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1947

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1947,

BY

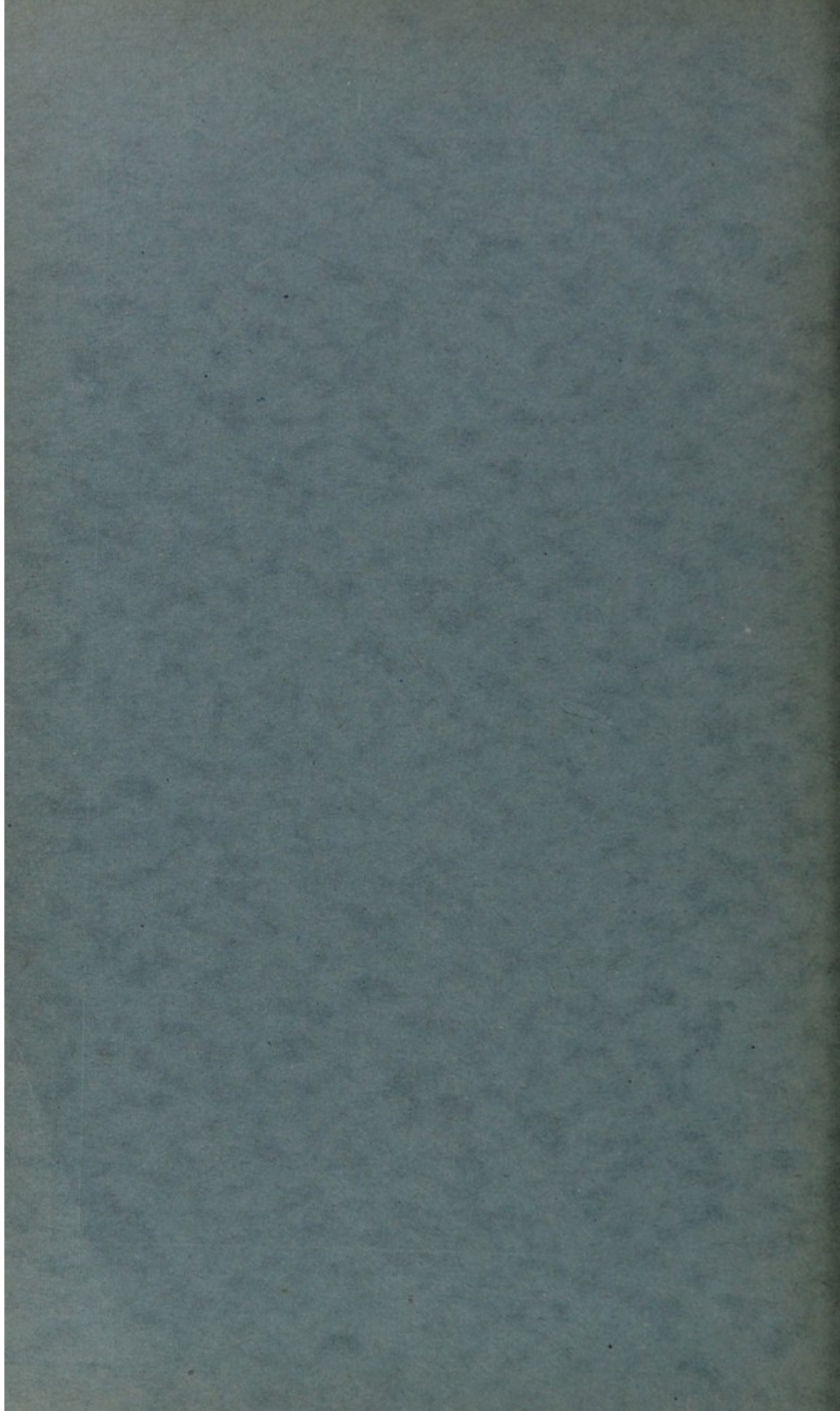
J. B. S. MORGAN,

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.





Derbyshire County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

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For the Year 1947,

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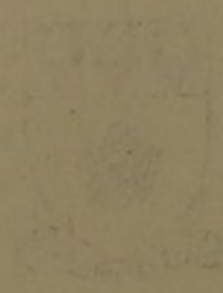
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Department of the Interior

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FOR THE YEAR 1891

W. M. SMITH, CHIEF OF BUREAU

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1892

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1892

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Derbyshire County Council.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Fifty-eighth Annual Report on the health of the County of Derby.

The Registrar-General has estimated the population of the County to be 656,440 in the middle of 1947, and as such it is the eleventh largest of the 61 Administrative Counties in England and Wales.

Certain statistical data are provided in graphical form in the body of the Report, from which will be gathered the trends in the incidence of tuberculosis, diphtheria and cancer, and in birth and mortality rates.

The birth rate and death rate from all causes per 1,000 of the estimated population of the County were respectively 20.89 and 11.26; whereas the corresponding rates for England and Wales were respectively 20.5 and 12.0. Since the beginning of this century there has been a gradual decline in the birth rate of the County, apart from a marked increase for a short period after the first world war, and a moderate increase during the last four years. The return of a considerable number of men to their homes after serving in the Armed Forces naturally results in an increased birth rate, and it will be interesting to observe whether the provision of family allowances and the implementation of schemes intended to give better social security will lead to the increased birth rate being maintained. The death rate of the County has remained fairly stationary during the last twenty years. People are living longer, however, and, if there is not an upward trend in the birth rate, the proportion of old people in the country will obviously continue to increase, which will result in a considerable burden being placed on the shoulders of the young and active workers in the community.

The infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births in the County was 42.81 as compared with 38.95 in 1946, which was the lowest on record.

The number of deaths from cancer has been steadily increasing for the last forty years, but there has been a slight decline in the year under review to 1,053 cases compared with 1,073 in

the previous year. As I mentioned in my report for 1946, 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 doctors referring patients to hospitals at the earliest opportunity.

It gives me much pleasure to report that the maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births was 1.138, which is the lowest on record. The improved standards in domiciliary and institutional obstetrics, together with the new methods of treatment of certain infections with the sulphonamides and penicillin, have undoubtedly contributed to this achievement.

The percentage of illegitimate births was tending to increase almost every year throughout the war, until it reached a figure of 7.19 in 1945. In 1946 it fell to 5.5, and it gives me pleasure to report a further fall to 4.44 in the year under review.

In 1941 the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified reached 633, but since then there has been a consistent decline until it has now reached 529. While the number of deaths from tuberculosis was 242 as compared with 222 in 1946, the latter was the lowest ever recorded in the County.

The number of new cases who attended Venereal Disease Centres was 1,165, of whom 435 were diagnosed as suffering from the condition, as compared with respectively 1,505 and 631 in the previous year. A war generally brings about an increased incidence in venereal diseases, and it is to be hoped that with the return of peace and with the powerful aid of the sulphonamides and penicillin that shortly a considerable improvement in the figures will be attained.

Sporadic cases of acute poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis occur in this country from time to time, but during 1947 there was an increased prevalence in most parts of Great Britain, including Derbyshire. There were 94 cases of acute poliomyelitis and nine cases of polio-encephalitis notified in the County, of whom 13 cases died. It is a much dreaded disease, as sometimes it results in marked permanent paralysis. It is thought that so-called "missed cases" and carriers of the virus in the nasopharynx and alimentary tract are responsible for the spread of the disease, but there are many features in its epidemiology which

are at present baffling to the medical profession. Until we acquire greater knowledge of this virus disease, it would be well to apply the usual measures for preventing the spread of the common infections, *e.g.*, plenty of fresh air, the avoidance of overcrowding and communal bathing, and the application of the normal disinfecting procedures.

According to the Regional Transfusion Officer, Derbyshire was the first County in the Sheffield Region, and probably in the whole country, to adopt routine Rhesus typing at Ante-natal Clinics, and your attention is drawn to further particulars provided on page 20.

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.
February. 1949.*

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- 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-seven 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	WHOLE COUNTY.. England and Wales..	.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	WHOLE COUNTY.. England and Wales..	.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	WHOLE COUNTY.. England and Wales..	— .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	WHOLE COUNTY.. England and Wales..	— .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	WHOLE COUNTY.. England and Wales..	— .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	WHOLE COUNTY.. England and Wales..	— —	.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	WHOLE COUNTY.. England and Wales..	— —	.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	WHOLE COUNTY.. England and Wales..	— —	.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	WHOLE COUNTY.. England and Wales..	— .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	WHOLE COUNTY.. England and Wales..	— —	.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	WHOLE COUNTY.. England and Wales..	— .00	.005 .00	.022 .01	.001 .00	.001 .00	.023 .02	.052 .08	.104 .11	10.96 11.5	19.60 19.1	38.95 43.	
1947	Urban Districts Rural Districts WHOLE COUNTY.. England and Wales..	— — — .00	— — — .00	.008 .003 .006 .01	— — — .00	.020 .013 .016 .01	.034 .016 .026 .02	.068 .094 .081 .12	.131 .127 .129 .16	11.64 10.82 11.26 12.0	21.65 20.03 20.89 20.5	42.53 43.12 42.81 41.	

REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF DERBYSHIRE FOR THE YEAR 1947

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 1947 was as follows:—

Municipal Boroughs	...	...	135,920
Urban Districts	...	...	213,730
Rural Districts	...	...	306,790
Total Administrative County	...	...	656,440

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the Administrative County in April, 1947, for County Rate purposes was £3,560,956 and a Penny Rate over the whole County represents the sum of £14,166.

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	... 6,741	6,364	13,105
	Illegitimate	... 302	307	609
Total ...		... 7,043	6,671	13,714

COUNTY OF DERBY. YEAR

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

SANITARY DISTRICTS (URBAN).	MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALT .	Area in Acres (Land and ater).	POPULA-	
			Census 1921.	Census 1931.
ALFRETON	S. O. Bingham, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.J...	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	C. W. Evans, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ...	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.D., 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	G. L. Meachim, M.B., Ch.B. ...	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	M. Allan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. ...	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	H. G. Watson, M.B., Ch.B. ...	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	M. Allan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. ...	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, 1947.

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

TION.			ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.					Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Births.
Estimated 1947.	Births (Live).	Deaths.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate (corrected).	Death Rate from Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 2 years).	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respira- tory Death Rate.	
22,170	446	258	20.12	11.64	—	.04	.99	42.60
4,864	122	72	25.08	14.80	—	.41	1.02	32.79
3,278	70	34	21.35	10.37	—	—	.61	14.28
15,070	336	142	22.30	9.42	—	.13	.59	26.79
10,420	236	100	22.65	9.59	—	.29	.57	33.90
18,500	369	228	19.95	12.32	.05	.16	1.08	32.52
67,240	1,386	811	20.61	12.06	.09	.41	1.48	62.77
8,078	164	89	20.30	11.02	—	.62	1.36	42.68
7,196	160	80	22.23	11.11	—	.28	1.39	50.00
17,610	353	285	20.05	16.19	—	.39	1.53	42.49
23,720	545	242	22.98	10.20	.04	.17	1.52	29.36
32,570	800	367	24.56	11.27	.12	.49	1.72	42.50
27,860	635	298	22.79	10.69	.21	.28	1.61	53.54
17,050	369	231	21.64	13.55	.06	.23	1.00	27.10
8,180	192	95	23.47	11.61	—	.24	1.46	20.83
17,720	380	204	21.44	11.51	.11	.22	1.24	42.10
17,480	366	157	20.94	8.98	.05	.40	.80	19.12
20,860	439	254	21.05	12.18	—	.24	1.44	52.39
5,100	98	64	19.22	12.55	.19	.39	.19	51.01
4,684	104	59	22.20	12.59	.21	—	.21	28.84
349,650	7,570	4,070	21.65	11.64	.07	.39	1.27	42.53
11,150	212	140	19.01	12.55	.27	.09	.71	51.88
18,820	350	232	18.60	12.33	—	.21	1.49	31.43
27,450	504	312	18.36	11.36	.03	.22	1.20	27.78
42,810	887	473	20.72	11.05	.19	.51	1.40	56.36
18,700	362	216	19.36	11.55	.05	.32	1.17	30.38
73,280	1,533	762	20.92	10.40	.11	.31	1.12	48.28
17,990	332	177	18.45	9.83	.05	.55	1.05	39.15
27,640	565	346	20.44	12.52	.03	.29	1.23	53.09
68,950	1,399	661	20.29	9.58	.09	.24	.81	36.46
306,790	6,144	3,319	20.03	10.82	.99	.31	1.11	43.12
349,650	7,570	4,070	21.65	11.64	.07	.30	1.27	42.53
656,440	13,714	7,389	20.89	11.26	.08	.31	1.20	42.81

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	20.89
Number of Still Births	342
Rate of Still Births per 1,000 (total live and still) births	24.33
Number of Deaths	7,389
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	11.26

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	3	0.213
Other Maternal Causes ...	13	0.925
	—	—
Total	16	1.138
	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants (per 1,000 live births)	42.81
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births) ...	42.05
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	59.10

	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of estimated population.</i>
Deaths and Death Rate from:—		
Cancer (all ages)	1,053	1.60
Measles (all ages)	11	.016
Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	17	.026
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	53	.081

Infantile Mortality.—The infantile mortality rate for the year under review was 42.81 per 1,000 live births, compared with 38.95 in 1946 and 44.50 in 1945.

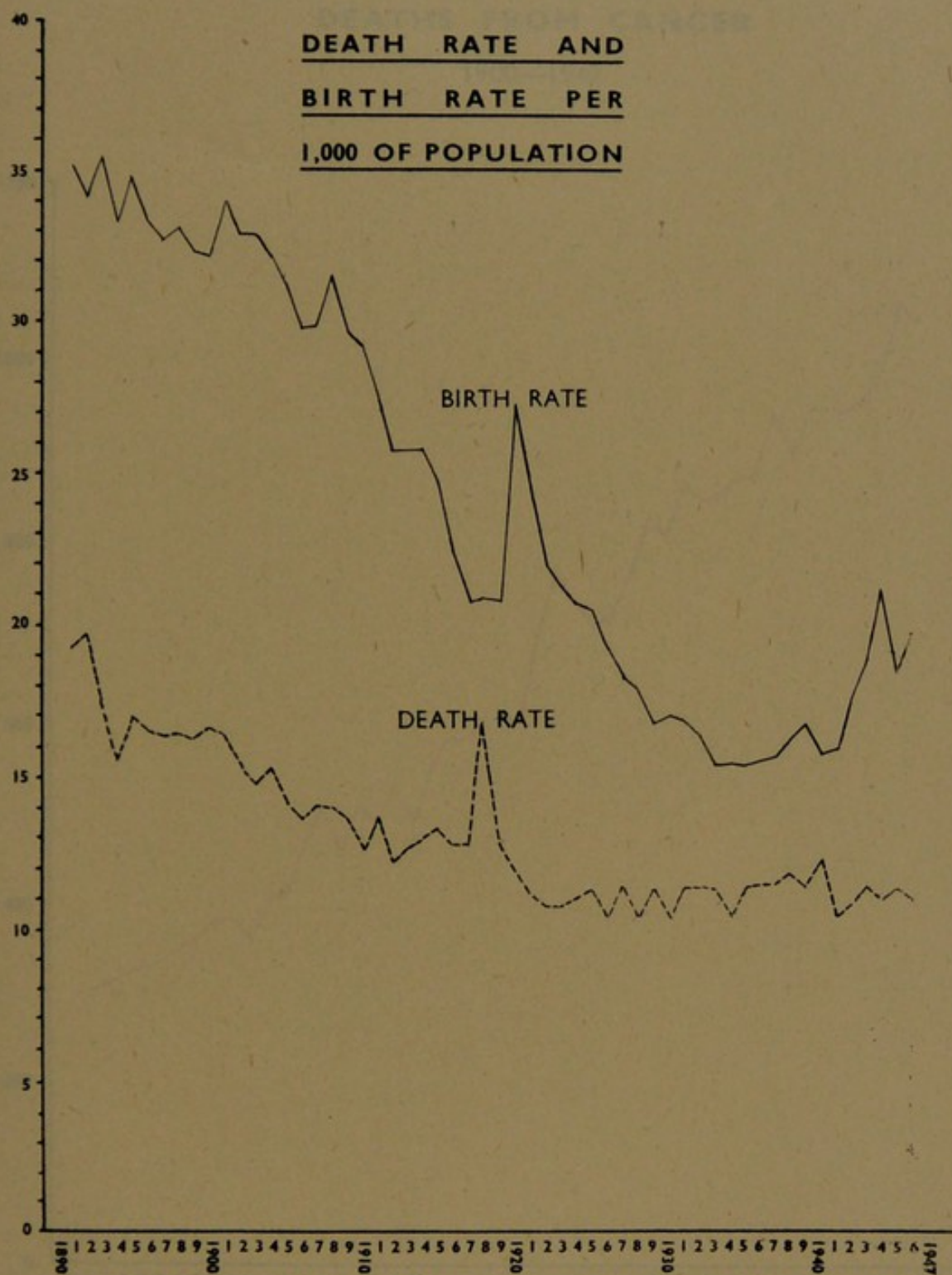
TABLE III.
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

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

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
1930	61.4	1939	47.4
1931	67.4	1940	55.4
1932	63.4	1941	51.0
1933	62.2	1942	42.2
1934	53.0	1943	48.1
1935	56.6	1944	42.1
1936	58.2	1945	44.5
1937	52.1	1946	38.9
1938	51.1	1947	42.81

The rate for England and Wales in 1947 was 41.

