

**[Report 1946] / Medical Officer of Health, Derby County Borough.**

**Contributors**

Derby (England). County Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1946

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/zxa26sj3>

**License and attribution**

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

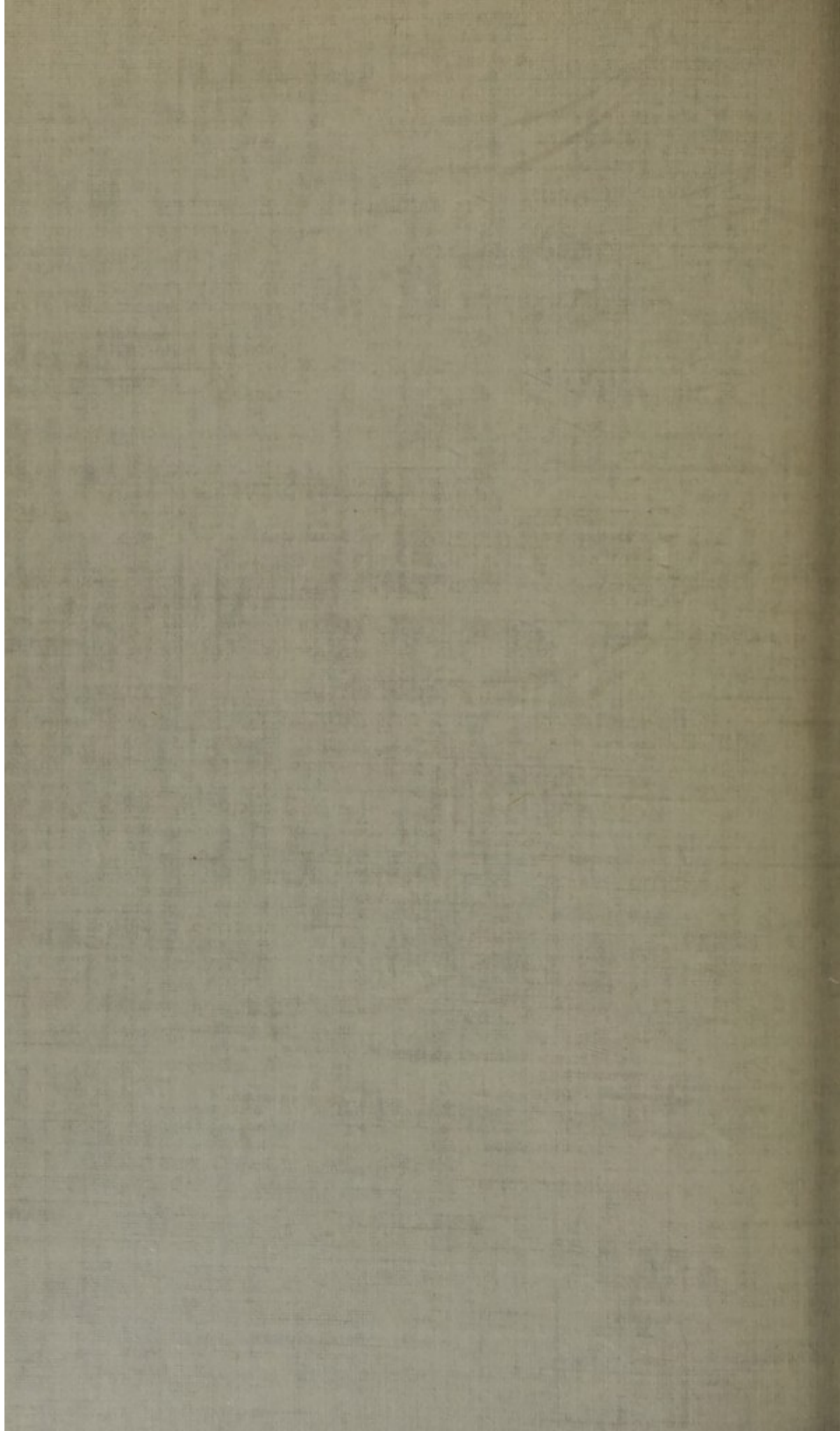
This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

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



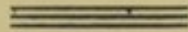
Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Unable to display this page





COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY



# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

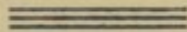
Chief School Medical Officer

FOR THE

*Year, 1946*

BY

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



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



## 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, Senior Child Welfare and School Medical Officer :—*

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

*Tuberculosis Medical Officer :—*

HUGH GERARD GRACE, M.B., Ch.B.

*Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Diphtheria Immunisation :—*

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

*Assistant Medical Officer and Supervisor of Midwives :—*

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

*Assistant School Medical Officers :—*

MARY KENT, M.B., Ch.B. (Manchester).

R. WEBSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

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

*Director and Psychiatrist, Child Guidance Clinic :—*

*Vacant Meantime.*

*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.*

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

D. COOKE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), *Anæsthetist.*

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.*

*Consultants—continued*

- D. HUBBLE, M.D., M.B., B.S., *Pædiatrician*.  
 F. H. LËSCHER, M.C., M.D., M.B., B.Ch., *Physician*.  
 D. MACFARLANE, M.B., Ch.B., *Anæsthetist*.  
 V. M. MACFARLANE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *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*.  
 L. O. WATT, C.M., M.R.C.O.G., F.R.C.S., *Obstetrician*.  
 E. J. S. WOOLLEY, M.B., B.S. (London), *Physician*.

*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 :—*

- \*THREE 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.

*Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :—*

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



SANITARY INSPECTORS (ALL BRANCHES) 11.

*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.

*Psychologist :—*

*Vacant Meantime.*

*Remedial Teacher :—*

\*MISS R. RADFORD, B.A.

*Occupational Therapist :—*

MISS D. M. POWER.

*Administrative and Vaccination Officer :—*

WILLIAM BAGSHAW.

*Clerks :—*

HEALTH OFFICE 21, CHEST CENTRE 4, SCHOOL CLINIC 14, WELFARES 3,  
CIVIL NURSING RESERVE 1.

*Day Nurseries (as at 31/12/46) :—*

SUPERVISOR—M. R. MOSS, S.R.N. Nursery Diploma.

MATRONS 3, NURSERY NURSES 7, PROBATIONER NURSES 19, NURSERY  
ASSISTANTS 1, WARDENS 3, DOMESTICS 6.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL ATTENDANTS 8, CLEANSING ATTENDANTS 4, WELFARE  
ATTENDANTS 3, ORDERLY AND CARETAKER (CHEST CENTRE) 1, DIS-  
INFECTOR ATTENDANT 1, GENERAL LABOURER 1.

## 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 40, PHYSIOTHERAPIST \*1, DOMESTICS, etc., 52, CLERKS 2, LABORATORY 3, ENGINEER 1, PORTERS, STOKERS, etc., 22.

## 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 :—*

J. S. COLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

ASSISTANT RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS—4.

*Matron :—*G. E. COOPER, S.R.N., S.C.M., T.B. Cert., Dip. Ph. and Hyg.,  
Housekeeping Cert.

DEPUTY MATRONS 2, SISTER TUTOR, DEPARTMENTAL SISTER, ADMINISTRATIVE SISTER, THEATRE SISTER, MIDWIFERY TEACHER, NURSING STAFF 122, DISPENSER, PHYSIOTHERAPISTS 2, RADIOGRAPHERS 2, LABORATORY ASSISTANTS 3, MASSEUSE, CLERKS 7, DOMESTICS 75, PORTERS, STOKERS, etc., 30.

\* Part time.

### CONTENTS.

---

		<i>Pages</i>
I.	GENERAL .....	1—16
II.	MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE .....	17—25
III.	SCHOOLS .....	26—40
IV.	PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES .....	41—50
V.	TUBERCULOSIS .....	51—56
VI.	HOSPITALS .....	57—63
VII.	SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA .....	65—86



Council House,  
Corporation Street,  
Derby.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As Dr. Lilico has resigned from the Local Authority to join the Ministry of Health, it has become my duty to write the foreword to the Annual Report for 1946. This record of work done and the compilation of the statistics are therefore his report, and, as the records and trends were somewhat favourable in 1946, it is appropriate to state that the report outlines the services for which he was responsible and for which he deserves the credit.

Although the war ended in 1945, the staffs, medical, nursing and clerical, were still considerably less than establishment during 1946. In spite of this, however, all the services were efficiently and for the most part adequately maintained. There was some curtailment of the Child Welfare and School Health Services, as the figures relating to examinations show, but even in this field the numbers are greater than 1945.

During the year we lost the services through retirement of Dr. W. E. Haigh, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and as one of his colleagues I should like to pay a richly merited tribute to him and his work. Dr. Haigh came to Derby in 1928 with a fine reputation for research into Epidemiology and he sustained and embellished this record for enquiry into the spread of infectious diseases during his years in Derby. It will be, however, as a great exponent of the campaign for immunity that he will be best remembered.

In the year in which Dr. Haigh came to Derby the only immunity practised was the Schick testing of and subsequent injection for nurses joining the staff of the Isolation Hospital. Soon after his arrival, Dr. Haigh, stimulated by the cordial encouragement and willing co-operation of Dr. Lilico, initiated the scheme for the immunisation of children against diphtheria. In the Annual Report for 1930 it was recorded that three young children received a full course of injections. In 1931 the first immunisation clinics were commenced, and in that year 135 children were immunised. From then onwards the movement, accelerated and widened its scope, embracing not only infants but thousands of school children and extending to reinforcing injections of those immunised in childhood. I advise careful perusal of the appropriate section in the Report which describes in figures and graphically, the growth, extent and results of this great campaign.



In 1928, the year Dr. Haigh came to Derby, there were 398 cases of diphtheria, involving 16 deaths. In 1946 there were 19 cases and no deaths; moreover, this was the second year in succession in which there were no deaths of Derby children from this disease. It is surely reasonable to claim that scores of lives have been saved and a great deal of ill-health prevented as a result of the drive for immunisation. Its success will be a source of pleasure for all of us, and no greater tribute could be paid than the story these records tell.

The population of Derby, according to the estimation of the Registrar-General, increased by 5,000 in 1946. This, however, is simply an estimate, and it will require a census to give a completely reliable figure. There were fewer marriages, more births, fewer deaths and, most satisfactory of all, an infant mortality rate of 37.7, the lowest ever recorded for Derby. This low rate is a gratifying feature, especially if we subscribe to the view that "a high infant mortality rate denotes a prevalence of those causes and conditions which eventually determine race degeneration." Incidentally this record low figure must be very pleasing to Dr. Lilico, whose interest in this aspect of Public Health work was always intense and sympathetic.

It is to be hoped that this is the result, among other things, of sustained Public Health propaganda and practical effort. This reduction in the infant mortality rate, however, must not only be maintained, but improved; we have a long way to travel before we can be satisfied. Closely related to this question are two important facts. The first that the effect of prematurity on the resistance of the infant is still devastating. A brief analysis of the deaths of infants in Derby shows that of the 61 who died in the first month, 37 (60%) died from prematurity or causes associated with this condition. It is therefore paramount, if the infant death rate is to be further substantially reduced, that not only must the cause or causes of prematurity be determined, but also a complete scheme initiated for the full care in every respect of the premature child. Another important fact is the number of women (2,490) who attended the Ante-Natal Clinics during the year. This figure is down by nearly 300 from both 1944 and 1945, but it must be added there were many more attendances made at the clinics in 1946. Although on present data it is difficult to assess reliably the number of pregnant women who attend Ante-Natal Clinics, it is clear that a considerable number do not, and there is room for improvement in this respect. Further Ante-Natal Clinics will soon be available, and it is the policy of the Authority to educate all expectant mothers regarding the great importance of ante-natal care and to provide facilities for this care in every part of the town.



It is pleasing to note, in spite of the overcrowded housing conditions, a further reduction in the number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis. There was, however, a slight increase in the number of non-pulmonary cases. There was also a reduction in the number of school children notified, but, even so, the number apart from 1945 is still the highest since 1937.

The work of the hospitals has been continued with the smoothness and efficiency which we have become accustomed to expect. This year again there is the usual long list of diseases treated and operations performed, and due appreciation must be recorded of the manner in which the complex problems of modern hospitals have been met. In 1946 the difficulties increased with the general shortage of nurses, and while there was a decrease in the number of Service patients the demands of the civilian population became greater. It is particularly satisfactory that the Sanatorium has been able to meet all demands for accommodation and that there was practically no waiting list during the year.

I should like to commend your attention to the variety and amount of work described in the Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. The importance, for example, of food supervision—milk, meat and other varieties—in these days of shortages cannot be over-emphasised. Contamination of food and drink is commonly caused by personal infection through careless handling by carriers; illness caused by the consumption of diseased meat seldom occurs, and its infrequency is due entirely to the vigilance of your Sanitary Inspectors. Fortunately all supplies of school milk and almost all the milk supplied within the Borough is pasteurised. Not only are the pasteurising plants closely supervised, but frequent samples are taken, so that everything possible under existing legislation is being done.

The housing position, with the return of the Servicemen, has consequently deteriorated and the total, 4,900 families, on the register of the Corporation at the end of 1945 had increased to 4,970 at the end of 1946. This tells its own urgent story. Some of the houses scheduled for demolition before 1939 have become hopelessly unfit for human habitation, and a small annual allocation of new houses for the families in some of these buildings is strongly advised.

In 1946 the National Health Service Act was passed, and by its operation there will be many changes in local Public Health administration. The function of directing the hospitals will pass to the Regional Hospitals Boards

and certain additional duties in connection with Mental Deficiency and the General Practitioners' Services will fall to the Local Authority. It is already clear, however, though in general broad distinctions will be made, that locally there will be many complications and involvements. It will become essential therefore, if the Services are to achieve the success which we hope for, that there will have to be co-operation, understanding, goodwill and high endeavour on the part of every agency and every person concerned.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MORRISON.



## I—GENERAL.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of Borough ... ..	8,133 Acres.						
Elevation above sea level—	<table> <tr> <td>highest, Burton Road ...</td> <td>325 ft.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>lowest, Alvaston Ward...</td> <td>126 ft.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Market Place ... ..</td> <td>157 ft.</td> </tr> </table>	highest, Burton Road ...	325 ft.	lowest, Alvaston Ward...	126 ft.	Market Place ... ..	157 ft.
highest, Burton Road ...	325 ft.						
lowest, Alvaston Ward...	126 ft.						
Market Place ... ..	157 ft.						
Population at Census, 1931 ... ..	<table> <tr> <td>Males 68,893</td> <td rowspan="2">} ... 142,403</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females 73,510</td> </tr> </table>	Males 68,893	} ... 142,403	Females 73,510			
Males 68,893	} ... 142,403						
Females 73,510							
Estimated Population for 1946 ... ..	137,810						
Number of Houses (1931 Census) ... ..	34,875						
„ Inhabited Houses at end of 1946 (according to Rate Books)	38,695						
No. of Uninhabited Houses at end of 1946 (according to Rate Books, incl. prop. scheduled for demolition) ... ..	90						
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) ... ..	£1,104,696						
Estimated amount realised by a Penny Rate ... ..	£4,450						

					1946.		Rate per thousand population.	
Marriages ... ..				1,403				20·4
		Total.	Males.	Females.				
Live Births, (Registered)	{ legitimate	2,574	1,298	1,276				
	{ illegitimate	213	111	102				
	{ Total	2,787	1,409	1,378	Birth rate			20·2
Still Births ... ..		75	42	33	Rate per 1,000			
					total births			26·2
Births (notified) ... ..		2,716	—	—				
Deaths ... ..		1,481	763	718	Death rate ...			10·7
Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions ... ..								45·2
Excess of Births registered over Deaths ... ..								1,306
Deaths from Puerperal Causes—							Rate per 1,000 total	
				Deaths.			(live and still) births.	
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..				—				—
Other Puerperal Causes ... ..				3				1·05
Total ... ..				3				1·05

Deaths of Infants under one year of age—					
	Legitimate, 92.	Illegitimate, 13.	Total, 105.		
Death Rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—					
	Legitimate, 33·01.	Illegitimate, 61·03.	Total, 37·7.		
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	...	...	...	...	9

**BIRTHS.**

Birth-rate, 1946 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·2
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

The Births registered during the year numbered 2,787, as compared with 2,489 in 1945.

