. 6d.

MATERNITY FEES.—The sum of £10 3s. 0d. was paid in respect of the maternity fees of three necessitous women requiring institutional treatment, and £1 5s. 0d. was expended on Nurses' visits to one woman at her own home.

BABY INCUBATORS.—5 infants were placed in these incubators during the year. In 6 other cases in which application was made for the use of an incubator, it was found that the infants had already died or that the use of the incubator had been declined by the parents, etc.

STILL-BIRTHS.—These numbered 101, 13 being notified by Medical Practitioners and 88 by Midwives. There were 89 burials of still-born children in the Derby cemeteries during the year.

UNMARRIED MOTHER.—Arrangements have been made for some local Midwives who have suitable accommodation to take unmarried mothers into their homes for confinement. These cases are not admitted to the Nightingale Maternity Home.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.—There were six Welcomes or Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in existence in

1922, five of these managed by the Corporation Health Department, and one managed by the Nightingale Nursing Institution.

(1) St. Helen's Street Meeting House (provided by the Society of Friends, without charge). Meetings for baby weighings, infant consultations, &c., on Wednesday morning and Wednesday afternoon each week.

Welcomes held during 1922	...	...	48
Attendances of Babies	...	...	2879
„ Mothers	...	...	3138

(2) Rose Hill Street Welfare Centre, at the Normanton Road Congregational Church (provided by the Normanton Road Church, at a fee of 25s. per week). This is the largest Centre, and meetings, weighings, infant consultations, &c., are held on Tuesday morning and Tuesday afternoon each week.

Welcomes held during 1922	...	...	47
Attendances of Babies	...	...	4002
„ Mothers	...	...	4338

(3) Dean Street Welcome, at Dean Street Mission Hall (provided by the Dean Street Primitive Methodist Mission, at a charge of 8s. 6d. per week). This Centre meets on Thursday afternoons for the same purposes as the above.

Welcomes held during 1922	...	...	46
Attendances of Babies	...	...	1399
„ Mothers	...	...	1545

(4) Alvaston Welcome meets in the Lecture Hall of the Alvaston Library (provided by the Derby Corporation). Consultations, &c., as in the above, on Monday afternoons.

Welcomes held during 1922	...	...	47
Attendances of Babies	...	...	1295
„ Mothers	...	...	1422

(5) Russell Street Welcome at the Russell Street P.M. Mission (at a charge of 6/- per week). Consultations, etc., on Thursday afternoons. This Centre was opened on the 13th July.

Welcomes held during 1922	...	...	23
Attendances of Babies	...	...	459
„ Mothers	...	...	549

(6) Trinity Street Welcome (provided and managed by the Nightingale Nursing Institution). The Borough Maternity and Child Welfare Officer attends as Medical Officer on Friday afternoons.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.—Held at 56, St. Helen's Street, on Friday morning in each week. 469 expectant mothers made 638 attendances during 1922, an increase of 72 over the number for 1921. 46 attendances were made at the Dental Clinic by 32 expectant mothers.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

SUMMARY.

Visits <i>re</i> Births	...	...	...	...	...	2,713
Re-visits <i>re</i> Births (under 1 year of age)	..	..	..	..	..	8,820
„ Children 1—5	..	..	..	..	..	5,824
Visits <i>re</i> Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	94
„ Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	119
„ Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	2,992
„ Whooping Cough (deaths)	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Diarrhœa (deaths)	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ (non-fatal)	...	...	...	...	...	17
„ Cases of Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	} See page 23.	
„ „ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...
„ Medical Help Forms (Midwives)	..	..	..	..	..	9
„ Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	542
„ Special investigations	...	...	...	...	...	1640
„ Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	276
„ Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	521
„ Workrooms	...	...	...	...	...	647
„ Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	251
„ Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	1475
„ Incubators	..	..	..	..	..	7
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	178
Unsuccessful visits (out, removals, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	1167
Mothers' Welcomes (mornings and afternoons)	..	..	..	..	..	305
Assisted at Tuberculosis Clinics (mornings, afternoons and evenings)	..	..	..	..	..	190
Assisted at Ante-Natal Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	50

Infantile Mortality during the year 1922.

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				57	16	9	8	90	38	27	16	24	195	
i. <i>Common Infectious Diseases.</i>	{	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
		Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diphtheria: Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ii. <i>Diarrhœal Diseases.</i>	{	Diarrhœa, all forms including Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, &c. ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	5	5	2	3	...	16	
		Gastritis ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Premature Birth	39	7	2	2	50	3	1	—	...	...	...	54
iii. <i>Wasting Diseases.</i>	{	Congenital Defects	2	2	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	7	
		Injury at Birth	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
		Atelectasis	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	7	2	4	2	15	11	...	1	2	...	...	29
iv. <i>Tuberculous Diseases.</i>	{	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	
		Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
v. <i>Other Causes.</i>	{	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	6	
		Convulsions	2	2	...	2	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	8
		Bronchitis	1	1	...	1	3	5	6	1	6	...	...	21
		Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3	5	...	...	19
		Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Syphilis ... ..	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes	1	...	2	...	3	2	4	2	1	...	...	12		
TOTALS				57	16	9	8	90	38	27	16	24	195	

Births (Legitimate 2,642 registered (Illegitimate 111) Deaths (Legitimate Infants 179 (Illegitimate " 16 Infantile Mortality = 67.75) per 1,000 reg'd Births = 144.15)

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, 1921, and December 31st 1921.

