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**Contributors**

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Derbyshire County Council.

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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE  
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

For the Year 1932,

BY

W. M. ASH,

M.B., B.S. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ED.), D.P.H. (VICT.),

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

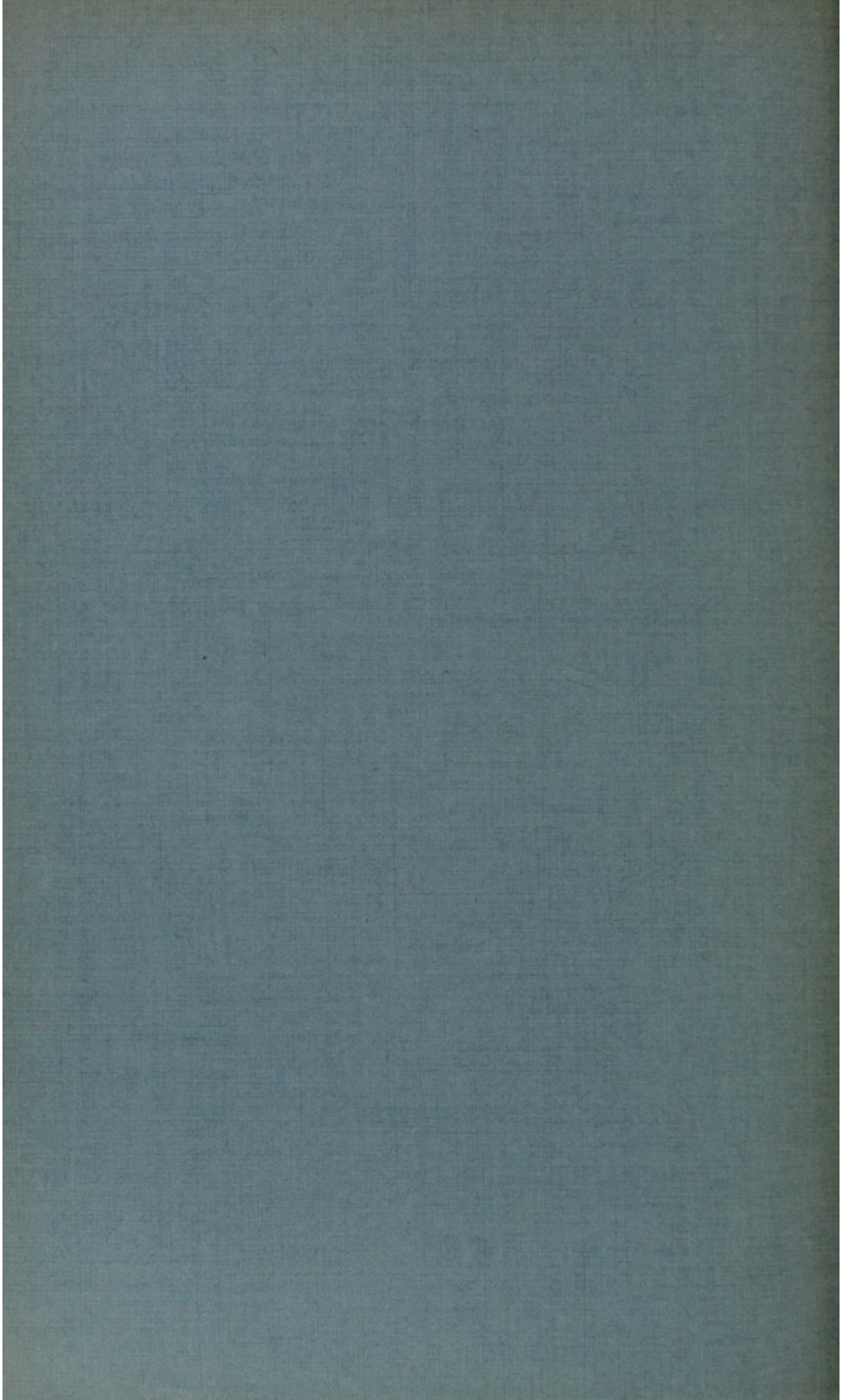
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

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DERBY:

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







Derbyshire County Council.

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BY

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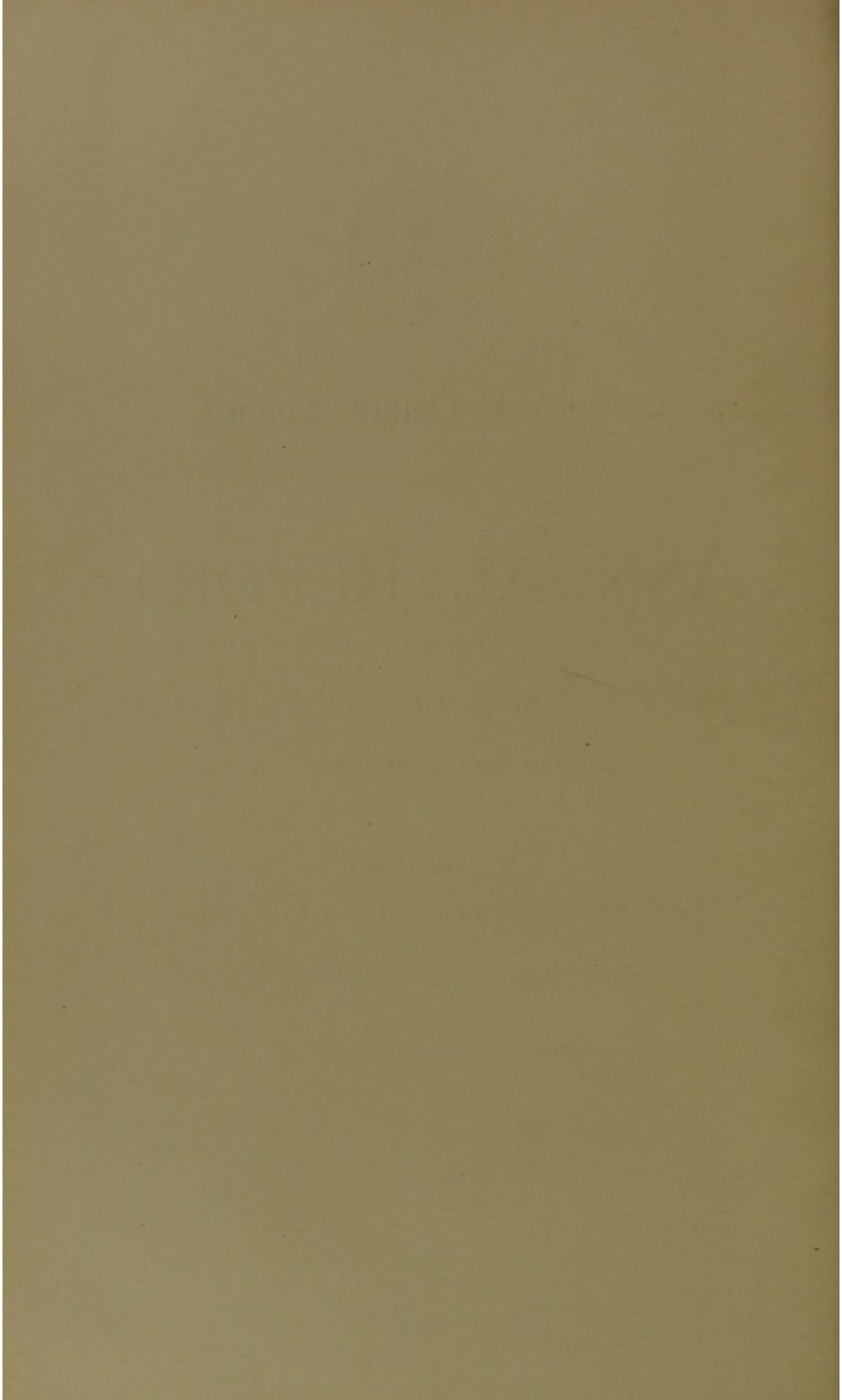
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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DERBY:

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





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

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Forty-third Annual Report on the health of the County of Derby.

