

[Report 1946] / Medical Officer of Health, Derbyshire County Council.

Contributors

Derbyshire (England). County Council.

Publication/Creation

1946

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/hd65fhjc>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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



Derbyshire County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
For the Year 1946,

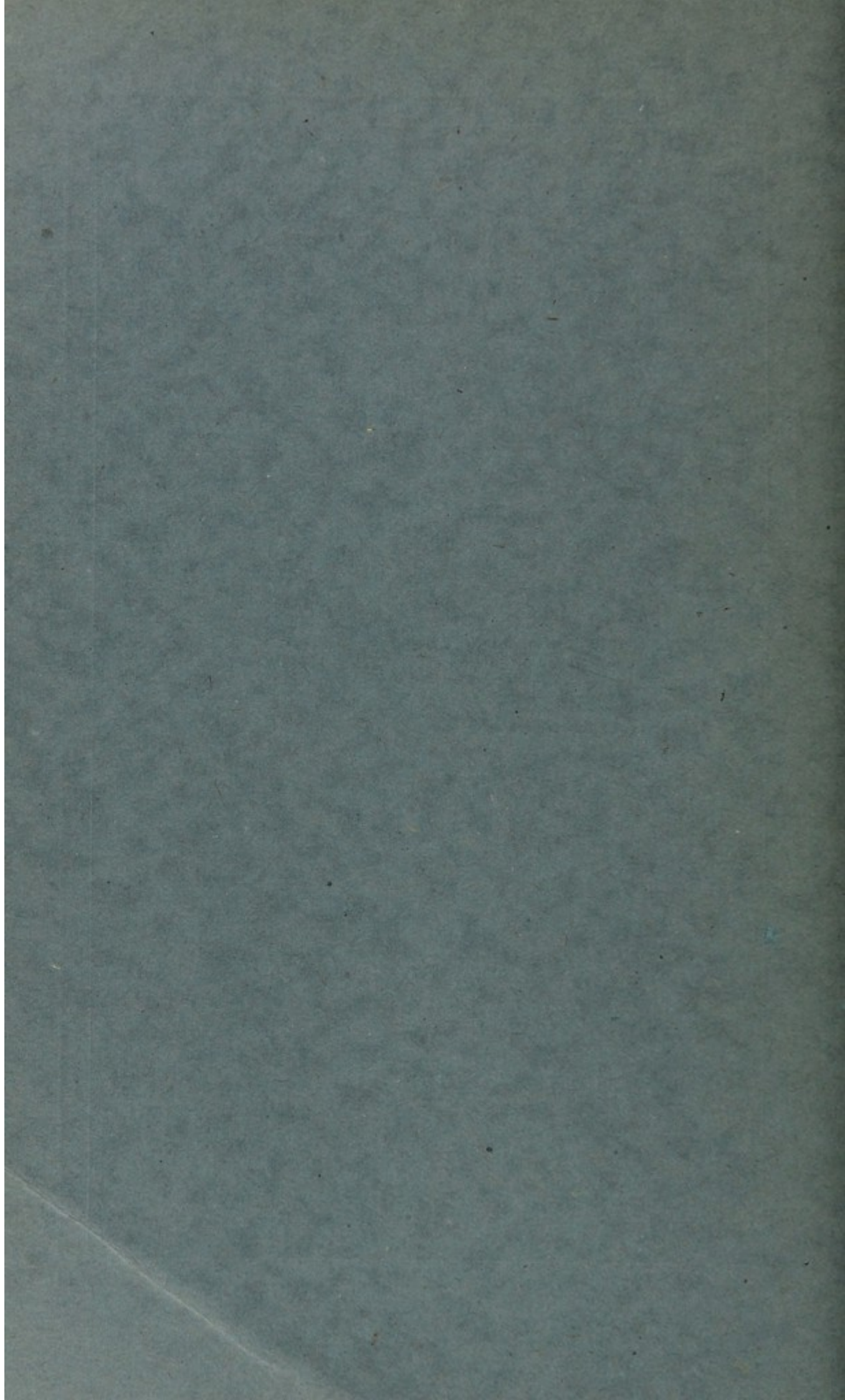
BY
J. B. S. MORGAN,

B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (WALES), L.R.C.P. (LONDON), M.R.C.S. (ENGLAND)

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

DERRY :

J. W. SIMPSON AND SONS, LTD., PRINTERS, FRIAR GATE.—41693





Derbyshire County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
For the Year 1946,

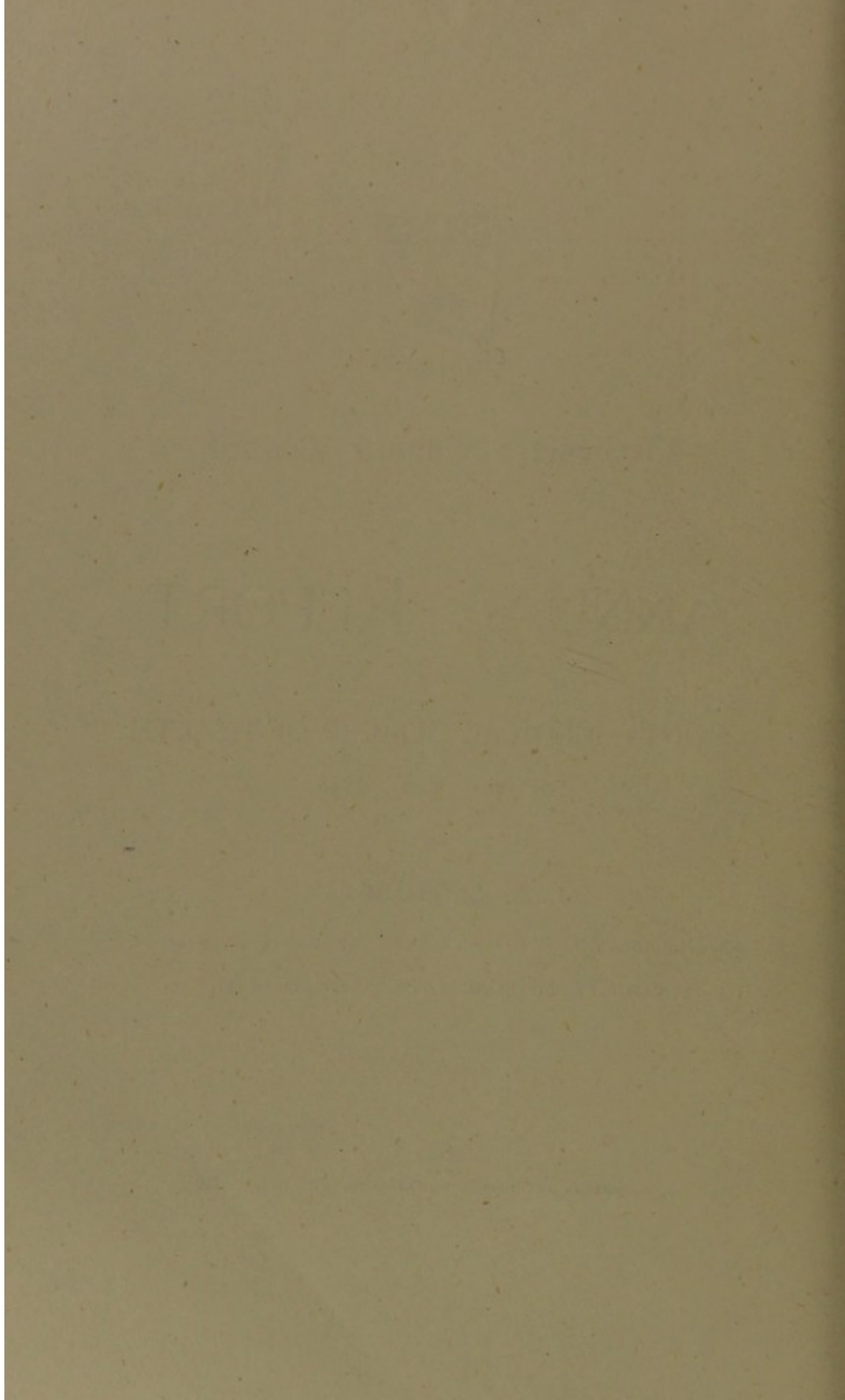
BY
J. B. S. MORGAN,

B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (WALES), L.R.C.P. (LONDON), M.R.C.S. (ENGLAND)

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

DERBY :

J. W. SIMPSON AND SONS, LTD., PRINTERS, FRIAR GATE.—41693



To the Chairman and Members of the

Derbyshire County Council.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Fifty-seventh Annual Report on the health of the County of Derby for the year 1946.

The birth rate and death rate from all causes per 1,000 of the estimated population of the County were respectively 19.6 and 10.96; whereas the corresponding rates for England and Wales were respectively 19.1 and 11.5.

The infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births in the County was 38.9, which is the lowest rate that has ever been recorded—the previous lowest figure of 42.1 having occurred in 1944. The rate for the year under review is most gratifying as the infantile death rate is regarded as one of the most sensitive indexes of the state of the public health.

Cancer caused 1,073 deaths at all ages, compared with 999 in the previous year. The figures for England and Wales are also tending to increase over recent years, and it is difficult to be certain whether there is a real increased incidence or whether it is merely apparent, as a result of improved diagnostic facilities. It must be realised that cancer is more prevalent among the elderly, and that these days people are living longer. The key to the successful treatment of cancer is early diagnosis, and this is dependent on patients seeking medical opinion immediately they observe anything suspicious and on the doctors referring patients to hospitals at the earliest opportunity.

The maternal mortality rate was 1.37 per 1,000 live and still births, which, apart from 1944, when the rate was 1.32, is the lowest on record.

Excluding the Boroughs of Buxton, Chesterfield, Glossop and Ilkeston, which are autonomous authorities for maternity and child welfare, 10,299 live and still births occurred in the administrative county, and in view of the predilection of patients in recent years to enter maternity units for confinements, it is interesting to record that 2,296 maternity cases were admitted to various institutions under arrangements made by the County Council, apart from those who made private arrangements to enter nursing homes.

The percentage of illegitimate births has increased almost every year since 1938, when it was 3.28, until it reached a figure of 7.19 in 1945. It gives me pleasure to report, however, that in the year under review it has fallen to 5.5 per cent. In this connexion I would mention that the infantile death rate among illegitimate children is 44.34 per 1,000 live births, which is the lowest on record.

The number of new cases who attended venereal disease centres was 1,505, of whom 631 patients were diagnosed as suffering from the condition, as compared with respectively 1,163 and 508 in the previous year. This increased incidence is probably the result of demobilisation and the return of members of the armed forces from overseas. It is to be hoped, however, that the recent advances in medical treatment will soon reduce the incidence.

In 1941 the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified reached 633, but since then there has been a consistent decline and in 1946 the figure was 542. There were 222 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, which was the lowest number on record.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the members of the County Council, the Clerk and the Heads of Departments, for their sympathetic co-operation, as well as the staff for their loyal assistance in endeavouring to improve the Public Health Service.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. S. MORGAN,

County Medical Officer of Health.

County Offices,

St. Mary's Gate,

Derby.

November, 1947.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Ante-Natal Scheme ...	18	Midwives Acts, 1902-36 ...	14
Area ...	7	Milk, Accredited and T.T. Licences ...	29
Auxiliary Treatment Centre ...	18	Mothers and Young Children, Cleanliness of ...	28
Bacteriological Laboratory ...	11	Nursery Provision for Children under 5 ...	23
Births ...	7	Nursing of Bedridden Cases ...	46
Blind Persons ...	48	Occupation Centres ...	35
Child Life Protection ...	20	Occupations ...	7
Day Nurseries ...	24	Open Air Shelters ...	47
Deaths ...	10	Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	16
Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	19	Orthopædic Clinics ...	39
Diphtheria Immunisation ...	21	Orthopædic Hospital ...	43
Extra Nourishment ...	47	Population ...	7
Food, Inspection and Supervision of ...	29	Premature Infants ...	19
Gas and Air Analgesia ...	19	Puerperal Pyrexia ...	15
Health Visitors, Summary of Work done by ...	50	Rateable Value ...	7
Home Help Scheme ...	19	River Pollution ...	32
Illegitimate Children, Care of ...	25	Sanatorium ...	40
Infant Welfare Centres ...	20	Sewage Purification ...	32
Infantile Mortality ...	10	Tuberculosis ...	35
Infectious Diseases ...	51	Tuberculosis, Treatment Allow- ances ...	47
Makeney House Certified Insti- tution ...	35	Tuberculosis Dispensaries ...	37
Maternal Mortality ...	16	Venereal Diseases ...	12
Maternity Homes ...	17	Vital Statistics ...	7
Medical Treatment of Children under 5 ...	20	Water Supplies ...	30
Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938 ...	34	Zymotic Diseases ...	6

APPENDICES.

