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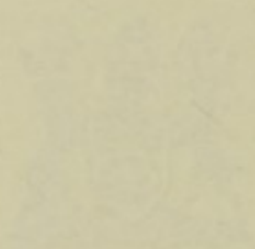
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COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

Principal Sanitary Medical Officer

1911

PRINTED AND BOUND BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH

PRINTED AND BOUND BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH

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Public Health Department,
The Council House,
Corporation Street,
Derby.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1961.

The estimated population has increased by 2,360 to 131,790. The birth rate has risen slightly from 16.20 (1960) to 16.88 (1961). The death rate has increased from 13.30 (1960) to 13.63 (1961). The still-birth rate has decreased from 22.38 (1960) to 21.11 (1961). The infantile death rate has decreased from 28.61 (1960) to 22.50 (1961). There were no maternal deaths in 1961.

The work of the various services of the Department is described in detail in the Report.

I should like to close on a personal note and thank you, Mr. Chairman, and all the members of the Health Committee for the assistance, encouragement and support I have invariably received from yourself and them. I should also like to add my appreciation of the friendly advice and help always freely available from the officers of other departments of the Corporation ; and finally I wish to thank the entire staff for their willing co-operation and service during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. N. LEYSHON.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman : ALDERMAN E. A. ARMSTRONG.

Deputy Chairman : COUNCILLOR J. DILWORTH.

ALDERMAN BOWMER.	COUNCILLOR HAGUE.
„ PHILLIPS.	„ JARVIS.
„ MRS. RIGGOTT.	„ LAMB.
COUNCILLOR BENTLEY.	„ MRS. O'DONNELL.
„ CLAY.	„ PENN.
„ MRS. COOKE.	„ STOKES.
„ CUMBERLAND.	„ STOTT.
„ GUEST.	„ MRS. WOOD.

Functions :—General Administration.

Ambulance Service.

To receive minutes of the Sanitary Sub-Committee and to confirm minutes of the Health Services Sub-Committee.

HEALTH SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE.

THE CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

ALDERMAN BOWMER.	COUNCILLOR MRS. O'DONNELL.
„ PHILLIPS.	„ PENN.
„ MRS. RIGGOTT.	„ MRS. WOOD.
COUNCILLOR BENTLEY.	*DR. A. H. D. HUNTER.
„ CLAY.	*DR. D. H. RHIND.
„ MRS. COOKE.	*MR. N. MCKANE.
„ GUEST.	

Functions :—Duties under the relevant Acts in relation to :—

Care of Mothers and Young Children (including Day Nurseries).

Welfare Foods.

Care and After Care.

Domestic Help.

Home Nursing.

Health Visiting.

Midwifery.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Ascertainment of Mental Deficiency.

Care and After Care in Mental Health.

Certification, etc., under the Lunacy Acts.

Occupation Centre.

*—*Co-opted Members.*

SANITARY SUB-COMMITTEE.

THE CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

ALDERMAN MRS. RIGGOTT.	COUNCILLOR MRS. O'DONNELL.
COUNCILLOR MRS. COOKE.	„ PENN.
„ CUMBERLAND.	„ STOKES.
„ HAGUE.	„ STOTT.
„ JARVIS.	„ MRS. WOOD.

Functions :—Duties under the relevant Acts in relation to :—
Environmental Hygiene.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.*Chairman* : ALDERMAN STURGESS.*Deputy Chairman* : ALDERMAN RUSSELL.

ALDERMAN PHILLIPS.	COUNCILLOR NICOL.
„ MRS. RIGGOTT.	„ MRS. O'DONNELL.
COUNCILLOR MRS. ARMSTRONG.	„ STOKES.
„ BURROWS.	„ STOTT.
„ COLLIER.	„ TILLET.
„ MRS. COLLIS.	„ T. L. WHITE.
„ DILWORTH.	„ MRS. WOOD.
„ GUEST.	*REV. A. BALDING.
„ HARPER.	*ALD. MRS. A. M. BELFIELD.
„ JARVIS.	*MR. H. J. BLADON.
„ LAMB.	*MR. A. N. BUCHAN.
„ LUCKETT.	*REV. DR. H. S. O'NEILL.
„ MRS. MACK.	*MR. B. J. SHINGLETON.

SPECIAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE.*Chairman* : COUNCILLOR MRS. ARMSTRONG.

CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

ALDERMAN PHILLIPS.	COUNCILLOR MRS. O'DONNELL.
„ MRS. RIGGOTT.	„ STOTT.
COUNCILLOR HARPER.	„ MRS. WOOD.
„ JARVIS.	*REV. A. BALDING.
„ MRS. MACK.	*MR. A. N. BUCHAN.
„ NICOL.	*MR. B. J. SHINGLETON.

Functions :—The School Health Service.

*—*Co-opted Members.*

STAFF.**MEDICAL.**

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :—

V. N. LEYSHON, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :—

J. E. MASTERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officers of Health :—

G. W. R. MACGREGOR, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.

MARGARET M. F. ROBINSON, M.D. (Belfast), B.A.O., D.P.H.,
L.M. (Belfast).

*A. DALZIEL, M.B., Ch.B.

School Medical Officers :—

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

C. L. NOBLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

E. B. PAGE, M.B., B.S.

R. M. J. CAMPBELL, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.).

Chest Physician :—

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

Consultant :—

*R. J. M. JAMIESON, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.O.G.,

Obstetrician and Gynaecologist.

Psychiatrist :—

*T. A. RATCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.,
D.C.H.

DENTAL.

Principal School Dental Officer :—

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

Assistant Dental Officers :—

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

ELIZABETH S. WOOD, L.D.S. (Glas.).

NON-MEDICAL.

Chief Clerk :—

H. THURMAN.

*Clerks :—*HEALTH OFFICE 29, SCHOOL CLINIC 11, INCLUDING 1 PART-TIME,
WELFARE CENTRES 3.*Senior Social Case Worker :—*

RICHARD L. CARABINE, A.M.I.A.

Social Case Workers :—

ESTABLISHMENT 2.

MRS. L. M. DEXTER, B.A. Degree in Social Administration.

MRS. R. A. BAILEY, Diploma in Social Science.

Supervisor of Day Nurseries :—

MISS M. R. MOSS, S.R.N., Nursery Diploma.

*Day Nurseries :—*MATRONS 4, STAFF NURSERY NURSES 9, NURSERY ASSISTANTS 10,
NURSERY STUDENTS 27, WARDENS 0, DOMESTICS 11, CARETAKER 1.*Senior Mental Welfare Officer :—*

F. F. WRIGHT.

Mental Welfare Officers :—

MISS A. GRIFFIN.

J. W. SCOTT.

K. REITER.

A. CRABTREE, S.R.N., R.M.N.

*Trainee Mental Welfare Officer :—1.**Occupational Therapist :—*

MRS. E. M. BENTLEY, R.M.P.A., R.M.M. Cert., M.A.O.T. Diploma.

Superintendent Health Visitor :—

MISS J. HEADINGTON, S.R.N., H.V., Housekeeping Cert.

*Health Visitors 16, School Nurses 5, Tuberculosis Nurses 2 (including part-time).**Supervisor of Home Helps :—*

MRS. E. C. BAKER.

*Assistant Supervisors :—1. Home Helps :—107 PART-TIME.**Superintendent of Home Nursing Service :—*

MISS D. M. CLEWES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

*Deputy Superintendent :—1. Home Nurses :—19 FULL-TIME
(1 Vacancy).*

*Non-Medical—continued.**Junior Training Centre :—*

SUPERVISOR (qualified) 1, ASSISTANT SUPERVISORS (unqualified) 5 (including 1 temporary), DOMESTIC 4, *GUIDES 5.

Midwifery :—

*Domiciliary Midwives :—*12 (1 vacancy).

Psychologist :—

MR. G. TODD, M.A., A.B.Ps.S.

Public Analyst :—

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

Psychiatric Social Worker :—

POST VACANT.

Remedial Teacher :—

MISS D. M. HARDY, National Froebel Cert.

Chief Public Health Inspector :—

R. DAVIES, M.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :—

A. WENN, M.S.I.A.

*Public Health Inspectors (All Branches) :—*6 (5 vacancies).

*Trainee Public Health Inspectors :—*4.

RODENT CONTROL OFFICER 1, RODENT OPERATORS 4.

Sewage Works Analyst :—

*G. GREENE, A.M.C.T., A.M.Inst.S.P., and four Assistants.

Speech Therapists :—

*MISS A. M. FLEMING, L.C.S.T.

*MISS M. REYNOLDS, L.C.S.T.

Remedial Gymnast :—

GEORGE SOMMERVILLE, M.S.R.G.

MEDICAL ATTENDANTS 4, DENTAL SURGERY ASSISTANTS 6, CLEANSING ATTENDANTS 3, GENERAL LABOURER 1, *WELFARE ASSISTANTS 3.

*WELFARE DOMESTIC 1.

*—*Part-time.*

As at 31st December, 1961.

I—GENERAL.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of Borough	8,116 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, 1951	<table> <tr> <td>Males 68,551</td> <td rowspan="2">} ... 141,267</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females 72,716</td> </tr> </table>	Males 68,551	} ... 141,267	Females 72,716			
Males 68,551	} ... 141,267						
Females 72,716							
Estimated Population for 1961 (Mid-year)	131,790						
Number of Houses (1951 Census)	39,641						
„ Inhabited Houses at 31/3/1961 (according to Rate Books)	40,896						
„ Uninhabited Houses at 31/3/1961 (according to Rate Books, including property scheduled for demolition)	384						
Number of Families or separate Occupiers (Census, 1951)	41,944						
Number of persons per acre at Census, 1951	17.4						
„ „ „ 1931	20.0						
Number of persons per House at Census, 1951	3.56						
„ „ „ 1931	3.97						
Rateable Value of the Borough (General Rate)	£2,167,325						
Estimated amount realised by a Penny Rate	£8,650						

1961

Live Births	2,225
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.88
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	8.94
Still Births	49
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	21.11
Total Live and Still Births	2,274
Infant Deaths	50
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—Total	22.50
„ „ „ —Legitimate	20.73
„ „ „ —Illegitimate	40.20
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	17.53
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (under 1 week)	13.93
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 total live and still births	35.18
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births	—

Marriages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124
Marriage Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.53
Birth Rate adjusted by Area Comparability Factor (1.00)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.88
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,796
Death Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.63
Death Rate adjusted by Area Comparability Factor (1.00)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.63
Percentage of Deaths occurring in Public Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.27
Excess of Births registered over Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	4	Rate	...	...	...	.030
„ T.B. of Respiratory System	...	...	...	11	per	...	...	...	.083
„ Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	Nil	1,000	...	...	...	—
„ Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	328	population	...	...	...	2.49

NATIONAL STATISTICS.

	E. & W.	LONDON ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.	DEBBY.
Birth Rate	17.4	18.7	16.88
Death Rate	12.0	11.9	13.63
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 Births)..	21.6	21.5	22.50

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during 1961.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.																TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			
	All Ages.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	Residents.	Non-Residents.	Non-Civilian.	Non-Transferable.	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	5	..	5	5	..	1
Tuberculosis, Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilitic Disease	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	1
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Malignant Neoplasm—																				
Stomach	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	13	11	17	19	..	2
Lung, Bronchus	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	34	22	46	38	..	1
Breast	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5	8	6	9	21	..	4
Uterus	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	2	6	5	..	..
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	134	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	18	41	38	30	78	89	..	4
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	4	13	..	..
Diabetes	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	3	8	2	..	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	27	59	108	93	129	..	25
Coronary Disease, Angina	357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	24	80	118	127	141	133	..	22
Hypertension with Heart Disease	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	7	16	11	9	..	1
Other Heart Disease	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	8	21	52	149	74	66	..	60
Other Circulatory Disease	90	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	8	22	57	36	37	..	16
Influenza	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	7	1	5	..	2
Pneumonia	221	12	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	8	17	49	131	119	78	..	60
Bronchitis	99	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	23	38	31	45	40	..	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	7	9	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	4	9	15	..	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	5	7	..	..
Nephritis and Nephrosis	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	3	4	6	..	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	10	..	..
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Congenital Malformations	13	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	12	24	..	..
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	110	26	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	7	13	21	36	70	144	..	17
Motor Vehicle Accidents	17	..	1	..	..	1	3	4	..	2	2	2	2	..	14	39	..	..
All Other Accidents	35	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	2	3	3	4	4	29	35	..	2
Suicide	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	4	5	1	11	3	..	1
Homicide and Operations of War	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1796	49	4	4	..	2	7	5	10	7	45	116	318	476	753	867	999	..	229	

Causes of Death during 10 years, 1952-1961.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEARS.									
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	25	21	22	22	13	10	9	10	15	11
Tuberculosis, Other	4	2	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	..
Syphilitic Disease	6	8	4	5	5	..	4	3	2	4
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	3	3	..	3	..	2	1	1	..
Malignant Neoplasms	265	244	256	249	304	271	275	257	280	283
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	10	7	11	6	6	9	7	6	8	5
Diabetes	11	5	10	7	6	9	12	7	7	11
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System..	219	215	203	240	216	201	211	216	210	200
Heart Disease	566	556	553	608	586	569	557	579	567	624
Other Circulatory Disease	118	103	101	91	89	97	103	89	94	90
Influenza .. ..	..	8	2	8	2	15	6	11	1	12
Pneumonia	76	110	80	113	129	121	145	151	185	221
Bronchitis	50	77	69	71	88	83	79	77	85	99
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	12	14	21	20	13	17	18	16	12	8
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	24	26	19	17	18	15	12	14	17	12
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	5	5	8	7	10	5	8	7	7	8
Nephritis and Nephrosis	10	11	16	18	12	11	17	9	14	9
Hyperplasia of Prostate	10	9	20	9	6	5	8	2	4	4
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	1	..
Congenital Malformations	20	18	10	20	14	22	19	18	22	13
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	111	136	151	133	149	144	113	141	112	110
Motor Vehicle Accidents	8	18	8	16	17	15	19	19	19	17
All Other Accidents	17	21	38	18	33	29	25	43	41	35
Suicide	14	16	22	11	16	20	19	20	13	18
Homicide and Operations of War ..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS	1585	1636	1634	1694	1738	1675	1668	1697	1721	1796

Burials.—The total burials in the Derby cemeteries for the year 1961 were 1,101; 988 ordinary burials and 113 still-born.

Inquests held during 1961.—These numbered 142 — 98 males and 44 females.

Mortuary.—Dead bodies received during the year, 155. Post-mortem examinations, 341.

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH — 1961

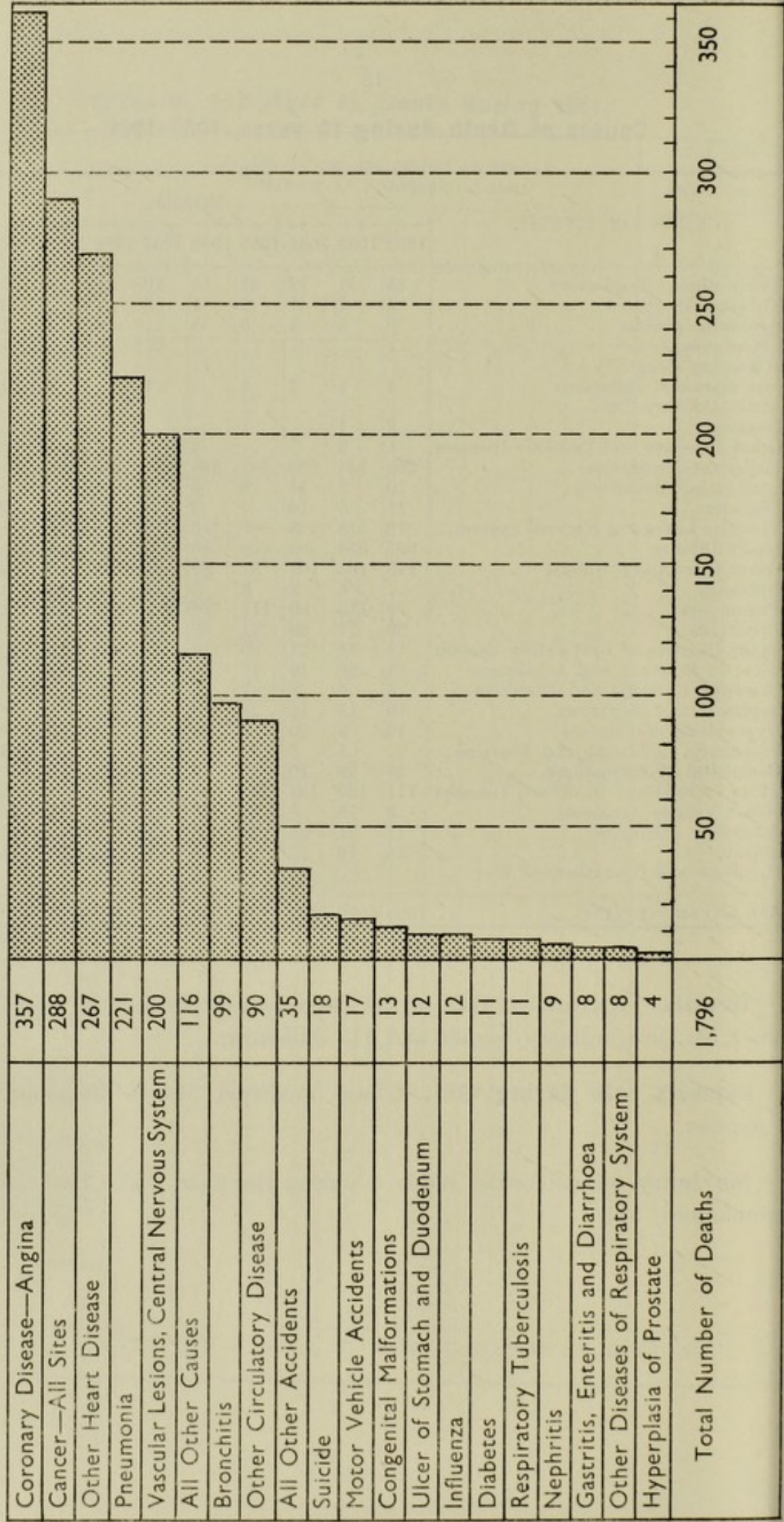


TABLE I

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING ———

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING - - - - -

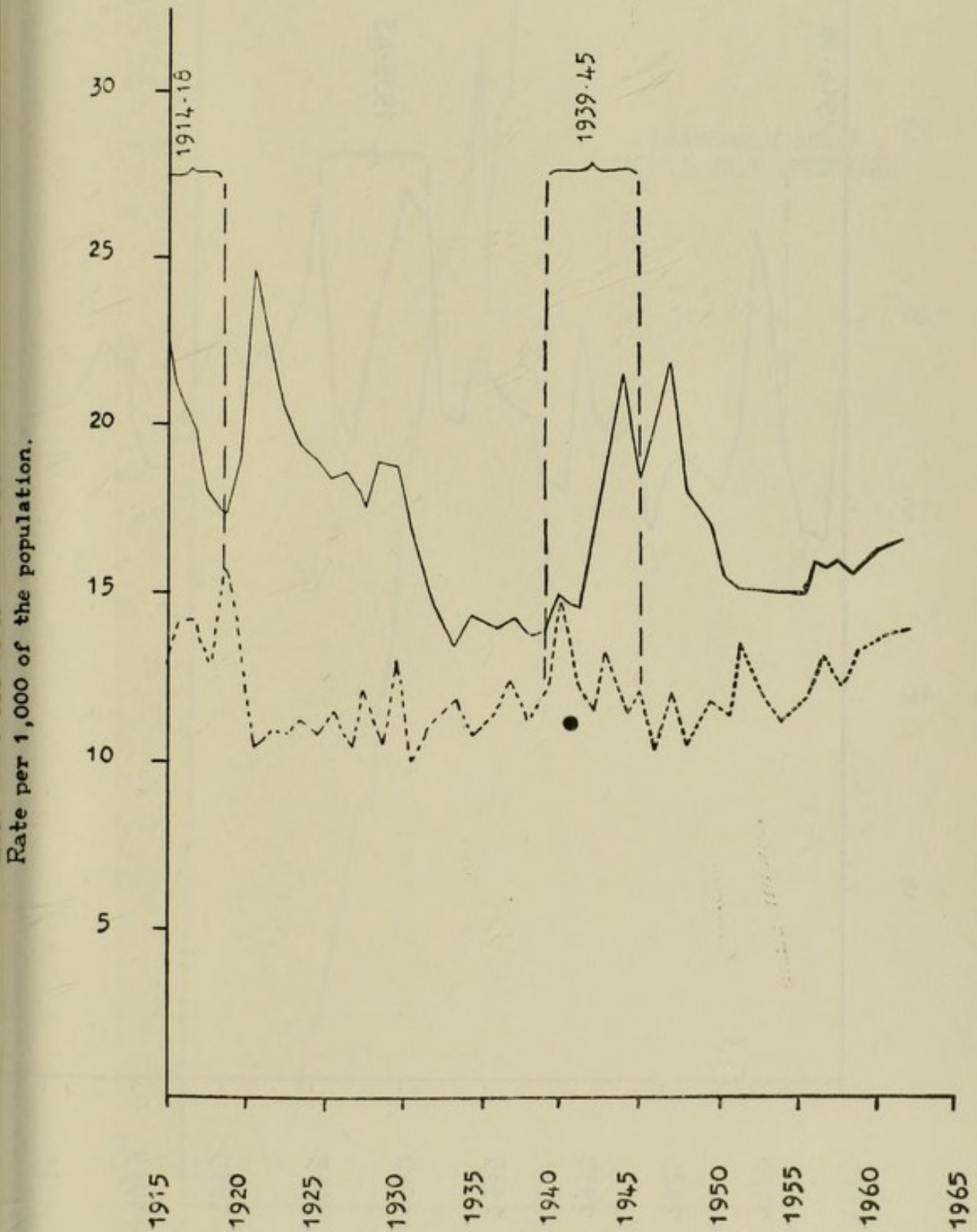


TABLE II

PERSONS MARRIED

PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

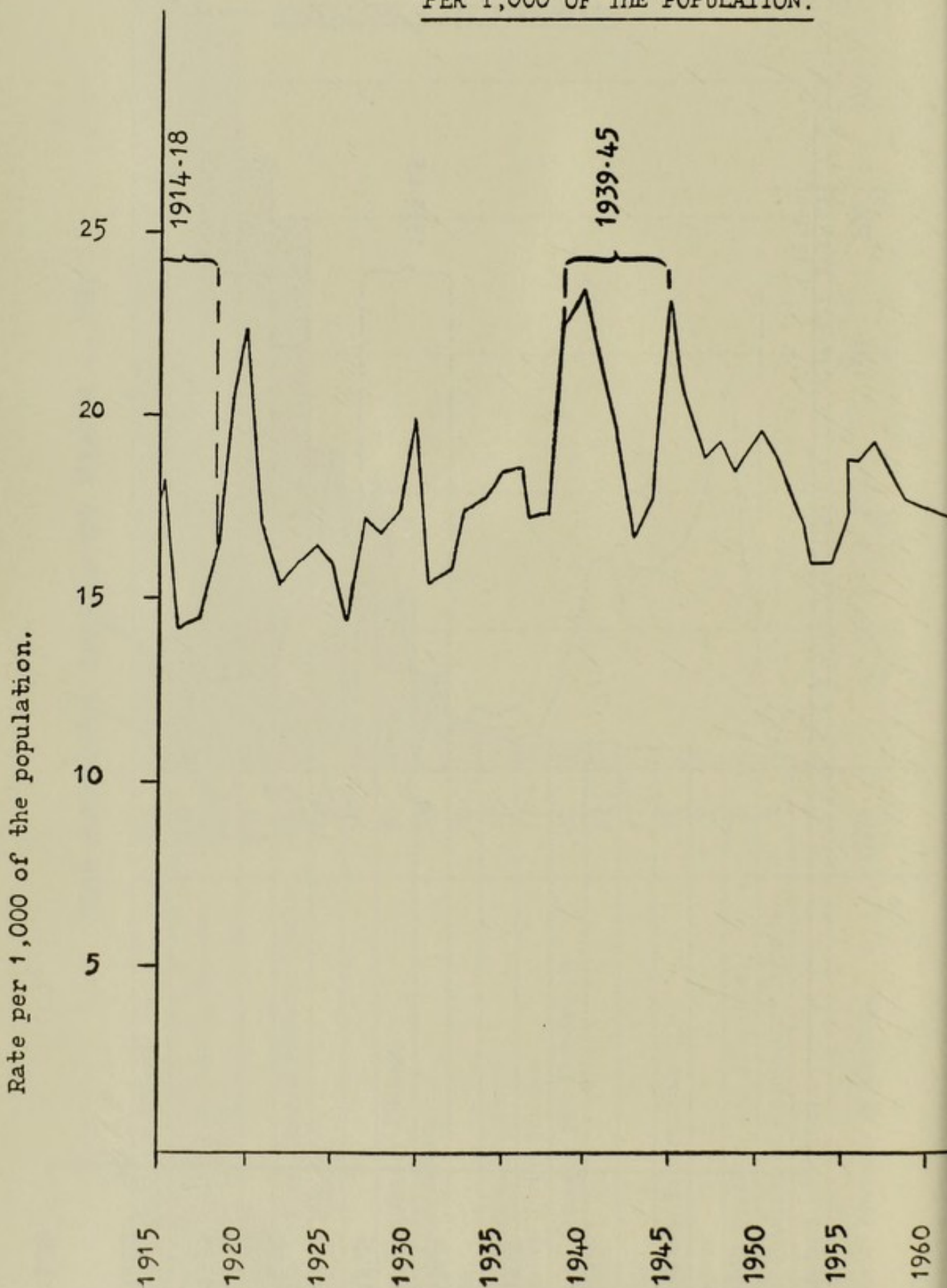


TABLE III

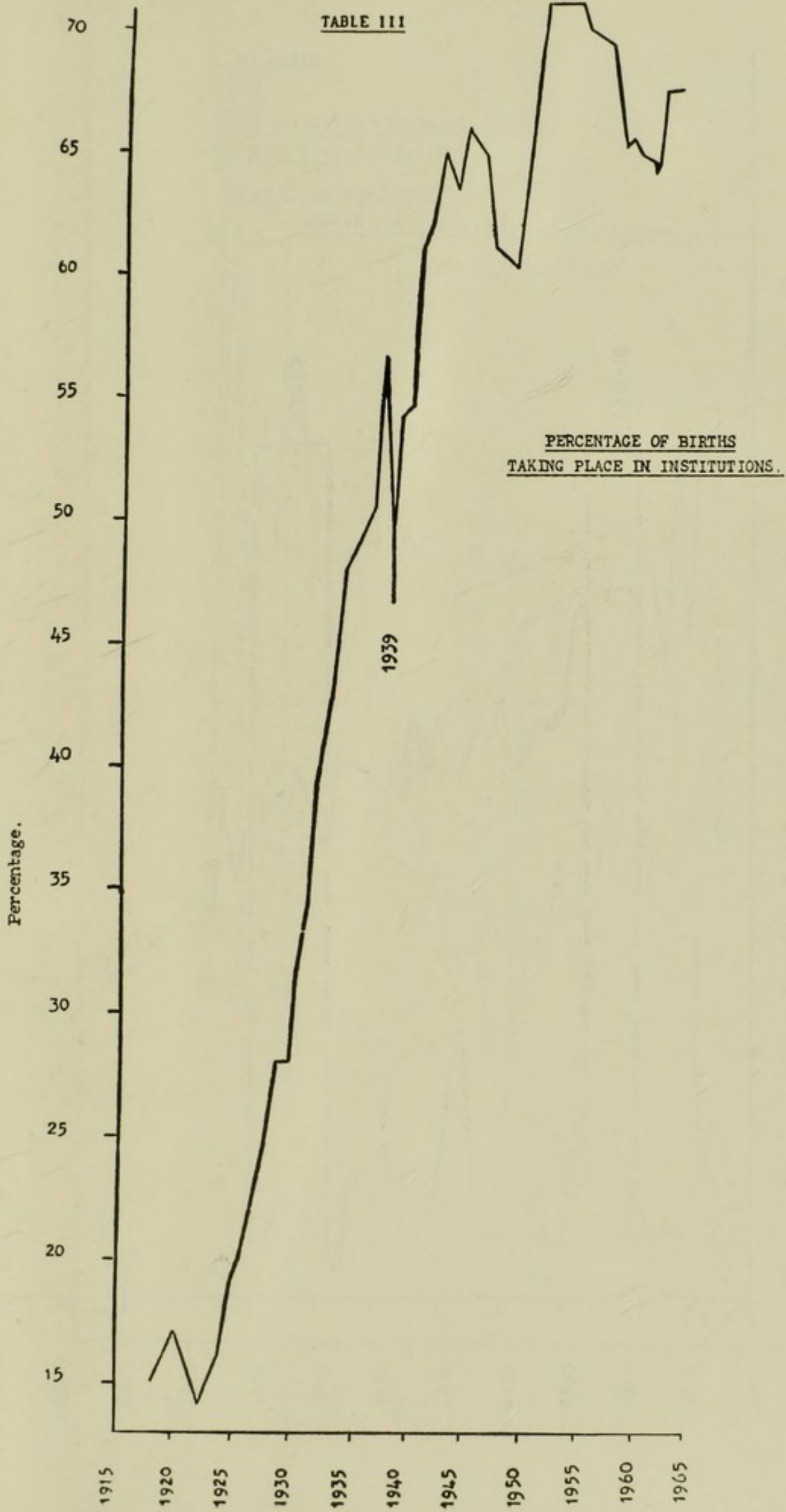
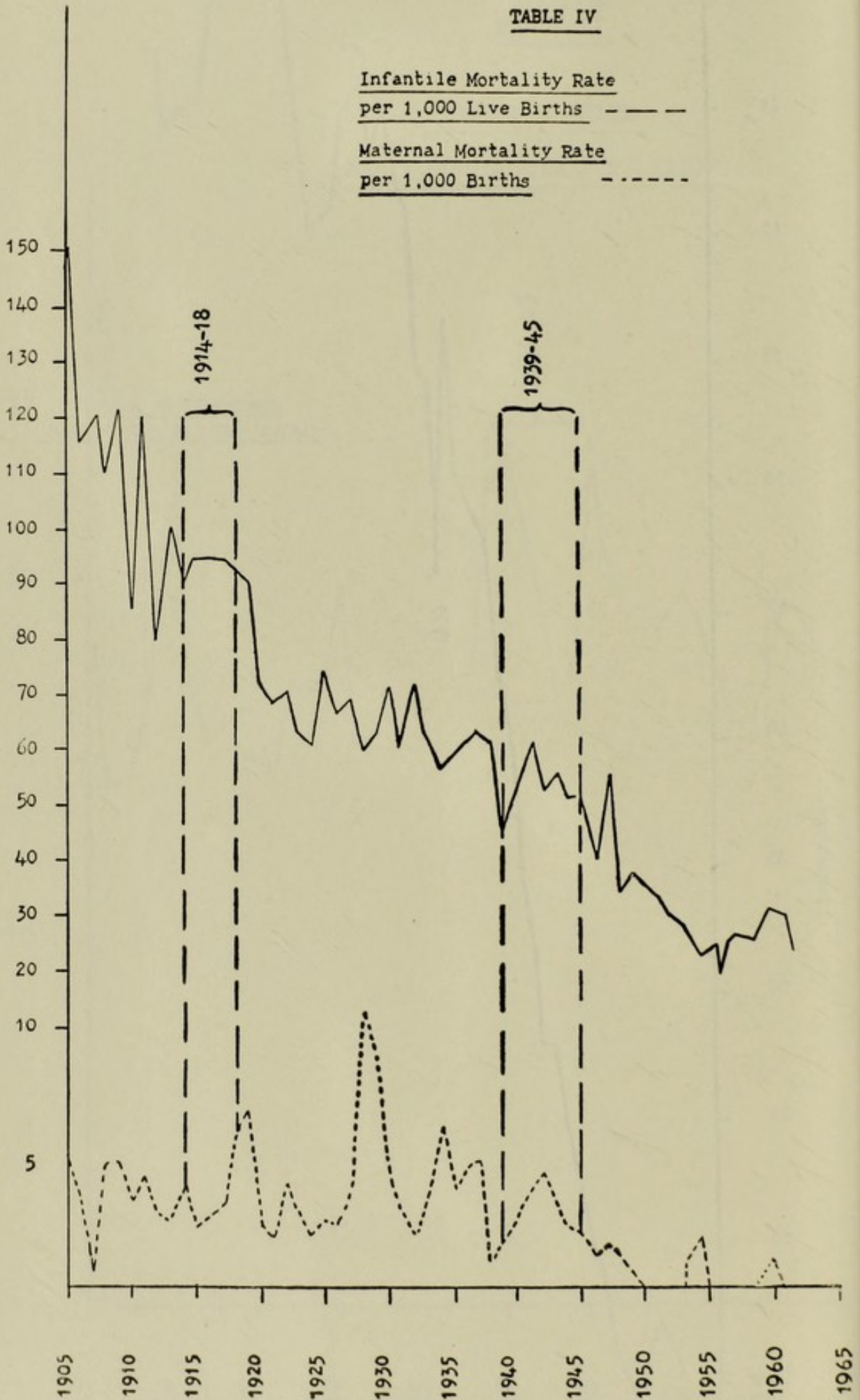


