

Contributors

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DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

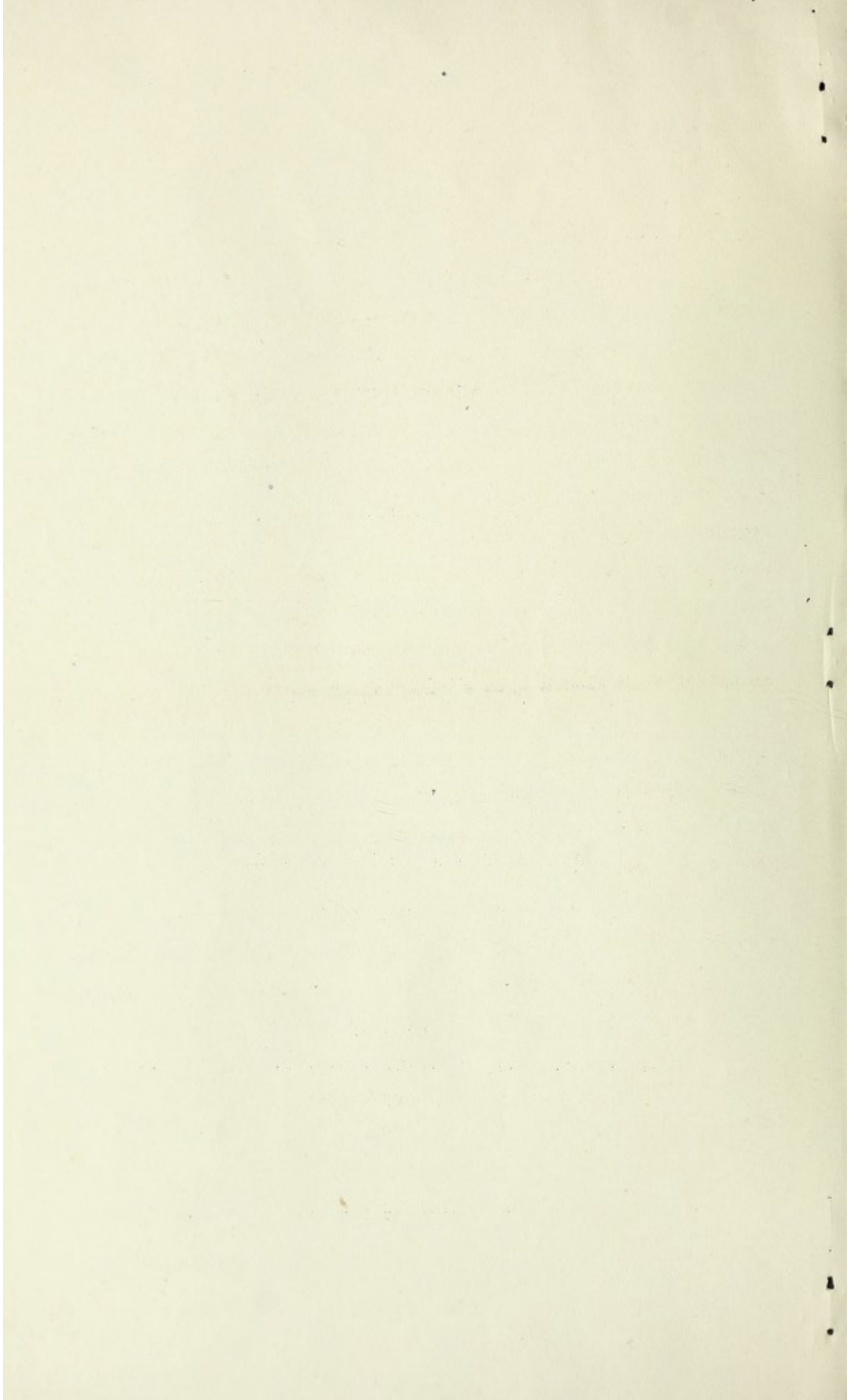
For the Year 1939

by

W. M. ASH,

M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H. (Vict.),

County Medical Officer of Health.



To the Chairman and Members of the
Derbyshire County Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Fiftieth Annual Report on the health of the County of Derby.

The Report is limited almost entirely to statistical matter necessary for comparative purposes with preceding years. You will notice that this year the Report has been stencilled for the purpose of economy although it has involved a considerable amount of work after office hours which leads me to express publicly my appreciation to the Central Office Staff for their willingness at all hours of the day and night to carry out both their normal duties and the heavy additional duties placed upon them by Civil Defence. The delay in publication is due to the enormous and ever increasing amount of work placed upon a diminishing staff.

There are one or two points to which I should like to draw particular attention, namely that the Infantile Mortality Rate for the year covered by this Report is the lowest rate recorded in Derbyshire whilst the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis is also the lowest on record.

Perhaps I should call attention to the fact that this is a Report for 1939 although it is now 1941 when I am writing this letter.

The omission of any mention of A.R.P. is intentional as I think it unwise in wartime to publish details of any such arrangements.