DEATH RATE AND
BIRTH RATE PER
1,000 OF POPULATION



DERBYSHIRE

DEATHS FROM CANCER

1900-1947

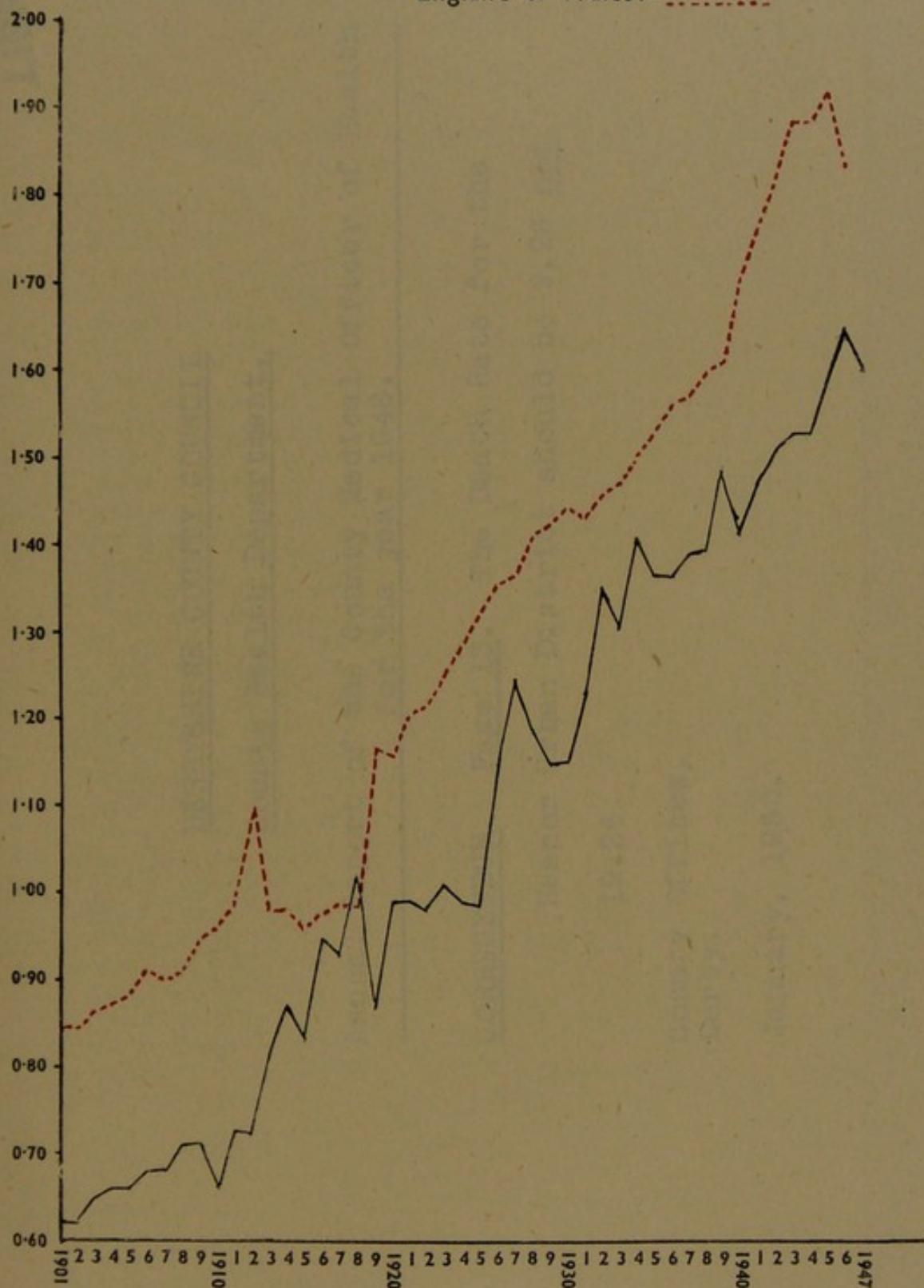


CANCER

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION

Derbyshire:- —————

England & Wales:- - - - -

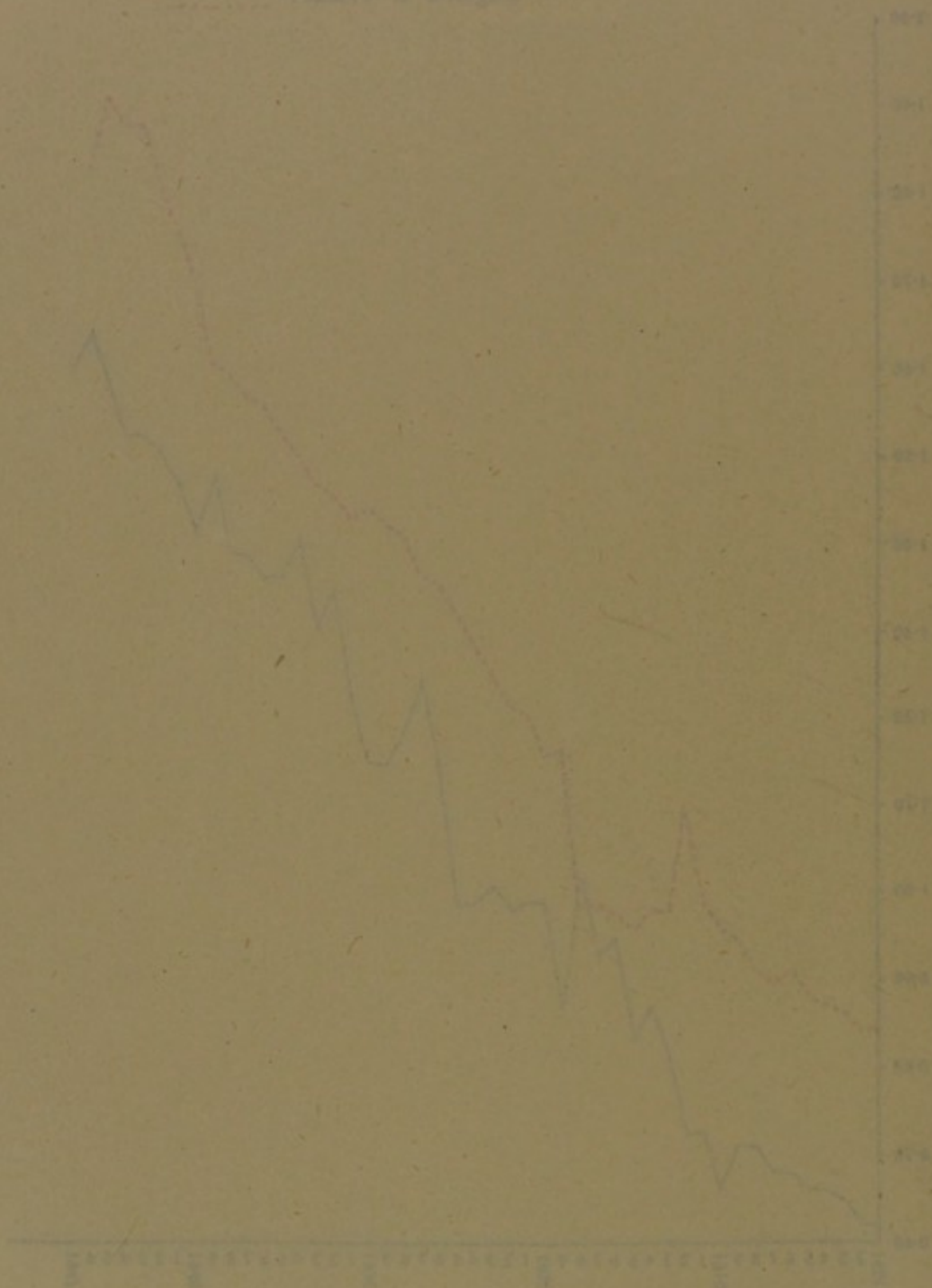


THE FIGURES FOR ENGLAND & WALES FROM 1931 ONWARDS
ARE TAKEN FROM THE REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF
HEALTH FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1947.

CANCER

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION

Deaths from Cancer
Deaths from all causes



THE RESULTS FOR ENGLAND & WALES FROM 1850 TO 1950
ARE TAKEN FROM THE REPORT OF THE NATIONAL
CANCER SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1950

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DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

County Health Department.

Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1948.

CORRIGENDUM. Page 13. The Death Rate for the
Heanor Urban District should be 9.26 not
19.26.

County Offices,
Derby.

January, 1950.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

County Health Department

Annual Report of the County Medical Officer
for the year 1945.

CONTENTS. Page 18. The Death Rate for

London Urban District should be 2.2

18.28

County Office,
Perth.

January, 1946.

COUNTY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The following Table shows the bacteriological work done in the County Laboratory during the year for the Administrative County and the County 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	9	82	3	5	—	6
Salmonella, including para-typhoid, Brucella Abortus & B. dysentery	8	142	—	10	—	25
Glandular Fever ...	2	10	—	—	2	2
Venereal Diseases ...	1397	8292	855	7523	316	1394
DIPHThERIA	80	1608	—	2	8	23
VINCENT'S ANGINA ...	42	887	—	2	2	27
HÆMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCI	378	1145	2	14	7	23
SPUTA FOR TUBERCLE						
BACILLI	483	2599	—	2	—	—
RINGWORM	44	43	—	—	—	—
MILK SAMPLES—						
Inoculations for Tubercle Bacilli—Unselected Routine Samples ...	11	662	2	68	1	41
Inoculations for Tubercle Bacilli—Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	23	127	—	—	—	—
*Methylene Blue Test ...	1860	3493	22	76	15	88
*Bacterial Count ...	3	39	—	—	—	—
Bacillus Coli	931	2471	8	17	15	60
*Phosphatase Test ...	—	18	—	11	1	7
HEAT TREATMENT SCHEME—						
*Methylene Blue Test ...	1	264	—	—	—	—
*Phosphatase Test ...	5	34	—	—	—	—
ICE CREAM SAMPLES—						
*Methylene Blue Test ...	70	110	21	23	71	48
Bacillus Coli	7	12	—	4	—	—
*WATERS FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION	82	230	22	496	4	6
MISCELLANEOUS	449	944	27	162	10	38
Totals	5885	23212	962	8415	452	1788

Total number of examinations carried out during the year 40,714

* *Pos.* — *Unsatisfactory.*

Neg. — *Satisfactory.*

MILK SAMPLES FOR B. TUBERCULOSIS.
DERBYSHIRE, DERBY C.B. AND BURTON-ON-TRENT C.B.

During the year, 785 unselected samples of milk, including raw and graded milk, were examined biologically for the presence of B. Tuberculosis. Fourteen of these samples, or 1.78 per cent were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli.

TABLE V.
INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA TYPES.

<i>Type.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>
Mitis	1
Intermedius	12
Gravis	23
Indeterminate	1
TOTAL	37

VACCINE LYMPH.

13,443 doses of Vaccine Lymph were issued, on the 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 1947.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment Centres.—The number of new cases from Derbyshire attending the Venereal Disease Centres during the year 1947, and the diseases for which they required treatment are as follows :—

TABLE VI.

	<i>Syphilis.</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea.</i>	<i>Soft Chancres and Non-V.D.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Ashton-under-Lyne...	8	7	10	25
Burton-on-Trent ...	7	10	13	30
Chesterfield ...	66	71	230	367
Derby ...	48	101	288	437
Grimsby ...	—	1	—	1
Mansfield ...	10	5	16	31
Nottingham ...	26	42	108	176
Oxford ...	1	—	—	1
Salford ...	—	2	—	2
Sheffield ...	10	3	17	30
Stockport ...	7	9	46	62
Worksop	—	—	3	3
	183	251	731	1,165

The total of 1,165 new cases compares with 1,505 reported in the previous year. The number of non-venereal and undiagnosed cases decreased from 874 to 730, and the number of diagnosed cases of venereal disease has decreased from 508 in 1945 and 631 in 1946 to 435 in 1947.

The total attendances of Derbyshire patients at the above Centres during 1947 was 14,973.

Regulation 33B.—The number of “contacts” reported under Regulation 33B during 1947, and the results of following up these cases, are set out below :—

TABLE VII.

					<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
(1)	(a)	Total number of contacts in respect of whom Form 1 was received	...	...	5	24
	(b)	Number in (a) transferred from other areas...			—	—
(2)		Number of cases in (1) in which attempts were made during the current period outside the scope of the Regulation to persuade the contact to be examined before the latter had been named on a second Form 1 :—			4	17
		Contacts found	...	...	4	14
		Contacts examined or already under treatment	...	...	4	10
(3)	(a)	Number of those in (1) in respect of whom two or more Forms 1 were received	...		—	3
	(b)	Number included in 3 (a) in respect of whom the first Form 1 was previously reported under (1)	...	...	—	2
	(c)	Number included in 3 (a) transferred from other areas	...	...	—	—
(4)		Number of those in 3 (a) who were				
	(a)	found	...	...	—	3
	(b)	examined after persuasion or already under treatment	...	...	—	—
	(c)	served with Form 2	...	...	—	3
	(d)	examined after service of Form 2	...	...	—	3
	(e)	prosecuted for failure :—				
		(i) to attend for, and submit to, medical examination	...	...	—	—
		(ii) to continue treatment	...	...	—	1
	(f)	transferred to other areas	...	...	—	—

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 1947 there were 198 midwives on the County Roll; 29 were midwives in independent practice, 58 were District Nurse-Midwives, 44 were midwives practising in Institutions, and 67 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	....	....	....	....	....	24
Number of new Midwives enrolled	....	....	....	....	....	17

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.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
<i>Records received:—</i>							
Medical Help	2099	2148	2044	1955	1565	1621	1603
Still Births	121	123	119	119	113	121	100
Deaths of Children	91	96	89	102	83	78	83
Deaths of Mothers	3	3	5	3	—	3	4
Laying-out the Dead	33	26	46	25	25	25	13
Liability to be a Source of Infection	180	136	123	126	105	100	85
Notification of Artificial Feeding (within 14 days)	159	167	189	205	193	204	216
<i>Puerperal Pyrexia—</i>							
Midwives' Cases	37	28	20	30	33	24	23
<i>Ophthalmia Neonatorum—</i>							
ALL CASES	24	29	31	23	21	14	10

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The following Table shows the total number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified to me during the year 1947 and the case rate from this disease per 1,000 births:—

TABLE IX.