Method of Feeding.	Breast-fed.		Mixed-fed.		Hand-fed.		All three classes.	
Number of children.	2001		649		88		2738	
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	16	8.0	8	12.3	1	11.4	25	9.1
Diarrhœa (including Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis and Gastritis) ...	12	6.0	15	23.1	3	34.1	30	10.9
Marasmus	7	3.5	12	18.5	2	22.7	21	7.7
Atrophy and Debility	1	0.5	4	6.2	3	34.1	8	2.9
Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Various Abdominal Tubercloses ...	...	...	2	3.1	...	...	2	0.7
All other Tuberculous Diseases ...	1	0.5	2	3.1	...	...	3	1.1
Convulsions	5	2.5	3	4.6	...	...	8	2.9
Dentition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zymotic Diseases (excluding Diarrhœa) ...	8	4.0	4	6.2	...	...	12	4.4
All other Diseases	9	4.5	10	15.4	1	11.4	20	7.3
Totals	59	29.5	60	92.5	10	113.6	129	47.1

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

(1) Some congenital defect incompatible with life	10
(2) Death taking place owing to debility, no food having been given	3
(3) The child being prematurely born	58
(4) Some other cause not associated with the manner of feeding	9
Total	<u>80</u>

It will be seen then that of the 2,905 infants born during the year 1921, 209 failed to reach the age of one year.

Number of children notified during the afore-mentioned period	2,905
--	-------

From the above the following deductions must be made:—

(a) On account of no visit being made, or no record being obtainable	145
(b) On account of no visit being made, owing to death occurring before information could be obtained	22
	<u>167</u>

Net total of children who were under the direct observation of the Women Inspectors	2,738
--	-------

Percentage of children breast-fed	73·1
„ „ „ wholly hand-fed	3·2
„ „ „ partly reared by hand and partly by natural means	23·7
Death-rate per 1,000 births of children breast-fed	99·5
„ „ „ „ hand-fed	113·6
„ „ „ „ partly breast-fed	92·5

REPORT OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE OFFICER.

In reporting on the above work for the year 1922, I find myself rather at a disadvantage owing to the fact that I am only able to speak of it for the last four months of the year. On taking over the work in September last, the points which most impressed me were :

- (1) The beautiful babies which Derby possesses.
- (2) The absence of Rickets.
- (3) The number of mothers who breast-feed their babies.
- (4) The efficiency of the work which had been done to achieve those ends.

The babies, and even more so, the ex-babies, prove that the work has been well done, and that the Welcomes are appreciated is shown by the fact that although Dr. Bird must have been very much missed on her leaving Derby in August last, the average attendance of mothers at each of the five " Welcomes " shows a slight increase for the three months of 1923 (to date) over that of the total average for 1922.

Many of the older " babies " have not attended regularly, and some not at all since September, but many new ones come—some belonging to old " Welcome " mothers—others being quite new to the clinics.

The new " Welcome " opened at Russell Street in July last, is being appreciated and made use of. The average attendance per clinic now is 32 mothers—although consultations are only held fortnightly. Owing to the fact that Dean Street and Russell Street Welcomes are both held on the same day, and the two places are so far apart, it is impossible for the Medical Officer to attend both clinics on the same afternoon, so these are taken alternately.

About 37% of babies under one year of age attended Welcomes.

Dental Clinic.—The work of the Dental Clinic is beginning to be appreciated, and the mothers are attending better ; though the old idea that nothing could be done for the teeth during pregnancy dies hard, and one mother persuaded to go to the Dental Clinic gives

one the feeling that part at least of one's morning's work has not been in vain.

If dentures could be provided in certain necessary cases it would be a great help in this part of the work, as, owing to so much unemployment and consequent shortage of money, so many of the mothers are unable to pay the ordinary fees for dentures, and hesitate about having bad teeth removed for fear of being left without any, and so being, from their point of view, worse off than they were before treatment.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—The attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic are not nearly so many as they were during the early part of last year, though the average number of attendances per clinic up to March 23rd this year is the same as the average number for the whole of last year, namely, 13. The total number of attendances for 1922 was 638, and for 1923 (to date) is 154.

A good many mothers come in fear and trembling, afraid of what is to happen there ; one, indeed, begged " not to be put to sleep." I feel sure that when the routine carried out and the object of the Clinic become better known, more mothers will avail themselves of the opportunity offered.