TABLE IV

Infantile Mortality Rate
per 1,000 Live Births - - - -

Maternal Mortality Rate
per 1,000 Births - - - -



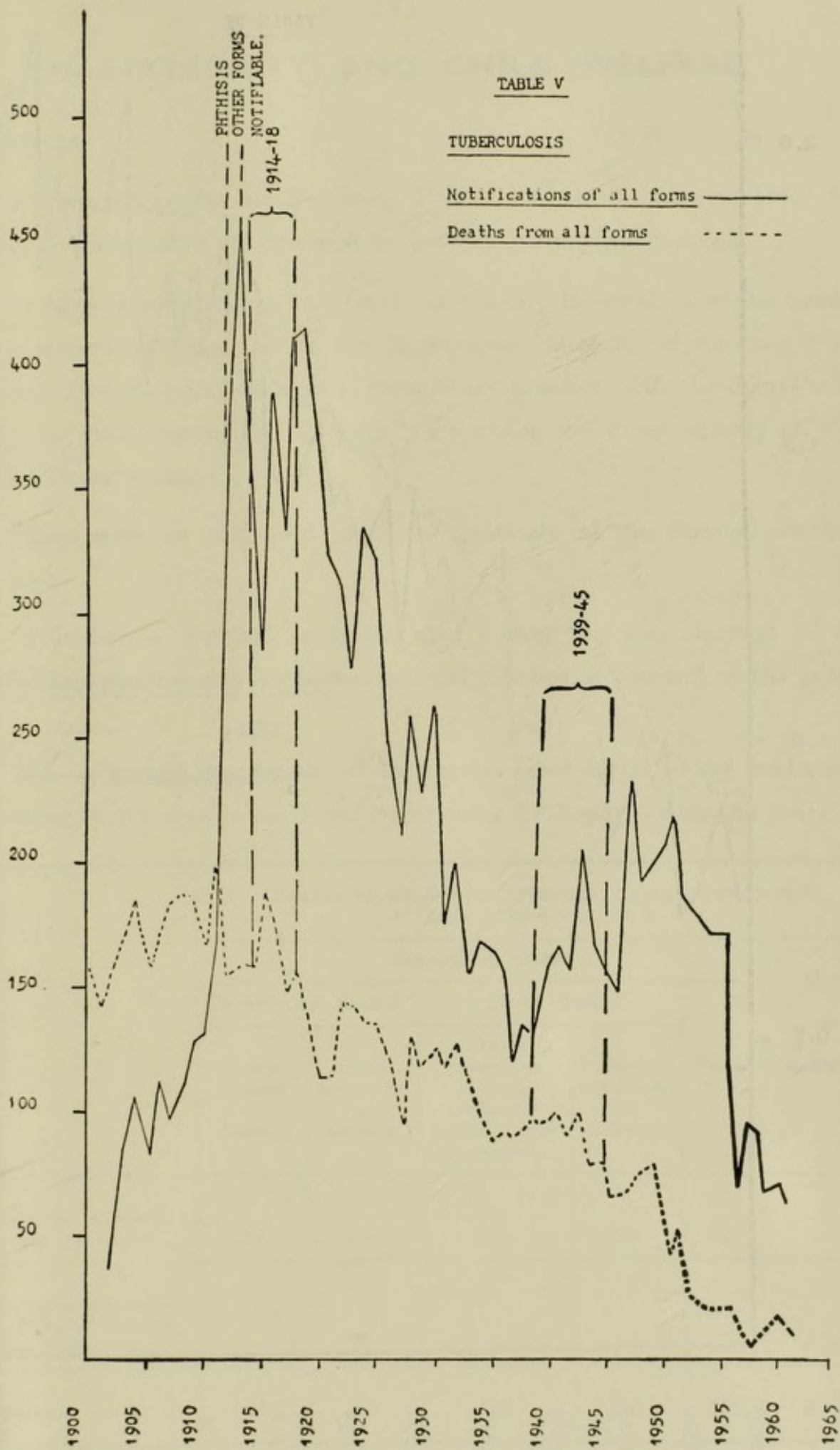
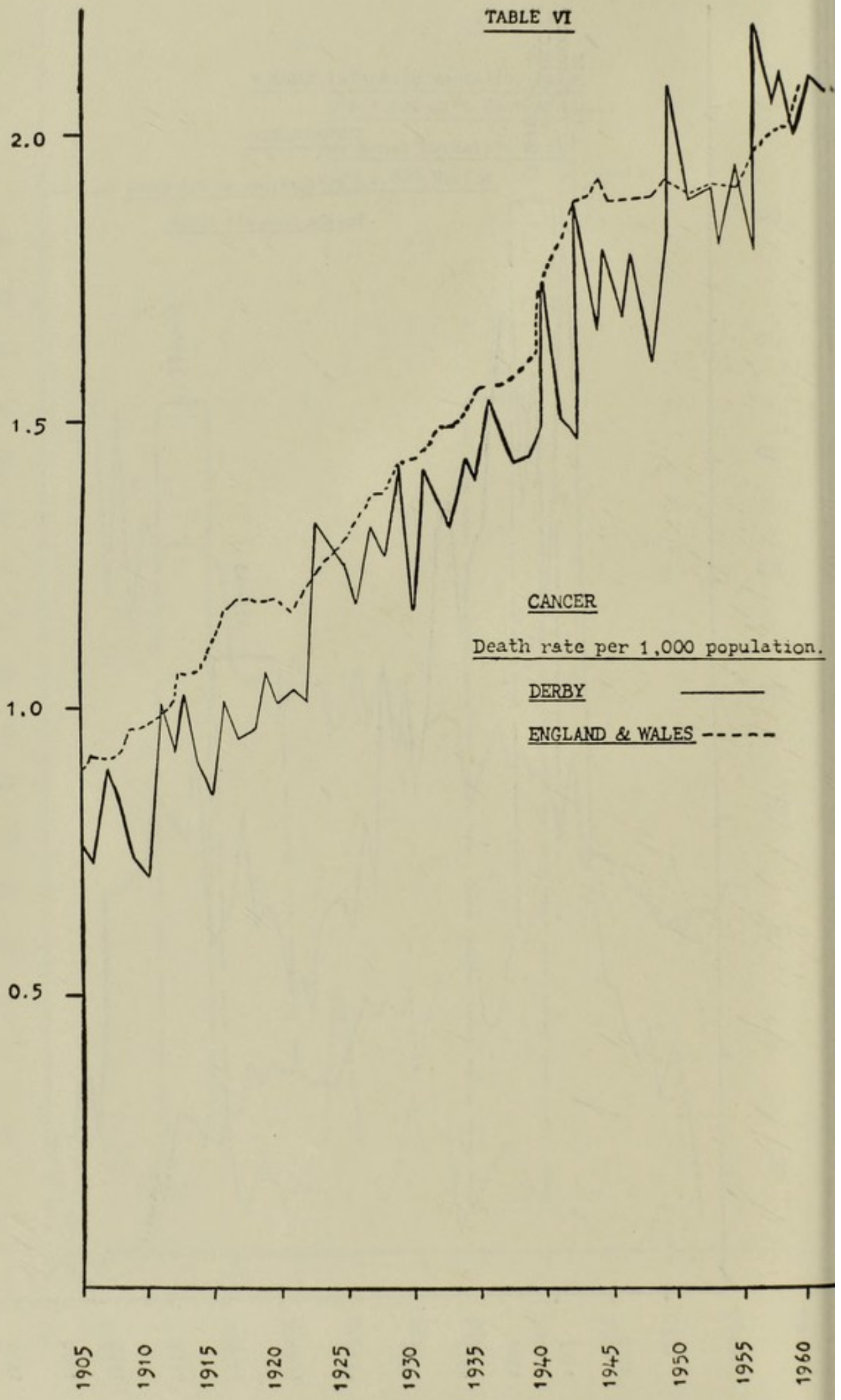


TABLE VI

Rate per 1,000 population.



II—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives.

During the period 1st February, 1961, to the 31st January, 1962, 63 midwives gave notice of intention to practise within the Borough.

51 were attached to institutions (19 at the City Hospital, 12 at the Queen Mary Maternity Home, 19 at the Nightingale Maternity Home and 1 at Derwent Hospital) and 12 were in domiciliary practice. All the domiciliary midwives practising in the Borough were under the direct control of the Health Department.

There were no midwives practising privately in the Borough during the year.

7 midwives removed from the area during the year, leaving 12 in domiciliary practice and 44 in institutional practice at the end of the year.

The following are details of maternity cases attended by midwives practising in the area of the Local Supervising Authority during the year :—

	NUMBER OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR.					
	<i>Domiciliary Cases.</i>					<i>Cases in Institutions.</i>
	<i>Doctor Not Booked.</i>		<i>Doctor Booked.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>	
	<i>Doctor present at delivery.</i>	<i>Doctor not present at delivery.</i>	<i>Doctor present at delivery (either the booked Doctor or another).</i>	<i>Doctor not present at delivery.</i>		
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority ...	14	266	165	340	785	—
(b) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees ...	—	—	—	—	—	3,246
TOTALS ...	14	266	165	340	785	3,246

Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended on discharge from institutions and before the 10th day—

(a) by domiciliary midwives	...	...	336
(b) by health visitors	...	...	259
(c) by maternity nurse	...	...	142
			<hr/>
			737
			<hr/>

There were 12 domiciliary midwives practising in the Borough throughout the year and all of them had been approved by the Central Midwives Board as teachers of pupil midwives.

785 confinements (including non-residents) were attended by domiciliary midwives.

302 ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions were attended.

2,969 domiciliary ante-natal visits were made.

11,961 domiciliary visits during the lying-in period were made.

1,691 domiciliary post-natal visits to institutional discharges were made by midwives, health visitors and maternity nurse.

The following visits to expectant mothers desiring hospital confinements were carried out by domiciliary midwives:—

Number of expectant mothers visited during year	...	...	149
Number recommended—"Hospital essential"	...	...	73
"Hospital desirable"	...	...	11
"Can be cared for at home"	...	...	65

Medical Aid.

Out of the 785 confinements attended by domiciliary midwives, medical aid was sought in 122 cases as follows:—

102 on account of mother or expectant mother.

20 on account of baby.

The following table shows the various reasons for the calling in of medical aid :—

Mothers.

ANTE-NATAL.

Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	9
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Various (Abdominal, pain. etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	3
						—
						13
						==

NATAL.

Delayed delivery (mainly second stage)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Breech presentation	...	...	...	...	...	4
Premature labour	...	...	...	...	...	4
Foetal Distress	...	...	...	...	...	6
Various (stillbirth, twin delivery, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	8
						—
						28
						==

POST-NATAL.

Lacerated perineum	...	...	...	...	...	35
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	8
Post-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	4
Retained placenta	...	...	...	...	...	3
Phlebitis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cyanosis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Various	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
						61
						==

Babies.

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shock	...	...	...	...	...	2
Thrush	...	...	...	...	...	3
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	2
Various (infection of eye, Rhesus factor, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	9
						—
						20
						==

Notification of Liability to be a Source of Infection.

5 notifications were received, 3 from domiciliary midwives and 2 from institutions, as follows:—

	<i>Domiciliary.</i>		<i>Institutions.</i>	
	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>
Mothers	3	—	—	2
Infants	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	—	2

Notification of Death.

34 notifications were received, all from institutions, as follows:—

	<i>Domiciliary.</i>		<i>Institutions.</i>	
	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>
Mothers	—	—	—	—
Infants	—	—	10	24
Total	—	—	10	24

Notification of having Laid out a Dead Body.

4 notifications were received as follows.

DOMICILIARY.		INSTITUTIONS.	
<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>
—	—	3	1

Ante-Natal Clinics.

	<i>Sessions.</i>	<i>Women Attending.</i>	<i>First Attendances.</i>	<i>Total Attendances</i>
Green Street	48	297	230	1,473
Boulton	49	203	161	1,035
Roe Farm	51	127	102	694
Normanton	52	227	188	1,055
Temple House	51	319	270	1,587
Mackworth	51	179	128	1,088
Total	302	1,352	1,079	6,932

Post-Natal Clinics.**GREEN STREET.**

50 attendances were made at ante-natal sessions.

TEMPLE HOUSE.

44 attendances were made at ante-natal sessions.

ROE FARM.

24 attendances were made at ante-natal sessions.

NORMANTON.

28 attendances were made at ante-natal sessions.

BOULTON.

19 attendances were made at ante-natal sessions.

MACKWORTH.

28 attendances were made at ante-natal sessions.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths in 1961.

Births.

4,262 notifications were received during 1961 under Sec. 203, Public Health Act, 1936. Of these, 2,222 were live births and 48 were still-births relating to Derby residents. 1,918 were live births and 74 were still-births relating to non-residents. The details were as follows :—

	LIVE BIRTHS.				STILL-BIRTHS.				Total Non-Residents.	Total Residents.
	Doctor				Doctor					
	Booked.		Not Booked.		Booked.		Not Booked.			
	Present.	Not Present.	Present.	Not Present.	Present.	Not Present.	Present.	Not Present.		
RESIDENTS :—										
<i>Domiciliary ...</i>	161	336	16	262	4	—	—	1	—	780 78
NON-RESIDENTS :—										
<i>Domiciliary ...</i>	1	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	—
TOTAL ...	162	340	16	265	4	—	—	1	8	780 78

	LIVE BIRTHS.		STILL-BIRTHS.		Total Non-Residents.	Total Residents.	Grand Total.
	Doctor		Doctor				
	Present.	Not Present.	Present.	Not Present.			
BIRTHS :—							
Institutional ...	248	1,196	9	34	—	1487	1487
NON-RESIDENTS :—							
Institutional ...	457	1,453	27	47	1984	—	1984
TOTAL ...	685	2,669	36	81	1984	1487	3471

1,487, or 66.8%, of total births relating to residents took place in institutions. 2,225 births were registered.

Still-Births.

122 still-births were notified. 48 were in respect of Derby residents and 74 non-residents. There were 113 burials of still-born children in the Derby cemeteries during the year. 49 still-births were registered in respect of Derby residents. Percentage of still-births to live births registered was 2.2.

48 still-births were investigated.

Toxaemia and Perenatal Deaths.

During the year 705 women were booked for home confinement and the following interesting facts were noted :—

	S+	S.N.	S -
Toxaemia rate per 1,000	28	65	93
Perenatal death rate per 1,000	18	26	46

S+ are those patients taking extra salt in their diet throughout pregnancy.

S.N. are those patients who made no change in their salt intake.

S - are those patients who reduced their salt intake throughout pregnancy.

These facts are similar to the findings in the paper by M. Robinson ("Salt in Pregnancy", Robinson, M., 1958. *Lancet*, 1, 178).

Analgesia.

At the end of the year all of the 12 domiciliary midwives were qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board. 16 sets of apparatus were in use by these midwives.

During the year analgesics were administered in domiciliary confinements, as shown under, compared with previous years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Confinements.</i>	<i>Analgesics Administered.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
1957	751	592	78.82
1958	805	613	76.14
1959	766	559	72.97
1960	703	515	73.3
1961	785	560	71.3

Pethidine was administered in 273 domiciliary confinements.

Pethilorfan was administered in 43 domiciliary confinements.

Care of Premature Infants.

1. Total number of premature babies notified during the year whose mothers are normally resident within the Borough 157
- (a) Born at home 30
- (b) Born in hospital 127

Weight at Birth.	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS.									PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS	
	† Born in Hospital.			Born at home and nursed entirely at home.			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day.			Born in Hos- pital.	Born at Home.
	Total.	Died within 24 hrs. of birth.	Sur- vived 28 days.	Total.	Died within 24 hrs. of birth.	Sur- vived 28 days.	Total.	Died within 24 hrs. of birth.	Sur- vived 28 days.		
a) Under 3 lb. 4 oz. or less... (1,500 gms. or less).	21	10	9	—	—	—	2	1	1	10	—
b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz., up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. ... (1,500—2,000 gms.)	25	1	21	1	—	1	1	—	1	13	1
c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz., up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. ... (2,000—2,250 gms.)	28	—	27	2	—	2	3	—	2	2	—
d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz., up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. ... (2,250—2,500 gms.)	53	—	50	19	—	19	2	—	1	4	1
Totals ...	127	11	107	22	—	22	8	1	5	29	2

†—The group under this heading will include cases which may be born in one hospital and transferred to another.

Premature babies born on the district weighing less than 4½ lbs. were transferred to the Premature Baby Unit; others were visited by domiciliary midwives until they reached the weight of 6 lbs.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1961.

Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year
i. <i>Common Infectious Diseases.</i>	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ii. <i>Diarrhoeal Diseases.</i>	Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhoea, all forms including Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
iii. <i>Wasting Diseases.</i>	Premature Birth	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
	Congenital Defects	3	1	...	1	5	1	2	...	...	8
	Injury at Birth	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
	Atelectasis	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
iv. <i>Tuberculous Diseases.</i>	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
v. <i>Other Causes.</i>	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia	5	1	2	1	9	1	1	1	...	12
	Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	5	
TOTALS		32	3	3	2	40	4	4	2	—	50

Births registered	Legitimate 2,026 Illegitimate 199	Deaths registered	Legitimate Infants 42 Illegitimate .. 8	Infantile Mortality 20.73 40.20	} 22.50 per 1,000 reg'd Births

Attendances at Welfare Centres in 1961.

CENTRE.	Sessions held.	No. of individual children attending.	Attendances.						Number of Children					First Attendances.						Babies entirely artificially fed at first visit.								
			Mothers.	Children.					Weighed.	Seen by Doctor.					Under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total under 1 year.	1-5 years.	Total.	Under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	Total.	
				Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.														4-5 years.	Under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	1-5 years.	Total.
Boulton ..	48	337	1,694	1,328	286	107	62	12	1,795	1,777	196	75	39	17	5	332	40	52	10	6	4	112	11	123	35	24	5	64
Nightingale Road ..	102	446	2,544	1,866	450	238	158	76	2,788	2,734	270	83	69	62	29	513	89	32	6	3	3	133	11	144	51	19	5	75
Pear Tree ..	100	872	4,781	3,928	851	244	163	85	5,271	5,241	502	183	75	62	27	849	200	107	21	12	8	348	19	367	78	65	20	7170
Normanton ..	51	456	1,578	1,185	304	108	76	44	1,717	1,696	224	94	51	39	29	437	66	53	10	6	3	138	15	153	35	32	8	78
Temple House ..	99	344	2,944	3,036	110	103	70	12	3,331	3,323	498	18	31	32	9	588	111	99	21	8	2	241	3	244	62	40	27	3132
Rykneid ..	49	399	2,220	1,880	291	91	54	8	2,324	2,297	249	73	44	20	3	389	96	38	13	2	1	150	13	163	44	15	7	167
Roe Farm ..	52	225	1,050	850	150	59	29	16	1,104	1,083	287	62	25	17	10	401	45	35	9	2	2	93	2	95	24	24	7	257
Green Street ..	100	516	3,519	3,680	106	118	55	11	3,970	3,958	724	26	50	30	8	838	151	90	17	7	3	268	12	280	70	51	25	15161
Mackworth ..	99	678	3,393	3,520	117	107	83	33	3,860	3,826	536	23	45	46	29	679	133	55	14	3	1	206	3	209	75	65	32	13185
TOTAL ..	700	4,273	23,723	21,273	2,665	1,175	750	297	26,160	23,935	3,486	637	429	325	149	5,026	931	561	121	49	27	1,689	89	1,778	474	335	136	44989

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Cases notified, 3.

Further information will be found on page 83.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.—No cases were notified during the year.

Children of Pre-School Age.

During the year under review, routine medical inspection was carried out in 1,101 children of two, three and four years of age. Of this number, 162 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 939 routine medical inspections, 81 children were referred for treatment and 60 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 640. In addition, 119 re-inspections and 21 special examinations were made.

Below is a statement of cases, showing the numbers of children of pre-school age which were referred to the various clinics during the year:—

Orthopædic Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	105
Dental Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	361

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.

WELFARE FOODS.

As in previous years, the thirteen smaller distribution centres were staffed by members of the Women's Voluntary Service for Civil Defence. Their continued assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

During the year, the distribution centres at the W.V.S. Offices, St. Peter's Churchyard and the Queen Mary Maternity Home, were closed, as the demand for welfare foods from these centres had been very low for some time.

At the beginning of the year the Minister of Health announced that from the 1st June, 1961, welfare foods other than National Dried Milk were to be sold at prices which covered the cost, i.e. orange juice 1s. 6d. a bottle, cod liver oil 1s. 0d. a bottle, and vitamin A & D tablets 6d. a packet. From this date the sale of stamps for affixing to coupons where payment is required ceased at the main centre, the Health Department, and cash sales only commenced. A cheque for the total cash received from beneficiaries in payment for welfare foods is forwarded to the Ministry of Health at the end of each quarter. However, the arrangements for the sale of stamps at the smaller distribution centres remained unaltered.

As the table shows, the price increases resulted in a considerable reduction in the issues of cod liver oil, vitamin A & D tablets and orange juice, in comparison with the issues during 1960.

During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1960, 6,862 free coupons, 27,545 unstamped coupons and, in addition, stamps and 48,969 coupons bearing postage stamps, to the value of £4,526 16s. 1d. were destroyed by burning in the presence of officers of the Internal Auditor's Department, in accordance with the Ministry of Health's instructions.

The following table shows the issues made at each centre, from which it will be seen that approximately 77% were made from the main distribution point at the Health Department.

Summary of Issues at Distribution Centres.

<i>Distribution Point.</i>	<i>N.D.M.</i>		<i>Cod Liver Oil.</i>	<i>Vitamin A & D Tablets.</i>	<i>Orange Juice.</i>
	<i>Full Cream.</i>	<i>Half Cream.</i>			
	<i>Tins.</i>	<i>Tins.</i>			
Health Dept. Main Centre	44,306	1,831	4,767	5,604	36,326
Temple House	621	5	159	39	692
Wyndham Street	883	13	164	104	999
Nightingale Road	1,114	13	214	68	896
Goodale Street	3,633	75	572	256	2,466
St. Giles	902	22	190	102	1,176
Roe Farm	576	12	120	69	585
Bedford Street	763	10	176	104	1,072
Green Street	733	19	209	82	970
Mackworth	1,491	20	239	131	1,529
City Hospital	—	—	—	192	658
Nightingale Home	—	—	59	635	2,093
W.V.S. closed from 30/5/61	9	—	16	20	36
Queen Mary closed from 25/2/61	—	—	—	18	41
Totals	55,031	2,020	6,885	7,424	49,539
Comparative totals for 1960	63,469	2,168	10,164	11,005	89,307

REPORT OF HEALTH VISITORS' WORK FOR 1961

by J. Headington, Superintendent Health Visitor.

The year began with a small outbreak of Influenza, and two-thirds of the staff were off duty for several days.

Nose and throat swabbing of Diphtheria contacts and extra immunisation sessions by Health Visitors continued until the end of January. A thorough campaign against the disease was directed towards the parents of children in their own homes, and in the clinics, by means of individual advice, group talks, posters and film strips.

Miss Taylor retired in February after working for a long time in the department, and latterly as the Infectious Diseases Visitor. At a small presentation party, many people paid tribute to her work.

The early part of the year once again presented difficulties in finding enough hospital beds for the admission of the elderly chronic sick, and there was a waiting list for males and females.

Talks to groups of students on the work of the Health Visitor were extended to Kingsway Hospital and to the School of Occupational Therapy, and students from the surrounding hospitals accompanied Health Visitors on their districts.

A new venture commenced in July, incorporating a Health Visitor part time with a group of five General Practitioners for a trial period of six months, and in December this was extended for another year. The results of this liaison have been most encouraging.

The number of sound films, film strips and group talks increased in the welfare centres and in the central office, and many posters and other visual aids were made in the department. The aim of health education in the clinics was to give short, simply constructed, up-to-the-minute talks, accompanied by film strips in colour to catch the eye of the waiting mother. Whenever possible, a poster or flannelgraph was set up to make the scene more attractive. On several occasions talks were given from outside sources on Fire Prevention in the Home, Foot Health, and Clean Air.

It has been interesting to note that attendances at Welfare Centres have been approximately 26,000 per annum over the last few years, although the population of the Borough decreased. Health Visitors working in some areas found it hard to make contact with new citizens due to the language barrier, and this often necessitated extra visiting in order to find an interpreter. Once this was accomplished, co-operation was good.

Child care in general improved greatly, but other social problems came along. Our attention was called to the plight of the unmarried mothers, and the effects of radiation on the public, due to the testing of nuclear bombs, various outbreaks of infectious diseases, and the ever present problem families. All these situations brought many enquiries at the clinics and in the homes and, when necessary, cases were channelled to the appropriate departments.

A talk was given by a member of the Women's Voluntary Services to the Health Visitors on the simple things that women should know about nuclear warfare and the preparations that could be made in advance. Many anxious mothers were referred to the Women's Voluntary Services and several groups attended talks arranged by them.

Twelve lectures for General Practitioners and Health Visitors were given by the medical staff of Kingsway Hospital, bringing the staff up to date on the symptoms and treatment of the mentally ill patient in the busy psychiatric hospital of to-day.

I am happy to say that work throughout the year progressed normally and that schemes already being carried out were not abandoned through lack of staff.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH VISITORS WORK, 1961.

