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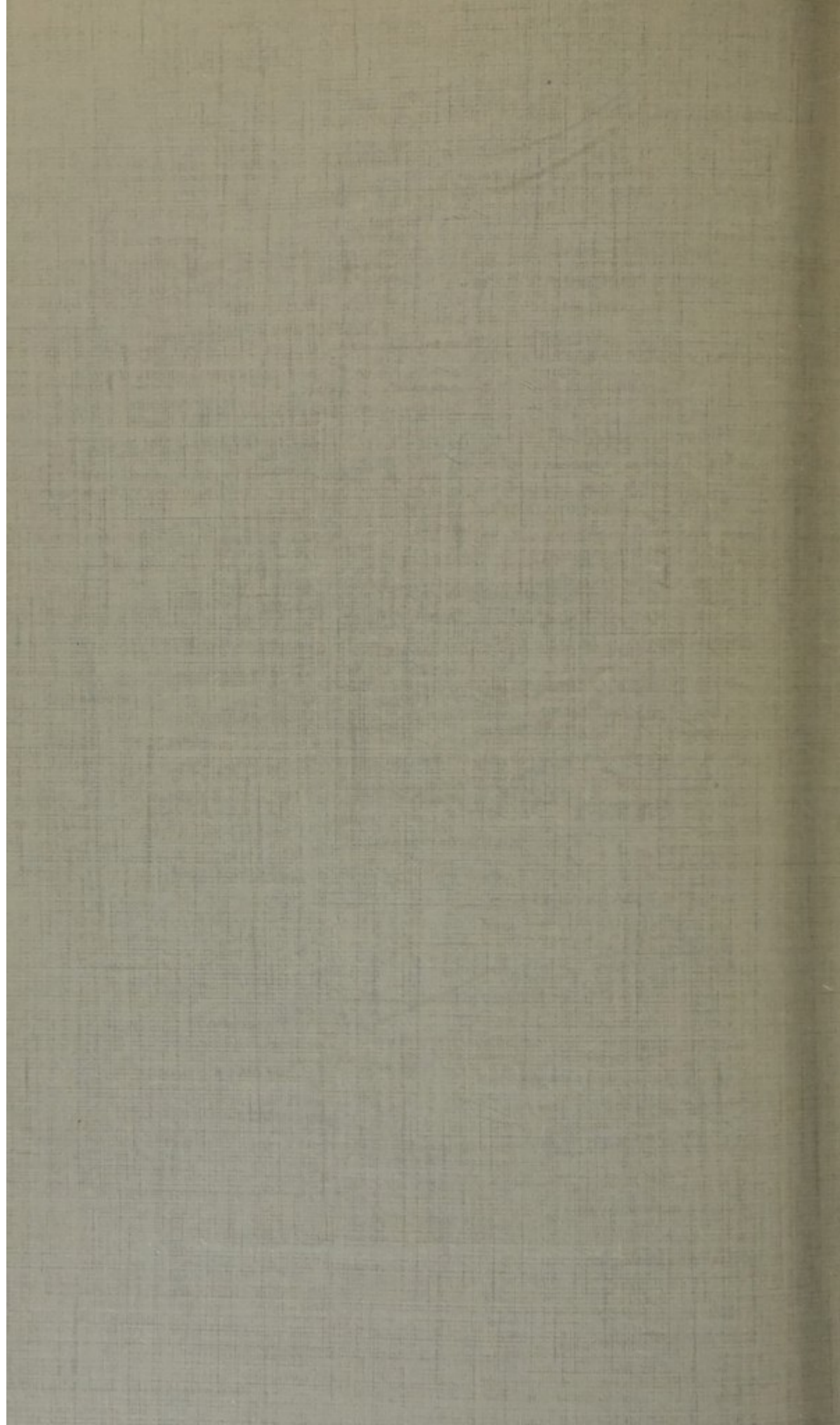
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief School Medical Officer

FOR THE


Year, 1945

BY

GORDON LILICO, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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STAFF.

MEDICAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Officer to the Education and Public Assistance Committees :—

GORDON LILICO, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant School Medical Officer, Diphtheria Immunisation :—

WILLIAM E. HAIGH, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., D.P.H.

Tuberculosis Medical Officer :—

D. H. O'BRIEN, M.B., B.Ch. (Temporary).

Assistant Medical Officer and Supervisor of Midwives :—

ANNIE R. McKAIL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior School and Child Welfare Medical Officer :—

ALEXANDER MORRISON, L.R.C.P. & S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.)

Assistant School Medical Officers :—

MARIE KANE, M.B., Ch.B. (Manchester).

ERNEST L. H. MILLAR, M.B., Ch.B., M.Sc., D.P.H.

*E. A. LAVELLE, M.B., Ch.B. (Vict., Manchester).

Director and Psychiatrist, Child Guidance Clinic :—

WILLIAM H. WHILES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Absent on Service).

Venereal Disease Medical Officer :—

H. R. MORGAN RICHARDS, M.B., Ch.B.
(Employed by Derbyshire Royal Infirmary).

Consultants :—

C. M. BAMFORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., *Ophthalmic Surgeon.*

H. BARBER, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., *Physician.*

G. S. CLARK-MAXWELL, M.B., B.S., *Neurological Surgeon.*

G. DYKE, M.B., B.S., *Surgeon.*

N. L. EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.C.O.G., *Gynaecologist.*

R. L. FLETT, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.*

J. GRAY, M.D., F.R.C.S., etc., *Surgeon.*

D. HUBBLE, M.D., M.B., B.S., *Psychiatrist.*

F. H. LESCHER, M.C., M.D., M.B., B.Ch., *Physician.*

D. MACFARLANE, M.B., Ch.B., *Anæsthetist.*

J. R. RATCLIFFE, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London),
Orthopædic Specialist.

W. G. ROSE, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Surgeon.*

Public Analyst :—

*R. W. SUTTON, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Sewage Works Analyst :—

*G. E. POOL, F.I.C., and ONE ASSISTANT.

Relief District :—

*SIX MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Public Vaccinators :—

*FOUR MEDICAL OFFICERS.

DENTAL.

Senior Dental Surgeon :—

ARTHUR STAFFORD, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Assistant Dental Surgeons :—

IAN JAMES STEELE, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.).

FREDERICK GROSSMAN, L.D.S., Q.U. (Belfast).

MOIRA SWEENEY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.).

NON-MEDICAL.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

ERNEST G. HARDY, R.S.I.

Senior Inspector of Meat and Other Foods :—

S. PRIME, R.S.I., Meat Cert.

SANITARY INSPECTORS (ALL BRANCHES) 8.

Senior Health Visitor :—

E. GARDINER.

HEALTH VISITORS, TUBERCULOSIS NURSES AND SCHOOL NURSES 23.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES 6.

Almoner, Chest Centre :—

MISS M. SLATER, B.A., A.I.A.

Radiographer, Chest Centre :—

ALBERT J. WALTON, F.S.R.

Play Therapist :—

*MRS. M. D. WHILES, B.A.

Psychologist :—

MISS J. C. VESSEY, B.Sc.

Remedial Teacher :—

*MISS R. RADFORD, B.A.

Administrative and Vaccination Officer :—

WILLIAM BAGSHAW.

Clerks :—

HEALTH OFFICE 20, CHEST CENTRE 4, SCHOOL CLINIC 14, WELFARES 3,
CASUALTY BUREAU AND GROUP OFFICER 1, CIVIL NURSING RESERVE 1.

War-time Day Nurseries (as at 31-12-45) :—

SUPERVISOR 1, MATRONS 7, NURSES 14, PROBATIONER NURSES 14,
OTHERS 14, SUPERVISOR OF WARDENS 1, WARDENS 7.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL ATTENDANTS 8, CLEANSING ATTENDANTS 4, WELFARE
ATTENDANTS 3, ORDERLY AND CARETAKER (CHEST CENTRE) 2, DISIN-
FECTOR ATTENDANT 1, GENERAL LABOURER 1, CLEANERS 2.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM.

Resident Medical Superintendent :—

R. J. O. TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer :—

ALEXANDRA M. MacCORMICK, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), D.P.H.
(Glas. and Ed.).

Thoracic Surgeon :—

*G. CRUICKSHANK, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H. (Ed.).

Matron :—

J. E. SCORAH, General, Fever and Housekeeping Certificates.

DEPUTY MATRON, SISTER TUTOR, HOME SISTER, NURSING STAFF 62, DOMES-
TICS, etc., 53, CLERKS 2, LABORATORY 3, ENGINEER 1, PORTERS,
STOKERS, etc., 23.

CITY HOSPITAL.

Resident Medical Superintendent :—

R. G. COOKE, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.O.G.

Deputy Resident Medical Superintendent :—

H. A. RENTON, B.Sc. (Acadia Univ., N.S.), M.D., C.H. (McGill),
L.M.S. (N.S.) (McGill).

ASSISTANT RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS—3.

Matron :—

G. E. COOPER, S.R.N. S.C.M., T.B. Cert., DIP. PH. and HYG., House-
keeping Cert.

DEPUTY MATRONS 2, SISTER TUTOR, DEPARTMENTAL SISTER, ADMINISTRATIVE
SISTER, HOME SISTER, THEATRE SISTER, MIDWIFERY TEACHER,
NURSING STAFF 119, DISPENSER, PHYSIOTHERAPISTS 2, RADIOGRAPHER,
LABORATORY ASSISTANTS 3, X-RAY TECHNICIAN, CLERKS 7, DOMESTICS
68, PORTERS, STOKERS, etc., 28.

* *Part time.*

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Council House,
Corporation Street,
Derby.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND EDUCATION COMMITTEES.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Although hostilities came to an end during 1945, it was not expected that [the topsy-turvy routine] of the previous five years would be corrected immediately. Some 65% of the regular clerical staff were still with the forces and, in my absence, Dr. Haigh was carrying on with a depleted dental medical and inspectorial staff. Even at the time of writing (end of 1946) the staff problems have not yet been solved, although the large majority have either returned to duty or have definitely left the service. Confronted with these problems, the staff have done well to surmount the various difficulties which have presented themselves as will be seen by those who wish to read through this Report, the various sections of which have been written up by the officials in charge of each section.

It will be noted in the vital statistics returns that the population (Registrar-General's figures) remains the same. The number of births decreased by 400 on the previous year, but the number of illegitimates showed an increased figure, exceeding 11% of the total births. This large percentage of illegitimates is not peculiar to Derby, but is common throughout the country, the figures being more exaggerated in centres where large service contingents were present. With the acceleration of demobilisation it is expected that these figures will gradually return to their pre-war rate. There has been a small increase in the number of deaths, the greatest number taking place in Derwent Ward, with Babington a close second; the smallest number recorded is in Becket Ward. The principal causes of the death rate are an increase in cancer in all its forms, and heart disease, both conditions more generally associated with the higher aged groups. On the other hand there has been a decrease in the neo-natal deaths, that section of the community aged 0—1 month which has lagged behind all the other age groups in the lowering of the death rate. How much of this decrease is just coincidence

and how much is due to the steps taken by the Nightingale Home to deal with premature births it would be difficult to assess at this early stage. That it has had a beneficial effect must be accepted, and it is to be regretted that all institutions where large numbers of births take place have not made similar provision.

Total cases of infectious diseases are low and there were no deaths of Derby residents attributed to Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, and only one to Whooping Cough.

The work done in connection with School children has been carried out by Dr. Morrison with the efficiency we expect and always obtain from that official, and I would commend a study of his remarks.

It is to be regretted that 703 children were found on inspection to be lousy and had to be cleansed by the School Authorities. These only happened to be children discovered to be in school in this condition and it must be assumed that there are also a certain percentage of the population of Derby living, more or less continuously, in a louse-infested condition. It may be that to have anything crawling on the body is one of my great aversions, but I cannot understand in these days of so-called enlightenment how it is that people can submit to this disgusting state of affairs when by so small an effort it can be eradicated.

Lack of staff reflects itself in many ways. Fewer schools can be examined by doctors, dentists and nurses, and consequently fewer children are singled out for individual attention. Smaller medical attendances at the Child Welfare Clinics means that the number of babies examined is less, the time given to mothers is shortened and this leads to lowering in the attendance at the centres. Such is the result of war and reduction of man-power, and the condition cannot right itself until times become more stable.

From infectious disease disturbances the town has had a remarkably good year, and I would commend Dr. Haigh's report on the subject. As Dr. Haigh was acting as Medical Officer of Health during my absence, the amount of time he was able to devote to his own section was considerably curtailed, and this is reflected in the number of children immunised against diphtheria. Slowly but surely the results of the immunisation campaign are being felt, and with the present rate of progress it may soon be the good fortune of the Medical Officer of Health to report: "Diphtheria—no deaths, no cases."

The number of cases notified as suffering from tuberculosis has continued to show a reduction—207 in 1943, 166 in 1944 and 155 in 1945. It would appear that we are on the downward curve of the wave which reached its crest some two years earlier. It will be interesting to follow the course of this wave over the next few years, when we may learn to what extent the war has affected the incidence of the disease. One must always bear in mind that the curve of the wave was rising before the war.

The Corporation have continued to be responsible for the greater proportion of the monetary relief afforded to those suffering from tuberculosis, and it seems inevitable that this state of affairs will have to continue until such time as the national reorganisation of the social services takes place.

Active treatment for tuberculosis cases at the Sanatorium is still one of the features of that institution, and the visits of a Thoracic Surgeon have improved the extent of the work practised.

For other information relating to the work of the department I would refer the readers to the body of the Report. It is hoped that the paper restrictions may be relaxed before the next Report is due for publication, in order that the health conditions pertaining to the Borough may be more fully set forth.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GORDON LILICO.

I—GENERAL.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of Borough	...	...	...	...	8,133 Acres.
Elevation above sea level—	...	...	...	<div> <div>highest, Burton Road ...</div> <div>lowest, Alvaston Ward...</div> <div>Market Place ...</div> </div>	<div>325 ft.</div> <div>126 ft.</div> <div>157 ft.</div>
Population at Census, 1931	....	....	...	<div>{ Males 68,893 }</div> <div>{ Females 73,510 }</div>	142,403
Estimated Population for 1945	....	....	....	....	132,520
Number of Houses (1931 Census)	...	...	...	...	34,875
" Inhabited Houses at end of 1945 (according to Rate Books)					38,434
No. of Uninhabited Houses at end of 1945 (according to Rate Books,					
incl. prop. scheduled for demolition)	...	...	...	...	95
Number of Families or separate Occupiers (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	35,949
Number of persons per acre at Census, 1921...	...	...	...	...	24.6
" " " 1931...	...	...	...	...	20.0
Number of persons per House at Census, 1921	...	...	...	...	4.55
" " " 1931	...	...	...	...	3.97
Rateable Value of the Borough (General Rate)	...	...	...	...	£1,105,454
Estimated amount realised by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£4,440

1945.