**DEATHS.**

	Rate per 1,000 population.	
Zymotic Diseases ...	13	0·09
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	55	0·40
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	8	0·06
Respiratory Diseases ...	183	1·32

## NATIONAL STATISTICS :—

	E. & W.	COUNTY BOROUGHS (including London).	SMALLER TOWNS.	LONDON ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.	DERBY.
Birth Rate ...	19.1	22.2	21.3	21.5	20.2
Death Rate ...	11.5	12.7	11.7	12.7	10.7
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 Births) ...	43	46	37	41	37.7



## Causes of, and Ages at Death, during 1946.

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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	55	...	...	...	...	1	12	9	12	17	3	1	27	3	2
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	8	...	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	...
Syphilitic Diseases ... ..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	6	2	...
Influenza ... ..	13	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	4	4	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio & Polio Encephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Acute Infectious Encephalitis ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Cancer of Buccal Cavity ... ..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	6	...	...
Cancer of Uterus ... ..	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	7	3	1	7	2	...
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	14	17	7	20	4	...
Cancer of Breast ... ..	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	8	9	4	9	8	...
Cancer of All Other Sites ... ..	125	...	1	...	1	...	1	8	13	40	41	20	59	43	2
Diabetes ... ..	10	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	2	7	4	...
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ... ..	144	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	30	57	45	41	17	...
Heart Disease ... ..	422	...	...	...	1	1	6	9	19	69	137	180	168	38	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ... ..	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	20	39	34	18	1
Bronchitis ... ..	90	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	12	18	22	34	17	5	...
Pneumonia ... ..	73	22	5	1	1	...	3	2	7	10	13	9	35	30	...
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	1	7	13	5	...
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	9	6	3	17	8	...
Diarrhoea ... ..	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	...
Appendicitis ... ..	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	6	7	...
Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	29	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	5	8	9	18	35	...
Nephritis ... ..	27	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	5	9	7	8	4	...
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Maternity Causes ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	5	...
Premature Birth ... ..	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	...
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, etc. ... ..	33	28	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	22	25	...
Suicide ... ..	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	...	2	4	3	1
Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	15	...	1	2	1	...	4	2	1	...	2	2	14	13	3
Other Violent Causes ... ..	24	4	2	...	...	...	1	2	5	1	2	7	9	16	2
All Other Causes ... ..	114	3	4	...	1	1	3	7	3	17	19	56	66	56	5
Totals ... ..	1481	105	24	4	6	7	40	64	127	273	386	445	670	414	17



## CAUSES OF DEATHS AND WARD DISTRIBUTION, 1946.

Causes of Death.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).													Strangers.	Non-Civilians.						
	Total.	Abbey.	Alaston.	Arbor.	Bab.	Becket.	Bridge.	Castle.	Dale.	Derwent.	F. Gate.	K. Mead.	Litch.			Norman.	Osmas.	Pear Tree.	Rowditch.		
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Scarlet Fever	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	55	1	5	4	2	6	3	1	5	3	1	1	7	8	5	2	2	3	3	3	3
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	11	...	...
Syphilitic Diseases	8	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Influenza	13	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio and Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer of Buccal Cavity	10	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of Uterus	15	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	47	1	1	1	4	...	2	4	...	5	4	...	4	5	5	4	3	3	5	5	5
Cancer of Breast	34	1	3	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	2	7	4	4	9	9	9
Cancer of All Other Sites	125	7	8	6	10	4	7	4	9	13	7	10	10	8	12	10	7	7	44	44	2
Diabetes	10	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	144	12	13	14	8	5	8	6	9	9	12	7	8	12	9	7	5	...	18	18	...
Heart Disease	422	13	30	17	31	18	25	20	28	42	24	35	28	40	17	24	30	30	44	44	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	68	2	5	4	4	6	4	3	8	2	1	5	5	3	5	2	9	9	18	18	1
Bronchitis	90	4	4	4	8	1	7	4	6	8	5	11	7	7	3	4	7	7	5	5	...
Pneumonia	73	6	4	9	6	3	1	4	1	7	6	10	6	3	2	1	4	4	31	31	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	20	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	5	5	...
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	24	...	1	3	...	3	3	2	4	1	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	8	8	...
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	15	15	...
Appendicitis	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Digestive Diseases	29	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	35	35	...
Nephritis	27	3	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	3	1	...	2	...	1	3	2	2	4	4	...
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Maternity Causes	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	35	3	2	1	5	3	...	...	2	2	3	4	1	1	7	...	1	...	5	5	...
Congenital Malformation and Birth Injury, etc.	33	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	5	4	1	2	3	8	1	1	1	25	25	...
Suicide	14	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Road Traffic Accidents	15	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	14	14	...
Other Violent Causes	24	4	2	2	3	...	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	17	17	...
All Other Causes	114	7	5	7	8	4	14	1	7	13	5	10	5	5	6	10	7	7	56	56	...
Totals	1481	70	97	86	106	59	87	62	93	125	95	110	105	115	93	85	93	427	18	18	...

**Burials.**—The total burials in the Derby Cemeteries for the year 1946 were 1,743, 1,635 ordinary burials and 108 still-born.

**Inquests held during 1946.**—These numbered 101 — 63 males and 38 females.

**Mortuary.**—Dead bodies received during the year, 125. Post mortem examinations, 234.



## Causes of Death during 10 Years, 1937—1946.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEARS.									
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	2	...	19	6	4	3	1	3	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	8	...	4	1	12	1	7	5	1	4
Diphtheria ...	6	6	14	15	10	1	9	4	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System...	77	77	84	78	86	78	83	65	70	55
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	11	13	11	17	13	12	15	14	8	8
Syphilitic Diseases ...	20	20	12	9	16	13	7	10	10	8
Influenza ...	81	10	21	33	16	9	48	10	18	13
Measles ...	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	2
Cancer ...	200	201	202	224	197	192	245	221	241	231
Diabetes ...	33	28	24	25	10	20	20	17	12	10
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ...	101	79	107	149	140	148	169	170	152	144
Heart Disease ...	444	432	432	616	427	425	433	406	458	422
Other Diseases of Circulatory System...	107	122	132	55	50	49	38	62	57	68
Bronchitis ...	45	28	49	114	123	83	100	89	67	90
Pneumonia ...	91	67	76	86	67	56	83	70	83	73
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	11	13	20	19	15	9	19	19	26	20
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	20	14	13	23	23	16	23	18	21	24
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	8	13	6	10	18	14	12	20	20	9
Appendicitis ...	8	9	14	5	9	7	11	4	8	6
Other Digestive Diseases ...	34	39	42	46	41	40	52	28	35	29
Nephritis ...	60	54	49	42	53	31	43	45	29	27
Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis ...	3	...	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	...
Other Maternity Causes ...	7	2	2	2	6	7	7	5	4	3
*Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	32	26	27	41	41	33	35
*Congenital Malformation, Birth In- jury, etc. ...	85	75	59	26	31	41	34	39	31	33
Suicide ...	17	14	18	12	18	10	7	9	7	14
‡ Road Traffic Accidents ...	...	...	...	11	19	12	18	10	18	15
Other Violent Causes ...	60	48	70	64	53	60	29	33	44	24
All Other Causes ...	257	241	206	204	148	163	169	137	147	114
<b>ALL CAUSES—TOTALS ...</b>	<b>1805</b>	<b>1613</b>	<b>1672</b>	<b>1949</b>	<b>1642</b>	<b>1540</b>	<b>1729</b>	<b>1556</b>	<b>1607</b>	<b>1481</b>

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

\* Combined prior to 1940.

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



**DERBY RAINFALL, 1946.**

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 181 rainy days in 1946. The amount of rain which has fallen is 29.95 inches, which is 1.39 inches lower than that of the average of the twenty-one years 1925-45. The detailed figures are as follows :—

	DERBY.		DUFFIELD.		Average for Derby, 1925-1945 inclusive.
	Inches.	No. of rainy days.	Inches.	No. of rainy days.	
January	2.91	15	2.96	16	2.93
February	3.78	16	4.11	12	2.02
March	0.88	8	1.08	8	1.59
April	1.08	7	1.14	8	1.98
May	1.31	12	1.67	14	2.33
June	2.94	21	3.87	21	1.91
July	1.32	10	1.99	13	2.83
August	3.80	21	4.86	20	2.42
September	3.43	18	3.73	19	2.31
October	1.03	12	1.12	11	2.92
November	5.13	22	6.16	24	3.05
December	2.34	19	2.80	21	2.25
	29.95	181	35.49	187	28.54

## II—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

There were six Municipal Midwives practising in the Borough at the beginning of the year ; an additional one was appointed on the 10th December, leaving seven practising at the end of the year.

The municipal midwives attended 450 confinements including non-residents and medical aid was sought in 132 cases:—

97 on account of mother or expectant mother.

30 on account of infant.

2 on account of mother and infant.

3 on account of twins.

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

**Midwives.**—77 midwives gave notice of intention to practise within the Borough during 1946 ; 59 were attached to institutions (20 at the Derby Royal Nursing Institution, 2 at the Queen Mary Nursing Home, 26 at the City Hospital, 1 at the Poor Law Institution, 1 at the Borough Isolation Hospital, and 9 at the Women's Hospital) ; 15 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 172 cases (168 births and 4 still-births). Medical aid was sought in 40 cases, 34 on account of the mother and 6 on account of the infant. Twelve visits to midwives were paid and four interviews.

### Ante-Natal Clinics.

#### CITY HOSPITAL.

1,475 women made 11,966 attendances during the year.

#### BOULTON.

87 women made 1,456 attendances during the year.

#### ROE FARM.

36 women made 734 attendances during the year.

#### VOLUNTARY.—NURSING ASSOCIATION AND NIGHTINGALE HOME.

892 women made 6,377 attendances at 217 Clinics.

### Post-Natal Clinics.

#### MUNICIPAL—

##### City Hospital.

449 women made 449 attendances during the year.

#### VOLUNTARY.—NURSING ASSOCIATION AND NIGHTINGALE HOME.

722 women made 722 attendances at 101 Clinics.



**Maternal Mortality.**—The Maternal Mortality rate for 1946 was 1·05 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>
38	(1a) Pulmonary Embolism, (b) Vinous Thrombosis ; (2) Caesarean Section 6/4/46	D.R.I.	—
45	(1) Heart failure due to Myocarditis and (2) Toxaemia of pregnancy (Coroner after P.M. without inquest)	—	3
43	(1a) Eclampsia, (b) Pregnancy	D.C.H.	—
33	(1a) Obstetric shock, (b) Dystocia, (2) Toxaemia of pregnancy, Caesarian Section	D.C.H.	—
29	Ante partum Haemorrhage due to acute infective Hepatitis (P.M.—Coroner)	W.H.	—
38	(1a) Eclampsia, (b) Pregnancy	N.N.H.	—
36	Cerebral Haemorrhage due to Eclampsia	W.H.	—
24	Cerebral Haemorrhage due to Eclampsia (Coroner after P.M. without inquest)	W.H.	—
32	Pulmonary Embolus following Caesarian Section (P.M.—Coroner)	W.H.	—

**Births.**—3,907 notifications were received during 1946 under the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Of these, 2,716 were live births and 70 were still-births relating to Derby residents. 1,074 were live births and 47 were still-births relating to non-residents. The details were as follows :—

	<i>Derby Residents.</i>		<i>Non-Residents.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percent- age.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percent- age.</i>
<b>Live Births.</b>				
Notified by Midwives	817	20·91	8	0·20
Notified by Doctors	128	3·28	8	0·20
Notified from Institutions by Midwives	1427	36·52	530	13·57
Notified „ „ „ Doctors	344	8·80	528	13·51
<b>Still-Births.</b>				
Notified by Midwives	17	0·44	1	0·26
Notified by Doctors	1	0·26	...	....
Notified from Institutions by Midwives	32	0·82	23	0·59
Notified „ „ „ Doctors	20	0·51	23	0·59
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>71·54</b>	<b>1121</b>	<b>28·92</b>

1,823, or 65.4% of total births relating to residents took place in Institutions. 2,787 births were registered.

**Still-Births.**—117 Still-Births were notified (44 being notified by Medical Practitioners and 73 by Midwives). 70 were in respect of Derby residents and 47 non-residents. There were 108 burials of still-born children in the Derby cemeteries during the year. 75 still-births were registered in respect of Derby residents. Percentage of still-births to live births registered was 2.7.

70 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. The Nightingale Nursing Home, which is an institution run by the Derbyshire Nursing Association, opened a Special Ward in 1945, for the care of premature children, and this continues to function very successfully.







### Number of Children making first attendances in 1946.

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 ... ..	97	63	14	10	1	185	9	194
Nightingale Road ...	129	67	10	5	2	213	16	229
Rutland Street ...	124	72	23	5	8	232	10	242
St. Giles', Norm't'n	88	63	19	7	12	189	13	202
Sinfin ... ..	19	14	—	—	—	33	1	34
Temple House ... ..	142	124	33	10	10	319	34	353
Dean Street ... ..	96	54	11	2	4	167	7	174
Roe Farm ... ..	108	59	17	10	13	207	11	218
Green Street ... ..	153	131	36	17	10	347	29	376
Trinity Street ... ..	160	201	32	7	5	405	41	446
Totals ... ..	1116	848	195	73	65	2297	171	2468

### Numbers of Babies entirely artificially fed at first visit.

CENTRE.	Under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.
Boulton ... ..	33	26	7	1
Nightingale Road ...	31	29	5	1
Rutland Street ... ..	15	47	13	4
St. Giles', Normanton ...	13	39	10	4
Sinfin ... ..	9	10	—	—
Temple House ... ..	39	61	23	5
Dean Street ... ..	17	30	10	—
Roe Farm ... ..	28	37	8	10
Green Street ... ..	45	70	22	8
Trinity Street ... ..	12	42	10	6
Totals ... ..	242	391	108	39

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—Cases notified, 12.

Further information and the table required by the Ministry will be found on page 46.

**Pemphigus Neonatorum.**—Three 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 1946, but shortage of staff curtailed the number of examinations. Nevertheless there was a large increase in the number of the children examined.