1. MOTHERS.

Visits re expectant mothers. First visits	...	...	...	398
Visits re expectant mothers. Total visits	...	...	...	821
Visits re mothers (post-natal)	...	...	...	2,434

2. CHILD WELFARE.

Visits re births	...	...	...	2,141
Visits re infants (under 1 year)	...	...	...	10,611
Visits re children (1 to 2 years)	...	...	...	5,549
Visits re children (2 to 5 years)	...	...	...	13,270
Visits re deaths of infants (under 1 year)	...	...	...	4
Visits re deaths of children (over 1 year)	...	...	...	1

3. INFECTIOUS DISEASES (excluding tuberculosis).

Visits by Special Infectious Diseases Visitor	...	...	...	800
Visits by other Health Visitors	...	...	...	395
Visits to Schools or Nurseries by Infectious Diseases Visitor	...	...	...	18
Visits to Pathological Laboratory by Infectious Diseases Visitor	...	...	...	52
Diphtheria nose and throat swabbing sessions by other Health Visitors	...	...	...	42
Diphtheria immunisation sessions by other Health Visitors	...	...	...	291

4. OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

Visits re adoption	...	...	...	14
Special visits (including investigations)	...	...	...	886
Visits re after care (hospital discharges and home conditions)	...	...	...	113
Visits re chronic sick	...	...	...	425
Number recommended—"Emergency"	...	...	...	115
"Urgent admission"	...	...	...	145
"Normal admission from waiting list"	...	...	...	16
"Can be cared for at home"	...	...	...	1
"Suitable for Part III accommodation"	...	...	...	—
Visits re problem families	...	...	...	654
Visits re after care (diabetic patients)	...	...	...	469
Visits to hospital wards (re diabetic patients)	...	...	...	90
Visits to diabetic clinics (re diabetic patients)	...	...	...	61
Visits to Hospital (re pediatric patients)	...	...	...	37
Visits involving mental health problems	...	...	...	172

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

Unsuccessful visits (out, removals, etc.)	8,250
Assisting at Child Welfare sessions	1,205
Assisting at Ante-natal clinic sessions	330
Attending committee meetings	1

6. HEALTH EDUCATION.

Visits to hospitals by Health Visitors, lectures, etc.	108
Talks to students, clubs, etc.	6
Talks and film strips in Central Office, clinics and hospitals... ..	+350
Sound films and talks in Central Office	40
Posters and visual aids made in the department	150
Office sessions, preparation of work, etc.	625

DERBY DIOCESAN COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL WORK

Report by Mrs. Mary Morling, Moral Welfare Worker

It gives us much pleasure to accede to Dr. Leyshon's request to contribute to his Annual Report on the work done in the Borough in 1961.

Statistics show the numbers assisted and the nature of the entire work, but they do not reveal the personality of the people who applied for help—people worried, desperate, heart-broken, ashamed and lonely. The unmarried mother and her special problem—her male partner. Parents troubled and concerned with the “growing up” family; teenagers seeking security and advice as to how best to “cope” with parents! All these and more, crowd to the office and we seek to meet their need. Television in the homes is causing concern because of

- (1) The nature of some of the things shown with so much emphasis on the sexual life.
- (2) Young people tiring of it, while the parents are becoming more attached to it to the exclusion of family life. It is preventing the family taking their friends home because “Mum and Dad just want to sit and watch the Telly”.

We try to solve this difficulty, for the absence of a happy united family life based on a Christian foundation is largely responsible for the Social problems of to-day, including Mother and Baby Homes being packed to the limit. The influence of these Homes on the unmarried mother is beyond words—spiritual training coupled with firmness and loving care is in many cases completely transforming many of these girls and helping them not only to contribute to a happier family life, but to become decent and reliable citizens. More girls are keeping their babies and we are often able to place them in good situations with the child. We are very concerned at the number of (1) very young parents of the illegitimate child, and (2) the number from Grammar Schools and Universities that are requiring our help. We are relieved that while not condoning the misbehaviour, more parents are co-operating in re-establishing their sons and daughters. Many more girls would be cared for in our Homes if more room were available, and application made earlier, but we are able to give care and direction and help to obtain affiliation orders where paternity can be proved. Unfortunately, so often very little information is obtainable about the father of the child.

Our title has been changed because we want it understood that we are here to try and help everyone, and of any creed or colour.

We are very grateful indeed to Dr. Leyshon and his Committee for the extreme kindness and co-operation they extend to us. We often hesitate to ask so much because so much is so readily given, and the courtesy of the office staff is of the highest standard.

BOROUGH :—

New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Active cases brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Single girls having babies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Girls to Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Babies adopted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Girls keeping babies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Married to baby's father	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Affiliation Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Carnal knowledge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Incest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Married women having babies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Married women keeping babies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Applications to adopt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Matrimonial problems and family problems	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Children and young people's problems	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Personal problems	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Putative Fathers :—

Single	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Married	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Divorced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Still at school (age 14)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Girls :—

Still at school, 16 and under	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
At Grammar Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
At University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Cases referred by :—

Solicitors.	Doctors.
Police.	Clergy.
Probation Officers.	N.C.U.M.C.
Hospital Almoners.	Education Welfare Officers.
Medical Officers of Health.	Children's Officers.
Health Visitors.	Magistrates' Clerks.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DAY NURSERIES FOR 1961

by Miss Moss, Supervisor of Day Nurseries.

The true picture of this Social Service within the Derby area under the auspices of Derby Health Committee is fundamentally concerned with :—

- (1) Caring for the Physical and Mental Health of Young Children.
- (2) Alleviating distress of Parent/s in temporary or permanent difficulties.
- (3) Training of adolescent girls in the art of Mothercraft and Home-making.

The Health Department's Day Nurseries cater for the care of babies from SIX WEEKS to children of FIVE YEARS.

The need of Mothers of Young Babies and children to seek employment is compelled by various reasons, some of which can be seen below :—

Priority Admissions is given to urgent Social Cases some of which are as follows :—

Handicapped Children (Spastics, Retarded Development, Children of Deaf and Dumb parents, etc.).

Children needing temporary care (Confinements, Temporary Illness of Mother, etc.).

Children of low financial groups (Widow's Pension, Separation Allowance).

Children of Parents in Prison (short or long term stay).

Children of Unmarried Mothers (with or without maintenance).

Children of Incapacitated Parents (temporary or permanent).

Children of Parent/s with low mentality (incapable of rearing child/ren satisfactorily without help of nursery).

Other Admissions of Children.

The necessity of wife augmenting the husband's earnings :—

- (a) Young married couples wishing to get a home together.
- (b) Low income of husband—average weekly wage £7 to £9.
- (c) Living in one or two rooms.
- (d) Living with in-laws.
- (e) Living on dangerous main roads.
- (f) Living in flats, etc., etc.

Young babies who are admitted to Day Nurseries that are well conducted (contrary to some beliefs) thrive very well and the younger the baby the less serious to him is the separation from the mother (he is secure, warm and fed and sleeps most of the time). In comparison the child who is admitted at two years of age, habitually used to his mother's nearness, knows the meaning of separation much more vividly and the crisis in his life is more serious.

The Value of the Day Nursery to the Public.

The value of this social service to the public can be seen by the following details of 26 typical cases accepted into the nurseries during 1961.

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Ages of Children.</i>	<i>Family History.</i>
85	2½ years	"I am a widow aged 41, I have a son aged 2½ years. I have now reached a pitch when I must try and earn a little money to keep my home going. My son would not settle with my neighbour, he fretted and it had a bad effect on his health. My doctor advised me to try a nursery, he thinks the discipline and other children would be good for him."
134	2 years	Mother seriously ill in hospital. Secondary growths of the liver and bowels. Two other children aged 5 years and 7 years at school. (Mother now deceased).
124	6 months	Unmarried mother. Child born with club-foot. Entirely dependent on own earnings.
156	18 months	Separated. Living in rooms. Admitted to nursery on account of hardship and condition of mother's health.
157	3 years	
247	18 months	Wife's desertion. Referred by N.S.P.C.C. as child not suitably cared for.
507	9 months	Father committed to prison. Mother physically and mentally unfit to care for children. Living in one room. Elder child—speech is poor. Father now out of prison but unemployed.
508	3 years	
309	4 months	Unmarried mother. Child fostered out for adoption. Mother decided against adoption when child was admitted to nursery.
497	3 years	Spastic child. Cannot walk. Attends hospital every week for physiotherapy. Mother has two other children under 5 years of age.
294	2 years	No suitable yard or garden for children to play in. Two other children under 3 years of age. Referred by Children's Department, who confirm that a day nursery would be in the interests of this child.
113	18 months	Unmarried mother. Health Visitor states being looked after by neighbour unsatisfactorily.
549	2 years	Mother is a State Certified Midwife.
477	7 months	Eldest child has congenital dislocation of left hip. Doctor advises nursery admission to encourage her to walk. Living in flat.
478	3 years	
177	3½ years	Wife's desertion. Left husband with four children to look after.

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Ages of Children.</i>	<i>Family History.</i>
254	2 months	Separated. Child was for adoption, but availing nursery care has prevented this.
485	18 months	Mother out-patient at hospital. Medical opinion that day nursery provision for her child would give this mother a chance to resume normal health.
182	10 months	Unmarried. Sole support of self and child.
491	3 years	Mother full-time teacher. Day nursery only possible solution because nursery school hours too short to be of any use to mother because of teaching at Senior school.
461	2 months	Husband on National Service. Young married couple.
159	2½ years	Wife's desertion. Aunt has been going to house to see child but not arriving until mid-morning, child having been left on his own from approximately 8.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon. Referred by N.S.P.C.C.
222	2½ years	Mother an in-patient at hospital for six months.
223	3½ years	Kidney infection.
436	3 years	Child backward in speech. Hospital doctor recommends day nursery provision to assist his development.
296	2½ years	Confinement of mother. Two other children. Husband in hospital.
292	11 months	Mother ill with pneumonia. Doctor advises complete rest.
196	3½ years	Wife's desertion. Owing to nursery care being provided for the child, father was given custody of him.
308	2 years	Mental breakdown of mother. In-patient at hospital.
173	3 years	Mother mentally ill. In-patient at hospital. Child also backward in speech. Home conditions poor.

Medical and Nursing Care of Children.

Children received weekly medical attention with periodic full medical examinations. Immunisation sessions for Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis also continued. The value of this medical attention cannot be over-emphasised, for, together with the daily care of balanced diet, sleep, rest, occupation and play in comfortable happy hygienic surroundings, the children enjoyed an excellent standard of health. Children who attain the age of 5 years, on entering school are well equipped and are often said to settle much more easily and happily than "new recruits" who have not had this advantage!

It will be seen, then, that this service is contributing much in relieving and assisting the "Borough's people" in emergency or other extenuating circumstance to enable them to cope and improve the background of their lives, knowing that their children are happy, safe and comfortable in the nursery staff's care.

Admissions for 1961.

The following summary indicates the number of users for the year :—

	0—2 years.	2—5 years.
Number of approved places	70	110
Number of children on register at end of year...	62	154
Average daily attendance during the year ...	50	108

The town's central nurseries, i.e. Osmaston Road and Ford Street, continue to be in great demand. The accommodation for under two year olds at the latter nursery is continuing to prove inadequate (a great number of priority cases live in this area). Many children under 2 years of age have to be directed to nurseries farther afield because of the lack of accommodation here.

Nursery Fees.

The charges per child are maintained as follows :—

- 2/- per day (mothers receiving one income).
- 6/6 per day (where two incomes received).

County Cases.

The admission of children living out of the borough borderline continue to be dealt with as and when all borough applicants are accommodated.

Staff.

The staffing ratio of Day Nurseries remains the same, e.g. one staff to five children (two students counting as one—at Training Centre two days each week—and three sub-trainees counting as one staff).

The number of staff employed at the end of the year was as follows :—

	<i>The Armstrong Day Nursery.</i>	<i>Ashtree House Day Nursery.</i>	<i>Ford Street Day Nursery.</i>	<i>Kitchener Avenue Day Nursery.</i>
Matrons	1	1	1	1
Staff Nursery Nurses ..	3	2	2	2
Nursery Assistants ..	3	4	1	2
Students	6	6	6	5
Sub trainees	1	1	1	1
Totals	14	14	11	11

Training of Students.

Theoretical and practical training to students continues. The value of the Day Nursery Service in this field is second to none. Young trainees come "completely raw"—and at the end of their two-year course have developed into knowledgeable, responsible individuals, capable of understanding and caring for the needs of children.

The number of students in training during 1961 was ten "first year" and six "second year" students. Five "second year" successfully obtained their Nursery Diploma by November, 1961 (issued by the National Nursery Examination Board under the auspices of the Royal Society of Health).

Four remained on the staff and were promoted to the post of Nursery Assistant and the other accepted a post as Assistant House-Mother in a residential nursery.

Letters from Parents.

The following are extracts of a few letters received from parents of children who have attended the Borough's Day Nurseries. They are all signed.

EXTRACT 1.

"I should like to let you know that I shall not be bringing my child to the Day Nursery any more, as re-union with my husband is luckily made possible. I very much should like to thank you for your kindness in helping me over these past few months."

EXTRACT 2.

"I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you and your staff for the kindness and patience you have always shown to my young son. He loved to attend the nursery and he has certainly 'come on' during the past year. With grateful thanks to you all."

EXTRACT 3.

"My little girl has started school this week and seems to have settled down quite happily, due I am sure to the fact that she was so well looked after at the nursery. I cannot speak too highly of the way the children are looked after and feel sure every mother can go to work with an easy mind."

The parents therefore remain assured that their children are in good hands, and can go about their daily tasks with freedom from fear and anxiety for their children attending the Derby Day Nurseries.

Nursing Homes.

Registered at 31st December, 1960	..	...	...	...	...	1
(1) Applications for registration	...	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Applications for registration withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Homes registered	...	...	...	...	...	1
(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	...	...	...	...	...	1
(a) Granted	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Refused	...	...	...	...	...	—
On register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	1

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

Four daily minders are registered under the above Act, providing altogether for 8 children. These children have been visited at approximately fortnightly intervals.

Two nurseries, for 39 mentally defective children, organised by the Derby and Derbyshire Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, are registered with the Authority.

III.—DENTAL SERVICES

Report by Mr. F. Grossman, Principal School Dental Officer.

Personnel.

There was no loss of whole-time officers during the year.

The two vacancies for full-time officers remained unfilled and advertising through the normal channels met with no success.

For the past year we had the equivalent of three and five-elevenths full-time officers out of an approved establishment of five, made up of three whole-time dental surgeons, plus a medical practitioner who acts as an anaesthetist for five sessions per week.

Premises.

In a previous report I drew attention to the continual movement of Derby's population towards the periphery of the town. The distance from these outlying parts to the Clinic is such as to cause great inconvenience to parents and children on account of the cost of travelling and the loss of a considerable amount of school time, and in these circumstances there is a possible adverse effect on acceptance of, and attendance for, treatment.

Because of staffing problems we were unable to give consideration to the opening of our other clinics, but I feel that the time is very near when we will have to give further thought to the opening of these clinics either full or part-time.

General.

At the school inspections, I am shocked and dismayed to see the ever increasing amount of conservative work which has been necessary, and which has had to be carried out in the mouths of school children. Many mouths are seen which are impossible to conserve due to bad tooth structure. Other mouths are just neglected due to the indifference with which conservative dentistry is viewed by some parents. It is all too infrequently that we see a mouth of natural sound well constructed teeth.

Most people desire to have a healthy mouth and sound teeth but few are willing to practise the few simple rules to achieve it. It would be over optimistic to expect a change of heart in respect of the firmly ingrained eating habits of the majority of the population.

It is clear that the present remedy of trying to treat and beat the disease by means of an undermanned School Dental and a National Health Service is not enough, and the time has come to attack dental caries by a radical preventive measure.

The results of the fluoridation pilot schemes which are being carried out in Kilmarnock, Anglesey and Watford are expected to be most favourable as far as the teeth are concerned and if it is proved conclusively that there are no side effects, the time will come when a national scheme to cover the country would reduce the incidence of dental disease among the children.

Orthodontics.

A Consultant Orthodontist has been appointed by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board to start early in the new year with his centre at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary. He will attend on two days per week to give advice and carry out orthodontic work which is of a specialised nature.

Inspection.

It was only possible during the year to inspect 11,614 children in the Borough schools out of a school population of 21,372

The interval of two years between routine inspections is far too long, but due to the staff position it is impossible to shorten this.

At these inspections children of all age groups were inspected, of which 63% were offered treatment and of these, 68% consented to treatment.

Treatment.

10,513 attendances at the Clinic were made by 6,109 children for the following treatment:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| (a) Fillings:— | 5,787 were inserted in 5,251 teeth. |
| (b) Extractions:— | 2,777 permanent and 6,085 temporary teeth. |
| (c) Anaesthetics:— | 4,304 general anaesthetics and 128 local anaesthetics were administered. |
| (d) Other Operations:— | 132 dentures were inserted.
91 orthodontic appliances were constructed.
84 X-rays were taken. |

Table 1 gives the details in tabulated form.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT
AT THE DENTAL CLINIC FOR PRIORITY CLASSES.

1961.	CENTRAL CLINIC.				TOTALS.
	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Pre-School Children.	Occupation Centre.	
Attendances	334	462	450	37	1,283
Cases examined.. .. .	163	151	361	16	691
Needing treatment	156	148	319	16	639
Referred for treatment	147	147	319	16	629
Referred to own Dentist	1	—	—	—	1
Refused treatment	6	1	—	—	7
Treatment inadvisable.. .. .	2	—	—	—	2
Failed to attend	8	7	—	1	16
Treated	137	139	318	15	609
Made dentally fit	45	90	114	—	249
Awaiting treatment	2	1	1	—	4
Extractions	366	508	767	42	1,683
Local Anæsthetics	69	72	—	—	141
General Anæsthetics	46	47	330	17	440
Fillings	111	74	58	—	243
Scalings and Gum Treatments	5	5	—	—	10
Silver Nitrate Treatments	—	—	—	—	—
Other Operations	74	225	2	8	309
Radiographs	—	3	—	—	3
Denture Patients	24	48	—	4	76
Full Dentures	14	59	—	3	76
Partial Dentures	14	26	—	1	41
Dentures Repaired	1	5	—	—	6

TABLE 3.

SHOWING THE NATURE OF THE TOTAL SERVICES GIVEN
TO THE PRIORITY CLASSES AT THE DENTAL CLINIC.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care :

1961	NEW CASES THIS YEAR										
	Examined	Needing Treatment	Referred to		Refused Treatment	Treatment inadvisable	Failed to keep appointment	Treated by Us	Made dentally fit	Awaiting Treatment	Attendances made at Clinic
			Our Treatment Clinic	Own Dentist							
Expectant Mothers ..	163	156	147	1	6	2	8	137	45	2	334
Nursing Mothers ..	151	148	147	—	1	—	7	139	90	1	462
Children under five ..	361	319	319	—	—	—	—	318	114	1	450

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided :

1961	Extractions	ANAESTHETICS		Fillings	Scalings and for Gum Treatments	Silver Nitrate Treatments	Other Operations	Radiographs	DENTURES		Repaired
		Local	General						Provided		
									Complete	Partial	
Expectant Mothers ..	366	69	46	111	5	—	74	—	14	14	1
Nursing Mothers ..	508	72	47	74	5	—	225	3	59	26	5
Children under five	767	—	330	58	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

IV.—SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN

Report by Dr. J. E. Masterson,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

GENERAL REVIEW

1961 was an uneventful year in the School Health Service. We were again very fortunate in having very few staff changes, in fact, the Speech Clinic was the only Department affected. Mrs. Goodwins left us in September but we were pleased to welcome Miss Reynolds in her place.

The Child Guidance Clinic is still without a Psychiatric Social Worker, and Dr. Ratcliffe has some comments to make about this in his report.

The two Day E.S.N. Schools, which continue to do very good work and are now both comfortably full, are able to cope with all children as they are ascertained. Last year the majority of those ascertained were children due to leave the Junior Schools, but this year more younger children were ascertained and a few were taken direct from Infant Schools.

The residential accommodation at Ashe Hall was fully occupied during the year, but as living standards steadily improve the demand for places for delicate pupils tends to fall, and it has been possible to offer a few odd places to children with emotional upsets aggravated by unsatisfactory home conditions.

When the figures in the tables which follow are compared with past years it will be noted that the health of the school children as a whole is slowly but steadily improving. The average heights and weights are all higher than they were fifteen years ago, but they have remained static for the past few years, and, although the occasional grossly overweight child is seen, this does not seem to be as big a problem as it appears to be in some other areas.

We continue to co-operate with the Medical Branch of the Ministry of Education in compiling a cardiac register of all children who reach school age after September 1957 and who suffer from heart disease. There are now fourteen Borough children on the register and they are kept under close observation. All suffer, or have suffered, from some form of congenital heart disease, and all except two, who are considerably handicapped and attend Residential Special Schools, are able to go to ordinary Day Schools.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking all members of the staff for their loyalty and help during the year under review.

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

Periodic Medical Inspection.

Number of Children inspected.—The total number of children inspected was 6,510. Of these, 3,315 were boys and 3,195 were girls. In addition, 394 children were brought forward for special examinations by head teachers.

The number of entrants to the Junior Departments tested for vision and hearing was 1,402. Of this number, 81 children were found to have defective vision, and 16 had some degree of defective hearing.

FINDINGS AT PERIODIC INSPECTION.

Physical Condition.

The physical condition of the 6,510 pupils inspected in 1961 was classified as follows:—

Satisfactory	...	...	6,476
Unsatisfactory	...	...	34

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 ..	1912	440	40.27	39.42	462	40.16	35.56	
	1915	443	40.6	38.9	464	40.5	38.04	
	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	
	1946	466	42.3	43.0	439	41.8	41.3	
	1952	750	43.3	43.8	737	42.9	42.0	
	1953	992	43.1	43.2	914	42.8	42.2	
	1954	870	43.4	43.7	897	43.0	42.2	
	1955	810	43.5	43.3	730	43.1	42.1	
	1956	812	43.2	43.0	700	43.0	42.1	
	1957	671	43.5	43.4	632	43.2	42.3	
	Born 1953	1958	552	42.9	40.6	494	42.5	40.8
	Born 1954	1959	580	42.6	41.9	545	42.2	40.5
	Born 1955	1960	432	42.6	41.8	374	42.1	40.3
Born 1956	1961	443	42.6	42.4	417	42.1	40.6	
10 years ..	1947	854	53.5	68.8	768	53.5	67.1	
	1952	477	53.5	70.4	510	53.4	68.1	
	1953	892	53.7	70.2	791	53.7	68.6	
	1954	861	54.0	71.5	826	53.9	71.5	
	1955	967	54.3	72.3	965	54.0	71.1	
	1956	788	54.2	71.8	755	53.9	71.9	
	1957	1,021	54.6	72.3	988	54.5	72.4	
	Born 1948	1958	529	53.6	70.8	449	53.9	69.5
	Born 1949	1959	454	53.6	70.0	488	53.8	71.0
	Born 1950	1960	391	53.8	71.2	380	54.3	71.5
Born 1951	1961	323	54.0	71.6	284	53.9	71.4	
14 years ..	1947	425	62.8	104.4	364	62.0	106.3	
	1952	770	62.9	107.2	644	62.0	107.7	
	1953	599	63.4	108.3	817	62.0	107.5	
	1954	913	62.1	109.3	773	62.1	111.1	
	1955	789	63.2	109.7	755	62.1	111.4	
	1956	751	63.3	108.1	590	62.1	109.6	
	1957	594	62.9	108.7	880	62.1	111.4	
	Born 1944	1958	547	62.8	107.9	627	62.9	112.1
	Born 1945	1959	520	62.9	106.4	565	62.5	112.3
	Born 1946	1960	554	63.5	110.2	382	60.6	111.6
	Born 1947	1961	498	62.9	110.0	492	60.0	113.7

Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.

The percentage of children found to have defective vision was 17.3%.

In the three age groups, the percentages of children who were unable to read 6/6, 6/6, were :—

<i>boys born 1956</i>	<i>girls born 1956</i>	<i>boys born 1951</i>	<i>girls born 1951</i>	<i>boys born 1947</i>	<i>girls born 1947</i>
4.5	5.9	13.3	14.8	25.9	23.5

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>boys born 1956</i>	<i>girls born 1956</i>	<i>boys born 1951</i>	<i>girls born 1951</i>	<i>boys born 1947</i>	<i>girls born 1947</i>
1.1	2.6	4.9	3.5	6.8	9.7

The number of pupils, noted as requiring treatment was 801 (12.9%).

The number of partially sighted children as judged by the accepted criteria is 7.

Squint.

The number of children born in 1956 found to have a squint, even of the smallest degree, was 32.

Colour Vision.

The Ishihara colour vision test is carried out on all children in the leaver group. The following is a summary of the findings :—

	<i>No. examined.</i>	<i>No. found defective.</i>	<i>% defective.</i>
Boys	1,022	50	4.9%
Girls	1,165	12	1.0%
	<u>2,187</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>2.8%</u>

Parents of all children with defective colour vision are notified so that further investigation may be made if colour vision is likely to play an important part in the child's future career.

External Eye Disease.

The following defects were found in the course of periodic medical inspection :—

Blepharitis	16	Conjunctivitis	3
Other defects	32		

Uncleanliness.

See report on page 70.

Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

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

Eczema	...	...	53	Seborrhœa	...	...	9
Warts	...	...	29	Psoriasis	...	...	11
Nævus	...	...	20	Urticaria	...	...	5
Verrucæ	...	...	18	Ichthyosis	...	...	4
Acne	...	...	49	Impetigo	...	...	3
Dermatitis	...	...	4	Other Diseases	...	...	69

Nose and Throat Defects.

The number of children referred for treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids was 1.2 per cent. of the number examined. The percentage placed under observation was 3.3.

Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

84 children were noted as suffering from Otorrhœa at periodic medical inspection. All children suspected of suffering from any degree of deafness in school are medically examined and referred if necessary to the Consultant E.N.T. Surgeon who conducts a clinic weekly at Temple House. Audiograms are carried out by the school nurses.

Defective hearing, mostly of a slight character, was found in 78 cases.

Dental Defects.

1,422 children were found at the periodic medical inspection to have carious teeth.

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

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

Foot Deformities	...	145	Postural Defects	...	46
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	417

Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

.8 per cent. of all children examined were listed as having heart defects. Few of these were organic and the vast majority required only observation. During the year the compilation of a school cardiac register was continued, and all new entrants are being included. The progress of these children will be closely watched and it is hoped that over a period of years much useful information will be obtained.

The number of children found to be suffering from rheumatism was 9.

Tuberculosis.

Six school children were notified as suffering from T.B. (5 pulmonary, 1 cervical glands) during the year.

Vaccination.

970 (14.9 per cent.) of the 6,510 children medically inspected were recorded as having been vaccinated. The percentages in previous years were as follows :—

1938	...	...	...	10.8	1955	...	...	...	12.8
1945	...	...	...	8.0	1956	...	...	...	12.6
1948	...	...	...	9.7	1957	...	...	...	13.4
1950	...	...	...	9.8	1958	...	...	...	13.1
1952	...	...	...	11.6	1959	...	...	...	15.8
1953	...	...	...	11.3	1960	...	...	...	20.1
1954	...	...	...	10.6	1961	..	..	..	14.9

Tonsillectomy.

Number and percentage of children found at Periodic Inspection in 1961 to have had tonsillectomy.

BOYS.	Number examined.	Number found to have had Tonsillectomy.	Percentage.
Born 1956	443	23	5.2
Born 1951	323	47	14.5
Born 1947	498	76	15.3
Others	2,051	273	13.3
Totals	3,315	419	12.6
GIRLS.			
Born 1956	417	14	3.4
Born 1951	284	44	15.5
Born 1947	492	81	16.5
Others	2,002	273	13.6
Totals	3,195	412	12.9
GRAND TOTALS	6,510	831	12.7

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.

School Clinics.

	Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Satur- day.
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Central Clinic, Temple House ...	S. M.A. C.G. R.G.	S. C.G.	C.G. R.G. S.	C.G. R.G. S.	M.A. C.G. S.	C.G. R.G. S.	S. M.A. C.G. R.G.	S. C.G.	C.G. R.G. S.	C.G. S.	S. M.A. C.G. R.G.
<i>Branch Clinics.</i>											
Nightingale Road...				M.A.							M.A.
Boulton	M.A.						M.A.				
Normanton.. ..			M.A.						M.A.		
Rykneld			M.A.						M.A.		
Roe Farm	M.A.						M.A.				
Green Street ...			M.A.						M.A.		
Mackworth ...		M.A.						M.A.			

- M.A. .. Minor Ailments Clinic.
 S. .. Speech Clinic.
 C.G. .. Child Guidance Clinic.
 R.G. .. Remedial Gymnast's Class.

The Dental Clinic, Mill Hill Road, is held every day of the week.

In addition, the following Regional Hospital Board clinics are held in the Central Clinic premises :—

- Ophthalmic Clinic Four sessions per week.
 Orthopædic Clinic One session per week.
 Aural Clinic One session per week.

Consultation Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.

399 attendances were made at this clinic during the year.

Minor Ailments Clinics.

The total number of children attending these clinics was 3,479, and the number of attendances was 16,447. 2,102 examinations were made by Medical Officers.