1945.						Rate per thousand population.		
Marriages	...	...	...	...	1,511	...	...	22·8
		Total.	Males.	Females.				
Live Births,	(legitimate	2,210	1,120	1,090				
(Registered)	(Illegitimate	279	126	153				
	Total	2,489	1,246	1,243	Birth rate	...	18·8	
Still Births	...	65	37	28	Rate per 1,000 total births		25·5	
Births (notified)	...	2,388	—	—				
Deaths	...	1,607	834	773	Death rate	...	12·1	
Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions						...	42·7	
Excess of Births registered over Deaths				...	...	...	882	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes—						Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.		
	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	1	...	...	0·39	
	Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	4	...	...	1·57	
	Total	...	...	5	...	...	1·96	
Deaths of Infants under one year of age—								
Legitimate, 110.		Illegitimate, 14.		Total, 124.				
Death Rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—								
Legitimate, 49·8.		Illegitimate, 50·18.		Total, 49·9.				
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	

BIRTHS.

Birth-rate, 1945 18.8

The Births registered during the year numbered 2,489, as compared with 2,910 in 1944.

							Rate per 1,000 population.	
DEATHS.								
Zymotic Diseases	23	0.17	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	70	0.53
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	8	0.06
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	176	1.33

DEATH RATES:—

Rate per 1,000
population.

England and Wales	11.4
126 County Boroughs and great towns (including London) ...	13.5
148 smaller towns (Resident Populations, 25,000—50,000 at Census, 1931)	12.3
London Administrative County	13.8

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during 1945.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.												TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 & 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 55 yrs.	55 & under 65 yrs.	65 & under 75 yrs.	75 & over.	Residents.	Non-Residents.	Non-Civilians.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	70	...	...	...	1	4	17	16	14	12	5	1	31	7	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	8	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	5	2
Syphilitic Diseases	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	3	1	5	...	1
Influenza	18	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	3	6	4	2	...
Measles	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Acute Polio & Polio Encephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of Buccal Cavity... ..	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	9	6	10	2	...
Cancer of Uterus... ..	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	5	2	6	...	...
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	10	19	9	9	9	...
Cancer of Breast	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	1	7	...	...
Cancer of All Other Sites... ..	143	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	12	37	57	24	60	45	4
Diabetes	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	3	3	8	2	...
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	152	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	9	25	51	59	39	16	...
Heart Disease	458	...	...	2	...	2	5	8	26	61	141	213	166	25	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	9	12	30	21	7	...
Bronchitis	67	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	13	19	26	9	3	1
Pneumonia	83	31	5	...	1	2	1	1	5	14	17	6	36	23	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	26	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	5	3	11	15	2	...
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	21	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	5	5	1	14	9	2
Diarrhoea	26	18	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	21	6	1
Appendicitis	8	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	6	...
Other Digestive Diseases... ..	29	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	7	12	3	20	38	1
Nephritis	29	1	...	1	1	...	3	1	6	4	7	5	7	6	...
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Maternity Causes	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Premature Birth	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, etc.	31	25	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	15	24	...
Suicide	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	2	2	...
Road Traffic Accidents	18	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	1	3	5	2	13	14	7
Other Violent Causes	44	4	3	3	...	1	3	2	3	5	5	15	29	15	7
All Other Causes	147	3	3	1	2	1	7	5	16	13	36	60	93	62	2
Totals	1607	124	23	13	9	15	59	58	137	253	431	485	687	375	32

CAUSES OF DEATHS AND WARD DISTRIBUTION, 1945.

Causes of Death.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).																		
	Total.	Abbey.	Alveston.	Arbor.	Bab.	Becket.	Bridge.	Castle.	Dale.	Derwent.	F. Gate.	K. Mead.	Litch.	Norman.	Osmas.	Pear Tree.	Rowditch.	Strangers.	Non-Civilians.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	70	3	6	4	3	4	1	6	1	4	4	2	7	7	2	5	11	7	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Syphilitic Diseases	10	2	...	5	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	1
Influenza	18	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	2	4	...	2	...
Measles	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Acute Polio and Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	2	2	1	...
Cancer of Buccal Cavity	19	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of Uterus	19	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	...
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	43	1	3	6	2	1	2	2	...	5	1	3	4	2	2	5	4	9	...
Cancer of Breast	17	3	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	3	...	...
Cancer of All Other Sites	143	11	9	7	15	5	10	6	8	13	5	5	6	11	11	9	12	45	4
Diabetes	12	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	152	5	16	15	10	5	7	13	8	14	7	8	9	9	4	14	8	16	...
Heart Disease	458	25	39	20	41	24	29	26	23	42	25	42	29	18	18	24	33	30	2
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	57	4	3	3	6	2	2	1	6	1	2	3	4	6	5	1	8	7	...
Bronchitis	67	3	3	2	6	3	4	3	3	4	3	5	10	3	4	2	9	4	1
Pneumonia	83	2	4	6	1	6	3	8	4	6	3	3	14	3	12	6	2	24	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	26	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	4	3	2	...
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	21	1	3	2	3	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	9	2
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	20	1	...	...	2	3	...	2	1	2	4	2	...	...	2	1	...	4	...
Appendicitis	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	6	2
Other Digestive Diseases	35	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	...	2	4	3	4	2	40	...
Nephritis	29	1	4	1	2	1	5	2	1	2	...	1	1	3	3	1	1	6	...
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Maternity Causes	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Premature Birth	33	1	7	3	2	2	...	1	...	4	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	27	...
Congenital Malformation and Birth Injury, etc.	31	2	...	2	3	...	1	2	2	2	1	5	...	2	6	1	2	24	...
Suicide	7	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
Road Traffic Accidents	18	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	15	7
Other Violent Causes	44	...	1	4	2	5	3	4	2	3	5	2	2	2	4	2	3	18	10
All Other Causes	147	8	10	12	11	9	11	4	9	9	8	8	7	7	9	13	11	63	2
Totals	1607	82	118	98	125	80	88	98	77	132	83	111	105	88	98	106	118	388	37

Burials.—The total burials in the Derby Cemeteries for the year 1945 were 1,688, 1,578 ordinary burials and 110 still-born.

Inquests held during 1945.—These numbered 119—79 males and 40 females.

Mortuary.—Dead bodies received during the year, 118. Post mortem examinations, 275.

Causes of Death during 10 Years, 1936—1945.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEARS.									
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	2	2	...	19	6	4	3	1	3
Scarlet Fever ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Whooping Cough ...	8	8	...	4	1	12	1	7	5	1
Diphtheria ...	10	6	6	14	15	10	1	9	4	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System...	80	77	77	84	78	86	78	83	65	70
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	14	11	13	11	17	13	12	15	14	8
Syphilitic Diseases ...	15	20	20	12	9	16	13	7	10	10
Influenza ...	14	81	10	21	33	16	9	48	10	18
Measles ...	3	3	2	...	4	3	4	2	1	2
† Acute Polio and Polio Encephalitis...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Acute Infectious Encephalitis ...	...	5	1	2	4	5	5	...	1	1
Cancer ...	216	200	201	202	224	197	192	245	221	241
Diabetes ...	17	33	28	24	25	10	20	20	17	12
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ...	87	101	79	107	149	140	148	169	170	152
Heart Disease ...	475	444	432	432	616	427	425	433	406	458
Other Diseases of Circulatory System...	82	107	122	132	55	50	49	38	62	57
Bronchitis ...	52	45	28	49	114	123	83	100	89	67
Pneumonia ...	67	91	67	76	86	67	56	83	70	83
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	17	11	13	20	19	15	9	19	19	26
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	21	20	14	13	23	23	16	23	18	21
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	8	8	13	6	10	18	14	12	20	20
Appendicitis ...	11	8	9	14	5	9	7	11	4	8
Other Digestive Diseases ...	44	34	39	42	46	41	40	52	28	35
Nephritis ...	26	60	54	49	42	53	31	43	45	29
Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis ...	4	3	...	2	3	1	2	1	1	1
Other Maternity Causes ...	5	7	2	2	2	6	7	7	5	4
*Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	...	32	26	27	41	41	33
*Congenital Malformation, Birth In-										
jury, etc. ...	75	85	75	59	26	31	41	34	39	31
Suicide ...	19	17	14	18	12	18	10	7	9	7
† Road Traffic Accidents ...	...	...	...	...	11	19	12	18	10	18
Other Violent Causes ...	62	60	48	70	64	53	60	29	33	44
All Other Causes ...	247	257	241	206	204	148	163	169	137	147
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS ...	1684	1805	1613	1672	1949	1642	1540	1729	1556	1607

† Included with "All Other Causes" prior to 1940.

* Combined prior to 1940.

† Included with "Other Violent Causes" prior to 1940.

DERBY RAINFALL, 1945.

We are indebted to Messrs. J. Davis & Son for the following Table :—

According to the return of rainfall experienced at Derby during the past year, and taken by Messrs. John Davis & Son, All Saints' Works, there were 162 rainy days in 1945. The amount of rain which has fallen is 26·87 inches, which is 1·81 inches lower than that of the average of the twenty-one years 1924-44. The detailed figures are as follows :—

DERBY.					DUFFIELD.					Average for Derby, 1924-1944 inclusive.
	Inches.		No. of rainy days.		Inches.		No. of rainy days.			
January	2·35	...	18	...	2·32	...	16	...	2·93	
February	2·82	...	16	...	3·24	...	18	...	1·92	
March	0·77	...	8	...	0·85	...	11	...	1·60	
April	1·97	...	11	...	2·29	...	12	...	1·99	
May	2·39	...	14	...	2·85	...	15	...	2·43	
June	3·02	...	17	...	3·25	...	18	...	1·89	
July	2·43	...	12	...	2·89	...	13	...	2·85	
August	2·57	...	13	...	2·38	...	12	...	2·43	
September	2·45	...	13	...	1·86	...	12	...	2·33	
October	3·80	...	11	...	4·36	...	11	...	2·94	
November	0·33	...	12	...	0·31	...	9	...	3·11	
December	1·97	...	17	...	2·32	...	19	...	2·26	
	<hr/> 26·87	...	<hr/> 162	...	<hr/> 28·92	...	<hr/> 166	...	<hr/> 28·68	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	

II—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

There were six midwives practising in the Borough at the beginning of the year; an additional one was appointed about the middle of June and one left at the end of June, leaving six practising at the end of the year.

The municipal midwives attended 431 confinements including non-residents and medical aid was sought in 88 cases.

74 on account of mother or expectant mother.

13 on account of infant.

1 on account of twins.

No maternal deaths occurred in the cases booked by municipal midwives.

Midwives.—79 midwives gave notice of intention to practise within the Borough during 1945; 63 were attached to institutions (19 at the Derby Royal Nursing Institution, 2 at the Queen Mary Nursing Home, 23 at the City Hospital, 1 at the Poor Law Institution, and 18 at the Women's Hospital). 13 were connected with the Health Department (including one School Nurse) and 3 practised privately (one of these being resident outside the Borough).

The 3 midwives practising privately in the Borough attended 158 cases (154 births and 4 still-births). Medical aid was sought in 42 cases, 34 on account of the mother, 7 on account of the infant and one on account of twins. Five visits to midwives were paid and one interview.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

CITY HOSPITAL.

1,633 women made 10,013 attendances during the year.

BOULTON.

105 women made 1,168 attendances during the year.

ROE FARM.

44 women made 477 attendances during the year.

VOLUNTARY.—NURSING ASSOCIATION AND NIGHTINGALE HOME.

980 women made 5,848 attendances at 202 Clinics.

Post-Natal Clinics.

MUNICIPAL—

City Hospital.

448 women made 448 attendances during the year.

VOLUNTARY.—NURSING ASSOCIATION AND NIGHTINGALE HOME.

584 women made 604 attendances at 84 Clinics.

Maternal Mortality.—The Maternal Mortality rate for 1945 was 1.96 per 1,000 total births (live and still). The form of Questionnaire required by the Ministry of Health has been filled up regarding all Maternal Deaths of Derby residents.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Cause of death.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Children left.</i>
25	(1a) Pulmonary Embolism, (b) Femoral Thrombophlebitis, (c) Childbirth; (2) Severe Anaemia	—	1
25	(1a) Toxaemia of pregnancy; (2) Postpartum Haemorrhage (labour six hours previously). P.M.	D.C.H.	—
32	(1a) Obstetric Shock and Postpartum Haemorrhage, (b) Occipito posterior presentation. Deep transverse arrest. Rigidity of cervix. Manual rotation. Forceps delivery. P.M....	W.H.	—
40	Antepartum Haemorrhage due to placenta praevia. P.M.	W.H.	5
34	Heart Failure due to Umbilical Haemorrhage, caused by ectopic gestation. Coroner P.M. without Inquest	—	1

Births.—3,518 notifications were received during 1945 under the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Of these, 2,388 were live births and 68 were still-births relating to Derby residents. 1,007 were live births and 55 were still-births relating to non-residents. The details were as follows:—

	<i>Derby Residents.</i>		<i>Non-Residents.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Live Births.				
Notified by Midwives	782	22.23	18	0.51
Notified by Doctors	136	3.86	9	0.25
Notified from Institutions by Midwives	1177	33.46	495	14.07
Notified „ „ „ Doctors	293	8.33	485	13.78
Still-Births.				
Notified by Midwives	25	0.71	1	0.02
Notified by Doctors	2	0.06	...	...
Notified from Institutions by Midwives	25	0.71	16	0.45
Notified „ „ „ Doctors	16	0.45	38	1.08
Totals	2,456	69.81	1062	30.16

1,511, or 63.3% of total births relating to residents took place in Institutions. 2,489 births were registered.

STILL-BIRTHS. 123 Still-Births were notified (56 being notified by Medical Practitioners and 67 by Midwives). 68 were in respect of Derby residents and 55 non-residents. There were 110 burials of still-born children in the Derby cemeteries during the year. 65 still-births were registered in respect of Derby residents. Percentage of still-births to live births registered was 2.2.

68 still-births were investigated.

Care of Premature Infants.—Owing to building difficulties and the continued excessive demands for normal maternity accommodation, no further progress for the provision of residential care for premature infants has been possible, but the Consulting Pediatrician has carried on with his work during the year. The notification of all infants under 5½ lbs. is now being made. During the year the Nightingale Nursing Home, which is an institution run by the Derbyshire Nursing Association, opened a Special Ward for the care of premature children, and this is functioning very successfully.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1945.

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.
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Diarrhoea, all forms including Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, &c.	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	10	3	2	...	18
	Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	...	...	27	3	1	1	32	1	...	...	...	33
	Congenital Defects	...	...	5	4	...	...	9	1	1	...	1	12
	Injury at Birth	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5
	Atelectasis	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	1	8
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
v. Other Causes.	Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
	Pneumonia	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	9	6	10	1	31
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes				1	1	...	...	2	1	3	3	2	11
TOTALS				45	12	2	1	60	26	15	16	7	124

Births registered { Legitimate 2,210
 Deaths { Legitimate Infants 110 Infantile Mortality = 49.8
 { Illegitimate " 14 " " = 50.18 } per 1,000 reg'd Births
 One of the 124 infants had been vaccinated.

Attendances at Welfare Centres.