During the year under review, routine medical inspection was carried out in 1,223 children of two, three and four years of age. Of this number, 98 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 1,125 routine medical inspections, 431 children were referred for treatment and 417 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 746. In addition, 767 re-inspections and 38 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	...	...	...	...	...	263
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	226
Aural Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	104
Ophthalmic Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	120
Dental Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	236

**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.

**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 1946, 11 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	... 28,138 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	773 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	28,912 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

**Home Helps.**—During the year 70 applications for Home Help services were received. Details as follows:—

Full fee paid	... 2	Applications withdrawn	... 3
Reduced fee paid	44	Arrangements not completed...	18
No charge made...	3		

#### Nursing Homes.

Registered at 31st December, 1944	....	....	....	....	—
(1) Applications for Registration	....	....	....	....	1
(2) Applications for Registration Withdrawn	....	....	....	....	1
(3) Homes Registered	....	....	....	....	—
(4) Orders made refusing or Cancelling Registration	....	....	....	....	—
(5) Appeals against such Orders	....	....	....	....	—
(6) Cases in which Orders have been					
(a) Confirmed on appeal	....	....	....	....	—
(b) Disallowed	....	....	....	....	—
(7) 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	...	...	...	...	...	17
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	...	14
Removed from Register—						
Taken out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	—	
„ to parents out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	1	
„ to parents in Borough	...	...	...	...	11	
„ to relatives in Borough	...	...	...	...	1	
„ to relatives out of the Borough...	...	...	...	...	—	
„ to Institutions in Borough	...	...	...	...	—	
„ to Institutions out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	—	
Adopted	...	...	...	...	2	
Reached nine years of age	...	...	...	...	4	
Died	...	...	...	...	—	
					—	19
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	12
114 visits were paid to these Children.						
Foster parents on Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ „ „ end of year	...	...	...	...	...	11

**Work of the Health Visitors.**

## SUMMARY.

1. MOTHERS.						
Visits re Expectant Mothers	....	....	....	....	....	368
„ „ Mothers (Post Natal)	....	....	....	....	....	7
2. CHILD WELFARE.						
Visits re Births	....	....	....	....	....	2,820
Re-visits re Births (under 1 year)	....	....	....	....	....	9,632
„ „ Children (1—5 years)	....	....	....	....	....	15,704
Visits re Stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	61
„ „ Deaths of Infants under 1 year	....	....	....	....	....	75
„ „ Deaths of Infants over 1 year	....	....	....	....	....	31
„ „ Medical Help Forms (Midwives)	....	....	....	....	....	248
„ „ Home Helps	....	....	....	....	....	3
„ „ Artificial Feeding Forms	....	....	....	....	....	145
3. INFECTIOUS DISEASES. EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS.						
Visits re Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	32
„ „ Infantile Diarrhoea	....	....	....	....	....	12
Visits to other Infectious Diseases (Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, etc.)	....	....	....	....	....	2,600
4. OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.						
Visits re Adoption	....	....	....	....	....	681
5. MISCELLANEOUS.						
Visits re Diphtheria Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	86
Visits re Special Investigations and Enquiries	....	....	....	....	....	1,563
Unsuccessful visits (Out, Removals, etc.)	....	....	....	....	....	6,509
Assisting at Infant Welfare Sessions	....	....	....	....	....	1,592
„ „ Immunisation Clinics	....	....	....	....	....	161

## 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:—

	TEMPLE HOUSE.				ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM.		CITY HOSPITAL.								TOTALS.		
	Nursing Mothers.	Child Welfare.	Tuberculosis Clinic.	Miscellaneous.	Patients.	Staff.	Ante-Natal.	Social Welfare.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Staff.	E.M.S.					
												In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Military		Civilian	In-Patients.
No. of cases who attended Clinics	27	236	1	49	145	72	1080	35	22	7	72	12	—	—	81	173	2,012
No. of cases actually treated	26	233	1	48	97	33	486	32	20	2	37	6	—	—	—	—	1,021
No. of cases to whom advice only was given	1	3	—	1	48	39	594	3	2	5	35	6	—	—	81	173	991
No. of attendances at Clinics	72	270	1	115	251	92	1502	57	44	26	209	24	—	—	81	174	2,918
No. of Fillings	—	4	—	43	2	32	87	—	—	—	136	2	—	—	—	—	306
No. of Extractions	75	439	3	35	220	31	1078	62	88	—	88	15	—	—	—	—	2,134
No. of N <sub>2</sub> O Anaesthetics	14	221	1	23	12	20	418	12	8	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	768
No. of Intravenous Anaesthetics	—	—	—	—	34	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
No. of Local Anaesthetics	1	—	—	1	6	3	12	11	6	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	48
No. of Denture patients	8	—	—	4	10	1	—	4	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	36
No. of Dentures constructed	15	—	—	5	19	1	—	8	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	62
No. of Dentures repaired	1	—	—	7	—	1	2	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	19
No. of other Operations	41	14	—	55	49	7	24	26	11	11	82	9	—	—	—	—	329



### DAY NURSERIES.

With the end of the war the problem of the continuance of the Day Nurseries became acute, as several of the houses which were rented had to be restored to their owners. Wilfred Street, London Road and Uttoxeter Road Day Nurseries were closed in June and Lord Street became a Nursery School and was transferred to the Education Department.

It was thought with the expected reduced demand for women in industry consequent on the cessation of hostilities, that the need for places in the Nurseries would decline. There was in point of fact a reduction in the number of applications early in the year, and this allowed us to close the Nurseries without any apparent inconvenience to the parents. In the latter part of the year, however, the demand rose again, and there are now considerable waiting lists. The health of the children remained very good and we had little trouble with infectious diseases. Immunisation continued satisfactorily, with all parents co-operating cordially.

**Training of Probationers during 1946.**—Eight Probationers sat for the N.S.C.N. Diploma ; 5 passed the complete examination, 2 passed the theoretical part but failed in the practical test, and 1 failed completely. In the new joint scheme of training, 8 students commenced the course of lectures in the autumn.



### III—SCHOOLS & SCHOOL CHILDREN.

#### GENERAL REVIEW.

**Staff and Clinics.**—In spite of the fact that several of the medical and dental staff returned from the forces, the staffs generally were still below establishment, and this was again reflected in the amount of work accomplished during the year. Dr. Millar returned in April but was transferred to the Health Department in September, so we had only partial use of his services for school health work. Dr. Whiles, who, whilst in the army, was able to let us have a few sessions by arrangements with the army authorities, finally returned in September, but almost immediately afterwards resigned on accepting a post elsewhere. It was not possible to obtain a dermatologist, so the skin clinic was closed the whole year. Arrangements were made, however, to have cases requiring special care attended by a visiting dermatologist at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary. We were fortunate, after much effort, in obtaining a Speech Therapist in October, and the clinic re-opened after a lapse of two years. The Child Guidance Clinic had a particularly bad year. Miss Vessey, the Psychologist, resigned on marriage in May. She was succeeded by another Psychologist who stayed only three months and then resigned to take a further University course. Fortunately our Psychiatric Social Worker had a degree in psychology, and she was the sole member of the staff from September. In the circumstances the work accomplished was most creditable.

We were still very much behind schedule with School Medical Inspections at the end of the year, though in point of fact 2,700 more children were examined than in 1945. As in former years, the schools missed will have first attention in 1947.

During the year Miss E. M. Belchem, one of our nurses, retired after 24 years with the Local Authority. Miss Belchem has done magnificent work for Derby and has seen a very great development in the School Health Services. She was popular alike with children, parents and staff, and I write this little note in appreciation of her work and personality and to wish her much happiness in her retirement.

**Ancillary Care.**—Two important Government enactments came into operation during 1946 which ought to affect favourably the well-being of school children—the issue of free milk for all children in August, 1946, and the introduction of family allowances at the same time. As there were over 15,000 children on the milk register in 1945, the free milk issue will probably not make any great difference to these children, except that the issue will be regular instead of, as it formerly was in many cases, intermittent. It will also bring to the register many children whose parents' income was above the generous scale adopted by the Education Committee, but who were too selfish or too careless to arrange for school milk for their children. If used aright, the family allowances scheme should be of the greatest benefit to children. Personally I should have preferred a scheme where these allowances might have been given in the form of boots and clothing, as this to a large extent would have prevented abuses by parents, but it is appreciated that the difficulties of rationing, etc., are formidable. The number of children on the free meals list declined still further from 252 to 235, and this may be an indication that the economic position in Derby is satisfactory. All the provisions of the Education Act with regard to Ancillary Care are now in operation.



**Nutrition.**—The outstanding question with regard to school children in 1946 was their state of nutrition. On one hand were heard reports of lack of stamina, heavier incidence of minor ailments and lower resistance to infection. On the other hand there were reports that children were never better. As suggested on many previous occasions, it is difficult to assess scientifically the general level of nutrition in a community, partly because completely reliable criteria have not yet been formulated and partly because each child has an individual potentiality. In 1946, judged by a comparison with previous years, the results are reasonably satisfactory. By the standards adopted at Routine Medical Inspection (height, weight and general condition), the percentage of malnourished individual children in Primary and Secondary Modern Schools declined slightly, and there was an increase from 14.29 to 17.08 of those excellently nourished. From the general aspect the comparison with previous years is also favourable, and I commend a study of the height and weight figures for 1946 compared with those for several previous years. These show that the heights and weights of groups of children, 5, 8 and 12 years of age (apart from the height and weight of the 8 year old girls in 1935), were greater in all respects than any previous year in which these measurements were tabulated. It is agreed these static measurements are only one link in the chain of evidence, and moreover the numbers examined are too small for statistical reliability, but they are nevertheless significant and would at least indicate that the nutrition of Derby school children, in spite of the rigours of war and all its consequences, is being maintained.

**Uncleanliness.**—It is with regret I have to record no definite improvement in this condition. It has been shown that this is a family problem, and when 2,311 individual children are found to be infested in one year, it is evident that the hygienic standards in the majority of those homes affected must be very low. It is true that some of those families are living in extremely bad housing conditions, in which the problems of cleanliness are difficult, but the principal need is probably for a higher personal standard of hygiene on the part of the parents and adolescent members of the household. Every effort is being made to inculcate all aspects of personal care in the school children, and this will no doubt be reflected later in the state of the rising generation.

**The Future.**—With the advent of 1947 we are hoping that we get back to normal with our staff and consequently with medical inspections and our various clinics. We are still without a dermatologist, so it is unlikely that the Skin Clinic will be open again for some time. Our prospects too in the Child Guidance Clinic are not too bright, as at present there appears little hope of obtaining a full staff.

Our great need is still for a first class open air school, as our experience continues to show that there are many conditions in children which would respond to the diet, ordered conditions and hygienic regime of such an institution. Fortunately there are prospects, even in these difficult post-war days, that this great ideal will be attained in the not too distant future.

It is too early yet to assess the effect of the Health Services Act on the work of the School Health Service. Personally, I am delighted at the provision which will ensure adequate medical care for the child who is acutely ill—a big gap in our present scheme. Whatever general arrangements are made, I am sure that, with proper liaison and full co-operation on all sides, the health of the school child should be better than ever.



## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The accommodation in Primary and Secondary Schools is 21,367. The number of names on the books is 16,168 and the average attendance 14,075. These figures do not include the Central (Boys') School and Temple House Special School for educationally subnormal pupils.

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

### Medical Inspection.

**Number of children inspected.**—The total number of children inspected was 4,859. Of these, 2,422 were boys and 2,437 were girls. In addition, 784 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 0.6. The percentage of children with unsatisfactory footgear was 0.6.

### Malnutrition.

The number of children in 1946 who were suffering from serious malnutrition was 1, and the number noted with slight malnutrition was 710

### Heights and Weights.

Age.	Year.	BOYS.			GIRLS.		
		Number examined.	Average Height (inches).	Average Weight (lbs.).	Number examined.	Average Height (inches).	Average Weight (lbs.).
5 years ...	1919	499	40.7	39.4	496	40.3	39.1
	1925	851	41.3	40.4	838	41.0	39.3
	1935	842	41.8	41.6	779	41.7	40.6
	1941	568	42.0	41.8	593	41.5	40.3
	1946	466	42.3	43.0	439	41.8	41.3
8 years ...	1919	975	48.2	53.2	872	47.6	51.8
	1925	810	47.8	53.0	767	47.5	51.5
	1935	949	49.2	56.3	969	48.8	55.4
	1941	659	48.9	55.3	659	48.6	52.0
	1946	406	49.4	56.9	402	48.4	54.4
12 years ...	1919	841	53.1	70.2	915	54.8	73.4
	1925	858	54.8	72.3	901	55.7	74.6
	1935	784	56.3	78.2	854	57.3	81.4
	1941	708	56.1	77.0	774	55.7	76.4
	1946	251	56.4	79.7	246	57.7	81.7

### Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.

The percentage of children found to have defective vision was 19.4.

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

<i>8 year boys.</i>	<i>8 year girls.</i>	<i>12 year boys.</i>	<i>12 year girls.</i>
15.8	22.9	24.7	21.5

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

<i>8 year boys.</i>	<i>8 year girls.</i>	<i>12 year boys.</i>	<i>12 year girls.</i>
5.9	9.5	14.7	11.0

The total number referred for refraction was 213

The number of partially sighted children as judged by the accepted criteria is 12.

**Squint.**—The number of children in the five year old group found to have a squint, even of the smallest degree, was 53.

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

Blepharitis	....	43	Conjunctivitis	....	6
		Other defects	....	13	

### Uncleanliness.

See report on page 38.

### Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

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

Scabies	....	38	Urticaria	....	12
Dermatitis	....	18	Impetigo	....	10
Warts	....	7	Ichthyosis	....	7
Seborrhoea	....	7	Other Diseases	....	49

### Nose and Throat Defects.

The number of children referred for treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids was 7.7 per cent. of the number examined. The percentage placed under observation was 13.1.

### Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

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

Defective hearing, mostly of a slight character, was found in 49 cases.



### Dental Defects.

1,033 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	.... 596	Spinal Curvature	238
	Other Defects	....	134

### Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

2.4 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 27.

### Tuberculosis.

Ten cases were referred from routine medical inspection to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer for advice during the year. In addition, 36 "specials" were referred to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer for opinion; these including six cases referred to him in previous years. 13 cases were notified as suffering from tuberculosis (4 pulmonary and 9 non pulmonary) during the year.

### Vaccination.

287 (5.9 per cent.) of the 4,859 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 outlined in a previous report.

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

**Consultation Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.**—1,083 attendances were made at this clinic during the year.

**Minor Ailments Clinics.**—The total number of children attending these clinics was 15,455, and the number of attendances was 51,007. Of this number, 11,857 examinations (inspections and reinspections) were made by Medical Officers.

**Scabies.**—The number of cases of Scabies treated during the year was 663, as compared with 772 in 1945, 895 in 1944 and 704 in 1943. In addition, 386 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	....	....	....	7,109
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	10,130
Total number of clinics held	....	....	....	1,398

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

**“Inspections.**—All the Primary, Modern Secondary and Grammar Schools as well as the Central School for Boys and Temple House Special School, were visited once during the year for purposes of routine inspection, children of all ages being examined. In addition, 11 cases referred from the Remand Home, Occupation Centre, etc., not included in the Routine Scheme, were also inspected.

143 sessions were spent on these routine inspections, at which 17,205 children were examined. It was found that 24.6% had sound teeth, 22.5% had slight defects not necessitating treatment, and 52.9% required treatment.

Of the 9,610 children found to be requiring treatment, 7,569 were referred for it, and the usual form of invitation to accept treatment was issued to their parents, with the result that 74.8% accepted the offer of treatment, 15.9% refused, while from 9.3% no reply was received.

**Treatment.**—Treatment is carried out every day of the week at the Central School Clinic, where all three surgeries are once again, as before the war, kept constantly occupied. 10,130 attendances were made by 7,109 children; 7,079 fillings were inserted in permanent teeth and 3 in temporary teeth; 7,635 temporary teeth and 1,484 permanent teeth were extracted, for which purpose 4,697 general and 10 local anaesthetics were used.

There was an increase in the number of permanent teeth extracted, an inevitable aftermath of the curtailment of preventive treatment during the war years due to a depleted staff, though it should be noted that 339 of these were sound teeth removed from overcrowded mouths for orthodontic purposes. The number of cases for the treatment of gum conditions, the incidence of which rose considerably during war time, showed good signs of gradually returning to its normal level. There was the usual number of cases for scaling and polishing of teeth, etc., along with the construction of orthodontic appliances for 17 cases, and of small dentures for 2 special cases.”