The following is a record of the number of cases and attendances at the minor ailments clinics since 1931 :—

<i>Year.</i>				<i>No. of children attending.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
1931	...	...	...	11,470	55,460
1935	...	...	...	19,240	62,436
1938	...	...	...	19,224	63,820
1943	...	...	...	18,342	63,395
1945	...	...	...	16,810	59,750
1948	...	...	...	10,593	47,959
1950	...	...	...	11,323	41,957
1951	...	...	...	8,004	32,986
1952	...	...	...	5,552	31,684
1953	...	...	...	5,196	29,543
1954	...	...	...	5,347	29,382
1955	...	...	...	4,333	26,442
1956	...	...	...	3,991	23,170
1957	...	...	...	3,240	20,680
1958	...	...	...	2,886	20,129
1959	...	...	...	3,144	18,754
1960	...	...	...	3,297	16,253
1961	...	...	...	3,479	16,447

Dental Clinic, Mill Hill Road.

The Dental Clinic is held every day of the week (morning and afternoon).

Total number of cases attended	...	...	...	6,109
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	10,513
Total number of clinics held	...	...	...	1,126

Aural Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.

The number of children who received operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids during 1961 was 135.

Total number of cases attended	...	...	...	172
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	239

Orthopaedic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.

Total number of cases attended	...	...	...	536
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	669

Included in these figures are 105 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

Number of X-ray examinations (at City Hospital)				27
Attendances at Splint Maker	...	...	...	481

Remedial Gymnast :

Total number of attendances (at Central Clinic)...				1,128
--	--	--	--	-------

AT ASHE HALL SPECIAL SCHOOL :—

Number of children treated	...	...	...	60
Number of treatments given	...	...	...	2,085
Number of visits to School	...	...	...	108

Ophthalmic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.

Total number of cases attended	...	...	...	2,024
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	2,250

Orthoptic Clinic.

I am indebted to Miss J. Powell, the Orthoptist in charge of the Department, for the following report :—

Number of cases dealt with during 1961 (including 9 new cases)	51
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

CLASSIFICATION.

Under observation, on preliminary treatment, or actual treatment	...	...	...	...	28
Discharged	...	...	...	...	14
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	174

SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC

Report by Miss A. M. Fleming and Miss M. Reynolds,
Speech Therapists.

"1961 has seen a change in the staff at this Clinic. Miss Reynolds joined us at the beginning of September, full-time, and Mrs. Goodwins left at the end of September after three years part-time service. Following this increase in staff, the number of Clinics held, and also the attendances, rose in the final third of the year.

"The number referred during 1961 was about double that referred in 1960, more cases were admitted to treatment, and more children were discharged. The rise in discharges is largely due to an increase in the number of children who failed to attend regularly.

"The waiting list is now very short, due to the fact that only children thought to be in urgent need of treatment have been referred since 1959, but it is hoped that *all* children thought to be in need of advice and/or treatment will be referred during 1962. It is not always appreciated that timely advice will often prevent a speech problem becoming worse. The parents frequently only need advice as to how to help the child to develop normal speech, no specific treatment being necessary.

"It is disappointing that so few school teachers take the opportunity to visit this Clinic. Discussion of problems arising with children undergoing treatment proves most valuable and frequently speeds up progress toward normal speech. The statement, 'Can't talk, can't read', is often made in conjunction with speech and language problems, and an increasing amount of time is being spent here in teaching reading. Wherever possible this problem is discussed with the school concerned and a teaching method is planned to suit the individual child.

"Students from the Leicester School of Speech Therapy have attended each Thursday, and a few student teachers have also visited the Clinic."

No. of cases seen during 1961 220

(Of these cases, 9 were treated at Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, and 6 are still on the waiting list, but have been interviewed).

Classification of cases seen during 1961 :

Stammer	45	}	220
Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	83
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dysphonia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dysarthria	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysphasia	...	...	...	...	...	4
Others	...	...	...	...	...	71

No. of cases carried over from 1960 111

No. of new cases admitted during 1961 90

No. of cases carried over to 1962 119

No. discharged during 1961: (this includes 12 cases discharged before treatment commenced):

Speech Normal	35	}	94
Much improved	...	...	...	...	12
Some Improvement	...	...	...	...	1
Left district	...	...	...	...	5
Left school	...	...	...	...	3
At parents' request	...	...	...	...	5
Failed to attend	...	...	...	...	23
Lack of co-operation	...	...	...	...	2
Treatment contra-indicated	...	...	...	...	7
Deceased...	...	...	...	...	1
No. referred during 1961	90		
No. on waiting list on 31st December, 1961	6		
No. of School visits	5		
No. of Home visits	1		
No. of Clinics held	553		
Possible number of attendances	2,882		
Actual number of attendances	2,255		

Cases Treated at Derbyshire Royal Infirmary during 1961.

No. of cases seen during 1961	...	...	...	...	9		
Classification of cases seen during 1961 :							
Stammer	...	...	...	...	3	}	9
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	3		
Dysphasia	...	...	...	...	1		
Others	...	...	...	...	2		
No. discharged during 1961	...	...	...	...	7		
(Speech normal, 5; To School Clinic, 2).							
No. of cases carried over to 1962	...	...	...	...	2		

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Report by Dr. T. A. Ratcliffe, Psychiatrist.

"The Clinic's staffing situation remains as it was at the end of 1960. We still have no Psychiatric Social Worker; and, with the present serious national shortage of trained and trainee Psychiatric Social Workers, this staff limitation is likely to continue indefinitely. Inevitably this limits the Clinic's role, for we cannot adequately give the widely-based supportive help to

families which is the special task of the Psychiatric Social Worker, and a very important part of the work of a Child Guidance Clinic. Nevertheless, and within this limitation, the Derby Child Guidance Clinic continues to give as good a Child Guidance service as any provincial Clinic of its type. I feel sure, moreover, that it is a wise decision to accept a staff limitation of this sort, rather than make use of personnel who do not have a suitable specialised professional training. To have a numerically complete staff may give the illusion of covering the work more adequately; but, however willing they may be, relatively untrained staff actually will reduce the Clinic's available services. Nor would it be fair either to the parents and children who come to the Clinic for our help, or to the rest of the professional staff, to use other than fully trained workers in any Child Guidance Clinic.

"The total number of new referrals during 1961 has not reached the record levels of some previous years; and rather more of our cases than usual have required only the initial diagnostic interviews and 'Advice or Report', as opposed to more intensive Child Guidance treatment. But, even with these reliefs, we are still stretched to the limits of the Clinic's capacity."

Report by Mr. G. Todd, Psychologist.

"This has been the first full year without a Psychiatric Social Worker as a member of the Clinic team, and the Educational Psychologist has consequently carried out more home visits than in previous years. This factor, coupled with a reduction in new referrals, has meant less test interviews in the Clinic, and rather fewer visits to schools on Clinic business.

"The work of the Schools Psychological Service has continued to expand, and considerably more children have been seen in schools than in previous years. This work includes assessing the progress of children who have been in remedial groups under the tuition of Miss Hardy, the selection of more children for these groups, and advising on the educational problems presented by children in school. An educational assessment of boys who have been at Temple House E.S.N. School for several years is at present in progress, and the results are proving of help to the school staff. It is to be hoped that greater use of the diagnostic work of the Schools Psychological Service by schools will lead to better adjustment of school children who have been unsettled in school, and to easing the problems of the class teachers."

Statistical Tables.

NOTE 1.—The figures in these Tables refer only to the actual work done in the Child Guidance Clinic during 1961. Since there is always a considerable carry-over of case material under treatment and survey from one year to the next, it is inevitable that the totals given in the various Tables cannot tally with each other.

NOTE 2.—The corresponding figures for 1960 and 1959 are given in brackets.

TABLE I. <i>Interviews carried out by Psychiatrist.</i>		1961	1960	1959
New cases	... ..	62	(72)	(79)
Parents	... ..	149	(105)	(91)
Treatment interviews	... ..	110	(106)	(117)
Survey interviews	... ..	45	(29)	(34)
Others (Children's Officer, foster-parents, Probation Officer, etc.)	... ..	19	(17)	(10)
Home visits	... ..	5	(—)	(11)

TABLE II. <i>Interviews by Educational Psychologist.</i>		1961	1960	1959
Clinic interviews for intelligence and other tests...	91	(114)	(149)	
Test interviews in schools	86	(55)	(48)	
School visits	159	(171)	(180)	
Home visits	192	(113)	(41)	
Play or interview sessions	239	(329)	(201)	
Parents and others	336	(321)	(302)	

TABLE III. *Interviews carried out by Remedial Teacher.*

Group sessions in schools	273	(322)	(101)
Remedial teaching interviews in the Clinic	289	(265)	(66)

TABLE IV. *Recommendations Made.*

	1961	1960	1959
New cases referred to the Clinic during 1961	91	(106)	(129)
New cases remaining 31st December where full diagnostic interviews are still incomplete	9	(22)	(22)
Recommended for—			
Intensive treatment	4	(12)	(16)
Survey	24	(21)	(30)
Relationship therapy or play group	14	(11)	(21)
Remedial teaching	4	(4)	(4)
Diagnosis and initial advice only	13	(8)	(7)
Diagnosis and report only	17	(23)	(24)
Other disposals	6	(5)	(5)
Cases closed, including those referred for initial advice and report only...	89	(121)	(105)

TABLE V. *Sources of Referral.*

	1961	1960	1959
School Medical Service	22	(33)	(33)
Schools	29	(31)	(35)
Parents	8	(12)	(14)
Juvenile Court and Probation Officer	1	(2)	(1)
Speech Therapist	3	(4)	(5)
Children's Officer	12	(5)	(6)
St. Christopher's	8	(6)	(5)
General Practitioners...	4	(3)	(10)
Hospital	2	(4)	(9)
School Welfare	2	(5)	(6)

TABLE VI. <i>Distribution of Schools.</i>						1961	1960	1959
Pre-school	...	...	...	...	...	5	(3)	(4)
Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	2	(2)	(2)
Infants	...	...	...	...	...	21	(27)	(23)
Junior	...	...	...	...	...	27	(35)	(45)
Secondary Modern	...	...	...	...	...	18	(13)	(31)
Grammar and Secondary Technical	...	...	...	...	...	2	(9)	(10)
Not at school	...	...	...	...	...	3	(3)	(4)
Special Schools : Educationally Subnormal	...	...	...	...	...	7	(10)	(3)
Physically Handicapped/ Delicate children	...	...	...	...	...	6	(4)	(7)

TABLE VII. *Reasons for Referral.*

(Note.—The large variety of individual reasons are here grouped for convenience into four arbitrary and overlapping categories).

						1961	1960	1959
Educational problems	...	...	...	...	...	32	(30)	(34)
Behaviour problems	...	...	...	...	...	29	(41)	(52)
Emotional (Nervous) problems	...	...	...	...	...	26	(29)	(34)
Other reasons	...	...	...	...	...	4	(6)	(9)

TABLE VIII. *State of Cases on Closure.*

						1961	1960	1959
(a) Completed :—								
Much improved	...	...	...	...	...	18	(37)	(26)
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	20	(25)	(25)
No change	...	...	...	...	...	5	(9)	(8)
(b) Diagnosis and initial advice only	...	...	...	...	...	16	(14)	(7)
(c) Diagnosis and report only	...	...	...	...	...	19	(25)	(24)
(d) Cases closed for other reasons	...	...	...	...	...	8	(16)	(15)

(These include children who have left school or the area before treatment was completed, or cases closed because of lack of co-operation).

PROVISION OF MEALS.

The number of children on the Free Meal List is 874.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

The number of parents who attended with their children for periodic medical inspection, together with the figures available for previous years, was as follows :—

				<i>Number.</i>	<i>Total Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage in Infant Group.</i>
1914	...	...	...	1,096	14.2	—
1924	...	...	...	1,464	24.8	—
1934	...	...	...	4,077	48.6	83.0
1938	...	...	...	3,783	54.0	80.0
1945	...	...	...	2,122	55.0	80.1
1947	...	...	...	3,859	48.3	73.4
1949	...	...	...	3,452	60.8	85.6
1951	...	...	...	3,488	60.3	87.0
1952	...	...	...	3,838	54.8	86.9
1953	...	...	...	5,371	63.2	87.0
1954	...	...	...	4,697	57.6	88.2
1955	...	...	...	4,821	59.0	88.1
1956	...	...	...	4,194	61.0	88.3
1957	...	...	...	4,166	61.1	87.3
1958	...	...	...	4,435	55.1	89.9
1959	...	...	...	4,369	54.9	85.1
1960	...	...	...	3,177	50.7	85.6
1961	...	...	...	3,255	50.0	85.5

HANDICAPPED PUPILS. PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES:—

	1. Blind 2. Partially Sighted		3. Deaf 4. Partially deaf		5. Physically Handicapped 6. Delicate		7. Maladjusted 8. E.S.N.		9. Epileptic 10. Speech Defects		TOTAL Cols. 1-10 (11)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
<i>During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1961.</i>											
A.	1	—	4	2	4	16	2	21	2	—	52
	—	—	4	2	1	11	2	12	1	—	33
B.	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	11	—	—	16
	1	—	4	2	2	14	2	23	1	—	49
On or about 20th January, 1962, how many handicapped pupils from the Authority's area—											
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3

HANDICAPPED PUPILS. PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES:—

	1. Blind		3. Deaf		5. Physically Handicapped		7. Maladjusted		9. Epileptic		TOTAL Cols. 1-10 (11)	
	2. Partially Sighted (1)	(2)	4. Partially deaf (3)	(4)	6. Delicate (5)	(6)	8. E.S.N. (7)	(8)	10. Speech Defects (9)	(10)		
D.	<i>During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1961.</i>											
	(i) were on the registers of (1) maintained special schools as:—											
	(a) day pupils											
	(b) boarding pupils											
	(2) non-maintained special schools as:—											
(a) day pupils												
(b) boarding pupils												
TOTAL ..												
(ii) were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority												
TOTAL (D(i) and D(ii))												
(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) and (ii) above												
TOTAL (D(i), (ii) and (iii))												
E.	On or about 20th January, 1962, how many handicapped pupils (irrespective of the areas to which they belong) were being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944											
	(i) in hospitals											
	(ii) in other groups (e.g. units for spastics, convalescent homes)											
	(iii) at home											

Educationally Subnormal.

Notified under Section 57 (4), Education Act, 1944	...	...	8
Decision cancelled under Section 57A (2), Education Act, 1944			1

E.S.N. Day Special Schools.

43 children were seen and assessed during 1961, and 20 were ascertained as E.S.N. and admitted to one or other of the E.S.N. Schools.

The majority of these children were from junior schools and, although the I.Q. was not the only factor taken into consideration, nearly all were, in fact, in the I.Q. range 50—75.

The following is a report by Mr. W. J. Lake, Headmaster of Temple House School:—

“During the year, thirteen children were admitted and twelve were discharged.

“Of those discharged, five boys left to work, two girls were transferred to St. Giles’ School, one boy was able to return to a normal school, three children were excluded as being ineducable, and one boy was transferred to a residential school. Another boy who left at the age of sixteen and a half is an epileptic, and, as such, is virtually unemployable. Some form of epilepsy occurring as a secondary handicap is fairly frequent here, involving about 3% of the school population. Although most of these boys are of low intelligence, they are, in fact, capable of doing routine jobs. However, none of them succeed in finding employment. There would appear to be a need for some form of sheltered employment for these and for other severely handicapped boys.

“Of the children admitted, most were between ten and twelve years old. We would like to admit more children of infant school age, but in our present building we are unable to cater adequately for them.

“We were able this year to run two football teams, playing selected teams from local secondary modern and junior schools. Our boys gave a good account of themselves, winning over a half of the games. Running and athletics have also been featured, thanks to the enthusiasm of Mr. Stead. Four boys have joined the Derby and County Athletic Club, and we have organised cross-country races with other schools.

“A weather station was set up during the year, and we regularly exchange information with a number of schools throughout the country.

“This year too, we started an Evening Class for those boys who have left school, and who have been unable to fit in to the normal Youth Clubs. Initially centred around a woodwork class we have been able to extend our activities and we can now offer such recreational facilities as billiards, table-tennis, etc. About twenty boys use the Club, their ages varying from sixteen to twenty-three. In this way we are able to keep in touch with our leavers and in an informal way to give them advice and help with their jobs and with their personal problems.”

The following is a report by Miss K. S. Jays, Headmistress of St. Giles' School:—

“The school roll increased from eighty-eight to ninety-one during the year.

“During the year January to December, four senior girls left. They each have employment, *viz.*: in the Co-operative Bakery, in City Textiles, in St. Mary's Hospital (domestic work), and in the kitchen of a restaurant.

“Two children left the district; of five others taken from the roll, one was sent to Ashe Hall, one to the John Duncan School, Matlock, and one small boy was excluded as being deemed unsuitable for education at St. Giles'. Two boys were transferred to Temple House School.

“We had approximately seventeen children having free meals. Eight children had shoes and other clothing provided in part or wholly by the Committee. There were nine children in care, and three children were sent to the Skegness Holiday Home.

“The senior girls made visits to local factories. They went to Messrs. Hampshires, Prestige, Samuel Davis & Sons, Richard Daniel & Son, Walter Evans, the Co-operative Bakery, and to the Denby Pottery. They also visited the Royal Infirmary Catering Department, and had an outing to Dale Abbey.

“The school spent a day at Wicksteed Park, and parties of children visited the cinema to see nature films.

“Parents and friends visited the school on Sports Day and for the nativity play. At Christmas, the staff gave the children a party.

“Swimming continued to attract up to 50% of the children, and several certificates were gained. A group of girls took part in the Derby Schools' Music Association's Carol Concert.

“A dental inspection was carried out during the year. Most parents were co-operative in agreeing to have treatment arranged, although a minority failed to see the necessity. There was a certain amount of sickness and diarrhoea towards the end of the year, but no widespread absence through illness.”

Class for the Partially sighted.

Report by Miss M. I. Copley, teacher-in-charge.

“During this period, three children left, and one was admitted, so that by the end of the year, there were eight pupils in the class. One boy, whose sight had improved to some degree, was transferred to a primary school, where he is making satisfactory progress. Another boy attained school-leaving age, and is working on a bread-delivery round, and a girl who attained leaving age obtained work in a restaurant kitchen.

"The teacher in charge of this class was absent from April to September, studying methods of teaching the partially sighted in Canada and the U.S.A., during which period she and the class maintained contact by frequent correspondence. A retired teacher from a special school took charge of the class, under the supervision of the headmistress of the infants' department, who is deeply interested in the welfare of these children.

"In September, the class visited the Rutland Cavern at Matlock, after which the children searched for samples of local stone in a shallow quarry and, with the help of the cavern curator, identified them.

"During the Christmas festivities, this class made intricate decorations, which were so much admired that their loan was requested for both the junior and infants' assembly halls. After their carol service, this class served light refreshments to visitors, including several varieties of biscuit which had been made by the group which attends housecraft classes at St. Giles' School.

"Those who wish, attend the swimming baths once a week with the group from Beaufort School.

"The educational project carried out by the teacher has provided much valuable material for the work of this class, and includes a large collection of colour transparencies, illustrating natural history phenomena. By careful adjustment of screen and seating, these children are able to enjoy and benefit from the viewing of these slides.

"Six former pupils have contacted the teacher during the year, and all are doing well. During school life it often appears that progress is very slow, so these contacts with former pupils are a source of great encouragement."

Ashe Hall Special School for Delicate Pupils.

	Resident			Day		
	Total at 12/61	Admissions 1961	Discharges 1961	Total at 12/61	Admissions 1961	Discharges 1961
Boys	28	10	5	20	4	6
Girls	24	8	8	11	1	3
TOTALS	*52	18	13	†31	5	9

*—Includes 8 County children.

†—Includes 4 County children.

(Admitted and discharged figures do not include transfers)

TEACHING IN HOSPITALS

The following report has been received from Miss M. Turner, who is in the service of the Local Education Authority, and who undertakes the teaching of children of school age in the local hospitals:—

“127 Borough school children have received individual tuition during 1961 as follows:—

	<i>Children's Hospital</i>	<i>Derwent Hospital</i>
Number of Children	125	2
Average period of tuition	1.75 weeks	6.5 weeks
Average age	9 yrs. 10 mths.	14 yrs.
Age range	4—15 yrs.	13—15 yrs.
Period range	1—9 weeks	6—7 weeks

“In the Children’s Hospital, where 125 children (73 boys and 52 girls) have received tuition, ward or group lessons in History, Geography and Nature Study are given, wherever possible associated with the current series of television lessons, if the age range permits. These lessons seem most suitable for the many short period (one week) patients, and are also of interest to others of even shorter duration.

“The medical ward provides most of the longer term patients and here individual lessons in English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French and Handwork are given in addition to the general ward lessons. Play reading, too, is taken when there are sufficient children able to read their parts.”

NURSERY SCHOOLS

The three Nursery Schools (Central, Allenton and College) continue to function successfully on the lines indicated in previous reports. The children are visited regularly by the School Nurse and at frequent intervals by the Medical Officer. Every child is medically examined at least once per year and treatment inaugurated for any defects.

The number of children examined at the various schools was:—

<i>School.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Allenton	17	18	35
College	31	23	54
	—	—	—
Totals	48	41	89
	—	—	—

Routine medical examination will be carried out in Central Nursery early in 1962.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During the year, 385 children were examined as to their fitness to undertake employment. All were certified fit.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES.

Five nurses are engaged entirely on the work of the School Health Service, one of them part-time. In addition, one nurse is employed on part-time Health and part-time School Health Services.

Home visits	211
School visits	112

Visits to Nursery Schools.

Number of visits paid	282
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Clinics.

				<i>Sessions.</i>
Minor Ailments and Specialist Clinics	1,561
Audiometer testing in schools	65

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Routine Inspections of all children for the ascertainment of uncleanliness are carried out in schools twice a year by the Authority's Cleansing Attendants. In addition, frequent visits to schools for re-inspection of children listed as infested at previous inspections are made. All children who are found to be infested with lice or who appear to be seriously infested with nits, and those showing fewer nits but appearing to be neglected, are listed for cleansing. The parents of those children who require cleansing are immediately served with a notice requiring them to present the children at the cleansing centre. Children found at subsequent inspections to be re-infested are again required to attend for cleansing, and the parents are warned that, in the event of a recurrence, court proceedings will be instituted. Proceedings were taken in 18 such cases in 1961. Parents of those children who are slightly infested receive a notice notifying them of the condition of the child's head and instructions with regard to cleansing. These children are then kept under periodic review until found to be clean.

Number of individual children cleansed	...	...	302
Number of sessions devoted to School Inspections			435

CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE WORK.

Special examinations of children committed to the care of the Local Authority are carried out by the medical staff of the School Health Service, and routine visits to the various Children's Homes are made monthly, and to the Remand Home once a week.

The following examinations were carried out during the year:—

Initial and routine examinations of Boarded-out children	...	94
Children for adoption	...	31
Examinations carried out at Children's Homes	...	62
Children for Approved Schools or Remand Homes (including examinations carried out at Remand Homes)	...	374
Other examinations	...	23

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Medical examinations were also made as follows:—

Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Before proceeding to Skegness Seaside Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388
Before taking part in entertainments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Before taking part in School Journeys, Athletics, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285
Before proceeding to School Camps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254
Intending Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57

MASS RADIOGRAPHY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Report by Dr. W. Guthrie, Director of Nottingham Area No. 2 Mass Radiography Unit, on the Mass Radiography Survey of school children, July, 1961:—

“The following school leavers were X-rayed by this Unit at Derby in July this year:—

Boys	383
Girls	366
TOTAL	<hr/> 749 <hr/>

“As the total available was 950, this makes a response of 78%. Three of the scholars were recalled for large film. Two had normal large films, but a third was asked to come back for clinical examination, but did not do so. Her large film showed a little tuberculosis which was probably healed, but requires some further investigation to make certain about this.”

APPENDIX A

Number of pupils on registers of maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January, 1962 21,372

**PART I.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS).**

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth). (1)	No. of Pupils Inspected. (2)	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED.			
		SATISFACTORY.		UNSATISFACTORY.	
		No.	% of Col. 2.	No.	% of Col. 2.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1957 and later ..	282	282	100	—	—
1956	860	857	99.65	3	.35
1955	959	958	99.9	1	.1
1954	112	110	98.21	2	1.79
1953	41	35	85.37	6	14.63
1952	43	41	95.35	2	4.65
1951	607	607	100	—	—
1950	894	885	98.99	9	1.01
1949	191	190	99.48	1	.52
1948	101	97	96.04	4	3.96
1947	990	987	99.7	3	.3
1946 and earlier ..	1,430	1,427	99.79	3	.21
TOTAL	6,510	6,476	99.48	34	.52

TABLE B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT
AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth). (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding squint). (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II. (3)	Total individual Pupils. (4)
1957 and later ..	2	18	20
1956	10	84	82
1955	18	93	98
1954	3	19	19
1953	2	4	6
1952	3	4	7
1951	62	59	112
1950	107	81	173
1949	20	17	35
1948	14	12	22
1947	180	63	232
1946 and earlier ..	288	85	350
TOTAL	709	539	1,156

TABLE C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections ..	1,531
Number of Re-inspections	6,973
TOTAL	8,504

TABLE D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	60,501
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	662
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	302
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	302

**PART II.—DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
DURING THE YEAR.**

TABLE A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE.	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.							
		ENTRANTS.		LEAVERS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4	Skin	8	26	18	27	82	113	108	166
5	Eyes—								
	a. Vision ..	10	63	180	62	519	167	709	292
	b. Squint ..	22	9	12	3	105	28	139	40
	c. Other.. ..	3	3	1	4	9	31	13	38
6	Ears—								
	a. Hearing ..	7	11	3	3	7	47	17	61
	b. Otitis Media..	2	19	2	6	9	46	13	71
	c. Other.. ..	3	1	1	13	10	12	14	26
7	Nose and Throat ..	18	109	12	26	81	247	111	382
8	Speech	12	135	1	5	33	207	46	347
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	4	25	—	5	2	65	6	95
10	Heart	—	8	1	6	3	36	4	50
11	Lungs	1	44	—	20	7	182	8	246
12	Developmental—								
	a. Hernia ..	—	1	—	—	3	4	3	5
	b. Other.. ..	1	20	2	1	8	65	11	86
13	Orthopaedic—								
	a. Posture ..	1	2	2	6	14	21	17	29
	b. Feet	10	11	—	15	35	74	45	100
	c. Other.. ..	10	90	5	40	59	213	74	343
14	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy ..	1	2	4	2	4	5	9	9
	b. Other.. ..	—	3	4	2	2	13	6	18
15	Psychological—								
	a. Developmental	—	8	—	5	3	38	3	51
	b. Stability ..	—	4	1	6	2	27	3	37
16	Abdomen	—	2	—	1	—	19	—	22
17	Other	4	43	7	48	41	242	52	333

“T” Requires Treatment.

“O” Requires Observation.

TABLE B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE.	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
		Pupils requiring Treatment.	Pupils requiring Observation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4	Skin	1,693	216
5	Eyes— <i>a.</i> Vision	1,259	853
	<i>b.</i> Squint	211	97
	<i>c.</i> Other.. .. .	262	60
6	Ears— <i>a.</i> Hearing	40	158
	<i>b.</i> Otitis Media	55	105
	<i>c.</i> Other.. .. .	60	45
7	Nose and Throat	269	632
8	Speech	105	277
9	Lymphatic Glands	5	127
10	Heart	8	99
11	Lungs	32	369
12	Developmental— <i>a.</i> Hernia	2	27
	<i>b.</i> Other	20	123
13	Orthopaedic — <i>a.</i> Posture	19	31
	<i>b.</i> Feet	90	169
	<i>c.</i> Other	156	550
14	Nervous System— <i>a.</i> Epilepsy	2	15
	<i>b.</i> Other	9	37
15	Psychological— <i>a.</i> Development	3	67
	<i>b.</i> Stability	7	89
16	Abdomen	3	38
17	Other	2,334	955

**PART III.—TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS).**

**TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION
AND SQUINT.**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	255
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,470
Total	1,725
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ..	1,305

**TABLE B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE
AND THROAT.**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	135
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—
Received other forms of treatment	207
Total	342
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1961	4
(b) in previous years	16

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments ..	253
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	3
Total	256

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanness, for which see Table D of Part I).

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	7
Scabies	2
Impetigo	56
Other skin diseases	1,632
Total	1,697

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	242

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
Pupils treated by speech therapists	134

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	2,225
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements.. .. .	248
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	282
Total	2,755

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

Vaccination against Smallpox during 1961.

Age at Date of Vaccination...	Under 1 year.		1 year.		2—4 years.		5—14 years.		15 years or over.		Total.	
	Dept	G.P's	Dept	G.P's	Dept	G.P's	Dept	G.P's	Dept	G.P's	Dept	G.P's
PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.												
<i>Result of Inspection.</i>												
Typical Primary Vaccinia— Seventh—Tenth Day ...	412	211	41	34	9	19	—	39	1	26	463	329
Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Re- action— Fifth—Seventh Day ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Reaction without vesiculation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No Local Reaction ...	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
TOTALS ...	416	214	41	34	9	19	—	39	1	26	467	332
RE-VACCINATIONS.												
<i>Result of Inspection.</i>												
Typical Primary Vaccinia— Seventh—Tenth Day ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	12	—	14
Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Re- action— Fifth—Seventh Day ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	7
Local Reaction without vesiculation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
No Local Reaction ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	22	—	27

The number of children under five years vaccinated against smallpox during the year was 733 as compared with 807 in 1960.