CENTRE.	Welcomes held.	No. of Children attending.	Attendances.			No. of Children weighed.	No. of Children seen by Doctor.
			Mothers.	Babies.			
				Under 1	1-5 Yrs.		
Boulton	100	543	3502	2584	1011	3584	1135
Nightingale Rd.	98	523	4179	2986	1329	4305	968
Rutland Street ...	98	356	4202	3283	989	4246	722
*St. Giles', N'ton	63	467	3508	2538	1068	3546	1018
†Sinfen	48	113	780	676	136	796	—
Temple House ...	100	579	3668	2714	1109	3785	853
Dean Street ...	51	336	2389	2008	429	2433	510
Roe Farm ...	99	661	3646	2415	1369	3771	711
Green Street ...	149	491	4571	3497	1324	4755	742
Trinity Street ...	51	415	2846	2390	732	3122	335
Totals ...	857	4484	33291	25091	9496	34343	6994

* Second Session.

† Commenced 12th October, 1945.

Number of Children making first attendances in 1945.

CENTRE.	Under 1 m'th.	1-3 m'ths.	3-6 m'ths.	6-9 m'ths.	9 m'ths 1 year.	Total.	1-5 years.	Total.
Boulton	95	78	8	9	6	196	15	211
Nightingale Road	96	59	12	5	1	173	10	183
Rutland Street ...	90	85	16	5	5	201	14	215
St. Giles', Norm't'n	67	70	10	10	4	161	18	179
Sinfin	18	18	3	4	—	43	—	43
Temple House ...	86	121	30	16	8	261	43	304
Dean Street ...	70	55	14	6	5	150	12	162
Roe Farm	80	46	15	8	2	151	16	167
Green Street ...	136	111	23	13	6	289	31	320
Trinity Street ...	152	186	21	19	13	391	24	415
Totals	890	829	152	95	50	2016	183	2199

Numbers of Babies entirely artificially fed at first visit.

CENTRE.	Under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.
Boulton	12	43	6	3
Nightingale Road ...	20	35	11	2
Rutland Street	28	34	13	4
St. Giles', Normanton ...	8	28	13	11
Sinfin	5	8	—	1
Temple House	20	46	14	18
Dean Street	18	36	13	2
Roe Farm	18	29	7	1
Green Street	19	77	14	2
Trinity Street	10	39	10	4
Totals	158	375	101	48

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Cases notified, 10.

Further information and the table required by the Ministry will be found on page 41.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.—Two cases were notified during the year.

CHILDREN OF PRE-SCHOOL AGE.

The scheme for the Routine Medical Inspection of pre-school children was continued as far as possible during 1945, but shortage of staff curtailed the number of examinations.

During the year under review, routine medical inspection was carried out in 822 children of two, three and four years of age. Of this number, 110 were admitted to school during the year and particulars of the treatment of those cases are included in that part of the Report dealing with school children. Of the remaining 712 routine medical inspections, 218 children were referred for treatment and 252 placed under observation. In a number of these cases, children with more than one defect are included under both headings. The number of individual children requiring treatment or observation, or both, was 318. In addition, 531 re-inspections and 33 special examinations were made. It is hoped, whenever medical staff becomes available again, to recommence in full the scheme of periodic medical inspection.

Treatment.—The clinics of the School Medical Service (excepting Minor Ailments Clinics) are available for both toddlers (2—5 years) and children under 2 years of age seen at the Welfare Centres.

Below is a statement of cases, showing the numbers in both of those groups of children which were referred to the various clinics during the year.

Ultra-violet Ray Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	281
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	168
Aural Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	79
Ophthalmic Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	98
Dental Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	141
Skin Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	26

Infestation.—Attention has been paid by the Health Visitors throughout the year to the conditions of the children's hair. Once again we have to report a very low incidence of infestation among those examined. This, however, may be a little misleading, as it is probable that a higher rate exists in the age group 2—5, and the number of examinations in this group was only approximately 15% of the total.

The Unmarried Mother and Child.—The Diocesan Moral Welfare Association has been able to carry on with the hostel which was opened in 1944. A close liaison has been maintained between the Local Authority and the Association. In 1945, 23 Borough residents were confined and cared for in the Hostel.

Milk for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and for Infants.

The following amounts were supplied during the year:—

	<i>Sold at cost price.</i>	<i>Supplied free.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
National Dried Milk	... 26,190 lbs.	1,067½ lbs.	27,257½ lbs.

Home Helps.—During the year 76 applications for Home Help services were received. Details as follows:—

Full fee paid	... 9	Applications withdrawn	... 33
Reduced fee paid	32	Arrangements not completed...	—
No charge made...	2		

Nursing Homes.

Registered at 31st December, 1944	...	...	...	...	—
(1) Applications for Registration	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Homes Registered	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Orders made refusing or Cancelling Registration	...	...	...	...	—
(4) Appeals against such Orders	...	...	...	...	—
(5) Cases in which Orders have been					
(a) Confirmed on appeal	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Disallowed	...	...	...	...	—
(6) Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	...	...	6
(a) Granted	...	...	...	...	6
(b) Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Refused	...	...	...	...	—
On register at end of year	...	...	...	...	Nil

Infant Life Protection.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	...	15
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	...	26
Removed from Register—						
Taken out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ to parents out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ to parents in Borough	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ to relatives in Borough	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ to relatives out of the Borough...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ to Institutions in Borough	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ to Institutions out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	1
Adopted	...	...	...	...	...	1
Reached nine years of age	...	...	...	...	...	2
Died	...	...	...	...	...	4
					—	24
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	17
100 visits were paid to these Children.						
Foster parents on Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ „ end of year	...	...	...	...	...	10

Work of the Health Visitors.

SUMMARY.

1. MOTHERS.						
Visits re Expectant Mothers	....	....	....	....	....	495
„ „ Mothers (Post Natal)	....	....	....	....	....	17
2. CHILD WELFARE.						
Visits re Births	....	....	....	....	....	2,520
Re-visits re Births (under 1 year)	....	....	....	....	....	5,284
„ „ Children (1—5 years)	....	....	....	....	....	12,991
Visits re Stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	48
„ „ Deaths of Infants under 1 year	....	....	....	....	....	80
„ „ Deaths of Infants over 1 year	....	....	....	....	....	24
„ „ Medical Help Forms (Midwives)	....	....	....	....	....	205
„ „ Home Helps	....	....	....	....	....	4
„ „ Artificial Feeding Forms	....	....	....	....	....	83
3. INFECTIOUS DISEASES. EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS.						
Visits re Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	29
„ „ Infantile Diarrhoea	....	....	....	....	....	3
Visits to other Infectious Diseases (Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, etc.)	....	....	....	....	....	4,882
4. OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.						
Visits re Infant Life Protection	....	....	....	....	....	15
5. MISCELLANEOUS.						
Visits re Diphtheria Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	114
Visits re Special Investigations and Enquiries	....	....	....	....	....	1,832
Unsuccessful visits (Out, Removals, etc.)	....	....	....	....	....	6,088
Assisting at Infant Welfare Sessions	....	....	....	....	....	1,330
„ „ Immunisation Clinics	....	....	....	....	....	326

DENTAL SERVICES.

Report by Mr. A. Stafford.

Dental Clinics.—Held at Temple House, Isolation and City Hospitals, and Ante-natal Clinics at Roe Farm and Boulton Child Welfare Centres. Particulars of treatment given are as follows:—

1945	TEMPLE HOUSE.				ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM.		CITY HOSPITAL.								Totals.			
	Nursing Mothers.	Child Welfare.	Tuberculosis Clinic.	Miscellaneous.	Patients.	Staff.	Ante-Natal	Public Assistance.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Staff.	E.M.S.				Roe Farm Ante-Natal Clinic.	Boulton Ante-Natal Clinic.	
												In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Military				Civilian
No. of cases who attended Clinics	17	141	—	43	144	73	766	23	23	13	83	51	—	1	—	57	151	1,586
No. of cases actually treated	17	140	—	42	77	56	310	22	17	8	55	44	—	—	—	—	—	788
No. of cases to whom advice only was given	—	1	—	1	67	17	456	1	6	5	28	7	—	1	—	57	151	798
No. of attendances at Clinics	49	158	—	114	199	103	1008	47	35	34	128	69	—	1	—	58	152	2,155
No. of Fillings	1	—	—	26	2	40	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	94
No. of Extractions	22	296	—	39	163	30	672	43	65	7	59	56	—	—	—	—	—	1,452
No. of N ₂ O Anaesthetics	5	143	—	23	—	24	313	7	11	2	36	11	—	—	—	—	—	575
No. of other Intravenous Anaesthetics	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	36
No. of Local Anaesthetics...	—	—	—	—	10	—	2	8	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	26
No. of Denture patients	6	—	—	5	5	2	—	2	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	25
No. of Dentures constructed	11	—	—	9	9	2	—	3	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	40
No. of Dentures repaired	2	—	—	5	2	1	—	7	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	21
No. of other Operations...	34	2	—	54	30	18	6	14	4	9	28	14	—	—	—	—	—	213

WAR-TIME DAY NURSERIES.

All the War-time Day Nurseries were continued during 1945 with the exception of Porter Road, which was closed in April, as the house, which was the property of the Social Welfare Committee, was urgently required for children in their care who were returning after evacuation. All the babies in the Nursery were accommodated either in other nurseries or in nursery classes. There is little to add to the report presented last year. The demand for places continued and there was always a waiting list. The health of the children remained uniformly good, and we had little trouble with infectious diseases. Immunisation continued satisfactorily, with excellent co-operation from the parents.

Training of probationers was also carried on, and in May 20 sat for the N.S.C.N. Diploma, of which 15 passed completely (one with credit), three partially passed and two failed. In November, four sat, of which two passed completely, one partially passed and one failed.

III—SCHOOLS & SCHOOL CHILDREN.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Staff.—We have to report with great regret the death of Mr. A. R. Laurie, our consultant for dermatology and ultra-violet rays, which took place in June. Mr. Laurie has given devoted and valuable service to the Education Committee since his appointment in 1919, and his loss has been severely felt. He has not yet been replaced as no other dermatologist has been available, and arrangements have been made for school children to have treatment at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary.

Bad though it was, the position regarding the general medical staff became worse during 1945. The two Medical Officers with the services were still on military duties at the end of 1945, and there was no possibility of replacing either of them or the third Medical Officer who had been transferred elsewhere. In addition, one of the lady doctors who had given us considerable help with School Medical Inspection had to resign, so that our activities were still further curtailed. Fortunately, Dr. Whiles, our Psychiatrist who was on military service, was posted near Derby and was given authority to visit the Child Guidance Clinic occasionally—which was very much appreciated. We were quite unable to obtain another Speech Therapist—so this Clinic was in abeyance during the entire year. We have to record our special thanks to our Cardiac Specialist, Dr. Hugh Barber, who has given his valuable services voluntarily and cordially at the School Clinic. Dr. Barber has examined during the year 32 children who have been referred to him for diagnosis and advice, and his reports have been most helpful. We are particularly grateful to him.

Schedules.—As a result of this further diminution in the staff, even less routine medical work was accomplished than in 1944. Altogether 22 schools could not be inspected—18 Primary and Secondary and four Grammar. As in previous years, those missed will have priority in 1946.

Ancillary Care.—The provisions of the Education Act, 1944, with regard to ancillary care were brought into operation as soon as possible after the beginning of April, and the outstanding items were the free issue of medical supplements—spectacles, orthopaedic appliances and food accessories such as cod liver oil, etc. The meals and milk arrangements continued as in previous years, and it is an interesting commentary on the economic state in Derby that the number of children on the free meals register declined from 337 (the lowest hitherto recorded) to 252.

Nutrition.—As the number of children medically examined was comparatively small, the assessment of general nutrition which is based on these examinations is not so significant. Nevertheless there were increases (13·13% to 14·29%) of children excellently nourished and also (68·21% to 70·99%) of normals, with a reduction (18·56% to 14·69%) of those showing a subnormal condition. While too much cannot be claimed for these figures, especially as they represent approximately only 4,000 children, it is probable that the health of the school child has been maintained and this, at the end of a long war, gives at least some justification for hopes of greater progress in future.

Uncleanliness.—There is no further comment to make on this condition, which shows very little improvement since the previous year.

Scabies.—There was some indication during the year that scabies was decreasing. The number of cases treated at the special clinic was 772, compared with 895 in 1944. The number of adults treated (530) was also

slightly smaller. Every effort during the year was made to persuade whole families to accept treatment, and we have been very well supported in this by medical practitioners in the town.

General Observations.—Although the war ended in 1945, there was little chance of making an accurate comparison between the pre-war and the post-war condition of the children. There are indications, in spite of smaller available quantities of proteins and fats in the diet and the interruption of normal domestic routine, that the health of the school child has been maintained. But whether, had there been no war, the children would have been even more robust than they are at present, is pure conjecture. The position in 1946 will probably give us a clearer picture. In the meantime we hope for a better staff in 1946 so that the service, of which we had some reason to be moderately satisfied in 1938, may be carried on more fully and improved. A residential open-air school is urgently required—it is our prime necessity; and the hope may be expressed that in the reasonable and comprehensible demand for new houses—which in themselves contribute to health—the needs of the delicate child will have due consideration.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The accommodation in Primary and Secondary Schools is 21,367. The number of names on the books is 16,104 and the average attendance 14,292. These figures do not include the Central (Boys') School and Temple House Special M.D. School.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Medical Inspection.

Number of children inspected.—The total number of children inspected was 3,854. Of these, 2,022 were boys and 1,832 were girls. In addition, 671 children were brought forward for special examinations by head teachers and as a result of the nutritional surveys.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Clothing and Footgear.

The percentage of children found to be inadequately clothed during the year was 0.4. The percentage of children with unsatisfactory footgear was 0.3.

Malnutrition.

The number of children in 1945 who were suffering from serious malnutrition was 1, and the number noted with slight malnutrition was 573.

Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.

The percentage of children found to have defective vision was 21.7.

In the eight and twelve year old groups, the percentages of children who were unable to read 6/6, 6/6, were :—

8 year boys.	8 year girls.	12 year boys.	12 year girls.
21.3	25.8	20.3	25.4

In the same age groups, the percentages of children with more serious defects (6/12 or worse in either one or both eyes) were :—

8 year boys.	8 year girls.	12 year boys.	12 year girls.
10.6	14.2	7.7	13.2

The total number referred for refraction was 142.

The number of partially sighted children as judged by the accepted criteria is 14.

Squint.—The number of children in the five year old group found to have a squint, even of the smallest degree, was 56.

Uncleanliness.

See report on page 31.

Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

The following skin diseases were recorded at the medical inspections :—

Scabies	....	33	Urticaria	....	22
Dermatitis	....	24	Impetigo	....	7
Warts	....	10	Other Diseases		25

External Eye Disease.—The following defects were found in the course of Routine Medical Inspection :—

Blepharitis	... 35	Conjunctivitis	... 10
Other defects	... 10		

Nose and Throat Defects.

The number of children referred for treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids was 6.9 per cent. of the number examined. The percentage placed under observation was 12.4.

Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

44 children were noted as suffering from Otorrhoea at routine medical inspection.

Defective hearing, mostly of a slight character, was found in 28 cases.

Dental Defects.

784 children were found at the routine medical inspection to have carious teeth.

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

The following deformities were noted at the routine medical inspections :—

Rickets	...364	Spinal Curvature	222
Other defects	...115		

Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

2.6 per cent. of all children examined were listed as having heart defects. Few of these were organic, and the vast majority required only observation. The number of children found to be suffering from rheumatism was 26.