**Ophthalmic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.**—

Total number of cases attended	....	....	....	1,729
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	2,797
Spectacles provided at contract rates	....	....	....	1,020

Included in these figures are 120 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 1946 (including 50 new cases)	....	....	....	....	212
--	------	------	------	------	-----



**Classification.—**

Under observation only	....	....	....	....	37
On preliminary treatment	....	....	....	....	34
On actual treatment	....	....	....	....	64
On waiting list	....	....	....	....	63
Refused	....	....	....	....	3
Discharged	....	....	....	....	11
					— 212
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	....	1,868

During the year 6 cases received operative treatment.

**Aural Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.**—The number of children who received operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids during 1946 was 522.

Total number of cases attended	....	....	....	1,175
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	2,039

Included in these figures are 104 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

**Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.**—

Total number of children attended	....	....	....	367
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	6,127

In addition, 210 cases referred from the Child Welfare Clinics made 3,153 attendances.

**Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic, Green Street.**—

Total number of children attended	....	....	....	148
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	2,930

In addition, 53 cases referred from Child Welfare Clinics made 683 attendances.

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

**Orthopaedic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.**—

Total number of cases attended	....	....	....	1,077
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	4,527

Included in these figures are 226 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres

**SUMMARY OF TREATMENT :—**

(a) At Bretby	....	....	....	—
(b) At the City Hospital	....	....	....	13
Number of X-Ray examinations	....	....	....	33
(c) At the Orthopaedic Clinic :—				
Massage, Exercises, Electricity, etc.	....	....	....	2,671
Attendances at Splint Maker	....	....	....	270

**Speech Clinic.**—The Speech Clinic was re-opened in October, 1946.

Number of children attending	....	....	....	....	149
Number of attendances	....	....	....	....	390
Number of Clinics held	....	....	....	....	85
Number of home visits	....	....	....	....	20
Number of school visits	....	....	....	....	35

### CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

Throughout the year the work of the Clinic has been seriously handicapped by shortage of staff. Dr. Whiles, the Director, was still in the army and could only attend for one session once a fortnight for the first three months. After this no cases could be interviewed by a Psychiatrist. Further difficulty was caused by the Psychologist, Miss Vessey, leaving in May. A new Psychologist was appointed in June, but he resigned in September. Play-therapy sessions were much affected by these changes. Miss Stubbs, the Psychiatric Social Worker, was replaced in February by Miss Smith. Thus this year, having a Psychiatric Social Worker, we have been able to keep in touch with parents and schools. Children under treatment and mothers have co-operated well, and have attended regularly. From September to December we were without a Psychiatrist or an Educational Psychologist. Therapeutic work, testing interviews and school visits were still carried out. Home visiting again suffered owing to pressure of work.

In spite of the staffing difficulties, the number of referrals to the Clinic has remained on the 1945 level. Types of cases referred have been similar to previous years; the largest number being referred for behaviour problems and nervous symptoms. A good proportion was referred from the schools, but most referrals came from the School Medical Officers. The School Welfare Department shows an increase in referrals. Juvenile Court referrals have decreased, which is disappointing. The average age of children referred has fallen, most referrals coming from Junior and Infant Schools. This is a good sign, since it indicates that problems are being recognised and referred earlier, when the best therapeutic response can be effected. No following-up has been undertaken owing to shortage of staff.

New referrals	....	....	....	....	....	78
Re-referrals	....	....	....	....	....	7
Total referrals	....	....	....	....	....	85

### Disposal of cases.

Mental defectives unsuitable for treatment	....	....	....	....	....	7
Uneventuated	....	....	....	....	....	6
Advisory and observational	....	....	....	....	....	31
Treatment	....	....	....	....	....	37
Awaiting Psychiatric treatment	....	....	....	....	....	4
						—
						85
						—



**Survey of 1946 cases.****Under Treatment.**

Carried forward	....	....	....	....	....	17
Admitted 1946	....	....	....	....	....	33
						—
						50
						—

**Under Observation.**

Carried forward	....	....	....	....	....	24
Admitted 1946	....	....	....	....	....	29
						—
						53
						—

**Under Remedial Teaching.**

Carried forward	....	....	....	....	....	3
Admitted 1946 (included in treatment list)	....				....	10
						—
						13
						—

Total number of cases	....	....	....	....	....	106
-----------------------	------	------	------	------	------	-----

Discharged in 1946	....	....	....	....	....	48
--------------------	------	------	------	------	------	----

Carried forward to 1947 for treatment	....	....	....	....	....	19
---------------------------------------	------	------	------	------	------	----

Carried forward to 1947 on observation	....	....	....	....	....	39
--	------	------	------	------	------	----

						—
						106

**Results on discharge.**

Recovered	....	....	....	....	....	11
Improved	....	....	....	....	....	9
Recovered spontaneously	....	....	....	....	....	2
Satisfactory environmental adjustment	....	....	....	....	....	2
Stationary	....	....	....	....	....	6
Sent to an approved school	....	....	....	....	....	5
Admitted Temple House Special School	....	....	....	....	....	7
Admitted to School for Maladjusted Children	....	....	....	....	....	4
Unco-operative	....	....	....	....	....	2
						—
						48
						—

The 85 cases consist of 58 boys and 27 girls, comprising:—

Pre-school children	....	....	....	....	....	4
Infants	....	....	....	....	....	22
Junior	....	....	....	....	....	28
Senior	....	....	....	....	....	13
Post-senior	....	....	....	....	....	3
Secondary	....	....	....	....	....	13
Non-provided	....	....	....	....	....	2
						—
						85
						—

**Sources of referral.**

School Medical Officers	....	....	....	....	36
Schools	....	....	....	....	18
School Welfare Dept.	....	....	....	....	13
Parents	....	....	....	....	6
Juvenile Court	....	....	....	....	1
General Practitioners	....	....	....	....	2
Social Welfare Dept.	....	....	....	....	2
County Clinic	....	....	....	....	1
Hospitals	....	....	....	....	2
Speech Therapist	....	....	....	....	3
Home Office	....	....	....	....	1

**Reasons for referral.**

Frequency of symptoms (many children show more than one).					
Nervous symptoms	....	....	....	....	23
Difficult behaviour at home or school	....	....	....	....	27
Backward	....	....	....	....	11
Enuresis	....	....	....	....	8
Stealing	....	....	....	....	15
Truancy	....	....	....	....	9
Speech problems	....	....	....	....	5
Psycho-somatic symptoms	....	....	....	....	3
Masturbation	....	....	....	....	1

**Number of Interviews in 1946.**

PSYCHIATRIST, DR. W. H. WHILES (January—September).					
Interviews with parents	....	....	....	....	39
Interviews with children	....	....	....	....	36
Group therapy sessions with parents	....	....	....	....	3
PSYCHOLOGIST, MISS J. C. VESSEY, B.Sc. (January—May) and MR. A. J. YOUNG, B.A. (June—September).					
Treatment interviews with children	....	....	....	....	450
Testing interviews	....	....	....	....	44
School visits	....	....	....	....	15
PLAY THERAPIST, MRS. WHILES, B.A. (January—July).					
Play interviews	....	....	....	....	60
PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER, MISS B. W. SMITH, B.A. (February—December).					
Outside visits	....	....	....	....	630
Interviews with parents in Clinic	....	....	....	....	90
Play therapy with children	....	....	....	....	205
School visits	....	....	....	....	60
Intelligence testing interviews	....	....	....	....	21
REMEDIAL TEACHER, MISS R. RADFORD, B.A.					
Remedial teaching interviews	....	....	....	....	295
Total interviews with parents (Home and Clinic)	....	....	....	....	771
Total interviews with children	....	....	....	....	1,111



**HEART AND RHEUMATISM CLINIC.**

Number of children attended	....	....	....	58
Number of attendances	....	....	....	59

**PROVISION OF MEALS.**

The number of children on the Free Meal List is 235.

**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>Total</i>	<i>Percentage in</i>
<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Infant Group.</i>
2,754	56.68%	74.92%

**HANDICAPPED PUPILS.**

The following is a list of Handicapped Pupils in the area as recorded at the end of the year:—

	<i>In Special Schools.</i>	<i>In Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.</i>	<i>In Independent Schools.</i>	<i>Not at School.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
BLIND ... ..	5	—	—	—	5
PARTIALLY SIGHTED ...	12	—	—	—	12
DEAF ... ..	17	—	—	1	18
PARTIALLY DEAF ... ..	—	12	—	—	12
DELICATE ... ..	1	160	—	—	161
DIABETIC ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL ... ..	97	4	1	6	108
EPILEPTIC ... ..	2	2	—	3	7
MALADJUSTED ... ..	2	3	—	—	5
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED ... ..	3	15	—	11	29
SPEECH DEFECT ... ..	—	78	—	2	80
MULTIPLE DISABILITIES ...	5	1	—	1	7
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	144	275	1	24	444

**Educationally Subnormal.—**

Notified under Section 57 (5), Education Act, 1944....	55
Notified under Section 57 (3), Education Act, 1944....	9

**Temple House Special School.**—During 1946, 53 children were referred for examination regarding their admission to the School. Of these, 39 were certified as capable of receiving benefit from instruction in the Special School and 35 were actually admitted; 14, after examination, were retained in the elementary school.

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

The activities of the Derby Branch of this Association were resumed in August with the appointment of a Mental Welfare Supervisor, who paid 20 home visits up to the end of the year.

**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 87.

**SECONDARY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**

**Medical Inspection.**—Of the six schools, The School of Art and The Junior Technical School were not inspected in 1946

The total number of pupils inspected was 1,813.

The number of defects treated at the Clinic was:—

Visual Defects....	....	....	....	....	....	229
Dental Defects	....	....	....	....	....	1,109
Other Defects ....	....	....	....	....	....	433

**EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

During the year, 179 children were examined as to their fitness to undertake employment. Two were 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	....	....	....	....	....	2,419
School visits	....	....	....	....	....	93





TABLE II.

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

Number of Pupils Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
6759	1155	17.09	4806	71.10	797	11.79	1	0.01

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.... 14,231

**Group II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT**

	<b>Under the Authority's Scheme</b>	
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint). ... ..	...	1274
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ... ..	...	—
<b>Total</b> ... ..	...	1274
	<b>Under the Authority's Scheme.</b>	
No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were		
(a) Prescribed ... ..	...	1130
(b) Obtained ... ..	...	1020

**GROUP III.**

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

Received Operative treatment.	Received other forms of treatment.	Total number treated.
522	177	699



**Table IV. Dental Inspection and Treatment.**

(1) Number of Pupils inspected by the Dentist								
(a) Routine age-groups	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,205
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>17,216</u>
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,621
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,109
(4) Attendances made by Pupils for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,130
(5) Half-days devoted to :—								
Inspection	...	...	143					
Treatment	...	...	1,398					
Total	...	...	<u>1,541</u>					
(6) Fillings :—								
Permanent Teeth	...	...	7,079					
Temporary Teeth	...	...	3					
Total	...	...	<u>7,082</u>					
(7) Extractions :—								
Permanent Teeth	...	...	1,484					
Temporary Teeth	...	...	7,635					
Total	...	...	<u>9,119</u>					
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions								4,697
(9) Other Operations :—								
Permanent Teeth	...	...	573					
Temporary Teeth	...	...	12					
Total	...	...	<u>585</u>					

**Table V.—Verminous Conditions.**

Total number of examinations of Pupils in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	54,498
Number of <i>individual</i> Pupils found unclean	...	...	2,311

**Table VI.—Blind and Deaf Children.**

Total number of Pupils not receiving suitable education...	Nil
--	-----

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

### Vaccination of Infants during 1946.—

Total number of births	3,820
Children under 12 months died unvaccinated	182
Insusceptible	8
Postponed	23
Successful	590
Conscientious objection certificates	2,147

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

**Pneumonia.**—Of the 96 cases notified, slightly more than half occurred in the first four months of the year. Twelve of the total were stated to be Influenzal; three of these died, their ages being 74, 61 and 50 years. A total of seven deaths from notified cases of Pneumonia were recorded.

**Influenza.**—Although an epidemic was thought to be likely, this did not materialise, although a sharp look out for it was being kept.

**Home Nursing.**—Trained nursing assistance for cases of Pneumonia was provided in ten instances, eight 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 1946 :—

#### BOROUGH LABORATORY (Isolation Hospital).

Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	234
Swabs for Diphtheria	2,214
Swabs for Vincent's Angina	59
Sputa by ordinary method	2,287
Sputa by concentration methods	33
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	33
Others	462
Borough Laboratory Total...	5,322

#### COUNTY LABORATORY.

Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	54
Urine Specimens....	3
Faeces	117
Water	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	—
Swabs for K.L.B., Vincent's Angina Organisms	60
Blood for Widal's Reaction	5
Others	38
County Laboratory Total	279

Grand Total	5,601
-------------	-------







**Scarlet Fever.**—The number of notifications (178) showed a fall of 26% on the previous year's, which itself was a low figure. The disease was again very mild in character.

**Diphtheria** is now becoming almost a rare disease in the Borough. The number of notifications received was 22; of these, three were found not to be suffering from Diphtheria and one was a temporary carrier. In addition, three other carriers were discovered without any symptoms. All the cases were treated in Hospital and 1946 was the third year this century when no deaths of Derby cases occurred from Diphtheria.

**Type of Infection.**—Twelve cases were infected with gravis strain, five intermedius, and one was not typed. A total of four carriers were encountered and their strains were: 1 gravis, 1 intermedius, 1 mitis and 1 not typed.

**Diphtheria in the Inoculated.**—Only five cases had previously received immunising injections, but one of these failed to complete the full course. Their stay in Hospital ranged between 44—50 days. In three instances the attack was stated to be very moderate, in one case mild, and in the fifth case the condition was described as very mild.

It is expected that most of the Diphtheria in the inoculated will disappear as the result of the single boosting injections which are now being given at the ages of 5 and 10 years.

**Diphtheria Prophylaxis.**—During the year clinics were held at the Central Office, at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, at all Nurseries and Nursery Schools and at various Primary, Secondary and Grammar Schools.

Beginning 1st September, the large waiting list for infant immunisation was gradually abolished by holding an immunisation session at every welfare centre every week, to which mothers brought their children without previous appointment.