The Report this year is the second of a series of four Interim Reports of a five-yearly period. The Report for 1930 was a "Survey" Report and was of a comprehensive nature, set out in the form of a book of reference to the County Health Services, and it will be noted that in this Report I have, generally speaking, only added alterations or extensions to the Services which have taken place during the year under review.

I would like to acknowledge the help and consideration I have received from the Chairmen and Members of my Committees, both collectively and individually, during the past year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

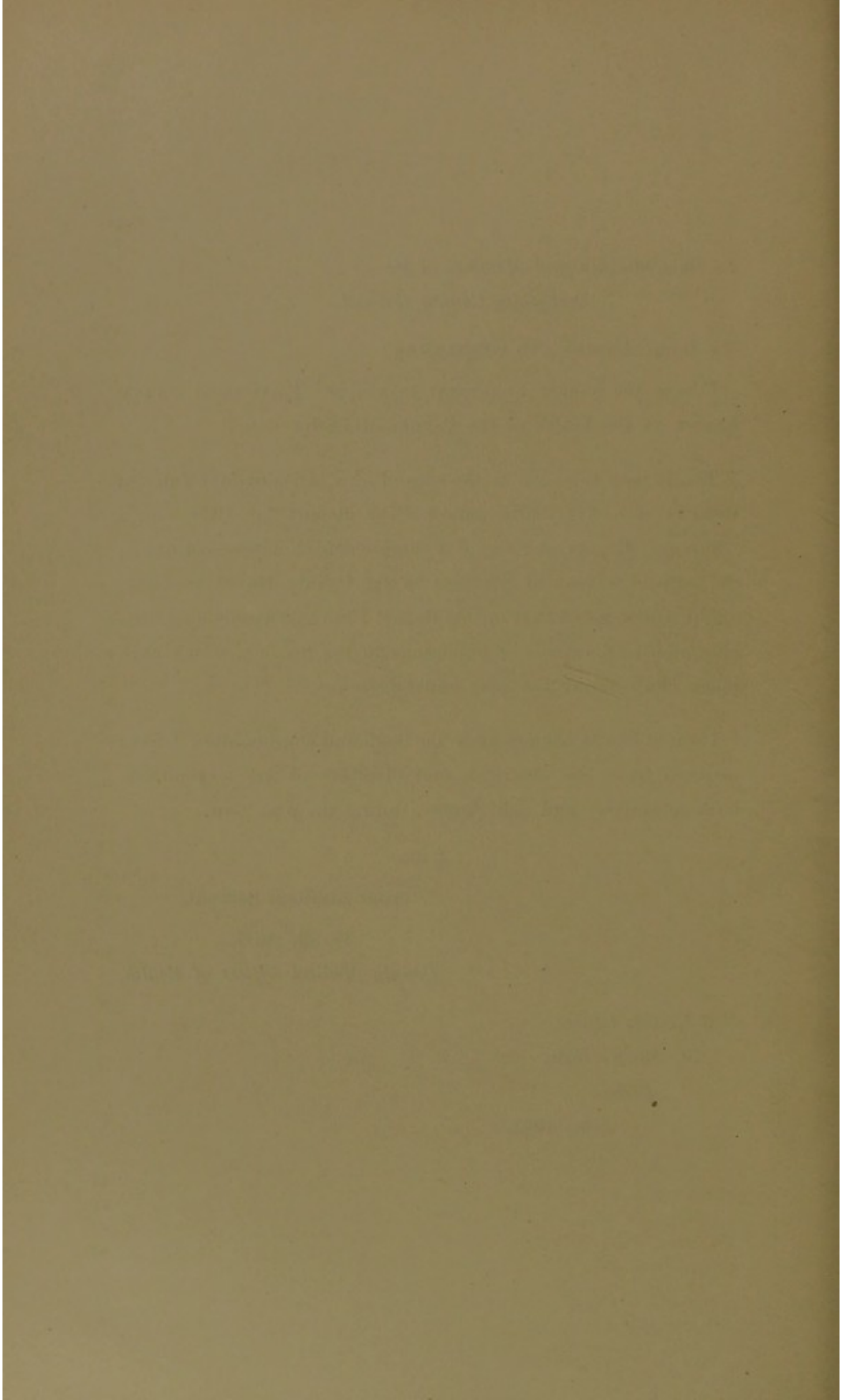
W. M. ASH,

*County Medical Officer of Health.*

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

*June, 1933.*





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## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

### COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

W. M. Ash, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

### DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

R. N. Curnow, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

### TUBERCULOSIS OFFICERS:

B. S. Nicholson, M.D., D.P.H.  
P. Heffernan, B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O.  
C. Kingston, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### BACTERIOLOGIST:

Sheila M. Ross, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.

### VENEREAL DISEASES OFFICER:

H. R. M. Richards, M.B., B.Ch. (part-time).

### MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT AT WALTON SANATORIUM:

A. N. Robertson, M.R.C.P., M.D., D.P.H.

### ASSISTANT RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER AT WALTON SANATORIUM:

Vida Stark, M.B., Ch.B.

### CONSULTING SURGEON, WALTON SANATORIUM:

F. J. Milward, M.A., F.R.C.S.

### CONSULTING SURGEON, BRETBY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL:

Naughton Dunn, M.B., Ch.B.

### MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, BRETBY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL:

G. A. Q. Lennane, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.

### ASSISTANT RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, BRETBY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL:

Elizabeth Grierson, M.B., Ch.B.

### HON. CONSULTING RADIOLOGIST AND ELECTROLOGIST:

A. R. Laurie, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE OFFICER:

Nellie Wilkes, M.B., Ch.B., M.C.O.G.,  
E. Joyce Newton, M.D., M.M. (*commenced 22/11/32*),

### CONSULTING OBSTETRICIANS:

N. L. Edwards, F.R.C.S., Derby.  
H. T. Hicks, F.R.C.S., Derby.  
W. W. King, F.R.C.S., Sheffield.  
F. H. Lacey, M.D., Manchester.  
C. D. Lochrane, F.R.C.S., Derby.  
M. H. Phillips, F.R.C.S., Sheffield.  
C. E. Potter, M.D., Derby.

### ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL AND M. AND C. W. OFFICERS:

H. S. Bryan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
F. J. Burke, M.D., Ch.B.,  
Wilhelmina W. Hendry, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,  
A. Macmillan, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (*resigned 31/1/33*),  
Echel W. Morris, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
W. J. Pierce, M.B., Ch.B.,  
H. N. Popham, M.B., Ch.B., B.S.,  
J. V. Walker, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.P. (*commenced 20/2/33*),

### OPHTHALMIC SURGEON (School Medical & M.C.W.):

T. E. A. Carr, M.B., B.S.



**Public Health Staff—continued.**

EAR, NOSE & THROAT SURGEON (School Medical & M.C.W.):

Margaret S. Purce, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.