1,475 Ante-Natal visits have been paid during the year.

Midwives.—Owing to the change of Medical Officer, the midwives did not have their usual " Day off " last year, as it was decided that September was too late to allow of an out-door excursion.

The Midwives' meetings were fairly well attended, and we are much indebted and very grateful to Dr. Carr, Dr. Sims, Dr. Lavelle and Dr. Weaver for their most interesting papers read to us at the monthly meetings.

251 letters were written to midwives during the year, and regular visits of inspection made to them ; there has been no serious case of carelessness or inefficiency to report since September 1st, 1922.

MARION KNOWLES,

Maternity & Child Welfare Officer.

CLINICS.**SCHOOL.**

(1) *Central Clinic* held at 3 and 5, Ford Street, for treatment of minor ailments, every morning during the week. *Dental Clinic* each morning and afternoon, with the exception of Wednesday and Friday afternoons. *Inspection Clinic*, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. *Ophthalmic Clinic*, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. *Skin Clinic*, on Wednesday mornings.

(2) *Aural and Throat Clinic*, held at 18, Ford Street, each Tuesday afternoon.

(3) *Pear Tree Clinic*, held at the Pear Tree Council School for treatment of minor ailments, on Monday and Thursday mornings,

(4) *Brighton Road Clinic*, held at the Brighton Road Council School, for the treatment of minor ailments, on Monday and Thursday afternoons.

(5) *Traffic Street Clinic*, held on Monday and Thursday afternoons, for the treatment of minor ailments, at the Traffic Street Council School.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Dispensary at St. Mary's Gate Tuberculosis Dispensary (owned by the Derbyshire County Council) on Monday afternoon and evening, and on Wednesday morning and afternoon.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—Clinics held at the Derby and Derbyshire Royal Infirmary and provided by the Infirmary Authorities on Monday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoons for males, and Monday afternoons and Thursday evenings for females.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY THE DERBY BOROUGH COUNCIL

(1) Tuberculosis Sanatorium provided at Little Chester-Wards for early cases and for children, Open-air School, and Recreation Room and Recreation Grounds. Accommodation, 68 beds (including shelters).

(2) Fever Hospital on site adjoining the Sanatorium. Ward accommodation, 60 beds; this is increased by the provision of verandahs.

(3) Small-pox Hospital, situated at Blakeley, on a site belonging to the Burton-on-Trent Corporation. Managed by the Derby

and Burton Joint Small-pox Hospital Committee. Accommodation, 12 beds.

(4) Mental Hospital (480 beds).

OTHER HOSPITALS WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

(1) The Victoria Memorial Home of Rest. This Institution by agreement takes in advanced cases of Tuberculosis for the Borough (3 of each sex).

(2) Children's Hospital (voluntary). Accommodation, 43 beds, which can be made up to 60 in summer.

(3) Derby and Derbyshire Royal Infirmary (voluntary). Accommodation, 320 beds.

(4) Women's Hospital (voluntary). Accommodation, 25 beds.

(5) Guardians' Infirmary.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL REPORT.

	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diph- theria.</i>	<i>Measles.</i>
Remaining in Hospital, December 31st,			
1921	68	16	—
Admitted during 1922	331	134	165
Number discharged during 1922	344	127	154
Number who have died in Hospital 1922	6	10	8
Remaining under treatment on December			
31st, 1922	49	13	3
Average stay in Hospital, 1922	days 43.4	56.8	23

Scarlet Fever.

Number of cases ... 331

Number of Deaths ... 6

Case Mortality ... 1.8%

At ages 0—5 years there were 39 cases admitted.

„ 5—10 „ „ 131 „

„ 10—15 „ „ 70 „

„ 15 years and over 91 „

Swabs were taken from Throat and Nose of all patients on admission.

6 throat swabs were positive.

15 Nose swabs were positive.

3 operations for Mastoids were performed.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

1	Scarlet Fever and Meningitis.	
2	„ and Diphtheria.	
1	„ Nephritis and Uræmia (stranger)	
1	„ following burn.	} classified as violent deaths.
1	„ following septic wound (stranger)	

Diphtheria.

Number of Cases	... 134
„ Deaths	... 10
Case Mortality	... 7.5%

7 Carrier Cases.

Age period.

5—10 years	... 1 case.
10—15 „	... 3 cases.
15 years and over	3 cases.

125 Clinical Cases.

Age Period.	Cases.	Deaths.
0—5 years	23	4
5—10 „	48	6
10—15 „	24	—
15 years and over	32	—

5 of the cases were Laryngeal.

14	„ „	Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.
2	„ „	Diphtheria and Measles.
1	„ „	was Diphtheria and Chicken-Pox.

Admitted on 1st day of illness 6 cases.

„	2nd	„	18	„
„	3rd	„	35	„
„	4th	„	22	„
„	5th	„	22	„
„	6th	„	11	„
„	„ after 6th	„	14	„

Day of illness doubtful, 6 cases.