Tuberculosis.

Six cases were referred from routine medical inspection to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer for advice during the year.

In addition to these children, 74 special cases were referred to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer for his opinion. Of that number, three had been previously referred.

Vaccination.

321 (8 per cent.) of the 3,854 children medically inspected were recorded as having been vaccinated.

FOLLOWING UP.

The arrangements for the following up of children suffering from the various defects continued as previously outlined and have not been affected in any serious degree by the war.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

Consultation Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—1,062 attendances were made at this clinic during the year.

Minor Ailments Clinics.—The total number of children attending these clinics was 16,810 and the number of attendances was 59,750. Of this number, 13,767 examinations (inspections and re-inspections) were made by Medical Officers.

Scabies.—The number of cases of Scabies treated during the year was 772, as compared with 895 in 1944, 704 in 1943, 569 in 1942 and 478 in 1941. In addition, 530 adults were treated during the year.

Dental Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—The Dental Clinic is held every day of the week (morning and afternoon).

Total number of cases attended	...	...	4,882
Total number of attendances	...	...	5,920
Total number of clinics held	...	...	620

MR. ARTHUR STAFFORD, School Dental Surgeon, reports as follows :—

“ Inspections.—The Primary and Secondary, Central (Boys’) and Temple House Special M.D. Schools were visited once during the year, children of all ages being inspected. The Grammar and Nursery Schools are not included in the routine scheme and were not, therefore, visited. Scholars from these schools are, however, given treatment at the Dental Clinic on being referred at School Medical Inspections or by making direct application for it, and these cases provided 569 special inspections.

100 sessions were spent on Primary and Secondary School inspections, at which 14,952 children were examined. It was found that 24·5% had sound teeth, 29·3% had slight defects not necessitating treatment, and 46·2% required treatment.

Of the 6,913 children found to be requiring treatment, 4,339 were referred for it, and the usual form of invitation to accept treatment was issued to their parents, with the result that 73% accepted the offer of treatment, 13·9% refused, while from 13·1% no reply was received.

Treatment.—Treatment is carried out every day of the week at the Central School Clinic, where, owing to war-time staff conditions, only two of the three surgeries have been kept constantly occupied. 5,920 attendances were made by 4,882 children; 1,962 fillings were inserted in permanent teeth and 8 in temporary teeth; 5,944 temporary teeth and 980 permanent teeth

were extracted, for which purpose 3,165 general and 2 local anaesthetics were used.

There was an encouraging decrease in the number of permanent teeth extracted, and it should be noted that 367 of these were sound teeth removed from overcrowded mouths for orthodontic purposes. There was still a somewhat higher number of cases for the treatment of gum conditions, though the war-time incidence of Vincent's Infection appeared to be lessening. There was the usual number of cases for scaling and polishing of teeth, etc., along with the construction of orthodontic appliances for 6 cases, and of a small denture for 1 special case."

Ophthalmic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—

Total number of cases attended	...	...	1,661
Total number of attendances	...	...	2,421
Spectacles provided at contract rates	...	...	840

Included in these figures are 98 cases which were referred from Child Welfare Centres.

Orthoptic Clinic.—A general statement with regard to this clinic was made in the Report for 1938. I am indebted to Miss E. Dobbs, the Orthoptist in charge of the Department, for the following report:—

Number of cases dealt with during 1945 (including 70 new cases)	246
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

Classification:—

Under observation only	...	...	...	46
On preliminary treatment	...	...	...	28
On actual treatment	...	...	...	44
On waiting list	100
Refused	3
Discharged	25
				—246

Total number of attendances	1,832
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During the year 10 cases received operative treatment.

Aural Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—The number of children who received operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids during 1945 was 616.

Total number of cases attended	...	...	1,095
Total number of attendances	...	...	1,587

Included in these figures are 79 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—

Total number of children attended	...	...	508
Total number of attendances	...	...	8,503

In addition, 237 cases referred from the Child Welfare Centres made 3,427 attendances.

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic, Green Street.—

Total number of children attended	...	...	94
Total number of attendances	...	...	1,464

In addition, 44 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres made 457 attendances.

In both clinics, the types of cases treated were similar to the lists given in previous reports.

Skin Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—

Total number of cases attended	...	...	132
Total number of attendances	...	...	354

Included in these figures are 26 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

Orthopaedic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—

Total number of cases attended	...	...	961
Total number of attendances	...	...	3,621

Included in these figures are 168 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT :—

(a) At Bretby	...	...	...	...	1
(b) At the City Hospital	...	...	...	...	9
Number of X-Ray examinations	...	...	...	...	38
(c) At the Orthopaedic Clinic :—					
Massage, Exercises, Electricity, etc.	...	...	...	...	2,384
Attendances at Splint Maker	...	...	...	...	483

Speech Clinic.—Owing to no Speech Therapist being available, this Clinic was in abeyance during the entire year.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

Throughout 1945 the work of the Clinic has been considerably handicapped by shortage of staff. Dr. Whiles, the Director and Psychiatrist, being still in the army, has only been able to attend once a fortnight. Consequently he has had to confine his activity to seeing all the new cases and reviewing special problems, but has been unable to undertake any treatment sessions. Further difficulty was caused by Miss Stubbs, the Psychiatric Social Worker, leaving in May, and no replacement being available. Since then it has been very difficult to keep in close touch with parents, and consequently attendance has tended to be irregular and some children have ceased to attend who could have benefited by treatment. To compensate for the difficulty of keeping parents in touch with the Clinic, Dr. Whiles began the experiment of holding Group Sessions for mothers of children under treatment. These have proved so successful that it is intended to keep them as a permanent feature of the Clinic work.

In spite of the staffing difficulties, the number of referrals to the Clinic has considerably increased. The type of problems referred has been similar to previous years, but a smaller number have been referred because of pure educational backwardness and a greater number for stealing. This reflects better discrimination in the schools regarding problems which can be helped and the greater use which is being made of the Clinic by the Juvenile Courts. The Juvenile Court and School Welfare Department show the greatest increase in referrals. The average age of children referred has fallen, the proportion of infant school age being three times as great as previously. This is an extremely good sign, indicating that problems are being recognised and referred much earlier and when the best therapeutic response can be expected. Without a Psychiatric Social Worker it has been impossible for any follow-up work to be undertaken.

New referrals	...	...	...	...	...	90
Re-referrals	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total referrals	...	...	...	...	...	95

Disposal of cases.

Mental defectives unsuitable for treatment	...	6
Unmaterialised	... ..	9
Advisory and observational	... ..	33
Treatment	... ..	27
Awaiting treatment	... ..	9
Awaiting interview	... ..	11
		—
		95
		—

Survey of 1945 cases.**Under Treatment.**

Carried forward	... ..	38
Admitted 1945	... ..	27
		—
		65
		—

Under Observation.

Carried forward	... ..	8
Admitted 1945	... ..	27
		—
		35
		—

Under Remedial Teaching.

Carried forward	... ..	9
Admitted 1945	... ..	0
		—
		9
		—

Total number of cases	... ..	109
		—
Discharged in 1945	... ..	45
Carried forward to 1946 for treatment	... ..	35
Carried forward to 1946 on observation	... ..	29
		—
		109
		—

Results on discharge.

Recovered	... ..	10
Improved	... ..	14
Recovered spontaneously	... ..	2
Satisfactory environmental adjustment	... ..	6
Stationary	... ..	7
Sent to an approved school	... ..	4
Unco-operative	... ..	2
		—
		45
		—

The 95 cases consist of 55 boys and 40 girls, comprising:—

Pre-school children	... ..	3
Infants	... ..	36
Junior	... ..	23
Senior	... ..	22
Post-senior	... ..	8
Secondary	... ..	3
		—
		95
		—

Sources of referral.

School Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	28
Schools	...	...	...	...	28
School Welfare Dept.	...	...	...	...	11
Parents	...	...	...	...	9
Juvenile Court	...	...	...	...	9
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	4
Social Welfare Dept.	...	...	...	...	3
County and Other Clinics	...	...	...	...	2
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	1

Reasons for referral.

Frequency of symptoms (many children show more than one).

Nervous symptoms	...	...	...	...	19
Difficult behaviour at home or school	...	...	...	...	22
Backward	...	...	...	...	15
Enuresis	...	...	...	...	4
Stealing	...	...	...	...	24
Truancy	...	...	...	...	8
Speech problems	...	...	...	...	2
Psycho-somatic symptoms	...	...	...	...	8

Number of Interviews in 1945.

PSYCHIATRIST, DR. W. H. WHILES.

Interviews with parents	...	...	...	...	73
Interviews with children	...	...	...	...	89
Group therapy sessions with parents	...	...	...	...	12

PSYCHOLOGIST, MISS J. C. VESSEY, B.Sc.

Treatment interviews with children	...	...	...	...	653
Testing interviews	...	...	...	...	75
School visits	...	...	...	...	45
Interviews with parents	...	...	...	...	16

PLAY THERAPIST, MRS. WHILES, B.A.

Play interviews	...	...	...	...	121
Home visits	...	...	...	...	37
School visits	...	...	...	...	2

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER, MISS B. STUBBS, B.A.

(January—May).

Outside visits—day	...	...	...	...	132
Outside visits—evening	...	...	...	...	52
Interviews with parents in Clinic	...	...	...	...	217
Play therapy with children	...	...	...	...	157
School visits	...	...	...	...	13

REMEDIAL TEACHER, MISS R. RADFORD, B.A.

Remedial teaching interviews	...	...	...	...	294
Total interviews with parents (Home and Clinic)	...	...	...	...	527
Total interviews with children	...	...	...	...	1,389

HEART AND RHEUMATISM CLINIC.

Number of children attended	...	...	...	...	32
Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	36

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

The Open-air Class at Sinfin School was closed at the beginning of the war and the class temporarily disbanded.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

The number of children on the Free Meal and Milk List is 252.

The number of children on the milk register is 15,038.

The provision of milk was extended during the holidays to include all children.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, CHILDREN'S WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Parents.—The number of parents who attended with their children for routine medical inspection was as follows :—

<i>Number.</i>	<i>Total Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage in Infant Group.</i>
2,122	55.06%	80.1%

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

From the 1st of April the new categories listed in the 1944 Education Act have been applied. The figures of these for 1945 are as follows :—

Blind.—Nil.

Partially Sighted.—Three.

Deaf.—Two.

Partially Deaf.—Nil.

Delicate.—No special arrangements exist for the special education of these children.

Diabetic.—Nil.

Epileptic.—One.

Maladjusted.—See report under Child Guidance Clinic.

Physically Handicapped.—Nil.

Speech Defect.—Fifteen waiting for treatment by Speech Therapist when appointed.

Educationally Subnormal.—

Notified under Article 4, Mental Deficiency Act, 1913 (1st January, 1945, to 31st March, 1945)	3
Notified under Article 2 (a), Mental Deficiency Act, 1913 (1st January, 1945, to 31st March, 1945)	1
Notified under Section 57 (5), Education Act, 1944 (31st March, 1945, to 31st December, 1945)	17
Notified under Section 57 (3), Education Act, 1944 (31st March, 1945, to 31st December, 1945)	6

Temple House Special School.—During 1945, 31 children were referred for examination regarding their admission to the School. Of these, 18 were certified as capable of receiving benefit from instruction in the Special School and were actually admitted; 13 were found not to be mentally defective within the meaning of the Act and fit to be retained in the elementary school.

Work of the Local Branch of the Central Association for Mental Welfare.—

No visits were paid during the year owing to the absence of the Mental Welfare Supervisor.

Full-time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Students.—There are no centres for Higher Education or Vocational Training in Derby. Suitable cases requiring such training are sent to recognised institutions elsewhere.

NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

The total number of children examined at the various schools was 121.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The number of Grammar Schools in Derby is five, *viz.*:—

The Bemrose School (Boys), Parkfields Cedars School for Girls, The Derby School (Boys), The Junior School of Art (Boys and Girls), and Homelands School (Girls).

Medical Inspection.—Of the five schools, only The School of Art was inspected in 1945.

The total number of pupils inspected was 75.

The number of defects treated at the Clinic was :—

Visual Defects	...	...	...	...	...	138
Dental Defects	...	...	...	...	...	554
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	...	212

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During the year, 153 children were examined as to their fitness to undertake employment. One was certified unfit.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES.

Seven nurses, including one employed whole-time on orthopaedic work, are engaged on the work of the School Medical Services. In addition, four nurses are employed on half-time Health and half-time School Medical Services.

Home visits	2,633
School visits	124

Visits to Nursery Schools.

Number of visits paid	270
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Clinics.**Sessions.**

Minor Ailments, Specialist Clinics and Ultra Violet Ray Clinics	3,129
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VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Number of individual children cleansed	706
Number of sessions devoted to School Inspections	509

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Medical examinations were also made as follows :—

Teachers	28
Children for Approved Schools or Remand Homes...	26
Boarding out	35
Before proceeding to Woolley Moor Camp School...	127

APPENDIX.

**TABLE I.—MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.**

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.**(1) Number of Inspections :—**

Entrants	1,900
Second Age Group	1,120
Third Age Group	955
Total	3,975

(2) Number of other Routine Inspections

... ..	—
Grand Total	3,975

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections and Re-Inspections ... 20,482

TABLE II.

**Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year
in the Routine Age Groups.**

Number of Chil- dren In- spected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3975	568	14.29	2822	70.99	584	14.69	1	0.02

TABLE III.**Group I.—Treatment of Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness).**

Total number of Defects treated or under treatment during
the year under the Authority's Scheme 14,807

Group II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

					Under the Authority's Scheme
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint).					885
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)					—
Total					885
					Under the Authority's Scheme.
No. of Children for whom spectacles were					
(a) Prescribed					787
(b) Obtained					720

GROUP III.**TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.**

Received Operative treatment.	Received other forms of treatment.	Total number treated.
609	148	757

Table IV. Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist							
(a) Routine age-groups	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,952
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,967
<hr/>							
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,928
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,328
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,003
<hr/>							
(5) Half-days devoted to :—				(7) Extractions :—			
Inspection	...	...	100	Permanent Teeth	...	...	795
Treatment	...	...	620	Temporary Teeth	...	...	5,867
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total	...	...	720	Total	...	...	6,662
<hr/>				<hr/>			
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions							
							2,999
<hr/>							
(6) Fillings :—				(9) Other Operations :—			
Permanent Teeth	...	...	1,528	Permanent Teeth	...	...	192
Temporary Teeth	...	...	8	Temporary Teeth	...	...	14
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total	...	...	1,536	Total	...	...	206

Table V.—Verminous Conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses or other authorised persons	8
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	55,002
(iii.) Number of <i>individual</i> children found unclean	2,577

Table VI.—Blind and Deaf Children.