COUNTY ANALYST:

John White, F.I.C.

SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER (School Medical & M.C.W.):

H. P. Sutcliffe, L.D.S.

DENTAL OFFICERS:

M. Lewis, L.D.S.,

C. L. Noble, L.D.S.,

Elizabeth E. Grant, L.D.S.,

Doris M. Thomson, L.D.S.,

Christine B. Calder, L.D.S. (*resigned 28/2/33*),

Cicely Jefferson, L.D.S.,

Flora M. Grant, L.D.S.,

Josephine Dolan,

Mary Llewellyn, L.D.S. (*commenced 1/3/33*),

Also six Dental Attendants and three Dental Clerks.

ORGANISER OF INFANT WELFARE:

Miss E. Gray.

REGIONAL INSPECTORS OF MIDWIVES.

Miss Sleigh,

Miss Shand (*commenced 1/8/32*),

Miss Culleton (*resigned 12/7/32*),

Miss Wilson,

Miss Woodford.

ORTHOPÆDIC NURSES:

Miss E. Garratt, C.S.M. & M.G.

Miss E. Taylor.

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTORS:

H. Dickinson, Cert.R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

H. Mallinson, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

FOOD & DRUGS SAMPLING OFFICER:

W. Etehells.

ASSISTANT BACTERIOLOGIST:

C. F. Peckham.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS:

A. Morley, Cert. B.L.A., A. Yeomans, C. Robertson.

C. H. Humphreys (*Temporary*).

RADIOGRAPHER:

H. A. Wainscott, M.S.R.

CHIEF CLERK

T. O. Morrell.

CLERKS:

H. R. Pedley, H. Richardson, F. Beeston, Cert. S.I.B.,

H. Littlewood, H. Haddock, E. L. Eyre, E. J. Arnot,

L. A. Buttling, Miss Alexander (*resigned 31/3/33*), Miss

Waller, Miss Booth, Miss Allsop (*died 11/2/32*), Miss

Facer (*commenced 16/2/32*), Miss Greensmith (*commenced*

*18/7/32*).

There are six part-time Officers in charge of Infant Welfare Centres. Details of these will be found in Table XXII.

There are 81 Public Vaccinators (including nine at Institutions) and 75 Poor Law District Medical Officers. All are engaged in private practice. There are also 19 Vaccination Officers.

There are eight subsidised midwives.



## HEALTH VISITORS.

Name.	Qualification	Reference No.*	Date commenced duty.
Gomm, G. E.	... 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	... ..	1/9/08
Harvey, A.	... 2, 3, 5	... ..	1/9/13
Spetch, R.	... 2, 3	... ..	27/4/13
Fisher, D.	... 3, 4, 5, 6	... ..	1/5/14
Rodgers, M.	... 3, 5, 6, 7	... ..	1/2/15
McNulty, A.	... 7 (Dispensary Nurse)	... ..	16/6/15
Wilson, M.	... 3, 4, 6, 7 (Regional Insp. of Midwives)	... ..	12/7/15
Liddle, A. L.	... 3, 4, 5	... ..	27/9/15
Fisher, C. H.	... 3, 4, 5, 6	... ..	21/12/15
Siddons, B.	... 1, 3, 4, 5, 6	... ..	10/8/16
Orpin, C. A.	... 2, 3, 4, 6	... ..	5/2/17
Hughes, D. C.	... 3, 4, 5	... ..	27/2/17
Rose, J.	... 3, 4	... ..	3/3/17
Blood, W. S.	... 2, 3	... ..	1/9/17
Stevens, A. L.	... 2, 3	... ..	21/9/17
Webb, E.	... 3, 4	... ..	21/9/17
Field, C.	... 2, 3, 5, 6	... ..	1/10/17
Major, C. B.	... 2, 3	... ..	1/10/17
Stevens, L.	... 2, 3, 4, 6	... ..	29/6/18
Martin, E.	... 3, 5, 7	... ..	10/9/18
Smith, M. L.	... 2, 3, 5	... ..	1/1/19
Clarkson, A. L.	... 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	... ..	18/3/19
Spencer, E. A.	... 2, 3, 5, 6	... ..	17/3/19
Woodford, D.	... 2, 3, 5 (Regional Insp. of Midwives)	... ..	8/12/19
Booth, E.	... 3, 4, 5	... ..	16/8/20
Sleigh, F.	... 2, 3, 5, 6 (Regional Insp. of Midwives)	... ..	6/9/20
Beardmore, B.	... 2, 3	... ..	25/10/20
Quinn, E.	... 2, 3, 5	... ..	20/10/20
Priestley, M.	... 2, 3	... ..	17/2/21
Nuttall, J.	... 3, 4	... ..	1/3/21
Agutter, M.	... 1, 3, 4	... ..	22/8/21
Brewster, C.	... 2 (Clinic Nurse)	... ..	1/9/21
Sterling, E. M.	... 3, 5	... ..	1/9/21
Millington, H.	... 2, 3, 5	... ..	29/5/22
Latham, B. A.	... 2, 3, 5 (Clinic Nurse)	... ..	9/10/22
Hinchliffe, M. I.	... 2, 3	... ..	21/3/23
Wood, Irene M.	... 2, 3, 7	... ..	19/2/24
Watson, E.	... 2, 3	... ..	27/3/24
Sheldon, F.	... 1	... ..	5/1/25
Dennis, S.	... 2, 3	... ..	23/3/25
Webster, E.	... 2, 3	... ..	3/9/28
Fitzmaurice, M. M.	... 2, 3	... ..	4/2/29
Hitchcock, M.	... 2, 3	... ..	8/5/29
Avery, Florence	... 1, 2, 3	... ..	27/1/30
Easton, Alice A.	... 2, 3	... ..	17/2/30
Reid, Gladys M.	... 1, 2, 3	... ..	3/3/30
Macfarlane, A. T.	... 2, 3	... ..	10/12/30
McGaw, J.	... 2, 3, 5	... ..	10/12/30
Simmons, B. M.	... 1, 2, 3	... ..	16/3/31
Parkin, D. A.	... 1, 2, 3, 7	... ..	11/5/31
Allford, A. M. D.	... 1, 2, 3, 7	... ..	16/11/31
Whimster, Eliz. W.	1, 2, 3	... ..	17/10/32
Jackson, Millicent D.	1, 2, 3	... ..	17/10/32
Hewett, Alice M.	... 1, 2, 3	... ..	24/10/32

With the exceptions indicated, all the Health Visitors act as Visitors under the M. & C. W. and Tuberculosis schemes, as Mental Deficiency Act Visitors and as School Nurses in the area of the County allocated to them. In addition, certain Health Visitors take duty at Tonsil and Adenoid, Ear, and Dental Clinics, and also Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

\*1. H. V. Cert. (Approved Ministry of Health).