		<i>Whole County (excluding Chesterfield Borough).</i>		<i>M. & C.W. Area.</i>	
Number of live births and still births ... 12,637				11,069	
<i>Disease.</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 ...		37	32	2.92	2.89

TABLE X.

The number of cases admitted to hospitals under the County Council Puerperal Pyrexia Scheme during 1947 was as follows:—

Derbyshire Royal Infirmary	....	....	....	....	3
Jessop Hospital for Women	....	....	....	....	3
Derbyshire Hospital for Women....	....	....	....	....	8
Monsall Hospital, Manchester	....	....	....	....	—
Burton Isolation Hospital (when accommodation is available)	....	....	....	....	—
Victoria Hospital and Dispensary, Worksop	....	....	....	....	—
Total	...	...	...	...	14

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The incidence of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year 1947 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>				
10	7	3	10	—	—	—

Maternal Mortality.—The maternal mortality rate for the County (excluding the Borough of Chesterfield) for the year 1947 was 1.11 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	1939	2.15
1931	4.55	1940	2.47
1932	4.00	1941	2.57
1933	4.34	1942	2.43
1934	4.51	1943	2.20
1935	4.51	1944	1.32
1936	3.27	1945	1.42
1937	3.89	1946	1.37
1938	3.65	1947	1.11

ADMISSION OF MATERNITY CASES TO INSTITUTIONS.

During the year 1947 Maternity Cases were admitted to Institutions as follows :—

TABLE XIII.

Holbrook County Maternity Home	...	...	352
Ashgate Lodge County Maternity Home	...	...	464
Ashbourne County Maternity Home	...	...	197*
Darley Hall County Maternity Home	...	...	95
Public Assistance Institutions	...	...	905
Chesterfield Municipal Maternity Home	...	...	85
Derbyshire Hospital for Women	...	...	125
Jessop Hospital for Women	...	...	22
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester	...	...	42
Mansfield General Hospital, Mansfield	...	...	13
Burton-on-Trent Infirmary	...	...	36
Monsall Hospital, Manchester	...	...	1
Sheffield City General Hospital	...	...	2
Basford Institution, Nottinghamshire	...	...	1
Mansfield County Institution, Notts.	...	...	3
Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston	...	...	1
Total	...	...	2,344

The above do not include cases admitted under the Council's Puerperal Pyrexia Scheme, which are shown on page 17.

* Including 1 case admitted from Staffordshire under arrangements made with the Staffordshire County Council.

MATERNITY HOME ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

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

				<i>Maternity Beds.</i>
Ashgate Lodge	...	...	...	24
Holbrook	...	...	...	20
Ashbourne	...	...	...	9
Darley Hall	...	...	...	20
Total				73

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.

This Home was officially opened on May 29th, 1947, by Alderman C. F. White, M.P., the Chairman of the County Council. The first patient was admitted on July 17th, and Dr. G. Rennie commenced duty as Resident Medical Officer on August 27th, 1947.

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 1947 :—

Half-day Sessions	...	...	...	927
First Visits	...	...	...	3,973
Subsequent Visits	...	...	...	15,605
Post-Natal Visits	...	...	...	137
				19,715

BLOOD TESTING.

Following a discussion with a Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, arrangements were made in February, 1947, for the collection of blood from patients at Ante-Natal Clinics so that a presumptive Kahn and a Rhesus test could be carried out by the Regional Transfusion Officer at Sheffield.

If the presumptive Kahn test proves positive, then it can be confirmed by performing another serological examination, that is, a Wasserman test, by the County Pathologist to exclude definitely syphilis.

The advantage of the Rhesus typing is that it will avoid the risk of transfusing the mother with Rh. incompatible blood which might lead to a severe, if not fatal reaction. Sometimes an incompatible transfusion will sensitise the mother, and this might lead to the development of erythroblastosis foetalis, which is a haemolytic disease in the newborn. If the Rh. typing is carried out, the possibility of this occurring will be recognised in advance, and so remedial action may prevent a neo-natal death.

I have been informed by the Regional Transfusion Officer that Derbyshire was the first County in the Sheffield Region, and possibly the first in the whole Country, to attempt to have all mothers Rh. typed.

The arrangements in Derbyshire have a further advantage in that they provide not only for Rh. typing, but also for serum tests for syphilis, which means in effect that two pieces of preventive medical work have been combined without splitting the blood sample or making a second vene-puncture.

GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA.

The Derbyshire County Council commenced training four of their Domiciliary Midwives in the use of Gas and Air Analgesia as long ago as October, 1944, and the scheme for providing analgesia for maternity patients in their own homes was implemented in the early part of December, 1944, after the delivery of the Minnitt's apparatus. I believe, therefore, that the Derbyshire County Council was one of the first County Councils in the country to provide analgesia for maternity patients in their own homes. Since then there has been an increasing demand for this service, and at the end of December, 1947, of the 67 County Domiciliary Midwives, 60 had been trained in its use and had administered it to 627 patients during the year.

The County Council also offered to the District Nursing Associations, who were undertaking midwifery on their behalf, the provision of Analgesia units and to be responsible for their maintenance, providing that the Associations met the cost of the refill cylinders. Many Nursing Associations took advantage

of this offer, and during the year analgesics were administered to 63 cases by Association Midwives, 23 of whom had been trained in the special technique by the end of the year. It will be seen, therefore, that a total of 690 patients benefited from this form of analgesia during 1947. This figure compares with a figure of 397 cases for the year 1946. In all cases where Gas and Air Analgesia is administered by a Midwife in domiciliary practice, a "second person" must be present. A fee of £1 1s. 0d. per case is paid to persons who undertake this duty.

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

Number of Cases treated ...	...	...	...	42
" " Extractions ...	...	...	...	213
" " Conservations ...	...	...	...	27
" " Scaling Treatments ...	...	...	...	69
" " Dentures supplied ...	...	...	...	21

HOME HELP AND DOMESTIC HELP SCHEME.

A Home Help Organiser has been appointed in connection with the extension of the above scheme. She commenced duty on September 8th, 1947. The rate of payment to Home and Domestic Helps is 2s. 0d. an hour up to 44 hours weekly, plus travelling expenses and a retaining fee of 5s 0d. per week when not continuously employed. As the Organiser did not commence duty until the latter part of the year and most of her time was spent re-organising the scheme, the number of Home and Domestic Helps and cases attended does not show any appreciable difference from last year, but it is hoped that during next year a considerable number of Home Helps will be recruited.

There were five part-time Home Helps on the Council's Roll at the end of the year and 13 cases were provided with the services of a Home Help.

THE CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

(i.e., Babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth).

The total number of premature babies notified during 1947 was 673. The mothers of 672 of these cases normally resided in Derbyshire, 264 were born in Hospital outside the Administrative County and 409 were born in Derbyshire (327 at home and 82 in hospital). Of the 327 who were born at home, 283 were nursed entirely at home, 30 died during the first 24 hours, and 274 survived at the end of the month. Of the 346 born in Hospital, 29 died during the first 24 hours and 290 survived at the end of one month.

The Council's Home and Domestic Help Scheme is available to include Premature Infants provided the need is certified by the doctor attending the case.

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	...	...	108
Dental conditions	...	...	474
Orthopædic Treatment :—			
In-patients	...	...	15
Out-patients	...	...	529

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 1947 there were 57 Infant Welfare Centres maintained by the Council, 22 in Urban Districts and 35 in Rural Districts. A Health Visitor attends each Centre, which is generally under the supervision of a doctor. There are also nine voluntary Infant Welfare Centres situated in Rural areas.

During the year under review a new Infant Welfare Centre was opened at the Working Men's Club and Institute, Station Road, Langley Mill.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

There were 201 children on the register at the end of 1947. These include 136 children in Private Boarding Schools and 31 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. Six children were boarded-out in a voluntary institution which at the end of the year had not been exempted from periodical inspection, and 28 were in the care of individual foster-parents.

Of the latter, there was one death during the year, which was reported to the Coroner as required by the Public Health Act, 1936. The child had been suffering from a congenital form of illness for many years and a special inquiry was not required.

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	17	34	Varies	Nil*	Nil	6	—	57
(ii) At end of the year ...	28	31	136 (at last Insp'tn)	Nil	Nil	6	—	201
(iii) Who died during the year	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
(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.

As mentioned in my last Annual Report, the separate County Sanitary Districts were approached 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 were deemed to be sufficient to provide the basis of a satisfactory scheme, but they were 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.

The question of propaganda was also 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 supplement this by concentrating 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 is required 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, 1947.

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

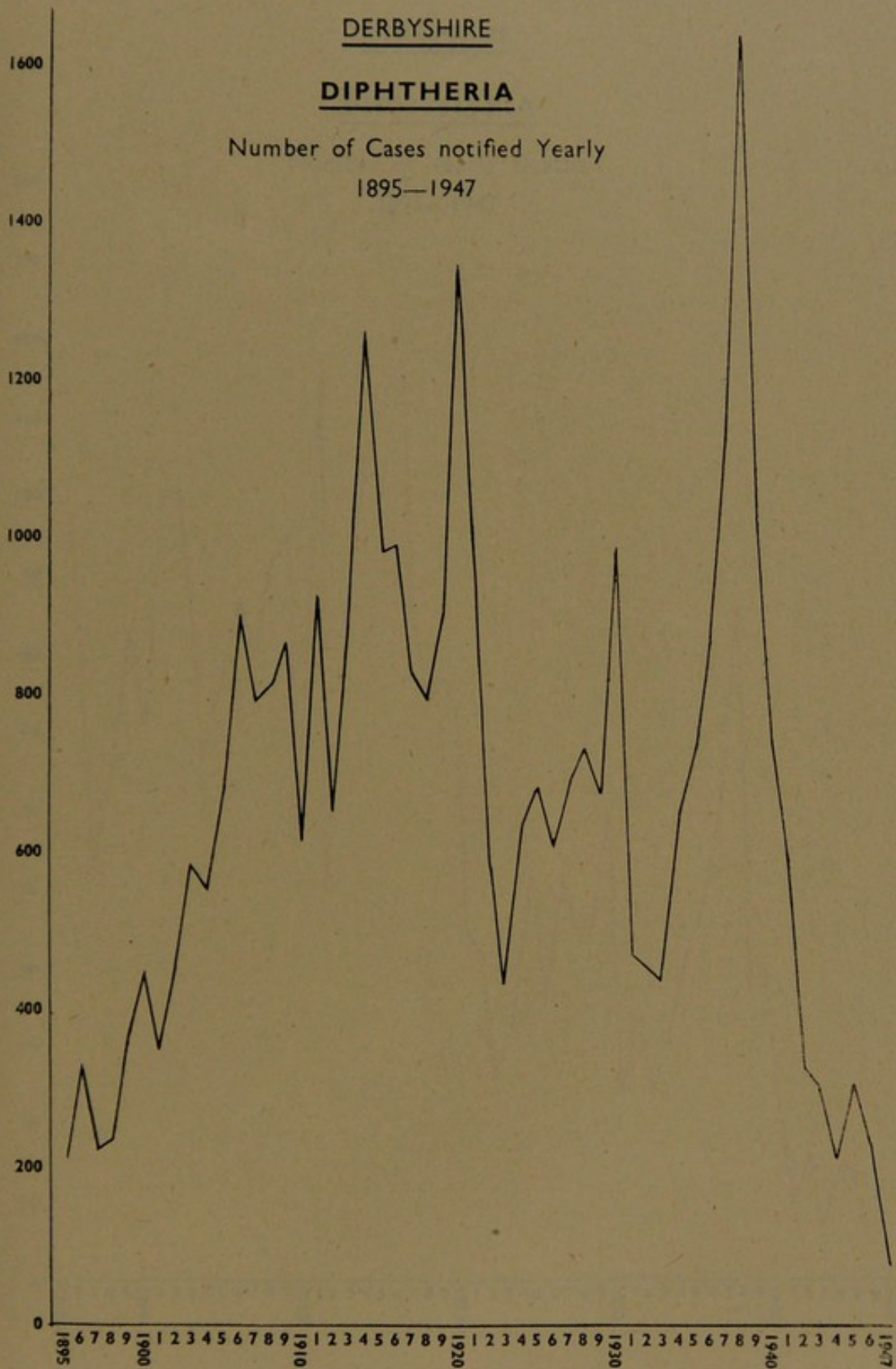
(a)	Number of Children	6,170
(b)	Number of (a) whose parents were approached	4,544 (73.7%)
(c)	Number of (b) whose parents consented to immunisation (or who were already immunised)	3,561 (78.4%)
(d)	Number of (b) whose parents "deferred" consent	822
(e)	Number of (b) whose parents refused consent	161
- (2) *Children who had passed the age group covered by (1) above, but who were under five years old :*