The percentage of infants under the age of one year who were vaccinated was 29.4%, compared with 37.4% in 1960.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Prophylaxis.

Triple, Combined or Single Antigens were used again throughout the year.

Immunisation by the Department.

Number of sessions held ...	439
Average attendance ...	35

Diphtheria.—1,205 children under five years of age and 2,239 children between five and fourteen years of age were completely immunised against diphtheria. In addition, a further 4,507 were given reinforcing injections.

Whooping Cough.—1,261 children under five years and 107 children between five and fourteen years of age were completely immunised against whooping cough. In addition, 222 received reinforcing injections.

Tetanus.—1,314 children under five years and 6,209 children between five and fourteen years of age were completely immunised against tetanus and 924 children were given reinforcing injections.

Immunisation by Private Practitioners.

656 children under five and 119 children between five and fourteen were completely immunised against diphtheria. 252 children received reinforcing injections.

631 children under five and 76 children between five and fourteen were completely immunised against whooping cough. 170 children received reinforcing injections.

644 children under five and 105 children between five and fourteen were completely immunised against tetanus and 225 children received reinforcing injections.

Diphtheria Immunisation Table.

Age on 31/12/61 (i.e., born in year)	Under 1 1961	1—4 1957-60	5—9 1952-56	10—14 1947-51	Under 15 Total	% of estimated mid-year child population
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in 1961.. .. .	648	1,213	1,342	1,016	4,219	14.9%
Number of children who received a secondary (re- inforcing) injection in 1961.. .. .	2	167	1,507	3,083	4,759	16.9%
Total number of immunisa- tions given	650	1,380	2,849	4,099	8,978	31.8%

Comment.—The year was a quiet one, in that there was no epidemic of any of the more serious infectious diseases. Following the outbreak of diphtheria towards the end of 1960, a small number of diphtheria carriers were isolated and treated, and the intensive immunisation campaign commenced in 1960 was continued during the first half of 1961, until the majority of the school population had been covered. Although no new cases of diphtheria occurred during the year, the response of parents to the campaign was excellent, and although the numbers of children immunised against diphtheria are now presented in a different form, an analysis of the returns made to the Ministry of Health by the Department shows that the numbers of children under the age of fifteen years who were fully immunised against diphtheria in 1961, that is, the immunity index, attains a figure above 80 per cent., which may be considered very satisfactory.

The numbers of children vaccinated against smallpox remains unsatisfactory. This has in the past been due largely to the indifference of parents of the importance of the protection which vaccination offers against this disease. It is significant that whenever there is an outbreak of one of these diseases in the country, as happened recently, the Health Department is inundated by queues of people forming up in panic to get themselves and their children protected. These queues are evidence of responsibilities neglected, and are unfair to the Health Authorities and the staffs concerned, and to the children themselves.

Two cases of typhoid fever were notified, and three carriers of the disease were isolated as a result of investigations carried out in the homes of the first two cases. All these cases occurred in Jamaicans and were presumably of imported origin ; all were isolated and treated, and were not discharged until proved to be clear of the infection. Such cases call for continued vigilance on the part of the Health Department in the follow-up and surveillance of any such infectious diseases occurring in the immigrant population.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

In spite of the heavy demands made by poliomyelitis vaccination and diphtheria/tetanus immunisation, it was found possible to visit six schools in connection with the B.C.G. Vaccination programme. The figures are as follows :—

<i>No. of Children given Heaf Test.</i>	<i>Tuberculin Positive.</i>	<i>Tuberculin Negative.</i>	<i>Vaccinated with B.C.G.</i>
504	65	414	414 (Plus 54 babies vaccinated in maternity hos- pitals).

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

(A) VACCINATIONS CARRIED OUT BY DEPARTMENT.

Children born in years 1943–1961 completely vaccinated	2,090
Young persons born in years 1933–1942 completely vaccinated	405
Adults born before 1933, completely vaccinated	1,541
Reinforcing injections given	6,385
Fourth injections given to children aged between 5 and 12 years	2,091
	12,512

(B) VACCINATIONS CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS.

Children born in years 1943–1961, completely vaccinated	918
Young persons born in years 1933–1942, completely vaccinated	371
Adults born before 1933, completely vaccinated	933
Reinforcing injections given	1,578
Fourth injections given to children aged between 5 and 12 years	170
	3,970

(C) VACCINATIONS CARRIED OUT BY HOSPITALS FOR THEIR STAFF.

Adults of all ages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Reinforcing injections given	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375
								<hr/>
								635
								<hr/> <hr/>

During the year 6,518 persons were completely vaccinated, compared with 7,163 in the previous year ; 8,338 persons received a third (reinforcing) injection, compared with 15,984 in 1960. However, 2,261 children between the ages of five and twelve years received a fourth reinforcing injection in accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Health during the year. The figures would have been greater but for the nation-wide shortage of vaccine which occurred in the second half of 1961, after outbreaks of Poliomyelitis in various parts of the country.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.**Scarlet Fever.**

54 cases were notified. This is a decrease on the figure in 1960, when 140 cases were notified.

Whooping Cough.

116 cases were notified. This shows a decrease of 44 on last year's total of 160 cases.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified, compared with six cases in 1960.

Diphtheria Carriers.

Seven people were found to be diphtheria carriers and were consequently isolated until proved free of infection. Of these, five children were isolated at the Derwent Hospital, while two adults received treatment in their own homes.

Measles.

2,317 cases were notified. This is an increase of 1,793 on the figures for 1960, although the numbers of cases in November and December, 1960, indicated that the biennial incidence of this disease which has been apparent in recent times was about to occur again.

Acute Pneumonia.

76 cases were notified, compared with 40 in 1960. 48 of these cases were adults over the age of 45.

Meningococcal Meningitis.

No cases were notified, compared with one in 1960.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Three cases were notified, compared with two in 1960.

Typhoid Fever.

Two cases were notified, compared with three in 1960.

Typhoid Fever Carriers.

Three cases were reported and isolated at the Derwent Hospital.

Erysipelas.

Fifteen cases were notified, compared with eleven in 1960.

Acute Infective Encephalitis.

Two cases were notified, compared with one in 1960.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

No cases were notified. This compares with two cases in 1960, one of which was paralytic.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Nine cases were reported, compared with twelve in 1960.

Food Poisoning.

Four cases occurred, compared with three in 1960.

Malaria.

One case was notified, the first since 1958.

Dysentery.

One case was notified, compared with 16 in 1960.

The total number of notifiable diseases reported in the Borough during 1961 was 2,672, which shows an increase of 1,644 on the figures for 1960. This increase is, of course, entirely due to the rise in the number of measles cases.

Cancer.

The recorded deaths from various types of malignant disease is the same in number as in 1960, viz., 288.

The Table shows the deaths by age distribution :—

Age	Under 25 years.		25—34 years.		35—44 years.		45—54 years.		55—64 years.		65—74 years.		75 years and upwards.		All Ages.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	9	4	6	5	5	7	21	18	39
Lungs & Bronchus	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	2	29	5	19	3	4	6	59	17	76
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	5	-	8	-	6	-	23	23
Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	11	11
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	2	5
All Others	2	1	-	-	2	2	13	6	27	15	22	16	11	19	75	59	134
TOTALS	3	1	1	-	3	6	20	15	65	33	48	34	20	41	158	130	288

DERWENT HOSPITAL.**Detailed Analysis of Admissions and Discharges during 1961 (Borough only).**

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Remaining 31/12/60.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Remaining 31/12/61.</i>
Scarlet Fever	—	5	5	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	2	2	—	—
Erysipelas	—	3	3	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	14	14	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis	1	8	9	—	—
Dysentery	—	1	1	—	—
Pneumonia	—	6	6	—	—
Measles	3	34	37	—	—
Scabies	—	1	1	—	—
Meningitis	2	1	3	—	—
Glandular Fever	—	5	5	—	—
Salmonella Infection	1	—	—	—	1
Tonsillitis	—	7	7	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	3	3	—	—
Malaria	—	1	1	—	—
Encephalitis	—	3	2	1	—
Diphtheria	1	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria Carrier	7	2	9	—	—
Various	7	58	58	1	6
Typhoid Fever	1	1	2	—	—
Typhoid Carrier	—	5	—	—	5
TOTAL ALL DISEASES ..	23	160	169	2	12

VENEREAL DISEASES.
FORM V.D. (R).
RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Royal Infirmary, Derby, during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

		<i>Totals.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	
SYPHILIS.	1	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st	109	59	50
	2	Patients removed from the Register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition ..	11	5	6
	3	Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis	2	1	1
	4	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding 2 and 3) suffering from:—			
		Syphilis, primary	4	4	—
		" secondary	1	—	1
		" latent in the 1st year of infection	—	—	—
		" cardio-vascular	2	2	—
		" of the nervous system	6	5	1
		All other late or latent stages	15	10	5
		Syphilis, congenital:—			
	Aged under 1 year	—	—	—	
	Aged 1 but under 5	—	—	—	
	Aged 5 but under 15	—	—	—	
	Aged 15 and over	—	—	—	
		TOTAL Item 4	28	21	7
5	Patients completing treatment and/or observation ..	46	29	17	
6	Patients transferred elsewhere	4	3	1	
7	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	7	4	3	
8	Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st (should equal Items 1 to 4 less Items 5 to 7)	93	50	43	
GONORRHOEA.	9	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st	52	40	12
	10	Patients removed from the Register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition ..	1	1	—
	11	Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis	1	1	—
	12	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding Items 10 and 11)	186	159	27
	13	Patients completing treatment and/or observation ..	102	87	15
	14	Patients transferred elsewhere	8	6	2
	15	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	25	20	5
	16	Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st (should equal Items 9 to 12, less Items 13 to 15)	105	88	17

FORM V.D. (R).—continued.

		<i>Totals.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	
OTHER CONDITIONS.	17	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st	78	64	14
	18	Patients removed from the Register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition	4	4	—
	19	Patients transferred from other centres after observation	3	2	1
	20	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding Items 18 and 19) suffering from:—			
		Chancroid	—	—	—
		Lymphogranuloma Venereum	1	1	—
		Granuloma Inguinale	—	—	—
		Non-Gonococcal Urethritis	144	144	—
		Yaws	3	1	2
		Any other conditions requiring treatment..	266	187	79
		Conditions not requiring treatment ..	303	148	155
	Undiagnosed conditions	—	—	—	
	TOTAL Item 20	717	481	236	
21	Patients completing treatment and/or observation..	633	431	202	
22	Patients transferred elsewhere	31	11	20	
23	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	16	13	3	
24	Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st (should equal Items 17 to 20, less Items 21 to 23)	122	96	26	

ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS—						<i>Totals.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
At which patients saw Physician:—								
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	1,086	728	358
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	923	815	110
Other Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	2,411	1,855	556
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	4,420	3,376	1,024
At which patients did not see Physician:—								
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	129	66	63
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	201	182	19
Other Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	609	521	88
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	939	769	170
CONTACTS ATTENDING FOR EXAMINATION REFERRED BY PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM								
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	18	—	18
Non-Gonococcal Urethritis	..	..	..	..	..	4	—	4
Other Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	6
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	34	3	31
PATHOLOGICAL WORK—								
NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED—							<i>By the Physician at the Centre.</i>	<i>Sent to a Pathological Centre.</i>
Microscopical: For Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	25	—	
" Others	..	..	..	..	..	1,994		516
Cultural	..	..	..	..	..	—		519
Serum: For Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	—		1,228
" Others	..	..	..	..	..	—		115
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid (Number of diagnostic lumbar punctures)	..	..	..	..	..	—		8

FORM V.D. (R).—*continued.*

SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR—
showing the Areas in which Patients dealt with for the first time resided.

<i>County, County Borough (England & Wales) & others.</i>	<i>Syphilis Item 4.</i>	<i>Gonorrhœa Item 12.</i>	<i>Other Conditions Item 20.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Derby Borough	18	160	357	535
Derby County	8	23	317	348
All Others	2	3	43	48
Totals (to agree with Items 4, 12 and 20)	28	186	717	931

(Signed) WILLIAM M. DONALD,

Physician in charge of Treatment Centre.

VI.—TUBERCULOSIS.

Report by Dr. Hugh G. Grace, Consultant Chest Physician.

Incidence.

The 58 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified in 1961 was the lowest total ever recorded in Derby for one year. This is in accord with the national trend, and the significance of the progress the 1961 total represents is more easily appreciated when it is remembered that only as recently as 1956 did the number of new notifications in Derby fall below 100 in the year.

Improved social conditions, better housing, concentrated efforts in preventive medicine (notably B.C.G. vaccination), and modern drug therapy have all contributed to this happier state of affairs. In recent years domiciliary chemotherapy has, in selected cases, avoided the need of hospitalisation altogether, or shortened the period of in-patient treatment, while ambulant treatment in non-infectious cases, who are at the same time able to continue to work, is a considerable economic factor in favour of the patient.

It should be recognised, however, that the most formidable obstacle to complete control of tuberculosis could be complacency, and that any relaxation of effort, at this stage, might jeopardise the substantial gains already made.

The 58 new respiratory cases included seven who were "picked up" by the Nottingham Mass Radiography Unit when visiting Derby, and three were found to be tuberculous when examined at the Chest Centre as contacts of known cases of tuberculosis. Four of the total were Indians or Pakistanis now resident in Derby.

Mortality.

Of the eleven deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, nine were men and two women. All were over 35 years of age, and in five cases the age at death exceeded 55 years. There were no deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

Prevention.

The first visit to homes of newly notified cases of tuberculosis is made by a health visitor from the Chest Clinic as soon as possible after notification and the patient is advised *re* precautions which must be taken to avert the spread of infection. The health visitor also arranges for contacts to attend a special contacts session at the Chest Clinic, and she urges the acceptance of B.C.G. vaccination for younger members of the infected household and others in close contact. An explanatory leaflet regarding B.C.G. vaccination is also left at the house. Subsequent routine visiting of the family is made by the same health visitor to ensure that medical advice is being followed and proper precautions taken.

Contacts are asked to attend the Chest Clinic for examination by appointment, and the following is a summary of such work done during the past six years:—

YEAR.	<i>No. of New Cases of Tuberculosis notified.</i>	<i>No. of New Contacts examined.</i>	<i>Total Contact Attendances.</i>	<i>No. of Contacts found to be tuberculous.</i>
1955	129	450	1,109	25
1956	87	447	1,052	8
1957	102	392	953	9
1958	87	334	907	5
1959	68	408	1,069	6
1960	74	492	1,079	6
1961	63	449	1,201	3

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Contacts vaccinated at Derby Chest Clinic during 1961 under Local Health Authority's approved Scheme	132
New-born infants vaccinated in maternity hospitals	54
Total	186

(NOTE.—Of the 449 new contacts examined during 1961, 126 were children.)

It is the practice in Derby to arrange regular re-examination for all home contacts of infective cases of tuberculosis and these are continued for varying periods, according to circumstances, after the last exposure to infection. In certain cases, Chest Clinic supervision has been prolonged for one to two years after contact has ceased. The same rule is observed in households where death from tuberculosis has occurred without prior notification of the disease.

Rehabilitation.

Suitable employment and conditions for tuberculous patients returning to work are very carefully selected, and, in this connection, the chest service is indebted to the medical officers of the larger industrial undertakings in Derby for the interest they have shown and the assistance they have given. All patients who have recently returned to work are, of course, kept under close supervision at the Chest Clinic.

Care and After-Care.

The excellent co-ordination which has been established in Derby between the Chest Clinic and the Medical Officer of Health's Department was fully maintained during 1961, and co-operation between those concerned with the care and after-care of tuberculous patients has been notably successful. Details of assistance given to patients under this head appear in the Almoner's section of this Report.

Health Visiting.

During the year, 982 visits were made to patients' homes by the two tuberculosis health visitors.

Register of Notifications.

	RESPIRATORY.			NON-RESPIRATORY.			TOTAL CASES.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at 31/12/61 on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health	522	329	851	73	92	165	1016
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
2. Recovery from the disease ...	12	10	22	—	—	—	22
3. Death (all causes)	22	8	30	—	1	1	31
4. Otherwise	25	18	43	1	3	4	47

Tuberculosis Notifications and Deaths, 1961.

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

Age Periods.	New Cases.*				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—5 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 „ ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 „ ...	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ...	10	5	1	1	—	—	—	—
35—45 „ ...	6	4	1	—	2	1	—	—
45—55 „ ...	7	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
55—65 „ ...	5	2	—	1	5	—	—	—
65—75 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and upwards	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	36	22	3	2	9	2	—	—

* New Cases.—Cases transferred to Derby during 1961 from other areas are not included.

New Cases and Deaths. Comparative Table for Years 1954—1961.

YEAR.	RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.		NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.	
	<i>*New Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>*New Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1954	150	24	16	1
1955	125	22	4	2
1956	74	13	13	1
1957	84	10	18	2
1958	75	9	12	—
1959	61	10	7	—
1960	67	15	7	1
1961	58	11	5	—

** Transfers from other areas (excluding Reg. Genl. Transferable Deaths) not included.*

Form T. 137 (Revised)

1960.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.**PART I.**

Summary of notifications of tuberculosis during the period from the 1st January, 1961, to the 31st December, 1961, in the County Borough of Derby.

AGE PERIODS.....	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.													
	Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases of Tuberculosis.													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages).
Respiratory, Males ...	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	10	5	7	5	-	2	35
Respiratory, Females...	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	5	4	3	2	-	-	22
Non-Respiratory, Males ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Non-Respiratory, Females ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2

PART II.

New cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION.		NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE GROUPS.													TOTAL.	
		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
Death Returns from Local Registrars.	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1 (A)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (C)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (D)
Death Returns from Registrar-General (transferable deaths).	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (A)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (C)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (D)
Posthumous Notifications.	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (A)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (C)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (D)

TOTALS (A)	1
(B)	-
(C)	-
(D)	-

MASS RADIOGRAPHY IN DERBY.**17th to 31st July, 1961.**

I am indebted to Dr. Guthrie, the Medical Director of Nottingham Area No. 2 Mass Radiography Unit, for sending me the following report :—

This survey is not comparable with the previous surveys held in Derby, as prior to this survey separate visits were made to small factories in Derby and also to one during the first week in August. As usual, there was quite a good response from school children who, on this occasion, were 15 years of age and over. It is interesting to note that nearly all, i.e. 87%, were x-rayed for the first time. As regards the general public, however, only 24% were x-rayed for the first time. General Practitioner referrals were less this time, but this is no doubt due to the fact that we operated for only two weeks at the Drill Hall.

No definite case of active pulmonary tuberculosis was discovered, but there were four observation cases and they have been referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation. The number of cases of active disease discovered on our previous visits is shown in the tables. There were four cases labelled "Observation (Non-Tb.)". Two are probably cases of pulmonary neoplasm and the other two will only be diagnosed after further investigation, but are unlikely to be anything very serious.

It is interesting to note that one case of observation pulmonary tuberculosis and the four cases observation (non-tuberculous) had normal miniature films previously. This illustrates the value of periodic x-ray of the chest. Three examinees did not return for large film, as requested. Two were cases of enlarged heart and the other had a pulmonary shadow suggesting a healed tuberculous lesion. One scholar did not come back for clinical examination. Her film showed a tuberculous lesion which might well be healed, but further investigation is necessary to be certain about this. It may be that some, or all of these examinees, are on holiday and I may hear from them later.

Mass Radiography Survey at Derby.

17th — 31st July, 1961.

<i>Miniature Films.</i>	<i>Number x-rayed.</i>			<i>Number Available.</i>			<i>% x-rayed.</i>			<i>x-rayed first time.</i>	
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	No.	%
School Leavers ..	383	366	749	500	450	950	76%	81%	78%	654	87%
General Public ..	1418	1495	2913							686	24%
Referrals ..	8	5	13							9	70%
Total for Derby ..	1809	1866	3675							1349	36%

<i>Large Films.</i>		<i>Nil or No Action.</i>	<i>Investigation.</i>	<i>Did not come for Large Film. Investigation.</i>	
Scholars	M.	1	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	1
General Public .. .	M.	19	11	2	—
	F.	10	4	1	—
Referrals	M.	3	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—

VII.—MENTAL HEALTH

Administration.

(a) Most of the functions of the Local Authority and the Local Health Authority under the Mental Health Act, 1959, and Section 51 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, stand referred to the Health Services Sub-Committee, consisting of twelve members of the Health Committee, which meets monthly.

(b) All Mental Welfare Services are under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. V. N. Leyshon, Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. E. Masterson, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G. W. R. McGregor, Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Dr. C. L. Noble, School Medical Officer, are authorised to act as responsible medical officers in relation to patients under guardianship under Part IV of the Mental Health Act, 1959, or under Part III of the Sixth Schedule of the said Act.

There are 5 patients under the guardianship of the Local Health Authority.

Five Mental Welfare Officers share the duties under the Mental Health Act, 1959. There is 1 Senior Mental Welfare Officer and 4 Mental Welfare Officers. Two have considerable practical experience, two hold the Diploma in Political and Economic Studies, and one is a State Registered Nurse and a Registered Mental Nurse. There is also 1 Junior Female Trainee.

During the year the staff of the Junior Training Centre was maintained at full establishment.

The qualified supervisor holds the Diploma of the Central Association for Mental Welfare, and, in addition, there are three female unqualified supervisors and a male unqualified supervisor, the latter taking the senior boys class.

(c) The Mental Welfare Officers supervised 5 cases on leave from Ridgeway Hospital, Whittington Hospital, Aston Hall Hospital, and Rampton State Institution.

27 visits in connection with renewal of Orders under Section 43 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, and applications for holidays were made on behalf of 13 institutions.

(d) No duties are delegated to voluntary organisations.

Account of Work Undertaken in the Community.

(a) Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946, Prevention, Care and After-Care:—

Prevention.

The Mental Welfare Officers made 1,278 visits and dealt with 377 cases as follows:—

127 neurotic and confusion cases with domestic difficulties:—

Following visits to each case and contact with employers and other officials, improvement in domestic relations was eventually brought about in all cases.

13 males were found other employment.

6 females were found other employment.

38 persons were persuaded and taken to undergo out-patient treatment.

6 males persuaded to attend rehabilitation centre.

2 females persuaded to attend rehabilitation centre.

9 males found lodgings.

4 females found lodgings.

99 patients are receiving regular visits for observation.

19 females persuaded to attend general practitioner.

37 males persuaded to attend general practitioner.

9 cases investigated proved to be caused mainly by neighbours' quarrels. Differences adjusted in many cases.

8 cases—arrangements were made for elderly, mildly confused patients to be admitted to Manor Hospital.

Prevention.

An elderly widow who lives by herself in a reasonably comfortable home. She is in receipt of retirement pension and National Assistance Allowance. She rents the house and the rent was paid to a local agent, the rates were paid separately to the Borough Treasurer. She has been suffering under delusional ideas for a number of years and received psychiatric treatment in hospital several years ago, but the delusions and confusion still persist and for that reason is receiving visits at regular intervals from the mental welfare officer. She suddenly decided not to pay her rent and rates and refused to do so despite persistent efforts to obtain payment by the house agent and Borough Treasurer and the National Assistance Board made a decision to withhold her National Assistance Allowance. The mental welfare officer finally persuaded the patient to leave the payment of rent and rates to him, and the National Assistance Board, upon his request, agreed to pay her allowance direct to him, and he in turn pays her rent direct to the agent. The National Assistance Allowance was insufficient to pay both rent and rates but a small balance left out of the allowance, together with a few shillings which the patient agreed to contribute, is enough to pay a weekly amount towards her rates. She is quite happy for this arrangement to stand and she is able to live a reasonably contented life,

A married woman residing with her husband. Several reports were received regarding her behaviour towards her neighbours. She was visited by the mental welfare officer who found that her home was extremely clean and comfortable. She was very distressed because she believed that her neighbours were interfering with her in a peculiar way, particularly during the night when she was in bed and always when she was alone. Her husband realised that she was ill but he resented the suggestion that she should see a psychiatrist. Eventually they were both persuaded that it would be in her best interests that she should see a psychiatrist, and it was arranged for her to attend a psychiatric out-patient clinic. The mental welfare officer in the meantime had had several interviews with her neighbours and finally persuaded them to take a more tolerant attitude towards the patient. They promised not to make any further reports but to notify the mental welfare officer. Her husband has now retired and is able to care for her.

A man aged 45 years, has never been really strong, rather deaf and generally not very bright. He is married and has a large family. The family have been living on National Assistance for several years. His wife was again pregnant and the man became very depressed. On investigation it was discovered that he worried a great deal as he realised he was at a disadvantage by being scholastically backward. Arrangements were made for him to attend an Out-Patient Clinic, also for an interview with a psychologist.

The man was helped to learn a little with regard to reading and writing—this did much to boost his morale and he was much more amenable and helpful in the house. The new baby arrived but survived only a few days. Assistance was obtained for the family with regard to burial, etc. By reason of frequent visits and encouragement, the man now seems to be gaining confidence and it is hoped that he may very soon be fit to take up some light employment.

A woman aged 28 years with three young children threatened to commit suicide and kill her children unless she obtained help. Her husband had left her three weeks before without any means, and his whereabouts were not known. This woman was expecting another baby in eleven days and was booked for a home confinement. The mental welfare officer contacted her doctor and a hospital confinement was arranged. Through the co-operation of the Children's Department the children were cared for during the period of confinement. The house was in her husband's name and there was the possibility of eviction for non-payment of mortgage. Financial help was obtained through the National Assistance Board and also from the patient's church.

A woman aged 31 years with eight children told her vicar she was leaving her husband because of his violence and unstable behaviour. The vicar requested the mental welfare officer to see her husband after the wife had left. Her husband was seen after he had attended a psychiatric out-patient clinic. He was perfectly rational and it transpired that his wife had left him with debts amounting to £120. She had left him on a previous occasion after accumulating debts and returned to him after

he had cleared them. The man said that if he was taken to court for these debts he would lose his job as foreman of a building firm. The mental welfare officer communicated with the creditors and arranged for small weekly repayments to be made without prosecution.

A widow aged 70 years was inclined to drink heavily after her husband's death and was admitted to a psychiatric hospital on two occasions within seven months of his dying. Her brothers and sisters were unco-operative and an only child—her daughter—refused to help or even visit her mother. The patient lived in a very large house with a male lodger who had been with her for several years prior to her husband's death. Under pressure from her relatives and encouraged by the lodger, the patient decided to sell her house and buy a new bungalow where there would be fewer memories to trouble her. The mental welfare officer visited her regularly and on learning the price at which she was going to sell her house, expressed some surprise and warned her to be careful. A week later, he received a message asking him not to call again. Meanwhile the arrangements to move into the new bungalow went ahead as planned under the guidance of the relatives and the male lodger. However, some weeks later, because she was unhappy about her commitments, the patient sent for the mental welfare officer again. During the course of several visits, he advised her not to proceed with the arrangements and gave her good reasons to support his counsel. Later still, the patient expressed her gratitude to the officer and informed him that by taking his advice she was £1,200 better off than she might have been and was obviously much happier because she was more certain that she was taking a right course of action. It also happened that drink was much less of a problem to her.

A girl aged 17 years, married, has a baby twelve months old. Husband serving with H.M. Forces in Germany. Wife at present living with her parents in their quite respectable but rather poor home. Although she is allowed to have her own rooms, she is rather immature and unable to cope with general conditions. She became worried and depressed, refused to eat for several days and became subject to outbursts of abject weeping. Was seen by her own doctor and also by a psychiatrist. At first refused to co-operate, said that unless she could have her husband home she would commit suicide. She refused to enter a mental hospital. Contact was eventually made with the War Department which caused some investigation into the circumstances and later resulted in a compassionate posting being allowed to this country. Husband and wife are now living together in married quarters and believed to be quite happy.

Observation and Care.

The Mental Welfare officers dealt with 877 cases as follows:—

- 233 cases persuaded to enter hospital as informal patients.
- 65 cases reported and no compulsory action taken.
- 163 cases requiring emergency admission to hospital—Section 29 of the Mental Health Act, 1959.
- 37 cases requiring admission to hospital for observation—Section 25 of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

26 cases requiring admission to hospital for treatment—Section 26 of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

262 mental patients:—

Claiming of wages, National Insurance, National Assistance, Disability Pensions, Retirement Pensions, Unemployment Benefit, general welfare inquiries, the storing of personal property, and communications with distant relatives on their behalf.

43 male patients helped to settle domestic affairs.

48 female patients helped to settle domestic affairs.

A single middle aged woman living with her relatives. She had been mentally unstable for a number of years and had been under treatment in hospital on several occasions. Her general practitioner reported that she was suffering from an internal growth which, if not surgically treated, would become serious. Whilst the patient was extremely frightened she persistently refused to undergo treatment in hospital. Her mental condition deteriorated as did her physical condition and she began to lose considerable weight. Efforts were made both by her doctor and the mental welfare officer to change her mind but she persisted in her refusal and it was eventually decided to admit her to hospital on a Treatment Order under Section 26 of the Mental Health Act, 1959. A surgical operation was then performed and after a period of mental treatment, rest and recuperation she was discharged. She is now living a quiet, happy and contented life.