2. Trained Nurse.

3. Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

4. Sanitary Inspector.

5. H. V. Cert. of Royal Sanitary Institute.

6. Maternity and Child Welfare Work Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

7. Fever Nursing or other special training.



**TABLE I.**  
**Birth Rate and Death Rate from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases and all Causes**  
**and Infantile Mortality in the Whole County during the last Forty-two 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 Membranous Group.							Seven Principal Zymotics					
	Diphtheria & Typhoidal Fevers.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea	Typhoid Fevers.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea	Seven Principal Zymotics	Death Rate from all Causes.			
1891 to 1900	WHOLE COUNTY ...	.028	.16	.17	.16	.43	.30	.58	1.87	17.1	33.7	147	
	England and Wales ...	.012	.15	.27	.18	.39	.36	.71	2.14	18.3	29.9	153	
1901 to 1910	WHOLE COUNTY ..	.004	.10	.16	.08	.26	.24	*.58	1.58	14.1	28.5	126	
	England and Wales ..	.016	.10	.17	.10	.30	.27	.77	1.50	15.3	27.1	128	
1911 to 1920	WHOLE COUNTY ..	—	.04	.16	.03	.24	.16	.40	1.03	12.66	24.07	99	
	England and Wales ..	.000	.04	.14	.03	.27	.18	.51	1.17	13.85	21.90	100	
1921 to 1930	WHOLE COUNTY ...	.00	.02	.07	.01	.07	.10	†.12	.39	10.92	19.73	70.7	
	England and Wales ...	.00	.02	.08	.01	.11	.11	†.15	.48	12.14	18.36	71.7	
1931	WHOLE COUNTY ...	.00	.01	.04	.01	.04	.06	.08	.24	11.08	16.72	67.4	
	England and Wales ...	.00	.02	.06	.01	.03	.07	.09	.28	12.3	15.8	66.0	
1932	Urban Districts ...	—	—	.04	.01	.08	.05	.06	.24	11.26	16.09	60.9	
	Rural Districts ...	—	.03	.07	.00	.13	.08	.07	.38	11.22	16.63	65.8	
	WHOLE COUNTY ...	—	.01	.06	.00	.11	.06	.07	.31	11.24	16.35	63.4	
	England and Wales ...	.00	.01	.07	.00	.11	.08	.10	.37	12.0	15.3	65.0	

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

† Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age only.



# Report on the Health of Derbyshire for the Year 1932.

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## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

### AREA.

The Administrative County of Derby comprises 40 Sanitary Districts, four of which are Municipal Boroughs, 21 Urban Districts and 15 Rural Districts. According to the Census Return for 1931 the County has a total area of 640,701 acres, 92,588 in the Boroughs and Urban Districts and 548,113 in the Rural Districts.

### POPULATION.

The population of the Administrative County at the time of the 1931 Census was 614,926, 316,440 in Borough and Urban Districts and 298,486 in Rural Districts. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population to the middle of 1932, on which the various calculations in this Report are based, is 619,200, *i.e.* 317,200 in Boroughs and Urban Districts and 302,000 in Rural Districts.

The Census and estimated populations of each District are given in Tables II. and IIa.

### INHABITED HOUSES.

The estimated number of houses in the County at the end of 1932 was 155,419 of which 78,775 are in the Boroughs and Urban Districts and 76,644 in the Rural Districts.

During 1932, 3,068 new houses were erected.

### RATEABLE VALUE.

The Rateable Value of the Administrative County of Derby in April, 1932, for County Rate purposes was £2,698,853, and a Penny Rate over the whole County represents the sum of £10,426.

### 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 of the county adjoining Lancashire are those connected with the cotton trade, whilst in the South-Eastern area adjoining Nottinghamshire the lace trade provides the chief occupation. In this area, too, artificial silk manufactories absorb an appreciable portion of the population. In the Northern and North-Central areas the chief industries are quarrying, limestone crushing and lime burning, working and dressing millstone grit, and silica brick making. A number of these industries come under the heading of "Refractories Industries," some of which are known to be pre-disposed to pulmonary disease. As was pointed out in a Special Report on Silicosis appended to my Annual Report for 1926, the death rate from phthisis amongst workers in the refractories industries has been considerably reduced in this County.

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 Tables II. and II(a). and the following are extracts from them, given in a form required by the Ministry of Health :—

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Live Births	{ Legitimate ... ..	9,774	5,037	4,737
	{ Illegitimate ... ..	353	171	182
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population				16.35
Still Births	... ..	...	...	484
Rate per 1,000 (still and live) births	... ..	...	...	45.6
Deaths	... ..	...	...	6,961
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population				11.24

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 (Still and live) Births.</i>
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	14	1.32
Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	28	2.64
Total ... ..	42	3.96

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants (per 1,000 live births) ... ..	63.39
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate births) ... ..	60.57
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate births) ... ..	141.64

Deaths from :—

	<i>No. of deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of estimated population.</i>
Measles ... ..	65	.10
Whooping Cough ... ..	40	.06
Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ... ..	42	.07

Table II.