- I.—Causes of Death in each District.
- II.—Statistics regarding Blind Persons.

TABLE I.

Death Rate from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases and All Causes, Birth Rate and Infantile Mortality in the Whole County during the last Fifty-six 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	.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 to 1940	— .00	.01 .01	.07 .07	.004 .003	.03 .04	.04 .04	.05 .08	.20 .24	11.31 12.26	15.71 14.93	56.7 58.6
1941	— —	.001 .00	.034 .07	.00 .00	.011 .03	.057 .06	.057 .07	.16 .23	10.93 12.9	15.58 14.2	51.04 59.0
1942	— —	.001 .00	.016 .05	— .00	.013 .01	.008 .02	.054 .08	.092 .16	10.52 11.6	17.46 15.8	42.24 49.0
1943	— —	.004 .00	.025 .03	— .00	.024 .02	.016 .03	.056 .08	.125 .16	11.46 12.1	18.88 16.5	48.11 49.0
1944	— .00	.006 .00	.009 .02	— .00	.003 .01	.025 .03	.073 .08	.118 .14	10.77 11.6	20.97 17.6	42.13 46.0
1945	— —	.005 .00	.024 .02	— .00	.037 .02	.024 .02	.052 .09	.142 .15	11.01 11.4	18.18 16.1	44.5 46.0
1946	—	.006	.017	—	.003	.029	.061	.116	11.15	19.60	41.16
	—	.003	.026	.003	—	.017	.043	.092	10.74	19.60	36.42
	—	.005	.022	.001	.001	.023	.052	.104	10.96	19.60	38.95
	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.02	.08	.11	11.5	19.1	43.

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

† Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age only since 1901.

REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF DERBYSHIRE FOR THE YEAR 1946

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 population of the Administrative County as estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1946 was as follows:—

Municipal Boroughs	...	...	...	134,130
Urban Districts	...	...	...	210,430
Rural Districts	...	...	...	303,900
Total Administrative County	...	...	...	648,460

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the Administrative County in April, 1946, for County Rate purposes was £3,475,214 and a Penny Rate over the whole County represents the sum of £14,136.

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 pre-dispose 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, given in a form required by the Ministry of Health:—

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Live Births	{ Legitimate	... 6,204	5,807	12,011
	{ Illegitimate	... 327	372	699
Total ...		... 6,531	6,179	12,710

COUNTY OF DERBY. YEAR

TABLE II.—TABLE GIVING BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES FROM SEVERAL

SANITARY DISTRICT (URBAN).	MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	Area in Acres (Land and Water).	POPULA-	
			Census 1921.	Census 1931.
ALFRETON	S. O. Bingham, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. ...	5,176	21,201	22,262
ASHBOURNE	H. H. Hollick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ...	1,070	4,375	4,708
BAKEWELL	S. S. Proctor, M.D., D.P.H. ...	3,061	3,064	3,028
BELPER	R. C. Allen, M.R.C.S., D.P.H. ...	4,294	13,474	14,205
BOLSOVER	A. H. Wear, M.D., B.S., D.P.H. ...	4,526	10,146	9,808
BUXTON (Borough) ...	G. Cochrane, M.B., D.P.H. ...	6,337	16,863	16,884
CHESTERFIELD (Borough)	J. A. Stirling, M.B., D.P.H. ...	8,472	61,232	64,160
CLAY CROSS	J. R. Graham, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	2,349	8,846	8,781
DRONFIELD	J. R. Graham, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	3,452	6,112	6,388
GLOSSOP (Borough) ...	M. T. I. Jones, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. ...	3,323	21,048	20,001
HEANOR	P. H. J. Turton, M.B., D.P.H. ...	4,417	21,558	22,482
ILKESTON (Borough) ...	H. L. Barker, M.D., D.P.H. ...	3,017	32,520	33,164
LONG EATON	J. Moir, M.B., Ch.B. ...	3,559	23,050	23,321
MATLOCK	S. S. Proctor, M.D., D.P.H. ...	16,599	15,716	16,596
NEW MILLS	R. H. Titcombe, M.D., D.P.H. ...	5,209	8,490	8,551
RIPLEY	R. A. Ryan, L.R.C.P.I. ...	5,415	17,192	17,731
STAVELEY	J. R. Graham, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. ...	6,504	12,437	17,845
SWADLINCOTE	J. Camac, M.B., B.Ch. ...	3,755	20,211	20,604
WHALEY BRIDGE	F. G. Allan, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. ...	3,487	—	4,789
WIRKSWORTH	W. S. G. Christie, M.B., Ch.B. ...	4,016	4,521	4,855
URBAN DISTRICTS ...	... ..	98,038	322,056	340,145
(RURAL).				
ASHBOURNE	H. H. Hollick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ...	86,188	11,762	11,661
BAKEWELL	S. S. Proctor, M.D., D.P.H. ...	85,643	19,521	19,272
BELPER	R. C. Allen, M.R.C.S., D.P.H. ...	48,074	21,545	23,106
BLACKWELL	A. H. Wear, M.D., B.S., D.P.H. ...	21,668	43,209	44,689
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH ...	G. Cochrane, M.B., D.P.H. ...	103,418	22,705	18,770
CHESTERFIELD	J. R. Graham, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. ...	69,139	64,295	64,968
CLOWNE	A. H. Wear, M.D., B.S., D.P.H. ...	13,429	17,506	17,720
REPTON	J. L. Berry, M.B., Ch.B. ...	65,653	24,899	26,438
SHARDLOW	S. Hunt, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ...	44,204	31,125	41,097
RURAL DISTRICTS ...	... ..	537,416	256,567	267,721
URBAN DISTRICTS ...	... ..	98,038	322,056	340,145
WHOLE COUNTY ...	... ..	635,454	578,623	607,866

ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1946.

CAUSES, IN EACH OF THE SANITARY DISTRICTS OF THE COUNTY.

TION.			ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.					
Estimated 1946.	Births (Live).	Deaths.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate (corrected).	Death Rate from Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 2 years).	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respira tory Death Rate.	Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.
21,950	416	243	18.95	11.07	.09	.22	1.00	43.26
4,800	112	64	23.33	13.33	—	—	.62	8.93
3,280	35	44	10.67	13.41	—	—	1.22	28.57
14,650	296	150	20.21	10.24	.07	.13	.61	20.27
10,390	211	97	20.31	9.33	.09	—	.57	75.82
18,300	301	233	16.45	12.73	.11	.22	1.15	46.51
66,300	1,391	673	20.98	10.15	.03	.37	1.19	30.91
7,968	170	88	21.33	11.04	.12	.25	2.25	41.17
6,969	115	64	16.50	9.18	—	.28	1.00	52.17
17,740	334	248	18.83	13.98	.05	.22	1.46	47.90
23,270	440	244	18.91	10.48	.13	.17	1.41	61.36
31,790	670	326	21.08	10.25	.06	.28	1.63	31.34
27,190	521	297	19.16	10.92	.03	.29	1.10	46.06
16,890	323	240	19.12	14.21	.06	.12	1.42	43.34
8,070	131	106	16.23	13.13	—	.12	1.11	22.90
17,490	367	178	20.98	10.17	.05	.28	1.08	46.32
17,260	323	168	18.71	9.73	.05	.40	1.56	49.52
20,610	447	243	21.69	11.79	—	.19	.97	46.97
5,000	77	78	15.40	15.60	—	.20	2.40	12.98
4,643	73	60	15.72	12.92	.43	—	1.50	82.18
344,560	6,753	3,844	19.60	11.15	.06	.24	1.24	41.16
10,990	197	134	17.92	12.19	—	.09	1.45	45.69
18,810	316	259	16.80	13.77	—	.21	1.01	28.48
27,190	488	296	17.95	10.89	.03	.29	1.25	22.54
42,550	906	411	21.29	9.66	.02	.30	.96	41.94
18,600	281	238	15.11	12.79	—	.05	1.23	46.26
72,550	1,483	746	20.44	10.28	.03	.37	.96	41.81
17,980	368	195	20.46	10.84	—	.44	1.78	29.89
27,480	566	300	20.60	10.91	.11	.29	.98	31.80
67,750	1,352	684	19.95	10.09	.09	.23	.97	34.02
303,900	5,957	3,263	19.60	10.74	.04	.28	1.08	36.42
344,560	6,753	3,844	19.60	11.15	.06	.24	1.24	41.16
648,460	12,710	7,107	19.60	10.96	.05	.26	1.16	38.95

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	19.60
Number of Still Births	357
Rate of Still Births per 1,000 (total live and still) births	27.32
Number of Deaths	7,017
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population ...	10.96

Deaths and Death Rates from Puerperal Causes:—

	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 live and still Births.</i>
Puerperal and Post-abortion		
Sepsis	1	0.076
Other Maternal Causes ...	19	1.454
	—	—
Total	20	1.53
	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants (per 1,000 live births)	38.95
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births) ...	38.63
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	44.34

	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of estimated population.</i>
Deaths and Death Rate from:—		
Cancer (all ages)	1,073	1.65
Measles (all ages)	1	.001
Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	15	.023
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	34	.052

Infantile Mortality.—The infantile mortality rate for the year under review was 38.95 per 1,000 live births, compared with 44.50 in 1945 and 42.13 in 1944.

TABLE III.
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

(INFANTS DYING UNDER ONE YEAR, PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS).

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
1930	61.4	1938	51.1
1931	67.4	1939	47.4
1932	63.4	1940	55.4
1933	62.2	1941	51.0
1934	53.0	1942	42.2
1935	56.6	1943	48.1
1936	58.2	1944	42.1
1937	52.1	1945	44.5
		1946	38.9

The rate for England and Wales in 1946 was 43.

COUNTY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The following Table shows the bacteriological work done in the County Laboratory during the year for the Administrative County and the Boroughs of Derby and Burton-on-Trent:—

TABLE IV.

<i>Nature of Examination.</i>	<i>Derbyshire.</i>		<i>Derby Borough.</i>		<i>Burton-on-Trent.</i>	
	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Neg.</i>
SEROLOGICAL TESTS—						
Typhoid	5	40	—	13	1	4
Salmonella, including para-typhoid, Brucella Abortus & B. dysentery	4	124	—	43	2	14
Glandular Fever ...	1	4	2	1	—	1
Venereal Diseases ...	1403	8796	889	7861	365	1263
DIPHTHERIA	522	2681	—	—	1	1
SPUTA FOR TUBERCLE						
BACILLI	411	2852	—	1	—	—
RINGWORM	14	12	—	—	—	—
MILK SAMPLES—						
Inoculations for Tubercle Bacilli	54	874	6	34	4	45
*Methylene Blue Test ...	544	3310	20	94	1	7
*Bacterial Count ...	8	139	1	11	—	—
Bacillus Coli	451	1918	10	32	—	—
ICE CREAM SAMPLES—						
*Methylene Blue Test ...	11	20	13	47	8	7
*Bacterial Count ...	4	6	6	6	—	—
Bacillus Coli	13	37	44	60	8	15
MILK SAMPLES—HEAT TREATMENT SCHEME—						
*Methylene Blue Test ...	7	301	—	—	—	—
*Bacteria' Count ...	—	39	—	—	—	—
*WATERS FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION						
	112	203	19	394	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS	790	2711	90	251	27	180
Totals	4354	24067	1100	8848	417	1537

Total number of examinations carried out during the year 40,323

* *Pos.* — *Unsatisfactory.*

Neg. — *Satisfactory.*

TABLE V.
INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA TYPES.