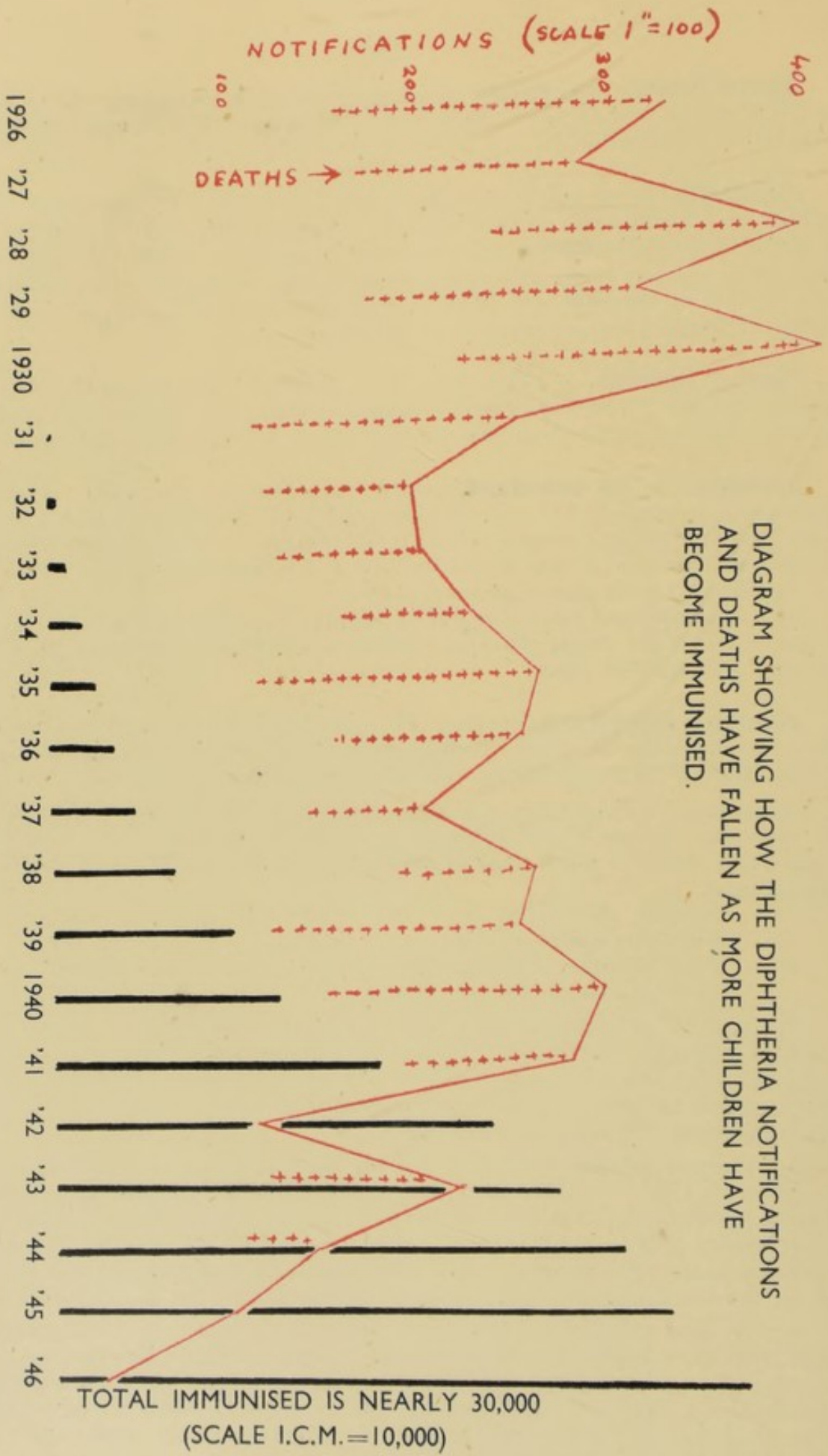
Number of sessions	....	....	....	....	....	399
First attendance of cases	....	....	....	....	....	3,412
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	....	....	11,546
Average attendance per session	....	....	....	....	....	29

The number of children under 5 years of age completing a full primary course of injections was 1,780. Number of children aged 5 to 14 years who completed a full primary course was 943. In addition, 3,013 children received single reinforcing doses to boost their immunity, which had probably waned since they were originally immunised.

Sixty school children failed to complete the full course of injections (two injections of A.P.T. or three of T.A.F. constituting a full primary course). Of these, 50 either left the town or left the locality and could not be traced, or left school and were unable to attend an immunising session although invited to do so. The parents of five other children refused further injections, and, in the remaining five, the course was discontinued for medical reasons.

A reciprocal arrangement was made between the Borough and Shardlow Rural District, whereby Shardlow residents were immunised free at Borough immunising sessions and Borough residents were immunised free if requesting immunisation under the County Council's arrangements. So far the advantage has been heavily in the County Council's favour, though the additional cost to the Borough has been trivial.





A circular letter to the parents of all school children resulted in the vast majority requesting immunisation or re-immunisation for their children. The volume of work this entailed required a total of 18 months to complete.

The importance of immunisation at one year old was continually urged by the entire Health Department staff, and by a poster campaign in the Corporation buses.

At the end of the year the position with regard to the immunisation of Borough children under the Corporation Scheme was:—

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Under 1 year.</i>	<i>1 year.</i>	<i>2 years.</i>	<i>3 years.</i>	<i>4 years.</i>	<i>Total under 5 years.</i>	<i>5-15 years.</i>	<i>Total under 15 years.</i>
Number Immunised	... 2	746	1,534	1,518	1,327	5,127	14,392	19,519

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Under 5 years.</i>	<i>5-15 years.</i>	<i>Total under 15 years.</i>
Estimated Mid-year Population, 1946	11,360	18,600	29,960
Percentage Immunised	... .. 45.13	77.37	

These percentages are below the true state of affairs as a considerable, but unknown, number of children are immunised by private doctors.

It is evident that a greater effort will be necessary to secure immunisation of children at about one year of age. This matter is receiving attention during 1947.

The graph on page 44 provides an interesting record of the remarkable fall in the Diphtheria notifications and deaths with the rise in number of children immunised. It will be noticed, however, that there was a considerable fall in notifications between 1930—1932, when immunisation had hardly commenced. The notifications did, however, still remain quite high until 1941, when about 50 per cent. of the child population became immunised. It should be noted that in about 20 per cent. of Diphtheria notifications diagnosis is not confirmed.

**Enteric Fever.**—No cases were notified during the year.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**—Six notifications were confirmed, the ages of the patients being 1, 2, 3, 4, 12 and 14 years. All the cases recovered.

**Poliomyelitis.**—Two cases were notified, one of which was not confirmed. The confirmed case was a boy aged 4½ years who suffered some paralysis of both legs.



**Measles.**—Of the 330 notified cases, 19 were cancelled as not suffering from Measles. Only 86 occurred in the first ten months of the year, but early in November many cases suddenly arose and the disease rapidly spread to most parts of the town. This outbreak was part of the nation-wide epidemic. There were no deaths.

**Malaria.**—Two civilians and two service cases were notified. The original infection in each case occurred abroad.

**Dysentery.**—Ten civilians and one service case were notified. The service case subsequently proved to be one of Enteritis and was cancelled. All the cases occurred in the first four months of the year. Nine of the civilian cases proved to be of the Sonné-type and the tenth was not bacteriologically confirmed. Four of the Sonné-cases occurred in the local Institution.

**Whooping Cough.**—The occurrence of 772 cases of Whooping Cough showed the year 1946 to be one of high incidence. There were four deaths in children, aged 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 1 year and 3 years.

The practice of giving Whooping Cough antigen mixed with Diphtheria Prophylactic was continued in the case of young children who had not already suffered from Whooping Cough. This entailed three injections instead of two and might also have made reactions a little more severe.

**Diarrhoea.**—Ten deaths occurred in babies under 1 year of age. It is interesting to note that only two of these occurred during the summer months.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases notified ..... 12  
Six of the cases were males and six females.

Notified.	Cases.		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Boro' Hospitals.				
12	4	†8	11	—	—	*1

†—In-patients of Derbyshire Royal Infirmary (1); Nightingale Nursing Home (2) Children's Hospital (5).

\*—Death not associated with Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The number of cases notified was two more than in 1945.

**BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL—IN-PATIENT DAYS.**

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Others.</i>
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
1946	2,547	3,826	6,966

The 1946 figures do not entirely represent a diminution in infectious disease, as, owing to shortage of nursing staff, fewer patients were admitted to hospital than might otherwise have been the case.

During the year the average stay in Hospital for Scarlet Fever patients was 24.9 days ; for Diphtheria patients 64.8 days ; and for others 22.7 days.

**CANCER.**

The recorded deaths from various types of malignant disease show a decrease in number as compared with 1945, *viz.*, 231 (242).

The Table shows the deaths by age distribution :—

<i>Age ...</i>	25—34 years.		35—44 years.		45—54 years.		55—64 years.		65—74 years.		75 years & upwards.		All Ages.		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Buccal Cavity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	—	10	—	10
Uterus ...	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	7	—	3	—	1	—	15	15
Stomach & Duodenum ...	—	—	2	—	4	3	10	4	12	5	5	2	33	14	47
Breast ...	—	—	—	2	—	11	—	8	—	9	—	4	—	34	34
All Others ...	†2	*1	4	4	12	1	26	14	24	17	12	8	80	45	125
Totals ...	†2	*2	6	6	16	18	36	33	43	34	20	15	123	108	231

†—Includes 1 Male aged 14 years.

\*—Includes 1 Female aged 4 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		Gonorrhœa		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 ...	261	304	1	1	122	109	63	43	447	457	904
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 ...	16	10	—	—	5	2	—	—	21	12	33
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 ...	28	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	5	33
,, secondary ...	40	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	55	95
,, latent in 1st year of infection*	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	10
,, all later stages ...	15	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	22	37
,, congenital ...	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	16
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Gonorrhœa—											
1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	217	81	—	—	217	81	298
later ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Venereal conditions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	543	224	543	224	767
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, etc....	81	8	4	—	98	7	29	1	212	16	228
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ...	454	417	7	1	442	199	635	268	1538	885	2423
5 Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal ...	50	42	7	1	218	117	548	240	823	400	1223
6(a) Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
,, secondary ...	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	14
,, latent in 1st year of infection*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, all later stages ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
,, congenital ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa—											
1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	5	6	11
later ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6(b) Number of cases under treatment or observation which died:—											
From the disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From other causes ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	3
7 Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment, but before final tests of cure...	2	10	—	—	18	17	—	—	20	27	47

## FORM V.D. (R).—continued.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancere.		Gonorrhoea		Non- Venereal or undiagn'ed 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 ...	57	23	—	—	51	5	15	2	123	30	153
9 Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	332	330	—	—	149	54	72	25	553	409	962
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 (These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4)	454	417	7	1	442	199	635	268	1538	885	2423
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	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	11
,, latent in 1st year of infection* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, all later stages ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
,, congenital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of the Medical Officers ...	3568	3933	13	9	1965	936	2018	805	7564	5683	13247
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing ...	377	215	15	—	1130	303	1293	28	2815	546	3361
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	3945	4148	28	9	3095	1239	3311	833	10379	6229	16608
12 In-patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year ...	14	41	—	—	2	3	5	1	21	45	66
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given ...	167	272	—	—	11	14	41	16	219	302	521
								Other Diseases			
								M.	F.		
13* Number of cases treated with penicillin ...	75	105	—	—	245	96	14	—	334	201	535



## 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 ... ..	5	—	—	—	3	1	3	4	11	5

15 Pathological Work:—	Microscopical		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 ...	152	2,705	—	—	—	—	101
(b) Number of Specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory (if available) ... ..	—	—	—	3,231	374	19	—

**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 ... ..	88	87	8	5	1	2	191
Soft Chancre ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gonorrhœa ... ..	155	129	7	1	4	2	298
Non-Venereal and undiagnosed conditions ...	357	371	17	8	9	5	767
TOTAL ... ..	602	587	32	14	14	9	1258
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	8522	7290	349	218	129	100	16608

\*“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.

29th January, 1947.

(Signed) H. R. MORGAN RICHARDS,  
Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

## V—TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1946, the work of the Chest Centre continued to expand, and it was found necessary to increase the number of clinical sessions held during the week to eleven.

Increased efforts were made to persuade contacts of notified cases to attend for examination, and a reasonably satisfactory response was obtained. Although the number of such examinations shows a marked increase compared with previous years, it is felt that further headway can yet be made in this important work.

### Notifications.—

		1946.	Compared with 1945.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	122	134
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	26	21
		148	155

### Deaths.—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	55	71
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	8	8
		63	79

Of the 55 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 33 (60%) occurred within two years of notification, this number including three instances where death occurred before notification.

50% of the deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis (four, of the total eight) were not notified before death.

### REGISTER OF NOTIFICATIONS.

	PULMONARY.			NON-TULMONARY.			TOTAL CASES.
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at 31/12/46 on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health ... ..	297	192	489	59	54	113	602
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
2. Recovery from the disease ...	6	3	9	—	2	2	11
3. Death (all causes) ... ..	46	19	65	6	3	9	74
4. Otherwise ... ..	19	28	47	5	1	6	53



## TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

Age Periods.	New Cases.*				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 „ ...	—	1	4	2	—	—	2	2
5—10 „ ...	3	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ...	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ...	7	8	4	1	—	1	1	—
20—25 „ ...	9	11	—	3	1	5	1	1
25—35 „ ...	10	7	—	3	2	4	1	—
35—45 „ ...	10	6	—	1	7	2	—	—
45—55 „ ...	16	—	—	—	11	1	—	—
55—65 „ ...	12	2	—	—	15	2	—	—
65 and upwards	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
Totals ...	68	40	9	16	38	17	5	3

\*New Cases.—Cases transferred to Derby during 1946 from other areas are not included.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

Form T. 137 (Revised)  
1944

**PUBLIC HEALTH (Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1930.**

**Tuberculosis Notifications—1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1946.**

		PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.										Total Notifications (including cases previously notified)	Cases previously notified in other districts (included in 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		
Pulmonary, Males ...	...	...	3	...	8	9	10	10	14	11	1	66	1
Females ...	...	...	1	2	1	9	14	15	7	2	2	53	13
Non-Pulm. Males ...	...	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
Females ...	...	...	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	...	...	15	—

**Part II.**

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

		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up-w'ds	Total
Pulmonary, Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulm Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Females ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Sources of Information of "Supplemental Return" Cases.		Number of Cases.	
Death Returns—		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Local ...	...	3	2
Reg. Gnl. ...	...	—	1
Inward Transfers	...	—	—
Other Sources (Posthumous)...	...	—	1



**TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.**

Number of Clinics held	....	....	....	....	498
Total number of clinical attendances	....	....	....	....	5,051
Number of new patients examined	....	....	....	....	1,012
Number of contacts examined	....	....	....	....	313
Number of "contact" re-examinations	....	....	....	....	198

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

**SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

During the year 244 school children, observation cases and contacts, were examined at the Chest Centre. Of the 13 found to be tuberculous, four were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and nine from other forms of tuberculosis.

**BOROUGH SANATORIUM.**

Number of patients admitted	....	....	....	....	172
"    "    discharged	....	....	....	....	138
"    "    died	....	....	....	....	28

The average period in Sanatorium of the patients discharged was 139.4 days, and for the patients who died 141.1 days.

**ACTIVE TREATMENT.**

An increased number of patients attended the Chest Centre for continuation treatment during 1946, following induction of artificial pneumothorax and pneumoperitoneum, and this work now claims five sessions weekly, including an evening clinic for the convenience of workers.

**Artificial Pneumothorax.**

47 patients were given 960 refills.

**Pneumoperitoneum.**

50 patients were given 1,266 refills.

**X-RAY WORK.**

The services of the Radiographer are shared with the Borough Sanatorium, and the following figures for the Chest Centre show that the steady increase in this work was maintained in 1946.

				<i>Screenings.</i>	<i>Films taken.</i>
1943	....	....	....	.... 842	984
1944	....	....	....	.... 1,327	1,385
1945	....	....	....	.... 1,866	1,400
1946	....	....	....	.... 2,175	2,066

**ORTHOPAEDIC CASES.**

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of orthopaedic cases are available at the Derby City Hospital, where patients are seen, as required, by the Orthopaedic Surgeon. In-patient treatment is given, when necessary, at the City Hospital.

**DENTAL TREATMENT.**

During the year, eight patients were referred to the Dental Officer, Mr. A. Stafford, for advice and treatment.

**HEALTH VISITING.**

1,118 visits were made to patients' homes by the Health Visitors.