Antitoxin was administered before admission in 55 cases.

Average amount antitoxin administered in Hospital
17,500 units.

Largest amount 60,000 units.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Heart Failure, 9 cases.

Heart Failure and Diaphragmatic Paralysis 1 case.

PARALYSIS.

Soft Palate ... 7

Eye ... 4

Diaphragm ... 1

Limbs ... 2 (Partial).

LARYNGEAL OBSTRUCTION.

Cases ... 5

Tracheotomy ... 2

Death ... 1

1 operation for mastoid in a case complicated with Scarlet Fever.

Measles.

Number of cases ... 165

Number of Deaths ... 8

Case Mortality ... 4.8%

Age period	Cases.	Deaths.
0—5 years	111	7
5—10 „	49	1
10—15 „	2	—
15 years and over	3	—

Most of the cases were admitted with complications.

Other Cases.

Average stay in Hospital.

- | | | |
|--|--------|--|
| 1 Chronic Uræmia (died) | | 12 days (admitted as query
Encephalitis Lethargica) |
| 2 Chicken-Pox | ... .. | 29 days. |
| 4 Puerperal Fever (1 death) | ... .. | 57.5 „ |
| 5 Enteric Fever | ... .. | 53 „ |
| 2 Marasmic babies admitted with mother (Puerperal Fever).
(died). | | |
| 1 Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | | |

The Staff of the Isolation Hospital was much indebted to Dr. Cowie, of Burton-on-Trent, and to Mrs. Doudney, Lady Superintendent of the Nightingale Nursing Institution for their kindness and trouble in acting as external examiners for the Certificate of the Fever Nurses Association. 6 Nurses obtained certificates in 1922.

Isolation Hospital Provisioning, 1922.

1922.	Days in Hospital (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.			Average Cost per Patient per day.*	
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1st Quarter	7007	77·85	603	11	0½	1	8·67
2nd „	6547	71·95	452	7	4	1	4·58
3rd „	8339	90·64	481	6	7	1	1·85
4th „	6469	70·31	538	3	0½	1	7·96
Totals 1922	28362	77·70	2075	8	0	1	5·56
Totals for 1921	23616	64·70	2334	1	10½	1	11·72

*This includes cost of provisioning staff.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium Provisioning, 1922.

1922.	Days in Sanatorium (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.			Average Cost per Patient per day.*	
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1st Quarter	5719	63·54	572	18	4½	2	0·04
2nd „	5630	61·86	456	1	4½	1	7·44
3rd „	5717	62·14	466	16	1	1	7·60
4th „	5881	63·92	513	14	3	1	8·96
Totals 1922	22947	62·87	2009	10	1	1	9·02
Totals for 1921	19981	54·74	2291	3	3½	2	3·52

* This includes cost of provisioning staff.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—There are three Motor Ambulances kept at the Borough Isolation Hospital for utilisation for Infectious cases, and Tuberculosis cases when necessary.

Two Motor Ambulances are kept at the Fire Station for accidents and non-infectious cases.

LABORATORY WORK.—The examination of throat swabs, specimens of sputum, &c., is carried out at the Borough Laboratory, Isolation Hospital. Examinations of specimens of Cerebro-spinal fluid, blood for Widal's reaction, &c., inoculation experiments and more elaborate investigations, as well as the Wassermann test, are made at the County Council Laboratories, in St. Mary's Gate, at an agreed charge per specimen.

BACTERIOLOGICAL, &C., EXAMINATIONS.—The following is a summary of the examinations made during 1922 :—

Diphtheria (Nose and Throat Swabs)	...	...	4,178
Sputum	...	...	788
Widal Tests	...	...	22
Cerebro-spinal Fluid (suspected Cerebro-spinal Fever)			3
Miscellaneous specimens	...	...	58

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.—This is distributed free to medical practitioners for the use of patients living within the Borough, and vaccines have been provided on request in special cases.

During 1922 the following amounts were supplied :—

67 phials containing 2,000 units each.

115 phials containing 4,000 units each.

81 phials containing 8,000 units each.

CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

This Society gave assistance in the after-care of certain cases of Tuberculosis. Through this agency three cases were admitted to the Hahnemann Home, Bournemouth; one case to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor; and one case to the Country. The Invalid Children's Aid Association (a Sub-Committee of the Charity Organisation Society) also dealt with seven cases of invalid children during the year. These cases were granted varying periods of treatment at institutions in the country and seaside. In two cases milk and eggs were supplied as extra nourishment.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

Information kindly supplied by Mr. Grantham, Clerk to the Guardians. £

Indoor (actual cost of Maintenance)	
year end, March, 1923 ...	12,294
Outdoor Relief, year end December,	
1921	164,076
Boarded-out Children, year end	
December, 1922	1,436

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

LEGAL SUMMARY.