I am,

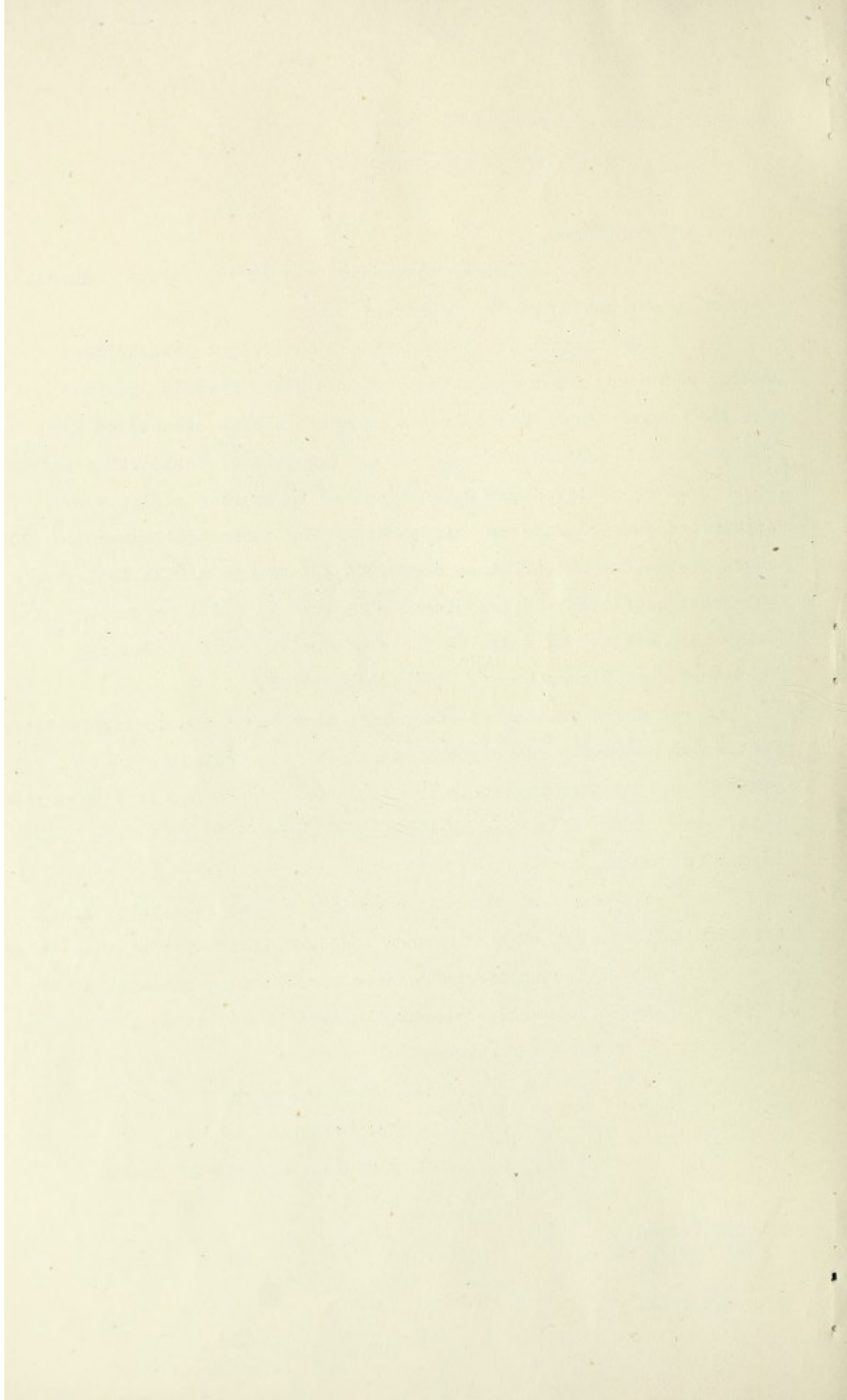
Your obedient Servant,

W. M. ASH

County Medical Officer of Health.

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

May 1941.



REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF DERBYSHIRE
FOR THE YEAR 1939.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area and Population.

The Administrative County of Derby comprises 29 Sanitary Districts, 4 of which are Municipal Boroughs, 16 Urban Districts and 9 Rural Districts.

The County has an area of 635,454 acres, 98,038 in Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts and 537,416 in Rural Districts.

The Registrar-General has given two estimated populations for the year 1939, one for the calculation of the Birth Rate and the other for the calculation of the Death Rates. The figure for Birth Rate is 631,200 (339,500 in Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts and 291,700 in Rural Districts) and for Death Rates 635,170 (340,370 in Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts and 294,800 in Rural Districts). The same practice of giving two estimated populations was also followed in the last war.

Rateable Value.

The rateable value of the Administrative County in April, 1939 for County Rate purposes was £3,223,684 and a Penny Rate over the whole County represents the sum of £12,525.

Physical Features and Chief Occupations.

The main industries which give the people of this county occupation are coal mining carried on in the East and North-East and in a small area in the South-Western portion of the county, and agriculture, particularly in the Western and Central parts of the county. The staple industries in the extreme North-Western area adjoining Lancashire are those connected with the cotton trade, whilst in the South-Eastern area adjoining Nottinghamshire the hosiery and lace trade provides the chief occupation. In this area, too, artificial silk manufactories absorb an appreciable portion of the population.

In the Northern and North-Central areas the chief industries are quarrying, limestone crushing and lime burning, working and dressing millstone grit, and silica brick making. A number of these industries come under the heading of "Refractories Industries," some of which are known to be pre-disposed to pulmonary disease. In the extreme South-Western portion of the County, pottery manufacture is one of the prominent industries.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Vital Statistics relating to each District in the County for the year under review are given in Table II. and the following are extracts from them:-

		Males	Females	Total
Live Births	(Legitimate ...	4,843	4,644	9,487
	(Illegitimate ...	190	161	351
	Total ...	5,033	4,805	9,838

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population ...	15.59
Number of Still Births ...	376
Rate of Still Births per 1,000 (total live and still) births ...	36.81
Number of Deaths ...	7,121
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population ...	11.21

Deaths and Death Rates from Puerperal Causes:-

	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 live and still Births.
Puerperal Sepsis ...	4	.39
Other Puerperal Causes ...	17	1.66
Total ...	21	2.05

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:-

All infants (per 1,000 live births)	47.43
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	46.1
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	65.5

	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population.
Deaths and Death Rate from:-		
Cancer (all ages)	947	1.491
Measles (all ages)	6	.009
Whooping Cough (all ages)	24	.037
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	23	.036

INFANTILE MORTALITY. The infantile mortality rate for the year under review was 47.43 per 1,000 live births compared with 51.10 in 1938 and 52.12 in 1937. The rate of 47.43 in 1939 is the lowest rate recorded in Derbyshire. The rate for England and Wales for the year was 50.

Table 1.

DEATH RATE FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES & ALL CAUSES, BIRTH RATE
AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE WHOLE COUNTY DURING THE LAST FORTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Year.	Death Rates per 1,000 of Population										Death Rate from all Causes	Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
	Small Pox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria & Membranous Group	Typhoidal Fevers	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea	Seven Principal Zymotics					
1891 to 1900	.028 .012	.16 .15	.17 .27	.16 .18	.43 .39	.30 .36	.58 .71	1.87 2.14	17.1 18.3	33.7 29.9	147 153		
1901 to 1910	.004 .016	.10 .10	.16 .17	.08 .10	.26 .30	.24 .27	*.58 .77	1.58 1.50	14.1 15.3	28.5 27.1	126 128		
1911 to 1920	--- .000	.04 .04	.16 .14	.03 .03	.24 .27	.16 .18	.40 .51	1.03 1.17	12.66 13.85	24.07 21.90	99 100		
1921 to 1930	.00 .00	.02 .02	.07 .08	.01 .01	.07 .11	.10 .11	.12 .15	.39 .48	10.92 12.14	19.73 18.36	70.7 71.7		
1931	.00 .00	.01 .02	.04 .06	.01 .01	.04 .03	.06 .07	.08 .09	.24 .28	11.08 12.3	16.72 15.8	67.4 66.0		
1932	--- .00	.01 .01	.06 .07	.00 .00	.11 .11	.06 .08	.07 .10	.31 .37	11.24 12.0	16.35 15.3	63.4 65.0		
1933	--- .00	.01 .02	.04 .06	.01 .01	.03 .05	.06 .05	.06 .10	.21 .29	11.07 12.3	15.29 14.4	62.2 64.0		
1934	.00 .00	.005 .02	.049 .10	.003 .00	.045 .09	.031 .05	.042 .08	.175 .34	10.57 11.8	15.28 14.8	53.0 59.0		
1935	--- ---	.01 .01	.07 .08	.00 .00	.02 .03	.02 .04	.05 .08	.17 .24	11.03 11.7	15.23 14.7	56.6 57.0		
1936	--- ---	.01 .01	.07 .07	.00 .01	.03 .07	.06 .05	.05 .08	.22 .29	11.34 12.1	15.44 14.8	58.27 59.0		
1937	--- ---	.017 .01	.096 .07	.003 .00	.035 .02	.019 .04	.050 .08	.220 .22	11.51 12.4	15.57 14.9	52.12 58.0		
1938	--- ---	.021 .01	.139 .07	.006 .00	.012 .04	.016 .03	.044 .08	.238 .23	11.83 11.6	16.11 15.1	51.10 53.0		
1939	--- ---	.018 .003	.064 .051	.003 .003	.015 .003	.044 .03	.029 .045	.173 .135	11.61 10.75	14.86 16.44	48.24 46.58		
	.00 ---	.005 .011	.05 .058	.00 .003	.01 .009	.027 .037	.06 .037	.152 .155	12.12 12.12	17.45 17.45	50.4 50.4		

* Since 1901 the Deaths from Enteritis, etc., are included.

† Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age only.

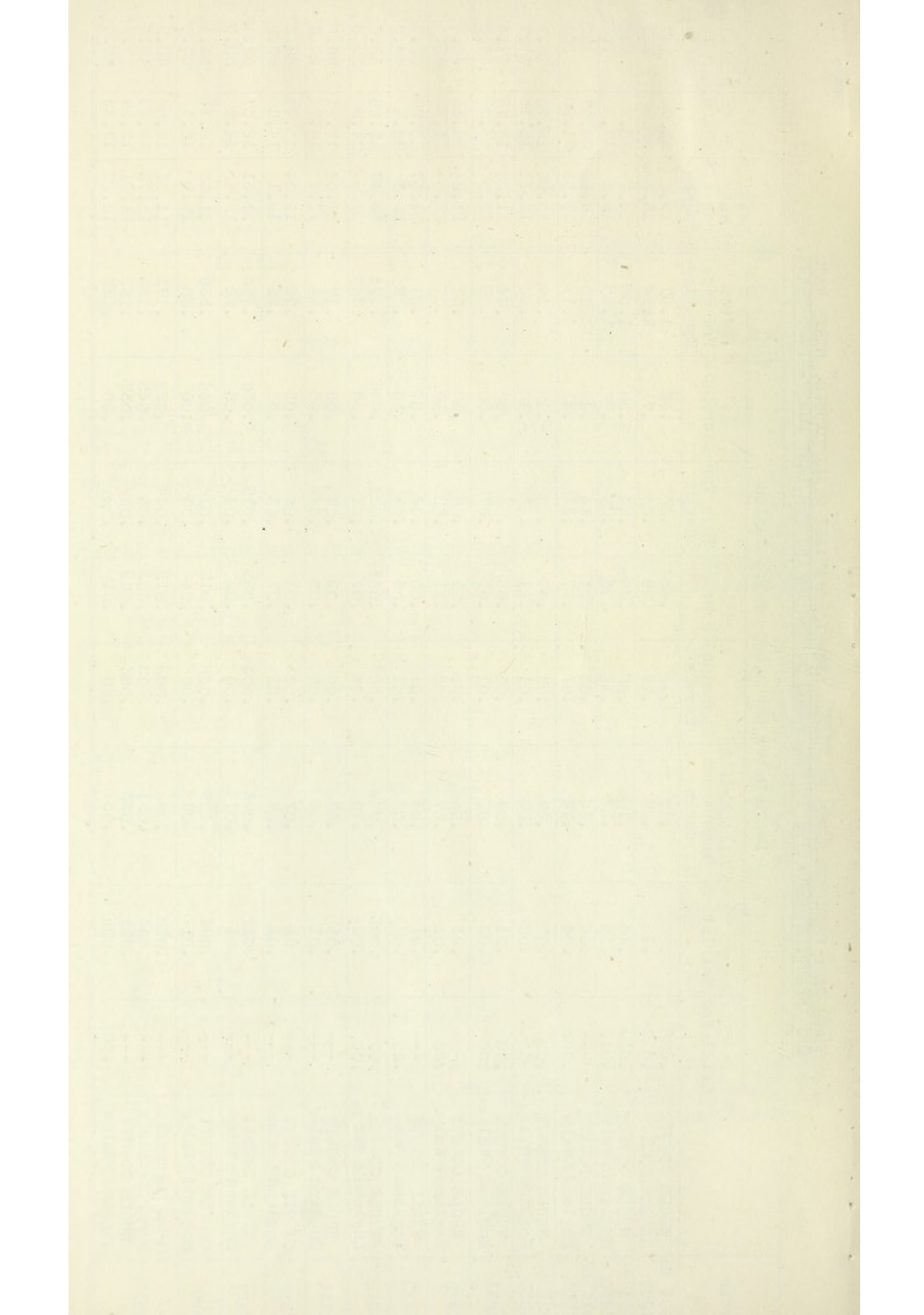



Table giving Birth Rates and Death Rate from several causes, in each of the SANITARY Districts of the County.

SANITARY DISTRICT (Urban)	POPULATION Estimated 1939 for		BIRTHS (Live) for		DEATHS	ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 of ESTIMATED POPULATION.						INFANTILE DEATH RATE per 1,000 BIRTHS
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Birth Rate	I.M. Rate etc		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate	Death Rate Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 2 yrs)	Phthisis Death Rate	Respiratory Death Rate	
ALFRETON	21760	21660	311	314	263	14.29	12.14	.184	.04	.369	1.10	60.50
ASHBOURNE	4801	4941	58	58	74	12.08	14.98	.000	.00	.405	1.01	34.48
BAKEWELL	3211	3346	41	41	40	12.77	11.95	.000	.00	.295	.29	97.56
BELPER	14620	14650	185	186	165	12.65	11.26	.205	.29	.273	.88	53.76
BOLSOVER	10210	10150	169	170	89	16.55	8.77	.493	.09	.295	.59	52.94
BUXTON (Boro')	16980	17390	282	282	219	16.71	12.60	.115	.00	.230	.74	49.64
CHESTERFIELD (Boro')	65200	65180	1015	1017	722	15.57	11.08	.230	.03	.337	1.02	40.31
CLAY CROSS	8132	8032	92	92	85	11.31	10.58	.124	.00	.498	1.10	43.47
DRONFIELD	6723	6737	130	130	71	19.32	10.54	.297	.14	.148	1.18	23.07
GLOSSOP (Boro')	17960	18050	186	186	301	10.36	16.68	.166	.05	.277	1.27	53.76
HEANOR	22730	22700	369	370	255	16.23	11.23	.264	.00	.529	.79	40.54
ILKESTON (Boro')	31990	31770	496	496	339	15.51	10.67	.063	.03	.535	1.13	48.38
LONG EATON	26200	26200	393	393	314	15.00	11.98	.229	.03	.343	1.29	50.89
MATLOCK	16460	16810	261	265	237	15.86	14.10	.119	.00	.238	1.18	41.50
NEW MILLS	8150	8173	98	98	107	12.02	13.09	.112	.00	.245	1.10	61.22
RIPLEY	17370	17390	269	269	210	15.49	12.08	.000	.00	.230	1.49	40.89
STAVELEY	16960	16890	259	261	156	15.27	9.23	.237	.05	.412	.82	61.30
SWADLINCOTE	20510	20550	302	302	208	14.72	10.12	.049	.00	.097	.68	66.22
WHALEY BRIDGE	4936	5042	62	62	44	12.56	8.73	.198	.00	.000	.39	16.12
WIRKSWORTH	4692	4719	66	66	52	14.07	11.02	.212	.00	.000	.84	60.60
URBAN DISTRICTS	339500	340370	5044	5058	3951	14.86	11.61	.173	.02	.326	1.01	48.22



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Table II
(contd)

Year ending December 31st, 1939.

C O U N T Y of D E R B Y .