A young man of 27 years became very strange in manner, secretive and suspicious. On investigation it was found that he was hearing voices and he also thought that his workmates were plotting against him. He worried his mother by making her go outside on dark evenings to see if there was someone lurking under the windows and around the house. Eventually he was persuaded to enter hospital where he responded to treatment and later was sent to a rehabilitation training centre. He has now returned home, is in regular employment as a property painter and he is progressing very satisfactorily.

A man aged 73 years and his wife aged 48 years living in a rented room. Both were bed-bound. The husband was in a catatonic state and the wife was helpless. They had not eaten for three days and the room was in a filthy state. They were confused and hallucinated. Arrangements were made for the couple to be admitted to hospital and their possessions were put into storage.

A man aged 44 years was discharged from hospital where he had been for a short period under observation. He was obsessed with the idea that his wife had been unfaithful to him and there appeared to be good reasons for believing this to be true. Frequent arguments occurred between himself and his wife after his discharge and the Mental Welfare officer was called in on many occasions. The arguments were concerned with his wife's infidelity and her hire purchase debts and about this time he

lost his job as a foreman. The officer analysed their financial position and proved to the patient that in spite of the debts, he was still able to meet his weekly commitments and this gave him less cause for anxiety. In an attempt to remove him from the temptation of attacking his wife, the co-operation of his employer was sought and it proved possible to find him employment away from home. This proved to be a practical expedient. The enforced separation did not last very long but when they were eventually together again, the patient was re-instated as foreman and his confidence was such that he was better able to tackle his domestic affairs and come to terms with his difficulties. He still consults the mental welfare officer when his wife gets into debt.

A woman of 28 years has always been rather dull and backward mentally. She has been under the supervision of the mental welfare service since leaving school. For several years she worked fairly well in a simple, repetitive job at the same firm as her father. Father died just over a year ago and since then she has deteriorated considerably. Became very very emotional and at times quite hysterical. Mother was unable to cope with her at home and she had two short periods in a mental hospital. Eventually mother died and deterioration became so rapid that it was necessary for her to be admitted to a suitable hospital on a more permanent basis. She continues in this hospital with very occasional short periods of leave which is spent with relatives. When on leave is seen by the mental welfare officer and considered to be making some improvement and in time may be ready for placing in sheltered employment.

A woman aged 35 years was referred to this department for help. This woman had no friends or relatives in Derby and had an illegitimate child. She was working in a hospital and should have taken her final nursing examinations within six months. She had not been able to return to her work because there was no-one else to look after the baby, and since she had to work shifts there were difficulties in finding someone. This woman wanted to carry on with her nursing career and once she finished her training she would be on regular days. The mental welfare officer made arrangements for the baby to be baptised, and a councillor kindly consented to be godparent. A voluntary home was found for the baby and arrangements made for the mother to visit in her off-duty periods. With the help and co-operation of the matron of the hospital the woman was enabled to continue her training.

After-Care.

The Mental Welfare officers made 921 visits and dealt with 462 cases as follows:—

- 43 males were returned to regular employment.
- 8 males were found new lodgings.
- 10 females found new lodgings.
- 19 females were returned to regular employment.
- 45 males kept under constant supervision.
- 51 females kept under constant supervision.
- 36 males re-admitted to mental hospital.
- 33 females re-admitted to mental hospital.

- 3 males persuaded to attend rehabilitation centre.
- 2 females persuaded to attend rehabilitation centre.
- 7 males found change of employment.
- 4 females found change of employment.
- 9 males persuaded to continue with out-patient treatment.
- 14 females persuaded to continue with out-patient treatment.
- 170 cases visited at regular intervals.
- 8 reconciliations effected.

A single man aged 35 years. This man, a skilled craftsman, has been a patient in Kingsway Hospital on three occasions since 1952, and has been in need of after-care and preventive work from the Mental Welfare Department throughout this period. The patient did not return to work after his second period in hospital in 1956. His parents were over-protective and against advice allowed him to stagnate, spending most mornings in bed. Further mental deterioration led to his re-admission in August, 1960 when he received treatment over a period of one year. Immediately upon his discharge the patient was interviewed and expressed a desire to get back to work. The matter was treated as urgent and negotiations with his previous employer, who recognised some moral responsibility to an old employee, got him placed in a job entailing little mental strain. This was in a local industry where a number of his relatives and friends are employed. The patient settled well to his job and the receipt of a weekly wage did much towards restoring his self-confidence. On the 31st December last the patient's father who had become a chronic invalid died. It was feared that the patient would suffer a relapse as he became withdrawn and morose. At this stage the reminder that he was now the breadwinner proved an important factor in maintaining his recovery and at the time of reporting he is showing a steady application to his work and a gradually widening social and recreational interest.

An elderly widow who lived with her subnormal sister. She is deluded and believes that she is being persecuted by the "authorities." These delusions became so strong that she refused to pay her rates to the Borough Treasurer. She was admitted to hospital and during the period of in-patency a claim was made on her behalf for a retirement pension which hitherto she had refused to make. This was allowed but after her discharge from hospital she refused to sign the life certificate, and the pension, together with arrears, could not be paid. The mental welfare officer interviewed her married sister and with her agreement the Ministry of Pensions were requested to pay the pension to her. This was agreed to and the pension is now received by her sister who pays part of the pension to the Borough Treasurer and the balance is given to the patient in kind.

A man aged 30 years, single, came to work in Derby just over a year ago. He is a labourer and lived in lodgings. Not being very quick to make friends, he was lonely and became depressed and made a suicidal attempt. He was admitted to a mental hospital and made a good recovery and was discharged. Prior to leaving hospital, new lodgings were found for him by the mental welfare officer and also a change of employment. He was visited regularly and advised regarding his social behaviour and how to make friends. The man is now living with a small family, working well and appears to be very much happier.

A man aged 56 years was discharged from hospital at his own request after being an in-patient for 41 years. A doctor was found who would accept him on his list and work and lodgings were also found for him. All the early difficulties he experienced were referred to the mental welfare officer who visited and helped him with them. The landlady co-operated at the invitation of the mental welfare officer and eventually the man settled down in his new surroundings. He is now socially stabilised.

An elderly lady, living alone. She was neglecting herself and her little home. She became very depressed and wanted to commit suicide, and even tried this by turning on the gas taps. She was admitted to a mental hospital where she responded to care and treatment. Upon her return home she was visited frequently and has been put in touch with various organisations. She now receives meals-on-wheels and is visited by voluntary "friends". She has rejoined her local church and in good weather attends regularly. With a little assistance with her housework this lady is now very happy and often expresses her appreciation for the help that has been given to her.

A man aged 22 years and his wife aged 40 years. After the man's discharge from hospital the mental welfare officer arranged for him to attend a course of industrial rehabilitation. During this period severe matrimonial difficulties developed which were aggravated by lack of money. The man was basically insecure and this was partly due to his unskilled status. Through the good offices of the Ministry of Labour the mental welfare officer had this man transferred to the Government Training Centre on completion of the rehabilitation course. There he received trade training. While at the Training Centre the man arrived one day with his luggage and requested the social worker to find him lodgings near the centre because he had left his wife. They had been evicted from their house for rent arrears and the wife and child were now living in one room. The man had been too immature to face their difficulties and had left. The social worker contacted the mental welfare officer, who saw the man's wife and persuaded her to have her husband back and arranged for financial help and assisted them in finding a flat. He then interviewed the man at the Training Centre and persuaded him to return to his wife. Through the kind co-operation of the manager and social worker at the Training Centre the man was given leave to see his wife and the mental welfare officer interviewed both later in the evening. They were reconciled and the man completed his course of training.

At Christmas the children of several patients in receipt of care and after-care were given toys, clothing, etc., collected by this department.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS REFERRED TO LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY DURING YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961.

REFERRED BY	MENTALLY ILL				PSYCHOPATH				SUBNORMAL				SEVERELY SUBNORMAL				TOTALS				GRAND TOTAL
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		(21)
(a) General practitioners	—	1	91	134	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	5	2	3	6	6	93	136	241
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	1	109	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	2	111	128	242
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	—	—	57	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	59	87	148
(d) Local education authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	4	11	5	—	—	—	13	7	1	4	25
(e) Police and courts	—	—	31	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	16	47
(f) Other sources	—	—	68	58	—	—	—	2	1	4	12	1	2	—	4	—	3	3	72	74	152

Note 1.—The four classifications of mental category are not mutually exclusive, and patients with a dual classification should be recorded as follows :—
 (a) Mental illness of a degree which would justify detention (whether or not the patient is in fact detained) combined with any other condition—allocate to mental illness.
 (b) Mental subnormality or severe subnormality combined with psychopathic disorder—allocate to mental subnormality or severe subnormality.
 (c) Mental illness of a degree not justifying detention combined with psychopathic disorder and/or mental subnormality—allocate to either mental illness or mental subnormality or to psychopathic disorder according to the type of hospital in which treatment has been given, or according to the major disorder.

Note 2.—Part I, item 3. All patients under the care of the Authority should be entered at least once in this section. As it is possible for patients to be included in more than one of the categories listed, item 3 (g) may not be a total of items 3 (a) to (f), but is intended to be the total number of patients under care at the end of the year. Patients receiving or awaiting voluntary services should be included. Item 3 (d) should not include patients already included in item 3 (b).

Note 3.—Part II.—Referrals. Only one referral should be recorded for one patient unless the local authority ceased to provide services after one referral and before the next.

**Details of Centres provided for the Mentally disordered
as at 31st December, 1961.**

<i>Type of centre by number of half-day sessions.</i>	<i>Number of centres provided by L.A. and voluntary organisations for persons.</i>			<i>Maximum number of places for persons.</i>		
	<i>Under age 16 only.</i>	<i>Of all ages.</i>	<i>Age 16 and over only.</i>	<i>Under age 16 only.</i>	<i>Of all ages.</i>	<i>Age 16 and over only.</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1A. Day Training Centres :—						
(i) Over 8 sessions per week ..	—	1	—	—	90	—
(ii) 3—8 sessions per week ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Less than 3 sessions per week..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Total of (i)—(iii)	—	1	—	—	90	—
1B. Mental Category of Patients catered for :—						
(i) Mentally ill	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Psychopath	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Subnormal	—	} 1	—	—	} 90	—
(iv) Severely subnormal	—		—	—		—
2A. Residential Training Centres :—						
(i) Over 8 sessions per week ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) 3—8 sessions per week ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Less than 3 sessions per week..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Total of (i)—(iii)	—	—	—	—	—	—
2B. Mental Category of Patients catered for :—						
(i) Mentally ill	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Psychopath	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Subnormal	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Severely subnormal	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Details of Centres provided for the Mentally Disordered
as at 31st December, 1961—continued.**

<i>Type of centre by number of half-day sessions.</i>	<i>Number of centres provided by L.A. and voluntary organisations for persons.</i>			<i>Maximum number of places for persons.</i>		
	<i>Under age 16 only.</i>	<i>Of all ages.</i>	<i>Age 16 and over only.</i>	<i>Under age 16 only.</i>	<i>Of all ages.</i>	<i>Age 16 and over only.</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3A. Social Centres or Clubs :—						
(i) Over 8 sessions per week ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) 3—8 sessions per week ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Less than 3 sessions per week..	—	—	1	—	—	—
(iv) Total of (i)—(iii)	—	—	1	—	—	—
3B. Mental Category of Patients catered for :—						
(i) Mentally ill	—	—	} 1	—	—	} 30
(ii) Psychopath	—	—		—	—	
(iii) Subnormal	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Severely subnormal	—	—	—	—	—	—

Changes since 31st December, 1960.

Opened since 31st December, 1960 :

King's Mead School Social Evening Club, Nuns Street, Derby.

Closed since 31st December, 1960 : Nil.

**Number of Local Health Authority Staff in certain Categories
at 31st December, 1961.**

Grade.	Qualifications.	In post at 31/12/61.			Vacancies on establishment at 31/12/61.		
		Number of whole-time officers.	Part-time officers.		Number of whole-time officers.	Part-time officers.	
			Number.	Whole-time equivalent.		Number.	Whole-time equivalent.
A. TRAINING CENTRES.							
(1) Organisers	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Supervisors	(a)	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Assistants (excluding domestic) staff.	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	4	*6	—	2	2	—
(4) Home teachers ..	(a)	—	—	—	As Number of	Admissions	
	(b)	—	—	—	Warrant	—	—
B. HOMES/HOSTELS.							
(1) Wardens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Others (excluding domestic staff) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORKERS.							
(1) Senior posts, including all officers having supervisory or other special responsibilities.	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d)	1	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Social workers, excluding officers included in (1) above.	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d)	4	—	—	—	—	—

*—Guides.

180 Psychiatric Social Histories were supplied by the Mental Welfare Officers.
50 Persons referred to Out-Patients' Clinics, involving 140 visits.

Dr. Hunter, Medical Superintendent, Kingsway Hospital, Derby, holds a weekly meeting each Monday, at which his medical staff, the occupational therapists, the hospital social workers, representatives of the Ministry of Labour and the mental welfare officers are present. The admissions and discharges during the previous week are discussed and information exchanged regarding patients as to their future, after-care and rehabilitation in civil and industrial life. In between meetings the Superintendent maintains contact by seeking the aid of the mental welfare officers with regard to any enquiry he wishes to be made and by obtaining and forwarding to him any patient's social history.

By permission of the Medical Superintendent, the mental welfare officers are allowed to see patients on any day with a view to relieving them of domestic, financial and other matters which may be causing them concern. Co-operation is readily given by all concerned.

Thanks are tendered to the Medical Superintendent, Medical Officers and staff of Kingsway Mental Hospital, also to the General Practitioners and police for their help and co-operation in carrying out the difficult duties under the Mental Health Acts.

The help and co-operation of all sections of the Ministry of Labour, also that of the National Assistance Board and the Ministry of National Insurance and Pensions, is greatly appreciated, also that of the W.V.S. for supplying meals and clothing to special cases.

Guardianship and Supervision.

At the end of 1961 there were 393 subnormal or severely subnormal persons under Non-Statutory Supervision. 68 being under the age of 16 years.

Of the total number of subnormal cases 162 were in employment, 58 were attending the Junior Training Centre, 173 were at home.

172 Derby cases were in 25 different hospitals throughout the country.

In addition, 5 patients over the age of 16 years were under Guardianship and there was 1 case on Leave of Absence in the Borough.

The Mental Welfare Officers carried out 1,176 domiciliary visits during the year and 2 cases were found to be socially stabilised and no longer in need of care.

As a result of these visits it has been possible to assist many subnormal cases in employment, domestic and financial problems.

There are 40 subnormal or severely subnormal cases on the waiting list for hospital care, 34 of these being urgent, including 16 under the age of 16 years.

IVY HOUSE JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

There are at present 58 children attending the Junior Training Centre, 12 boys over 16, 13 boys under 16; 12 girls over 16, and 21 girls under 16. The children have now settled very happily into the new Centre, and take a great pride in it. The older boys find plenty of outdoor activity keeping the flower beds and lawns in order, also keeping outside window sills and ledges clean. The senior girls bring suitable articles from home for a "Laundry Session" each week.

A day's outing to Hunstanton was arranged for June 29th, and was greatly enjoyed by the children. An Open Day was held on Tuesday, October 7th, when in spite of the very wet day we had a good number of visitors, many of whom expressed surprise at the quality and variety of the work produced by the children. An article written by a reporter from the "Derby Evening Telegraph," who paid us a long visit on Open Day appeared in the paper the following evening.

Our Christmas Party was on Tuesday December 20th, when each child received a gift and a film show has been arranged for February 14th, instead of our usual trip to the Pantomime, with so many tiny children now attending the Centre, we felt more suitable entertainment could be found for them in this way than at a place of public entertainment.

VIII.—SOCIO-MEDICAL WORK

Report by Mr. R. L. Carabine, Senior Social Caseworker.

Though lacking in any startling development, the year was not without its interest and the perceptible increase in the number of cases not suffering from any specific condition of ill health but generally below par may indicate a growing interest in the value of preventive social work. The staff position continued to be difficult and because of this the amount of work undertaken had to be kept within reason. A rapid and very desirable expansion would have been possible, but the quality of work must have inevitably fallen, and since confidence, both on the part of doctor and patient in the service is the keystone of any social-medical service, restriction had to be applied.

A pleasant feature from a staff angle was the successful application of Miss Fisher to join a University Course, though all concerned were sorry to lose the services of a most popular and efficient Welfare Assistant.

Relations with all allied services continued to be excellent. With the hospitals there was a constant daily exchange of information relating to the treatment, prognosis and social care of patients. So close is the co-operation that exists at present that one can hardly imagine a more satisfactory situation. Credit for this is largely due to the Hospital Almoners who, though often hard pressed and lacking in numbers, have never failed to respond to every request made upon them. General Practitioners again referred an increased number of patients, though more important than numbers was the trend mentioned above, i.e. to refer cases requiring a "preventive" approach, giving scope for social casework in the treatment of social situations partly or wholly responsible for ill health before those situations hardened.

As in previous years, there was also close and friendly co-operation with the Children's, Education, Welfare and other departments of the Authority, though it must be stated that we did not obtain all that we could hope for in the rehousing of many patients whose need on social-medical grounds we considered to be of prime importance. Within the Health Department the volume of work done in partnership with colleagues in the Health Visiting and Nursing sections increased and our only regret is that we were unable to meet every request more adequately. Mention must be made of help received from such bodies as the Ministry of Labour, National Assistance Board and the numerous National and Local Voluntary Associations whose aid was invaluable.

Case Illustrations.

The following case examples, though in condensed form, may give some indication of the work undertaken. Throughout it is implicit that there was frequent consultation between caseworker and doctor.

CASE 1. Illustrating treatment of social situation likely to produce mental and physical ill health.

Mr. and Mrs. W., a middle-aged couple, had consulted their doctor regarding the behaviour of an adolescent, and to all intent and purposes, an adopted daughter. Doctor, in making his request for social investigation, had ruled out psychiatric treatment but was prepared to reconsider this if the social worker felt it necessary.

Mr. and Mrs. W. when seen made a solid impression of decency, generosity and affection without ostentation. They were extremely worried and Mrs. W. was beginning to feel run down and irritable.

Some years back they had taken the girl, whom Mrs. W. met at her place of employment, into their home and over this period had grown very fond of her. With a son of approximately the same age, they apparently felt that the family was now complete.

All had gone well until recent months when, for no reason they could offer, Miss W., as we shall call her, had become subject to severe bouts of depression, moody and liable to tantrums. It was known that her early childhood was not too happy, that her mother had left the family when she was some six years of age and that from then until around sixteen she had lived in a children's home run by a religious order. Her father though alive was a distant figure and likewise her two brothers. Arrangements were made to see the girl, following this opportunity of assessing the people most near to her.

Miss W. was an attractive young lady, obviously nervous and on the defensive, but in due course she settled down and talked quite easily. She was fully aware of the distress she was producing in a happy family and being aware only made her more miserable. It was gently but clearly made plain to her that in talking to the caseworker she was talking as an equal and she need have no reservations in putting her viewpoint. However, it became obvious that she had nothing but admiration and affection for Mr. and Mrs. W. who she now regarded as parents. Unfortunately, she could not forget her own father, who though showing no interest in her still evoked her self-given allegiance. Her brothers also, though not so distant as father, advised her to forget them and live her own life. To a young girl with a normal affectionate nature this presented many problems, her constant gifts and letters to her father revealed the stress she was enduring, the fact that these tokens of affection were ignored and not even acknowledged was a bitter blow. From this situation she had built up inner conflicts which if left unresolved would undoubtedly have led to serious mental illness.

Treatment of this situation took the form of gradually leading the patient to a realisation of her own value, boosting her self confidence and pointing a way in which her stifled affection could be put to healthy use. She is now able to accept facts which previously tormented her and from her adopted family and from her doctor we are aware that she is now enjoying a far more healthy and useful life.

CASE 2. Mrs. S.

This patient was referred by a hospital in which she had been treated for several months for a heart condition. On discharge she was much improved, but when followed up was found to be very depressed and looking a good deal older than her years. The house itself was depressing and there was an obvious need for a Home Help but this suggestion was turned down by the patient and at this stage it was not wise to press the matter. Further visits eventually created some confidence and gradually a story of constant and bitter friction between the patient and her husband was obtained.

It was judged that a period of convalescence in an altogether more fresh and stimulating environment would possibly help, and though Mrs. S. did not enthuse she did ultimately agree. On her return she appeared to have lost much of her former apathy but within days her husband, whom she had admitted in her brighter moments to be a good one, announced to the family

doctor that he could no longer tolerate his circumstances and he was therefore leaving his wife. Prompt efforts were made to contact him and with the goodwill of his employers it was possible to arrange an interview. He was in an extremely overwrought state and very obviously distressed at having to take such a step after twenty-one years of marriage but he firmly believed that his wife was making her illness an excuse for doing nothing in the home.

Since an immediate reconciliation was impossible, every effort was made to prevent all contact between husband and wife being broken and in this we were successful, the husband agreeing to visit his wife weekly. Mrs. S. was by now far more amenable to our suggestions and with her agreement a Home Help was arranged. The Social Worker's supportive help continued and Mrs. S. was enabled to accept her husband's action with remarkable calm. At the moment, though the couple have not recommenced living together again, it can be said that the prospects are fair and Mrs. S. is undoubtedly improving. We believe that our action and support in this case has prevented a complete breakdown and avoided the re-hospitalising of Mrs. S., in brief, a bad situation has been held in check and there is ground on which to build.

Number of Patients referred to Section.

Hospitals	386
Chest Centre	314
General Practitioners	148
Health Department Workers	147
Local Authority Departments	29
Voluntary Agencies	8
National Assistance Board	18
Councillors	29
Other Sources	27
Patient's Own Approach	109
	<hr/>
	1215
	<hr/> <hr/>

Diagnosis of New Referalls only.

Cancer	48
Cardiac and Circulatory	56
Chest Conditions	152
Debility	29
Diabetes	5
Gastric Conditions	19
Skin Conditions	4
Orthopaedic	65
Gynaecological	6
Tuberculosis... ..	59
Mental Stress	30
Neurological... ..	8
Other Conditions	126
Paraplegic	8
Rheumatism and Arthritis	24
Epilepsy	1
Pregnancy	5
	<hr/>
	648
	<hr/> <hr/>

Provision of Free Milk, Clothing, etc.

65 Patients were provided with free milk. Approximate cost to Committee of this milk is £1,154 13s. 4d.

6 Patients were helped with clothing, bed linen, etc., at a cost of £38 2s. 0d.

Housing.

Recommended Priority Housing ...	...	...	...	...	5
Rehoused ...	...	...	...	...	3

Convalescence.

10 Patients were sent for preventive and recuperative convalescence at a cost of approximately £230 0s. 0d.

58 Patients also sent for similar convalescence through voluntary and other agencies.

Rehabilitation.

11 Patients sent for rehabilitation and training through Ministry of Labour.

General Care.

56	Patients	were	referred	to	the	National	Assistance	Board.	
10	..	..	..	..	..	Ministry	of	National	Insurance.
50	..	..	..	..	..	Hospitals.			
22	..	..	..	..	..	General	Practitioners.		
30	..	..	..	..	..	Health	Department	Workers.	
14	..	..	..	..	..	Housing	Department.		
19	..	..	..	..	..	Welfare	Department.		
3	..	..	..	..	..	Education	Department.		
5	..	..	..	..	..	Children's	Department.		
1	..	..	..	..	..	Moral	Welfare	Workers.	
3	..	..	..	..	..	Legal	Agencies.		
40	..	..	..	..	..	Voluntary	Agencies		
6	..	..	..	..	..	Employers.			
21	..	..	..	..	..	Ministry	of	Labour.	
15	..	..	..	..	..	Occupational	Therapist.		

Financial Aid

Apart from help obtained through official sources the sum of £222 11s. 6d. was obtained from voluntary sources for various cases in need of financial aid,

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS

Home Nursing.

An analysis of the numbers and types of cases dealt with during the years 1957—1961 is appended.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of cases on Register at beginning of the period ..	422	450	403	415	457
New cases during the period ..	2,065	1,868	1,666	1,580	1,535
Total number of cases attended during the period	2,487	2,318	2,069	1,999	1,992
Total number of visits during the period	70,274	67,309	71,163	69,427	69,794

The new cases during 1961 were referred from the following sources:—

Doctors	...	...	1,216	Welfare Officers	...	...	...	53
Hospitals	...	...	234	Transfers	...	...	...	8
Relatives	...	...	11	Application by Neighbour	...	...	...	1
Midwives	...	...	12					

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR 1961.

Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	7
Tuberculosis—Kidney	1
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium	14
Malignant Neoplasma (all sites)	121
Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	4
Diabetes Mellitus	20
Anaemias	36
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	132
Diseases of the Eye	8
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	28
Rheumatic Fever	1
Arthritis and Rheumatism	37
Arterio-sclerotic and Degenerative Heart Diseases	163
Diseases of Veins	10
Acute Pharyngitis and Tonsillitis	41
Influenza	6
Pneumonia	66
Bronchitis	82
All Other Respiratory Diseases	49
Diseases of the Digestive System	156
All Other Specified and Ill-defined Diseases	13
Senility	108
Preparation for X-ray	13
Congenital Malformations	8
Adenitis	2
Erysipelas	3
Stomatitis	3
Sinusitis	3
Pleurisy	9
Geriatrics	4
Moribund	2
Patients Dead on nurse's arrival	2
Appendicitis, Hysterectomy, Hernia of Abdominal Cavity	62
Diseases of Gall Bladder and Bile Ducts	13
Diseases of Genital Organs	6
Boils, Abscesses, Cellulitis, etc.	145
Diseases of the Skin	15
Accidents, Poisoning and Violence	18
Bedsores	7
Breast Abscesses	12
Amputations	4
Orthopaedic Cases	24
Mastectomy	10
Gangrene	9
Herpes Zoster	9
Gynaecology	5
Burns and Scalds	15
Mastitis	7
Renal Diseases	21
Mental Instability	1
Chronic Cases	185
Acute Cases	1,350
	<u>1,535</u>

During the year, 5,794 visits to new patients were made for hypodermic injections only. Details are as follows:—

Streptomycin:—					<i>Patients.</i>	<i>Visits.</i>
Tuberculosis diagnosed	...	...	...	...	5	163
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	8	96
Mersalyl and Neptal	...	...	...	...	72	1,353
Cardophlin	...	...	...	...	2	19
Cytamen	...	...	...	...	38	566
Imferon	...	...	...	...	6	43
Adrenalin	...	...	...	...	1	6
Insulin	...	...	...	...	20	1,159
Narcotics and Sedatives	...	...	...	...	16	399
Antibiotics	...	...	...	...	259	1,595
Durobollin	...	...	...	...	5	16
Folvite	...	...	...	...	1	3
Parentrovite	...	...	...	...	1	78
A.T.C.H.	...	...	...	...	5	247
Vionactane	...	...	...	...	1	9
Testostrone	...	...	...	...	1	6
Idrovite	...	...	...	...	1	8
Thio-Tepa	...	...	...	...	4	28

The following equipment was loaned out during 1961:—

					<i>Stock.</i>	<i>Cases Assisted.</i>
Air Rings	...	...	...	...	96	80
Backrests	...	...	...	...	117	176
Bed Cages	...	...	...	...	25	40
Bed Pans, P. & S.	...	...	...	...	135	177
Bed Pans, Rubber	...	...	...	...	10	9
Douche Cans	...	...	...	...	6	0
Feeding Cups	...	...	...	...	32	17
Hot Water Bottles	...	...	...	...	6	1
Mackintosh Sheets	...	...	...	...	155	164
Female Urinals	...	...	...	...	22	12
Male Urinals	...	...	...	...	102	87
Sorbo Beds	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lilo Beds	...	...	...	...	1	1
Night Commodes	...	...	...	...	28	40
Air Beds	...	...	...	...	1	2
Air Pumps	...	...	...	...	1	0
Sponge Rings	...	...	...	...	18	7
Breast Pumps	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bath Chairs	...	...	...	...	2	0
Fracture Boards	...	...	...	...	2	0
Dunlopillo Mattress	...	...	...	...	4	3
Bathroom Scales	...	...	...	...	1	0
Arm Bath	...	...	...	...	1	0
Male Urinals, Rubber	...	...	...	...	1	0
Raising Tackle	...	...	...	...	1	0
Small Chair on Wheels	...	...	...	...	1	0
Rubber Urinal Bags	...	...	...	...	4	0
Bed with Raising Tackle	...	...	...	...	1	0
Portable Washstand	...	...	...	...	1	0
Hoyer Hoist	...	...	...	...	1	2
Alternating Pressure Point Pad	...	...	...	...	1	1
P.C.P. Mattress	...	...	...	...	1	1

Home Help Service—1961.

Report by Mrs E. C. Baker, Supervisor.

During the year 1961 there were 936 new and existing cases compared with 860 in 1960 and 909 cases were dealt with compared with 803 last year.