## COUNTY OF DERBY. Year ending December 31st, 1932.

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

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.	MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	AREA in acres (Land and Water).	POPULATION.					BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Estimated Population.							
			Census. 1911	Census. 1921	Census. 1931	Censal Increase or Decrease 1921-1931. (Percentage)				Estimated Population 1932.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death Rate from Typhoid Fever and Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respiratory Death Rate.	Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.
						Increase	Decrease										
ALFRETON ... ..	S. O. Bingham, M.R.C.S. ... ..	4,626	19,046	20,472	21,234	3.7	...	21,330	381	237	17.86	11.11	.32	-.09	-.28	1.26	65.6
ALVASTON AND BOULTON ... ..	C. F. Druitt, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ... ..	1,321	1,398	1,575	3,280	108.2	...	3,851	90	31	23.37	8.04	.51	-.25	-.51	.77	66.6
ASHBOURNE ... ..	E. A. Sadler, M.D. ... ..	621	4,059	4,220	4,506	6.7	...	4,525	55	64	12.15	14.14	.22	...	-.66	-.66	90.9
BAKEWELL ... ..	C. W. Evans, M.B. ... ..	3,061	3,078	3,064	3,028	..	1.1	3,051	30	33	9.83	10.81	...	...	-.98	-.65	133.3
BASLOW ... ..	T. Fentem, M.D. ... ..	5,634	858	866	854	...	1.4	857	11	11	12.83	12.83	...	...	...	...	...
BELPER ... ..	R. C. Allen, M.R.C.S., D.P.H. ... ..	3,183	11,640	12,324	13,024	5.7	...	13,170	211	141	16.02	10.70	...	...	-.53	.75	61.6
BOLSOVER ... ..	W. Stratton, L.R.C.P.I. ... ..	4,955	11,214	11,475	11,811	2.9	...	11,800	237	109	20.09	9.23	.25	-.08	-.42	-.84	37.9
BONSALL ... ..	C. W. Sparkes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ... ..	2,447	1,248	1,167	1,173	0.5	...	1,179	14	16	11.87	13.57	...	...	...	2.54	142.8
BRAMPTON AND WALTON ... ..	R. A. McCrean, M.B. ... ..	9,002	2,059	2,316	2,323	0.3	...	2,408	33	34	13.70	14.12	...	...	-.83	2.49	30.3
BUXTON (Borough) ... ..	T. B. Flint, M.R.C.S. ... ..	3,111	13,760	15,641	15,349	...	1.8	15,100	244	177	16.16	11.72	...	...	-.46	-.99	32.7
CHESTERFIELD (Borough) ... ..	J. A. Stirling, M.B., D.P.H. ... ..	8,472	55,309	61,232	64,160	4.8	...	64,390	1,127	749	17.50	11.63	.37	-.04	-.59	1.63	68.3
CLAY CROSS ... ..	A. F. R. Pooler, M.B., Ch.B. ... ..	1,467	8,365	8,686	8,497	...	2.2	8,462	158	106	18.67	12.52	.47	...	-.12	1.89	101.2
DRONFIELD ... ..	O. H. Hudson, M.R.C.S. ... ..	1,045	3,943	4,434	4,530	2.1	...	4,520	64	41	14.16	9.06	1.10	-.22	...	.44	46.8
GLOSSOP (Borough) ... ..	E. H. M. Milligan, M.D., D.P.H. ... ..	3,052	21,688	20,531	19,509	...	4.9	19,320	211	268	10.92	13.87	...	...	-.36	.77	61.6
HEAGE ... ..	R. C. Allen, M.R.C.S., D.P.H. ... ..	2,367	3,474	3,740	4,054	8.4	...	3,964	80	35	20.18	8.83	...	...	1.00	1.51	25.0
HEANOR ... ..	W. H. Turtan, M.B. ... ..	3,509	19,851	21,436	22,381	4.4	...	22,380	390	230	17.42	10.28	.17	-.08	-.44	1.20	53.8
ILKESTON (Borough) ... ..	H. L. Barker, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. ... ..	2,526	21,657	32,266	32,813	1.7	...	32,690	534	350	16.33	10.71	.24	-.21	-.58	1.22	74.9
LONG EATON ... ..	J. Moir, M.B. ... ..	3,323	19,207	22,149	22,345	0.9	...	22,530	326	235	14.22	10.25	.04	-.04	-.30	1.09	55.2
MATLOCKS ... ..	C. R. Wills, M.B., Ch.B. ... ..	7,001	10,343	10,545	10,599	0.5	...	10,060	145	158	14.41	15.70	.09	-.09	-.49	1.29	75.8
NEW MILLS ... ..	G. B. Pemberton, M.B., D.P.H. ... ..	5,204	8,998	8,490	8,551	0.7	...	8,514	107	113	12.00	13.27	.23	...	-.35	1.52	65.4
NORTH DARLEY ... ..	C. R. Wills, M.B., Ch.B. ... ..	5,142	3,317	3,264	4,093	25.4	...	4,354	58	39	13.32	8.95	.45	...	-.45	.22	51.7
RIPLEY ... ..	R. A. Ryan, L.R.C.P.I. ... ..	2,815	11,848	13,292	13,413	0.9	...	13,410	207	135	15.43	10.07	.07	...	-.22	1.49	33.8
SOUTH DARLEY ... ..	J. L. Fletcher, M.B. ... ..	2,008	809	740	731	...	1.2	740	12	10	16.21	13.51	...	...	...	...	...
SWADLINCOTE ... ..	S. T. Cochrane, M.D., D.P.H. ... ..	3,670	18,674	20,012	20,308	1.4	...	20,320	316	200	15.55	9.84	.44	-.05	-.24	1.03	50.6
WIRKSWORTH ... ..	W. S. G. Christie, M.B., Ch.B. ... ..	3,026	3,888	3,610	3,910	8.3	...	3,875	62	49	16.00	12.64	.51	-.51	-.25	1.80	64.5
TOTAL ... ..	...	92,588	289,731	307,547	316,475	2.9	...	317,200	5,103	3,571	16.09	11.26	.23	...	-.44	1.22	60.0





COUNTY OF DERBY. Year ending December 31st, 1932.

Table IIa.

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

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.	MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	AREA in Acres (Land and Water).	POPULATION.						BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.							
			Census 1911.	Census 1921.	Census 1931.	Censal Increase or Decrease, 1921—1931. (Percentage)		Estimated Pop'lation 1932.			Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death rate from con- sumptive diseases and burns and scalds (under 3 yrs.)	Phtisis Death Rate.	Respiratory Death Rate.	Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	
						Increase.	Decrease.											
ASHBOURNE ... ..	H. H. Hollick, M.R.C.S. ... ..	70,331	10,294	10,291	10,348	0.5	...	10,230	164	139	16.03	13.59	.19	.09	.78	.78	36.5	
BAKEWELL ... ..	T. Fentem, M.D. ... ..	81,053	18,461	18,655	18,418	...	1.2	18,300	261	208	14.26	11.37	.21	.05	.38	1.04	42.1	
BASFORD ... ..	W. H. Parkinson, M.D., D.P.H. ... ..	3,569	1,450	1,481	1,864	25.8	...	1,815	26	24	14.32	13.22	.55	.55	1.10	1.10	115.4	
BELPER ... ..	R. Morrison, L.R.C.P. & S. ... ..	50,152	23,586	23,441	24,973	6.5	...	25,610	359	279	14.02	10.89	.15	.04	.54	.81	50.1	
BLACKWELL ... ..	A. H. Wear, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. ... ..	21,239	39,306	41,880	42,686	1.9	...	42,900	809	449	18.86	10.47	.51	.11	.53	1.56	80.3	
CHAPEL EN-LE-FRITH	G. Cochrane, M.B., D.P.H. ... ..	75,996	16,935	16,144	17,760	10.1	...	17,730	264	179	14.89	10.09	.16	.11	.28	.62	41.6	
CHESTERFIELD ... ..	J. R. Graham, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. ... ..	68,064	71,653	76,143	82,546	8.4	...	82,650	1,520	967	18.38	11.70	.76	.12	.30	1.73	90.1	
CLOWNE ... ..	A. H. Wear, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. ... ..	13,429	17,844	17,506	17,720	1.2	...	17,760	349	185	19.65	10.41	.17	.06	.62	1.52	54.4	
GLOSSOP DALE ... ..	E. H. M. Milligan, M.D., D.P.H. ... ..	17,891	4,009	3,780	3,966	4.9	...	3,919	32	62	8.16	15.82	...	...	...	2.04	93.7	
HARTSHORNE AND SEALS	R. W. Logan, M.R.C.S. ... ..	11,479	7,939	8,598	8,601	0.0	...	8,654	145	100	16.75	11.55	...	...	...	1.38	55.1	
HAYFIELD ... ..	G. B. Pemberton, M.B., D.P.H. ... ..	10,282	5,170	4,520	4,305	...	4.7	4,263	43	61	10.08	14.31	...	...	1.17	1.40	93.0	
NORTON ... ..	D. Green, M.B., F.R.C.S. ... ..	7,298	3,919	4,622	6,586	42.5	...	7,406	88	102	11.88	13.77	...	...	.40	1.35	45.4	
REPTON ... ..	J. A. Watt, M.B., D.P.H. ... ..	54,275	16,133	16,500	18,176	10.1	...	18,660	307	176	16.45	9.43	.16	...	.26	1.23	42.3	
SHARDLOW ... ..	S. Hunt, M.R.C.S. ... ..	41,758	30,900	29,638	38,086	28.5	...	39,540	621	422	15.70	10.67	.25	.02	.58	.88	46.7	
SUDBURY ... ..	G. H. Herbert, M.R.C.S. ... ..	17,297	2,683	2,537	2,460	...	3.0	2,563	36	37	14.04	14.44	...	...	.78	1.17	...	
RURAL DISTRICTS ... ..		548,113	270,282	275,736	298,495	8.2	...	302,000	5,024	3,390	16.63	11.22	.38	.07	.44	1.30	65.8	
URBAN DISTRICTS ... ..		92,588	289,731	307,547	316,476	2.9	...	317,200	5,103	3,571	16.09	11.26	.23	.07	.44	1.22	60.9	
WHOLE COUNTY ... ..		640,701	560,013	583,283	614,971	5.4	...	619,200	10,127	6,961	16.35	11.24	.31	.07	.44	1.26	63.4	



COUNTY OF ...