SANITARY DISTRICT (Rural)	POPULATION		BIRTHS (Live) for		DEATHS	ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.						INFANTILE DEATH RATE per 1,000 BIRTHS.
	Estimated 1939 Birth Rate	Estimated 1939 Death Rate	Birth Rate	I.M. Rate etc.		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate	Death Rate Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 2 yrs)	Phthisis Death Rate	Respiratory Death Rate	
ASHBOURNE	11000	11220	167	167	114	15.18	10.16	.089	.00	.089	.53	23.95
BAKEWELL	18670	19300	290	294	273	15.53	14.14	.104	.05	.052	1.01	27.21
BELPER	25080	26120	375	378	279	14.49	10.68	.191	.03	.268	.88	55.50
BLACKWELL	42580	42160	679	679	450	15.95	10.67	.213	.18	.356	1.66	67.74
CHAPEL-en-le-FRITH	18100	18690	257	258	225	14.20	12.04	.267	.10	.321	.74	58.14
CHESTERFIELD	70480	70550	1247	1250	717	17.69	10.16	.099	.01	.397	.87	47.20
CLOWNE	17700	17600	287	287	182	16.21	10.34	.057	.00	.454	.56	27.87
REPTON	27480	28110	389	391	279	14.16	9.92	.071	.00	.142	.74	40.92
SHARDLOW	59810	61050	1103	1104	651	18.44	10.66	.131	.00	.360	.62	42.57
RURAL DISTRICTS	291700	294800	4794	4808	3170	16.44	10.75	.136	.04	.312	.89	46.58
URBAN DISTRICTS	339500	340370	5044	5058	3951	14.86	11.61	.173	.02	.326	1.01	48.24
WHOLE COUNTY	631200	635170	9838	9866	7121	15.59	11.21	.156	.03	.319	.96	47.43

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

During the year, 37,167 bacteriological examinations were made at the County Laboratory, compared with 42,812 in the previous year.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

The number of new cases attending the Venereal Diseases Centres during the year 1939 and the diseases for which they required treatment are as follows:-

TABLE III.

	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Soft Chancre and Non. V.D.	Total
Ashton-under-Lyne	-	2	1	3
Burton-on-Trent ...	5	7	5	17
Chesterfield ...	38	45	94	177
Derby ...	29	81	85	195
Mansfield ...	2	11	3	16
Nottingham ...	13	19	19	51
Salford ...	-	2	-	2
Stockport ...	1	15	6	22
	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 182	<hr/> 213	<hr/> 483

This total of 483 compares with 584 reported from the same Clinics for the previous year. The number of non-venereal cases attending has decreased from 240 to 212, and the number of cases actually suffering from venereal diseases has fallen from 344 to 271.

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902-1936.

During the year the County Council had to face a County Court case on the grounds of failing to provide an adequate service of midwives for Ilkeston and failing to provide proper reliefs. The County Council won the case on all points with costs.

In this report I merely publish the Judgment. Pressure of more urgent work makes it impossible for me to deal as I should like to with the whole history of this case; therefore I reserve my comments for a future date.

The Judgment is as follows:-

IN THE ILKESTON COUNTY COURT

No. of Complaint T.1530.

Henshaw's v Derbyshire County Council.

J U D G M E N T

In this case, the plaintiffs, who are husband and wife, have brought an action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by them, respectively, by reason of the failure of the Derbyshire County

Council to perform the duty imposed upon them by S. 1 (i) of The Midwives Act 1936, that is to say:-

- A. that the Council, being the Authority, had failed to so secure that the number of certified midwives available in the area of (part) Ilkeston for attendance on women in their own homes as midwives was adequate for the needs of that area, or
- B. that the Council, by reason of their negligence had failed to provide or appoint a relief midwife to perform the duties of a certain midwife, - viz. Fisher - during her absence from home.

The Authority, in accordance with the Act, after consulting all the Nursing Associations, The Derbyshire Branch of the British Medical Association and the Welfare Councils, in the area of the Authority (including the Corporation of Ilkeston) submitted to the Minister of Health proposals for carrying out its duties, including therein the number of midwives to be employed by and the parts of the area of the Authority to be served by the Authority. In the 2nd Schedule in the said proposals, district No. 12 Ilkeston Borough (part), which is the area concerned in the Action, was allocated one midwife while the neighbouring district No. 13 was made a like allocation.

The proposals were approved by the Minister but subsequently the districts No. 12 and 13 were united, retaining the two midwives, as being more adaptable.

This condition existed until the 20th Feb. 1939 when one of the midwives, viz. Nurse Fisher, was off duty, having gone to see her father who was ill, and has since died.

The County Medical Officer has from time to time issued instructions to the Midwives as to the course they should adopt when off duty viz. to leave a slate with the address or addresses clearly written and placed in the window of their house in such a position that it can be read from outside. On this occasion, Nurse Fisher left a notice "go to 6, Wilmot Street - Nurse Cudworth".

Nurse Fisher had previously left her address with Nurse Cudworth.

At 1 a.m. 21st February the wife had unexpected pains and the husband went to Nurse Fisher's, read the notice and proceeded to Nurse Cudworth. On the way he met her going to another case, so she gave him a list of 4 names including Nurse Ford, their telephone numbers and suggested he should get the Police to telephone - They rang up Nurse Jenkinson then Nurse Hodcroft, the former could not go and the latter said "try Allen, (independent midwife) "if urgent get a doctor and ring back to me" - no subsequent call was received by her. The husband sought Dr. Hughes and Dr. Stokes without success, so went home and on the way saw the Police at the P. Station, who then telephoned to Nurse Ford, she was free and immediately came over in her car, met the husband and arrived at his house at 4.40 a.m. Dr. Hughes had already arrived there at 3.55 a.m. - the baby having born at 3.10 a.m.

Those are the material facts upon which I am asked to found my decision. It was certainly an unfortunate sequence of events especially seeing that Nurse Ford was called in so late and had been free all the time.

The words "adequate for the needs of the area" sound somewhat elastic so that any woman at child birth might rely upon a midwife coming to her assistance, which would be well nigh an impossibility.

The intention to my mind was that such a number of midwives should be appointed as, taking into consideration the independent midwives, would be reasonable in view of the population of the area, upon broad commonsense lines.

It is clear that the original proposals as approved by the Minister had been carried out by the Authority and were being acted upon on the 21st Feb. 1939 and it has not been suggested that there has been any material increase in the population.

Under these circumstances and upon the evidence placed before me I find as a fact that the Derbyshire County Council had not failed to secure an adequate number of midwives for the area of part Ilkeston.

As to the question of a relief for Nurse Fisher, I find no negligence on the part of the Derbyshire County Council. It was certainly unfortunate - which might happen in cases of sudden emergency. - The Council had done all they could do, their instructions had been carried out but unfortunately the free nurse got a very late call, and immediately went over.

My judgment is strengthened in that at the hearing a file of correspondence was disclosed which showed that the Corporation of Ilkeston had made a complaint to the Minister upon the matter involved in this Action when it was recognised by him that the Council appreciated the circumstances of the Borough of Ilkeston and had regard to the maintenance of a domiciliary midwifery service adequate to the needs of the Borough.

I have dealt with the facts but another defence was raised viz., that the breaches, if any, were non-feasances upon the part of the Council for which an Action would not lie.

A number of cases were cited by both Counsel and I need only add

1. That the Statute imposed a new obligation upon the Authority.
2. The obligation was to render assistance to women at time of child-birth.
3. Such obligation was to do something for the public generally or for so large a body of persons that they could only be dealt with "en masse".
4. That the Statute discloses no intention to give a private right of action in addition to the remedies provided in case of failure.
5. The Statute itself provides in what way any breach of its provisions may be enforced viz., under S. 104 L.G.A. 1929.