<i>Type.</i>						<i>No. of Cases.</i>
Mitis ....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Intermedius ....	....	....	....	....	....	85
Gravis ....	....	....	....	....	....	66
Indeterminate ....	....	....	....	....	....	—
TOTAL						168

VACCINE LYMPH.

3,948 doses of Vaccine Lymph were issued, on behalf of the Medical Research Council, to Public Vaccination Officers in the Administrative County, the Boroughs of Burton-on-Trent, Derby and Nottingham, and the County of Nottinghamshire, during the period 1st July to 31st December, 1946.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment Centres.—The number of new cases from Derbyshire attending the Venereal Disease Centres during the year 1946, and the diseases for which they required treatment are as follows :—

TABLE VI.

	<i>Syphilis.</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea.</i>	<i>Soft Chancre and Non-V.D.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Ashton-under-Lyne...	13	11	12	36
Burton-on-Trent ...	6	18	15	39
Chesterfield ...	65	130	248	443
Derby ...	87	129	371	587
Grimsby ...	—	—	2	2
Mansfield ...	4	12	15	31
Nottingham ...	36	71	164	271
Salford ...	—	—	2	2
Sheffield ...	10	16	18	44
Stockport ...	6	13	28	47
Worksop	—	3	—	3
	227	403	875	1,505

The total of 1,505 new cases compares with 1,163 reported in the previous year. The number of non-venereal and undiagnosed cases increased from 655 to 874, and the number of diagnosed cases of venereal disease has increased from 382 in 1944 and 508 in 1945 to 631 in 1946.

The total attendances of Derbyshire patients at the above Centres during 1946 was 20,223.

Regulation 33B.—The number of "contacts" reported under Regulation 33B during 1946, and the results of following up these cases, are set out below:—

TABLE VII.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
(1) Total number in respect of whom Form 1 was received	1	43
(2) Number of cases in (1) in which attempts were made outside the scope of the Regulation to persuade the "Contact" to be examined—		
"Contacts" found	1	21
"Contacts" examined or already under treatment ...	—	15
(3) Number of those in (1) in respect of whom two or more Forms 1 were received	—	6
(4) Number of those in (3) who were		
(a) found	—	5
(b) examined after persuasion	—	1
(c) served with Form 2	—	4
(d) examined after service of Form 2	—	2
(e) prosecuted for failure to attend for Medical Examination ...	—	2

In 1943 Regulation 33B was added to the Defence (General) Regulations in order to provide for the compulsory treatment of venereal disease in certain circumstances. The object of the Regulation was to bring under medical care those infected persons who have shown themselves unresponsive to educational work or to methods of persuasion and who, owing to this refusal to undertake treatment, remain a constant source of infection and a drain on the nation's manpower and woman power.

The Medical Officer of Health of a County Council or County Borough Council, on receiving information suggesting that two or more persons have been infected by the same person (on receipt of two or more Forms 1), has a duty under this Regulation to require that person ("the Contact") to submit to medical examination by a Special Practitioner within a specified period and to furnish him with a Certificate of compliance with the requirements.

At the end of 1943 the Minister of Health expressed the view that, quite apart from the compulsory provisions of Regulation 33B, Local Authorities for venereal diseases should do what is possible to trace contacts of persons treated at their clinics and to persuade these contacts to attend for treatment.

He considered also that the number of sources of infection that could be found by careful and tactful work of this kind would be greater than the number brought under treatment by the operation of Regulation 33B.

The following Table shows the number of "Contacts" reported on one Form 1 only during the period 1st January, 1944, to the 30th September, 1947, the number of "Contacts" traced, and the number of those traced who attended a venereal diseases clinic for examination.

<i>Period.</i>	<i>Number reported.</i>	<i>Number traced.</i>	<i>Number who attended a clinic for examination.</i>
Year 1944	74	37	26
Year 1945	57	42	34
Year 1946	38	22	15
1947, up to 30th Sept.	20	14	10
	<hr/> 189	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 85 (74%)

It will be seen that 26 per cent. of the "Contacts" traced failed to accept the advice of the Council's Officers to attend a Clinic for examination.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902—1936.

The Midwives Acts are administered by the County Council as the Supervising Authority for the whole of the Administrative County with the exception of the Borough of Chesterfield. The statistics in this section, therefore, relate to the area of the County Council as the Supervising Authority and do not include figures for Chesterfield.

Number of Midwives.—At the end of 1946 there were 205 midwives on the County Roll; 37 were midwives in independent practice, 54 were District Nurse-Midwives, 45 were midwives practising in Institutions, and 69 were County Midwives.

The following changes took place during the year :—

Death of Midwives....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Midwives whose names were voluntarily removed from the Roll	....	....	....	....	Nil
Number of Midwives who left the County.	....	....	....	....	30
Number of new Midwives enrolled	....	....	....	....	15

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 VIII.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
<i>Records received:—</i>							
Medical Help	2108	2099	2148	2044	1955	1565	1621
Still Births	154	121	123	119	119	113	121
Deaths of Children	116	91	96	89	102	83	78
Deaths of Mothers	5	3	3	5	3	—	3
Laying-out the Dead	48	33	26	46	25	25	25
Liability to be a Source of Infection	201	180	136	123	126	105	100
Notification of Artificial Feeding (within 14 days)	135	159	167	189	205	193	204
<i>Puerperal Pyrexia—</i>							
Midwives' Cases	34	37	28	20	30	33	24
<i>Ophthalmia Neonatorum—</i>							
ALL CASES	17	24	29	31	23	21	14

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The following Table shows the total number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified to me during the year 1946 and the case rate from this disease per 1,000 births:—

TABLE IX.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Whole County (excluding Chesterfield Borough).</i>		<i>M. & C.W. Area.</i>	
	<i>No. of Cases.</i>		<i>Case rate per 1,000 births.</i>	
	<i>Whole County.</i>	<i>M. & C.W. Area.</i>	<i>Whole County.</i>	<i>M. & C.W. Area.</i>
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	52	47	3.97	4.56

TABLE X.

The number of cases admitted to hospitals under the County Council Puerperal Pyrexia Scheme during 1946 was as follows:—

Derbyshire Royal Infirmary	....	....	....	7
Jessop Hospital for Women	....	....	....	5
Derbyshire Hospital for Women....	....	....	....	7
Monsall Hospital, Manchester	....	....	....	1
Burton Isolation Hospital (when accommodation is available)	....	....	....	—
Victoria Hospital and Dispensary, Worksop	....	....	....	—
City Hospital, Derby (from Willersley Castle Emergency Maternity Home)	....	....	....	3
Total	...	...	...	23

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The incidence of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year 1946 and the results of treatment are set out in the following table:—

TABLE XI.

<i>Notified.</i>	<i>Cases Treated.</i>		<i>Vision unimpaired.</i>	<i>Vision impaired.</i>	<i>Total Blindness.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>
	<i>At Home.</i>	<i>In Hospital.</i>				
14	7	7	13	—	—	1

Maternal Mortality.—The maternal mortality rate for the County (excluding the Borough of Chesterfield) for the year 1946 was 1.37 per thousand live and still births.

The following Table gives the Maternal Mortality rate in the County since 1930 (excluding the Borough of Chesterfield).

TABLE XII.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
1930	4.16	1938	3.65
1931	4.55	1939	2.15
1932	4.00	1940	2.47
1933	4.34	1941	2.57
1934	4.51	1942	2.43
1935	4.51	1943	2.20
1936	3.27	1944	1.32
1937	3.89	1945	1.42
		1946	1.37

ADMISSION OF MATERNITY CASES TO INSTITUTIONS.

During the year 1946 Maternity Cases were admitted to Institutions as follows :—

TABLE XIII.

Holbrook County Maternity Home	...	...	366
Ashgate Lodge County Maternity Home	...	...	349
Ashbourne County Maternity Home	...	...	198*
Chesterfield Municipal Maternity Home	...	...	243
Derbyshire Hospital for Women	...	...	103
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester	...	...	37
Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield	...	...	28
Mansfield and District General Hospital	...	...	5
Derbyshire Royal Infirmary	...	...	2
Burton General Infirmary	...	...	45
Nottingham Hospital for Women	...	...	1
Basford County Maternity Hospital Notts.	...	...	1
Public Assistance Institutions	...	...	780
Willersley Castle Emergency Maternity Home :—			
(The Home was closed on April 5th, 1946)			
(1) Derbyshire residents	...	...	51
(2) Evacuees admitted in Organised Parties	...	...	...
from London	...	...	136
Total ...			2,345

The above do not include cases admitted under the Council's Puerperal Pyrexia Scheme, which are shown on page 15.

* Including 49 cases admitted from Staffordshire under arrangements made with the Staffordshire County Council.

MATERNITY HOME ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

The County Council has three Maternity Homes, as follows :—

	<i>Maternity Beds.</i>		
Ashgate Lodge	24*
Holbrook	20
Ashbourne	9
Total ...			53

* The accommodation at Ashgate Lodge was increased from 15 to 24 beds in July, 1946, after certain adaptations had been carried out.

Provision has also been made for maternity accommodation at the following Public Assistance Institutions :—

				<i>Maternity Beds.</i>
Ashbourne	...	...	...	2
Bakewell	...	...	...	3
Belper	...	...	...	18
Chapel-en-le-Frith	...	...	...	4
Chesterfield	...	...	...	24
Glossop	...	...	...	2
Shardlow	...	...	...	5
				—
Total	...	...	...	58
				—

DARLEY HALL COUNTY MATERNITY HOME.

As was mentioned in the Report for 1945, Darley Hall was purchased towards the end of that year for use as a County Maternity Home. Difficulties of various kinds were experienced in carrying out the adaptations and obtaining equipment and, therefore, it was not possible to open the Home until May 28th, 1947. Further details will be given in a subsequent report.

EMERGENCY MATERNITY HOMES.

WILLERSLEY CASTLE.

This Home was de-requisitioned on May 27th, and the Annexe on July 6th, 1946. Most of the staff left at the end of March, 1946. The last of the patients were discharged on the 5th April of the same year, when the remainder of the staff returned to London.

ANTE-NATAL SCHEME.

Seventeen Ante-Natal Clinics are maintained by the Council, 14 in Urban Districts and three in Rural Districts.

The following are the number of sessions and attendances at these Clinics during 1946 :—

Half-day Sessions	...	...	...	807
First Visits	...	...	...	4,115
Subsequent Visits	...	...	...	14,784
Post-Natal Visits	...	...	...	131
				—
				19,030

AUXILIARY TREATMENT CENTRE, CHESTERFIELD.

Half-day Sessions	...	...	...	13
First Visits	...	...	...	17
Subsequent Visits	...	...	...	35
				—
				52

GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA.

There were 25 Domiciliary County Midwives trained in the administration of Gas and Air Analgesia during the year. Gas and Air Analgesia was administered to 397 patients.

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

Number of Cases treated ...	...	...	...	43
„ „ Extractions ...	...	...	...	100
„ „ Conservations ...	...	...	...	39
„ „ Scaling Treatments ...	...	...	...	6
„ „ Dentures supplied ...	...	...	...	20

HOME HELP AND DOMESTIC HELP SCHEME.

At the end of the year consideration was given by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to the extension of the above scheme. It was resolved to appoint a temporary whole-time Organiser and also to increase the rate of remuneration to Home and Domestic Helps. The rate approved was 2/- per hour up to 44 hours weekly plus travelling expenses and a retaining fee of 5/- per week when not continuously employed.

There were three part-time Home Helps on the Council's Roll at the end of the year and six cases were provided with the services of a Home Help.

THE CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

The total number of premature babies notified during 1946 was 622. The mothers of 610 of these normally resided in Derbyshire. 217 were born in Hospital outside the Administrative County, 405 were born in Derbyshire (305 at home and 100 in hospital). Of the 305 who were born at home 267 were nursed entirely at home, 34 died during the first 24 hours and 230 survived at the end of one month. Of the 317 born in hospital 30 died during the first 24 hours and 261 survived at the end of one month.