Local Acts (containing Sanitary Provisions).

- The Derby Waterworks Acts, 1848, 1868, 1873.
- The Derwent Valley Water Acts, 1899, 1901, 1904, & 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.

Bye-laws, 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. Expecterating 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.
1921. Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar structures used for human habitation.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

(Approximate Figures.)

Revised for New Census.

At end of year.	W.C.'s.		Trough W.C.'s.			Tub Closets.	Ash Receptacles.	Dry Ashpits.	Privies.	With Ashpits or Cesspools.	Inhabited Houses (estimated).
	Ordinary.	Hand Flushed.	Barman-toft.	Tipper or Syphon.	Hand Flushed.						
1922	25,402	90	273	157	42	2,843	25,195	926	987	607	30,651

During the year 1922, 300 Privies were converted into Water Closets.

These houses contain 151 rooms and have accommodation for 227 adults and 59 children, living and sleeping, or for 283 adults and 90 children sleeping only.

Visits of Inspection (day)	...	...	1395
(night)	...	...	23
Notices and Cautions given to the landlords and Lodgers for various offences under the Bye-laws	...	...	208
Notices and Cautions (including 11 from previous year) complied with	...	...	215

One case of overcrowding was discovered as a result of the night inspections. This was reported to the Health Committee and dealt with by a caution resulting in the removal of the complaint and discontinuance of the overcrowding.

Offensive Trades.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	19
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	6
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	25
Factories	...	...	...	...	4
Workshops	...	...	...	...	21
Inspector's visits	...	..	..	98	
Notices served	...	...	...	7	
Defects remedied	...	...	...	8 (including 2 from 1921)	

LIST OF OFFENSIVE TRADES IN THE BOROUGH.

Bone Calcining	..	..	..	..	1
Bone Boiling	..	..	..	..	1
Gut Scraping	..	..	..	..	4
Hide and Skin Markets	..	..	..	..	2
Skin Curing	..	..	..	..	2
Blood drying	...	...	...	...	1
Soap Boiling	..	..	..	..	1
Tallow Melting	..	..	..	..	1
Tripe Boiling	..	..	..	..	6
Varnish Making	..	..	..	..	1
Dealers in rags, bones, and skins	..	..	..	..	4
Fat melting and extracting	...	...	...	...	1
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	25
					—

HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.							OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.				
	Lists received from Employers.				Prosecutions.			Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).		
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.		Falling to keep or permit inspection of Lists.										
	Lists.	Outworkers. Contractors men.	Lists.	Outworkers. Contractors men.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.	Falling to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Falling to send Lists.	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total ..	92	7	568	5	...	6	1	1

Other Matters (Factory and Workshops Act).

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	... .. 35
		Reports sent to H.M. Inspector	... .. 58
		(including 30 from previous years).	
Other	...	...	0
Underground Bakehouse (S. 101) :			
Certificates granted during the year	...	...	0
In use at the end of the year	...	...	1

Public Conveniences.

The five Public Conveniences for the use of women are inspected regularly by the Female Sanitary Inspector, the Central (" Spot ") convenience (provided in 1922) daily, and the others weekly, the total visits paid during the year being 153.

Water Supply.

Number of gallons of water supplied to Derby from

Public Supply 1,361,036,000

Per centage of total quantity from the Derwent Valley

Supply 83.26%

Samples of water for analysis were taken from five wells in the town and in every case the results of the analysis showed that the water was not of satisfactory quality for drinking purposes. Arrangements were made for town's water to be laid on in every case. In addition 2 samples of towns water were analysed and proved satisfactory.

Smoke Nuisances.

Two observations were made during the year, resulting in the service of one notice to abate a nuisance from excessive emission of black smoke. The notice was complied with and the nuisance abated.

Canal Boats.

Boats Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Visits to Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	87

INFRINGEMENT OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS :—

Painting	...	...	...	...	...	1 instance
Boats found in bad repair	...	...	...	...	1	„

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—None.

OTHER STEPS TAKEN.—Two complaint forms sent.

Cases of Infectious Diseases dealt with	0
---	-----	-----	---

Number of Boats on the Derby Register at end of 1922 :—

(a) No. of boats believed to be in use or available	..	5
No. propelled by motor	.. ..	0
(b) No. of boats that cannot be traced	.. ..	8
Removed from Register	.. ..	1

No. of boats registered during 1922 :—

(a) Motor propelled	..	0
(b) Horse drawn	..	2

Food-preparing Premises.

Number of pork butchers' shops	...	...	...	32
„ shops where making-up is carried on	...	...	...	29
„ visits of inspection	...	...	...	302
„ verbal notices given and complied with	..	28		

Workshop Bakehouses.