**TUBERCULOSIS MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES.**

**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 1/1/46.</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 31/12/46.</i>
Memo. 266T. ... ..	47	64	59	5	49	57
Public Health Minutes	56	29	29	—	26	59
Social Welfare ... ..	19	2	1	1	6	14
.. .. (Non-Pulmonary)	6	4	3	1	2	7
	128	99	92	7	83	137



**COST OF MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES DURING 1946.**

	<i>Maintenance Allowances.</i>			<i>Discretionary Allowances and Special Payments.</i>			<i>Total.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Memo. 266/T. ....	4,026	10	10	199	6	10	4,225	17	8
P. H. Minutes ....	6,037	16	6	212	13	11	6,250	10	5
Social Welfare .... (incl. Non-pulmonary)	2,504	18	2	9	0	0	2,513	18	2
	<u>£12,569</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>£421</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>£12,990</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>

**REHABILITATION**

During the year 1946, 33 patients who had been receiving allowances were returned to employment, either full-time or part-time. Ten patients in receipt of disability pensions in respect of tuberculosis from the Ministry of Pensions, and three patients who were not eligible for allowances also resumed work

Of the total of 46 who became fit for work,  
28 went direct to full-time work ;

4 started with part-time work, and were able to accept full-time work later ;

5 were fit for part-time work only ; and

9 were sent on Ministry of Labour Training Courses. Six of these successfully completed their courses, and are now in suitable full-time employment.

**AFTER-CARE.**

Priority milk is granted by the Ministry of Food to cases of active tuberculosis, and those who could afford to do so were able to purchase two pints daily. Necessitous cases were helped.

	£	s.	d.
Free Milk was provided for 55 patients during the year at a cost of ....	448	2	3
Bedding, Clothing, Towels, etc., were provided at a cost of ....	28	3	2
Other Assistance given cost ....	17	10	0

Extra clothing coupons and permits to purchase utility furniture and bedding were obtained from the Board of Trade for 29 patients.

**HOUSING.**

With housing conditions again very difficult, great care was taken to recommend to the Housing Committee for re-housing only those cases where infection and overcrowding were both present. Twenty-two cases were investigated, and of the 12 recommended to the Housing Committee for special consideration, five had been re-housed by the end of the year.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.**

No action was necessary under the above Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the Milk Trade.

H. G. GRACE, M.B., Ch.B.,  
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

## 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>Totals.</i>
Remaining under treat- ment, 31/12/45	8	30	10	—	21	69
Admitted during 1946	102	59	68	12	226	467
Discharged during 1946	102	83	73	10	236	504
Died during 1946	—	—	2	—	3	5
Remaining under treat- ment, 31/12/46	8	6	3	2	8	27

## GENERAL ANALYSIS.

<i>Other Cases.</i>	<i>Remaining in Hosp. 31/12/45</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Remain- ing 31/12/46</i>
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	10	10	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	2	12	14	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	1	—	—
Pneumonia	—	4	3	1	—
Dysentery	1	9	10	—	—
Chicken Pox	2	15	16	—	1
Rubella	—	12	11	—	1
Observation	—	13	13	—	—
„ Small Pox	—	1	1	—	—
„ Scarlet Fever	—	4	4	—	—
„ Diphtheria	4	21	25	—	—
„ C.-Sp. Fever	1	6	7	—	—
„ Measles	—	3	3	—	—
„ Dysentery	—	1	1	—	—
„ Chicken Pox	—	1	1	—	—
Vincent's Angina	1	13	14	—	—
Tonsillitis	3	32	35	—	—
Pharyngitis	—	1	1	—	—
Quinsy	1	9	10	—	—
Mumps	1	6	7	—	—
Scabies	—	1	1	—	—
Streptococcal Infections	—	4	4	—	—
Impetigo	—	4	4	—	—
Glandular Fever	—	1	1	—	—
Influenza	—	3	3	—	—
Pemphigus	—	1	1	—	—
Syphilis	1	4	5	—	—
Dermatitis	—	1	1	—	—
Otitis Media	—	1	1	—	—
Post-vaccinal Rash	—	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria Carrier	—	1	—	—	1
† Various	2	29	26	1	4
	21	226	236	3	8

† See detailed Analysis—overleaf.



## DETAILED ANALYSIS.

DISEASE.	TOTAL REMAINING IN HOSPITAL 31/12/45	CIVILIANS—BOROUGH.				R'M'G IN HOSP. 31/12/46
		R'M'G IN HOSP. 31/12/45	ADM.	DISCH.	DEAD	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	8	5	93	90	—	8
Diphtheria ... ..	30	6	19	24	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	2	1	5	6	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	2	2	12	14	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—	10	8	—	2
Dysentery ... ..	1	—	5	5	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	10	9	67	72	2	2
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	4	3	1	—
Rubella ... ..	—	—	2	1	—	1
Chicken Pox ... ..	2	—	10	9	—	1
Observation ... ..	—	—	11	11	—	—
„ Small Pox ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
„ Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	4	4	—	—
„ Diphtheria ... ..	4	2	16	18	—	—
„ C.S. Fever ... ..	1	—	2	2	—	—
„ Measles ... ..	—	—	3	3	—	—
„ Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Chicken Pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vincent's Angina ... ..	1	1	3	4	—	—
Tonsillitis ... ..	3	—	13	13	—	—
Pharyngitis ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
Quinsy ... ..	1	—	2	2	—	—
Mumps ... ..	1	—	1	1	—	—
Scabies ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
Streptococcal Infection ... ..	—	—	4	4	—	—
Glandular Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Enteritis ... ..	1	1	2	3	—	—
Impetigo ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Gastro-enteritis ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Erythema Multiforma ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Cellulitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Non-membraneous Croup ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
Syphilis ... ..	1	1	4	5	—	—
*Bronchitis ... ..	1	1	1	2	—	—
Pemphigus ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
Post-vaccinal Rash ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
Dermatitis ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
Otitis Media ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
Influenza ... ..	—	—	3	3	—	—
*Meningismus ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Funiculosis ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
*Acute Sinusitis ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Sub-Arachnoid Hæm. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Constipation ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Pleurisy ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Post-influenzal Debility ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Carbuncles ... ..	—	—	5	5	—	—
*Bronchiectasis ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Rheumatism ... ..	—	—	2	1	—	1
*Nursing Mother ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria Carrier ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL ALL DISEASES ... ..	69	29	322	329	3	19

CIVILIANS—BOROUGH.

\* Included in "Various"—overleaf.







There are at present 71 official beds in the Sanatorium, and these were kept fully occupied. In spite of the difficulties of recruiting sufficient Nursing Staff, there was no appreciable delay in admitting County Borough of Derby cases, in fact, on a few occasions, it was found possible to offer a few beds to Derbyshire County Council, on request. Cases from Burton-on-Trent were admitted to the Infectious Diseases side, purely for minor Thoracic Surgery, and usually only stayed overnight. One 30-bed ward on the Sanatorium side still remains closed on account of lack of nurses.

All the Thoracic Surgery was carried out by Mr. L. G. Cruikshank, who commenced duties in a full-time capacity with the towns of Derby and Leicester on 1/9/46. Patients requiring major operations are transferred to Leicester City Sanatorium, under Mr. Cruikshank, and return here on completion. All other operative procedures are carried out here.

An Occupational Therapist commenced duties on 1/6/46, and a Physiotherapist (part-time) on 18/9/46.

The following procedures were carried out:—

<b>Artificial Pneumothorax</b> —Inductions	....	....	35
—Refills	....	....	1,140
<b>Pneumoperitoneum</b> —Inductions	....	....	41
—Refills	....	....	650
Thoracoscopy	....	....	4
Adhesion Section	....	....	39
Phrenic Avulsion	....	....	1
Phrenic Crush	....	....	58
Bronchoscopy	....	....	11
Monaldi Drainage	....	....	1
Rib Resection	....	....	3
Pleural Aspirations	....	....	17
Air Replacement	....	....	9
Paracentesis Abdominis	....	....	2
Blood Transfusions	....	....	9
Endometrial Biopsy	....	....	1
Pan Hysterectomy	....	....	1
Caesarian Section	....	....	1
Therapeutic Abortion	....	....	1
Appendicectomy	....	....	2
Laparotomy	....	....	1
Excision of wound	....	....	1
Plastic cases	....	....	1
Blood Sedimentation Tests	....	....	709
<b>X-Ray Dept.</b> —Films	....	....	1,181
Screenings	....	....	405
Pleurograms	....	....	1
Bronchograms	....	....	5

Three patients were transferred for Thoracoplasty and one for Pneumnectomy.

<b>Nurses' Examinations.</b>	1946.
Passed Final State Examination	.... 12
Passed Preliminary State Examination	.... 7
Passed Preliminary State Examination, Part 1	—
Passed Preliminary State Examination, „ 2	4



**CITY HOSPITAL.**

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

1946 was a busy year for the Hospital.

The admissions totalled 6,467 ; of these, 1,152 were Service patients.

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 consideration will be the setting up of a Rehabilitation Department.

**Staffing.—Whole-time.**

**Medical.** Medical Superintendent.  
Deputy Medical Superintendent.  
Five Medical Officers.

**Part-time.**

Visiting Staff : 16.

**Nursing.** (a) Trained Nurses 47 (including Matron, Assistant Matron and Sister Tutor).  
(b) Student 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 31/12/46.**

Total Number of—

Admissions	6,467
Maternity Cases	1,531
Ante-Natal Attendances	11,966
Maternal Deaths	3
Treatments in Physiotherapy Dept.	9,912
Operations	2,021
X-Ray Examinations	2,749
Pathological Examinations	19,686
Dental Cases	1,862
Out-Patients (excluding Ante-Natal)	3,778
Out-Patients' Attendances (excluding Ante-Natal)	8,920

**Operations.** Total 2,021.

Abdominal	390	Wounds	21
Ear, Nose and Throat	470	Caesarian Sections	34
Rectal	79	Other Gynaecological and Maternity	456
Bones and Joints	220	Chest	3
Varicose Veins	60	Miscellaneous	203
Genito-Urinary	85		

**Anaesthetics.**

General	1,351	Intravenous	89
Spinal	97	Local	349

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

**Maternity Department.**

1,531 patients were admitted.

1,495 were booked cases.

36 were unbooked cases.

3 deaths occurred in the booked cases.

**Dental Department.**

Attendances	1,862	Extractions	1,331
Gas Anaesthetics	477	Fillings	225
Intravenous Anaesthetics	7	Dentures	32
Local Anaesthetics	37	Inspections	645

**X-Ray Department.** No. of Examinations 2,749.

Bones and Joints	959	Genito-Urinary	143
Chests	976	Obstetrics	235
Gastro-Intestinal	164	Miscellaneous	272
No. of films taken			5,846



**Physiotherapy Department.** No. of Treatments 9,912.

Massage	1,712	Radiant Heat	2,064
Electrical	1,352	U.V.L.	495
Exercises	4,289		

**Pathological Department.** Total 19,686.**BLOOD :**

Counts	3,593
Sugar Estimation	556
Urea	314
Uric Acid	12
Phosphatase	11
Sodium	2
Calcium	2
Cholesterol	8
Chlorides	1
Thiocyanate	12
Non-protein Nitrogen	6
Protein	4
Pyruvic Acid	1
Paul Bunnell Tests	10
Van der Bergh Reactions	24
Icterus Index	11
Fragility of Red Cells	3
Prothombin Times	8
Cold Agglutinins	4
Mean Corpuscular Volume	1
Formol Gel. Test	1
Cultures	34
Widal Reactions	13
Bleeding Times	6
Coagulation Times	17
Sedimentation Rates	374
Groups	234
Films for Malaria	115
Bone Marrow	5

**URINE :**

General Examination	1,276
Urea Concentration Tests	21
Urea Clearance Tests	4
Cultures	10
Addis Counts	2
Vitamin C	1
Diastatic Index	1
Hunter's Tests	27
A.N. Clinic Testing	8,935

**MISCELLANEOUS :**

Throat Swabs	852
Nose Swabs	168
Mouth Swabs	22
Eye Swabs	138
Ear Swabs	60
Cervical Swabs	16
Vaginal Swabs	604
Urethral Swabs	37
Pus	534
Sputum	660
Faeces	564
Breast Milk	16
Faeces for Tapeworm	19
Skin Scales for Fungus	2
Cough Cultures for H. Per- tussis	4
Bacteriological Agglutinations	18
Fractional Test Meals	91
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	85
Pleural Fluid	72
Misc. Fluids	31
Penicillin Sensitivity	32
Penicillin Contents	2

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.

16 Nurses passed the Final State Examination ; 17 Nurses passed the Preliminary State Examination ; 24 Nurses passed C.M.B. Examination ; 20 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 again much pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1946.

The return of members of the staff from military service, and the closing down of the A.R.P. services, is reflected in the report by the additional amount of work that it has been possible to carry out. This would have been much greater if it were possible to obtain labour and materials freely.

I am of the opinion that if the high standard of the work of this Department is to be maintained it will be necessary for the staff to be increased, as, with the calls for Inspectors' services constantly increasing, it is not possible to give each complaint the prompt attention it should have.

It should be realised how much time is having to be put in on the inspection of food when it is so scarce, but I think, on seeing the lists showing the amount of food condemned and the number of prosecutions taken for the sale of adulterated or below standard food, it should be convincing how important and necessary this side of the work is.

There is another side of the work which is most important, and also most objectionable to carry out. I refer to the disinfection of verminous houses, and factories. This work is growing, but with the work being carried out under the supervision of a trained Inspector who takes more than a normal interest in his duties, it is pleasing to report that most satisfactory results have been obtained.

For many years the lack of provision of dustbins for house refuse has been causing much concern from a health point of view, and has also caused increased cost in collecting. Now that dustbins are more easily obtainable reports show that considerable progress has been made in the provision of dustbins, and I look for better in the coming year.

The housing position has not improved during the year, but has become much more acute.

### **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 204 samples were taken for bacteriological analysis, *i.e.*, rather less than four per week. The latest results are appended. In addition, a further 200 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.]

Nos. 1862/1863/4.

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

### CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

20th December, 1946.

SAMPLE OF WATER LABELLED:—No. 1—Town Supply, High Service.  
No. 2—Town Supply, Low Service.

### RESULT OF ANALYSIS.

Date of receipt:—2nd December, 1946.

	No. 1	No. 2
Appearance in 2 ft. tube ... ..	Practically clear.	Slightly green.
pH value ... ..	7.55	7.29
	Parts per 100,000*	Parts per 100,000*
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180° C.) ... ..	8.1	7.8
Free and Saline Ammonia ... ..	0.0000	0.0000
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	0.0016	0.0018
Nitrogen as Nitrites ... ..	0.0000	0.0000
Nitrogen as Nitrates ... ..	0.03	0.03
Chlorine (present as Chloride) ... ..	1.3	1.4
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F. ... ..	0.090	0.078
Temporary ... ..	1.0	0.9
Hardness Permanent ... ..	2.8	2.9
Total ... ..	3.8	3.8
Oxygen in Solution ... ..	—	—
Oxygen absorbed in five days ... ..	—	—
Dissolved Carbon Dioxide ... ..	—	—
Metals ... ..	Iron less than 0.005	Iron less than 0.014
Free Chlorine ... ..	0.03	0.03 part per million

### MINERAL ANALYSIS.

Silica ... ..	0.43	0.49
Oxides of Iron and Alumina ... ..	0.16	0.16
Lime, CaO ... ..	1.34	1.33
Magnesia, MgO ... ..	0.49	0.50
Sulphuric Anhydride ... ..	2.13	2.08
The acids and bases may be combined to give the following probable composition:—		
Silica ... ..	0.4	0.4
Oxides of Iron and Alumina ... ..	0.15	0.15
Calcium Carbonate ... ..	1.0	0.9
Calcium Sulphate ... ..	1.9	2.0
Magnesium Sulphate ... ..	1.5	1.4
Sodium Sulphate ... ..	0.1	—
Sodium Nitrate ... ..	0.2	0.2
Sodium Chloride ... ..	2.1	2.2
Magnesium Chloride ... ..	—	0.1

In appearance these samples were clear and of a slight greenish colour.