Total number of children not receiving suitable education...	Nil
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A P P E N D I X .**TABLE 1.—MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.****A.—Routine Medical Inspections.**

Total	75
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B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections and Re-inspections ...	497
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TABLE III.**Group I.—Treatment of Minor Ailments
(excluding Uncleanliness).**

Total number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme	135
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Group II.—Treatment of Defective Vision and Squint.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	138
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)... ..	—
TOTAL	138
	Under the Authority's Scheme.
No. of children for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed	135
(b) Obtained... ..	120

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative treatment	7
Received other forms of treatment	8
Total number treated	15

Table IV. Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of Children who were inspected by the Dentist:—						
	(a) Routine Age Groups	..	..	..	..	Nil
	(b) Specials	..	..	..	..	554
	Total..	..	..	..	..	554
(2) Number found to require treatment 554						
(3) Number actually treated 554						
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment 917						
(5) Half-days devoted to	Inspection	—	}	Total	..	Nil
	Treatment	—				
(6) Fillings	Permanent Teeth	434	}	Total	..	434
	Temporary Teeth	—				
(7) Extractions	Permanent Teeth	185	}	Total	..	262
	Temporary Teeth	77				
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions .. 166						
(9) Other operations	Permanent Teeth	38	}	Total	..	38
	Temporary Teeth	—				

IV—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Vaccination of Infants during 1945.—

Total number of births	...	...	...	...	3,442
Children under 12 months died unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	199
Insusceptible	...	...	...	...	4
Postponed	...	...	...	...	33
Successful	...	...	...	...	556
Conscientious objection certificates	...	...	...	...	2,185

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Pneumonia.—Thanks to advances in medicine, this serious infection is much less fatal. Of the cases notified, 24 were acute influenzal pneumonia—one group in January, another in December; two of these died.

Influenza.—Apart from seasonal increases, there was no real epidemic.

Home Nursing.—Trained nursing assistance for cases of Pneumonia was provided in 8 instances, 7 of which recovered. For certain other cases the Works Welfare Nurses were in attendance.

BACTERIOLOGICAL, etc., EXAMINATIONS.

The following is a summary of examinations made during the year 1945 :—

BOROUGH LABORATORY (Isolation Hospital).

Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	129
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	3,806
Swabs for Vincent's Angina	...	...	...	93
Sputa by ordinary method	...	...	...	2,056
Sputa by concentration methods	...	...	...	19
Cerebro Spinal Fluid	...	...	...	51
Others	...	...	...	701
Borough Laboratory Total				6,855

COUNTY LABORATORY.

Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	40
Urine Specimens	...	...	...	31
Fæces	...	...	...	185
Water	...	...	...	13
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	...	...	...	1
Swabs for K.L.B., Vincent's Angina Organisms	...	...	...	12
Blood for Widal's Reaction	...	...	...	9
Others	...	...	...	37
County Laboratory Total				328
Grand Total				7,183

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during 1945.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CIVILIAN CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.													Service Cases.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.												Non-Residents.	Total Cases removed to Isolation Hospital					
	At Ages—Years.																																
	At all ages	Under 1.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and upwards.																				
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) ...	94	1	4	2	8	6	32	24	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	242	1	9	9	15	23	101	47	13	16	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	14	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polomyelitis ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	118	4	2	1	3	2	13	4	7	12	19	43	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	10	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	137	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	15	48	25	36	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	10	10	...	1	2	...	3	4	1	8	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2733	138	367	411	396	390	976	33	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Rubella	17	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Chicken-pox	469	14	31	26	38	49	226	17	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	364	47	64	61	48	47	90	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	4294	216	481	515	514	522	1452	143	70	167	79	109	26	78	258	368	256	174	182	134	196	140	335	239	247	294	297	558	249	298	69	635	

* Not compulsorily notifiable.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL—IN-PATIENT DAYS.

Year.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Others.
1941	5,279	13,249	13,852
1942	8,275	4,497	18,854
1943	14,527	9,643	13,719
1944	9,719	5,470	12,647
1945	4,587	5,157	13,065

The above figures reflect the fact that 1945 was a year of regression in the rise and fall of infection. There was a satisfactory reduction in the number of diphtheria notifications: the number of in-patient days for this disease would have been very much less if the Hospital had not been available for the nursing of serious cases for other areas.

In order to have a more accurate check on the **real** incidence of notifiable infections, the Registrar-General introduced an amended return during 1944, which is now established as current practice. Many notifications are based on a provisional diagnosis, especially so in the case of diphtheria. Each quarter, a recapitulation of notifications eliminates those in which the diagnosis was not confirmed. In this way the statistics for each Sanitary District and the country as a whole give a much more accurate record of the real prevalence of notifiable infections.

Scarlet Fever was much less prevalent, invariably mild in character, and many cases were nursed at home.

Diphtheria showed a further reduction, throughout the country and locally. There were **no deaths** of Derby cases, but two children from other areas died in the Isolation Hospital.

Many notified cases, and some admitted for observation, were found to be suffering from other conditions. Clinical diphtheria was confirmed in 68 Borough cases, which is a most satisfactory figure. Ten of these were over 15 years of age.

Type of infection.—Including certain "carriers," the laboratory reports indicated that *gravis* was still the preponderant infection in the Borough, but there seems to be a reduction in its toxicity.

Of cases typed, 54 were *gravis*, 17 *mitis* and four *intermedius*. The presence of *intermedius* is new, and a significant number of such, rather serious infections, were sent into Hospital from East Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

Diphtheria in the Inoculated.—As the proportion of immunised children in the general population increases, it is certain that some of these may acquire infection and be notified as clinical cases.

Notifications were received of 36 persons who had been immunised by me or elsewhere, with symptoms suggesting diphtheria. In 26 of these the condition was diagnosed as clinical diphtheria—four were seriously ill. Of the rest, four were temporary "carriers" and six had other throat conditions. *Gravis* strain was found in every case.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis.—Owing to the pressure of other duties no routine campaign could be conducted in the schools, and the work had to be restricted to meet the growing demands for the immunisation of younger children. Whooping Cough vaccine, where suitable, was offered in most cases, but supplies of this were very difficult to get during the summer.

In previous years the Ministry of Health has been furnished with returns of the numbers immunised each six months, together with an approximation of the numbers of the resident child population who were known to be immunised. The returns have been altered for 1945. We know that a considerable number of evacuated children, some immunised here, more elsewhere, have returned home. We do not know how many children in attendance at private schools or under school age have been immunised by their own doctors, so the figures given are considerably below the true state of affairs.

In order to get a more accurate picture of the proportion of scholars in attendance at day schools under the Derby Education Committee who had previously been immunised, a form of census was drawn up at the end of 1945 and distributed in each School Department during the spring of 1946. The last returns did not arrive until July. Over 16,000 forms were returned. (Some of these children reside out of the Borough). It was found that **77% were immunised**, and it may be taken as a reasonable estimate that the same figure is applicable to scholars in attendance at private schools.

Children under 5 years.—41.2% have been immunised under this Authority's scheme at the end of 1945. As this group approximates 11,000 children, and some hundreds must have been immunised privately, the percentage immunised may be taken as at least equal to the estimate of 1944—about 48%.

Immunisation in relation to child population.—The following return of all the children who have been immunised at any time and in any place, as far as can be ascertained from records in our possession, classified according to their ages at December 31st, 1945, and resident in Derby on that date, has been sent to the Ministry of Health.

Age.	Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	Total under 5 years.	5-15 years.	Total under 15 years.
Number Immunised ...	1	862	1,249	1,220	1,179	4,511	14,921	19,432

Age.	Under 5 years.	5-15 years.	Total under 15 years.
Estimated Mid-year Population, 1945	10,940	19,120	30,060
Percentage Immunised	41.2	78.0	

Clinics, 1945.

These were held at the Central Office, at Meternity and Child Welfare Centres, at all Nurseries and Nursery Schools and at various Elementary and Secondary Schools by appointment.

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	...	296
First attendance of case	...	...	...	...	2,000
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	5,921
Average attendance per Session	...	...	...	...	20.0

Enteric Fever.—One case, a male aged 30 years, was transferred from the City Hospital in August, diagnosed as Typhoid Class "A", and recovered. Of poor mentality, no information could be obtained as to his movements or the possible source of infection.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Eleven civilian and four local Service cases were treated in Hospital, two elderly males dying within 24 hours. Two children (one an infant from the County) died in the Children's Hospital.

Included in the above were two females, mother and daughter, who probably contracted their illness from a relative, a soldier on leave.

Poliomyelitis.—Four cases were notified; two brothers, in the spring had been infected at Boarding School; two others, notified in the autumn, a boy of twelve and a girl of eight. All recovered, with some residual paralysis.

Measles began to appear early in January—in some cases following Xmas visits to other areas, in others almost certainly infected at the local Pantomime. (The disease was prevalent in parts of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire). Following these multiple sources of spread, school infection soon followed, and the usual epidemic—which continued until July. At this time the infection reached the Nursery at the Institution and spread through the child occupants. More than 2,700 cases were notified. Two infants died.

Whooping Cough.—Was less prevalent, and it is to be noted that many cases are not notified by the Medical Practitioners in attendance. 372 cases came under observation, with two deaths, infants of three and six months, the former not diagnosed.

The usual analysis as to the value of Whooping Cough vaccine used prophylactically **in combination with** Alum Toxoid for Diphtheria, followed. In spite of adverse reports in the Medical Press as to the value of Whooping Cough vaccine, I am convinced that it is of considerable help if given in combination, but not otherwise, as its effects are somewhat ephemeral when given alone.

Effect of vaccine.—Mothers make their own comparisons of the difference in severity of those who have had a course of vaccine as compared with the frank disease. In general, they are well satisfied. Approximately 30 % of notified cases had been treated, and information was obtained of other infections which had not been notified. The diagnosis was doubtful in three children; the clinical condition very mild in 20, mild in 54 cases; distinctly modified in intensity in 25 others, but more severe in 12.

Each year we get evidence of immunised children exposed to other cases who have remained immune.

Dysentery.—Very few cases of *Sonné* type were reported, all sporadic. No other type of dysentery occurred.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases notified 10
Five of the cases were males and five females.

<i>Cases.</i>			<i>Vision unim- paired.</i>	<i>Vision im- paired.</i>	<i>Total Blind- ness.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
<i>Notified.</i>	<i>Treated.</i>					
	<i>At Home.</i>	<i>In Boro' Hospitals.</i>				
10	4	†6	10	—	—	—

† In-patients of City Hospital (2). Nightingale Nursing Home (2).
Children's Hospital (2).

The number of cases notified was eleven fewer than in 1944.

CANCER.

The recorded deaths from various types of malignant disease show an increase in number as compared with 1944, *viz.*, 242 (222). It is noteworthy that cancer of the lung in males, at one time rare, now takes an important place in the annual returns.

The table shows the deaths by age distribution :—

Age	25-44 years.		45-64 years.		65-74 years.		75 years & upwards.		All Ages.		
Sex	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
Deaths from Cancer ...	*11	†7	37	45	52	48	23	19	123	119	242

* Includes 1 aged 18 years.

† Includes 1 aged 20 years and 1 aged 23 years.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

FORM V.D. (R). (Revised).

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Royal Infirmary, Derby, during the year ended 31st December, 1945.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal or undiagnosed Conditions.		TOTAL.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1 Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation ...	235	219	—	—	71	91	58	22	364	332	696
2 Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ...	17	13	—	—	7	6	—	—	24	19	43
3 Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under item 4) suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary ...	48	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	17	65
,, secondary ...	23	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	98	121
,, latent in 1st year of infection* ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
,, all later stages ...	24	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	26	50
,, congenital ...	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	14
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Gonorrhoea—											
1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	161	118	—	—	161	118	279
later ...	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7
Non-Venereal conditions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	346	252	346	252	598
4 Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection, or to have been under observation, at other Centres... ..	34	12	—	—	34	5	16	—	84	17	101
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ...	389	394	1	1	280	220	420	274	1090	889	1979
5 Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal	42	35	—	—	91	83	327	226	460	344	804
6(a) Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
,, secondary ...	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	13
,, latent in 1st year of infection* ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
,, all later stages ...	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	9
,, congenital ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea—											
1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	21	9	—	—	21	9	30
later ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6(b) Number of cases under treatment or observation which died:—											
From the disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
From treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From other causes ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
7 Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment, but before final tests of cure...	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	7

FORM V.D. (R).—continued.

		Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea		Non-Veneral or undiagnosed Conditions.		TOTAL		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
8	Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ...	73	31	—	—	46	16	30	5	149	52	201
9	Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	261	304	1	1	122	109	63	43	447	457	904
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 (These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4)		389	394	1	1	280	220	420	274	1090	889	1979
10	Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis INCLUDED IN ITEM 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment of either penicillin or of arsenic and bismuth:—											
	Syphilis, primary ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	,, secondary ...	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	9
	,, latent in 1st year of infection* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	,, all later stages ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	,, congenital ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
11	Number of attendances:—											
	(a) for individual attention of the Medical Officers ...	3478	4225	2	2	1438	1247	1278	1001	6196	6475	12671
	(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing ...	217	14	2	—	1334	948	698	33	2251	995	3246
	TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	3695	4239	4	2	2772	2195	1976	1034	8447	7470	15917
12	In-patients:—											
	†(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year ...	14	58	—	1	5	92	2	12	21	163	184
	†(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given ...	112	518	—	9	33	150	6	26	151	703	854
								Other Diseases				
								M.	F.			
13*	Number of cases treated with penicillin ...	12	52	—	—	109	91	4	10	125	153	278

† Includes Borough Isolation Hospital.

FORM V.D. (R).—continued.

				Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14 Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ...				2	—	—	1	1	1	3	6	6	8

15 Pathological Work:—	Microcospical		Cultural for Gonorrhœa	Serum		Cerebro-spinal fluid	Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease
	for Syphilis	for Gonorrhœa		for Syphilis	for Gonorrhœa		
(a) Number of Specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre ...	194	2,781	—	—	—	—	107
(b) Number of Specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory (if available) ...	—	—	—	2,089	168	10	—

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) to be inserted in these headings.	Derby Borough.	Derby County.	Staffs. County	Leicester County.	Burton-on-Trent.	Notts. County.	TOTAL
A. Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3:—							
Syphilis ...	140	93	12	3	1	4	253
Soft Chancre ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Gonorrhœa ...	158	119	5	2	—	2	286
Non-Venereal and undiagnosed conditions ...	296	275	9	4	3	11	598
TOTAL ...	595	488	26	9	4	17	1139
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	8863	6336	270	200	87	161	15917

*"Syphilis latent in first year of infection," applies to cases presenting no clinical sign of syphilis but discovered (by blood test, etc.) to have contracted this disease within the preceding 12 months.

14th February, 1946.

(Signed) H. R. MORGAN RICHARDS,

Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

V—TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis show a decrease of two, and cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis totalled nine less than in 1944.

The total number of tuberculosis deaths was the same as in the previous year, pulmonary tuberculosis showing an increase of six and non-pulmonary deaths a decrease of six.

Notifications.—

		<i>Comparison with</i>	
		1945.	1944.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...		134	136
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis		21	30
Total ...	...	<hr/>155 <hr/>	<hr/> 166 <hr/>

Deaths.—

		<i>Comparison with</i>	
		1945.	1944.
Pulmonary ...	...	71	65
Non-pulmonary ...	...	8	14
Total ...	...	<hr/>79 <hr/>	<hr/> 79 <hr/>

Of the 71 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, nine, *i.e.*, 12·7%, occurred previous to notification. 62·5% of the non-pulmonary tuberculosis deaths (five, of the total eight) occurred previous to notification. 57·7% of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred within two years of notification (including those not notified previous to death).