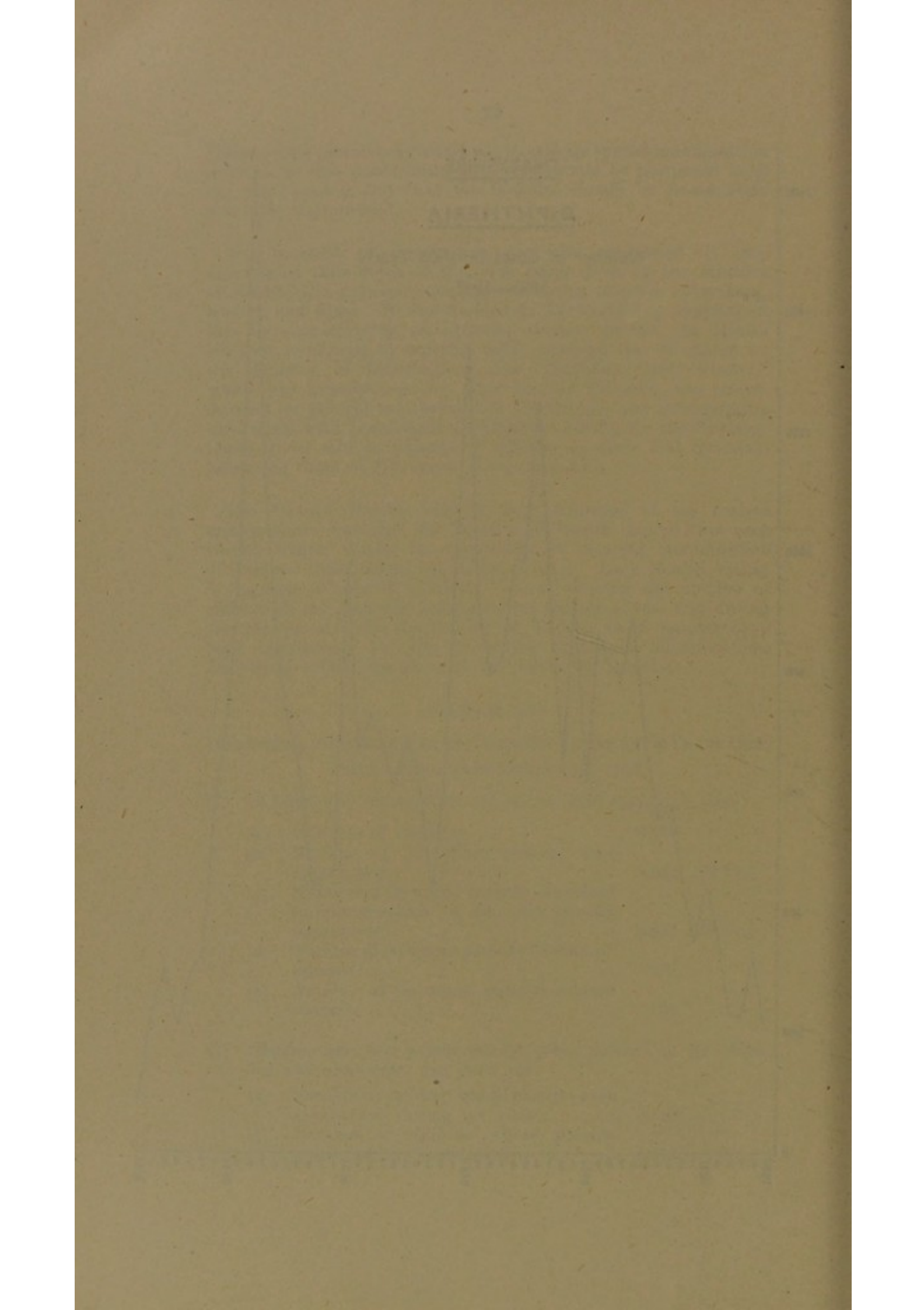
(a)	Number of children whose parents were approached during the year	5,569
(b)	Number of children whose parents consented to immunisation	4,473

DERBYSHIRE

DIPHTHERIA

Number of Cases notified Yearly
1895—1947

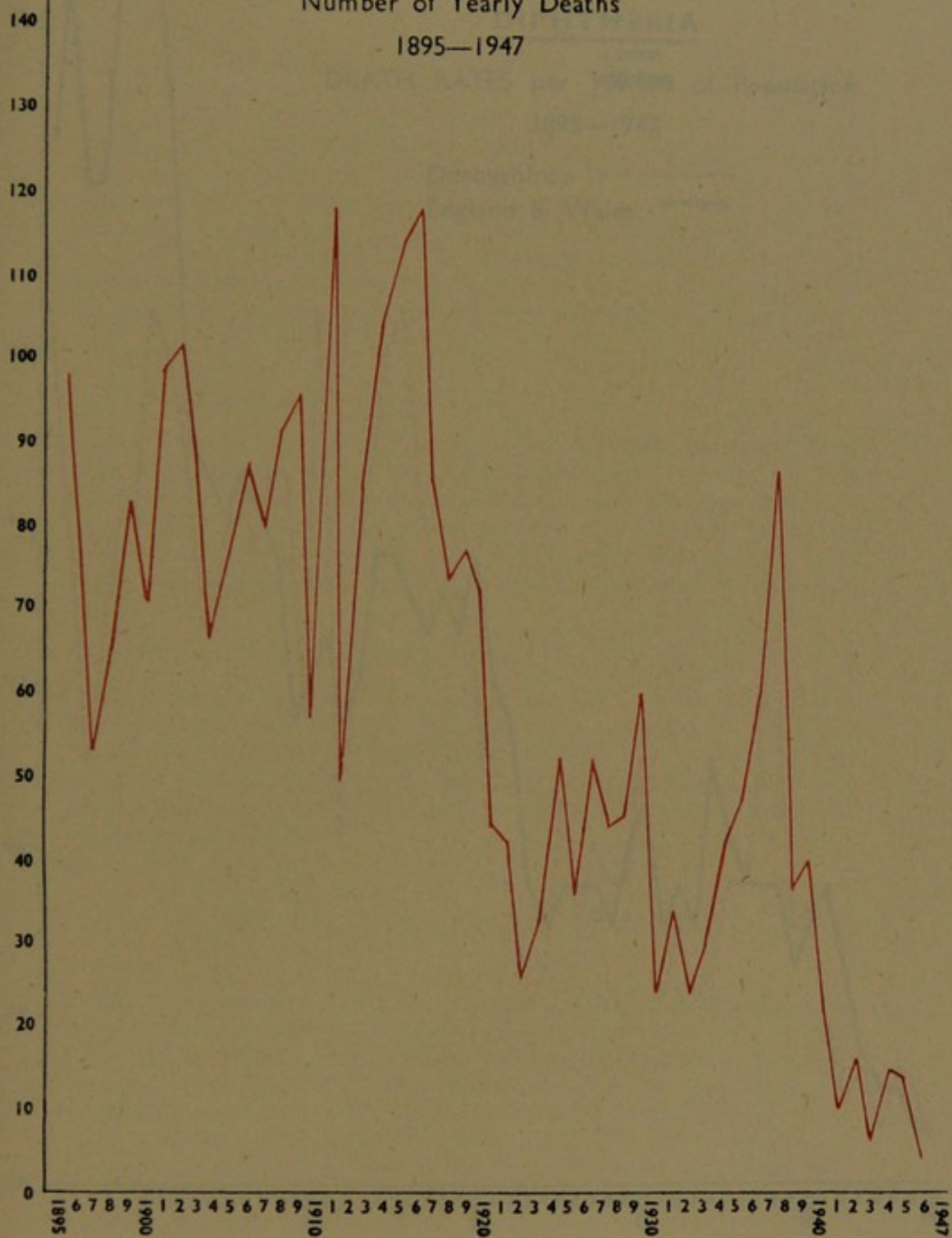




DERBYSHIRE

DIPHTHERIA

Number of Yearly Deaths
1895—1947

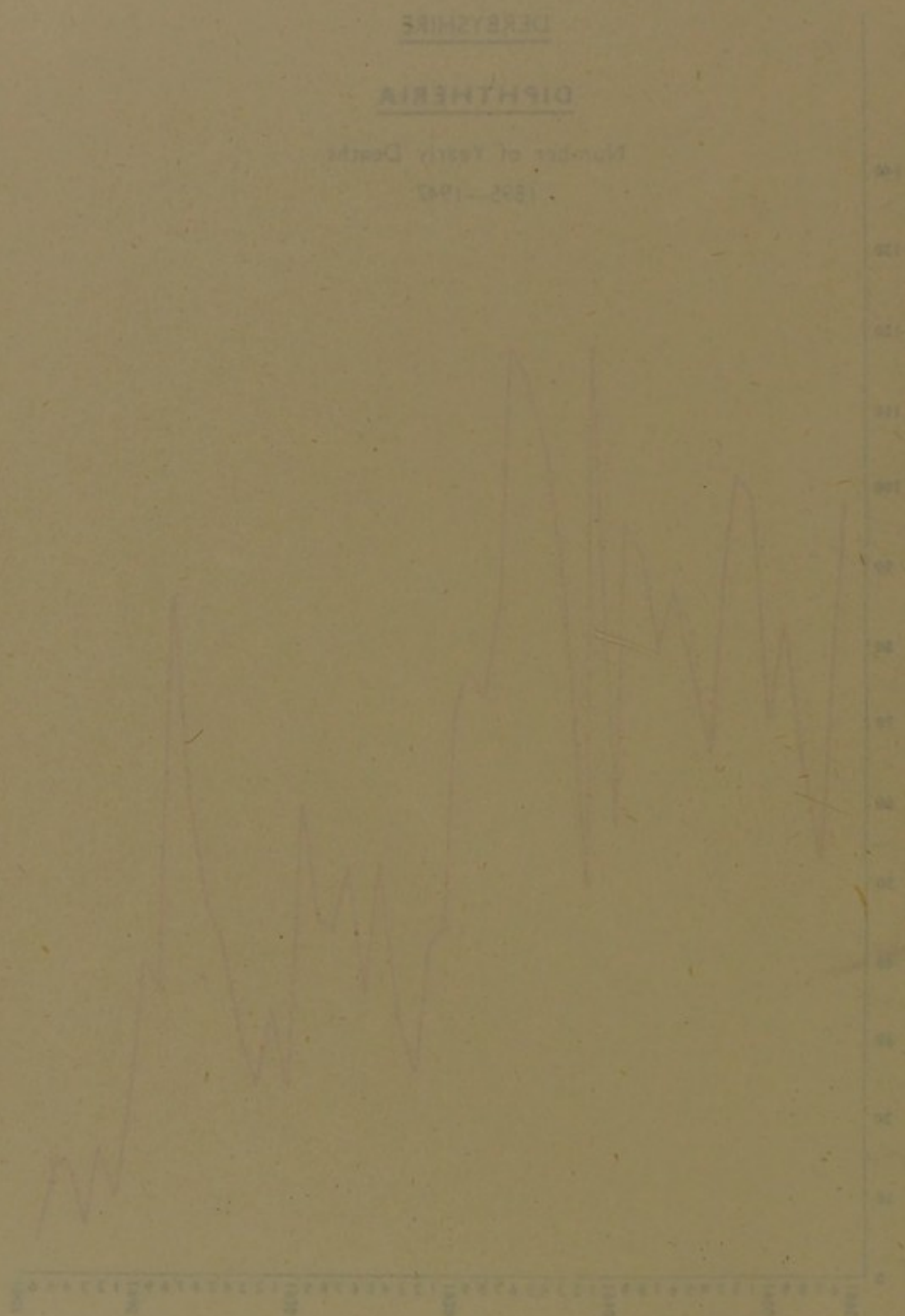


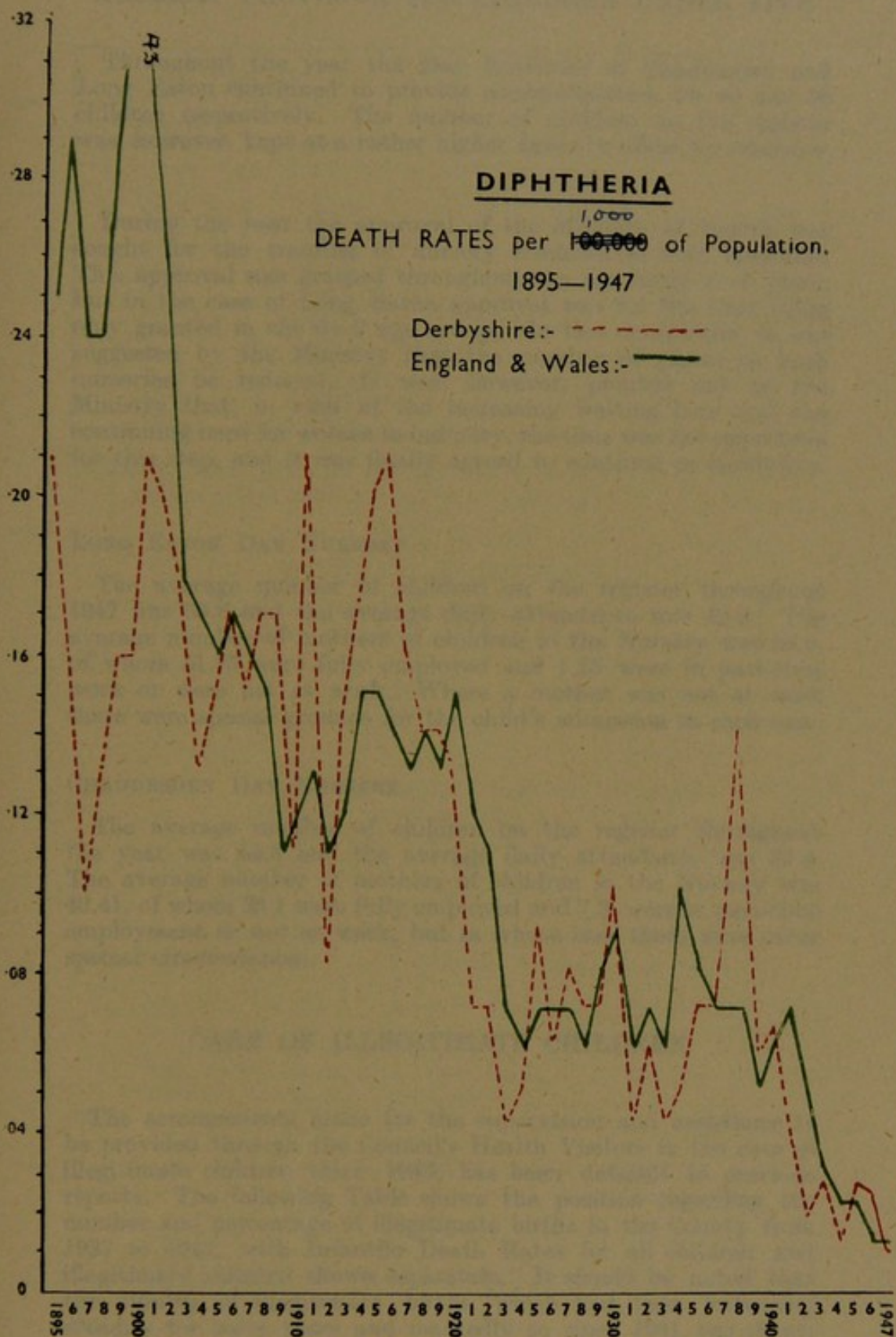
DERBYSHIRE

DIPHTHERIA

Number of Years Deaths

1892-1903

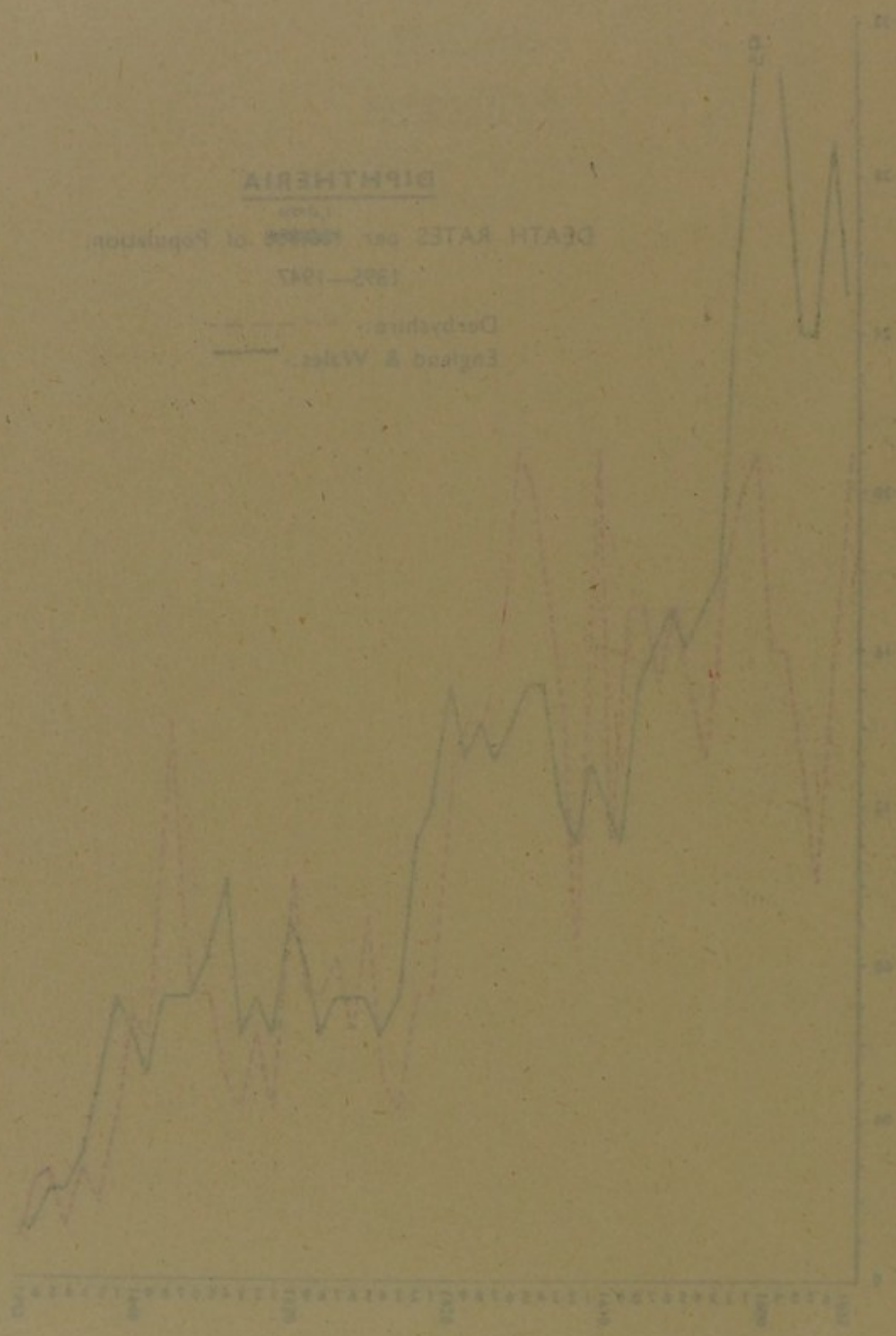




DIPHTHERIA

DEATH RATES per 100,000 of Population
1892-1947

Derbyshire
England & Wales



NURSERY PROVISION FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

Throughout the year the Day Nurseries at Chaddesden and Long Eaton continued to provide accommodation for 40 and 50 children respectively. The number of children on the register was, however, kept at a rather higher figure to allow for absences.