The analytical results show the presence of some unoxidised organic matter, but this appears to be chiefly of vegetable origin, and the chemical analysis affords no indication of the occurrence of pollution.

It is clear from the analytical figures that these waters consist almost entirely of the Derwent Valley supply.

(Signed) R. W. SUTTON,  
Borough 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:—11th November, 1946.

	<i>Sample No. 1 Low Service.</i>	<i>Sample No. 2 High Service.</i>
<b>Plate Counts—</b>		
Number of colonies in agar after 48 hours' incubation at 37° C. ... .. per ml.	7	3
Number of colonies in agar after 72 hours' incubation at 20° C. ... .. per ml.	5	8
<b>PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNT.</b>		
Probable number of coliform bacilli present per 100 ml.	Nil	Nil
<b>DIFFERENTIAL COLIFORM TEST.</b>		
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) ... ..	2,835,345,000
Gallons per day per head of population ... ..	37.6
Percentage of total quantity from the Derwent Valley Supply	88%

**Used during the year.**

	<i>Gallons.</i>
Sewer Flushing ... ..	336,500
Street Watering ... ..	102,500
Steam Rolling ... ..	123,000

**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 1,656 yards.  
Total loads of silt—90.

**Manholes cleaned out during the year** ... .. 545



**New Sewers laid during the year.**

Matthews Street Housing Site (Foul Sewer) .....	1,296 feet
Matthews Street Housing Site (Surface Water Sewers) .....	1,380 "
Roe Farm Housing Site (Section 3) (Foul Sewers) .....	2,913 "
Roe Farm Housing Site (Surface Water Sewers) .....	3,069 "
St. Mark's Road Housing Site (Foul Sewer) .....	216 "
St. Mark's Road Housing Site (Surface Water Sewer) .....	222 "
Parliament Street (Relay Foul Sewers) .....	1,029 "
Morledge Sewer (including S.W.O. reconstruction) .....	28 "
Uttoxeter Road (Relay Surface Water Sewer) .....	160 "
Litchurch Brook (Surface Water Sewer) .....	514 "
Party Nook Diversion (Surface Water Sewer) .....	86 "
Stores Road (Surface Water Sewer) .....	192 "

**Manholes Constructed during the year.**

Parliament Street .....	2
Litchurch Brook....	2
Matthews Street Housing Site .....	10
Roe Farm (Section 3) .....	14
St. Mark's Road Housing Site .....	8

**REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.**

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

**Refuse Collection.**

House and Trade refuse collected ... ..	36,584 tons.
Nightsoil ... ..	52 "
Trade refuse delivered direct by tradesmen ... ..	4,460 "
	<hr/>
	41,096 "

**Refuse Disposal.**

Controlled Tipping—Alvaston Tip ... ..	36,809 tons.
—Other Tips ... ..	Nil.
Burned in the Destructors ... ..	4,287 "
	<hr/>
	41,096 "

**Extracted from Refuse and Sold.**

Tins ... ..	202 tons.	Bones ... ..	3 tons.
Iron ... ..	20 "	Broken Glass ... ..	—
Waste Paper ... ..	512 "	Cinders ... ..	— "
Rag ... ..	31 "	Milk Bottles ... ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ gross.
Food Waste ... ..	1,544 "		
(concentrated)			

**Moveable Ashbins Provided.**

Housing Committee	...	...	...	...	...	...	825
Private Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,155
							<hr/> 1,980
Number of Cats, Dogs, etc., disposed of	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,530

**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.**

A systematic inspection has been made of all brooks and rivers and no serious pollution has been found ; also samples of the water have been taken and in all cases satisfactory results have been received from the analyst.

This is a most satisfactory position when one considers the number of brooks passing through the centre of the town, which exposes them easily to pollution.

**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.**

It is with regret that I have to again report the existence of 19 trough closets and about 30 pail closets, for it was hoped the trough closets would be abolished during the year ; the pail closets are on the outskirts of the Borough where there is no satisfactory drainage system. I am afraid some time must elapse, therefore, before these closets are abolished.

**INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES.****Informal Action.**

During the year, 3,079 Preliminary Notices were served to abate nuisances under the Public Health Act and under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

**Legal Action.**

During the year, 1,170 Statutory Notices were served to abate nuisances under the Public Health Act or Local Acts, and 27 under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

**Visits and Remedies.**

During the year, 22,506 visits under the Public Health Act or Local Acts, and 121 under the Housing Acts, were made.

Nuisances abated under the Public Health Act or Local Acts—5,468.



**WORK DONE UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH AND ALLIED ACTS,  
OTHER THAN HOUSING ACTS.**

**Defects Remedied.**

Accumulations	....	(Offensive) removed	....	....	....	15
Animals	....	Nuisances abated	....	....	....	10
Dustbins	....	Provided	....	....	....	1,336
Drains	....	Cleansed	....	....	....	636
		Reconstructed	....	....	....	119
		Provided	....	....	....	155
		Ventilation shafts fixed	....	....	....	11
		Manholes provided	....	....	....	19
Water Closets	....	Additional provided	....	....	....	17
		Fittings repaired	....	....	....	500
		Rebuilt	....	....	....	16
		Cleansed	....	....	....	19
Soil-pipes	....	Cleansed	....	....	....	1
		Repaired	....	....	....	3
Urinals	....	Provided	....	....	....	2
		Reconditioned	....	....	....	1
Sinks	....	Provided	....	....	....	166
		Renewed	....	....	....	6
Waste-pipes	....	Repaired	....	....	....	50
		Cleansed	....	....	....	2
		Efficiently trapped	....	....	....	14
Spoutings	....	Cleansed	....	....	....	195
		Repaired	....	....	....	242
		Renewed	....	....	....	126
		Disconnected from drain	....	....	....	13
		Soft water cisterns filled in	....	....	....	3
Houses	....	Cellars cleansed	....	....	....	19
		Damp-coursed and made dry	....	....	....	37
		Paving repaired	....	....	....	41
		Roofs repaired	....	....	....	392
		Floors repaired	....	....	....	89
		Walls repaired	....	....	....	80
		Stairs repaired	....	....	....	4
		Windows repaired	....	....	....	294
		Firegrates repaired	....	....	....	83
		Plaster repaired	....	....	....	209
Manure	....	Accumulations removed	....	....	....	4
Water	....	Provided	....	....	....	2
		Pipes, etc., repaired	....	....	....	71
		Town water taken into house	....	....	....	172
Other nuisances or defects remedied	....	....	....	....	294	

Inspectors' visits—22,506.

Notices served—3,079.

**MILK.**

The reconditioning of one dairy has been completed in the early part of the year, and it now has a most up-to-date High Temperature Short Time Plant which is capable of Pasteurising up to 1,100 gallons per hour.

Work is now in progress for the building of a new dairy built on modern lines, which is to be equipped with a Short Time High Temperature Pasteurising Plant, but owing to the delay in the delivery of materials, etc., it is not expected that the dairy will be in working order until 1948.

It is now estimated that about 96% of milk sold within this Borough is either Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested, Certified or Accredited, which is sold in sealed bottles.

I am of the opinion, based on years of experience, that there should be only one grade of milk sold, namely Pasteurised, as all others are liable to be carriers of disease, and I hope the time is not far distant when the Government make it compulsory for all milk to be Pasteurised.

	<i>Samples taken.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>	<i>Passed both.</i>	<i>Failed both.</i>
<b>PASTEURISED MILK.</b>					
Phosphatase Test ...	67	66	1	61	Nil
Methylene Blue Test ...	67	61	6		
<b>HEAT TREATED MILK.</b>					
Methylene Blue Test ...	13	11	2	9	Nil
Phosphatase Test ...	13	10	3		
<b>ACCREDITED MILK.</b>					
Methylene Blue Test ...	34	24	10	17	6
Coliform Test ...	34	25	9		
<b>OTHER MILK.</b>					
Bacteria Count ...	1	1	—		
Coliform Test ...	1	1	—		
Methylene Blue Test ...	—	—	—		

**EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCULOSIS.**

Number of samples taken ...	42
„ „ samples containing T.B. ...	3
„ „ infected animals ...	5

**HOUSING ACT, 1936.**

No work has been carried out by this Department under the above mentioned Act, with the exception of a few general repairs, particulars of which are as follows:—

Number of houses inspected	47
Number of houses made fit after formal notices:—	
(1) By owners	34
(2) By Local Authority in default of owners	3

The report as contributed by the Estates and Building Director on Houses erected during the year 1946, 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, 1946, totalled 4,970 families, practically all of whom were living in rooms.

Progress in the erection of new houses during the year can be considered satisfactory, and every effort is being made to increase production.

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

### **ERADICATION OF VERMIN (BED BUGS, BEETLES, FLEAS, ANTS, SILVER-FISH, ETC.).**

This work continues to increase, and much time has to be spent in supervising the work of disinfection, a most objectionable duty for the Inspector, but it is pleasing to have to report that good results are being obtained.

Number of houses disinfested	....	....	....	....	31
Number of complaints received and dealt with	....	....	....	....	110

In addition to the above, 11 Council Houses were found infested and were cleansed by the Local Authority.

### **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 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 have again to refer 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. Carcases 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 15,256, sheep 41,983, pigs 4,894, calves 14,722.

These figures include casualties, 782.

	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	96	429	85	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	3119	14	1125	49
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	131	7	—	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	4213	5	—	277

### Weights of Unsound Food Condemed.

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat (inc. Offal) ...	162	12	1	24	Fish ...	1	19	—	23
Sausages ...	—	7	—	2	Vegetables ...	—	—	2	4
Shellfish ...	—	2	1	10	Dried Fruit ...	1	2	—	13
Fruit ...	4	11	2	11	Fish Cakes ...	—	—	2	4
Cereals ...	10	1	1	10	Imported Beef ...	—	1	2	15
Cooked Meat ...	—	—	1	7	Chitterlings ...	—	2	2	20
Sugar ...	—	2	—	13	Cheese ...	—	—	3	15
Confectionery ...	—	8	1	2	Macaroni ...	1	10	3	24
Biscuits ...	—	5	1	10	Dried Eggs ...	—	—	1	17
Yeast ...	—	1	2	15	Bread ...	—	6	3	—
Shredded Suet ...	—	1	2	12	Flour ...	—	8	—	22
Poultry ...	—	—	1	12	Meat Extract ...	—	—	1	11
Cake Mixture ...	—	14	—	6	Coffee and Cocoa ...	—	1	—	25
Soup ...	—	—	2	7	Preserves ...	—	4	3	25
Dried Peas, Beans and Lentils ...	—	5	1	16	Dried Milk ...	—	—	2	23
Bacon ...	—	—	3	26	Chocolate, etc. ...	—	11	3	19
					Miscellaneous Items ...	—	3	—	21
Fruit Pies ...			94	pies.	Canned Food ...			14,564	cans.
Pickles ...			63	gallons.					





**ICE CREAM.**

A regular supervision has been kept on all premises registered for the manufacture and sale only of ice cream, but I feel that there is yet much to be done before it can be said that ice cream is manufactured under the best of conditions. The Food and Drugs Act of 1938 went a considerable way along the road, but what is yet needed is a standard as to the ingredients, for I am of the opinion that much ice cream is of a low standard of food value. I am still looking forward to the Government fixing a standard, even in face of the fact that the manufacturers are not allowed to use either milk or cream in its manufacture.

Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale of Ice Cream	....	....	....	....	....	60
Number of premises registered for sale only	....	....	....	....	....	64
Number of inspections and visits	....	....	....	....	....	644
Number of defects found and remedied	....	....	....	....	....	123

**BAKEHOUSES.**

Progress is somewhat slow so far as structural conditions are concerned, but it is pleasing to report that the old-fashioned side-fired oven with all its attendant dust and dirt within the Bakehouse is on the wane, and modern up-to-date ovens have been fixed.

Number of Bakehouses in occupation at end of year	....	....	....	....	....	41
Defects found and remedied during year	....	....	....	....	....	231
Visits paid	....	....	....	....	....	365

**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 1946.

**Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**

1.—During the year 1946, 493 samples were submitted under the above Act, consisting of 338 Formal Samples and 155 Informal Samples. This number represents sampling at the rate of about 3.7 per 1,000 population.

2.—Of the samples submitted, 72 were classed as adulterated or below standard.

3.—The various articles are listed in the following Table, and details are given of the number of samples found to be adulterated.



<i>Article.</i>	<i>Formal.</i>	<i>Informal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adult'd or not up to standard.</i>	<i>Per cent. Adultera- ted.</i>
Antacid Powder ... ..	1		1		
Apple Juice ... ..	1		1		
Arrowroot ... ..	1		1		
Aspirin Tablets ... ..	2		2		
Baking Powder ... ..	15		15		
Bicarbonate of Soda ... ..	14		14		
Borax ... ..	1		1		
Brawn ... ..	2		2		
Bronchial Lozenges ... ..	1		1		
Bronchial Tablets ... ..	1		1		
Butter ... ..	6		6		
Castor Oil ... ..	1		1		
Coffee & Chicory ... ..	2		2		
Coffee & Chicory Extract ... ..	1		1		
Cordials ... ..	4		4		
Corned Beef ... ..		1	1		
Chocolate Cup ... ..	1		1		
Chocolate Flavour Dessert ... ..	1		1		
Chocolate Spread ... ..	1		1		
Cream of Tartar ... ..	1		1		
Curry Powder ... ..	3		3	1	33.3
Epsom Salts ... ..	3		3		
Fish Paste... ..	3		3	1	33.3
Fruit Drinks ... ..	13		13	4	30.8
Gelatine ... ..	18		18	4	22.2
Gin ... ..	5		5		
Ginger, Ground ... ..	1		1		
Glycerine ... ..	2		2		
Golden Raising Powder ... ..	4		4		
Iodised Throat Tablets ... ..	1		1		
Jam ... ..	4		4		
"Jinx" Tonic ... ..	1		1		
Jelly Crystals ... ..	1		1	1	100.0
Lard ... ..	2		2		
Lemonade Crystals ... ..	1		1		
Malt Cup ... ..	1		1		
Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil... ..		1	1		
Margarine ... ..	6		6		
Meat Paste ... ..	6		6	2	33.3
Milk ... ..	86	152	238	46	19.3
Mustard ... ..	1		1		
Mustard, Prepared ... ..	2		2		
Nutmegs, Ground ... ..	1		1		
Paraffin, Medicinal ... ..	1		1		
Pea Flour ... ..	1		1		
Pepper ... ..	1		1		
Pickles ... ..	1		1		
Rum ... ..	3		3		
Saccharin Tablets ... ..	10		10		
Sage & Onion Stuffing ... ..	2		2		
Sauce ... ..	2		2		
Sausages & Sausage Meat ... ..	44		44	11	25.0
Semolina ... ..	10		10		
Steamed Pudding Mixture ... ..	1		1		
Sulphur Ointment ... ..	1		1		
Table Cream ... ..	1		1		
Tea ... ..	2		2		
Tinned Peas ... ..		1	1		
Throat Tablets ... ..	1		1		
Thyme & Parsley Stuffing ... ..	1		1		
Vinegar, Malt ... ..	14		14	2	14.3
Vinegar, Artificial... ..	6		6		
Whiskey ... ..	8		8		
Wines, Alcoholic ... ..	5		5		
Yeast Tablets ... ..	1		1		
TOTALS ... ..	338	155	493	72	14.6