IN SENATE, JANUARY 15, 1900.

NAME	RESIDENCE
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**Infantile Mortality.**—The Infantile Mortality rate for the year under review was 63·4 per 1,000 births, as compared with 67·4, the rate for the previous year, whilst the rate for England and Wales has only been reduced from 66 in 1931 to 65 in 1932.

The reduction of the infantile mortality rate, not only in this County but in the Country as a whole, is a matter of which I suggest we can, with all modesty, be proud, but it is impossible to refrain from commenting on the high infantile mortality rate amongst illegitimate children. This year it has reached 141·64 per thousand, the highest figure, certainly during the last seven years—I have not traced the records further back than that. The following Table, showing the infantile death rate amongst the whole population of the County and amongst legitimate and illegitimate births, is worthy of some consideration, and, roughly speaking, we find that almost persistently the mortality rate amongst illegitimate infants is double that amongst legitimate infants: this year it is even more so:—

#### INFANTILE DEATH RATE.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amongst legitimate births.</i>	<i>Amongst illegitimate births.</i>	<i>Amongst all births.</i>
1926 ...	69·0	123·5	71·1
1927 ...	69·8	108·2	71·3
1928 ...	58·9	134·3	63·0
1929 ...	66·1	102·4	67·6
1930 ...	57·2	104·7	61·4
1931 ...	66·5	91·1	67·4
1932 ...	60·5	141·6	63·4

What is the meaning of this? From our point of view as health officers, it is a matter of no concern whether a child is legitimate or illegitimate—it is a child and every means at our disposal for protecting its life should be applied. Is it congenital disease over which we have no control? Is it environmental circumstances? If so, what are they?—Insanitary conditions, poverty, ignorance, or is it wilful neglect? The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health commented on this difference between the infantile mortality rate amongst legitimate and illegitimate children of the Country as a whole in his Annual Report for 1931 and pointed out that whereas 78 per million of legitimate children died from violence and lack of care, the corresponding ratio in illegitimate children was 6,266. In the category 'lack of care' where there was no violence, the respective rates were 74 and 4,413 per million, whilst 27 out of 28 cases of homicide recorded were of illegitimate children.

Whilst illegitimacy is to be discouraged by all reasonable means, I think it is desirable that those who consider it reasonable to



stigmatise both the parent and the off-spring of an illegitimate birth, should consider whether this cannot be overdone and whether this attitude is not to some extent responsible for the high illegitimate infant death rate. There are both societies and individuals who are doing their utmost to alleviate the undoubted punishments which society inflicts chiefly upon the mother and still, I regret to say, to some extent upon the innocent child. They are doing good work.

How far poverty, or the fear of it, or the fear of unemployment on the part of the mother leads to death as returned by the Registrar under the heading of "Violence and lack of care" I cannot say, but I suspect that this also is a potent factor. It is not a simple matter to decide how it can be overcome without relieving the mother of responsibilities which should be hers—but I might add only partially hers, for it is all too common that the father escapes.

The whole matter is one bristling with difficulties, but I think to a great extent these could be overcome, though possibly only at the expense both of our money and our prejudices.

**Births.**—The Birth Rate for the year—16·35 per 1,000 of the population—is the lowest on record and compares with 16·72, the rate for the previous year. The numbers of registered live and still births amongst males and females, showing legitimate and illegitimate separately, are as follows:—

	<i>Live Births.</i>		<i>Still Births.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate ... ..	5,037	4,737	253	206
Illegitimate ... ..	171	182	18	7
Totals ... ..	5,208	4,919	271	213
	10,127		484	

**Deaths.**—6,961 deaths occurred during the year, giving a death rate of 11·24 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 11·08, the rate for the previous year.

**Zymotic Diseases.**—The Zymotic Death Rate for the year was 0·31 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 0·24, the rate for 1931.

## HEALTH EDUCATION.

**Health Week.**—Health Week for Derbyshire was held from October 2nd to 8th, 1932, and the whole of the Authorities and Organisations interested in health services were again associated with and represented on the Derbyshire Health Week Committee. Special addresses were given by the Teachers, Medical Practitioners, School Doctors, School Dentists, Health Visitors and other qualified speakers. In addition about 35,000 children from



274 schools attended Picture Houses where special films were displayed. Lectures were also arranged by the Red Cross Society, and others were given by myself and the Medical Superintendent of Bretby Orthopaedic Hospital. A considerable quantity of literature was distributed to the schools, Women's Institutes, etc.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

**Section 5 (1).**—No alterations have been made in the administration of the services of Poor Law Medical Relief during the year.

**Section 13.**—There has been no further development since my Report for 1931 in which I reported on a meeting between a Committee of the County Council and a representative Committee of the Voluntary Hospitals.

### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS.

The following Table gives information regarding the accommodation provided at the Public Assistance Institutions within the County and the extent to which they were used during 1932 :—

TABLE III.

#### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS.

Name of Institution.	Total No. of beds.*	Average no. of beds occupied.	Admissions.	Discharges	Deaths.	Duration of Stay.		
						4 weeks or less.	4—13 weeks.	over 13 weeks.
Ashbourne	37	31	65	43	17	34	10	16
Bakewell	81	50	222	168	56	163	36	25
Belper	135	107	193	103	51	50	39	65
Chapel	75	63	122	98	31	80	28	21
Chesterfield	207	126	858	703	187	451	365	74
Glossop	114	90	77	46	25	17	32	22
Hayfield	37	33	45	37	13	20	13	17
Shardlow	95	66	183	161	87	6	6	236
Total	781	566	1765	1359	467	821	529	476

\* Excluding cots in maternity wards.

**Hayfield Institution.**—It has been decided that the Hayfield Institution shall be set apart for the accommodation of patients of the senile dementia type. This has necessitated considerable structural alteration which is now nearing completion. It is hoped by this means to considerably improve the amenities of the ward at the Glossop and Chapel Institutions.

**Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.**—Since the publication of the Survey Report in 1930, where a complete list of the areas, districts,



parishes and District Medical Officers was given, the following changes have taken place:—

*During 1931:—*

<i>Area.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>District Medical Officer.</i>
Mid-Derbyshire	No. 4	Alfreton	Dr. O. R. Allison, Greenhill Lane, Riddings, Alfreton (Vice Dr. W. A. Warters)
	No. 9	Denby Horsley Horsley Woodhouse Mapperley Morley Smalley	Dr. C. M. O'Brien, "Dunadea," Horsley Woodhouse (Vice Dr. F. R. Howse)
South-Eastern	No. 1	Ilkeston Shipley	Dr. F. B. Sudbury, Galtee House, Ilkeston (Vice Dr. W. R. Paton)
Scarsdale	No. 1	Beighton	Dr. A. R. Fordyce, The Beeches, Beighton (Vice Dr. J. Fairbrother)
	No. 10	Clay Lane Egstow Stretton Woodthorpe	Dr. A. F. R. Pooler, Clay Cross (Vice Dr. T. F. Wilson)
	No. 16	Pilsley North Wing- field (part)	Dr. O. H. Bullock, Pilsley, Nr. Chesterfield (Vice Dr. J. Alexander)

*During 1932:—*

South-Western	No. 9	Cubley Marston Montgomery Norbury and Roston	Dr. A. H. C. Hill, The Croft House, Rocester, Staffs. (Vice Dr. K. V. Smith)
Scarsdale	No. 5	Brampton Walton	Dr. K. B. McGlashan, Ash Lodge, Bramp- ton, Chesterfield. (Vice Dr. R. A. McCrea)
High Peak	No. 9	Tideswell Blackwell Grindlow Great Hucklow Litton Taddington Wardlow Wheston.	Dr. H. Brookes, Osborne House, Tideswell, Buxton. (Vice Dr. F. K. B. Quanborough)

**Vaccination.**—The following Table has been prepared from the annual returns of the Vaccination Officers to the Registrar General, and relates to births registered in the year 1931. The results as at 31st January, 1933, show that of 9,943 children whose births were registered in the County, 523 died unvaccinated. Of the remaining 9,420 children, only 1,916 (20·3%) were successfully vaccinated or were certified to be insusceptible to vaccination while statutory declarations of conscientious objection were received in respect of 6,467 (68·6)%.