JUDGMENT.

The Action be dismissed with costs Scale C. The plaintiff to have the costs of Defendants application to the Registrar to strike out the claim also upon their appeal to the Judge.

(Signed) TINSLEY LINDLEY.

Number of Midwives. At the end of 1939 there were 195 midwives on the County Roll. 2 were bona fide midwives, 76 were trained independent midwives holding the certificate of the Central Midwives Board, 43 were County Midwives holding the certificate of the Central Midwives Board, 20 of these County Midwives also held the State Registered Nurses certificate, and 74 were District Nurse Midwives holding the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

The following changes took place during the year:-

Midwives whose names were voluntarily removed from the Roll	41
No. of Midwives who left the County, of whom 7 were District Nurse Midwives	17
No. who have done temporary duty for District Nurses	46
No. of new midwives enrolled	31

Records Received. - The following table gives the records received, the cases of Puerperal Pyrexia in the practice of midwives only, and all cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, whether in the practice of doctors or midwives, with the corresponding figures for previous years:-

TABLE IV

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Records received -							
Medical Help	1735	1892	2010	1998	2097	2249	2041
Still Births	130	144	149	138	162	126	119
Deaths of Children	63	65	92	83	102	97	79
Deaths of Mothers	7	4	2	2	6	3	2
Laying-out the Dead	23	40	68	59	60	60	33
Liability to be a source of infection	92	118	130	124	141	174	164
Notification of artificial feeding (within 14 days)	119	138	140	150	181	181	129
Puerperal Fever -							
Midwives' Cases	9	10	13	9	7	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia -							
Midwives' Cases	31	33	23	33	39	41	44
Ophthalmia Neonatorum							
ALL Cases	48	36	35	32	35	29	26

Inspections made.

Inspection forms marked "Good"	72
" " " "Satisfactory"	500
" " " "Indifferent"	13
" " " "Bad"	--
No. of other inspections and visits	936
No. of midwives out when visited	621
Total	2142

Puerperal Pyrexia - The following Table shows the total number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified to me during the year 1939 and the case rate from this disease per 1,000 births :-

Disease	Whole County *(excluding Chesterfield Borough)		M. & C.W. Area.	
	No. of cases	Case rate per 1,000 births	Whole County	M.C.W. Area
Puerperal Pyrexia	71	63	8.05	8.01

* As Chesterfield Borough is the Local Supervising Authority their figures are not included.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum - The incidence of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year and the results of treatment are set out in the following Table :-

Notified	Cases Treated		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	No. of Deaths
	At home	In Hospital				
26	14	12	23	-	-	3

Maternal Mortality - The maternal mortality rate for the County (excluding the Borough of Chesterfield) for the year 1939 was 2.15 per thousand births.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

There is available for children coming within the scope of the M. & C.W. Committee, the treatment of minor ailments, ear nose and throat conditions, eye conditions, dental conditions, and orthopaedic treatment for both in-patients and out-patients, the in-patients being treated at Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital.

The number of children coming for such treatment during the year 1939 was as follows:-

Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	...	...	...	...	34
Eye conditions	...	...	...	...	44
Dental Conditions	...	...	...	...	1017
Orthopaedic Treatment:-					
In-patients	...	...	...	...	52 plus 1 evacuee
Out-patients	...	...	...	...	350 plus 4 evacuees

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

The Maternity and Child Welfare area of the County comprises the whole of the Administrative County with the exception of the four boroughs, Buxton, Chesterfield, Glossop and Ilkeston. At the end of 1939 there were 53 Centres, 21 in Urban Districts and 32 in Rural Districts. Most of the Centres are under the supervision of a doctor, and a Health Visitor is in attendance at each session.

Ante-Natal Scheme - The following are the number of sessions and attendances at the 17 Ante-Natal Clinics during 1939 :-

Half day Sessions	...	...	...	...	814
First Visits	...	...	...	2446	
Subsequent Visits	...	...	...	6750	
Post Natal Visits	...	...	...	230	
					9426

Auxiliary Treatment Centres.

Chesterfield and Derby

Half day sessions	...	...	...	...	65
First Visits	...	...	...	58	
Subsequent Visits	...	...	...	266	
P.N. Visits	...	...	...	9	
					333

Child Life Protection There were 47 children and 42 Foster parents on the register at the end of 1939.

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING

MOTHERS.

Number of cases treated	...	...	...	336
" " Extractions	...	...	...	3287
" " Conservations	...	...	...	124
" " Scaling treatments	...	...	...	132
" " Dentures supplied	...	...	...	362
" " Part treatment only	...	...	...	33

WATER SUPPLIES.

Matlock Urban - Bonsall Water. There are four sources of water supply to Bonsall, viz:- Manor, Uppertown, Boiling Pot and Slaley. A few houses at Nether Green draw water from the Nether Green Well (Witchnest Spring).

At the Manor Reservoir there are two springs supplying the reservoir. Means are provided for cutting out either supply. A small chlorination plant is provided for use when the N.W. spring is being used.

The Uppertown and Boiling Pot sources appear to be well protected.

At Slaley there is a small covered reservoir and pumping station.

A provisional order has been obtained from the Ministry of Health for permission to sink a borehole near the Boiling Pot spring and provide a pump house with the necessary mains so that if necessary, the whole of Bonsall could be supplied from this source.

The various systems of supply in Bonsall have recently been interconnected so as to obviate shortage in any one system.

Chapel-en-le-Frith Rural Castleton & Hope. In October 1932 permission of the Ministry of Health was sought for the purchase of the Castleton water undertaking from a private company but sanction was not given by the Ministry.

On the 15th March, 1939, the following proposals were put forward at a Ministry of Health Inquiry :-

Link up the Castleton and Hope systems by means of a 4" spun iron pipe along the main road; a similar pipe line between the Castleton Reservoir and the inlet to the Hope Reservoir with a ball valve at the Hope end which is 14' lower than the Castleton end; lining the Castleton Reservoir, and cutting off the collecting drains on the Castleton gathering ground at Brockett Booth except that from the Western side which will be improved.

The small storage tank at Fullwood Stile would be relieved but would still continue to serve a portion of the Hope area.

The combined storage of the two reservoirs would be 376,000 galls.

The dry weather yield at Jagger's Clough (Hope Supply) and the west source at Brockett Booth is 28,070 g.p.d., the population to be served being 1,350 at 30 g.p.h.p.d. equals a daily requirement of 12,430 gallons.

The work was in progress at the end of 1939.

SEWAGE

Chesterfield Borough - The following description of the work carried out during the year at the Borough Sewage Works has been furnished by the Manager of the Works (Mr. Thornhill) :-

"The original four rectangular open sludge digestion tanks, previously used on the system of 'single stage cold digestion', have been divided into four primary and four secondary digestion tanks.

The four primary tanks have been covered with floating gas collectors, in which is stored the gas generated in the process of digestion.

This gas will be used in a gas fired boiler to heat the alkaline water separated in the secondary stage, which will then be pumped and passed through a water heat exchange boiler, to be recirculated through the digesting sludge in the primary tanks.