Bakehouses in occupation at beginning of year	...	...	42
Bakehouse re-occupied	...	...	1
Added during year	...	...	3
Factory Bakehouses added during year	...	...	27
Vacated during year	...	...	3
No. on Register at end of year	...	...	70

Owing to the supervision of Factory Bakehouses having been transferred from H.M. Inspector of Factories to the Local Authority, a list of such bakehouses was prepared, and added to the existing list of Workshop Bakehouses.

The number of Factory Bakehouses found in occupation was 27. These will be found included in the details given above.

DISUSED BAKEHOUSES :—

Unoccupied at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	73
Vacated during the year	...	...	...	...	3
Re-occupied during the year	...	...	...	...	1
Demolished during the year	...	...	...	...	7
Number unoccupied at end of year	...	...	...	...	68
Visits paid to occupied Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	187
Visits paid to unoccupied Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	87
" " Factory	...	...	...	...	82

Workshops. Factories. Total.

SANITARY WORK :—

Defects found during the year	32	21	53
Defects remedied during the year	31	17	48
Written notices served	...	1	—
Verbal notices given	32	20	52
Notified by H.M. Inspector	3	4	7
Reported to H.M. Inspector as remedied	3	4	7

Meat Inspection.

During the year 66 carcasses of beef were condemned for the following reasons :—32 tuberculosis, 1 black quarter, 10 difficult parturition and milk fever, 3 injury, 10 dropsical, 2 jaundice, 4 Johnnes disease, 2 mastitis, 2 nephritis.

There have also been condemned 4 carcasses of veal and 32 bodies of mutton.

The number of Tuberculous cattle was 125 cows, 20 heifers and 5 bullocks.

CONDITION OF TUBERCULOUS ANIMALS :—

Cows—	Prime condition	...	22
	Good	..	56
	Poor	..	47
Heifers—	Prime condition	...	19
	Good	..	1
Bullocks—	Prime condition	...	4
	Good	..	1

Forty-two pigs were found to be Tuberculous, and six whole carcasses condemned; in the remainder the lesions were confined to the head and organs which were condemned.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT.—During the year 15 tons, 14 cwt., 0 qrs., 6 lbs. of meat have been disposed of for treatment for the recovery of fats, bones and meat, and their preparation for commercial purposes.

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED.

10,039 lbs.	Fish.
4,308 lbs.	Fruit and Vegetables.
42,510 lbs.	Meat.
1,175 lbs.	} Various Foods.
and	
1,414 tins	

Slaughter-Houses.

At the end of year 1922 :—

In hands of private holders	...	...	...	...	30
Corporation houses let to private tenants	...	...	...	...	17
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
Corporation houses used for gut scraping	...	...	...	...	1
Private houses standing empty	...	...	...	...	0

Visits of inspection : 7,467.

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

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

The following summary shows particulars of disinfections and disinfestations carried out during the year :—

AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	...	994
School Class-rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	...	194

OTHERS (including Cancer, Scabies, Verminous conditions,
&c., Disinfection only carried out by request).

Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	17
Bedding, Clothing &c. (instances)	...	...	...	...	...	11

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

Purveyors on Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	280
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	49
Removed during the year	...	...	...	...	38
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	291

COWKEEPERS WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	12
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	2
Removed during the year	...	...	...	...	—
On register at end of year	...	...	...	...	14
Inspector's visits...	...	...	...	...	938
Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	...	84
Written notices served	...	...	...	...	—
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	83

REGISTERED PURVEYORS LIVING OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	107
Added during year	...	...	...	...	7
Removed during year	...	...	...	...	2
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	112
Visits to Factory Dairies	...	...	...	...	18
Written Notice served	...	...	...	...	1
Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	...	2
Notices complied with...	...	...	...	...	2

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 1922.

“During the year, 242 samples were submitted to me for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.” The follow-

ing Table gives particulars of the nature of the articles and the numbers adulterated.

<i>Official Samples.</i>				<i>Informal Samples.</i>		
<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>	
Beer	7	—	Camphorated			
Butter	11	1	Oil	4	—	
Cocoa	4	—	Coffee & Chicory			
Coffee	6	—	Essence	5	2	
Cream	2	1	Cream	10	2	
Cream, Preserved	1	—	Cream, Preserved	6	1	
Margarine	8	—	Milk	2	—	
Milk	150	3	Milk Powder	3	—	
Milk, Skimmed	1	—	Orange Wine	2	—	
Vinegar	5	—	Pastry Flour	1	—	
Whiskey	6	1	Raisin Wine	1	—	
			Self-raising Flour	4	—	
			Tea	3	—	
	201	6		41	5	

Average composition of the 152 samples of Milk:—Non-fatty solids, 8·71 ; fat, 3·70 ; total solids, 12·41.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.

Informal Samples—Ground Oats, Total 3 ; Adulterated 1.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK & CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 & 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 ...	12	3 0·34, 0·14, 0·11	Boric Acid.	Cautioned.

(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	...	...	1
			—
Total	...	...	7
			—

(iii.) Percentage of Preservative in each sample.