A table has also been prepared showing the vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinators and the Medical Officers of Public Assistance Institutions.

#### VACCINATIONS PERFORMED DURING 1932.

	VACCINATIONS.			Successful Re-Vaccinations.
	Under 1 Year.	1 Year and upwards.	Totals.	
By Public Vaccinators	1,450	303	1,753	102
By Medical Officers of Public Institutions	12	15	27	1
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>1,462</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>103</b>



Vaccination Officer.	Number of Births registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1931.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1933, in Vaccination Register, viz. :—			Number of these Births which remained unentered in Vaccination Register on account of :			Number of these Births remaining on 31 January, 1933, neither entered in Vaccination Register nor temporarily accounted for.	Number of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccinations of children under 14 received during 1932.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received during 1932.
		Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection.	Died Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to other Districts.			
Mr. J. L. Kind	664	104	...	524	34	1	...	...	138	577
Mr. T. H. Widdowson	1,033	230	...	698	42	11	20	20	247	681
Mr. T. Turner	435	20	...	171	17	...	...	...	35	169
Mr. J. Spencer	1,226	123	...	931	61	6	14	14	119	972
Mr. L. R. James	272	37	...	226	7	...	...	...	30	206
Mr. J. S. Wherrett	283	132	...	114	9	4	7	7	166	141
Mrs. B. A. Sprigg	184	84	2	73	7	2	6	6	39	60
Mr. A. M. Turner	408	54	...	249	18	...	7	7	89	239
Mr. F. C. Stafford	167	20	...	98	8	...	...	...	20	81
Mr. J. Blossom	48	26	3	14	3	2	...	...	19	23
Mr. J. Edmunds	324	51	...	231	27	5	...	10	50	257
Mr. G. W. Hobson	166	63	1	86	5	3	...	5	60	92
Mr. J. H. Housley	204	20	...	167	2	1	1	1	26	161
Mr. T. T. Charlton	363	25	1	238	17	...	...	...	26	242
Miss E. Sparke	489	29	...	269	30	6	7	7	47	262
Mr. H. Moorhouse	3,234	693	5	2,162	215	10	64	64	771	2,254
Mr. F. Howard	29	15	...	9	1	2	2	2	18	12
Mr. J. W. C. Payne	117	47	1	63	2	2	2	2	50	54
Mr. A. Hugh Thomas	297	130	...	144	18	...	...	...	121	136
Totals ...	9,943	1,903	13	6,467	523	55	59	146	2,071	6,619



## INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Full particulars were given in my Annual Report for 1930, page 51, as to the accommodation available in this connection.

The County Council have one small block in connection with the Glossop Public Assistance Institution, certified by the Board of Control for the Accommodation of nine males and twelve females, whilst the Chesterfield Public Assistance Institution is certified for the reception of one female case. This accommodation is always fully occupied. Apart from this, the County Council provide accommodation by contracting with certified institutions not belonging to the County Council, in which, at the end of 1932, there were accommodated for the Council 51 males and 142 females.

During 1931, the County Council decided to purchase Makeney House near Belper, as an Institution for 80 high-grade mentally defective females, whilst the Mental Deficiency Act Committee have decided to prepare a scheme for the erection of a colony in Bretby Park for the accommodation of some 340 cases of both sexes and all grades. The arrangements with regard to Makeney will, I hope, by the time this Report is published, have been approved by the Board of Control, whilst in the case of the Colony at Bretby, the Committee have provisionally approved the plans submitted to them.

## NURSING IN THE HOME.

**General.**—General nursing in the homes of the people is carried out over the greater part of the County through the agencies of District Nursing Associations, the majority of which are affiliated with the Derby County Nursing Association. These affiliated Associations number 80 and employ 99 nurses (29 Queen's Nurses and 70 District Nurse Midwives). I have no accurate information as to the number of Associations not affiliated to the Derby County Nursing Association.

Under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, the County Nursing Association receives a Grant of £1,400 per annum for the financial year ended March, 1933. Under the new scheme, a Grant of £1,200 per annum will be paid as from April 1st, 1933, until March 31st, 1937, the reduction of £200 being agreed to consequent upon the reduction in the number of District Nursing Associations. The Grant is made with a recommendation that the County Nursing Association should allocate the money partly towards the administrative expenses of the County Nursing Association, partly for the training of midwives and providing post-graduate courses for them, and for the greater part as Grants to District Nursing Associations providing midwifery and maternity services, the object of the Grant largely being to assist in the maintenance of a midwife in districts where normally it would not be possible for a midwife to exist in private practice, such for instance as in sparsely populated agricultural rural areas.



The County Council has arrangements with the Derby County Nursing Association for the nursing of bedridden cases of tuberculosis in their own homes. During the year 1932, this service was provided in eleven instances.

**Midwives.**—During 1932, eight midwives received subsidies ranging from £15 to £50 per annum. On December 31st, 1932, the number of subsidised midwives was eight.

The total number of midwives practising in the area at the end of 1932 was 283. Further particulars of the midwifery service is given under the heading of Maternity and Child Welfare, on page 39 of this Report.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

During the year, 17,347 bacteriological examinations were made at the County Laboratory, compared with 13,967 in the previous year. The following Table shows the origin of the specimens :—

TABLE IV.

Medical Practitioners	... ..	3,347
Hospitals	... ..	2,922
Venereal Diseases Scheme	... ..	3,876
Dispensary Staff	... ..	1,323
School Medical Staff	... ..	2,197
Waters taken by County M.O.H. Dept.	... ..	55
Waters taken by Other Persons	... ..	19
Hairs for Ringworm (other than Schools)	... ..	45
Examinations under Superannuation Act	... ..	31
Local Authorities :—		
Milk Inoculations. Tuberculosis Order	... ..	574
Milk Inoculations. Ordinary Routine Samples	... ..	413
Milk for Bacterial Count and Bacillus Coli	... ..	606
Milk, Direct Examinations, Tuberculosis Order—Positive	... ..	69
Negative	... ..	338
		—407
Waters	... ..	108
Outside Authorities :—		
Milk Inoculations. Derby Borough	... ..	316
Milk for Bacterial Count and Bacillus Coli. Derby Borough	... ..	770
Miscellaneous. Derby City Hospital	... ..	197
Miscellaneous. Derby Borough	... ..	80
Miscellaneous. Other Sources	... ..	43
Total	... ..	17,347

The number of specimens sent in by Medical Practitioners from the Urban Districts was 4·94 per thousand of the population, and in the Rural Districts it was 5·89, the figure for the whole County being 5·40 per thousand of the population.