During the year the approval of the Ministry of Health was sought for the training of nursery students at both nurseries. This approval was granted throughout the age range 2—5 years, but in the case of Long Eaton approval was for the time being only granted in the 0—2 age group. In this connection, it was suggested by the Ministry that the number of places at both nurseries be reduced. It was, however, pointed out to the Ministry that, in view of the increasing waiting lists and the continuing need for women in industry, the time was not opportune for this step, and it was finally agreed to continue as heretofore.

LONG EATON DAY NURSERY.

The average number of children on the register throughout 1947 was 55.8 and the average daily attendance was 42.3. The average number of mothers of children in the Nursery was 53.0, of whom 51.75 were fully employed and 1.25 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.

The average number of children on the register throughout the year was 44.8 and the average daily attendance was 32.4. The average number of mothers of children in the Nursery was 40.41, of whom 33.1 were fully employed and 7.3 were in part-time employment or not at work, but in whose case there were other special circumstances.

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 since 1945, has been detailed in previous reports. The following Table shows the position regarding the number and percentage of illegitimate births in the County from 1937 to 1947, with Infantile Death Rates for all children and illegitimate children shown separately. It should be noted that the number of illegitimate births, which had been increasing steadily for some years and markedly so since 1941, has shown an appreciable reduction during the last two years.

TABLE XVI.

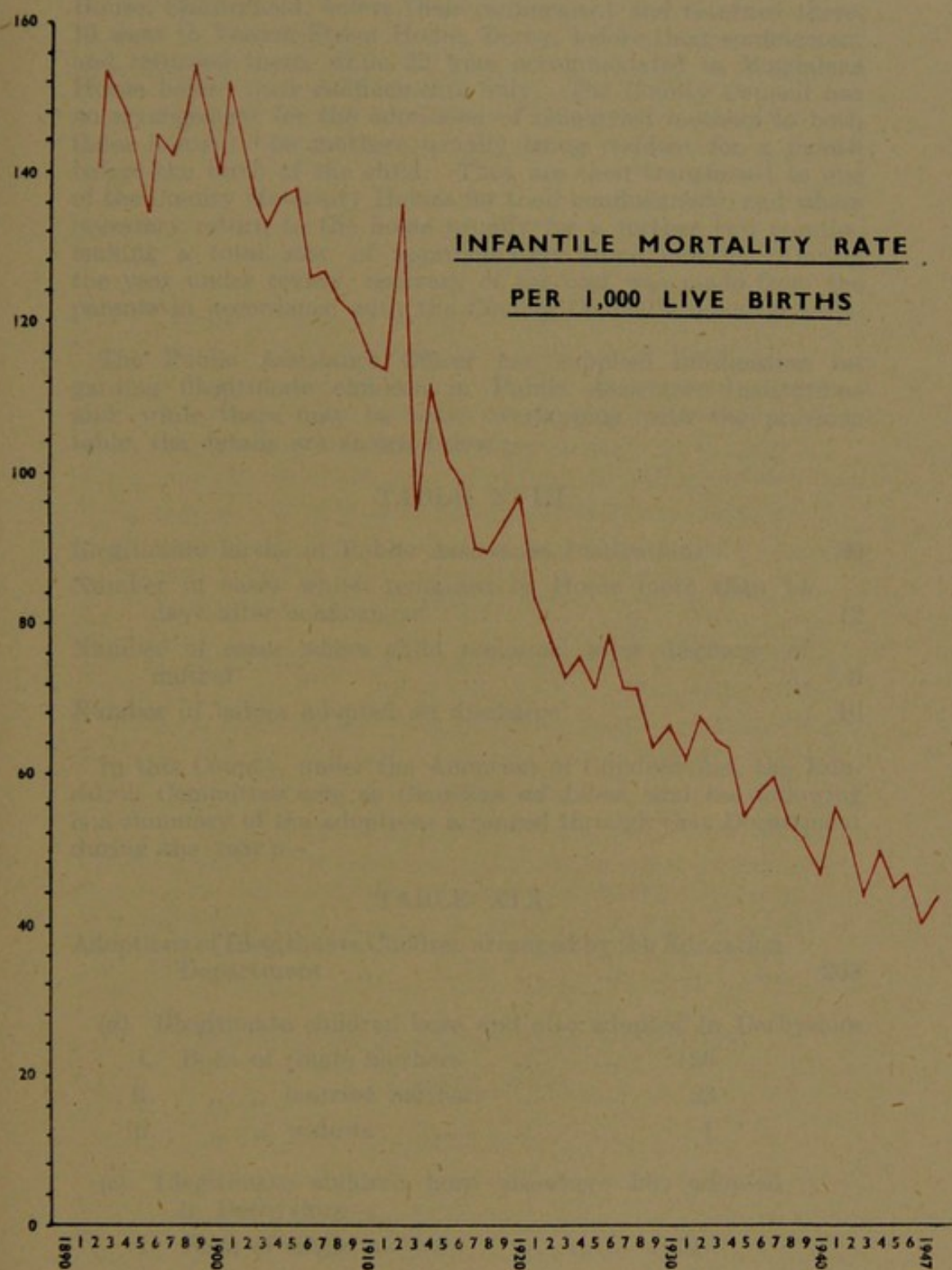
Year.	Illegitimate Births.	Percentage of Total Births.	Infantile Death Rate.	
			All Children.	Illegitimate Children.
1937	319	3.28	52.12	97.14
1938	332	3.28	51.10	90.36
1939	351	3.57	47.43	65.50
1940	341	3.44	55.43	76.47
1941	398	3.95	51.04	50.00
1942	431	3.91	42.24	66.28
1943	525	4.48	48.11	70.47
1944	704	5.35	42.13	55.39
1945	819	7.19	44.50	58.60
1946	699	5.50	38.95	44.34
1947	609	4.44	42.81	59.10

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

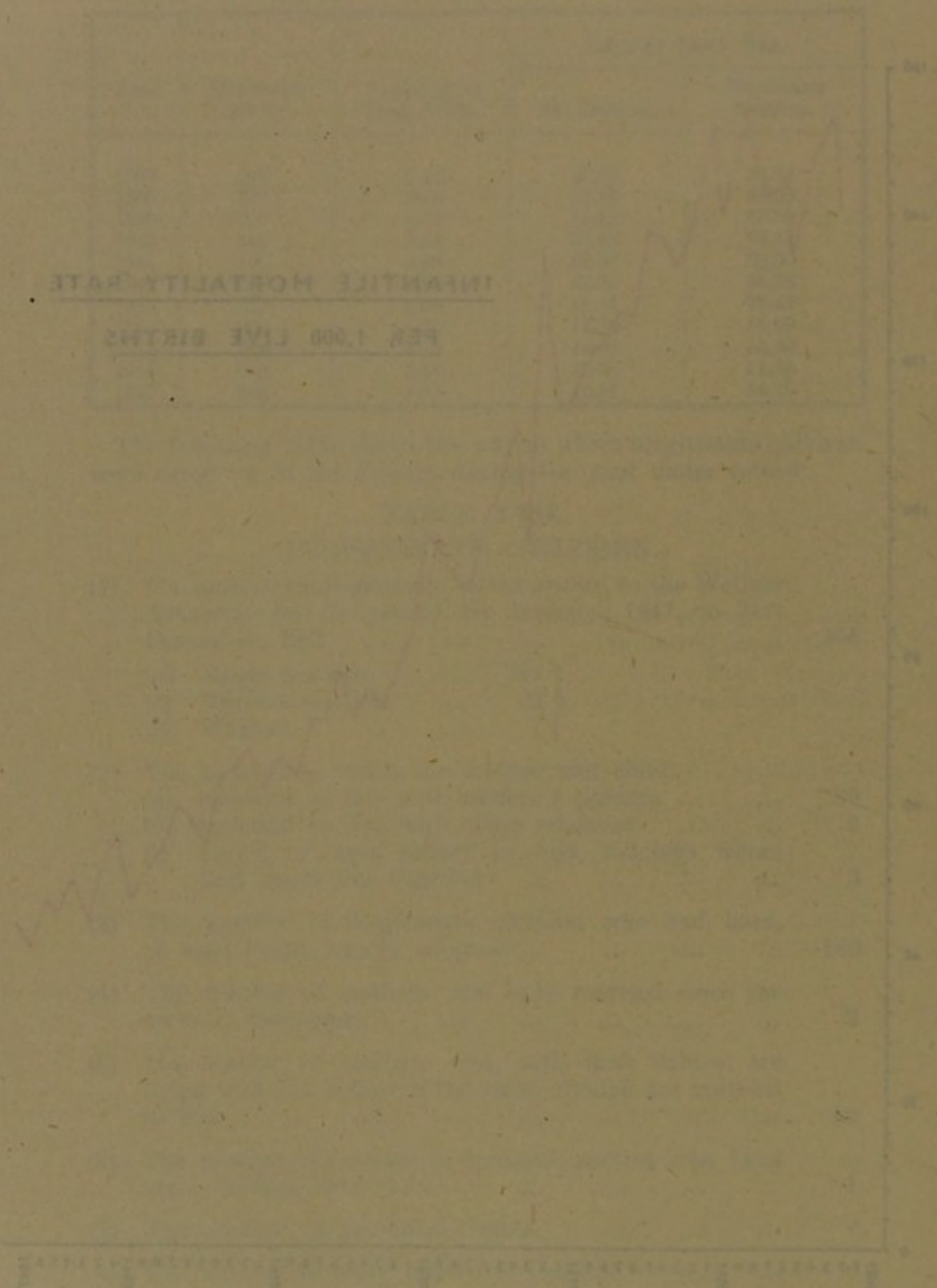
TABLE XVII.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

(1)	The number of illegitimate births known to the Welfare Authority for the period 1st January, 1947, to 31st December, 1947	...	...	...	...	...	265
(a)	Single mothers	...	241	}			
(b)	Married mothers	...	23				
(c)	Widows	...	1				
(2)	The number in which the mother and child						
(a)	returned to live with mother's parents	...	...	...	...	...	88
(b)	returned to live with other relatives	...	...	...	...	...	2
(c)	found, or were helped to find, lodgings where they could live together	...	...	...	...	...	3
(3)	The number of illegitimate children who had been, or were being, legally adopted	...	...	...	...	...	150
(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	...	...	...	...	...	12
(6)	The number of mothers in domestic service who have their children with them	...	...	...	...	...	1
(7)	The number of neo-natal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	4
(8)	The number of other deaths of children	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total		...	...	...	...	...	265



INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



During the year 44 mothers included in the total of 265 were temporarily accommodated at two homes conducted by the Derby Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare. Twelve went to Magdalene House, Chesterfield, before their confinement and returned there, 10 went to Vernon Street Home, Derby, before their confinement and returned there, while 22 were accommodated in Magdalene House before their confinements only. The County Council has an arrangement for the admission of unmarried mothers to both these homes; the mothers usually being resident for a month before the birth of the child. They are then transferred to one of the County Maternity Homes for their confinements, and where necessary return to the home usually for a further two months, making a total stay of approximately three months. During the year under review, recovery of the cost was made from the parents in accordance with the County Council's financial scale.

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

TABLE XVIII.

Illegitimate births in Public Assistance Institutions...	80
Number of cases which remained in Home more than 14 days after confinement	12
Number of cases where child remained after discharge of mother	0
Number of babies adopted on discharge	10

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	208
(a) Illegitimate children born and also adopted in Derbyshire	
i. Born of single mothers	126
ii. „ „ married mothers	23
iii. „ „ widows	1
(c) Illegitimate children born elsewhere but adopted in Derbyshire—	
i. Born of single mothers	51
ii. „ „ married mothers	6
iii. „ „ widows.	1

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 1947 is shown in the Table below.

TABLE XX.

1.—Number of visits paid by Health Visitors relating to cleanliness of children under 5 years	...	...	77
2.—Number of visits paid by Health Visitors relating to cleanliness of mothers of children under 5 years	...	...	20
3.—Number of children under 5 years found to be verminous	...	...	30
4.—Number of children under 5 years with nits in hair	...	...	9
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, 1947	...	...	28
6.—Number of children cleansed by Local Sanitary Authority	...	...	0
7.—Number of children cleansed by Health Visitor in the presence of mothers	...	...	5
8.—Applications for Lethane or D.D.T. emulsion.	...	...	39
9.—Number of Derbac combs loaned to mothers	...	...	12
10.—Detailed instructions and advice relating to cleansing given to mothers of children under 5	...	...	39
11.—Number of talks on personal hygiene given at Infant Welfare Centres	...	...	30

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

At the end of the year 186 Tuberculin Tested Licences were in force, an increase of 47 over the previous year. 20 of these producers previously held Accredited Licences. The number of Accredited Producers was 971. The following table shows that the annual increase in the number of Tuberculin Tested producers is not only maintained but increased.

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
1947 ...	971	186	1,157

The County Sanitary Inspectors and Sampling Officers took 4,514 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 ...	222	125	347
Accredited	2,357	1,722	4,079
School Milk	63	25	88
Raw milk submitted to biological test for Tuberculosis... ..	94	1	95

In the cases where raw milk is supplied to schools, the milk is submitted to the biological test for tubercle bacilli as a safeguard. Positive samples are referred to the Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for immediate action.