In comparing the above figures with those for the year 1945, when 352 babies were notified as weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, it should be borne in mind that this figure is comparable with the figure of 405 shown above, as in 1945 Welfare Authorities were not requested by the Ministry of Health to report premature babies born outside the Authority's area.

All midwives have been instructed to indicate the baby's weight on the birth cards, so that the Health Visitors will be aware of premature babies in their areas. All medical practitioners in the County have been sent a list of Consultants who are prepared to see premature infants, and the Council's Home Help Scheme for maternity patients has been extended to include premature infants provided that the need is certified by the doctor attending the case.

With regard to institutional care of selected cases, arrangements have been made with the Derbyshire Hospital for Women and the St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, for babies to be admitted providing accommodation is available at the time.

The Authority's Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officers and Matrons of County Maternity Homes have been informed of the Ministry of Health's advice regarding the necessary requirements for the care of premature infants, and suitable records are made available when these patients are discharged from maternity units.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

The number of children who received treatment during the year was as follows:—

Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	3
Eye conditions	141
Dental conditions	416
Orthopædic Treatment:—	
In-Patients	13
Out-Patients	337

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 of Buxton, Chesterfield, Glossop and Ilkeston. At the end of 1946 there were 57 Infant Welfare Centres maintained by the Council, 21 in Urban Districts and 36 in Rural Districts. A Health Visitor attends each Centre, which is generally under the supervision of a doctor. There are also seven voluntary Infant Welfare Centres situated in rural areas.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

There were 212 children on the register at the end of 1946. These include 136 children in private Boarding Schools and 30 in a voluntary institution which are exempt from inspection on a certificate given by the Authority which is usually in force for two years. After this period an inspection is made and the question of further exemption considered. 16 children were boarded-out in a voluntary institution which at the end of the year had not been exempted from periodical inspection and 30 were in the care of individual foster parents.

TABLE XIV.

	Individual Foster Mothers.	HOMES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.						Total.
		Exempted under Section 219(1) <i>b</i> of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 271(2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.		Exempted from visiting under Section 219(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 258(5) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.		Not Exempted.		
		Volun- tary.	Private and Others.	Volun- tary.	Private and Others.	Volun- tary.	Private and Others.	
(a) Receiving children under 9 years for reward (apart from their parents) at the end of the year ...	26	1	9	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	37
(b) Number of children under 9 years :—								
(i) Received during the year ...	12	Not known	Not known	Nil	Nil	9	Nil	21
(ii) At end of the year ...	30	30	136 (at last Insp'tn)	Nil	Nil	16	Nil	212
(iii) Who died during the year ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iv) On whom inquests were held during the year ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

In November, 1945, Circular 194 was received from the Ministry of Health placing on Welfare Authorities the responsibility for the immunisation of infants and children under school age. It was thought that this might bring about a more uniform and intensive effort to secure and maintain the immunisation of as many young children as possible about the time when they reach one year of age, or, failing this, at least before school age is reached. While this responsibility was placed upon the County Council as a Welfare Authority, it was stated that existing schemes which were working satisfactorily need not be disturbed.

The separate County Sanitary Districts were approached at the end of 1945 in order that a picture of the facilities already available for diphtheria immunisation in the area of the County Council as a Welfare Authority could be viewed as a whole. The facilities provided, as reported by the individual authorities, were deemed to be sufficient to provide the basis of a satisfactory scheme, but that the arrangements be reinforced by providing all Medical Officers working at infant welfare centres with portable sets of equipment to enable them to carry out diphtheria immunisation

on demand at the centres. Medical Officers were particularly asked not to arrange special immunisation sessions, as this would mean that cases would be postponed until the next session, but that the facilities should be immediately available if requested.

In December, 1945, the question of propaganda was considered. It was appreciated that much of this was being done by the Ministry of Health in a national campaign consisting of press advertising, posters and films. It was decided in Derbyshire to concentrate on personal contact through the Health Visitors, reinforced by suitable cards provided free of charge by the Ministry of Information. The "Birthday Card Scheme," which was already used by some District Councils, was recommended for general use throughout the county and arrangements were made with Local Medical Officers of Health for the Birthday Cards to be sent to parents of children on their first birthday, informing them of the value of immunisation.

The County Health Visitors were informed of the revised arrangements and that the Minister of Health desired that each Health Visitor should be responsible for securing immunisation of children under school age in her district. Each Health Visitor has been required during the year under review to submit quarterly returns showing the number of children in her area who have attained the age of one year during the quarter, and also the number of children whose parents have been approached by her concerning diphtheria immunisation.

Statistical details are given in the following Table:—

TABLE XV.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD.
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1946.

- (1) *Children who attained the age of one year during the year :*

(a)	Number of Children	6,219
(b)	Number of (a) whose parents were approached	5,064 (81.4%)
(c)	Number of (b) whose parents consented to immunisation (or who were already immunised)	3,788 (74.8%)
(d)	Number of (b) whose parents "deferred" consent	1,046
(e)	Number of (b) whose parents refused consent	230

- (2) *Children who had passed the age group covered by (1) above, but who were under five years old :*

(a)	Number of children whose parents were approached during the year	11,028
(b)	Number of children whose parents consented to immunisation	7,812

NURSERY PROVISION FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE.

In December, 1945, a joint circular from the Ministries of Health and Education was received regarding the modifications to existing arrangements for the care and training of young children which would be necessary in the future and particularly in the immediate post-war years.

The circular stated that with the cessation of hostilities and the passing into law of the Education Act, 1944, the Nurseries established for war-time purposes would gradually cease to function as such and that concurrently there would be a considerable expansion of nursery schools and classes.

The Ministries concerned accepted the view that the proper place for a child under two is at home with his mother. They were of the opinion that the right policy would be to make provision for children between two and five by way of nursery schools and classes, and to regard day nurseries as supplements to meet the special needs of mothers who are constrained to go out to work and whose needs cannot be met within the hours, age range, and organisation of nursery schools and classes.

It was, however, pointed out that the period of transition from war to normal peace-time conditions was likely to be substantial, and in some areas the need for women workers in industries vital to production for essential home requirements or for export might well be as urgent and as important in the national interest as it was for war production.

Further, there might well be a need for some permanent provision for the care of children of all ages up to five.

The course recommended for the time being was that a combination, appropriate to local needs and circumstances, of day nurseries, nursery schools and classes should be based on existing facilities as a foundation.

It was advised that War-time Day Nurseries be reviewed and to consider, after consultation with the Ministry of Labour, which should continue to be run under Maternity and Child Welfare powers, which should be taken over by the Education Authority as nursery schools and which should be closed on the grounds that they were surplus to requirements.

The Ministry of Labour was consulted and the Regional Welfare Officer advised that there were substantial grounds for the continuance of both Chaddesden and Long Eaton Nurseries.

Regarding the Nursery at Frecheville, as early as the middle of 1945 the Ministry of Health suggested with the Ministry of Labour's agreement that it be transferred to the Education Authority.

In due course a scheme was submitted to the Ministry of Health suggesting that the Chaddesden and Long Eaton Nurseries should be continued as such, and that the Frecheville Nursery should become a Nursery School from April 1st, 1946. This proposal was approved by the Ministry on April 23rd.

Expenditure on approved day nurseries from April 1st, 1946, ceased to rank for one hundred per cent. reimbursement, but attracted grant at the same rate as the main grant payable to the Education Authority under the Grant Regulations.

DAY NURSERIES.

LONG EATON DAY NURSERY has since October, 1944, occupied a pre-fabricated hut in the grounds of The Hall, Derby, Road, and accommodates 50 children. The average number of children on the register throughout the year was 57 and the average attendance was 41.2.

It will be understood that the number of children on the register is kept at a higher figure than the number of places to allow for absences.

From April onwards records were kept to show the number of mothers, whose children were in the Nursery, according to whether they were in full or part-time employment or not at work. The average number of mothers from April onwards was 55.3, of whom 52.9 were fully employed and 2.4 were in part-time work or were not at work. Where a mother was not at work there were special grounds for the child's admission in each case.

CHADDESSEN DAY NURSERY is housed in a pre-fabricated hut at Reginald Road, being established in 1942 to provide for 40 children. The average number of children on the register throughout the year was 41 and the average daily attendance 30.8. The average number of mothers making use of the Nursery from April onwards was 37.5, of whom 30.1 were fully employed and 7.4 were in part-time employment or not at work, but in whose case there were other special circumstances.

The demands made on this Nursery increased during the year and in December there were 43 children on the register of 41 mothers, of whom 35 were fully and five partly employed, and one was not at work.

FRECHEVILLE DAY NURSERY was established in 1942 in a pre-fabricated hut in Birley Moor Road, and as explained above became a Nursery School on April 1st, 1946. The average number of children on the register for the first three months of the year was 36, the average attendance being 21.9. About one-third of the children attending were of mothers who were in part-time work or who were not at work.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The arrangements made for the supervision and assistance to be provided through the Council's Health Visitors in the case of illegitimate children has been detailed in previous reports. The scheme started in 1945 and has continued to operate throughout the year under review. The following Table shows the position regarding the number and percentage of illegitimate births in the County from 1936 to 1946, with Infantile Death Rates for all children and illegitimate children shown separately. It should be noted that the number of illegitimate births, which has been increasing steadily for some years and markedly so since 1941, has now shown an appreciable reduction. A further point is that the infantile death rate for illegitimate children has also shown a further marked improvement.

TABLE XVI.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Illegitimate Births.</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Births.</i>	<i>Infantile Death Rate.</i>	
			<i>All Children.</i>	<i>Illegitimate Children.</i>
1936	316	3.29	58.27	66.44
1937	319	3.28	52.12	97.14
1938	332	3.28	51.10	90.36
1939	351	3.57	47.43	65.50
1940	341	3.44	55.43	76.47
1941	398	3.95	51.04	50.00
1942	431	3.91	42.24	66.28
1943	525	4.48	48.11	70.47
1944	704	5.35	42.13	55.39
1945	819	7.19	44.50	58.60
1946	699	5.50	38.95	44.34

The following Table shows the way in which illegitimate children were cared for in the County during the year under review.

TABLE XVII.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

(1)	The number of illegitimate births known to the Welfare Authority for the period 1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	366
	(a) Single mothers	...	323	}				
	(b) Married mothers	...	40					
	(c) Widows	...	3					
(2)	The number in which the mother and child							
	(a) returned to live with mother's parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
	(Two of these attended County Day Nurseries).							
	(b) returned to live with other relatives	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	(c) found, or were helped to find, lodgings where they could live together	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(d) had to separate, the baby going to a foster-mother	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(e) had to separate, the baby going to a Children's Home or Residential Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	(f) Number of mothers who went with their baby to a Hostel where the child could be cared for whilst the mother went to work	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3)	The number of illegitimate children who had been, or were being, legally adopted	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
	(a) Born of single mothers	...	116	}				
	(b) „ „ married mothers	...	40					
	(c) „ „ widows	...	3					
(4)	The number of mothers who have married since the birth of the child	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(5)	The number of mothers who, with their babies, are living with the father of the child, though not married to him	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(6)	The number of mothers who are in domestic service and have their children with them	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(7)	The number of neo-natal deaths (in the first month of life)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(8)	The number of other deaths of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	366

Of the four children who are separated from their mothers and placed in a Children's Home or Residential Nursery, mentioned in 2 (e) above, two were accommodated in Public Assistance Institutions in this County and two are in Homes managed by the Church of England Children's Society (Waifs and Strays).

Twenty-two mothers included in the total of 366 were temporarily accommodated during the year at two homes conducted by the Derby Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare. They are the Magdalene House, Chesterfield, and the Vernon Street Home, Derby. The County Council has an arrangement for the admission of unmarried mothers to the Vernon Street Home, Derby. The mothers are usually in the Home for a month before the birth of the child. They are transferred to one of the County Maternity Homes for their confinements and return to the Vernon Street Home, where they generally stay for a further two months, making a total stay of approximately three months. Recovery of the cost is made from the parents in accordance with the County Council's financial scale. One of these 22 mothers was sent with her child from the Vernon Street Home to St. Catherine's Hostel, Malvern, where mothers can go out to work whilst the babies are cared for at the Hostel. The County Council agreed to pay £1 0s. 0d. per week towards the maintenance of this mother and child for a period not exceeding six months.