Tuberculosis Clinic.—

Number of Clinics held ...	...	399
Total number of attendances (clinical)...	...	3,584
Number of new patients examined ...	...	883
Number of contacts examined ...	...	196
Number of contacts re-examined ...	...	135

Twenty of the contacts were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis.

Treatment.—The number of patients attending the Clinic for refill treatment following artificial pneumothorax and pneumoperitoneum shows a marked increase, and during the year it was found necessary to allocate two additional periods per week to this work. A Refill Clinic was started on Tuesday evenings for the convenience of workers, and another Clinic was held for the first time on Thursday afternoons, bringing the number of Refill Clinics up to five weekly. Any further substantial increase in the attendances for this treatment would seriously encroach on the time now given to other important functions of the Clinic—examination of new patients, supervision of Dispensary patients and contacts, home visiting, etc.

Artificial Pneumothorax.

Refills.

25 males	...	...	...	...	...	...	425
24 females	...	...	...	...	...	...	489

Pneumoperitoneum combined with Phrenic Crush.

15 males	...	...	...	...	...	...	266
13 females	...	...	...	...	...	...	228

Maternity.—The co-operation and assistance given by Mr. Watt at the Women's Hospital, when pregnancy occurred in tuberculous women, were again of the greatest value.

X-Ray Work.—The services of the Radiographer are shared with the Borough Sanatorium. The following figures for radiological examinations show that the steady increase in this work during the previous three years was maintained in 1945.

1942	...	...	1,125 including	711 films.
1943	...	...	1,826	„ 984 „
1944	...	...	2,712	„ 1,385 „
1945	...	...	3,266	„ 1,400 „

Borough Sanatorium.—

Number of patients admitted	...	...	...	138
„ „ discharged	...	...	...	125
„ „ died	...	...	...	29

The average stay of the patients discharged was 189.1 days, and for the patients who died 163.9 days.

Orthopaedic Cases.—Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of orthopaedic cases are available at the City Hospital, where they are seen as required by the Orthopaedic Surgeon. Where long-term in-patient treatment is required, patients are sent to the Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital by arrangement with the Derbyshire County Council.

School Children.—The number of school children examined (213) includes observation cases and contacts.

Number of school children notified in 1945	...	15
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	... ..	7
Other forms of Tuberculosis	... ..	8

Maintenance Allowances for Tuberculosis Patients and Dependants.—As a result of local additions since the inception of the original Government Scheme, allowances now fall into four categories:—

- (1) Memo. 266T., the Government scheme of allowances for "gainfully occupied" persons who voluntarily cease work for the purpose of accepting treatment.
- (2) Public Health Minutes, covering tuberculosis patients who are unable to respond to treatment within the time limits imposed by Memo. 266T.
- (3) Social Welfare, and (4) Social Welfare (non-pulmonary) cover cases of hardship which are not eligible for allowances under (1) and (2).

All allowances are made in accordance with the scale laid down by the Ministry of Health in Memo. 266T. Payments made under Memo. 266T. are recoverable from the Exchequer, and the cost of the supplementary schemes (2), (3) and (4) is borne by Derby Corporation.

	<i>Number of Patients Drawing Allowances on 1/1/45.</i>	<i>Number of Applications During Year.</i>	<i>Accepted.</i>	<i>Rejected.</i>	<i>Number of Allowances Terminated During Year.</i>	<i>Number of Patients Drawing Allowances on 31/12/45.</i>
Memo. 266T.	36	49	48	1	37	47
Public Health Minutes	51	30	29	1	24	56
Social Welfare	22	3	2	1	5	19
" " " " (Non-Pulmonary)	3	6	6	—	3	6
	112	88	85	3	69	128

Financial.**AMOUNT PAID IN ALLOWANCES DURING 1945.**

	<i>Maintenance Allowances.</i>			<i>Discretionary and Special Allowances.</i>			<i>Total.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Memo. 266T.	2,813	18	2	95	5	8	2,909	3	10
P. H. Minutes	4,866	10	7	141	11	10	5,008	2	5
S. Welfare (including non-pulmonary).....	2,854	5	6	4	5	0	2,858	10	6
	£10,534	14	3	£241	2	6	£10,775	16	9

Total allowances paid since the commencement of the Scheme on 18th August, 1943, to 31st December, 1945:—

	£	s.	d.
Memo. 266T.	8,006	8	10
P. H. Minutes	8,625	4	3
Social Welfare	4,934	12	7
	£21,566	5	8

Rehabilitation.—During the year 1945, 24 patients in receipt of allowances under Memo. 266T. were returned to employment, either whole-time, or part-time. Some in their former occupations, either with former employers, or new employers, and the remainder were placed in some suitable employment with the assistance of the Ministry of Labour.

19 of these patients went direct to full-time work.

5 patients were sent on Ministry of Labour training courses.

1 patient went to a Village Settlement for colonisation and remained there.

5 ex-service cases drawing pensions, and therefore not eligible to draw an allowance, were also found work.

After-Care.—Under Ministry of Food regulations only milk is supplied as extra nourishment in certain cases of tuberculosis, and, where a patient was able to afford this, two pints daily per patient were obtainable on priority certificates from their own doctors.

	£	s.	d.
Free Milk was supplied to 51 patients during the year at a cost of	307	17	11

Clothing was supplied to four patients and spectacles to three patients at a total cost of	13	9	5
---	----	---	---

Extra clothing coupons and dockets for utility furniture and bedding were obtained from the Board of Trade for 14 cases.

Housing.—With very difficult housing conditions prevailing, care was taken to recommend only those cases for re-housing where definite overcrowding existed, where the presence of an infectious case made better accommodation essential, and where improved conditions would prevent deterioration in a patient's health.

Two patients and families were re-housed with the help of the Corporation Estates Department; two other applications were investigated, but were not recommended for re-housing. Two exchanges were arranged.

Health Visiting.—Routine visiting of patients' homes was carried out by two Health Visitors, Miss D. M. Bickers and Miss K. Good, and later by a third, Mrs. M. M. Gibbons, who commenced duties on 12/3/45. 862 visits were made, of which number 131 were unsuccessful. The services of these nurses were also in increasing demand at the Clinic for reception work and to assist in treatment.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was taken during 1945 under the above regulations relating to Tuberculous Employees in the Milk Trade.

D. H. O'BRIEN, M.B., B.Ch.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172.

No action was taken during 1945 under this Section of the Act (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

TUBERCULOSIS.

Form T. 137 (Revised).

1944

PUBLIC HEALTH (Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Tuberculosis Notifications—1st January, 1945, to 31st December, 1945.

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.

	Primary Notifications.												Total Notifi- cations (including cases previously notified)	Cases previously notified in other districts (included in primary notifications).
	Primary Notifications.													
	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- wards	Total		
Pulmonary, Males	2	...	1	6	8	20	17	16	13	3	86	87	2
Females	3	1	8	12	5	7	3	...	...	39	40	5
Non-Pulm. Males	1	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	10	11	1
Females	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	5	7	—

Part II.

Supplemental Return shewing new cases of Tuberculosis discovered otherwise than by formal notification, for above-named period :—

	Primary Notifications.												Total		Number of Cases.	
	0 to 1			5 to 10			15 to 20			25 to 35			65 and up- wards		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
	to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	and up- wards				
Pulmonary, Males	7	6
Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Non-Pulm Males
Females	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources of Information of "Supplemental Return" Cases.

Sources of Information of "Supplemental Return" Cases.	Number of Cases.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns—		
Local ...	7	6
Reg. Gnl. ...	2	...
Inward Transfers	...	...
Other Sources (Posthumous)...	...	...

VI—HOSPITALS.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diph- theria.</i>	<i>Measles.</i>	<i>Whooping Cough.</i>	<i>Other Diseases.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining under treat- ment, Dec. 31st, 1944....	24	10	1	2	16	53
Admitted during 1945	185	139	200	45	515	1,084
Discharged during 1945	201	111	199	33	502	1,046
Died during 1945	—	8	2	4	8	22
Remaining under treat- ment Dec. 31st, 1945	8	30	—	10	21	69

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

<i>Other Cases.</i>	<i>Remaining in Hosp. 31/12/44</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Remain- ing 31/12/45</i>
Enteric Fever ...	—	5	5	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	27	23	2	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	22	20	—	2
Pneumonia ...	—	3	3	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	1	1	—	—
Dysentery ...	1	42	42	—	1
Rubella ...	—	47	47	—	—
Chicken Pox ...	1	38	37	—	2
Observation ...	—	13	13	—	—
„ Scarlet Fever ...	1	6	7	—	—
„ Diphtheria ...	2	47	44	1	4
„ C.S.F. ...	1	10	10	—	1
„ Measles ...	—	6	6	—	—
„ Dysentery ...	2	2	4	—	—
„ Mumps ...	1	7	8	—	—
Vincent's Angina ...	1	20	20	—	1
Tonsillitis ...	2	45	44	—	3
Pharyngitis ...	—	4	4	—	—
Quinsy ...	—	21	20	—	1
Mumps ...	4	56	59	—	1
Scabies ...	—	1	1	—	—
Streptococcal Infections ...	—	4	4	—	—
Impetigo ...	—	2	2	—	—
Glandular Fever ...	—	2	2	—	—
Pneumococcal Meningitis...	—	2	1	1	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	3	—	3	—
Pemphigus ...	—	1	1	—	—
Infective Hepatitis ...	—	6	6	—	—
Influenza ...	—	18	18	—	—
Syphilis ...	—	10	9	—	1
Diphtheria Carriers ...	—	17	17	—	—
† Various ...	—	26	23	1	2
	16	515	502	8	21

† See Detailed Analysis overleaf.

DETAILED ANALYSIS.

	TOTAL REMAINING IN HOSPITAL 31/12/44	CIVILIANS—BOROUGH.				
		R'M'G IN HOSP. 31/12/44	ADM.	DISCH.	DEAD	R'M'G IN HOSP. 31/12/45
Scarlet Fever	24	15	137	147	—	5
Diphtheria	10	8	86	87	1	6
Enteric Fever	—	—	2	2	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	13	10	2	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	16	14	—	2
Measles	1	—	168	166	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1	1	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	5	5	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	2	42	33	2	9
Chicken Pox	1	1	23	24	—	—
Rubella	—	—	7	7	—	—
Vincent's Angina	1	—	3	2	—	1
Tonsillitis	2	—	4	4	—	—
Pharyngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quinsy	—	—	1	1	—	—
Mumps	4	—	7	7	—	—
Scabies	—	—	1	1	—	—
Strept. Infections	—	—	1	1	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	2	2	—	—
*Enteritis	—	—	1	—	—	1
*Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	6	5	1	—
*Erythema Multiforma	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Erythema Nodosum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	2	2	—	—
*Cellulitis	—	—	4	4	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	10	9	—	1
*Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	—	1
*Herpes Zoster	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Eczema	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Empyema	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Coryza	—	—	1	1	—	—
Glandular Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Croup	—	—	2	2	—	—
Pneumococcal Meningitis	—	—	2	1	1	—
T.B. Meningitis	—	—	3	—	3	—
Pemphigus	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Otitis Media	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cervical Adenitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Chest Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—
Observation	—	—	9	9	—	—
„ Scarlet Fever	1	—	4	4	—	—
„ Diphtheria	2	2	26	25	1	2
„ C.S.F.	1	—	7	7	—	—
„ Measles	—	—	2	2	—	—
„ Dysentery	2	2	—	2	—	—
„ Mumps	1	1	1	2	—	—
Diphtheria Carriers	—	—	7	7	—	—
TOTAL ALL DISEASES	53	31	610	599	13	29

CIVILIANS—BOROUGH.

CIVILIANS—BOROUGH.

* Included in "Various"—overleaf.

CIVILIANS—NON-BOROUGH.					SERVICE.					TOTAL REMAINING IN HOSPITAL 31/12/45
R'M'G IN HOSP. 31/12/44	ADM.	DIS.	DEAD	R'M'G IN HOSP. 31/12/45	R'M'G IN HOSP. 31/12/44	ADM.	DIS.	DEAD	R'M'G IN HOSP. 31/12/45	
3	8	10	—	1	6	40	44	—	2	8
—	45	16	7	22	2	8	8	—	2	30
—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4	4	—	—	—	10	9	—	1	2
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	2
—	6	6	—	—	1	26	27	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
—	4	3	—	1	1	33	34	—	—	1
—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	15	13	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	17	18	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	2	41	40	—	3	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	20	19	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	4	49	52	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	—	20	19	—	1	4
—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
—	2	2	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
3	78	46	9	26	19	396	401	—	14	69
CIVILIANS—NON-BOROUGH.					SERVICE.					

Post Mortem Examinations	8
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Operations.

Appendicectomy	1
Exploratory trephine	1
Circumcision	2
Tracheotomy	1

Isolation Hospital Provisioning, 1945.

	Days in Hospital (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.	Average Cost per Patient per day.*	
			£ s. d.	s.	d.
1945	22,809	62.49	3,388 19 11	2	11.66
1944	27,836	76.06	3,740 0 0	2	8.25

* This includes cost of provisioning staff.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium Provisioning, 1945.

	Days in Sanatorium (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.	Average Cost per Patient per day.*	
			£ s. d.	s.	d.
1945	26,269	71.96	3,873 2 9	2	11.39
1944	23,235	63.48	2,617 19 11½	2	3.04

* This includes cost of provisioning staff.

BOROUGH SANATORIUM.

Admitted	...	...	...	...	138
Discharged	...	...	...	...	125
Died	...	...	...	...	29
Average stay of patients discharged	...	...	...	...	189 days.
Average stay of patients who died	...	...	...	...	164 „

Thoracic Surgery was carried out by Dr. P. W. Edwards until September, and from that date by Mr. L. G. Cruikshank.

The following procedures were carried out :—

Artificial Pneumothorax—Inductions	...	...	38
—Refills	...	...	966
Pneumo-peritoneum —Inductions	...	...	21
—Refills	...	...	450
Thoracoscopies	...	...	32
Anterior Vaginal Hysterotomy	...	...	1
Pleural Aspiration	...	...	40
Gas Replacements	...	...	7
Phrenic Crush	...	...	29
Phrenic Avulsion	...	...	1
Blood Sedimentation Tests	...	...	476
Blood Transfusions	...	...	9
X-Ray Department—Films	...	...	1,096
—Screenings	...	...	814

Nurses' Examinations.

Passed Final State Examination	...	...	20
Passes Preliminary State Examination	...	...	2
Passed Preliminary State Examination, Part 1	...	...	5
Passed Preliminary State Examination, „ 2	...	...	9

CITY HOSPITAL.

A General Hospital maintained under the Local Government or Public Health Acts.

1945 was a busy year for the Hospital.

The admissions totalled 6,705 ; of these, 2,501 were Service patients, 1,212 from overseas and 1,289 from neighbouring units. The average stay of a patient was 11 days, a figure made possible by extensive use of Red Cross Convalescent Hospitals.

Considerable numbers of wounded have been treated, and the work has been facilitated by the whole-hearted assistance of numbers of voluntary workers in all departments, which has been greatly appreciated. Numerous gifts of money and extra comforts have been received for Service patients from the Red Cross, and many organisations and workpeople in the town. Occupational pursuits, toy making, rug making, embroidery, etc., are carried on regularly with the assistance of voluntary workers.