The effect of this will be to increase the temperature of the mass of sludge to a maintained temperature winter and summer and so increase the efficiency of the digestion process.

The necessary electrically operated pumping plant together with a gas fired and heat exchange boiler are housed in a building situated between the primary and secondary digestion tanks.

A further 5,000 sq. yards of sludge drying beds have been put down."

Bakewell Rural - Chelmorton. Proposals for sewerage and providing treatment for the sewage in Bullhay Dale, north of Far Ditch Farm, on land belonging to the Parish Council were brought forward at a Ministry of Health Inquiry on the 19th January, 1939.

The treatment proposals were to provide a detritus tank, settling tank, filter, humus tank, storm water tank and sludge bed. The idea was for the final effluent to flow over the surface of the ground and gradually pass through the limestone underneath, there being no stream near which could take the effluent.

The present septic tank arrangement in the village was to be scrapped.

The work is now almost completed.

Belper Rural - Kilburn, Horsley & Denby Sewage. During the year a considerable extension to the sewage works was in progress.

The work includes a pumping station, balancing tank, 2 detritus tanks, 2 settling tanks, 2 storm tanks, 3 circular filters, 1 humus tank and 12 sludge beds.

The Horsley Sewage Works and the pumping station at Kilburn cross-roads have been abolished.

The nuisance of cesspools overflowing on to the main road has now been abated.

Chesterfield Rural - Unstone. New sewage works for the Unstone area were brought into use early in 1939. The area now dealt with includes Unstone, Unstone Green, and part of Apperknowle. The old works at Apperknowle and the two septic tanks at Unstone have been scrapped.

The new works consist of 2 detritus tanks, 1 storm water tank, 2 dortmund type settling tanks, 2 circular filters, 2 sludge digestion tanks and 2 humus tanks. A pump house has been provided to return the sludge drainage for treatment.

Repton Rural - Willington. The work of providing sewers and sewage disposal works for Willington was in progress during 1939.

SEWAGE EFFLUENTS

During the year 166 sewage works were visited and 154 samples of sewage effluent collected and tested by the County Sanitary Inspectors. The samples were classified as follows:-

Good	...	...	...	...	59
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	46
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	27
Bad	...	...	...	...	22

The results of the analyses are sent to the Engineer or Surveyor concerned and where necessary special attention is called to apparent defects existing at the works, or suggestions are offered for effecting an improvement in the condition of the final effluent.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY.

19 licences for the production of Tuberculin Tested milk and 1,004 for the production of Accredited milk were in force in December 1939.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915, AND TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

The number of milk samples examined in the County Laboratory during the year 1939 is set out below:-

Milk samples examined	...	...	...	...	828
Milk samples found positive on direct examination	...	...	...	...	Nil
Milk samples found positive on inoculation	...	...	...	...	112
Milk samples found negative on inoculation	...	...	...	...	716
Milk samples found negative on direct examination, but not inoculated by request.	...	...	...	...	Nil

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTORS

Much of the routine work of the County Sanitary Inspectors was interfered with by various A.R.P. duties, such as preparing plans and tracings for First Aid Posts, County Control duties, Supervision of First Aid Posts etc.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938.

The Mental Deficiency Acts in this County are administered by the Mental Deficiency Acts Committee.

New Orders During the year, 36 cases were placed on Order and dealt with as follows:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Admitted to Certified Institutions ...	18	18	36
Placed under Guardianship ...	-	-	-
	18	18	36

Supervision. On December 31st, 1939, 1,464 cases were under supervision at home as shown in the following Table:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Statutory Supervision	313	235	598
Supervision	431	407	838
On licence from Institutions ..	10	10	20
Under Guardianship	3	5	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	757	707	1,464
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notifications by Local Education Authorities. During the year 1939, the following cases were notified by Local Education Authorities and dealt with as shewn:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sent to Institutions, by Order ...	-	2	2
Placed under Statutory Supervision ..	19	13	32
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	19	15	34
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Cases in Institutions on December 31st, 1939.

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
193	294	487

Occupation Centres. At the outbreak of the War the Occupation Centres at Ilkeston and Clay Cross were closed owing to difficulties of transport in Rural Areas.

Makeney House Certified Institution. During the year 1939, 3 patients were admitted and 1 transferred to Rampton State Institution. On December 31st, 1939, there were 80 patients on the books of the Institution.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

No marked changes were made in the Tuberculosis Service during 1939, but the Trustees of the Whitworth Hospital gave notice to terminate on 29th September 1939, the Council's agreement with them for the use of the six-bedded block at that Hospital, as the beds were required for general hospital purposes. The Council had had the use of this block for nearly ten years; it was used for the accommodation of advanced male cases usually of a highly infectious type, and served a valuable purpose in as much as the cases treated there were removed from their homes where they were a source of danger to other members of the household.

The Derbyshire Sanatorium and the Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital were included in the Government's Emergency Hospital Scheme, and accordingly on the outbreak of war all the patients who could go home were evacuated. In the case of the Sanatorium, 105 patients were discharged out of 125 in the institution and as regards Bretby 111 patients

were discharged out of 140. Subsequently permission was given for the re-admission of cases and by the end of the year both institutions were nearly up to full capacity.

The patients in the Tuberculosis Pavilion at the Penmore Hospital were discharged on the outbreak of war, and mainly on account of the difficulty of obtaining nursing staff it has not been found possible to re-open the Pavilion.

DISPENSARIES.

Table T.1. gives a brief summary of the work done during the year.

TABLE T.1.

Work of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

	1939	1938
Estimated Population	635,170	627,800
<u>New Cases Reported:-</u>		
Pulmonary	328	383
Non-pulmonary	195	200
	<u>523</u>	<u>583</u>
<u>Definite cases on Dispensary Registers on Jan. 1st.</u>	1,916	1,882
<u>New cases and Contacts found to be definitely tuberculous:-</u>		
Pulmonary	235	276
Non-pulmonary	105	130
<u>No. of inward transfers and lost sight of Cases returned</u>	34	27
<u>Cases written off Dispensary registers:-</u>		
Recovered:-		
Pulmonary	45	56
Non-pulmonary	56	72
Dead (all causes)	178	199
Removed to other areas etc.	54	72
<u>Definite cases on Dispensary Registers on 31st December</u>	1957	1916
<u>No. of attendances</u>	8513	8441

WALTON SANATORIUM.

General Statistics

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total
Admissions	170	121	23	314
Discharges	170	114	27	311

Average number of beds occupied -- 107.8

Average length of stay of the patients -- 144 days.

Average gain in weight of the patients -- 7 lbs. 4 ozs.

General Results of Treatment

Quiescent	37
Not quiescent	186
Died	45
Not tuberculous	39
Doubtfully tuberculous	4
	<hr/> 311 <hr/>

BRETRY HALL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL.

The number of patients treated in 1939 remained about the same as in 1938, in spite of the onset of war. The hospital had been classified as a Casualty Receiving Hospital and on September 2nd, 111 patients were transferred to their homes to make way for expected casualties. As these, fortunately, did not materialise, about 30 of these patients were subsequently re-admitted, but the Ministry of Health would only permit of 60% of the normal peace-time number of beds being occupied.

During the year, the hospital had the misfortune to lose the services of Mr. Naughton Dunn, who died on the 19th November. Mr. Dunn had been Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon to the hospital since its opening.