The Public Assistance Officer has supplied information regarding illegitimate children in Public Assistance Committee's Institutions and, while there may be some overlapping with the previous Table, the details are shown below :—

TABLE XVIII.

Unmarried women admitted for confinement	...	...	99
Unmarried women admitted with their babies as a result of confinement	...	...	4
Number of these cases who remained in Institutions more than 14 days after confinement	...	...	24
Number of these cases where child remained after discharge of mother	...	...	2
Number of illegitimate babies discharged for adoption	...	...	8

In this County, under the Adoption of Children Act, the Education Committee acts as *Guardian ad Litem*, and the following is a summary of the adoptions arranged through that Department during the year.

TABLE XIX.

Adoptions of Illegitimate Children arranged by the Education Department						231
(a) Illegitimate children born and also adopted in Derbyshire						
i.	Born of single mothers	...	...	...	96	
ii.	„ „ married mothers	...	...	...	30	
iii.	„ „ widows	...	...	...	3	
(b) Illegitimate children born in Derbyshire but adopted outside the County—						
<i>[No accurate figures are available for these children as we only hear of a very small proportion of them.]</i>						
i.	Born of single mothers	...	...	...	20	
ii.	„ „ married mothers	...	...	...	10	
(c) Illegitimate children born elsewhere but adopted in Derbyshire—						
i.	Born of single mothers	...	...	...	83	
ii.	„ „ married mothers	...	...	...	19	

CLEANLINESS OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

All Health Visitors have been instructed to impress on expectant mothers the importance of cleanliness and freedom from vermin, to include the examination of children's heads as part of their work both in homes and clinics when dealing with children under five, and to concentrate on those homes known to be in most need of help. A return of the work done in 1946 is shown in the Table below.

TABLE XX.

1.—Number of visits paid by Health Visitors relating to cleanliness of children under 5 years	...	...	350
2.—Number of visits paid by Health Visitors relating to cleanliness of mothers of children under 5 years	...	...	74
3.—Number of children under 5 years found to be verminous	...	...	64
4.—Number of children under 5 years with nits in hair	...	...	31
5.—Number of children under 5 years, having been found to be verminous or having had nits in hair during the year, who were reported clean by the end of December, 1946	...	...	95
6.—Number of children cleansed by Local Sanitary Authority	...	...	12
7.—Number of children cleansed by Health Visitor in the presence of mothers	...	...	8
8.—Applications for Lethane	...	...	189
9.—Number of Derbac combs loaned to mothers	...	...	30
10.—Detailed instructions and advice relating to cleansing given to mothers of children under 5	...	...	95
11.—Number of talks on personal hygiene given at Infant Welfare Centres	...	...	25

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

139 Tuberculin Tested Licences were in force at the end of the year, which shows an increase of 30. Of this number 21 were previously Accredited Producers. Accredited Licences numbered 996. It is interesting to see from the Table below the growth of the Graded Milk Scheme in Derbyshire and the steady increase in the number of Tuberculin Tested producers.

TABLE XXI.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Accredited.</i>	<i>Tuberculin Tested.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1936 ...	795	7	802
1937 ...	818	5	823
1938 ...	900	18	918
1939 ...	1,004	19	1,023
1940 ...	1,034	22	1,056
1941 ...	1,021	21	1,042
1942 ...	1,014	26	1,040
1943 ...	1,050	43	1,093
1944 ...	1,017	75	1,092
1945 ...	1,020	109	1,129
1946 ...	996	139	1,135

The County Sanitary Inspectors took 3,331 samples of milk as shown in the following Table:—

TABLE XXII.

<i>Grade of Milk.</i>	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tuberculin Tested ...	233	40	273
Accredited ...	2,291	548	2,839
School Milk ...	87	34	121
Raw milk submitted to biological test for Tuberculosis... ..	93	5	98

All raw milk supplied to schools is now submitted to the biological test for tubercle bacilli, and this accounts for the increased number under this heading in the Table. The herds from which a sample positive to Tubercle is taken are referred for immediate action to the Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

At the end of the year the sampling records of the producers were reviewed and the re-issue of licences to 36 producers (three of them Tuberculin Tested) was refused because of consistently unsatisfactory results, but 18 Accredited and two Tuberculin Tested producers were subsequently granted licences on re-application following further samples which satisfied the prescribed tests.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The following is a brief summary of new schemes and extensions completed or projected during the year :—

URBAN DISTRICTS.

ALFRETON.

The 9-inch main from Lindway Reservoirs to Alfreton was cleaned during the year.

ASHBOURNE.

To increase the volume of water delivered to the higher parts of the district, a scheme to lay a new 7-inch main from the reservoirs in Derby Road to King Street received the sanction of the Ministry of Health.

BAKEWELL.

Two thousand yards of 5-inch pipe was laid to enable the Urban District to draw water from the Derwent Valley Water Board by gravitation.

BUXTON BOROUGH.

In the Fairfield area a 4-inch main was replaced by a 6-inch.

RIPLEY.

A new 6-inch main has been laid from the waterworks to Cross Lane Stiles to overcome shortages in the Street Lane area.

SWADLINCOTE.

Three-inch main was laid to Gresley Wood Road.

WHALEY BRIDGE.

Improvements to the Taxal supply included new collecting chambers at the rock face and cast iron mains to main collecting chamber.

WIRKSWORTH.

Repairs were carried out to the Hydrostat at Via Gellia.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

ASHBOURNE.

During the year, the Council have been actively engaged on water schemes.

By the aid of Prisoner of War Labour there has been laid a 4-inch supply main to Parwich Moor, and a contract has been let for the construction of a 30,000 gallons reservoir on the highest point of the moors. Work is also well in hand with laying a 3-inch service main to Pike Hall farms from the above reservoir. When the contract is completed, a piped supply will be available to all the moorlands farms in the area.

CUBLEY, ETC., WATER SCHEME.

A revised scheme of water supply has been submitted to the Ministry of Health for supplying villages in the South Western part of the District from a borehole which has been sunk near the Bentley Brook adjoining Cubley village and from which a supply equivalent to 14,000 gallons per hour was obtained during pumping.

The water is hard, but arrangements are being made to provide for softening in the pumping arrangements.

Arrangements have been made to take over the private reservoir and mains supply of Snelston, and connect the same to the above scheme. Part of the mains for this purpose have already been laid.

A scheme for supplying villages in the central part of the area with a piped supply has been submitted to the Ministry of Health and an enquiry was held on the 4th September. The scheme includes boreholes and pumping station at Yeldersley, reservoir and booster station at Hulland, an additional booster station at Longcliffe, pumping mains and service mains to Carsington, Kniveton, Fenny Bentley, Thorpe and Mappleton; also Brailsford, Hollington and Clifton. Approval to some parts of the scheme has been obtained, and contracts are being arranged.

By arrangement with the Shirley Park Estate Company, the private scheme owned and operated by the Estate which supplied Osmaston and Shirley has been taken over by the Council and a connection made to the Sturston Mains via the mains supplying the R.A.F. Station, Derby Road.

When all the schemes are carried out, there will be a satisfactory piped supply in nearly every village in the District.

BAKEWELL.

Extensions to mains were completed at Tideswell and Foolow.

BLACKWELL.

Application has been made to the Ministry of Health to extend the mains to the L. & N.E. Railway Co.'s cottages at Whaley Moor, and to a number of cottages and farms at Shirebrook. The construction of additional pumping stations at Budby and Stoney Houghton have been completed.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

Extensions were completed at Shatton and Simmondley.

CLOWNE.

In addition to new mains to housing sites, water has been laid on to 11 farms in the district.

REPTON.

A scheme to supply the 12 northern parishes with water from the Derwent Valley Water Board was submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval.

SHARDLOW.

Approval was granted by the Ministry of Health for the duplication of mains at Borrowash and Sandiacre.

RIVER POLLUTION AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION.

A brief summary of the extensions and additions to Local Authorities' sewerage systems is set out below.

URBAN DISTRICTS.**ALFRETON.**

Two new tanks constructed at Oakerthorpe and new distributor arms have been fitted at five disposal works.

ASHBOURNE.

An additional area of 4.9 acres of land adjoining the sewage works was purchased with a view to providing for additional sludge drying beds.

RIPLEY.

A filter bed was renewed at Ambergate Sewage Works.

RURAL DISTRICTS.**ASHBOURNE.**

The question of provision of a modern system of sewers and sewerage disposal has been under consideration and firms of Consulting Engineers have been asked to report on schemes for the villages of Brassington, Clifton, Hartington Nether Quarter and Parwich.

BAKEWELL.

Improvements were carried out to a septic tank installation.

BLACKWELL.

The Ministry of Health has sanctioned a scheme for the reconstruction of the existing works at Shirebrook and for the abolition of the two small works at Westhouses. The sewage from this area will be pumped to the Primrose Hill works, Blackwell, for treatment.

CHESTERFIELD.

A small temporary pumping station was built to deal with the sewage from new development at Renishaw.

REPTON.

Arrangements have been made to take over the sewage works at the military camp and to re sewer the village at Hilton.

At Netherseal and Overseal a scheme is in preparation to treat the sewage from both parishes at a new works to be constructed at Netherseal.

A scheme to treat the sewage from all the southern parishes at Drakelow Park has received consideration.

A new sewer has been laid at Castle Gresley to prevent flooding.

SHARDLOW.

A storm-water overflow was constructed to prevent flooding in the Valley Road area of Littleover.

153 visits of inspection have been paid to sewage works during the year by the County Sanitary Inspectors, and 131 samples of effluents have been taken with the following results :—

<i>Good.</i>	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory.</i>	<i>Bad.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
48	44	16	23	131

RIVER POLLUTION.

During the year a complete survey of the possible sources of pollution of the River Derwent has been completed and a survey of the River Rother was commenced. The aim of these surveys is to establish the pollution points and to reduce to the lowest practicable level the flow of polluting material into the rivers. The following were among the larger works which were carried out during the year with this end in view :—

GLEBE LEAD MINES, EYAM.

The two centrifugal thickeners previously in use were found to be inadequate and a third thickener was installed.

TOFT AND TOMLINSON'S GARAGE, SOUTH DARLEY.

A plan and section of tanks to intercept the flow of paraffin and oil to the river were supplied, and the suggested work completed satisfactorily.

CONSTABLES (MATLOCK QUARRIES) LTD.

A new lagoon to settle washing water from the fluor-spar washing plant was excavated, a potentially dangerous overflow from the tar reservoir was closed and a series of five treatment tanks were designed to deal with the various oily wastes previously discharged.

MIDLAND TAR ACID CO., KILLAMARSH.

The existing settling tank was modified and a filter added.

CLAY CROSS CO. LTD.

Arrangements were made to separate the surface water from the waste from the by-products plant and to spray the concentrated waste on to a disused tip nearby for filtration.

IRELAND COLLIERY, STAVELEY.

A Froth-flotation plant was installed to deal with the waste from the coal-washer which had previously contributed to the pollution of the River Doe Lea.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-38.

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

NEW ORDERS.—During the year 1946, 13 cases were placed on Order and dealt with as follows:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Admitted to Certified Institutions ...	9	4	13
Placed under Guardianship ...	—	—	—
	9	4	13
	—	—	—

SUPERVISION.—On December 31st, 1946, 1,324 cases were under supervision at home as shown in the following Table:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Statutory Supervision	332	332	664
Supervision	317	292	609
On Licence from Institutions ...	20	26	46
Under Guardianship	1	4	5
	670	654	1,324

NOTIFICATIONS AND REPORTS BY LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES.—During the year 1946, the following cases were notified or reported by Local Education Authorities and dealt with as shown :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Sent to Institutions by Order ...	1	1	2
Placed under Statutory Supervision	5	4	9
	—	—	—
	6	5	11
	—	—	—

CASES IN INSTITUTIONS ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1946.