Considerable attention has been paid to the Catering Department ; equipment is being improved, and the staffing and internal arrangements have been modified to improve the general standard of feeding.

The work of the Maternity Department has increased further, and it has only been possible to deal with the cases by temporarily reducing the length of the lying-in period. It is evident that the public desire for Hospital accommodation for maternity will continue to increase, and this will require urgent consideration in the post-war building programme, as the work at present is largely being carried on in wards built for general cases and not specially for maternity work.

Another early post-war consideration will be the setting up of a Rehabilitation Department.

Staffing.—Whole-time.

Medical. Medical Superintendent.
Deputy Medical Superintendent.
Three Medical Officers.

Part-time.

Visiting Staff : 16.

Nursing. (a) Trained Nurses 47 (including Matron, Assistant Matron and Sister Tutor).
(b) Probationer Nurses 66 ; Midwifery Pupils 23.
(c) 12 Sub-probationers (non-resident).

Other. (a) Clerical : 1 Chief Clerk ; 6 Others.
(b) 1 Dispenser ; 3 Physiotherapists ; 3 Pathological Technicians.
(c) 26 Other Male Staff (Porters, etc.). Domestic Staff.

Statistics for Year ending 31/12/45.

Total No. of—	1945.
Admissions	6,705
Maternity Cases	1,210
Ante-Natal Attendances	10,013
Maternal Deaths	2 (1 unbooked)
Treatments in Physiotherapy Department	11,790
Operations	2,104
X-Ray Examinations	2,483
Pathological Examinations	12,992
Dental Cases	1,322
Out-Patients (excluding Ante-Natal) ...	6,895

Operations. Total 2,104.

Abdominal	367	Injuries and Wounds ...	216
Ear, Nose and Throat ...	427	Caesarean Sections ...	43
Rectal	81	Other Gynaecological and	
Bones and Joints	67	Maternity	468
Varicose Veins	48	Chest	7
Genito-Urinary	78	Miscellaneous	302

Anaesthetics.

General	...	...	...	1,589	Intravenous	...	...	62
Spinal	...	...	...	33	Rectal	...	...	9
					Local	...	...	411

Many of the general anaesthetics were induced by a preliminary intravenous anaesthetic.

Maternity Department.

1,210 patients were admitted.

1,175 were booked cases.

35 were unbooked cases.

1 death occurred in the booked cases.

1 death occurred in the unbooked cases.

Dental Department.

Attendances	...	...	1,322	Extractions	...	...	902
Gas Anaesthetics	...	...	380	Fillings	...	...	25
Intravenous Anaesthetics			4	Dentures	...	...	27
Local Anaesthetics	...		16	Inspections	...	...	504

X-Ray Department. No. of Examinations 2,483.

Bones and Joints	...	...	1,038	Genito-Urinary	...	...	156
Chests	...	...	772	Obstetrics	...	...	124
Gastro-Intestinal	...	...	129	Miscellaneous	...	...	264

Physiotherapy Department. No. of Treatments 11,790.

Massage	...	...	2,243	Radiant Heat	...	...	2,496
Electrical	...	...	1,296	U.V.L.	...	...	533
Exercises	...	...	5,222				

Pathological Department. No. of Examinations 12,992.**BLOOD.**

Counts	...	...	2,887
Sugar Est.	...	...	658
Urea Est.	...	...	237
Phosphatase Est.	...	...	11
Cholesterol Est.	...	...	16
Calcium Est.	...	...	2
Sodium Est.	...	...	4
Widal Reactions	...	...	14
Ven den Bergh Reactions			65
Blood Sedimentation Rates			320

URINE.

General Examinations	...	...	1,754
Urea Conc. Tests	...	...	8
Urea Clearance Tests	...	...	43
Hunter's Tests	...	...	13
Creatin Est.	...	...	1
Addis Counts	...	...	3
Hippuric Acid Excretion	...	...	2
Diastatic Index	...	...	2
Cultures	...	...	17
pH	...	...	6

BLOOD.

Blood Groups	...	...	197
Films for malarial Parasites			198
Cultures	...	...	33
Uric Acid Est.	...	...	36
Paul Bunnell	...	...	8
Bleeding Times	...	...	3
Coagulation Times	...	...	3
Icterus Index	...	...	44
Takata Reactions	...	...	2
Fragility Tests of R.B.C.'s			2
Chloride Est.	...	...	3
Protein Est.	...	...	3

SWABS.

Throat	...	...	...	1,108
Nose	...	...	...	48
Eye	...	...	...	177
Ear	...	...	...	45
Mouth	...	...	...	49
Cervical	...	...	...	20
Vaginal	...	...	...	620
Urethral	...	...	...	26
Prostatic	...	...	...	5

OTHER EXAMINATIONS.

Pus	...	...	...	2,294	Fractional Test Meals	...	105
Sputum	...	...	...	668	Cerebro-Spinal Fluids	...	113
Faeces—General	...	...	...	488	Pleural Fluids	...	42
Total Faecal Fat Est.	...	...	...	3	Various misc. Fluids	...	44
Fatty Acids and Neutral					Penicillin Sensitivities	...	90
Faecal Fat	...	...	...	3	Penicillin Contents	...	18
Fatty Acids—Faeces	...	...	...	3	Histological Sections	...	370
Vomit	...	...	...	2			
Faeces—Exam. for Tape-							
worm	...	...	...	6			
Faeces—Bact. Agglutinations				28			

The Hospital is a recognised training school for State Registration and for Part I. of the Central Midwives Board Certificate, and also for the training of Midwives in Gas and Air Analgesia.

15 Nurses passed the Final State Examination ; 14 Nurses passed the Preliminary State Examination ; 25 Nurses passed C.M.B. Examination ; 28 Nurses passed Gas and Air Analgesia Examination.

VII—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

I have much pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1945.

For another year our work has been restricted by war, A.R.P. work, and with the aftermath of these and the supervision of Regional Slaughtering.

I give details of the nature and number of inspections carried out, notices served, and the nuisances remedied in the following lists.

I feel I must again refer to the serious housing position, and I am of the opinion that people living in houses which are totally unfit for human habitation and beyond repair should be considered eligible to make application for new Corporation houses.

WATER SUPPLY.

MR. I. G. EDWARDS, Water Engineer, reports as follows :—

Water supplied to the Area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

Occasional examination is made of the raw water. As all water going into the supply is treated, analyses of water are made after treatment. A total of 224 samples were taken for bacteriological analysis, *i.e.*, rather more than four per week. The latest results are appended. In addition, a further 198 samples were taken from piped supplies at various points in the area.

Only that proportion of supply obtained from the Derwent Valley Water Board is liable to plumbo-solvent action. Under the Derwent Valley Water Act of 1899, water supplied by the Board is required to be treated by them for the prevention of such action before the water is delivered to any of the constituent undertakings.

All water is chlorinated before being passed into supply.

The number of houses obtaining water from standpipes is 477, mainly property which will be scheduled for post-war demolition. They approximate 1.23 per cent. of the total dwelling houses.

[COPY.]

No. 1678/4.

COUNTY OFFICES,
ST. MARY'S GATE,
DERBY.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

13th September, 1945.

SAMPLE OF WATER LABELLED:—Town Supply, High Service.

RESULT OF ANALYSIS.

Date of receipt:—5th September, 1945.

Appearance in 2 ft. tube	...	...	...	...	...	...	Clear.	Slightly green.
pH value	...	...	...	...	...	...		7.3
								Parts per 100,000.*
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180° C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...		20.3
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...		0.0000
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...		0.0016
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	...		0.0000
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	...		0.04
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	...	...	...	...	...	...		1.8
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F.	...	...	...	...	...	...		0.041
Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...		8.2
Hardness Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...		4.6
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...		12.8
Oxygen in Solution	...	...	...	...	...	...		—
Oxygen absorbed in five days	...	...	...	...	...	...		—
Dissolved Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...	...		—
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iron	less than .005
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil

MINERAL ANALYSIS.

Silica	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.52
Oxides of Iron and Alumina	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.16
Lime, CaO	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.54
Magnesia, MgO	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.11
Sulphuric Anhydride	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.67

The acids and bases may be combined to give the following probable composition:—

Silica	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5
Oxides of Iron and Alumina	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2
Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.2
Calcium Sulphate	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3
Magnesium Sulphate	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.3
Sodium Sulphate	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2
Sodium Nitrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2
Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0

In appearance the sample was clear and of a slight green colour.

The analytical results show the presence of only small proportions of unoxidised organic matter and the chemical analysis affords no indication of the occurrence of pollution.

(Signed) R. W. SUTTON,

County Analyst.

* To convert parts per 100,000 to grains per gallon, multiply by 0.7.

[COPY.]

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT ON WATER SAMPLE.

Date of Sampling:—31st December, 1945.

	<i>Sample No. 1 Low Service.</i>	<i>Sample No. 2 High Service.</i>
Plate Counts—		
Number of colonies in agar after 48 hours' incubation		
at 37° C. per ml.	2	Nil
Number of colonies in agar after 72 hours' incubation		
at 20° C. , ,	3	Nil

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNT.

Probable number of coliform bacilli present		
per 100 ml.	Nil	Nil

DIFFERENTIAL COLIFORM TEST.

Probable number of faecal B. Coli ... per 100 ml.	Nil	Nil
---	-----	-----

Bacteriologically the sample of water is satisfactory for drinking purposes.

(Signed) J. L. G. IREDALE,

County Bacteriologist.

*County Offices,
St. Mary's Gate,
Derby.*

Supply.

Number of gallons of water supplied to Derby from Public Supply (Derby Water Area, which includes Borough and various Parishes outside)	2,868,955,000
Gallons per day per head of population	38·00
Percentage of total quantity from the Derwent Valley Supply	84%

Used during the year.

	<i>Gallons.</i>
Sewer Flushing	475,500
Street Watering	43,000
Steam Rolling	101,500

SEWERAGE.

The following information is supplied by MR. M. L. FRANCIS, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

Sewers cleaned out during the year.

The total length of sewers cleaned out represents 344 yards.
Total loads of silt—12.

Manholes cleaned out during the year 12

New Sewers laid during the year.

Cotton Lane, near Elton Road	60 feet.
Elton Road, junction Crowshaw Street	20 „
C.W.S. Laundry	90 „
St. Mark's Road Housing Site (Foul Sewers)	4,117 „
St. Mark's Road Housing Site (Surface Water Sewers)	4,912 „
Middleton Avenue Housing Site (Foul Sewers)	1,424 „
Middleton Avenue Housing Site (Surface Water Sewers)	1,796 „

Manholes Constructed during the year.

Elton Road, opposite Crowshaw Street	...	...	...	1
Rear of Alvaston Tip, Diversion of Brook Course	...	...	...	2
Rear of Alvaston Tip, Relay Sewer	...	...	...	1
Sinfin Moor Sewer (for Rolls-Royce Ltd.)	...	...	...	1
Osmaston Road, near China Works	...	...	...	1
St. Mark's Road Housing Site	...	...	...	3
St. Mark's Road Housing Site	...	...	...	15 Double.
Middleton Avenue Housing Site	...	...	...	2
Middleton Avenue Housing Site	...	...	...	7 Double.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

MR. A. CONNOR, Director of Public Cleansing, reports as follows :—

Refuse Collection.

House and Trade refuse collected	...	...	...	...	34,418 tons.
Nightsoil	...	...	...	...	52 „
Trade refuse delivered direct by tradesmen	...	...	...	...	5,031 „
					<hr/> 39,501 „

Refuse Disposal.

Controlled Tipping—Alvaston Tip	...	...	...	...	33,514 tons.
—Other Tips	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Burned in the Destructors	...	...	...	...	5,987 „
					<hr/> 39,501 „

Extracted from Refuse and Sold.

Tins	...	...	460 tons.	Bones	...	...	11 tons.
Iron	...	...	40 „	Broken Glass	...	...	—
Waste Paper	...	...	538 „	Cinders	...	...	168 „
Rag	...	...	25 „	Milk Bottles	...	...	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ gross.
Food Waste	...	...	1,876 „				

Moveable Ashbins Provided.

Housing Committee	...	...	...	...	...	418
Private Owners	...	...	...	...	...	450
						<hr/> 868
Number of Cats, Dogs, etc., disposed of	...	...	...	...	...	3,695

Power Vehicles utilised for Cleansing Purposes.

1. Collection of Refuse and Salvage :—						
Petrol Motor	...	...	...	...	...	17
Horse Drawn	...	...	...	...	...	—
2. Street Cleansing and Watering :—						
Petrol Motor	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mechanical Gulley Emptiers	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Sweepers (Lacre)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Street Washing Machine	...	...	...	...	...	1

RIVERS POLLUTION.

Inspections have been made of our brook and river courses. During the year certain action has been taken in conjunction with the Borough Engineer and Surveyor in connection with the culvert in Fox Street and Cotton Brook. The Borough Engineer and Surveyor has also been dealing with Messrs. Rolls-Royce Ltd. regarding their Sinfen Moor Works.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of 19 trough closets and about 30 pail closets, and privy cesspools, the whole of the Borough is fitted with water closets, and it is hoped that the time is now within sight when these will be abolished.

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES.

It is unnecessary to go into details further than this:—

1,262 Preliminary Notices were served to abate nuisances under the Public Health Act or Local Acts. Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health Act in 367 instances, 39 under Section 9 of the Housing Act. During the year, 13,579 visits were made under the Public Health Act.

The number of nuisances abated was 2,680.

MILK.

The number of purveyors registered inside the Borough is 28, and those from outside the Borough 37. Inspections of the herds and dairies in the Borough were regularly carried out, and veterinary inspections of our cattle are carried out each quarter.

During the year arrangements have been made for the building of a new modern dairy and the closing of an old one, and for the complete re-conditioning of a second one; but, owing to difficulties in obtaining labour and material, these improvements were not completed by the end of the year.

				<i>Samples taken.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>	<i>Passed both.</i>	<i>Failed both.</i>
PASTEURISED MILK.								
Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	93	91	2		
Bacteria Count	...	...	...	81	69	12		
Coliform Test	...	...	...	58	53	5		
Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	20	16	4		
HEAT TREATED MILK.								
Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	37	25	12	23	3
Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	37	34	3		
ACCREDITED MILK.								
Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	49	36	13	28	9
Coliform Test	...	...	...	49	35	14		
OTHER MILK.								
Bacteria Count	...	...	...	13	4	9		
Coliform Test	...	...	...	22	11	11		
Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	12	8	4		

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of samples taken	...	...	49
„ „ samples containing T.B.	...	...	5
„ „ infected animals	...	...	6

HOUSING.

As I have said, all the necessary returns have been made as required by the Ministry of Health.

Extract from the Quarterly Progress Report to the Ministry.

POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1945. As 1939 Report.

Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding. As 1939 Report.

Fitness of Houses and Re-Conditioning. As 1939 Report.

The report as contributed by the Estates and Building Director on Houses erected during the year 1945, January—December, shows no alteration from 1939 Report.

There is an ever-increasing demand for housing accommodation, and the Corporation's register of applicants at the 31st December, 1945, totalled 4,900 families, practically all of whom were living in rooms.