The sampling records of all graded producers are reviewed at the end of each year, and at the end of 1947 the re-issue of licences to 77 producers (nine Tuberculin Tested and 68 Accredited) was refused by reason of consistently unsatisfactory sample results. Of these 77, eight Tuberculin Tested and 48 Accredited producers subsequently re-applied and were granted licences on reaching the required standard.

WATER SUPPLIES.

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

URBAN DISTRICTS.

ALFRETON.

1,250 yards of main have been laid to the new housing site at Bolton Street, Swanwick.

ASHBOURNE.

A new seven-inch main was laid to increase the volume of water delivered to the higher parts of the district. The whole supply is now softened by the base-exchange process.

BELPER.

In addition to the extension of mains to serve new development, 112 houses and business premises on the Strutt Estate were connected to the public supply.

BUXTON.

New mains totalling 1,012 yards were laid to four housing estates.

CHESTERFIELD.

The Chesterfield and Bolsover Water Board took over the supply to parts of the parishes of Calow and Sutton-cum-Duckmanton.

ILKESTON.

The construction of the new Croft Yard storage reservoir was commenced and alterations of various mains carried out.

MATLOCK.

A scheme for re-organising the water supplies for the whole area has been submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval.

NEW MILLS.

A new six-inch pumping main from Goytside to the Ball Beard service reservoir was provided.

RIPLEY.

Work was commenced on a new six-inch main to Cross Lane Stiles to feed the Street Lane area which has previously suffered from water shortage.

SWADLINCOTE.

A supply of water was arranged for Albert village (Ashby Woulds U.D.C.) from the Council's mains.

WHALEY BRIDGE.

All service reservoirs were cleared out during the year and the Taxal supply was improved by the provision of new collecting chambers.

WIRKSWORTH.

Some concern was experienced regarding the Wirksworth supply and a scheme for the augmentation of the supply is being prepared. Repairs were carried out to the Wigwell pumping engine.

RURAL DISTRICTS.**ASHBOURNE.**

A reservoir has been constructed on Parwich Moor to bring a main supply to 24 moorland farms. Water mains to the villages of Mapleton, Thorpe, Fenny Bentley, Ballidon, Kniveton, Carsington and Clifton are under construction.

BAKEWELL.

Emergency pumps were installed at Froggatt, and owing to drought conditions were in use until Christmas.

BLACKWELL.

Tenders have been accepted and submitted to the Ministry of Health for the construction of two additional reservoirs each of 300,000 gallons at Stoney Houghton and six additional each of 500,000 gallons at Whiteborough. Mains have been extended on Whaley Moor, Shirebrook, and at new housing estates at Pinxton, Blackwell and Hillstown.

CLOWNE.

Extensions of mains have been made at Creswell, Clowne, Whitwell and Barlborough.

RIVER POLLUTION AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION.

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

BOROUGHES AND URBAN DISTRICTS.**ASHBOURNE.**

The sewage from Clifton parish is now taken to the Sewage Disposal works.

BELPER.

A small disposal works and sewers to deal with the village of Broadholme were completed. At the main disposal works one filter has been replaced.

BUXTON.

New sewers were laid in connection with the Harpur Hill sewerage scheme and the Ferney Dale housing estate.

CHESTERFIELD.

Alterations to the Bio-aeration plant involving the speed and depth of the paddle wheels were commenced, and it is hoped that a considerable improvement in the performance of the works will result.

NEW MILLS.

Nine-inch sewers were installed to Jubilee Street and at Wirksmoor Road.

RIPLEY.

Extensions to sewers, mainly in connection with new housing estates, were completed.

WIRKSWORTH.

The filter beds at the disposal works have been relaid, and a scheme for the extension of the works is under consideration by the Ministry of Health.

RURAL DISTRICTS.**ASHBOURNE.**

Schemes for the sewerage of Brassington, Parwich, Hulland Ward, Clifton villages, and the extension of the Brailsford works have been drawn up.

BAKEWELL.

The sewer at Curbar was extended to serve additional properties.

BLACKWELL.

Work is in progress at the Shirebrook disposal works following the receipt of approval by the Ministry of Health to the extensive reconstruction of the works. The approval of the Ministry of Health was also received to the provision of two pumping stations to replace the existing unsatisfactory works at Westhouses. Sewage will be treated at the Primrose Hill works. Work has been commenced on the construction of a nine-inch sewer at Pinxton to divert the sewage from Town Street to the main outfall works at Pinxton Wharf.

CLOWNE.

A new sewer is under construction at High Common, Barlborough.

202 visits of inspection have been paid to sewage works during the year by the County Sanitary Inspectors, and 178 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>
38	70	22	48	178

RIVERS POLLUTION.

During the year much time was spent in an effort to improve the condition of the rivers in the County, and the following brief descriptions of some of the major works completed during the year will be of interest :—

DENBY COAL-WASHERY.

Serious pollution of the Bottle Brook, and consequently the River Derwent, which had occurred following the commencement of coal-washing operations on a large scale at Denby was prevented by the installation of a Froth-flotation plant, followed by settlement of the tailings in thickeners and a re-arrangement of lagoons behind the slag-tips.

NOTTS. & DERBY COKE AND BY-PRODUCTS PLANT, PINXTON.

A series of tanks to intercept oil was recommended and, together with a re-arrangement of the settling lagoons, affected considerable improvement in the wastes discharged into the River Erewash.

PILSLEY COLLIERY.

Modifications to the existing system of disposal of waste water from the washer were recommended and proved successful when completed.

HARDWICK COLLIERY.

A new settling tank was constructed to deal with the washery waste, and a culvert through the slag-heap was reconstructed.

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 1947, 12 cases were placed on Order and dealt with as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Admitted to Certified Institutions ...	8	4	12
Placed under Guardianship ...	—	—	—
	8	4	12
	—	—	—

SUPERVISION.—On December 31st, 1947, 1,369 cases were under supervision at home as shown in the following Table :—

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Statutory Supervision	... ..	344	381	725
Supervision	... ..	311	267	578
On Licence from Institutions	... ..	23	38	61
Under Guardianship	... ..	1	4	5
		<hr/> 679	<hr/> 690	<hr/> 1,369

CASES REPORTED BY LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES.

During the year 1947, the following cases were reported by Local Education Authorities and dealt with as shown :—

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Sent to Institutions by Order	... ..	—	—	—
Placed under Statutory Supervision...		12	15	27
		<hr/> 12	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 27

CASES IN INSTITUTIONS ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1947.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	221	290	511

MAKENEY HOUSE.—During the year 1947, three cases were admitted, two discharged from Order and four transferred to other Institutions. On December 31st, 1947, there were 91 patients on the register of the Institution.

OCCUPATION CENTRES.—The Ilkeston Occupation Centre reopened on October 22nd, 1947, and at the end of the year there were 32 patients on the register. Six cases attended the Derby Borough Occupation Centre.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

STATISTICS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

During the year 1947, 529 new cases of Tuberculosis were reported to the Authority, compared with 542 in 1946. This figure of 529 is made up of 411 pulmonary and 118 non-pulmonary cases.

The total number of notifications (pulmonary and non-pulmonary), which reached a peak of 633 in the year 1941, has shown a continuous decrease from that time up to the present year. It should be mentioned, however, that 411 pulmonary cases were notified as compared with 407 in 1946.

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

TABLE XXIII.

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	411
Non-pulmonary—							
Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Abdominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Genito-Urinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miliary	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lupus	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other forms (unspecified)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	529

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths occurring in the County during 1947 as recorded by the Registrar-General as attributable to tuberculosis was 242 (202 pulmonary and 40 non-pulmonary).

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

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	0.31
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	0.06
Total	...	...	...	...	0.37

While the number of deaths during 1947 was 242 as compared with 222 for 1946, it should be borne in mind that the latter figure was the lowest on record for the County.

The Table below shows the notifications and deaths during the last 10 years :—

TABLE XXIV.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1938	583	277	1943	612	244
1939	523	272	1944	595	245
1940	527	280	1945	581	227
1941	633	295	1946	542	222
1942	621	259	1947	529	242

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.

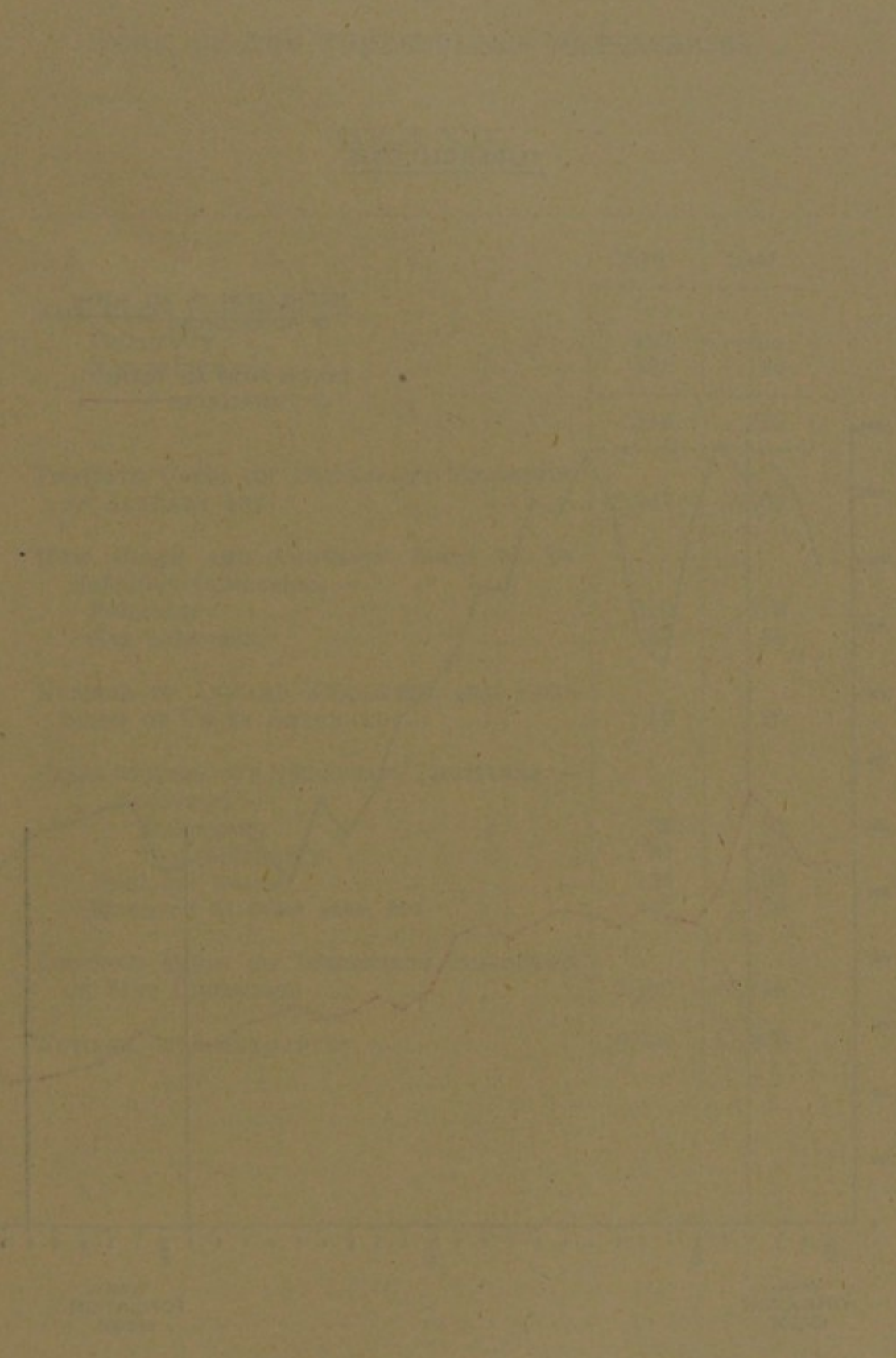
DISPENSARIES.

The number of new cases examined at the Dispensaries was 1,994 as compared with 2,212 during the previous year.

The increased use made of X-ray examinations at the Dispensaries is shown in that 6,652 examinations were carried out at the Dispensaries in 1947 as compared with 1,681 in 1938. This increase has been continuous throughout the intervening years, the figure for 1946 being 6,452.

The examination of contacts, which in 1945 had decreased to 344, rose in 1946 to a figure of 1,020. The attention paid to this important work was maintained throughout the year, when 1,019 contacts were examined at the Dispensaries.

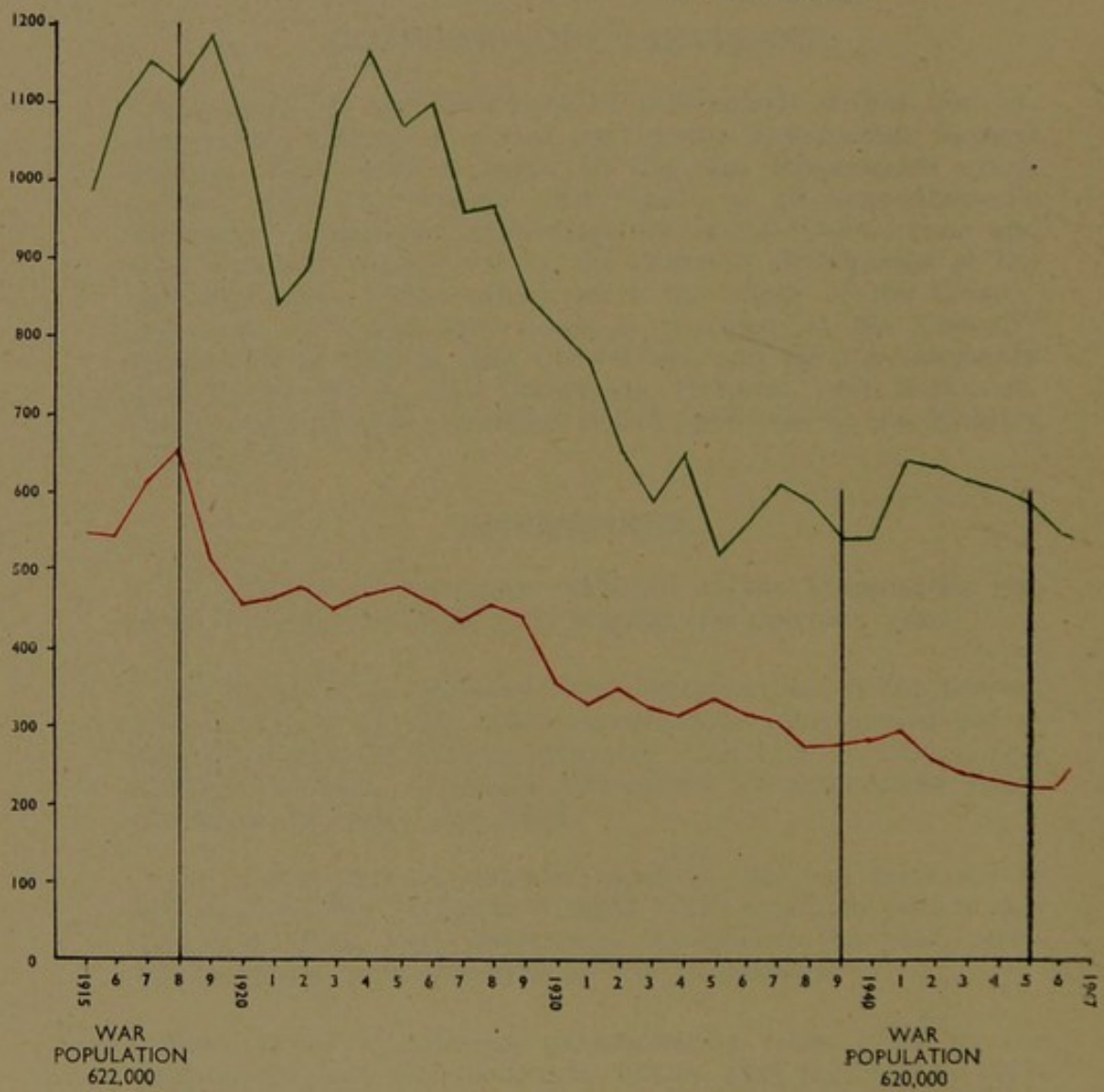
The number of artificial pneumothorax refills given at the Dispensaries has increased from 513 in 1938 to 1,869 in 1947. The number of pneumo-peritoneum refills given was 249 as compared with 19 in the previous year, but it should be borne in mind that this form of treatment was only introduced at the Dispensaries towards the end of 1946.



TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATION OF ALL FORMS
OF TUBERCULOSIS

DEATHS FROM ALL FORMS
OF TUBERCULOSIS



WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

TABLE XXV.

	1946.	1947.
NEW CASES REPORTED :—		
Pulmonary	407	411
Non-pulmonary	135	118
	542	529
DEFINITE CASES ON DISPENSARY REGISTERS		
ON JANUARY 1ST	2,947	3,100
NEW CASES AND CONTACTS found to be definitely tuberculous :—		
Pulmonary	350	318
Non-pulmonary	89	65
NUMBER OF INWARD TRANSFERS AND LOST SIGHT OF CASES RETURNED		
	12	20
CASES WRITTEN OFF DISPENSARY REGISTERS :—		
Recovered :—		
Pulmonary	32	63
Non-pulmonary	64	70
Dead (all causes)	136	192
Removed to other area, etc.	66	64
DEFINITE CASES ON DISPENSARY REGISTERS		
ON 31ST DECEMBER	3,100	3,114
NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES	12,039	11,268

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	3	19	3	11	1	6	5	3	1	5	57
Hip	3	21	5	14	7	2	1	1	2	3	58
Knee	—	11	2	4	—	1	3	2	2	7	32
Other Joints ...	1	14	1	7	—	—	1	—	—	3	27
Peripheral Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	65	11	36	8	9	10	5	5	18	174

(b) NON-TUBERCULAR CASES.

Lesion.	Alfreton.	Chesterfield.	Chinley.	Derby.	Heanor.	Ilkeston.	Long Eaton.	Matlock.	Shirebrook.	Swadlincote.	Total.
Rickets	2	7	4	17	2	9	9	—	4	8	62
Infantile Paralysis	15	30	5	13	10	6	4	9	3	4	99
Spastic Paraplegia	6	10	5	19	—	2	3	3	1	6	55
Scoliosis	9	9	23	32	9	2	7	14	3	12	120
Cong. Deformity...	12	34	7	16	11	16	13	8	8	24	149
Torticollis	4	—	1	6	1	8	1	2	—	4	27
K. Knees and Flat Feet	82	103	36	212	23	45	50	90	48	33	722
Unclassified.	12	13	18	49	12	20	14	22	9	21	190
Total	142	206	99	364	68	108	101	148	76	112	1424
Total Attendances	1045	1539	285	1385	439	597	546	743	432	811	7822
No. of Plasters Applied ...	78	125	14	71	12	27	20	23	26	30	426

Clinics at Clay Cross, Staveley and Bolsover were opened during 1947 to relieve the pressure on the Chesterfield Clinic, but statistics are only available for the group for this year.

During the year 418 Home Visits were made by the Orthopædic Nurses.

DERBYSHIRE SANATORIUM, CHESTERFIELD.

STATISTICS.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients Admitted ...	89	71	2	162
Patients Discharged ...	86	74	3	163
Average number of beds occupied ...	99			
Average gain in weight of the patients ...	4 lbs. 7 ozs.			
(20 patients lost weight. 64 patients made no gain in weight).				
Average length of stay of the patients ...	218 days (31 weeks, 1 day)			

PATIENTS DISCHARGED.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CLASSIFICATION.

	M.	F.	C.	TOTAL.
PULMONARY—				
A. 1 ...	3	4	3	10
A. 2 ...	6	9	—	15
A. 3 ...	1	—	—	1
B. 1 ...	2	2	—	4
B. 2 ...	42	23	—	65
B. 3 ...	32	36	—	68
NON-PULMONARY ...	—	—	—	—
NON-TUBERCULOSIS ...	—	—	—	—
DOUBTFULLY TUBERCULOSIS ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	86	74	3	163

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Quiescent ...	41
Non-quiescent—improved ...	86
No material improvement ...	6
Died ...	30
Total ...	163

X-RAY WORK.

The total number of X-ray examinations made during the year was 5,214, including 1,511 films and 3,703 radiosopic examinations. This total includes 131 staff X-ray examinations. In addition, about 1,841 films were processed for the Tuberculosis Officer, Chesterfield Clinic.

LABORATORY WORK.

1,959 urine examinations, 56 examinations of centrifuged urinary deposits, 1,475 sputum examinations, 85 concentration tests of sputum and 17 miscellaneous examinations were made during the year.

MASSAGE TREATMENT.

Number of patients treated	...	...	...	90
Average weekly treatments	...	...	...	76
Average length of treatment—weeks	...	...	...	6
Total treatments	...	...	...	3,050

The total number of treatments is increased compared with 1946, though the number of patients treated is less.

SURGICAL TREATMENT.

A. ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Induction	21	22	43
Failed	5	4	9
Abandoned	6	6	12
Established	10	12	22
Old cases maintained	32	24	56
Refills given	934	698	1,632

B. PNEUMO-PERITONEUM—

Inductions	14	20	34
Failed	—	3	3
Abandoned	2	5	7
Established	12	12	24
Refills given	369	383	752

C. OTHER OPERATIONS—

Gas replacement	12	9	21
Pressure readings	5	7	12
Aspiration—Chest	7	1	8

Of artificial pneumothorax cases, the total numbers of inductions attempted was 43, of which 10 failed and 12 were abandoned as ineffective because of pleural adhesion and other causes. Treatment was continued in 22 new cases and in 56 old cases. Of pneumo-peritoneum cases, 34 inductions were attempted, of which

three failed, seven were abandoned, and 24 were established. Treatment was continued in eight old cases. Of the patients for whom artificial pneumothorax was induced, five had negative sputum at the commencement of treatment. In 16 patients with artificial pneumothorax and in 11 patients with pneumo-peritoneum, sputum previously positive became negative during the course of treatment.

In the totals above of refills given, A.P. and pneumo-peritoneum, are included 932 refills which were given to patients attending Chesterfield Dispensary and to casuals from other areas.

PATIENTS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER HOSPITALS FOR OPERATIVE TREATMENT.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Adhesion Section	6	4	10
Thoracoplasty	1	1	2
Appendicectomy	1	4a	5
a—Including four members of the Nursing Staff.			
Gastritis	—	1b	1
Rheumatic Fever	—	1c	1
Protein Shock	1	—	1
b—Ward Orderly.		c—A Nurse.	

OPERATIONS DONE AT THE SANATORIUM.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Phrenic Crush or Avulsion ...	14	21	35

Ten patients were transferred to the care of Mr. A. W. Fawcett at Sheffield Royal Infirmary for adhesion section. The results were successful. Four patients developed pleural effusion after the operation. One was a hæmothorax, the remaining three simple effusions which cleared up rapidly. Two patients were transferred to Sheffield Royal Infirmary for thoracoplasty. One male patient has activated disease in the opposite lung. The female patient was discharged to her home after treatment of a sinus with penicillin. Her operation was undertaken for a tuberculous empyema, after drainage had failed to assist healing.

Thirty-three phrenic crush operations and two phrenic avulsion operations were performed at the Sanatorium by Mr. G. Herbert. Most of the operations were done preparatory to pneumo-peritoneum.

CLOSURE OF WARD.

Owing to shortage of Nursing Staff, the Barwise Male Ward has remained closed throughout the year. One verandah of 20 beds of the Women's Ward had to be closed in March because of shortage of Staff. The beds became available again in July, when the Staff conditions improved somewhat.

CHANGES OF STAFF.

Miss Christina Clark resigned her appointment of Matron, and left on 3rd May. Miss Elizabeth Driver commenced duty as Matron on 4th May.

Dr. Francis J. Burke was appointed Acting Medical Superintendent on 15th April, because of the illness of Dr. H. P. Fernandes. Dr. H. P. Fernandes left on 15th November, having obtained an appointment in his native country, British Guiana. Dr. F. D. Honneyman, Assistant Medical Officer, left on December 31st.

DIVERSIONAL THERAPY.

Leather work, *e.g.*, handbag making, glove making, work in Perspex, embroidery on material supplied by "Penelope," has been begun during the year. The work has been impeded by the lack of a trained Occupational Therapist, but some progress has been made. The patients have learnt from those who have had already some training in other hospitals.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

January—December, 1947.

Attendances	...	...	...	...	226
Extractions	...	...	...	...	50
Fillings	...	...	...	...	97
Scalings and Dressings	...	...	...	...	128
Number made Dentally Fit	...	...	...	...	19
Dentures	...	...	...	...	8
Repairs	...	...	...	...	2

BRETBY HALL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.

Mr. Lennane, Medical Superintendent, resigned and terminated his duties on 24th September, 1947, having obtained an appointment in New Zealand. He served the County Council for 18 years, during which time many advances took place in the treatment of orthopædic conditions. He now occupies an important post as an Orthopædic Surgeon, and I feel sure that his wide experience of orthopædics before and after coming to this County will be of considerable assistance to him in treating his patients.

The County Council was fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. R. Lunt as his successor, and he commenced duty on September 24th, 1947. Mr. Lunt has had a wide experience in the treatment of orthopædic conditions, both of civilians and members of the Armed Forces during the war.

The Matron, Mrs. M. G. Pitstow, resigned and left the Hospital in January, 1947, and the Hospital was without a Matron until Miss F. M. Hyett's services were obtained in September, 1947. In addition, from the end of December, 1946, until April, 1947, the Hospital was without an Assistant Matron. Miss P. Broadbent came as Assistant Matron, but retired sick at the end of the year.

The staff shortage was intensified through the year 1947, and the average number of occupied beds was about 70 (50 per cent. of the available total). This is reflected in the figures seen below :—

TABLE B.I.

				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
No. of Patients in Hospital at midnight, 31st December, 1946.						
Tubercular ...	...	...	...	32	23	55
Non-Tubercular ...	...	...	...	6	9	15
			Total ...	38	32	70
Admissions during 1947.						
Tubercular ...	...	...	...	30	23	53
Non-Tubercular ...	...	...	...	27	38	65
			Total ...	57	61	118
No. of Patients treated during 1947.						
Tubercular ...	...	...	...	62	46	108
Non-Tubercular ...	...	...	...	33	47	80
			Total ...	95	93	188
No. of Patients discharged during 1947.						
Tubercular ...	...	...	...	33	27	60
Non-Tubercular ...	...	...	...	26	39	65
			Total ...	59	66	125

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 ...	Miliary Tuberculosis ...	—	1	1
Tubercular Spine ...	Generalised Tuberculosis ...	1	—	1
Tubercular Spine ...	Generalised Tuberculosis ...	1	—	1
		2	1	3

Average length of stay of patients :—

Tubercular Cases ...	179 days.
Non-Tubercular Cases ...	74 „
All Cases ...	136 „

During the year the following operations were performed :—

TABLE B.III.

Exploration of Hip	2
Correction of Deformities	13
Manipulation	6
Stabilisation	7
Removal of nail	4
Amputation of toe	1
Tendon Sling	1
Bone graft	1
Skin graft	2
Mastoidotomy	1
Varicose veins	1
Tenotomy	3
T.P.F. and Wrenching	6
Incision of abscess	5
Decompression of spine	1
Stoeffels operation	1
Osteotomy	1
Amputation of finger... ..	1
Laparotomy	1
Biopsy of glands	2
Total	60

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

Mr. W. G. Rose and Mr. R. L. Flett each visited the Hospital once and performed one operation.

MASSAGE.—During the year 1947 the services of a Masseuse were available only during the first six months. Treatment was as follows :—

TABLE B.IV.

Massage	611
Exercises	1,473
Medical Electricity	198
Ultra-Violet Light	95
Radiant Heat	167
Total	2,544

X-RAYS.—388 X-rays were taken in the Hospital, and 227 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	...	...	...	...	87	66
Extractions	...	...	...	...	74	15
Fillings	...	...	...	...	52	54
Scalings and Dressings	...	...	...	...	2	7
Dentally Fit	...	...	...	...	47	18
Dentures	...	...	...	...	Nil	2
Repairs	...	...	...	...	Nil	1
General Anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	17	Nil

SPLINT WORK.—The workshop staff was increased by the addition of a leather worker during part of the time, the work showing a corresponding improvement in quality.

TABLE B.VI.

					<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Clinics.</i>
Calipers	...	...	...	...	9	24
Thomas' Bed Splints	...	...	...	...	4	—
Thomas' Walking Splints	...	...	...	...	7	6
Pattens	...	...	...	...	11	14
Frames	...	...	...	...	18	—
Boots raised	...	...	...	...	15	160
Other alterations to boots	...	...	...	...	32	755
Crutches (pairs)	...	...	...	...	8	5
K.K., Side and Double Irons	...	...	...	...	2	144
Other metal splints	...	...	...	...	—	4
Repairs and alterations to splints	...	...	...	...	47	102
Back Supports	...	...	...	...	7	12
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	53	101
Totals	...	...	...	...	213	1,327

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

During 1947, 20 cases (16 pulmonary and four 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, 132 visits were paid by the District Nurses to three cases.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

On the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Medical Officers, 212 patients were granted extra nourishment. The number of persons granted extra nourishment has decreased during the recent years owing, in all probability, to the increased wages earned.

SHELTERS.

Number of shelters sold during the year	...	2
Number in use at end of year	... ..	23
Number in store at end of year	... ..	8
Sets of bed and bedding supplied	... ..	2
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 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. Briefly the scheme provided 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 1947 :—

TABLE XXVII.

Number of persons in receipt of allowances on 1st January, 1947	...	...	...	...	...	125
Number of cases pending investigation on 1st January, 1947	...	...	...	...	...	22
Number of applications received during the year	...	...	...	...	...	122
Number of new cases granted allowances during the year	...	...	...	...	...	112
Number of applications disallowed or grants discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	110
Number of persons in receipt of allowances on 31st December, 1947	...	...	...	...	...	145
Number of applications pending investigation on 31st December, 1947	...	...	...	...	...	14

DISCRETIONARY ALLOWANCES.

Grants were made in 49 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 25 patients, who were undergoing approved treatment in an Institution, and who had no income.

EXPENDITURE ON THE SCHEME.

The expenditure during the year ended 31st March, 1948, which is repayable to the County Council by the Ministry of Health, was as follows :—

	£
Maintenance Allowances	10,759
Discretionary Allowances	725
Special Payments	150
Total	£11,634

BLIND PERSONS ACTS, 1920 AND 1938.

Seventy-three persons were registered as blind during the year and, in addition, 21 persons, who were already registered as blind, transferred into the county from other areas.

90 blind persons were reported as having died during the year, 26 transferred to other areas, and eight were certified as being no longer blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Acts.

At the end of 1947 there were 974 blind persons on the register, 499 being males and 475 females.