4.—**Milk Samples.**—The following Table gives details of those samples classed as adulterated:—

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Formal or Informal.</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>	<i>Observations.</i>
290	Informal	About 1% Added Water	From same source. Formal samples taken Nos. 302—306.
297	"	" 4% " "	
298	"	" 1% " "	
299	"	" 3% " "	
300	"	" 2% " "	
301	"	" 4% " "	
302	Formal	About 2% Added Water	In course of delivery to a Dairy Co. following Nos. 297—301. Case withdrawn.
303	"	" 6% " "	
304	"	" 4% " "	
305	"	" 5% " "	
306	"	" 5% " "	
342	Informal	About 1% Added Water.	Samples taken in course of delivery following No. 342.
343	"	7% Fat deficient.	
346	Formal	About 1% Added Water	
348	"	" 2% " "	"Appeal-to-Cow" Sample following Nos. 348—350.
349	"	5% Fat deficient and about 2% Added Water	
350	"	About 3% Added Water	From one source to a Dairy Co. From one supplier in course of delivery to a Dairy Co. Case withdrawn.
353	"	About 1% Added Water	
360	Informal	About 4% Added Water.	
361	Informal	About 2% Added Water	
362	"	" 2% " "	
364	Formal	About 2% Added Water	
365	"	" 4% " "	
366	"	" 4% " "	
367	"	" 2% " "	
368	"	" 2% " "	
369	"	" 3% " "	
370	"	" 5% " "	
383	Formal	About 6% Added Water	From one supplier in course of delivery to a Dairy Co. Case withdrawn.
384	"	" 7% " "	
470	Informal	4% Fat deficient.	No evidence of added water.
472	"	5% " "	
512	"	9% Fat deficient and 1% deficient non-fatty solids.	
533	Formal	1% Fat deficient.	Repeat sample genuine.
538	"	1% " "	
579	Informal	About 1% Added Water.	Formal samples taken were genuine.
585	"	" 2% " "	
601	Formal	About 1% Added Water	Samples taken in course of delivery to a Dairy Co. following Informal sample No. 585.
602	"	" 1% " "	
603	"	" 1% " "	
604	"	" 1% " "	
605	"	" 1% " "	
606	"	" 1% " "	
684	Informal	9% Fat deficient	Repeat sample genuine.
685	Informal	21% Fat deficient	



<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Formal or Informal.</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>	<i>Observations.</i>
750	Formal	5% deficient in Fat and 2% deficient in non-fatty solids	"Appeal - to - Cow" Sample also deficient in both Fat and non-fatty solids.

The percentage adulteration in the milk samples (19.3 per cent.) is greater than last year, when a figure of 16.6 per cent. was returned. This high rate of adulteration is, however, to some extent accounted for by the fact that numerous samples had to be taken in several of the investigations.

Of the 46 samples classed as adulterated, 35 contained added water, one of these being also deficient in fat. Eleven were deficient in fat only. Two of the fat deficient samples were also deficient in non-fatty solids, but shown to be free from added water by the Freezing Point Test.

In addition to the samples classed as adulterated, 32 other samples showed deficiencies. Four were "Appeal-to-Cow" samples, and of these one was deficient in fat, two were deficient in non-fatty solids, and one was deficient in both fat and non-fatty solids. The other 28 samples were all deficient in non-fatty solids. The freezing points of these 28 samples were all within the normal range for genuine milk, and there was therefore no evidence of the presence of added water.

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

Non-fatty solids ....	....	....	....	8.68 per cent.
Fat .....	....	....	....	3.54 ,, ,,
Total solids .....	....	....	....	12.22 ,, ,,

##### 5.—Samples Other than Milk.

(a) The following Table gives details of samples other than milk which were classed as adulterated.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Formal or Informal.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>	<i>Observations.</i>
287	Formal ...	Jelly Crystals ...	Not labelled as required in the Food Labelling Order.	
312	Formal ...	Meat Paste ...	Deficient of about 50% of the proper proportion of Meat.	Followed by Formal Sample No. 396.
317	Formal ...	Pork Sausage ...	Deficient of 20% of the proper proportion of Meat.	Fine £1. Costs £4 4s.
379	Formal ...	Beef Sausages ...	Deficient of 35% of the proper proportion of Meat.	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £6 6s. costs.
381	Formal ...	Pork Sausages ...	Deficient of 25% of the proper proportion of Meat.	Fine £3. Costs £6 6s.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Formal or Informal.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>	<i>Observations.</i>
396	Formal ...	Meat Paste ...	Deficient of 49% of the proper proportion of Meat.	Taken in course of delivery to vendor of Sample No. 312. Fine 10/-.
465	Formal ...	Gelatine ...	Contained slight excess zinc.	Cautioned.
492	Formal ...	Beef Sausages ...	Contained Sulphur Dioxide Preservative without declaration of the presence of Preservative.	Cautioned.
495	Formal ...	Beef Sausages ...	About 15% deficient in Meat.	Fine £2. Costs £7 7s.
554	Formal ...	Beef Sausages ...	Preservatives declared but none present.	
555	Formal ...	Pork Sausages ...	10% deficient in Meat. Preservatives declared but none present.	Cautioned.
558	Formal ...	Pork Sausages ...	Contained Preservatives without declaration.	Cautioned.
566	Formal ...	Gelatine ...	Contained slight excess of Copper.	
623	Formal ...	Beef Sausage ...	Preservatives declared but none present.	
627	Formal ...	Pork Sausage ...	Preservatives declared but none present.	
638	Formal ...	Malt Vinegar ...	Unsatisfactory label ...	Representations to Ministry of Food.
651	Formal ...	Malt Vinegar ...	Unsatisfactory label ...	Representations to Ministry of Food.
639	Formal ...	Powdered Gelatine	Zinc 380 parts per million	Warrantors fined £10, together with £9 18s. costs.
669	Formal ...	Curry Powder ...	Slight excess Salt.	
711	Formal ...	Grapefruit Squash	About 50% deficient in Sugar.	Cautioned.
712	Formal ...	Lemon Squash ...	About 50% deficient in Sugar and contained excess Sulphur Dioxide Preservative.	Cautioned.
719	Formal ...	Beef Sausage ...	10% deficient in Meat ...	Fine £5. Costs £7 7s.
722	Formal ...	Salmon Paste ...	Deficient in Meat.	
742	Formal ...	Ginger Cordial ...	About 47% deficient in Sugar.	Cautioned.
744	Formal ...	Orange Squash ...	About 40% deficient in Sugar.	Cautioned.
747	Formal ...	Gelatine ...	Contained Zinc 350 parts per million.	Importers fined £3, together with £4 4s. costs.



(b) 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; two samples of Sausages contained Sulphur Dioxide Preservative without declaration, and one sample of Lemon Squash contained excess Sulphur Dioxide Preservative. The remaining samples all complied with the Preservatives in Food Regulations.

#### 6.—Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

Twenty-nine samples were examined under the above Act during the year.

Three samples of Fertiliser and one sample of Feeding Stuff were reported against. Particulars are given below:—

**Hop Manure No. 351.** This sample contained an excess of Nitrogen—3.75 per cent. as against 2.75 per cent. declared—and was deficient in Soluble Phosphoric Acid—2.3 per cent. being found on analysis as against 3.5 per cent. guaranteed.

The material consisted of organic matter such as spent hops, together with a small amount of artificial fertiliser. With such a mixture there is a great tendency for the heavy crystalline artificial salts to collect at the bottom of any container and for the lighter organic material to remain at the top, and a further sample was obtained. This second sample was found to contain an excess of Nitrogen and of Phosphoric Acid. With a mixture such as this it is almost impossible to obtain a representative sample.

**Basic Slag No. 360.** This informal sample of Basic Slag was deficient in Phosphoric Acid and was not marked in accordance with the Act—no declaration of fineness being given.

**XXX Superphosphate of Lime No. 363.** The declaration for Phosphoric Acid on this sample was given as Phosphoric Acid, whereas to conform with the requirements of the Act in respect of Superphosphate of Lime it is necessary to declare the amount of **Soluble** Phosphoric Acid.

**Pig Meal No. 373.** This sample was slightly deficient in Albuminoids. The deficiency amounted to 12 per cent. of the amount declared. The permissible variation in the Regulations is 10 per cent. of the amount declared.

#### 7.—Milks for Phosphatase Test.

During the year 87 samples of Milk were submitted for examination by the Phosphatase test.

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

The remaining samples were satisfactory.

8.—**Miscellaneous.**

One sample of Human Milk was examined for Dr. Cooke of the City Hospital.

One sample of Milk was submitted for examination because of a greyish discoloration at the base of the cream layer. It was thought that lubricating oil from the plant might be the cause, but analysis disproved this. The reason for the discoloration was not ascertained.

Five samples of Floor Polish received from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor were examined and reported on.

One sample of Well Water was examined, and also one sample of River Water for the Estates and Housing Committee.

(Signed) R. W. SUTTON,

*Borough Analyst.*

**FACTORIES ACT, 1937.**

The following are the Tables of action and work done.

**Inspections.**—Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	INSPEC- TIONS.	WRITTEN NOTICES.	PROSE- CUTIONS.
Factories with mechanical power ... ..	590	117	Nil
Factories without mechanical power ... ..	12	4	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering con- struction but not including outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—
Total ... ..	602	121	Nil



**Defects Found.**

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS.
	FOUND.	REMEDIED.	REFERRED TO H.M. INSP.	
Want of cleanliness ... ..	8	8	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	...	...
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	...	...
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors...	—	—	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences {	Insufficient ...	13	13	...
	Unsuitable or defective ...	66	66	...
	Not separate for sexes ...	2	2	...
Other offences ... .. (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).	10	10	...	...
Total ... ..	99	99	...	...

**Registered Factories.**

Factories with mechanical power ... ..	...	...	...	...	512
„ without „ „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	161
Bakehouses with mechanical power ... ..	...	...	...	...	33
„ without „ „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	8
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	714

## DERBY CORPORATION MARKETS DEPARTMENT.

### Report re Prevalence of Rats in the Borough.

The Ministry of Food suggesting assisted Schemes for sewer treatment and a Block Scheme for private and business premises, rodent control in the Borough was determined for the year ended 31st March on the lines suggested by the Ministry.

#### Sewer Treatments.

Two treatments were carried out and completed—1st April to June 21st and 4th November to 4th January, 1947. Test baiting on a basis of 10 per cent. of the number of manholes showed definite reduced infestation. During the treatments, the sewers were baited with sausage rusks and bread mash, and poison used being zinc phosphide and arsenic respectively.

The results were very good, baits showing minor infestation against medium previously.

The poisoned baits gave an average of 50 per cent. takes, and the estimated kill being 5,000 against 11,500 the previous year.

#### Corporation and Private Premises.

750 visits were paid to Corporation premises as against 658 for the previous year. A large number of these visits were routine inspections, the operators being available to pay more attention—there being less complaints from private occupiers.

Council property needing most attention being the Cattle Market and Slaughterhouses, Stores Road Refuse Destructor and the Roe Farm Building Site.

111 private residential and business premises were serviced. This service on special request, or infestation found that required immediate attention and could not wait to be dealt with under the Block Scheme.

The Block Scheme as advocated by the Ministry consisted in dividing the town into areas. In Derby it was found advisable to take the wards as the areas to be dealt with. Each ward was dealt with separately, first surveying for infestation, baiting points where infestation known and additional found, then using poison bait. The Block Scheme was commenced on the 1st July, but had to be relaxed owing to the second treatment of the sewers on the 4th November.

By that date about three-quarters of the town's premises had been dealt with.

Intending to complete the sewer treatment by early January, it was estimated the Scheme would be completed about the end of February.



### Rodent Destruction Year ended 21/12/46.

#### Rats and Mice.

##### Corporation Premises.

Cattle Market	129
Wholesale Market	83
Slaughterhouses	76
Morledge Market	2
Stores Road Destructor	56
Schools	103
Hospitals	76
Boundary House Institution	26
Sewage Disposal Works, Spondon	26
Council House	8
Air Raid Shelters	12
British Restaurants	1
Parks	28
Refuse Tip, Alvaston	29
Borough Treasurer	15
P.A.C. Ground, Manor Road	8
Builder's Yard, Walker Lane	8
Roe Farm Estate	23
Humbleton Drive School Kitchen	5
Power Station	27
Markeaton Park Estate	8
Retteney Farm Estate	1

---

750

##### Private.

Mission Arch, Ford Street	15
Business Premises	1
Private Residences	170

---

936

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register	3
Number of Rooms registered for Sleeping	34
Number of Lodgers provided for	270
Notices and Cautions given in respect of Breaches of the Acts and Bye-laws	12

#### 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	7

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

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

## PROSECUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31/12/46.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
23/1/46	John Scotton ...	Selling Gin not of the nature, etc. Sec. 3, Food & Drugs Act, 1938. Selling British Sherry not of the nature, etc. Sec. 3, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £5. Adv. fee £2 2s Analyst's fee £2 12s. 6d. on each count.
6/2/46	Sheffield Vinegar Co.	Selling Vinegar not of the nature, etc. Sec. 83, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Case dismissed.
11/2/46	Bertram Peato ...	Selling Milk not of the nature, etc. (six summonses).	Fined 5/- on each of five cases. £10 10s. (incl. £3 3s. Adv. fee) costs.
6/5/46	George Williamson	Selling Meat Paste not of the nature, etc. Sec. 3, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined 10/-.
14/5/46	Frank Woolley ...	Selling Pork Sausage not of the nature, etc. Sec. 3, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £1. Adv. fee £3 3s. Anal. fee £1 1s.
15/5/46	Selected Products Ltd.	Selling "Jelly Creme" not of the nature, etc. Sec. 3, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Dismissed under P.O.A. on payment of costs. Adv. fee £6 6s. Anal. fee £3 3s. Anal. cert. £1 1s.
4/10/46	Florence Fanny Mitchell.	Permitting a Statutory nuisance contrary to Sec. 92, P.H.A., 1936, at 132, Burton Road.—Sec. 94, P.H.A., 1936.	Nuisance order for work to be done in one month. Adv. fee £3 3s.
11/10/46	Louis Anthony ...	Beef Sausage not of the nature, etc. Sec. 3, Food & Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined 40/-. Adv. fee £3 3s. Anal. fee £3 3s. Anal. cert. £1 1s.
28/5/46	Frosts' Pork Stores.	Selling Pork Sausage not of the nature, etc. Sec. 3, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £3. Adv. fee £3 3s Anal. fee £2 2s. Anal. cert £1 1s.
28/5/46	Mrs. Fanny Cowlshaw.	Selling Beef Sausage not of the nature, etc. Sec. 3, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Dismissed under P.O.A. Adv. fee £3 3s. Anal. fee £3 3s.
29/11/46	Swizzells Ltd. ...	False warranty — Saccharin. Sec. 83, Food & Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £15. Special costs £2 10s. Anal. fee £4 4s. Adv. fee £10 10s.
27/12/46	Miss F. Poyser ...	Failing to comply with Sect. 4, Housing Act, 1936.—Particulars not in Rent Book.	Fined 10/-.



**WORKS EXECUTED BY THE DEPARTMENT.**

In 11 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, 240 dustbins were supplied in default of owners.

**CONCLUSION.**

In concluding this Report, I desire to express my thanks to you for your confidence and support given to me during the past year, and to all members of the staffs (Inspectorial and Clerical). I express my appreciation of their loyal service in the many difficult duties they have been called upon to carry out.

I am,

Yours obediently,

ERNEST G. HARDY,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