Found.	Stated on	Statutory label.
0·07	...	0·4
0·13	...	0·4
0·11	...	0·4
0·14	...	0·4
0·53	...	0·4
0·32	...	0·4
0·39	...	0·4

(b) Milk Fat.

(i.) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	7
(ii.) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	—
			—
Total	...	...	7
			—

(c) Incorrect label. One

(d) Verbal caution One

(3) *Thickening substances.* None found.

THE MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1918.—The following amounts were supplied during the year:—

	Sold at	Supplied	Total.
	cost price.	free.	
Dried Milk	... .. 10,360 lbs.	1,151 lbs.	11,511 lbs.

About 42 % of artificially fed babies under one year of age are fed on dried milk.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

During the year samples of milk derived from 42 farms have been examined bacteriologically for tubercle bacilli. Four of these samples were found to be tuberculous. The farms were visited in each case by the Veterinary Surgeon together with the Meat and Food and Drugs Inspector of the Borough, and the cattle examined.

Considerable difficulty was experienced sometimes in finding the affected cows, and it was found necessary to take 30 further samples either from individual cows, or from the bulk of the milk. It is notable that in five cases the milk was of such a nature as to cause the death of the guinea pigs inoculated with the same before tuberculosis had time to develop. In one instance where the sample of milk killed the guinea pig in four days, the cattle were found to be dirty.

Appended is a short summary of the action taken in the case of the four farms :—

(1) Cattle were examined on 7th February, 1922, by the Veterinary Surgeon. Two cows were found to have indurated udders ; one had gone dry, and was being fattened for market, and the milk from the second cow was found not to contain tubercle. A further bulk sample was taken and found to be free from tubercle infection.

(2) The cattle on this farm were examined by the Veterinary Surgeon on 17th July, 1922. A difficulty was experienced in discovering the infected cow. Twelve separate samples were taken before this was accomplished. The affected cow was found to be in good condition, but after slaughter, tuberculosis was found in the liver, mesenteric glands, and udder, with a slight deposit on the peritoneum.

(3) The cattle on this farm were examined by the Veterinary Surgeon on 21st December, 1922, and three cows were discovered affected with indurated udders. Two of these proved to be tuberculous, and the animals were slaughtered. In the one case, tuberculosis was found in the udder and mesenteric glands only, while

in the other no evidence could be discovered. The carcasses were in good condition.

(4) A sample of the whole milk from this farm was found to be tuberculous. The farm was visited and the infected cow located. This animal was separated from the herd. The milk had not been used for human consumption, but boiled and used for feeding of animals, and the cow dried off. Further results were not available at the end of the year.

Ice Cream Dealers.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	116
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	23
Closed during the year	...	...	...	...	—
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	139
Inspector's Visits	...	...	...	...	198

All Premises found to be satisfactory.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Complaint.	Result.
Selling Adulterated Milk, 15 parts % extraneous water	Fined 92/- and 54/6 costs.
Selling adulterated Milk, 8 parts % extraneous water ...	Fined 93/- and 22/- costs.
Selling Adulterated Whiskey, 9.2 excess water ...	Dismissed.
Inflating carcasses of Calves ...	Fined 54/- and 6/- costs
Do. ...	Dismissed.
Selling Adulterated Milk, 20% deficient in fat ...	Fined 5/- and 20/- costs.
Failure to provide Dust-bins ...	Dismissed.
Do. ...	Withdrawn on payment of costs 25/6
Do. ...	Withdrawn on payment of costs 25/6
Failure to comply with notice re Defective Drains ...	Adjourned
Do. ...	Do.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	187
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme ...	166

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection—

(1) Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	No record kept.
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District Regulations), 1910	1143
(3) Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4) Number of Dwelling Houses (exclusive of that referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	934

2. Remedy of Defects without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	280
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	507
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) By Owners	136
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	21

(3) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close	0
---	---

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	81
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) By Owners	27
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	2
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	2
(3) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the Dwelling Houses having been rendered fit	0
(4) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	2
(5) Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	2

INSPECTIONS UNDER HOUSING ACTS.

Houses Inspected	1,143
Houses dealt with	934
Defects found	7,518
Defects remedied	4,033

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

Twelve applications for Certificates under Section 2 (2) of the above Act were made during the year, and five were granted. In the other seven cases the houses were found not to be in such a state as to warrant the issue of certificates, but notices were served to deal with defects found.

Of the 5 Certificates granted,

In three cases no action was taken by the tenants, the owners carrying out the necessary works.

In one case an action was entered by the tenant at the County Court, resulting in the increase of rent being suspended until the works required were carried out ; on this being done the decreased rent was re-imposed.

In the remaining case no further action has been taken by the tenant, and the conditions remain unchanged.

ERECTION OF HOUSES (Derby Corporation Housing Scheme).