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
218	296	514

MAKENEY HOUSE CERTIFIED INSTITUTION.—During the year 1946, five cases were admitted, three discharged from Order and three transferred to other Institutions. On December 31st, 1946, there were 94 patients on the books of the Institution.

OCCUPATION CENTRES.—The Occupation Centres continued to be closed during the year 1946 owing to staffing and transport difficulties. Six cases attended the Derby Borough Centre. The Ilkeston Centre re-opened on October 22nd, 1947.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

STATISTICS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

During 1946, 542 (407 pulmonary and 135 non-pulmonary) new cases were reported, 462 being primary notifications and 80 being new cases reported otherwise than by notification. This gives a case rate per thousand on the estimated population of 0.83.

The number of notifications, which reached a peak in 1941 of 633, has decreased continuously during the five years which have followed to 542 in 1946. It is worthy of note that, while the reduction was mainly in the notifications of the non-pulmonary form of the disease during these years, there has been a welcome decrease in the pulmonary cases from 420 in 1945 to 407 during the year under review.

Details of the types of cases notified are shown in the following Table :—

TABLE XXIII.

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	407
Non-pulmonary—						
Glands	...	...	...	...	...	65
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	33
Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	...	17
Abdominal	...	...	...	...	...	11
Genito-Urinary	...	...	...	...	...	6
Miliary	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lupus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total Non-Pulmonary						135
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	542

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths occurring in the County during 1946 as recorded by the Registrar-General as attributable to tuberculosis was 222 (171 pulmonary and 51 non-pulmonary).

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

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	0.26
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	0.08
Total	...	...	...	...	0.34

The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis decreased from 182 in 1945 to 171, but the deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis increased from 45 in 1945 to 51. However, the total number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was the lowest on record.

Table XXIV below shows that the deaths from all forms of tuberculosis fell during the years 1937 to 1939, but rose again in 1940 and reached a peak in 1941. Since that year, the figure has slowly fallen to considerably below what it was before the outbreak of war.

TABLE XXIV.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS.

Year.	New Cases.	Deaths.	Year.	New Cases.	Deaths.
1937	614	315	1942	621	259
1938	583	277	1943	612	244
1939	523	272	1944	595	245
1940	527	280	1945	581	227
1941	633	295	1946	542	222

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT.

The diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis within the Administrative County is carried out by the Tuberculosis Medical Officers. Their work is based on the nine Dispensaries which operate under the scheme with regard to all non-orthopædic tuberculous conditions. The diagnosis of tuberculous bone and joint disease is carried out by the Council's Orthopædist at the ten Orthopædic Clinics which serve the whole of the County. Treatment for pulmonary cases is provided at the Council's Sanatorium at Walton, near Chesterfield, and for non-pulmonary cases at the Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital, near Burton-on-Trent, which is also a certified school approved by the Ministry of Education.

DISPENSARIES.

The number of new cases examined at the Dispensaries had shown an increase from 1938 until 1944, when the figure was 2,134. In 1945 there was a reduction to 1,983, but in the year under review 2,212 new cases were examined by the Tuberculosis Officers. This was in part due to the appointment of an additional Officer, Dr. W. Ferguson, who commenced duty in the Chesterfield area on the 5th June, 1946.

The increased use made of X-ray examinations at the Dispensaries is shown in that 6,452 examinations were carried out at the Dispensaries in 1946 as compared with 1,681 in 1938. This increase has been continuous throughout the intervening years, the figure for 1945 being 5,505.

The examination of contacts, which had decreased from 521 in 1938 to 344 in 1945, has shown a welcome increase during the year to 1,020. This important branch of the service had perforce to receive less than its due attention owing to the increased time spent on the diagnosis and treatment of cases. Naturally the appointment of the additional Officer mentioned above has resulted in more time being available for the examination of contacts by all the Tuberculosis Medical Officers.

The number of refills given at the Dispensaries has increased from 513 in 1938 to 1,817 in 1946. Treatment by pneumoperitoneum was also introduced towards the end of the year and 19 refills were given in the period under review.

As modern methods demand repeated X-ray examinations, it was recommended that an X-ray apparatus be provided at Matlock Dispensary. The apparatus at the other Dispensaries was becoming obsolete, and it was decided towards the end of 1946 that entirely new units would be required at Chesterfield, Chinley, Derby and Matlock Dispensaries, but in the case of Chesterfield and Chinley the premises would need extension in order to provide more commodious accommodation.

WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

TABLE XXV.

	1945.	1946.
NEW CASES REPORTED :—		
Pulmonary	420	407
Non-pulmonary	161	135
	581	542
DEFINITE CASES ON DISPENSARY REGISTERS		
ON JANUARY 1ST	2,757	2,947
NEW CASES AND CONTACTS found to be		
definitely tuberculous :—		
Pulmonary	313	350
Non-pulmonary	90	89
NUMBER OF INWARD TRANSFERS AND LOST		
SIGHT OF CASES RETURNED	15	12
CASES WRITTEN OFF DISPENSARY REGISTERS :—		
Recovered :—		
Pulmonary	8	32
Non-pulmonary	20	64
Dead (all causes)	154	136
Removed to other area, etc.	46	66
DEFINITE CASES ON DISPENSARY REGISTERS		
ON 31st DECEMBER	2,947	3,100
NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES	10,870	12,039

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINICS.

A Table showing the statistics for the Clinics is appended.

TABLE XXVI.

(a) TUBERCULAR CASES.

Situation of Lesion.	Alfreton.	Chesterfield.	Chinley.	Derby.	Heanor.	Ilkeston.	Long Eaton.	Matlock.	Shirebrook.	Swadlincote.	Total.
Spine	2	18	6	10	1	4	9	4	3	3	60
Hip	4	17	6	14	4	2	2	1	2	3	55
Knee	1	12	7	3	2	1	2	1	—	8	37
Other Joints ...	3	10	1	7	1	—	—	1	2	3	28
Peripheral Glands	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	10	57	21	34	8	7	13	7	7	17	181

(b) NON-TUBERCULAR CASES.

Lesion.	Alfreton.	Chesterfield.	Chinley.	Derby.	Heanor.	Ilkeston.	Long Eaton.	Matlock.	Shirebrook.	Swadlincote.	Total.
Rickets	5	11	1	16	5	8	9	2	1	12	70
Infantile Paralysis	9	22	5	12	6	5	3	5	5	7	79
Spastic Paraplegia	5	11	2	13	1	4	3	2	—	5	46
Scoliosis	19	12	6	43	18	2	7	10	5	24	146
Cong. Deformity...	14	29	10	28	18	17	20	8	8	24	176
Unclassified.	20	29	13	72	10	27	21	16	11	21	240
K. Knees and Flat Feet	106	117	20	190	33	54	54	74	56	52	756
Total	178	231	57	374	91	117	117	117	86	145	1513
Total Attendances	1229	1728	234	1632	756	836	792	888	639	1013	9747
No. of Plasters Applied ...	69	109	23	86	12	4	19	43	47	31	443

During the year 365 Home Visits were made by the Orthopædic Nurses.

WALTON SANATORIUM, CHESTERFIELD.

STATISTICS.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Admissions	75	82	7	164
Discharges	94	80	6	180
Average number of beds occupied	108.8.			
Average length of stay of patients	186 days or 26 weeks, 4 days.			
Average gain in weight of patients	10.8 lbs.			

On 5th January, 1946, Barwise Ward (24 male beds) was closed owing to the shortage of nursing and domestic staff. The total number of beds in the Sanatorium consists of 137, of which 81 beds are for males and 56 for females. So that, throughout the year, 57 male beds and 56 female beds (total 113) were occupied.

The difference in the statistical figures for 1945 and this year is due to the closure of this male ward.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CLASSIFICATION. TABLE D.S.I.

	M.	F.	C.	TOTAL.
PULMONARY.				
1. Class T.B. Minus	36	30	5	71
2. Class T.B. Plus—				
Group I.	3	1	1	5
Group II.	30	27	—	57
Group III.	25	18	—	43
NON-PULMONARY	—	1	—	1
NON-TUBERCULOUS	—	3	—	3
DOUBTFULLY TUBERCULOUS	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	94	80	6	180

GENERAL RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Quiescent	81
Not quiescent	67
Died	28
Not tuberculous	3
Non-pulmonary	1
	<hr/> 180 <hr/>

X-RAY WORK.

The total number of X-ray examinations made during the year was 4,328, of which 1,657 X-ray films were taken and 2,671 screenings were performed. In addition, 17 positive transparencies and seven positives were made during the year. In this year's total of 4,328 are included 187 Staff X-rays.

In addition, 2,083 films from Chesterfield Tuberculosis Dispensary and 62 films from Matlock Dispensary were processed at the Sanatorium. So that the total number of X-ray films processed was 3,802, as compared with 3,830 in 1945.

LABORATORY WORK.

1,735 urines, 134 centrifuged urine deposits, 1,575 sputum examinations, 97 E. and E. concentration sputum tests, and 28 miscellaneous examinations were done during the year.

MASSAGE TREATMENT.

Number of patients treated	...	121
Average weekly treatments	...	70
Average length of treatment	Six weeks	
Total number of treatments	...	2,670

There has been an increase in the number of patients treated and in the average weekly treatments. The number of patients treated was 121, as compared with 95 during 1945. The average weekly treatments was 70 as compared with 60 in 1945.

SURGICAL TREATMENT.

(A) ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX AND PNEUMOPERITONEUMS.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
A.P. Inductions	19	23	42
Pneumoperitoneum Inductions ...	5	3	8
Transfers	9	4	13
Failed	4	5	9
Abandoned	5	1	6
Established	10	17	27
Old Cases continued	32	22	54

The total number of A.P. inductions attempted was 42, of which nine failed outright and six were abandoned as ineffective. Treatment was continued in 27 new cases and 54 old cases.

Thirteen A.P. cases, nine males and four females, were transferred to us for continuation of treatment and are included in the total of 54 old cases.

Pneumoperitoneum treatment was started for the first time this year. Eight cases were induced, five males and three females.

(B) REFILLS AND OTHER TREATMENTS.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
A.P. Refills	769	801	1,570
Pneumoperitoneum Refills	78	49	127
Gas Replacements	21	20	41
Depneumothoras	6	3	9
Pressure Readings	1	5	6
Aspirations	3	1	4
Totals	878	879	1,757

The total number of operations was 1,757, of which 489 were on out-patients from the Chesterfield Tuberculosis Dispensary.

CASES TRANSFERRED FOR OPERATIVE TREATMENT.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Adhesiotomy	9	5	14
Thoracoplasty	3	2	5
Rib-resection	1	—	1
Appendicectomy	1	3	4
Therapeutic Abortion	2	—	2
Phrenic Crush	5	4	9
Phrenic Evulsion	1	—	1
Extra Pleural Pneumothorax	1	—	1
Tonsillectomy	—	1	1
Totals	23	15	38

Nine males and five females were transferred to Sheffield Royal Infirmary under the care of Mr. A. W. Fawcett for adhesiotomy. Eight of these cases formed fluid following on the operation, six males and two females. Of the six male cases, two were hæmothoraces, one T.B. empyema in an extra-pleural Pneumothorax which followed an adhesion section, and the other three clear straw coloured effusions. Of the two female cases, one formed turbid fluid, and the other clear straw coloured fluid, which rapidly cleared on treatment.

Five cases were transferred to Sheffield Royal Infirmary under the care of Mr. A. W. Fawcett for Thoracoplasty. One case has been discharged home with a very good result. The other four cases are still undergoing treatment.

Nine Phrenic Crushes were done by Mr. F. J. Milward at the Sanatorium on five male cases and four female cases. One Phrenic Evulsion was also done on one male patient.

CLOSURE OF WARD.

Owing to shortage of staff, the male Barwise Ward (24 beds) for advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was closed on 5th January, 1946, only when it became impossible to carry on with the available staff.

CHANGES OF STAFF.

Miss E. M. Salmon, the Matron of the Sanatorium, retired on November 30th, 1946, from the position she had held with distinction for 22 years. Her place was taken by Miss Christina Clark, who commenced duty on 1st December, 1946.