Details are as follows:—

	<i>No. of applications received.</i>	<i>No. of cases attended.</i>	<i>Assessed at</i>			<i>No. of applications withdrawn.</i>	<i>Assessed at</i>	
			<i>Full Fee.</i>	<i>Reduced Fee.</i>	<i>Free.</i>		<i>Full Fee.</i>	<i>Reduced Fee.</i>
Home Helps—Maternity ...	29	17	13	4	—	12	11	1
Domestic Helps—								
Illness	59	55	30	25	—	4	4	—
Tuberculosis	11	11	1	10	—	—	—	—
Aged and Blind ...	837	826	78	748	—	11	2	9
TOTAL	936	909	122	787	—	27	17	10

The detailed comparison for the years 1956–1961 is as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Applications Received (inc. old cases).</i>	<i>Applications Withdrawn.</i>	<i>Full Fee Charged.</i>	<i>Reduced Fee Charged.</i>	<i>Home Helps Employed.</i>	<i>Attendances Made.</i>
1956	640	22	58	560	79	19,873
1957	694	36	62	596	86	20,699
1958	748	31	89	628	89	22,658
1959	822	63	76	683	90	24,121
1960	860	57	94	709	100	27,569
1961	936	27	122	787	107	27,081

The number of three-hourly attendances made by the Home Helps during the year was 27,081, and 2,342 visits were made by the Supervisor and Assistant.

During the year there were 330 new cases; the applications were made from the following sources:—

Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Councillors	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
National Assistance Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Blind Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Mental Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Social Welfare Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Home Nursing Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
W.V.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
General Public	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
							<hr/>
							330
							<hr/> <hr/>

Looking back over the last twelve months there are still the same difficulties and problems that prevailed in previous years. Although it has not been possible to meet everyone's requirements, help has been distributed as fairly as possible.

In spite of many staff problems and the usual absenteeism, 1961 has been the busiest year since the commencement of the National Health Service.

When demands have been too heavy to meet, help has been withdrawn from less urgent cases; this explains why help is sometimes not available for periods of one or two weeks occasionally, but such changes are notified whenever possible.

Some of the more chronic cases are now better catered for. In addition to meals on wheels and the Home Help Service, two local organisations have recently taken an interest in the elderly people in the town and their members have been making visits to a number of our cases; I am sure that their services have been greatly appreciated and it would be a very good thing if many more people would come forward to join in this important work. Just a few hours a week can make an enormous difference to an old person, who cannot go out and has no family or friends to call; in these circumstances they get very lonely and consequently depressed, but if they can look forward to a friendly face occasionally, and a chat, or some shopping done, or library books changed, their world is not quite so bleak, and this alone is well worth the small effort it takes.

Cre mation.

During the period to 31st December, 1961, 2,319 cremations were carried out. Of this number, 787 were in respect of persons who resided in the Borough and 1,532 in respect of persons from other areas.

Epileptics and Spastics.

Incidence :—

YEAR.	EPILEPTICS.		SPASTICS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1954	—	1	4	3
1955	2	1	4	4
1956	—	—	1	—
1957	2	3	—	—
1958	1	—	—	1
1959	1	1	1	7
1960	—	1	1	1
1961	3	1	3	2
Total number of cases in the Borough (age 0—15 years) known to the Medical Officer of Health at 31/12/61..	7	6	17	22

It is not possible to give the precise number of persons suffering from epilepsy and cerebral palsy but, having regard to the information contained in Ministry of Health Circular 26/53, it is estimated that there may be up to 28 epileptics and possibly up to 50 spastics over the age of 15 years in the Borough. Other known details as at 31/12/61 are as follows :—

Spastics.

Awaiting admission to special home 1 male.
Blind spastic 1 female.

Partially Sighted Spastics .

One female, 18 years old.
One boy, 11 years old.

Epileptics.

Maintained in colonies 4 males, 3 females.
Maintained in Part III accommodation provided
by the Council 2 males, 2 females

Briefly, the facilities available under the local health services for the area are as follows :—

Diagnosis, treatment and assessment are available from general practitioners and hospitals. Children under 15 automatically come to the notice of the School Health Service, and this Service maintains close supervision over the cases and, where necessary, contacts general practitioners and the hospitals in cases of difficulty. Furthermore, there is a local arrangement whereby the School Health Service contacts the Welfare Department at least 12 months before the child reaches the age of 16 years, so that the Welfare Department is brought into the picture at an early age. Responsibility for the liaison between the School Health Service and the Welfare Department has been given to the Senior School Medical Officer, and this arrangement appears to be working quite satisfactorily. The main difficulty with the spastics lies in accommodation, and at the time of writing plans are afoot to see whether a small unit can be provided for those spastic children capable of benefiting from treatment and education.

There is excellent co-operation between the School Health Service and the pediatric services of the hospitals.

Blind Welfare.

The following information is supplied by Mr. L. W. Horton, Chief Executive Officer, Welfare Department.

Number of blind persons on register at 31-12-60	...	...	...	292
New patients added to register during 1961	...	...	...	44
Transfers into the Borough from other areas	...	...	...	5
				—
Number of blind persons reported as having died	...	...	...	46
Transfers out of the Borough to other areas	...	...	...	8
Transfer from Blind to Partially Sighted Register	...	...	...	1
				—
Number of blind persons on register at 31-12-61	...	...	...	286
Number of children of school age included in above	...	...	...	1
Number of partially sighted persons on register at				
31-12-61	...	...	...	77

Details of blind persons on register at 31/12/61 are as follows:—

Age Periods of Registered Blind Persons.

<i>Age.</i>	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	11-	16-	21-	30-	40-	50-	60-	65-	70+	<i>Total.</i>
M.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	5	5	13	9	15	61	113
F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	3	11	13	12	15	114	173
TOTAL	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	4	3	8	16	26	21	30	175	286

Age at Onset of Blindness.

<i>Age.</i>	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	11-	16-	21-	30-	40-	50-	60-	65-	70+	Un-known	<i>Total.</i>
M.	11	—	1	1	—	4	1	4	6	5	9	10	10	10	41	—	113
F.	14	—	—	—	—	7	2	1	2	5	12	18	17	16	77	2	173
TOTAL	25	—	1	1	—	11	3	5	8	10	21	28	27	26	118	2	286

Children, Age under 16.

	Under 2.		Age 2—4.				Age 5—15.						TOTAL.		
	Resident in/at		Educable.		In-educable.		Educable.			Ineducable.					
	Sunshine or Residential Homes.	Home or Elsewhere.	Attending Nursery Schools or in Residential Homes.	At Home or Elsewhere.	In Mental Hospitals or M.D. Institutions.	At Home or Elsewhere.	Attending Schools.		Not at School.		In Mental Hospitals or M.D. Institutions.			At Home or elsewhere.	
							Blind but no other Defects.	Blind with other Defects.	Blind but no other Defects.	Blind with other Defects.	Blind.	Blind with multiple Defects.		Blind.	Blind with multiple Defects.
M.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
F.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
TOTAL	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	

Education, Training and Employment. Age Periods, 16 years and upwards.

	Employed.					Under-going Training.		Unemployed.							(n) GRAND TOTAL.	(o) No. of Persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, included in Col. (m).		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)					
	In Workshops for the Blind.	As Approved Home Workers.	All Others not included in either (a) or (b).	TOTAL EMPLOYED.	No. of Women over 60 and Men over 65 who are employed included in (d).	For Sheltered Employment.	For Open Employment.	For Sheltered Employment.	For Open Employment.	For Sheltered Employment.	For Open Employment.	For Sheltered Employment.	For Open Employment.	Not available for employment.			Not Capable of Work.	Not Employed over 65.
M.	2	—	17	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	9	76	111	20
F.	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	22	16	129	172	4
TOTAL	2	—	21	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	27	25	205	283	24

Occupations of Employed Blind Persons.

	<i>Mat Makers & Chair Seaters and Basket Makers.</i>	<i>Clerks and Typists.</i>	<i>Newsagent.</i>	<i>Factory Operatives.</i>	<i>Massage and Physio-Therapy.</i>	<i>Newsvendors.</i>	<i>Piano Tuners.</i>	<i>Packers.</i>	<i>Telephone Operators.</i>	<i>Other Open Employment.</i>	<i>Gardener.</i>	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	TOTAL.
Within Workshops for the Blind	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
In Approved Home Workers Schemes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others not Pastime Workers ...	1	3	1	4	—	1	—	—	1	9	1	—	21
TOTAL	3	3	1	4	—	1	—	—	1	9	1	—	23

Physically and Mentally Defective and Mentally Disordered—All Ages.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	<i>Not included in (a) to (f) but combination of:—</i>					TOTAL.
	<i>Mentally Disordered.</i>	<i>Mentally Defective.</i>	<i>Physically Defective.</i>	<i>Deaf without Speech.</i>	<i>Deaf with Speech.</i>	<i>Hard of Hearing.</i>	<i>(b),(c) and (f)</i>	<i>(a) and (c)</i>	<i>(a) and (e)</i>	<i>(a) and (f)</i>	<i>(b) and (c)</i>	
M. ...	1	3	6	—	1	14	—	—	1	1	1	28
F. ...	3	1	8	—	2	15	—	—	—	1	—	30
TOTAL ...	4	4	14	—	3	29	—	—	1	2	1	58

Blind Persons age 16 and upwards—resident in

	<i>Residential Accommodation provided under Part III of the 1948 Act, viz.: Section 21</i>		<i>Other Residential Homes.</i>	<i>Mental Hospitals.</i>	<i>Mental Deficiency Institutions</i>	<i>Chronic Wards of Hospitals.</i>	TOTAL
	<i>Homes for the Blind.</i>	<i>Other Homes.</i>					
M. ..	11	2	—	3	—	2	18
F. ..	14	6	2	4	—	5	31
TOTAL ..	25	8	2	7	—	7	49

Miscellaneous Information—Number of

Social Centres	1
Handicraft Classes	2
Special Classes and Socials for the Deaf Blind ...	—
Persons newly employed in open industry during the year	2
Persons discharged from open industry during the year	—
St. Dunstan's	4

Blind Persons Registered as New Cases (not transfers) during the Year—Age Periods.

	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	11-	16-	21-	30-	40-	50-	60-	65-	70+	Total.
M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	13	19
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	16	25
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	8	29	44

**Blind Persons Registered as New Cases (not transfers) during the Year—
Age at Onset of Blindness.**

	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	11-	16-	21-	30-	40-	50-	60-	65-	70+	Total
M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	13	19
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	16	25
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	6	29	44

The Local Authority employs three visitors and teachers of the blind all holding the qualifications of the Association of Colleges for Teachers of the Blind. In addition, a trainee Visitor and Teacher was appointed during the year under review.

Every effort is made to discover and assist any new cases of blindness. Home visiting and practical help is given to all blind persons known to us and residing within the Borough. Social amenities are made known and used whenever possible. Extra attention is given to the deaf-blind and any who may be suffering from some other form of handicap the nature of which is such as to increase the disability of blindness. For a small charge a home help is provided where necessary. Arrangements are also made for the provision, licensing and maintenance of wireless sets, and also the provision of dog licences and omnibus passes.

Each Tuesday and Thursday afternoon is devoted to work at the Social Centre, Guildhall, Market Place, where instruction is given in pastime occupations, or a game of dominoes, cards or draughts may be enjoyed.

The sitting room at the Centre is light and warm and contains a number of easy chairs. Here, with this added comfort, our older people spend many happy hours, and on Thursday afternoons a reader, kindly recruited by the W.V.S. comes along to give a short session of interesting stories. An instruction class in Old Tyme Dancing is held on alternate Thursdays.

Teaching of the following subjects and handicrafts is carried out by the staff: Braille reading and writing, Moon reading, sea-grass seating, cane seating, rug making, hand knitting, bead work, straw plait work, string bag making.

Theatre parties and amateur shows are arranged throughout the year. Motor coach outings are arranged throughout the summer. The two most important events of the year are the annual outing and Christmas party which are provided by the Local Authority.

Provision is also made for an annual summer holiday of one week, which is taken collectively and under the supervision of the Blind Welfare staff. In this way much pleasure has been given to many people who would otherwise never have left their home town, and as half the cost is borne by the Welfare Committee and the other half by the blind person, the charge is definitely within the reach of all concerned.

Another additional service for the blind takes the form of a monthly Chiropody Clinic, which is held at our Social Centre on the chosen day from 9.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m. The Chiropodist attending allows approximately half an hour for each patient, and the sessions are always fully booked. A charge of 3/6 per person covers any treatment that may be considered necessary at the time of appointment.

Registration of blind persons is carried out through the medium of a private Eye Clinic, which is arranged once monthly in conjunction with the Ophthalmologists, and which is in accordance with the Ministry of Health requirements, Form B.D. 8 being completed in all cases. In the case of bedridden patients, and others so physically handicapped as to be unable to attend the clinic in person, arrangements are made for the Ophthalmologists to visit them in their homes.

Records are now kept of all observation cases, i.e., persons likely to go blind within the next four years following the date of examination.

The many demands in the field of Blind Welfare seem to be ever increasing and some of our duties must be left with seemingly insufficient attention, but we are, nevertheless, happy to report that despite the many office and routine tasks which must be carried out, we were able to make a large number of visits. These include visits to blind persons in their homes, visits to various hospitals, and numerous appointments with doctors and dentists on behalf of blind persons.

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Cases.

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—	Cause of Disability.			
	<i>Cataract.</i>	<i>Glaucoma.</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia.</i>	<i>Other.</i>
(a) No treatment:—21	1	—	—	20
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical):—43	19	7	—	17
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	13	6	—	16

Section 47, National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

Two cases were admitted to Manor Hospital under this Section.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Mr. C. V. Roberts, Transport Manager, reports:—

Use of Service.

The increase in the number of cases carried has continued, being 5.4% above 1960, with a mileage increase of 6.3%.

Vehicles.

There is no change in the size of the fleet, but during the year one of the ambulances was replaced by a dual-purpose vehicle with a specially-designed interior for use on infectious cases, and there are now six ambulances, 4 dual-purpose vehicles and 2 cars.

Personnel.

A five-day week was brought into operation at the beginning of August, and the staff now consists of 1 Superintendent, 5 shift leaders and 28 driver-attendants.

Patients Carried.

				<i>Sitting Case</i>	
			<i>Ambulances.</i>	<i>Vehicles.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Emergency calls	...	...	1,652	250	1,902
Other cases	...	...	23,216	29,967	53,183
			<u>24,868</u>	<u>30,217</u>	<u>55,085</u>

Mileage.

				<i>Sitting Case</i>	
			<i>Ambulances.</i>	<i>Vehicles.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
With patients	...	...	76,973	98,739	175,712
Midwifery apparatus	...	...	87	1,210	1,297
Other journeys (including fruitless)			1 766	2,884	4,650
			<u>78,826</u>	<u>102,833</u>	<u>181,659</u>

Co-operation, etc.

I am glad to place on record again my appreciation of the valuable assistance of members of the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, acting as escorts for some of the long-distance journeys by public transport.

Ready co-operation and help have also been given by hospitals, doctors, other ambulance authorities, and the staff of British Railways.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The swimming pool facilities provided in Derby are as follows:— three indoor swimming pools 100 feet long with varying widths of 30, 32, and 40 feet, and with depths varying from 3 to 8½ feet. All three swimming pools have diving facilities. Because of public demand for more swimming facilities the Baths Committee decided to keep open two swimming pools, one at Queen Street and the other at Reginald Street, all the year round.

The water supplying the pools is a blend from the Derwent Valley and Little Eaton and is supplied by the South Derbyshire Water Board, who soften and pre-treat it. Before being passed through sand filters under pump pressure the water is treated with chemicals. After filtration the water is heated, and sterilized. Liquid chlorine is the sterilizing agent and to provide the modern method of "Breakpoint Chlorination" (at least three parts free chlorine to 1 part combined) which ensures rapid extermination of bacteria, clear, attractive pool water, odour free bath halls, and long filter runs between cleaning the filter beds, with resultant economy in fuel, water, and chemicals. Filter beds are cleaned or "back-washed" on average once a week by reversing the normal direction of water flow to waste drains, and so carrying the dirt arrested by the filters to main sewers.

To ensure that pool water is both safe and attractive to bathe in, water samples are taken from all pools every two hours and tested for bicarbonate alkalinity, Ph. values, and free and combined residual chlorine. To cope with this twenty four hour a day problem, a combination of the latest methods of water testing is used, *i.e.* the Lovibond Comparator together with the Palin's Tablet Tests.

X.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND FOOD INSPECTION.

BY

MR. R. DAVIES, CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

GENERAL.

It is only fitting that I should begin this report by paying a personal tribute to my predecessor, Mr. Sydney Prime, who retired midway through the year after having devoted nearly 50 years of continued loyal and devoted service to the Corporation. During this lifetime of service in the Public Health Department he acquired a tremendous respect from everyone alike for his honest integrity of purpose, his implacable sense of duty to the public, his strict impartiality, and the dignity and courtesy with which he bore the responsibilities of his office. One of his main purposes in life was to raise and improve the status and dignity of the Public Health Inspector in the eyes of the public in general, and by reason of his own example he exerted every endeavour in this direction. It has been my privilege to have worked in very close contact with him during the whole of my working life with this Corporation, and I always found him most anxious to help, guide, advise and instruct whenever the occasion required it.

It is the sincere wish of myself and the rest of my colleagues in the Department that he will be privileged to enjoy, with the best of health, a long and happy period of retirement—a retirement nobly deserved and certainly well earned.

During the year 1961 as in the previous years, progress in the field of environment hygiene in the Borough could justifiably be claimed to have been steady rather than spectacular. The constant struggle against squalid living conditions, unclean and unsound food, polluted air, etc., has been carried on relentlessly, and one likes to feel that the "back room" activities of the Public Health Inspector are some of the unrecognised contributions to that present day state of affairs known as a "higher standard of living."

HOUSING.

1961, as far as slum clearance is concerned, could be termed, I suppose, a "Red Letter" year. Despite the continued 30 per cent. deficiency in staff which has now been with us for eight or nine years, a tremendous effort was made on the inspection of houses in the "West End" area of the town, and as a result 491 houses were included in clearance areas during the year. It is very pleasing to be able to report this progress.

In respect of the clearance by compulsory purchase order of some 750 houses in the "West End," it is rather interesting to note that this area of the town, formerly known as Nuns Green, was the subject of considerable controversy during the closing years of the eighteenth century. Apparently the worthy citizens of the Borough at that time became tired of perambulating in sludge and filth and decided at a public meeting that something should be done. Accordingly in November, 1789, a Committee was set up which in due course suggested that a capital expenditure of £3,515 1s. 0d. would be required to carry out the necessary paving and lighting works, and that £2,900 of this capital could be raised by the sale of just under 50 acres of Nuns Green for building land. There was much opposition to this proposal—the first Bill laid before Parliament was actually thrown out, but a second Bill became law in 1792.

In the ensuing years the speculative builders of that period constructed the varied assortment of houses which we are now putting forward for demolition. What the final price for the acquisition of the sites will be is not known, but it will obviously be many, many times the sum realised at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The wheel will shortly have turned through its full circle and any speculation on what could have been is now futile, but this sort of thing does seem to show that the Council's general policy of retaining land in, or coming into, their ownership is correct.

In January, 1960, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government requested Local Authorities to take stock of their progress in slum clearance and to review the position and to submit further proposals. Accordingly in October, 1961, a further survey was made of the older parts of the town and, working to a standard reached as a result of experience gained in the past few years, it was found that a further 2,500 houses should be placed in the unfit category for which demolition is the best method of procedure. Accordingly a revised programme was submitted to the Minister, and it is envisaged that these houses will all be dealt with by 1972.

The end of the year saw the placing on the Statute Book of the Housing Act, 1961. The chief significance of this event for the public health inspector was that it gives him the "tools to do the job" in relation to the ever-growing problem of multi-occupation. We know in Derby that this is already a big problem with many hundreds of houses so let.

Applications for Standard Grants came in at a slightly lower rate than formerly during the year, some 300 or so being received. Most of our original problems have been ironed out by now and a routine is well established for dealing with this work. It is apparent, of course, that in common with the remainder of the country the Standard Grant scheme is not working too well; this is somewhat emphasised when one realises that there must be something like 15,000 houses in the Borough without a bathroom. Sooner or later I feel that an element of compulsion must be introduced, and it would seem to me that the scheme put forward by the Association of Public Health Inspectors which would merely add the provision of a bathroom, with hot water supply, etc., to the requirement for a fit house has all the merit of simplicity (compulsion and payment of grant could proceed hand-in-hand).

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.**Standard Grants.**

Applications received during year	...	...	...	...	300
Applications approved	...	...	...	...	281
Applications rejected on grounds relating to unfitness...	...	...	...	...	4
Applications rejected on planning grounds	...	...	...	...	1
Applications withdrawn by applicants	...	...	...	...	11
Applications rejected because Standard Amenities were already in existence	...	...	...	...	3

Circular No. 54/55 of Ministry of Housing and Local Government.**Advice to intending house purchasers.**

As a result of the above circular and official notices in the local press, 968 enquiries were made during the year by persons seeking information as to whether particular houses would be included in Slum Clearance Schemes.

Housing Act, 1957, Section 42.

Number of clearance areas declared	...	...	...	...	6
Number of houses in areas	...	...	...	...	248
Number of families re-housed	...	...	...	...	62
Number of houses demolished	...	...	...	...	107

Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 17.

Number of dwelling houses for which Official Representations were made	...	...	...	...	57
Number of houses for which Demolition Orders were served...	...	...	...	...	48
Number of houses for which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	1
Number of houses for which Undertakings not to re-let were accepted	...	...	...	...	1
Number of families re-housed	...	...	...	...	26
Number of houses demolished	...	...	...	...	30

First Schedule.**Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.**

(1) Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	7
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	...	...	...	6
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	3
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	3
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	7
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	—
(6) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	4

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	6
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ...	—
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	—
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	3

The following information is supplied by Mr. E. H. Gregory, Housing Manager:—

Number of Dwellings provided by Derby Corporation and let on weekly tenancy.

Within the Borough	11,139
Outside the Borough...	4,942
Total ...	<u>16,081</u>

Classification :

One Bedroom	926
Two Bedrooms	3,888
Three Bedrooms	11,084
Four Bedrooms	183
Total ...	<u>16,081</u>

Number of Dwellings built in 1961 by Derby Corporation.

Within the Borough	160
Outside the Borough...	102
Total ...	<u>262</u>

By other persons or bodies within the Borough 61

Houses allocated during the year for the following purposes.

Slum Clearance	83
Tuberculosis	3

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES.

The Department received 1,039 complaints during the year, chiefly relating to housing disrepair.

2,784 visits and inspections were made and particulars of the work that has been carried out in compliance with Preliminary and Statutory Notices under the provisions of the Public Health Act are contained in the following table :—

Dwelling Houses.

Roofs	...	...	Stripped and Reslated	...	...	...	6
			Repaired	...	...	...	85
Chimney stacks	...	...	Rebuilt	...	...	...	3
			Repaired	...	...	...	8
			Pots renewed...	...	...	...	5
Eavesgutters	...	...	Renewed	...	...	...	12
			Repaired	...	...	...	28
Rainwater pipes	...	...	Provided	...	...	...	—
			Renewed	...	...	...	10
			Repaired	...	...	...	23
Walls...	...	...	Rebuilt	...	...	...	2
Doors	...	...	Repaired	...	...	...	1
			Rehung	...	...	...	1
Plaster	...	...	Ceilings renewed	...	...	...	4
			Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	28
			Walls plastered	...	...	...	19
Floors	...	...	Relaid	...	...	...	4
			Repaired	...	...	...	15
Stairs	...	...	Repaired	...	...	...	1
Firegrates	...	...	Renewed	...	...	...	4
			Repaired	...	...	...	1
			Domestic smoke nuisance abated	...	...	...	1
Windows	...	...	Renewed	...	...	...	8
			Repaired	...	...	...	9
			Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	49
Water supply	...	...	Fittings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	2
Wash coppers	...	...	Repaired	...	...	...	1
Sinks	...	...	Renewed	...	...	...	3
Waste pipes...	...	...	Renewed	...	...	...	1
			Repaired	...	...	...	3

Drains	...	...	Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	4
			Repaired	...	...	...	...	7
			Cleansed	...	...	...	...	159
			Manholes provided	...	...	...	...	1
			Soil pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	—
			Ventilation shafts renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	10
			Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	...	...	13
Water closets	...	...	W. C. structures rebuilt	...	...	...	...	—
			W.C. structures repaired	...	...	...	...	25
			Fittings renewed	...	...	...	...	20
			Fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	27
Paving	...	...	Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	...	—
			Yard surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive Accumulations Removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of rooms registered for sleeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Number of lodgers provided for	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following offensive trades are carried on in the Borough:—

Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rag and Bone Dealer	...	...	...	...	...	4
Soap Boiler	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tripe Boiler	...	...	...	...	...	1

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

1. Industrial Smoke.

Action taken in connection with industrial boilers during the year which may be of interest is as follows:—

(a) Automatic stokers fitted	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Grit arrestors fitted	...	...	...	...	...	3
(c) Boilers scrapped or taken out of use	...	...	...	...	...	8
(d) New boilers installed complete with automatic stokers	...	...	...	...	...	2
(e) New boilers installed (oil-fired)	...	...	...	...	...	2
(f) Flue gas washing plant to hot blast cupola furnaces	...	...	...	...	...	1

These items in terms of numbers appear comparatively small, but may represent considerable cost to the factories concerned. The last mentioned item in particular was installed on plant under the control of the District Inspector of Alkali, etc., Works and because of the very minute particles with which it has to deal the plant involved an expenditure of nearly £70,000. Thus it can be seen that industry is continuing to meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act, and assessments of smoke produced in the country as a whole indicate that industrial smoke has decreased by approximately 50% since the Act was passed.

2. Domestic Smoke.

The tendency in some quarters to regard domestic smoke as of little importance cannot be too strongly resisted. Each chimney is in itself only a small contribution, but in bulk they not only produce more smoke than industry, but the smoke is of a tarry nature, is emitted at low level, and is greatest in quantity when fogs are most likely.

If the objective of clean air is to be achieved, therefore, individual householders must play an important part.

During the year the Corporation's No. 1 Smoke Control Order was confirmed, a second order was made and a survey of a third area commenced.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution.

The seven standard grit deposit gauges have been maintained and results obtained from them are appended.

During the year the Corporation were approached by the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research with a request to run Daily Volumetric Filters. The intention is that one hundred selected authorities should run these instruments in areas in which the type of development is comparable. The types of area involved are industrial, commercial, densely populated residential, sparsely populated residential, and a smoke control area.

An instrument run by the South East Derbyshire Rural District Council was already in existence in a commercial district and Messrs. Rolls-Royce Ltd. kindly agreed to run one in an industrial area. The Public Health Inspectors' Section are responsible for two in residential areas and hope to have one in a smoke control area in due course.

General.

There is little doubt that the drive for clean air is gaining impetus, and the Minister of Health has made it clear that he is anxious for smoke control programmes to go ahead.

To further the aims of clean air legislation it is necessary to keep the general public continually alive to the problem. There is little doubt that there are still far more garden bonfires than are necessary. A frequent scene on cold, damp, misty winter mornings is a fire being kindled on a building site or a brazier being fired beside road works with consequent smoke emission in the worst possible conditions. Many of the purposes for which fires in braziers are used can equally well be served by the use of bottled gas.

Every householder and every owner and occupier of business premises has a responsibility for and an interest in clean air. Only by accepting the responsibilities can the advantages be obtained.

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Several complaints of noise have been received during the year, and in some instances a reduction in the noise complained of has been possible.

The problem of noise is one of the most difficult to deal with and the Act does not cover every possible complaint.

There is a definite restriction on the use of loudspeakers fixed to vehicles. Those drawing attention to the availability for sale of a perishable commodity for human consumption, e.g. ice cream, are permitted between noon and seven p.m., but they must be so operated as not to give reasonable cause for annoyance to persons in the vicinity.

Whilst many noises are difficult to eliminate, a good deal can frequently be done to reduce noises. A case in point is the use of muffle covers on pneumatic drills, where it is claimed that noise is reduced by 50% at the expense of only a 6% loss in efficiency, and it is felt that private contractors and local authorities alike should encourage the use of these muffle covers.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.—STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES FOR MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Total solid matter deposited expressed to give figures equivalent to tons per square mile.

	1961	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Central Bus Station	24.91	18.30	10.25	22.18	—	11.77	11.34	19.60	19.31	20.58	19.10	†
Technical College, Normanton Road	..	31.84	16.93	8.57	22.44	—	9.59	11.10	16.84	15.85	16.01	18.37	20.08
East Midlands Gas Board, Pump House	..	24.18	*	*	19.41	—	13.15	13.80	15.37	13.97	15.37	10.29	19.64
C.W.S. Warehouse	26.28	16.88	9.18	17.12	—	6.80	5.73	12.05	14.38	15.55	13.97	26.55
British Railways Staff College	..	20.74	17.21	10.40	16.50	—	13.91	12.85	14.87	14.34	17.85	13.34	20.58
Derby City Hospital	15.39	12.34	7.45	14.68	—	6.95	7.58	9.83	7.65	11.96	14.11	15.00
Markeaton Park	16.06	7.00	4.50	13.92	—	6.26	4.17	8.28	9.84	10.50	19.75	†

*—Funnel deflected by wind

†—Bot^lles broken by frost

The figures for solids for May were not determined owing to the small quantity present in the retained fraction. Subsequently in June, when rainfall was even less the analytical technique was varied, and a determination made from the total contents of the bottles.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

There are 639 mechanical and 54 non-mechanical factories, including bakehouses, at present on the Register.