No. of Houses commenced during 1922	...	...	...	30
No. of Houses completed during 1922	...	...	...	166
Total of each class of house	...	Parlour 60,	Non-Parlour 106	
Total No. of houses completed under the Scheme at end of 1922	...	...	...	704

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during 1922.

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 & under 2 yrs.	2 & under 3 yrs.	3 & under 4 yrs.	4 & under 5 yrs.	5 & under 10 yrs.	10 & under 15 yrs.	15 & under 20 yrs.	20 & under 35 yrs.	35 & under 45 yrs.	45 & under 65 yrs.	65 & upwards.	
Enteric Fever	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	12	3	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Scarlet Fever	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	10	...	...	1	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Influenza	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	11	7	6
Erysipelas	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	109	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	35	35	32	2	32
Tuberculous Meningitis	19	4	3	5	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	12
Other Tuberculous Diseases	17	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	3	2	2	2	16
Cancer, Malignant Disease	160	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	10	67	78	63
Rheumatic Fever	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	2	1	7
Meningitis	8	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Organic Heart Diseases	185	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	10	19	67	83	43
Bronchitis	156	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	26	100	33
Pneumonia (all forms)	95	19	9	5	1	...	2	1	3	12	8	23	12	48
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	23	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	11	6
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	17	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	14
Cirrhosis of Liver	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	4
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	3	23	14	24
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	12
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth	93	91	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	30	1	1	...	3	1	3	...	2	7	2	5	5	34
Suicide	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	2
Other Defined Diseases	422	26	1	...	1	1	3	5	1	17	22	96	249	256
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	13	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	3
Totals	1497	195	36	16	9	6	23	14	24	111	117	375	571	707

INDEX.

	PAGE
Abattoir	51
Acreage	8
Ambulances	39
Analyst, Report of Borough	52
Ante-Natal Clinic	28
Anthrax	25
Antitoxin	39
Bacteriological Examinations	39, 55
Bacteriological Examinations, Venereal Diseases	24
Bakehouses	49
Births	8, 9
Canal Boats	49
Charity Organisation Society	39
Chicken Pox	12
Clinics—School, Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases	34
Closet Accommodation	42
Committees	3
Common Lodging Houses	43
Condemned Meat, Disposal of	51
Conveniences—Public	48
Conversions to W.C. System	42
Cow Keepers in Borough	52
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	52
Deaths	8, 9
Deaths, Causes of, in age groups	61
Deaths, Classification of Causes	61
Deaths, Principal Causes	10
Deaths, Respiratory	4
Disinfection and Disinfestation	51
Elevation of Borough	8
Exhumations	10
Factory and Workshops Act	45
Feeding of Infants	10, 30
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	53
Food and Drugs Acts	52
Food and Drugs, Informal Samples	53

	PAGE
Food Preparing Premises	49
Health Visitors, Work of	28
Hospital Accommodation	34, 35
Hospital for Infectious Diseases	34
Hospitals in Borough	35
Houses in Borough	8
Houses Let in Lodgings	43
Houses, New	8, 58, 60
Housing	58
Do Inspection	59
Ice Cream Dealers	56
Increase of Rent and Mortgage (Restrictions) Act, 1920	60
Incubators	26
Infantile Mortality	9, 10, 29
Infectious Diseases—Notification	11, 13, 14
Infectious Diseases	23
Inquests	10
Isolation Hospital Report	35
Laboratory Work	39
Legal Summary	40
Manure Pits	45
Marriages	8
Maternal Mortality	9
Maternity and Child Welfare	25
" " " " Officer's Report	32
Maternity Fees	26
Measles	4, 16
Meat Inspection	50
Medical Aid	26
Midwives	25, 26
Milk, Examination for Tubercle Bacilli	55
Milk (Mothers and Children Order)	54
Mortality, Excessive (during year)	11
Mothers' and Babies' Welcomes	26
Mortuary	10
Nuisances	43
Offensive Trades	44
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12

	PAGE
Outworkers	47
Overcrowding	6
Persons per acre	8
Police Court Proceedings	56
Poor Law Relief	40
Population	8
Provisioning—Hospital	38
,, —Sanatorium	38
Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations	53
Purveyors of Milk	52
Rateable Value of Borough	8
Sanatorium	34
Sanitary Accommodation	42
Sanitary Inspections	43
School Closure	16
Slaughterhouses	51
Small Pox	15
Small Pox Hospital	34
Smoke Observations	48
Special Nursing	25
Staff	57
Statistical Summary	8
Still-births	26
Typhoid "Carrier"	15
Tuberculosis—Dispensary	34
,, in Animals	50
,, Notification	17
,, Officer's Report	18
Unmarried Mother	26
Unsound Food—Condemned	51
Venereal Diseases	24
Venereal Diseases—Bacteriological Examinations	24
Water Supply	48
Welcomes, Mothers' and Babies'	26
Workrooms and Workplaces, Inspections	47
Workshops	47