The total cost of domiciliary financial assistance granted by the County Council during the year ended 31st March, 1948, was £23,055 0s. 0d., and on that date there were 600 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
1948	3	16	10	91	81	317	456	974

The Tables in Appendix II. are copies of the statistics required by the Southern Regional Association for the Blind, showing the position of the blind persons on the 31st March, 1948.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1947.

TABLE XXIX.

1. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) Ante-Natal Clinics :—

Number of Sessions	927
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Attendances :—

Ante-Natal	19,578
------------	-----	-----	-----	--------

Post-Natal	137
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

19,715

(b) Visits to Homes :—

Expectant Mothers :—

First Visits	742
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Subsequent Visits	573
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

1,315

Infants :—

First Visits	8,477
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Other Visits (under 1 year)	14,631
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	--------

Visits to Children (1 to 5 years)	31,011
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	--------

54,119

(c) Infant Welfare Centres :—

Number of Sessions	2,805
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Attendances :—

Expectant Mothers	135
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Infants under 1 year	53,447
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	--------

Children over 1 year	16,615
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	--------

70,197

(d) Child Life Protection Visits	369
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

(e) Boarded-out Visits	1,052
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

(f) Mothercraft—Number of Lectures	50
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

2. TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

Number of Sessions attended	1,023
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Number of Visits to Homes	2,805
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

3. Miscellaneous Visits	1,544
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

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 1947

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 ...	10	3	—	10	4	1	1	—	2	—	—
Ashbourne ...	4	2	—	6	—	—	1	—	4	—	—
Bakewell ...	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Belper ...	8	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bolsover ...	6	1	—	31	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Buxton (Boro') ...	10	4	—	9	1	—	2	1	3	—	—
Chesterfield (Boro') ...	42	3	—	172	3	1	20	2	14	1	—
Clay Cross ...	2	2	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dronfield ...	3	1	—	2	5	—	—	—	2	—	—
Glossop (Boro') ...	13	6	—	12	—	4	2	—	6	2	—
Heanor ...	14	3	—	60	—	—	6	1	4	1	—
Ilkeston (Boro') ...	19	5	—	33	14	—	1	1	2	—	—
Long Eaton ...	19	4	—	32	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
Matlock ...	5	5	—	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
New Mills ...	3	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	—
Ripley ...	10	—	—	13	6	—	—	1	2	—	—
Staveley ...	6	1	—	42	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Swadlincote ...	14	3	—	55	1	—	1	4	1	2	—
Whaley Bridge ...	—	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wirksworth ...	3	1	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Urban Districts ...	192	48	—	521	43	6	40	12	45	9	—
Rural Districts	Tuberculosis		Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophth. Neon.	Enceph. Letharg.
	Pulmonary.	Other.									
Ashbourne ...	6	4	—	16	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Bakewell ...	9	4	—	25	1	—	—	1	7	—	—
Belper ...	17	1	—	19	—	—	2	—	10	—	—
Blackwell ...	30	7	—	58	4	—	4	—	5	—	—
Chapel-en-le-Frith ...	14	9	—	11	1	—	2	1	1	—	—
Chesterfield ...	28	5	—	106	12	1	2	2	16	1	—
Clowne ...	11	4	—	24	1	—	—	2	4	—	—
Repton ...	12	4	—	67	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Shardlow ...	55	14	—	128	10	—	1	—	14	1	—
Rural Districts ...	182	52	—	454	29	1	14	6	60	2	—
Urban Districts ...	192	48	—	521	43	6	40	12	45	9	—
Whole County ...	374	100	—	975	72	7	54	18	105	11	—



STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

January 1, 1891

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A
RESOLUTION PASSED
BY THE SENATE
MAY 1, 1890

ALBANY:

WILEY & SONS

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110 NASSAU ST.
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FACTORIES ACT, 1937 Part 1 of the Act

1—Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to Health (including those made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c. Line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c Line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)	
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	27	25	—	—	1
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	66	63	—	—	2
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (exclud- ing out-worker's premises).	3	3	—	—	—	3
TOTAL		96	63	—	—	

2—Cases in which Defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

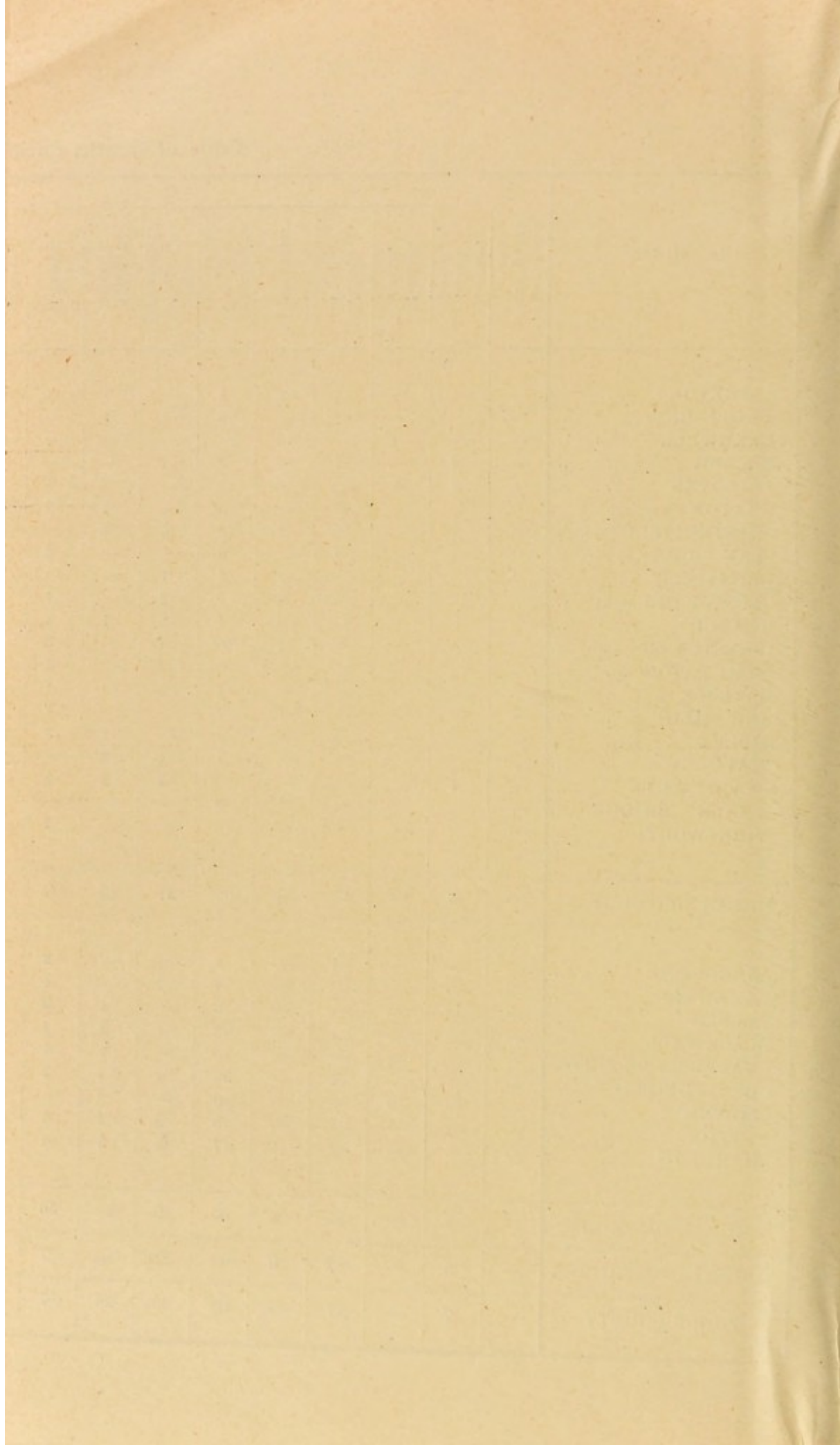
Particulars	M/c Line No.	Number of Cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	M/c Line No.
		Found	Remedied	Referred			
				to H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) Insufficient	9	2	2	—	1	—	9
Unsuitable or Defective	10	3	3	—	—	—	10
(c) Not separate for both sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not) including offences relating to Outwork.	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
TOTAL	60	5	5	—	1	—	60

COUNTY OF DERBY.

Appendix I.

Table of Deaths during the year 1947 in each of the Sanitary Districts, Classified according to Diseases.

DISTRICTS.	DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.																																				
	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Schist Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Syphilitic Diseases.	Influenza.	Measles.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis.	Cancer.	Diabetes.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions.	Heart Disease.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bone-tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Stomach or Duodenum.	Disorders (under 2 yrs).	Appendicitis.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Nephritis.	Peritonitis and Post-abortum.	Other Maternal Causes.	Premature Birth.	Central Nervous System Injury, Inflammation, &c.	Suicide.	Road Traffic Accidents.	Other Violent Causes.	All Other Causes.	All Causes.			
ALFRETON ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	4	—	2	—	35	1	32	71	17	12	7	3	2	—	—	9	8	—	—	4	10	4	—	6	25	258			
ASHBOURNE ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1	15	14	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	72			
BAKEWELL ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	4	13	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	34			
BELPER ...	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	5	16	43	8	3	5	1	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	19	142			
BOLSOVER ...	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	18	1	7	31	1	4	2	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	100		
BUXTON (Borough) ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	29	1	25	92	7	13	6	1	1	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	228		
CHESTERFIELD (Boro') ...	—	1	—	4	1	28	5	5	2	2	1	—	147	9	89	220	34	42	47	11	7	6	2	15	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	811			
CLAY CROSS ...	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	13	26	2	5	4	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	89		
DRONFIELD ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	11	—	12	19	2	4	5	1	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	80		
GLOSSOP (Borough) ...	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	1	—	—	1	37	5	51	68	10	14	13	—	1	—	—	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	35	285	
HEANOR ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	3	1	—	—	41	2	22	62	8	22	9	5	3	1	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	242	
ILKESTON (Borough) ...	—	—	—	2	1	16	4	—	3	—	—	—	53	4	49	73	14	41	15	—	5	4	1	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	367	
LONG EATON ...	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	2	1	1	—	41	3	29	70	5	20	15	10	1	6	1	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	268	
MATLOCK ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	34	2	41	74	16	9	6	2	2	1	1	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	231
NEW MILLS ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	—	8	32	2	10	2	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	
RIPELEY ...	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	1	2	2	—	—	36	2	27	37	6	7	11	4	—	2	1	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	204	
STAVELEY ...	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	2	—	1	—	—	22	4	24	41	5	9	3	2	2	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	157
SWADLINCOTE ...	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	1	4	—	—	—	30	2	25	87	9	12	10	7	4	—	1	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	254	
WHALEY BRIDGE ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	14	20	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	64	
WIRKSWORTH ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	1	10	15	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	50	
URBAN DISTRICTS ...	—	5	—	12	3	105	21	13	27	7	7	1	603	45	513	1108	156	231	164	51	31	24	8	91	106	2	3	64	133	37	35	84	350	4,070			
ASHBOURNE ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	22	—	18	40	11	2	6	—	—	3	1	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140		
BAKEWELL ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	24	1	36	80	4	15	10	3	—	—	1	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	232	
BELPER ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	3	1	—	—	49	3	36	98	9	18	8	7	2	1	—	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	312	
BLACKWELL ...	—	—	—	1	—	22	4	2	4	1	—	—	60	5	61	115	11	29	24	7	2	8	3	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	473	
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	4	—	—	—	25	1	30	80	4	14	4	4	1	1	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	216	
CHESTERFIELD ...	—	—	—	1	—	23	4	3	7	—	1	2	102	5	71	231	21	33	34	15	8	8	—	21	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	762	
CLOWNE ...	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	1	—	—	—	28	1	16	54	4	11	7	1	1	1	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	177	
REPTON ...	—	2	—	—	—	8	2	2	4	—	3	1	48	3	38	95	7	15	12	7	2	1	2	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	346	
SHARDLOW ...	—	—	—	2	1	17	6	3	4	1	1	1	92	5	73	189	29	22	26	8	6	6	1	16	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	661	
RURAL DISTRICTS ...	—	2	—	5	1	97	19	13	30	4	6	6	450	24	379	972	100	159	131	52	22	29	11	71	74	1	10	71	83	43	44	72	339	3,319			
URBAN DISTRICTS ...	—	5	—	12	3	105	21	13	27	7	7	1	603	45	513	1108	156	231	164	51	31	24	8	91	106	2	3	64	133	37	35	84	350	4,070			
WHOLE COUNTY ...	—	7	—	17	4	202	40	26	57	11	13	6	1053	69	892	2080	256	290	295	103	53	53	19	162	180	3	13	135	216	80	79	166	719	7,389			



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

TABLE I.—Age Periods of Registered Blind Persons.

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	—	2	10	6	16	8	2	10	52	39	91	51	30	81	124	85	209	53	55	108	199	257	456	—	—	—	499	475	974

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	35	75	18	16	34	8	9	17	29	32	61	42	31	73	41	31	72	51	36	87	59	73	132	82	75	157	69	73	142	60	64	124	499	475	974

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

Training and Employment and Unemployment. Age Period 16 and upwards.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
In Schools for the Blind ...	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. T.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	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																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	7	1	—	—	1	1	(a) Workshops		(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.	M.	F.																								M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

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

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 Binders	Book Repairs	Book Copyists and Proof Readers	Brush Makers	Carpenters and Woodworkers	Chair Seats	Clerks 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 Tender (Pencil) Makers	Telephone Operators	Tuners	Weavers	Miscellaneous	In Sighted Industry	TOTAL
			Mattress Makers	Machinists	Uphol- sters														Hand	Machin																
(a) Within Institutions for the Blind	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
(b) In approved Home Workers' Schemes	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	26
(c) Others (not Pastime Workers)	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	1	6	—	—	2	5	1	14	10	61
(d) TOTAL	1	8	—	—	1	8	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	3	1	—	9	—	4	2	—	1	—	1	6	—	—	2	11	1	14	10	92

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

(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.	M.	F.	T.
16	8	24	16	27	43	26	32	58	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	61	69	130	3	3	6	—	4	4	1	—	1	6	3	9	28	28	56

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

TABLE VIII.—New Cases Registered (not Transfers from other Registers) during the year ended 31st March, 1948. 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	—	2	1	1	2	2	—	2	3	4	7	3	—	3	6	7	13	4	2	6	27	18	45	—	—	—	48	33	81

TABLE IX.—New Cases Registered (not Transfers from other Registers) during the year ended 31st March, 1948. 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.
2	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	2	3	5	4	—	4	3	4	7	7	7	14	25	12	37	2	4	6	48	33	81

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903
Population	100,000	105,000	110,000	115,000
Area	100	100	100	100
Population per square mile	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150

Year	1904	1905	1906	1907
Population	120,000	125,000	130,000	135,000
Area	100	100	100	100
Population per square mile	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350

Year	1908	1909	1910	1911
Population	140,000	145,000	150,000	155,000
Area	100	100	100	100
Population per square mile	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550

Year	1912	1913	1914	1915
Population	160,000	165,000	170,000	175,000
Area	100	100	100	100
Population per square mile	1,600	1,650	1,700	1,750

Year	1916	1917	1918	1919
Population	180,000	185,000	190,000	195,000
Area	100	100	100	100
Population per square mile	1,800	1,850	1,900	1,950

Year	1920	1921	1922	1923
Population	200,000	205,000	210,000	215,000
Area	100	100	100	100
Population per square mile	2,000	2,050	2,100	2,150