Dr. Richard O'Neill left on 12th September, 1946, and his place was taken by Dr. F. D. Honneyman, who commenced duty as Assistant Medical Officer on 13th September, 1946.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

January—December, 1946.

Attendances	...	...	...	258
Extractions	...	...	...	85
Fillings	...	...	...	145
Scalings and Dressings	...	...	...	36
Number made Dentally Fit	...	...	...	73
Dentures	...	...	...	23
Repairs	...	...	...	3
Remakes	...	...	...	2

BRETBY HALL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.

The marked drop in the number of patients treated in the Hospital during the year 1946 was occasioned partly by the withdrawal of Service Patients and partly by the closing of beds due to a steady decline in the nursing staff.

TABLE B.I.

					<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
No. of Patients in Hospital at midnight, 31st December, 1945.							
Tubercular ...	...	...	...	...	40	32	72
Non-Tubercular ...	...	...	...	...	11	10	21
Total ...					51	42	93
Admissions during 1946.							
Tubercular ...	...	...	...	...	45	27	72
Non-Tubercular ...	...	...	...	...	29	22	51
Total ...					74	49	123
No. of Patients treated during 1946.							
Tubercular ...	...	...	...	...	85	59	144
Non-Tubercular ...	...	...	...	...	40	32	72
Total ...					125	91	216
No. of Patients discharged during 1946.							
Tubercular ...	...	...	...	...	53	36	89
Non-Tubercular ...	...	...	...	...	34	23	57
Total ...					87	59	146

There were three deaths during the year, the causes of which are shown in the following Table :—

TABLE B.II.

<i>Lesion.</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tubercular Spine ...	Amyloid ...	1	—	1
Tubercular Spine ...	Addison's Disease ...	—	1	1
Osteomyelitis of Spine	Toxæmia... ..	—	1	1
		1	2	3

Average length of stay of patients :—

Tubercular Cases ...	161 days.
Non-Tubercular Cases ...	119 „
All Cases ...	150 „

During the year the following operations were performed :—

TABLE B.III.

Tenotomy and Wrenching	...	...	16
Excision of knee	...	...	1
Exploration and incision of abscess	...	...	4
Excision of glands	...	...	3
Stabilisation	...	...	2
Skin graft	...	...	5
Manipulation	...	...	7
Open elongation	...	...	4
Correction of deformities	...	...	7
Arthrodesis	...	...	3
Stoeffels operation	...	...	1
Removal of finger nail	...	...	1
Sequestrectomy	...	...	1
Laminectomy	...	...	1
Tendon sling	...	...	1
Anastomosis of bowel	...	...	1
Amputation of toe	...	...	1
Total	...	...	59

CONSULTING SURGEONS.—Mr. F. G. Allan visited the Hospital on 11 occasions and performed 25 operations.

Mr. W. G. Rose visited the Hospital on four occasions and performed five operations.

MASSAGE.—During the year 1946 only 59 patients were treated in the Massage Department. The decline in the number treated was partly due to the fact that there was only one masseuse during the whole of the year. The total number of treatments was as follows :—

TABLE B.IV.

Massage	...	...	1,268
Exercises	...	...	2,199
Medical Electricity	...	...	222
Ultra-Violet Light	...	...	230
Radiant Heat	...	...	91
Total	...	...	4,010

X-RAYS.—356 X-rays were taken during the year. In addition, 270 films taken at the Clinics were developed here.

DENTAL WORK.—The following work was carried out by the Dental Staff :—

TABLE B.V.

					<i>Children.</i>	<i>Adults.</i>
Attendances	...	...	...	...	89	52
Extractions	...	...	...	...	80	34
Fillings	...	...	...	...	81	3
Scalings and Dressings	...	...	...	...	1	8
Dentally Fit	...	...	...	...	50	14
Dentures	...	...	...	...	—	7
Repairs	...	...	...	...	—	5
General Anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	18	3

SPLINT WORK.—During two months of the year only one surgical appliance maker was available, and the amount of work produced in the workshops fell correspondingly. Some of the boot work was done by an outside contractor.

Details of the work carried out are as follows :—

TABLE B.VI.

					<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Clinics.</i>
Calipers	...	...	...	...	6	17
Thomas' Bed Splints	...	...	...	...	7	—
Thomas' Walking Splints	...	...	...	...	7	1
Pattens	...	...	...	...	10	16
Frames	...	...	...	...	8	7
Boots raised...	...	...	...	...	8	185
Other alterations to boots	...	...	...	...	27	695
Crutches (pairs)	...	...	...	...	6	2
K.K., Side and Double Irons	...	...	...	...	6	113
Other metal splints	...	...	...	...	—	3
Repairs and alterations to splints	...	...	...	...	14	119
Back Supports	...	...	...	...	6	11
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	58	72
Totals	...	...	...	...	163	1,241

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

During 1946, 19 cases (16 pulmonary and three non-pulmonary) were admitted to institutions outside the Administrative County under the Council's scheme for the treatment of tuberculosis.

NURSING OF BED-RIDDEN CASES.

During the year, 266 visits were paid by the District Nurses to five cases.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

On the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Medical Officers, 247 patients were granted extra nourishment. The number of persons granted extra nourishment has decreased during recent years owing, in all probability, to the increased wages earned.

SHELTERS.

Open-air shelters continue to be loaned to suitable patients on the recommendation of the County Tuberculosis Medical Officers.

These sectional shelters were purchased before the last war, but the numbers available have, with periodic overhaul, met the demands received. In the future, however, consideration will have to be given to the acquisition of shelters designed on up-to-date lines.

Number of shelters sold during the year	...	...	2
Number in use at end of the year	...	...	...25
Number in store at end of the year	...	...	... 8
Sets of bed and bedding supplied	...	...	... 4
Shelters available but not in use	...	...	... 7
Shelters available for use at Institutions	...	...	...10

TREATMENT ALLOWANCES FOR PERSONS SUFFERING
FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (Memo. 266/T).

This Scheme, which was introduced by the Ministry of Health in 1943 with the object of providing assistance to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis who fulfilled certain medical requirements and who have had to give up remunerative work in order to undergo treatment recommended by the Tuberculosis Medical Officers, was explained in some detail in the Annual Report for 1944. The scheme provides for three classes of payment, as follows :—

- (i) Maintenance Allowances based on a standard scale and without any test of means.
- (ii) Discretionary Allowances, on proof of need, towards meeting standing charges—such as high rent or rates, hire purchase instalments, insurance premiums and school fees—in cases where the patient would be unable to meet these liabilities.
- (iii) Special payments to meet special circumstances.

The following is a summary of the cases dealt with under the scheme during 1946 :—

TABLE XXVII.

Number of persons in receipt of allowances on 1st January, 1946	...	...	...	...	...	113
Number of cases pending investigation on 1st January, 1946	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number of applications received during the year	...	...	...	...	...	126
Number of new cases granted allowances during the year	...	...	...	...	...	110
Number of applications disallowed or grants discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	122
Number of persons in receipt of allowances on 31st December, 1946	...	...	...	...	...	125
Number of applications pending investigation on 31st December, 1946	...	...	...	...	...	22

DISCRETIONARY ALLOWANCES.

Grants were made in 40 cases to enable payments to be maintained on life assurance premiums and hire purchase agreements in respect of furniture.

SPECIAL PAYMENTS.

Payments in the form of pocket money were granted to three patients, who were undergoing approved treatment in an Institution, and who had no income.

EXPENDITURE ON THE SCHEME.

The expenditure during the year, which is repayable to the County Council by the Ministry of Health, was as follows :—

				£
Maintenance Allowances	...	...	...	10,335
Discretionary Allowances	...	...	...	546
Special Payments	...	...	...	13
Total	...	...	...	<u>£10,894</u>

BLIND PERSONS ACTS, 1920 AND 1938.

Ninety-eight persons were registered as blind during the year and, in addition, 16 persons, who were already registered as blind, transferred into the county from other areas.

121 blind persons are reported as having died during the year, 23 transferred to other areas, and four were certified as being no longer blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Acts.

At the end of 1946 there were 1,012 blind persons on the register, 526 being males and 486 females.

The total cost of domiciliary financial assistance granted by the County Council during the year ended 31st March, 1947, was £32,444 0s. 0d., and on that date there were 626 blind persons in receipt of such assistance.

The following Table shows the number of registered blind persons, arranged in age groups over a period of years.

TABLE XXVIII.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED BLIND PERSONS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Age Period 0-5</i>	<i>Age Period 5-16</i>	<i>Age Period 16-21</i>	<i>Age Period 21-40</i>	<i>Age Period 40-50</i>	<i>Age Period 50-70</i>	<i>Age Period 70-</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>March 31st, 1938</i>	2	18	22	95	96	442	388	1,063
1939	3	13	25	104	104	458	368	1,075
1940	3	14	25	104	95	468	369	1,078
1941	1	10	31	97	102	441	451	1,133
1944	3	11	10	94	99	400	438	1,055
1945	3	11	9	95	100	400	408	1,026
1946	1	17	9	92	90	338	479	1,026
1947	—	17	10	94	87	332	462	1,002

It will be noticed that for the first time in the above Table no case of blindness occurred in the age period 0—5. As mentioned in previous reports, there has for the past 10 years been a diminution of blindness in the early age groups, probably due to the efficacy of treatment for such conditions as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The Tables in Appendix II. are copies of the statistics required by the Ministry of Health, showing the position of the blind persons on the 31st March, 1947.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1946.

TABLE XXIX.

1. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) Ante-Natal Clinics :—

Number of Sessions	807
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Attendances :—

Ante-Natal	18,899
------------	-----	-----	-----	--------

Post-Natal	131
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

19,030

Auxiliary Treatment Centre :—

Number of Sessions	13
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Attendances :—

Ante-Natal	52
------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Post-Natal	—
------------	-----	-----	-----	---

52

(b) Visits to Homes :—

Expectant Mothers :—

First Visits	1,691
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Subsequent Visits	813
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

2,504

Infants :—

First Visits	8,228
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Other Visits (under 1 year)	17,157
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	--------

Visits to Children (1 to 5 years)	42,025
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	--------

67,410

(c) Infant Welfare Centres :—

Number of Sessions	2,760
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Attendances :—

Expectant Mothers	366
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Infants under 1 year	49,558
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	--------

Children over 1 year	24,214
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	--------

74,138

(d) Child Life Protection Visits	546
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

(e) Boarded-out Visits	887
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

(f) Mothercraft—Number of Lectures	73
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

2. TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

Number of Sessions attended	1,050
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Number of Visits to Homes	5,233
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

3. Miscellaneous Visits	1,955
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

4. SCHOOL NURSING SERVICE.

Every Health Visitor in this County is also a School Nurse and has, therefore, carried out a great deal of work in addition to that enumerated above in connection with School Medical Inspections at both primary and secondary schools, examinations of children in schools for verminous conditions, and the following up of cases referred for treatment or observation.

TABLE XXX.

Cases of Notifiable Diseases notified during 1946

as reported by the Local Medical Officers of Health.