A summary of the particulars in compliance with Section 128 of the Factories Act, 1937, is shown in the following tables :—

Inspections.—Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Factories without mechanical power	16	1	--
Factories with mechanical power	169	41	--
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-workers' premises)...	38	—	—
TOTAL	223	42	—

Defects Found.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of Defects</i>				<i>Number of Prosecutions</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred</i>		
			<i>To H.M. Insp.</i>	<i>By H.M. Insp.</i>	
Want of cleanliness	—	4	—	4	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) insufficient	—	1	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	33	—	35	—
(c) not separate for sexes... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	2	—	2	—
TOTAL	—	40	—	42	—

SEWERAGE.

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

New Sewers laid during the year.

Abattoir Access Road :						
9" Surface Water	...	...	...	...	213	lin. yds.
Bradshaw Way :						
6" Surface Water	...	...	...	...	44	„
9" Surface Water	...	...	...	...	120	„
Caxton Street to Whittington Street Intercepting Sewer—						
Diversion of Rolls-Royce "D" Site :						
21" Combined	...	...	...	...	422	„
Cockayne Street Housing Site :						
9" Combined	...	...	...	...	320	„
6" Surface Water	...	...	...	...	128	„
9" Surface Water	...	...	...	...	199	„
12" Surface Water	...	...	...	...	80	„
Eastern Intercepting Sewer :						
36" Combined	...	...	...	...	94	„
39" Combined	...	...	...	...	177	„
69" Storm Water (Twin)—						
Length of single run	...	...	...	...	468	„
Kingsway Estate :						
6" Surface Water	...	...	...	...	70	„
9" Surface Water	...	...	...	...	20	„
Mackworth Estate :						
6" Surface Water	...	...	...	...	73	„
Main Drainage, Culvert No. 2 :						
81" Surface Water	...	...	...	...	2,562	„
Rolls-Royce "D" Site :						
30" Surface Water	...	...	...	...	236	„
Recreation Area, Stockbrook Street Brickworks :						
6" Surface Water	...	...	...	...	539	„
9" Surface Water	...	...	...	...	425	„
Brook Street	...	...	...	...	3	„
Gerard Street	...	...	...	...	4	„
North Street	...	...	...	...	4	„
Rivett Street	...	...	...	...	5	„
Robert Street	...	...	...	...	5	„
Warwick Street	...	...	...	...	3	„
Woods Lane	...	...	...	...	7	„

WATER SUPPLY.

The following information is supplied by Mr. I. G. Edwards, Water Engineer :—

1.—The water supplied to the area has been satisfactory in (a) quality and (b) quantity.

2.—Regular examination is made of the raw water going into supply. As all water is treated, the majority of samples are taken after treatment. A total of 305 bacteriological, 119 chemical and 1,030 pH and hardness samples were taken, both at the works and from various points in the Derby Borough area. The results of a chemical analysis are attached hereto.

3.—Only that proportion of the supply obtained from the Derwent Valley Water Board is liable to plumbo-solvent action. Under the Derwent Valley Water Act, 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.

4.—All water is chlorinated before being passed into supply.

5.—There is no record of the proportion of dwelling houses supplied by means of standpipes, but the figure is negligible, and it can be said that substantially the whole of the dwelling houses, of which there are 43,277 in the Borough, are supplied with water by the Undertaking.

Example of recent chemical analysis of water supplied to the Derby Borough area.

pH Value	7.6
	<i>Parts per Million.</i>
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180° C.)	198
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.06
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.02
Nitrogen as Nitrites	<i>None Detected</i>
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.90
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	23
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F.	0.32
Hardness—Temporary	70
—Permanent	60
—Total	130
Oxygen in Solution	—
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	—
Dissolved Carbon Dioxide	2
Metals—Iron	0.05
Lead, Zinc and Copper	< 0.05
Residual Chlorine	0.05

Supply.

Number of gallons of water supplied to S.W.D.B. Area from Public Supply (from 1st April, 1961 to 31st December, 1961 — figures for whole year not available)	6,779,566,000
Number of gallons per day per head of population ...	41.14
Percentage of total quantity from Derwent Valley Supply	42.98%

Used during the year (Derby Borough).

	<i>Gallons.</i>
Sewer flushing	162,100
Street watering	76,350

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The following statistics are supplied by Mr. C. V. Roberts, Director of Public Cleansing :—

Weight of Refuse dealt with.

House and Trade Refuse collected	...	...	...	38,423 tons.
Trade Refuse brought in	...	...	...	8,356 „
				<hr/>
				46,779 „
				<hr/> <hr/>

Salvage extracted from refuse and sold.

Tins	416 tons.	Paper and card ...	510 tons.
Iron	58 „	Non-ferrous metal ...	5 „
Textiles	125 „	Cinders	106 „
Food waste	37 „	Cullet	43 „

Ashbins provided.

Corporation Houses	...	...	...	...	915
Other Corporation Departments	...	...	...	...	60
Private Owners	...	...	...	...	144
					<hr/>
					1,119
					<hr/> <hr/>

Vehicles used for Cleansing purposes.

Collection of Refuse and Salvage	...	...	...	...	17
Disposal of Refuse :					
Bulldozer-shovel	...	...	...	...	1
Lorries	...	...	...	...	2
Street Sweeping and Watering :					
Lorry	...	...	...	...	1
Mechanical Gully Emptiers	...	...	...	...	2
Sweeping Machines	...	...	...	...	3
Street Washing Machine	...	...	...	...	1

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

In accordance with the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the Rodent Control Officer and the four Rodent Operatives have maintained a continuous survey of the Borough.

This comprised inspections of properties to ascertain the presence of rats and mice, treatment of any properties found to be infested, and the regular treatment of all types of business premises.

Although rodent infestations may be due to various causes, they are very often found to be escaping to the surface from the street sewers through defective or disused drains.

Another cause is the neglect by owners or occupiers of proper food storage and the lack of hygienic disposal of food waste. This is especially so in the case of mice infestation.

Where private operating companies provide services for the treatment of infested properties, this is usually on a contract basis with the owners or occupiers of business premises. In cases where such treatments are carried out by service companies, they do not notify the Department as it is not obligatory to do so. The exception is where the local authority consider it necessary to treat a group of separately occupied premises in a "block" to achieve the most effective action in dealing with the infestations. The co-operation of occupiers and owners of properties has been satisfactory, and no difficulty has arisen which necessitated statutory action to solve any problems.

During the year 1,229 infestations of rats and mice were dealt with at dwelling houses, 520 at business premises, and 87 at Corporation properties which include destruction works, sewage works, refuse tips, markets and schools. Nine infestations were dealt with at agricultural properties in the Borough. Block treatment and technical control was also carried out at 45 groups of premises in built-up areas.

Sewer Maintenance Treatment.

Test-baiting and the half-yearly maintenance treatment of the Borough sewerage system was completed, and in conjunction with the sewer maintenance a baiting and poison treatment was carried out in the culvert under Victoria Street.

The following tables show the results of the works carried out :—

Test Baiting		Maintenance Treatment No. 1										Maintenance Treatment No. 2										
		Test Bait Results		Number of Manholes						Number of Manholes				Number of Manholes			Number poison baited					
		Complete take	Partial take	No take	1st day			2nd day			1st day		2nd day		1st day			2nd day				
Test Baited	Complete take	Partial take	No take	Baited	Complete take	Partial take	No take	Complete take	Partial take	No take	Baited	Complete take	Partial take	No take	Complete take	Partial take	No take	Baited	Complete take	Partial take	No take	
Alvaston	21	6	1	14	69	17	4	48	17	4	48	21	42	17	0	25	16	1	25	17	0	17
Osmaston	25	5	2	18	60	15	0	47	13	0	47	15	37	17	0	20	16	1	30	17	0	17
Pear Tree	11	2	3	6	49	8	0	41	8	0	41	9	20	8	0	12	8	0	12	8	0	8
Normanton	25	2	2	21	36	14	0	22	16	0	20	16	32	13	0	19	13	0	19	13	0	13
Dale	20	6	0	14	61	36	2	33	27	0	34	28	30	10	0	20	10	0	20	10	0	10
Litchurch	13	6	1	7	58	27	0	31	28	0	30	28	40	20	1	19	21	0	19	21	0	21
Arboretum	12	6	0	6	35	13	0	22	13	0	22	13	25	11	1	13	11	1	13	11	1	11
Babington	10	6	1	3	62	27	1	34	26	2	34	28	30	17	1	12	17	1	12	17	1	17
Castle	11	6	0	5	48	16	1	31	16	1	31	17	20	6	0	14	5	1	14	5	1	5
Abbey	12	3	0	9	37	10	0	27	10	0	27	12	20	14	0	6	14	0	6	14	0	14
Rowditch	15	7	0	8	61	16	1	44	16	2	43	18	36	16	0	20	15	1	20	15	1	15
King's Mead	10	1	1	8	23	6	1	16	6	1	16	7	22	14	0	8	14	0	8	14	0	14
Bridge	15	6	1	8	66	16	4	46	18	1	47	20	30	7	0	23	7	0	23	7	0	7
Friar Gate	12	7	0	5	55	32	3	20	30	3	32	35	35	18	0	17	18	0	17	18	0	18
Derwent	30	6	1	23	66	20	1	45	23	1	42	24	44	32	0	12	32	0	12	32	0	32
Becket	20	6	0	14	60	27	0	33	27	0	33	27	56	18	0	38	18	0	38	18	0	18
Victoria Street Culvert	12	5	4	3	58	19	14	25	19	14	25	34	60	37	0	23	37	0	23	37	0	37
TOTALS	274	86	17	171	904	309	32	563	313	29	572	352	579	275	3	301	272	6	301	272	6	301

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The total number of animals slaughtered within the Borough during 1961 was 89,140, which was an increase of 6,507 on the previous year. Included in the figures are 24 animals slaughtered in consequence of injury or sickness and 213 slaughtered under the Tuberculin (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950.

An encouraging indication of the declining incidence of bovine tuberculosis is shown in the decrease of the number of cows slaughtered as Reactors. In 1960 224 reacting cows were slaughtered, whereas in 1961 there were only 12.

Carcases Inspected and Carcasses Condemned during 1961.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows.</i>	<i>Cows.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>
Number Killed	10,781	1,653	874	33,250	42,589
Number Inspected	10,781	1,653	874	33,250	42,589
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis :</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	2	13	12	24	24
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1,529	240	14	458	1,118
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	14.19	15.30	2.97	1.44	2.68
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	10	3	2	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	61	84	5	—	534
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.66	5.27	0.80	—	1.25

Animals Slaughtered under Government Orders.

	<i>Bulls.</i>	<i>Cows.</i>	<i>Steers.</i>	<i>Heifers.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950	—	12	34	149	18	213
Tuberculosis Order, 1938	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Classification of Diseases other than Tuberculosis in whole carcasses and parts
of carcasses condemned.**

Cattle.

	<i>Totally Condemned.</i>		<i>Part Condemned.</i>	
	<i>Cattle excluding Cows.</i>	<i>Cows.</i>	<i>Cattle excluding Cows.</i>	<i>Cows.</i>
Abscesses and Abscess Adhesions	—	—	1	1
Bone Taint	—	—	4	—
Injury and Bruising	—	—	14	2
Oedema, General or with Emaciation	1	12	—	1
Metritis, acute septic	—	1	—	—
Pericarditis	—	—	1	—
Pyæmia	1	—	—	—
Pleurisy	—	—	1	—
TOTALS.. .. .	2	13	21	4

Sheep.

	<i>Totally Condemned.</i>	<i>Part Condemned.</i>
Abscesses and Abscess Adhesions	—	5
Malformation	—	1
Pneumonia	—	4
Immaturity	3	—
Injury and Bruising	2	11
Moribund	4	—
Oedema, General or with Emaciation	15	6
TOTALS	24	27

Figs.

	<i>Totally Condemned.</i>	<i>Part Condemned.</i>
Abscesses and Abscess Adhesions	—	15
Jaundice	1	—
Arthritis	—	11
Injury and Bruising	1	21
Moribund	11	—
Oedema, General or with Emaciation ..	3	—
Peritonitis	1	—
Hydraemia	1	—
Pneumonia	1	—
Septicaemia	1	—
Swine Erysipelas	1	—
Fever	1	—
Pyæmia	2	—
Urticaria	—	3
TOTALS	24	50

Calves.

	<i>Totally Condemned.</i>	<i>Part Condemned.</i>
Immaturity	2	—
Injury and Bruising	—	2
Navel-ill	1	—
Moribund	4	—
Oedema	5	—
TOTALS	12	2

Cysticercus Bovis.

	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Viable ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Degenerate	2	4	12	4	2	9	4	8	4	1	3	3	56
TOTALS ..	2	4	13	4	2	9	4	8	4	1	3	3	57

If the number of carcasses found to be affected with *Cysticercus Bovis* is expressed as a percentage of all cattle slaughtered during the year, the average becomes 0.45 per cent. compared with 0.73 per cent during 1960.

Weight of Meat Condemned.

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Beef	5	15	3	27
Mutton	-	10	3	10
Pork	1	16	2	15
Veal	-	6	0	2
Offal	19	18	0	8
Imported Meat	-	3	1	18
TOTAL	28	10	3	24

During the year the local premises at which all condemned meat and offal were processed for industrial purposes were closed and arrangements made for disposal to a firm in Nottingham.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958.

During the year, the Council's Slaughterhouse Report as required by Section 3 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, was accepted by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Minister has further proposed to appoint 1st January, 1963, as the day from which all slaughterhouses in the Borough must comply with the construction regulations.

One private slaughterhouse was included in the Derby Corporation (Borough's Walk) Compulsory Purchase Order, and one new slaughterhouse was opened in September. These latter premises are very modern and can be looked upon as a model slaughterhouse, as the owner spared no expense in installing mechanical equipment and providing the most hygienic materials for all the interior finishes of the building.

LICENSED SLAUGHTERMEN.

New licences granted for 1961	...	...	...	...	4
Licences renewed for 1961	...	...	...	...	75
Licences in operation at end of the year	...	...	...	...	79

GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION.

The wholesale provision stores and wholesale fish and fruit markets have been regularly inspected throughout the year. The following statement shows the foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption.

	Tons	Quantity.		
		cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Apples	1	7	0	14
Apricots	—	2	2	0
Aubergines	—	—	1	14
Bacon	—	12	1	24
Butter	—	—	1	21
Cauliflower	—	15	3	8
Cheese	—	6	2	6
Confectionery	—	—	2	7
Cooked Meats	—	9	3	25
Dried Fruit	—	2	2	16
Fish	—	2	2	15
Lard	—	—	—	26
Liquid Egg	—	—	1	28
Margarine	—	—	1	9
Peaches	—	1	0	8
Potatoes	—	2	2	0
Poultry	—	—	3	13
Sausage	—	5	3	27
Shellfish	—	1	0	0
Yams	—	2	2	14
Miscellaneous Items	—	—	9	3
Canned Foods .. ..	..	..	3,369	cans.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Inspection of Food Premises.

The number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food under Section 16 of the food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows :—

Number of premises on Register at end of year	...	85
Number of premises registered during the year	...	1
Number of premises closed during the year	...	1

Food—Hygiene and Control.

To some extent some of the worry of the Public Health Inspector in respect of food control has been reduced insofar as food is sold now prepacked to a greater extent than ever before. On the other hand, in some respects it has made things more difficult for the retailer, who is not able to inspect the commodity before final delivery to his customer. He may, therefore, inadvertently sell an unfit article of food for which obviously he could not really be held responsible, and in instances of this kind the matter would be taken up directly with the packer concerned. The application of antioxidants into wrapping materials has for the purposes of preservation of the contained food long been known, but certain legal difficulties have prohibited their general use. One can well appreciate the possible dangers of these antioxidants being absorbed into the contained food, but it is not beyond the bounds of research to produce the necessary safeguards against this hazard. Rancidity and off odours are usually caused by the oxygenation of stored foods, and complaints of this type, so familiar to food inspectors, could virtually disappear when this process is perfected.

Perhaps one of the more obvious changes in the food retail trade has been the phenomenal increase in the sale of frozen food, and one can well see that in the near future any food shop will be considered incomplete without its deep-freeze cabinet. The old-fashioned prejudice against frozen foods appears to have been steadily worn down, and the public acceptance of these foods becomes increasingly apparent. It is only fair to comment that no complaints in respect of frozen foods were received during the year, which would appear to justify the publicity claims for the purity and wholesomeness of these foods.

Legislation in respect of the handling and preparation of food is to-day, without doubt, a major weapon in the Public Health Inspector's relentless struggle to ensure the highest hygienic standards in the food industry, but one wonders whether the Regulation placing responsibility on staffs to notify certain ailments, though thoroughly logical, is completely practical. Is it reasonable to expect that any ordinary food handler should know that he is suffering from any salmonella or staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning? The regulation exists, but its practical application seems of little value as it stands. Much of the food poisoning of recent years has resulted from infection of food handlers who had failed to notify the specified illness or had omitted to stay from work because of it. It may well be that food manufacturers employing a considerable staff may eventually be obliged by regulation to arrange for their systematic daily medical inspection. But this still leaves the problem of the small firm or family business, and these must certainly not be overlooked.

MILK.

As long as we continue to receive complaints of milk being sold in dirty glass bottles we shall hear the persistent demand to abolish the old-fashioned dangerous milk bottle and replace it with the new hygienic safe milk carton. There are, of course, the pros and cons in this matter, but this battle of the bottle versus the carton is no simple matter. A milk bottle is a strong and durable container, but two of the most common complaints against it are (i) danger from breakages, and (ii) abuse and misuse of the empty container. On the question of misuse the carton certainly scores over the bottle, but this is not really the fault of the bottle itself, but a question of the education of the public. The question of cost, too, weighs heavily in favour of the bottle. On an average a glass milk bottle can be expected to have a life of about 50 journeys, which makes its cost infinitely cheaper than the carton. What of the carton? Some of the arguments in its favour are that it is light, hygienic, less noisy to handle, easy to dispose of. It is also claimed that, as the carton is opaque, there is less destruction of the Vitamin "C" content of milk, and a reduction in the formation of off flavours. It may be argued that the opacity of the carton does not afford the purchaser the opportunity of seeing whether the milk is visually clean or not. The utilitarian will argue also that milk cartons make excellent firelighters and portable containers for picnics, etc. Milk roundsmen, too, would welcome the advantage of having no empties to collect, though the disposal of large quantities of empty cartons as would be likely to accumulate at schools could present quite a problem. For those who like to see the milk in the container, polythene milk bags are being used on the continent for this purpose, and it could well be that the polythene bag may oust the old familiar bottle.

Designation of Milk.	Number of Samples taken and Results.						
	Phosphatase.		Methylene Blue.			Turbidity.	
	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Not carried out owing to shade temperature exceeding 65° F.	Passed.	Failed.
Pasteurised... ..	57	—	56	1	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	59	3	61	1	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Tuberculin Tested (Sterilised) ...	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Tuberculin Tested...	—	—	45	3	—	—	—

Tubercle Bacilli Biological Tests.

Forty-eight samples of milk were submitted to the laboratory for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli and all were found to be tubercle free.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Summary of Registrations and Licences issued under the above Regulations.

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Number of distributors on register year ending 1961	40
Number of dairy premises on register year ending 1961	6

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Raw T.T. Milk—Dealers Licences Issued	139
Pasteurised Milk—Dealers (Pasteurisers) Licences Issued	3
Dealers Licences Issued	177
Sterilised Milk—Dealers Licences Issued	144

ICE CREAM.

The number of premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of Ice Cream under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows:—

Number of premises registered for sale only during the year	23
Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale at the end of year	6
Number of premises registered for sale only at end of year	714

REPORT OF THE BOROUGH ANALYST.

The following is a summary of the Report of the Borough Analyst, Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

1. During the year ended December, 1961, there were no major alterations in the legislation. The samples submitted for examination under the Act consisted of 243 Informal samples and 23 Formal samples. The total of 266 represents sampling at the low rate of 2.0 per 1,000 population.

2. Of the samples submitted, 31 (11.7%) were classed as adulterated or below standard or as failing to comply with The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, The Colouring Matter in Food Regulations or the requirements of The Labelling of Food Order.

3. The various articles are listed in Table 1, which also includes a statement of the number reported against.

TABLE 1.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Formal.</i>	<i>In-formal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adulterated or not up to standard.</i>	<i>% Adulterated.</i>
Acetic Acid		1	1		
Almonds, Ground		2	2		
Arrowroot		1	1		
Aspirin Tablets	1	1	2	2	
Bicarbonate of Soda		1	1		
Cake Mixture		1	1		
Canned Foods :					
Fruits		1	1		
Fish		13	13	1	
Meat		3	3		
Vegetables		1	1		
Miscellaneous		2	2		
Castor Oil		1	1		
Cheese Spread		3	3		
Cooking Oil		1	1		
Chocolate Cake Covering		1	1		
Christmas Pudding		3	3		
Cream, Canned		1	1		
Curry Powder		1	1		

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Formal.</i>	<i>In- formal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adulterated or not up to standard.</i>	<i>% Adulterated.</i>
Fish Paste		1	1		
Flour		1	1		
Flour, Self Raising		1	1		
Fruit, Crystallised		8	8		
Fruit, Dried.. .. .		6	6		
Fruit Curd		3	3		
Glucose		1	1		
Ice Cream		6	6	1	
Ice Cream Lolly		1	1		
Ice Cream Powder		3	3		
Ice Lollies		3	3		
Ice Lolly Syrup		1	1		
Lemonade Crystals.. .. .		1	1		
Margarine		1	1		
Marzipan		3	3		
Milk	21	89	110	10	
Mince meat		3	3		
Olive Oil		1	1		
Pepper		1	1		
Potato Flour		1	1		
Potted Meat		1	1		
Sausages : Beef		6	6	1	
Pork		29	29	15	
Semolina		1	1		
Soft Drinks :					
Cordials.. .. .		1	1		
Mineral Waters		6	6		
Soft Drink Powders		1	1		
Soup Powders & Soup Dried		1	1		
Soya Flour		1	1		
Spices : Ginger, Ground		1	1		
Mixed		1	1		
Suet		2	2		
Sugar Confectionery		5	5		
Sweets	1	10	11	1	
Vinegar, Malt		1	1		
Vegetables : Dried Peas		1	1		
Walnuts, Shelled		1	1		
Yeast Preparations		1	1		
TOTALS	23	243	266	31	11.7

4. Milk Samples.

Of the 110 milk samples examined, 10 (9.1%) were classed as adulterated. All 10 samples contained added water. Details are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Formal or Informal.</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>	<i>Observations.</i>
1239	Informal	About 2% Added Water	Informal sample followed by Formal samples in course of delivery to a Dairy Company.
1251	Formal	About 2% Added Water	
1252	Formal	About 2% Added Water	
1242	Informal	About 4% Added Water	Informal sample followed by Formal samples in course of delivery to a Dairy Company.
1253	Formal	About 4% Added Water	
1254	Formal	About 3% Added Water	
1255	Formal	About 8% Added Water	Proceedings taken and defendant discharged on payment of £29 15s. 10d. Costs.
1256	Formal	About 2% Added Water	
1257	Formal	About 10% Added Water	
1258	Formal	About 3% Added Water	

Samples deficient in Non-fatty-solids.

Fifteen samples were somewhat deficient in non-fatty-solids, but these deficiencies were shown by the Hortvet Freezing Point test to be due to natural causes and not to the addition of water.

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

Non-fatty-solids	...	...	...	8.66 per cent.
Fat	...	...	...	3.71 per cent.
Total Solids	...	...	...	12.37 per cent.

5. Samples other than Milk.

During the year 156 samples other than milk were examined and 21 samples, listed in Table 3, were reported against.

TABLE 3.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>Formal or Informal.</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>
1006	Confectionery : Fruit Drops.	Formal ..	Contained colouring matter not included as permitted colour in the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957.
1007	Canned Salmon . .	Informal ..	False label. Described as "Red Salmon", but consisted of a paler variety usually sold as "Pink".

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>Formal or Informal.</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>
1008	Pork Sausages ..	Informal ..	Deficient in meat. Preservative declared, but none found on analysis.
1011	Pork Sausages ..	Informal ..	Deficient in meat. Excessive proportion of fat.
1013	Pork Sausages ..	Informal ..	Deficient in meat. Preservative present without declaration.
1016	Pork Sausages ..	Informal ..	Preservative present without declaration.
1017	Pork Sausages ..	Informal ..	Slightly deficient in meat. Excessive proportion of fat.
1067	Pork Sausages ..	Informal ..	Excessive proportion of fat.
1068	Pork Sausages ..	Informal ..	Deficient in meat. Excessive proportion of fat. Preservative present without declaration.
1073	Pork Sausages ..	Informal ..	Deficient in meat. Excessive proportion of fat. Preservative present without declaration.
1077	Pork Sausages ..	Informal ..	Deficient in meat. Preservative declared but none found on analysis.
1086	Ice Cream ..	Informal ..	Contained Saccharin in contravention of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959.
1135	Junior Aspirin ..	Informal ..	} Informal sample followed by Formal sample. Contained salicylic acid in excess of the limit specified in the British Pharmacopoeia.
1187	Junior Aspirin ..	Formal ..	
1153	Pork Sausages ..	Informal ..	Excessive proportion of fat.
1154	Pork Sausages ..	Informal ..	Preservative present without declaration.
1155	Pork Sausages ..	Informal ..	Deficient in meat. Excessive proportion of fat.
1156	Beef Sausages ..	Informal ..	Preservative present without declaration.
1181	Pork Sausages ..	Informal ..	Preservative present without declaration.
1182	Pork Sausages ..	Informal ..	Preservative present without declaration.
1183	Pork Sausages ..	Informal ..	Deficient in meat.

The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

New Regulations to control the use of preservatives in food are still under consideration at the Ministry, and at present only Sulphur Dioxide and Benzoic Acid are allowed to be used. They are permitted in certain scheduled foods in quantities not exceeding the amounts specified. The Regulations appear to be well observed except in the marketing of Sausages, where the presence of preservative must be declared at the time of sale. In the 35 samples of Sausages examined during 1961, the amounts of preservative used were not excessive, but there were eight instances of failure to declare the presence of preservative and two instances where the presence of preservative was declared but none was present.

Meat Content of Sausages.

During the year six samples of Beef Sausages and 29 samples of Pork Sausages were examined. The meat content of the Beef Sausages was satisfactory. The meat content of the Pork Sausages ranged from 53% to 74% and nine samples were classed as deficient in meat. In seven samples the proportion of fat was excessive in relation to lean meat content.

The Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957.

Samples examined under the above Regulations included Canned Foods, Sweets, Sugar Confectionery, Soft Drink Powders, Crystallised Fruit, Ice Lollies, Marzipan and Tomato Juice. Many of these contained more than one artificial colour. One sample of Sweets contained artificial colour not permitted for use in food manufacture in this country.

6. Consumer Complaints.

Complaints made by consumers during the year were the subject of investigation.

Two complaints concerned **Milk**. Residues of feeding stuffs and excreta were identified in one bottle and, in the other, the contaminating material, which had the appearance of sago, consisted of gelatine crystals which had become swollen by absorption of water.

Mould was thought to be the contaminant on the crust of a **Pork Pie** and in bottled Pickled **Beetroot**. Dark patches on the pie were due to the presence of starchy material containing black particles formed by carbonisation. The tin in which the pie was baked probably contained charred material from a previous baking and there had been a pick up of this residue on to the surface of the pastry. Mould was confirmed in the beetroot and was due to the use of vinegar of too low acetic acid content and the fact that the liquid was insufficient to cover the whole of the beetroot in the jar.

A slice of **Bread** contained particles of glass, although the remainder of the loaf did not show the presence of glass. Pieces of scaly material stated to have come from another loaf were examined and found to contain some charred dough, but there was also an additional contamination with iron and copper compounds such as might have been derived, perhaps as corrosion products, from some of the machinery or even the building itself.

Six cans of **Corned Beef** were all contaminated with excessive amounts of tin. These were taken following the finding of a high proportion of tin in a can submitted by a purchaser. It was recommended that the stock be condemned as unfit for sale for human consumption.

The remains of a partly consumed bottle of **Cherry Brandy** were examined as a possible source of sickness. The article was of normal composition and there was no evidence of metallic or other contamination,

7. Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

Thirty-one samples, comprising 29 Fertilisers and 2 Feeding Stuffs were submitted for analysis under the above Act during the year. These items have to be sold with declared percentages of ingredients indicating compositional quality and these are expected to be correct within the limits of variation specified in the Regulations. Ten Fertilisers and one Feeding Stuff were incorrectly guaranteed.

(Signed) R. W. SUTTON.

Borough Analyst.

Legal Proceedings taken during the Year ending December, 1961.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
5/10/61	Failure to comply with Abatement Notice served in respect of defective scullery roof. (Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936).	Nuisance order made against owner. Fined £3 with £3 3s. 0d. costs.
2/11/61	Failure to comply with Abatement Notice served in respect of defective house roof and defective front bedroom ceiling. (Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936).	Nuisance order made against owner. Fined £3.
2/11/61	Failure to comply with Abatement Notice served in respect of defective front bedroom window. (Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936).	Nuisance order made against owner. Fined £5 with £5 5s. 0d. costs.
2/11/61	Failure to comply with Abatement Notice served in respect of defective house roof, defective wall and ceiling plaster and defective and dangerous walls. (Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936).	Nuisance order made against owner. Fined £5 with £5 5s. 0d. costs.
5/12/61	Selling food, viz., vanilla slices contaminated with mould and larvae. (Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955).	Fined £10 with £3 3s. 0d. costs.

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