Dr. J.K. Cunninghame, Junior Assistant Medical Officer resigned and left on March 31st and was replaced by Dr. G.C.W. James in May.

During the year 10 probationers passed the Preliminary Examination of the General Nursing Council and 1 probationer obtained the Orthopaedic Nursing Certificate of the Central Council for the Care of Cripples.

TABLE B.1.

	Males	Females	Total
No. of Patients in Hospital at Midnight, Dec. 31st, 1938.			
Tubercular	55	43	98
Non-Tubercular	17	23	40
	<hr/> 72 <hr/>	<hr/> 66 <hr/>	<hr/> 138 <hr/>
Admissions during 1939.			
Tubercular	74	65	139
Non-Tubercular	38	55	93
	<hr/> 112 <hr/>	<hr/> 120 <hr/>	<hr/> 232 <hr/>
No. of patients treated during 1939.			
Tubercular	129	108	237
Non-Tubercular	55	78	133
	<hr/> 184 <hr/>	<hr/> 186 <hr/>	<hr/> 370 <hr/>
No. of patients discharged during 1939.			
Tubercular	81	78	159
Non-Tubercular	47	66	113
	<hr/> 128 <hr/>	<hr/> 144 <hr/>	<hr/> 272 <hr/>

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS

The total number of attendances at the clinics during 1939 was 8,579 as compared with 9,629 in 1938.

PENMORE PAVILION.

The following admissions and discharges took place during the year :-

TABLE P.1.

Patients in the Pavilion on the 1st January 1939	...	9
Admissions	... ..	15
Discharges	... ..	24

The Pavilion was closed on the outbreak of War.

Condition of Patients on discharge:-

Improved	... ..	6
No material improvement	... ..	6
Died in the Institution	... ..	11
Transferred to Walton Sanatorium for further treatment	... ..	1

WHITWORTH HOSPITAL.

The following admissions and discharges took place during the year :-

TABLE W.1.

Patients in the Pavilion on the 1st January 1939	...	6
Admissions	... ..	1
Discharges	... ..	7

This self-contained block of six beds was closed in September 1939 on the termination of the agreement with the Trustees of the Whitworth Hospital.

Condition of the seven patients discharged	... ..
Improved	... ..	1
No material improvement	... ..	4
Died in the Institution	... ..	1
Transferred to Walton Sanatorium for further treatment	... ..	1

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

During the year under review, 523 (328 pulmonary and 195 non-pulmonary) new cases were reported to me; 470 being primary notifications and 53 new cases coming to my knowledge otherwise than by notification. The figure of 523 is a decrease of 60 as compared with 1938.

The case rate per 1,000 of the population was .82.

DEATHS from TUBERCULOSIS

The number of deaths occurring in the County during 1939 as recorded by the Registrar General as attributable to tuberculosis was 272 (203 pulmonary and 69 non-pulmonary). Whilst the number of pulmonary deaths is the lowest on record, there has been an increase in the non-pulmonary deaths.

The death rates per 1,000 of the population are as follows:-

Pulmonary ...	.32
Non-pulmonary	.10
Total ...	.42

EXTRA NOURISHMENT

During the year 412 patients were granted extra nourishment on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer. This is an increase of 37 over the previous year.

Nursing of Bed-ridden Cases. During the year, twelve cases were visited by the district nurses, a total of 466 visits being made by them.

Shelters. Open-air shelters are still loaned to patients on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers. During the year 4 new shelters were purchased at a cost of £11.10.0d each, and these were erected in the Sanatorium grounds.

The old type of shelters which are getting beyond repair, are disposed of from time to time and are replaced by shelters of an approved type.

No. of shelters sold during the year	...	...	9
No. in use at the end of year	...	...	40
No. in store at end of year	...	...	18
Sets of bed and bedding supplied	...	...	10
Shelters supplied but not in use	...	...	8
Shelters available for use at Institutions	...	...	17
Shelters damaged beyond repair	...	...	1

TABLE V.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1939.

as reported by the Local Medical Officers of Health.

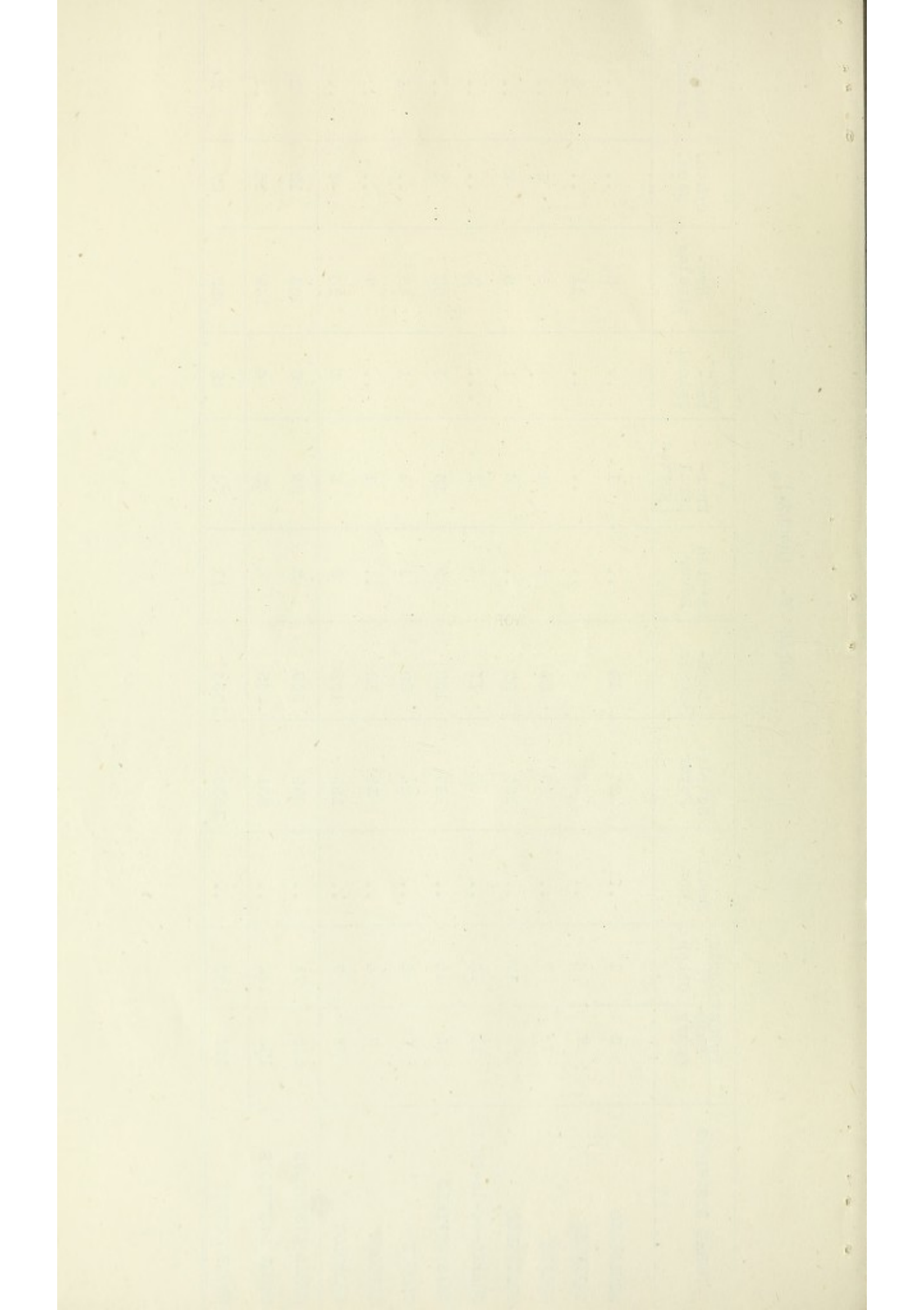
URBAN DISTRICTS	Tuberculosis		Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Erysipelas	Ophth. Neon.	Enceph. Letharg.
	Pulmonary.	Other									
ALFRETON	11	3	..	67	42	..	7	..	8	1	..
ASHBOURNE	5	3	..	50	5	..	2	..	3	1	..
BAKEWELL	1	5	..	9	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
BELPER	7	10	..	40	42	..	1	..	4	2	..
BOLSOVER	3	4	..	12	100	..	1	1	4	..	..
BUXTON (Boro')	10	4	..	62	25	..	4	1	3	2	..
CHESTERFIELD (Boro')	40	18	..	201	66	1	6	1	50	2	..
CLAY CROSS	3	3	..	12	24	..	1	..	3	..	..
DRONFIELD	5	..	..	11	13	..	1	..	3	..	..
GLOSSOP (Boro')	3	6	..	12	62	..	1	..	3	2	..
HEANOR	12	13	..	147	40	..	3	..	10	..	..
ILKESTON (Boro')	21	7	..	40	10	..	2	..	14	1	..
LONG EATON	23	8	..	66	22	1	4	..	6	..	..
MATLOCK	8	5	..	50	12	..	1	..	2	..	..
NEW MILLS	6	9	..	0	7	..	1	..	5	1	..
RIPLEY	7	3	..	79	44	1	2	..	9	1	..
STAVELEY	8	2	..	33	73	..	2	..	6	1	..
SWADLINCOTE	1	5	..	15	20	..	1	..	13	..	..
WHALEY BRIDGE	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WIRKSWORTH	2	4	..	16	30	..	5	..	1	1	..
URBAN DISTRICTS	183	112	..	931	645	4	45	4	149	15	..