(Civilians only)

Urban Districts.	Tuberculosis		Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophth. Neon.	Enceph. Letharg.
	Pulmonary.	Other.									
Alfreton ...	7	7	—	18	8	—	2	1	2	1	—
Ashbourne ...	3	4	—	1	—	—	4	—	7	—	—
Bakewell ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Belper ...	5	1	—	12	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Bolsover ...	6	3	—	16	3	—	1	1	1	—	—
Buxton (Boro') ...	14	6	—	16	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Chesterfield (Boro') ...	52	11	—	157	7	—	19	7	22	4	—
Clay Cross ...	6	3	—	11	5	—	—	3	—	1	—
Dronfield ...	4	—	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glossop (Boro') ...	12	8	—	16	9	1	2	1	2	4	—
Heanor ...	19	2	—	46	15	1	4	5	11	—	—
Ilkeston ...	29	5	—	73	44	—	1	2	6	—	—
Long Eaton ...	19	6	—	26	12	—	—	2	7	—	—
Matlock ...	11	1	—	15	10	—	6	—	1	—	—
New Mills ...	4	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	3	2	—
Ripley ...	10	1	—	49	2	—	—	2	6	1	—
Staveley ...	12	2	—	51	6	—	—	2	—	—	—
Swadlincote ...	7	2	—	29	2	—	4	—	3	1	—
Whaley Bridge ...	4	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wirksworth ...	4	—	—	14	3	—	1	—	—	1	—
<i>Urban Districts</i> ...	228	69	—	568	132	2	47	26	74	15	—

Rural Districts	Tuberculosis		Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophth. Neon.	Enceph. Letharg.
	Pulmonary.	Other.									
Ashbourne ...	5	5	—	6	1	—	—	2	3	1	—
Bakewell ...	12	4	—	18	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Belper ...	11	2	—	40	5	—	6	—	7	1	—
Blackwell ...	31	10	—	110	14	—	4	4	4	—	—
Chapel-en-le-Frith ...	6	2	—	21	1	—	1	—	3	—	—
Chesterfield ...	37	11	—	127	51	1	10	5	15	—	—
Clowne ...	6	6	—	57	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Repton ...	14	7	—	27	4	—	1	2	2	—	—
Shardlow ...	45	6	—	128	12	—	2	1	8	1	—
<i>Rural Districts</i> ...	167	53	—	534	89	1	24	16	46	3	—
<i>Urban Districts</i> ...	228	69	—	568	132	2	47	26	74	15	—
<i>Whole County</i> ...	395	122	—	1102	221	3	71	42	120	18	—

11
12
13

COUNTY OF DERBY.

Appendix I.

Table of Deaths during the year 1946 in each of the Sanitary Districts, Classified according to Diseases.

DISTRICTS.	DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES																																		
	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Syphilis Diseases.	Influenza.	Meningitis.	Acute Nephritis and polyuria.	Acute Infections of Respiratory System.	Cancer.	Diabetes.	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions.	Heart Disease.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum.	Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs).	Appendicitis.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Nephritis.	Purpura and Post-mortem Stippling.	Maternal Causes.	Premature Birth.	Constitutional Malformations, Injuries, Intoxication, Suicide.	Road Traffic Accidents.	Violent Causes.	All Other Causes.	All Causes.		
ALFRETON	—	—	—	1	—	5	3	—	2	—	—	—	44	6	29	63	12	12	4	6	2	2	—	7	6	—	—	1	8	3	2	6	19	243	
ASHBOURNE	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	6	1	11	19	6	3	1	—	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	64
BAKEWELL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	15	5	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	6	44	
BELPER	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	25	—	16	48	4	5	4	—	1	1	—	3	6	—	1	1	4	2	—	5	15	150	
BOLSOVER	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	9	32	2	1	4	1	1	1	—	1	4	—	3	7	—	2	4	6	97		
BUXTON (Borough)	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	4	1	—	—	35	4	19	82	6	16	3	2	2	2	2	5	6	—	1	6	2	1	4	23	233		
CHESTERFIELD (Boro')	—	1	—	—	1	25	5	4	3	—	—	—	116	3	93	161	26	34	41	4	9	2	3	17	15	1	3	14	15	13	4	12	48	673	
CLAY CROSS	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	7	29	2	11	4	3	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	5	88	
DRONFIELD	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	6	14	1	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	6	—	—	—	1	4	64	
GLOSSOP (Borough)	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	1	5	—	—	—	31	2	30	72	8	17	8	1	3	1	—	9	20	—	2	4	3	3	—	6	15	248	
HEANOR	—	2	—	2	1	4	3	1	3	—	—	—	41	2	17	51	4	18	13	2	2	3	3	12	6	—	1	8	6	4	1	8	26	244	
ILKESTON (Borough)	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	9	—	—	—	60	3	39	69	6	34	13	5	1	2	1	7	8	—	—	7	8	2	1	9	31	326	
LONG EATON	—	—	—	1	—	8	3	2	1	—	—	—	48	3	35	73	5	19	8	3	2	1	—	4	8	—	1	11	10	1	1	6	43	297	
MATLOCK	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	10	—	—	—	31	2	33	72	12	11	10	3	—	1	3	2	9	—	4	4	3	3	8	14	240		
NEW MILLS	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	22	—	7	31	5	4	5	—	2	—	1	2	3	—	—	2	1	2	2	12	166		
RIPLEY	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	25	2	16	51	2	8	9	2	1	1	1	10	3	—	1	3	6	4	—	2	20	178	
STAVELEY	—	—	1	—	2	7	1	2	2	—	—	—	26	—	12	37	2	15	11	1	1	1	2	1	2	—	2	10	1	—	7	22	168		
SWADLINCOTE	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	39	2	24	84	6	10	7	3	2	—	1	5	7	—	9	6	4	3	8	16	243		
WHALEY BRIDGE	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	10	25	2	6	5	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	5	5	78	—		
WIRKSWORTH	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	21	—	4	3	—	1	2	—	2	4	—	—	2	2	1	—	2	4	60	
URBAN DISTRICTS	—	7	2	10	6	85	27	15	51	1	—	2	615	31	422	1049	116	238	153	37	33	21	17	93	118	1	9	74	109	44	22	97	339	3,844	
ASHBOURNE	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	23	1	14	35	2	10	6	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	3	4	—	5	3	14	134	
BAKEWELL	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	8	—	—	2	41	2	35	76	9	13	3	3	4	—	—	5	6	—	1	6	—	4	6	29	259		
BELPER	—	—	1	—	—	8	3	1	5	—	—	—	42	4	37	74	16	14	15	5	2	1	2	8	10	—	2	4	3	—	3	3	33	296	
BLACKWELL	—	—	—	1	1	13	1	1	5	—	—	—	46	4	51	113	9	18	18	5	4	1	—	5	12	—	2	17	10	4	1	19	50	411	
CHAPLE-EN-LE-FRITH	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	19	1	33	84	10	20	2	1	—	—	1	6	5	—	1	4	4	—	9	25	238		
CHESTERFIELD	1	2	—	1	5	27	6	2	13	—	—	—	87	6	91	216	22	30	34	6	6	2	2	17	26	—	3	19	17	8	8	21	67	746	
CLOWNE	—	1	—	—	—	8	2	1	1	—	—	—	33	2	23	38	5	23	6	3	5	—	1	4	6	—	4	3	1	—	5	19	195		
REPTON	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	2	1	—	—	—	43	5	38	90	11	17	5	5	2	3	—	4	5	—	1	7	7	2	6	8	27	300	
SHARDLOW	—	1	—	1	1	16	6	3	11	—	—	—	124	1	86	159	21	31	28	7	6	6	—	15	20	—	1	11	19	7	8	10	85	684	
RURAL DISTRICTS	1	4	1	5	8	80	24	11	48	—	1	6	458	26	408	885	105	176	117	35	29	13	6	66	97	—	10	70	73	26	35	84	349	3,263	
URBAN DISTRICTS	—	7	2	10	6	85	27	15	51	1	—	2	615	31	422	1049	116	238	153	37	33	21	17	93	118	1	9	74	109	44	22	97	339	3,844	
WHOLE COUNTY	1	11	3	15	14	171	51	26	99	1	1	8	1073	57	830	1934	221	414	270	72	62	34	23	159	215	1	19	144	182	70	57	181	688	7,107	



Note: M = Males, F = Females, T = Total.

TABLE I.—Age Periods of Registered Blind Persons.

APPENDIX II.

Age Period 0-1			Age Period 1-5			Age Period 5-16			Age Period 16-21			Age Period 21-40			Age Period 40-50			Age Period 50-65			Age Period 65-70			Age Period 70 and over			Age Unknown			Total of all Age Groups		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
—	—	—	1	—	1	9	7	16	8	2	10	54	40	94	58	29	87	123	82	205	60	67	127	201	261	462	—	—	—	514	488	1,002

TABLE II.—Ages at which Blindness occurred.

Age Period 0-1			Age Period 1-5			Age Period 5-10			Age Period 10-20			Age Period 20-30			Age Period 30-40			Age Period 40-50			Age Period 50-60			Age Period 60-70			Age Period 70 and over			Age Period Unknown			Total of all Age Groups		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
40	33	73	18	18	36	8	9	17	29	32	61	43	31	74	46	30	76	54	39	93	57	73	130	86	79	165	60	78	138	73	66	139	514	488	1,002

TABLE III.—Children of School Age, 5-16.

TABLE IV.—Training and Employment and Unemployment. Age Period 16 and upwards.

	Normal		Mentally Defective		Physically Defective		Employed										Undergoing Training									Unemployed									(k) TOTAL	(l) Those over 70 who are Employed (already included in Total k)									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	By Blind Organisations						(c) All others not included in (a) and (b)	(d) Total employed	(e) Industrial			(f) Secondary			(g) Professional and University			(h) Trained but unemployed			(i) No Training but Trainable			(j) Unemployable															
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	(a) Workshops M. F. T.			(b) Home Workers M. F. T.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.			F.	T.							
In Schools for the Blind ...	6	3	—	—	—	1																																							
Other Schools...	—	—	—	—	—	—																																							
Not at School...	1	1	1	2	1	—	5	1	6	17	8	25	49	9	58	71	18	89	3	2	5	1	—	1	4	1	5	1	1	2	5	1	6	419	458	877	504	481	985	1	—	1			

TABLE V.—Occupations of Employed Blind Persons included in (d) of Table IV.

	Agents, Collectors, etc.	Basket Workers	Bedding (including Divans & Ottomans and Upholstering)			Book Repairers	Braille Copyists and Proof Readers	Brush Makers	Carpenters and Woodworkers	Chair Seaters	Clocks and Typists	Coal Bag Makers	Dealers, Tea Agents, Newsagents, Shopkeepers	Firewood Workers	Gardeners	Hawkers, News, vendors, etc.	Home Teachers	Knitters		Labourers	Massage	Mat Makers	Ministers of Religion	Musicians and Music Teachers	Netting Makers	Porters, Packers, Cleaners	Poultry Farmers	School Teachers	Ships' Founder (Plymouth) Makers	Telephone Operators	Turners	Weavers	Miscellaneous	In Sighted Industry	TOTAL
			Mattresses	Machinists	Upholsters													Hand	Machine																
(a) Within Institutions for the Blind	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
(b) In approved Home Workers' Schemes	—	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
(c) Others (not Pastime Workers)	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	6	—	1	1	—	1	6	—	—	2	5	—	14	9	58
(d) TOTAL	1	9	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	3	1	—	8	—	6	1	1	1	—	1	6	—	—	2	11	—	14	9	89

TABLE VI.—Physically and Mentally Defective (including those given in Table III).

TABLE VII.—Unemployable persons resident in Homes for the Blind, Mental Hospitals or Public Assistance Institutions.

																		Mental Hospitals or Public Assistance Institutions.																				
(a) Mentally Defective			(b) Physically Defective			(c) Deaf			Combinations of (a) and (b)			Combinations of (a) and (c)			Combinations of (b) and (c)			Combinations of (a), (b), (c)			TOTAL			Deaf Mutes included in (c)			Homes for the Blind			Sunshine Homes			Mental Hospitals			Public Assistance Institutions		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
14	7	21	16	26	42	33	35	68	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	66	71	137	1	3	4	—	4	4	1	—	1	6	3	9	27	35	62

TABLE VIII.—New Cases Registered (not Transfers from other Registers) during the year ended 31st March, 1946. Age Periods.

Age Period 0-1			Age Period 1-5			Age Period 5-16			Age Period 16-21			Age Period 21-40			Age Period 40-50			Age Period 50-65			Age Period 65-70			Age Period 70 and over			Age Unknown			Total of all Age Groups		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	1	5	3	2	5	8	8	16	2	4	6	22	18	40	—	—	—	40	34	74

TABLE IX.—New Cases Registered (not Transfers from other Registers) during the year ended 31st March, 1946. Ages at which Blindness occurred.

Age Period 0-1			Age Period 1-5			Age Period 5-10			Age Period 10-20			Age Period 20-30			Age Period 30-40			Age Period 40-50			Age Period 50-60			Age Period 60-70			Age Period 70 and over			Age Period Unknown			Total of all Age Groups		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	3	2	5	3	1	4	5	6	11	9	6	15	16	14	30	2	3	5	40	34	74