A commencement was made during the year in the erection of houses to meet the shortage, and further schemes are being planned.

There are no special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Some 23 houses were disinfested by this Department and 73 complaints were received and dealt with. Of the Council houses, 17 were found infested and cleared.

This work continues to increase and takes up much of the Department's time, but results obtained are most satisfactory.

The whole of the disinfestations are paid for by either landlord or tenant, but I am of the opinion that a free service should be provided.

Now that the war is a thing of the past, it is to be hoped that suitable premises will be provided for the disinfestation of furniture.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.

A Regional Scheme of the Ministry of Food under the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order is centred at the Abattoir Premises of the Corporation and the Derby Co-operative Society. The Centre includes the County Borough of Derby, the Borough of Ilkeston, the Urban Districts of Alfreton, Belper, Heanor, Ripley, Wirksworth, the Rural Districts of Belper, Repton (North) and Shardlow. The position to-day is that all meat sold in these areas, whether fresh meat or frozen imported meat, passes through the establishments set up in the Borough by the Ministry of Food.

The duties of inspection, which have been carried out according to the standard laid down in Memo. 62/Foods, have occupied the whole-time services of the two meat inspectors provided by the Corporation.

Many improvements have been effected in recent years to obtain a cleaner and more wholesome food supply, but much remains to be done to diminish to a far greater degree the dirty handling and careless exposure of food to contamination.

I refer in particular to the present-day transport of meat, and here it is well to point out that under the Ministry of Food's Centralised Slaughtering Scheme, all meat is in the possession of the Crown until it is delivered to the

retail butcher. Carcasses and offal are still dumped on to the floors of vehicles, where they lie jumbled together, the bottom layer resting on the bare floor, trodden upon by the boots of transport workers who are often to be seen carrying meat without wearing suitable protective clothing and head covering.

Educative work of the Health Officers of the Local Authority can do a great deal of good towards minimising the risk of food becoming contaminated, but these beneficial influences merely touch the surface of the problem in the matter of the transport of meat, and it seems to me that there can be little improvement in the present careless methods of handling unless the Government Department responsible thoroughly overhauls the existing system and, *inter alia*, introduces measures compulsorily requiring that all meat-carrying vans shall be constructed to a standard specification embodying all such features in design, material and equipment as will exclude all risk of the meat becoming exposed to contamination during distribution.

Number of animals slaughtered :—Cattle 16,028, sheep 24,988, pigs 7,633, calves 13,114.

These figures include casualties, 742.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	101	412	58	9
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3324	12	504	38
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	169	7	1	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4293	3	—	428

Weights of Unsound Food Condemed.

	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.		Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat (inc. Offal) ...	169	19	1	20	Bacon & Ham ...	—	1	1	24
Sausages ...	—	5	3	15	Fish ...	5	5	0	14
Shellfish ...	—	11	2	0	Vegetables ...	2	1	—	—
Fruit ...	—	2	3	1	Dried Fruit ...	1	2	3	6
Cereals ...	6	4	3	10	Fish Cakes ...	—	—	2	16
Cooked Meat ...	—	5	3	3	Imported Offal ...	—	3	1	2
Sugar ...	—	2	2	24	Tea ...	—	2	2	18
Confectionery ...	1	1	—	17	Cheese ...	—	—	3	22
Biscuits ...	—	6	3	—	Macaroni ...	—	2	3	27
Yeast ...	—	1	1	10	Dried Eggs ...	—	—	1	2
Shredded Suet ...	—	—	2	11	Butter ...	—	—	—	14
Poultry ...	—	—	—	20	Marshmallow ...	—	1	—	—
Cake Mixture ...	—	3	—	24	Baking Powder and Aerating Material ...	—	3	3	22
Ginger Powder ...	—	—	—	24	Coffee ...	—	1	1	13
Lemonade „ ...	—	3	3	18	Honey ...	—	—	—	7
Custard „ ...	—	—	2	14	Fruit Pulp ...	—	1	—	20
Soup „ ...	—	1	3	4	Garlic ...	4	9	1	23
Dried Peas and Beans ...	—	5	2	7	Miscellaneous Items ...	—	1	—	6
Rabbits ...	...	20	couples.		Eggs ...	...	114½	dozen.	
Fruit Pies ...	...	20	dozen.		Pickles ...	...	51	gallons.	
Beef Cubes ...	...	100	dozen.		Canned Food ...	...	16,953	cans.	
Synthetic Cream ...	...	3	gallons.						

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

The above Order necessitates the Local Authority carrying out the following duties :—Reporting to the Chief Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture any suspected animals, precautions respecting milk, and the enforcement of the notices requiring cleansing and disinfecting of premises on which there has been an infected animal. The arrangement for the slaughter of diseased animals and the payment of compensation are the concern of the Ministry.

Attached is a summary supplied by the Chief Divisional Inspector of the Ministry as to animals dealt with.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

Twelve months ending 31/12/45.

Total number of animals taken from premises within the Borough—4.

Tubercular Cattle in Market.

Total number of animals suspected in the Market	39
Summary :—	
Number in Milk	16
Number with Tuberculous emaciation	2
„ with Tuberculosis of the udder	5
„ with chronic cough, etc.	9
„ giving Tuberculous milk	—
„ sent back to farm	1
„ sent to knacker's yard	15
„ sent for slaughter	—
Number Not in Milk	23
Number with Tuberculous emaciation	7
„ Tuberculosis of the udder	—
„ with chronic cough, etc.	16
„ sent back to farm	—
„ sent to knacker's yard	22
„ sent for slaughter	1

FOOD-PREPARING PREMISES.

Food-preparing Places on Register at end of year ...	239
Defects found and remedied ...	9

ICE CREAM.

The Government Order prohibiting the manufacture of Ice Cream was withdrawn on January 1st, 1945, but the supply of materials for the manufacture of the same was very restricted and the use of new milk and cream prohibited.

All the premises received regular visits from this Department and it was found that the conditions under which the licences were granted were, with few exceptions, being carried out.

It is much regretted that a standard has not yet been fixed for Ice Cream, as this is long overdue.

Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Number of premises registered for sale only	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Number of inspections and visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	568
Number of defects found	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Number of defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

BAKEHOUSES.

Number of Bakehouses in occupation at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Defects found during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Defects remedied during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	146

REPORT OF BOROUGH ANALYST.

The following is a summary of the Report of the Borough Analyst (MR. R. W. SUTTON, B.Sc., F.I.C.) for the year 1945 :—

During the year, 399 samples were submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, consisting of 383 formal samples and 16 informal samples. This number represents sampling at the rate of 2·8 per 1,000 population.

Of the samples submitted, 55 were classed as adulterated or below standard.

The percentage adulteration in the milk samples (16·6%) is greater than last year, when a figure of 6·1% was returned. Of the 32 samples classed as adulterated, 20 contained added water, 12 were deficient in fat and 3 deficient in both fat and non-fatty solids, the latter being shown as free from added water by the freezing point test.

In addition to the samples classed as adulterated, 19 other samples showed deficiencies. Ten were "appeal-to-cow" samples, and of these, five were deficient in fat, three were deficient in non-fatty solids and two were deficient in both fat and non-fatty solids. The freezing points of these 19 samples were within the normal range for genuine milk and there was therefore no indication of the presence of added water.

The average composition of milks examined during the year was as follows :—

Non-fatty solids	...	...	...	...	8·69 per cent.
Fat	...	...	...	...	3·57 " "
Total solids	...	...	...	...	12·26 " "

Preservatives.—All appropriate samples were examined for the presence of preservatives. Four samples of sausages were declared to contain preservatives, but none was found to be present on analysis. The remaining samples all conformed with the Preservatives in Food Regulations.

Tonics.—Two samples, one described as "Ginger Kup" and the other as "Carotone Tonic," were the subject of correspondence with the Ministry of Food. From the replies received, it is understood that these particular articles do not fall to be dealt with under the Labelling of Food Order. It

is also understood that the Ministry is concerned about the growing trade in quasi-medicinal products which at present escape the provisions of the Soft Drinks Order on the grounds that they are medicinal products which are not also suitable for use as drinks.

Alcoholic Liquors.—Are scarce, and adverse reports were made on one sample of Gin, two samples of Whiskey and three Alcoholic Wines.

Gelatine.—During the last few years Gelatine of edible quality has been scarce and much low grade material has been sold. As a result of prosecutions in various parts of the country, there seems to be some improvement in the quality of the edible Gelatine which is sold as such, but there seems to be some indication that the low grade material is now being used in the manufacture of mixtures which are sold under the description of Jelly Creme Jelly Delicacies, Table Cream, etc.

One sample of Jelly Creme examined during the year contained low grade gelatine which was seriously contaminated with zinc.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.—Five fertilisers and seven feeding stuffs were examined under the above Act during the year.

The fertilisers were all of satisfactory composition, but the declared analysis in respect of one sample was not in accordance with the requirements of the Act. A declaration of Soluble and Insoluble Phosphoric Acid should be given in respect of all compound fertilisers, whereas for this particular sample only total phosphoric acid was declared.

Three samples of feeding stuffs were reported against.

Milks for Phosphatase Test.—During the year, 118 samples of milk were submitted for examination by the Phosphatase Test and five were reported against.

Three samples reacted as having been insufficiently heat-treated or as containing a small quantity of raw milk, one sample reacted as having been grossly under-treated or as containing an appreciable quantity of raw milk, and a fifth sample as indistinguishable from raw milk.

Water Samples.—Nine samples of Well Water were examined during the year.

Miscellaneous.—One sample of San-Izal submitted for examination was found to contain 12.2 per cent. by volume of Phenols and was classed as a Part 2 Poison which may be sold only subject to the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, as amplified or modified by the Poisons Rules.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following are the Tables of action and work done.

Inspections.—Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	INSPIC- TIONS.	WRITTEN NOTICES.	PROSE- CUTIONS.
Factories with mechanical power	56	3	Nil
Factories without mechanical power	7	1	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—
Total	63	4	Nil

Defects Found.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			NUMBER OF PROSE- CUTIONS.
	FOUND.	REME- DIED.	RE- FERRED TO H.M. INSP.	
Want of cleanliness	6	6	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	...	...
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	...	...
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors...	—	—	...	...
Sanitary { Insufficient ...	1	1	...	...
Conveniences { Unsuitable or defective ...	4	4	...	...
Other offences { Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	...	...
(not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).	5	5	...	...
Total	17	17	...	...

Registered Factories.

Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	507
" without " "	...	...	...	...	...	194
Bakehouses with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	29
" without " "	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total						741

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.**INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.**

MR. F. C. BRIGHT, the Officer under the above Act, reports as follows :—

Under the above, the destruction of rats and mice is the entire responsibility of occupiers of premises and land. Previous to 1943, the Council employed one ratcatcher, to deal with all Corporation property, and gave advice free to private occupiers.

The Ministry of Food, in their Order of 1943, however, advocated a more intensive destruction drive, the employment of more ratcatchers, and that all work on private premises must be charged to the occupiers—whether assistance is asked for, or it is found necessary for the Authority to destroy the vermin where instructions are not carried out.

During the year, 480 visits were made to private premises (large factories and establishments included). Previous experience proved baiting periods could be reduced, and with advantage. It is found sufficient if the method of one or two days pre-baiting (according to circumstances) is used, against four days previously.

This method has also been found to be as efficient in the treatment of the sewers. The Ministry of Food agree to less pre-baiting being used, and have generally suggested this practice to all authorities. The sewers were treated during March, April and May, with pre-baiting on the first and third day, and poisoned bait on the fourth. The infestation proved to be much less, by only half the baits being taken, and the Ministry's estimate of the poison takes disposing of 4,360 rats against the previous year's kill of 11,325. Although the rat population in the sewers has definitely decreased, difficulties are met from time to time with the old brick drains, etc., on private property, some being lost sight of and only appear when thorough investigations are made as to the source of infestation. Again, when found, no effective stopping has been made in numerous cases, thereby making easy the spread of infestations to cellars, underground passages, etc. Open-end sewers and drains are a source of trouble, particularly on the Borough boundaries where migration into or out of the town takes place according to the seasons.

Various classes of occupiers of both business and residential premises are still very apathetic to the prevalence of vermin. Emphatic denials are expressed as to the presence of rats, and, although definite evidence is produced, threats of legal action have to be resorted to before any notice is taken.

As I have stated previously, the Borough has no "major" infestations (the Ministry of Food expressing an opinion that Derby is to be congratulated against towns of a similar size), but the rat population is spread over more, with some districts worse than others, *viz.*, King's Mead, Bridge and Rowditch Wards.

The end of the present year under review produced only four medium infestations, against 41 reported in the Initial Survey to the Ministry made in March, 1944. About 50 per cent. of the above were reduced to "small" infestations, and the rest, with previously reported "smalls," have been cleared.

With respect to the Council's premises, 658 visits were made to Markets, Slaughterhouses, Refuse Destructors, Hospitals, British Restaurants, Recreation Grounds, Schools and Air Raid Shelters.

War Office and Air Ministry establishments and camps have been a source of trouble in the past, but the difficulties experienced this year have been in connection with the vacation of the sites without notice to us, and the consequent clearing up afterwards. Whilst in occupation although men had been trained in rat destruction, it was difficult to find such a man regularly on the premises, and some considerable persuasion was used to have one posted.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Rooms registered for Sleeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Number of Lodgers provided for	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
Notices and Cautions given in respect of Breaches of the Acts and Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
These contain 30 rooms and have accommodation for 65 adults and 8 children.							
Notices and Cautions given to Landlords and Lodgers for various offences under the Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	...	21
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	12
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	6	
" with " " "	...	...	...	...	6	

PROSECUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31/12/45.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
23/1/45	R. J. Treble ...	Selling baking powder not of the nature, etc. Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 3.	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of costs, including £1 1s. for Analyst's Cert.
30/1/45	G. Bishop...	Selling brandy not of the nature, etc. Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 3.	Fined £1. Adv. fee £3 3s. Analyst fee £1 1s.
18/4/45	G. L. Williamson Ltd.	Selling baking powder not of the nature, etc. Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 3.	Fined £2. Analyst fee £1 1s.
16/5/45	W. F. Goodwin ...	Selling milk not of the nature, etc. Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 3.	Fined £2. Adv. fee £3 3s. Analyst fee £1 1s.
29/5/45	G. Hough ...	Selling Port not of the nature, etc. Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 3.	Fined £5. Adv. fee £2 2s. Analyst fee £3 3s.
30/5/45	M. A. Haslam ...	Selling whiskey not of the nature, etc. Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 3.	Fined £3. Adv. fee £2. Analyst fee £3 3s.
26/6/45	J. T. Oswell ...	Selling whiskey not of the nature, etc. Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 3.	Fined £1. Adv. fee £2 2s. Analyst fee £3 3s.

WORKS EXECUTED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

In two cases the works ordered on notices served, not having been carried out by the owners, were in default executed by this Department, and the costs duly entered in the bill book for collection by the Town Clerk. In addition, 34 dustbins were supplied in default of owners.

CONCLUSION.

I wish to thank you for the consistent aid you have given to me during the past year.

I am,

Yours obediently,

ERNEST G. HARDY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