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1900

No.		Date		Description		Amount	
1		Jan 1		Balance forward			
2		Jan 15		Received from A. B. C.			
3		Jan 30		Received from D. E. F.			
4		Feb 15		Received from G. H. I.			
5		Feb 28		Received from J. K. L.			
6		Mar 15		Received from M. N. O.			
7		Mar 30		Received from P. Q. R.			
8		Apr 15		Received from S. T. U.			
9		Apr 30		Received from V. W. X.			
10		May 15		Received from Y. Z. A.			
11		May 30		Received from B. C. D.			
12		Jun 15		Received from E. F. G.			
13		Jun 30		Received from H. I. J.			
14		Jul 15		Received from K. L. M.			
15		Jul 30		Received from N. O. P.			
16		Aug 15		Received from Q. R. S.			
17		Aug 30		Received from T. U. V.			
18		Sep 15		Received from W. X. Y.			
19		Sep 30		Received from Z. A. B.			
20		Oct 15		Received from C. D. E.			
21		Oct 30		Received from F. G. H.			
22		Nov 15		Received from I. J. K.			
23		Nov 30		Received from L. M. N.			
24		Dec 15		Received from O. P. Q.			
25		Dec 31		Balance forward			

TABLE V. (contd.)

RURAL DISTRICTS	Tuberculosis		Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal	Erysipelas	Ophth. Neon.	Enceph. Letharg.
	Pulmonary	Other									
ASHBOURNE	3	1	..	23	10	..	1	..	8	..	..
BAKEWELL	7	4	..	24	3	..	..	..	11	..	1
BELPER	10	7	..	53	29	1	1	1	5	3	..
BLACKWELL	24	17	..	150	33	..	6	1	8	2	..
CHAPEL-en-le-FRITH	11	10	..	43	11	1	1	..	3	..	..
CHESTERFIELD	45	15	..	183	108	2	13	3	32	4	..
CLOWNE	8	6	..	24	20	1	1	1	13	..	1
REPTON	7	4	..	35	18	..	1	..	7	..	..
SHARDLOW	35	7	..	159	102	2	5	2	16	3	..
RURAL DISTRICTS	150	71	..	699	399	7	29	8	103	12	2
URBAN DISTRICTS	183	112	..	931	645	4	45	4	149	15	..
WHOLE COUNTY	333	183	..	1630	1054	11	74	12	252	27	2



SCHOOLS CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.

The number of schools closed during the year on account of infectious diseases was 9. These were all closed by the Local Sanitary Authority by reason of :-

Influenza	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	4

BLIND PERSONS ACTS, 1920 AND 1938.

At the end of 1939, there were 1,102 blind persons on the Register. Of these, 572 were males and 530 females. 709 were in receipt of County relief, at a total cost of £22,202. The average amount of relief per case was 12/0⁰⁰d. per week.

The arrangements made in 1931 for the domiciliary medical relief of necessitous blind persons were continued during the year 1939.

TABLE VI.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY HEALTH VISITORS
DURING 1939.

1. Maternity and Child Welfare.

(a) Ante-Natal Clinics:-

Number of Sessions 314

Attendances:-

Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	9,196	
Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	<u>230</u>	9,426

Auxiliary Treatment Centres:-

Number of Sessions 65

Attendances:-

Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	324	
Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	<u>9</u>	333

Visits to Homes:-

Expectant Mothers						
First Visits	...	...	...	...	1,126	
Subsequent Visits	...	...	...	...	<u>727</u>	1,853

(b)	Infants:-						
	First Visits	...	...	...	...	7,948	
	Other visits (under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	21,454	
	Visits to children (1-5 years)	...	...	...	...	<u>57,181</u>	86,583
(c)	Infant Welfare Centres:-						
	Number of Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	2,426
	Attendances:-						
	Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	183	
	Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	49,733	
	Children over 1 year	...	...	...	...	<u>34,228</u>	84,144
(d)	Child Life Protection Visits	...	...	...	...	...	640
(e)	Boarded-out Visits	...	...	...	...	...	805
(f)	Mothercraft:- Number of Classes	...	...	...	...	...	51

2. Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

Number of Sessions attended	...	...	...	...	...	1,058
Number of visits to Homes	...	...	...	...	...	6,952

3. School Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections:-

Elementary (including 830 evacuees)	...	...	...	...	...	25,954
Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	1,802
Cleanliness Conditions (including 10,550 evacuees)	...	...	...	...	...	171,859
Other Inspections (including 866 evacuees)	...	...	...	...	...	11,341
Home Visits to School children (including 592 evacuees)	...	...	...	...	...	7,110
Miscellaneous visits to homes (including 218 evacuees)	...	...	...	...	...	2,369
Visits to Schools following up cases (including 64 evacuees)	...	...	...	...	...	<u>2,872</u>
Total (including 13,120 evacuees)	...	...	...	...	...	223,307

Clinic Sessions attended:-

Minor Ailment	...	...	...	...	...	890
Ear	...	...	...	...	...	221
Eye	...	...	...	...	...	278
Dental anaesthetic	331
Child guidance	<u>122</u>
						1,842

Boarded-out visits (including 16 evacuees)	182
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4. Miscellaneous Visits.