TABLE V.  
**Examination of Samples of Water.**

	Taken by County M.O.H. Department.	Taken by Local Authorities.	Taken by Other Persons.
Alfreton U. ... ..	...	5	...
Belper U. ... ..	...	7	...
Bolsover U. ... ..	...	4	...
Glossop Boro' ... ..	...	5	...
Heage U. ... ..	1	...	...
Matlocks U. ... ..	1	29	...
Wirksworth U. ... ..	...	1	...
Ashbourne R. ... ..	2	...	...
Bakewell R. ... ..	8	1	...
Belper R. ... ..	1	...	...
Blackwell R. ... ..	...	31	...
Chapel-en-le-Frith R. ... ..	1	15	...
Chesterfield R. ... ..	...	10	...
Glossop Dale R. ... ..	3	...	...
Repton R. ... ..	6	...	...
Shardlow R. ... ..	12	...	...
Ilkeston and Heanor Water Bd.	20	...	...
Swadlincote & Ashby Water Bd.	...	...	2
Derby Corporation ... ..	...	...	17
Totals ... ..	55	108	19

TABLE VI.  
**Specimens of Hairs for Ringworm. (Other than School).**

District.	Positive.	Negative.
Buxton Boro' ... ..	3	14
Chesterfield Boro' ... ..	12	8
Heage U. ... ..	...	1
Ilkeston Boro' ... ..	1	4
New Mills U. ... ..	...	1
Chesterfield R. ... ..	...	1
Totals ... ..	16	29



TABLE VII.—Specimens received from Medical Practitioners during 1932

Districts.	Enterica.				Diphtheria.		Phthisis.		Miscellaneous.		Total		Rate per 1,000 of Population
	Typhoid, P'typhoid, A & B.		Gaertner, Dysentery etc.										
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	
<b>URBAN.</b>													
Alfreton .. ..	..	..	..	..	9	33	3	11	2	..	14	44	2.71
Alvaston & Boulton ..	..	2	..	2	2	24	..	3	6	3	8	34	10.90
Ashbourne .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	14	2	12	15	8	18	34	11.49
Bakewell .. ..	4	16	..	4	..	5	4	7	3	8	11	40	16.71
Baslow .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	5.83
Belper .. ..	1	21	3	9	2	8	2	45	4	3	12	86	7.44
Bolsover .. ..	1	10	..	6	6	34	3	21	2	..	12	71	7.03
Bonsall .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	6	5.09
Brampton & Walton ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	2	3	4	7	4.56
Buxton (Boro') .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	18	3	18	2	4	6	40	3.04
Chesterfield (Boro') ..	..	15	2	11	6	65	24	75	26	28	58	194	3.91
Clay Cross .. ..	..	6	..	4	2	12	3	18	..	1	5	41	5.43
Dronfield .. ..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	12	..	..	1	17	3.98
Glossop (Boro') .. ..	4	15	..	4	2	41	3	19	1	8	10	87	5.02
Heage .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3	6	..	..	3	9	3.02
Heanor .. ..	3	20	4	11	2	10	10	54	17	39	36	134	7.59
Ilkeston (Boro') .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	15	12	55	6	5	21	75	2.93
Long Eaton .. ..	1	2	1	..	..	32	12	52	4	12	18	98	5.05
Matlock .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	39	..	13	4	4	8	56	6.36
New Mills .. ..	..	2	1	1	5	44	..	16	2	5	8	68	8.92
North Darley .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	7	1.60
Ripley .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	17	2	3	6	22	2.08
South Darley .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swadlincote .. ..	..	..	..	..	5	26	5	32	3	4	13	62	3.69
Wirksworth .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	14	3	18	8	14	13	46	15.22
<i>Urban Districts</i>	14	116	12	53	53	448	97	513	109	153	285	1283	4.94
<b>RURAL.</b>													
Ashbourne .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	23	1	19	4	2	6	44	4.88
Bakewell .. ..	1	5	1	3	19	105	3	32	1	1	25	146	9.34
Basford .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belper .. ..	3	12	..	9	4	48	7	43	17	15	31	127	6.17
Blackwell .. ..	2	25	3	13	19	112	14	95	14	19	52	264	7.36
Chapel-en-le-Frith ..	1	3	..	..	2	18	3	19	6	6	12	46	3.27
Chesterfield .. ..	1	25	2	12	8	94	9	86	14	25	34	242	3.33
Clowne .. ..	2	3	1	1	6	52	4	37	1	4	14	97	6.25
Glossop Dale .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	1.02
Hartshorne & Seals ..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	27	2	3	5	44	5.66
Hayfield .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	2	..	13	3.04
Norton .. ..	1	1	..	2	..	9	2	11	..	..	3	23	3.51
Repton .. ..	2	5	..	4	13	64	5	56	22	58	42	187	12.27
Shardlow .. ..	..	17	6	8	19	93	14	87	30	25	69	230	7.56
Sudbury .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	1	1	1	2	17	7.41
<i>Rural Districts</i> ..	13	96	13	52	92	651	65	524	112	161	295	1484	5.89
<i>Urban Districts</i> ..	14	116	12	53	53	448	97	513	109	153	285	1283	4.94
<i>Whole County</i> ..	27	212	25	105	145	1099	162	1037	221	314	580	2767	5.40

TABLE VIII.—Specimens received from Hospitals, 1932.

Hospital.	Enterica.				Diphtheria.		Phthisis.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	Typhoid, P'typhoid, A & B.		Gaertner, Dysentery etc.									
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
Belper .. ..	..	..	..	..	77	569	..	..	..	..	77	569
Buxton .. ..	..	2	..	..	2	16	..	..	..	1	2	19
North Derbyshire Royal Hospital..	4	9	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	14
Draycott .. ..	..	..	..	..	22	77	..	..	..	..	22	77
Dronfield .. ..	2	12	2	3	19	81	..	..	5	15	28	111
Etwall .. ..	..	..	..	..	5	66	..	..	..	..	5	66
Gamesley .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	151	..	..	..	4	3	155
High Peak .. ..	..	..	..	..	9	39	..	..	..	..	9	39
Haddon .. ..	..	..	..	..	35	164	..	..	..	11	35	175
Ilkeston Sanatorium..	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	1	..	1	2	13
Langwith .. ..	3	4	1	3	24	121	..	..	3	7	31	135
Mastin Moor .. ..	2	7	1	3	68	337	..	..	1	4	72	351
Morton .. ..	4	14	1	8	58	611	..	..	8	37	71	670
Penmore .. ..	..	3	..	1	29	129	..	..	4	..	33	133
Totals .. ..	15	51	6	21	353	2373	..	1	21	81	395	2,527

## Venereal Diseases Specimens.

The following Table shows the number of specimens sent in under the V.D. Scheme for Examination during the year 1932 :—

TABLE IX.

	From General Practitioners.	From V.D. Clinics.	Total.
Blood for Wassermann reaction	2,151	1,350	3,501
Pus for Gonococci	... .. 291	58	349
Serum for Spirochætes	... .. 4	1	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid for Acetic Anhydride Test	... .. 1	—	1
do. do. Cell Count	3	6	9
do. do. Globulin...	1	9	10
Culture for Gonococci	... .. 1	—	1
Totals	...2,452	1,424	3,876



TABLE X.

**Specimens received from the Dispensaries and Sanatoria  
during 1932 :—**

Dispensary or Institution.	Sputa.		Miscellaneous.		Total.
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	
Ashbourne .. ..	7	19	2	3	31
Burton-on-Trent ..	18	141	3	3	165
Chesterfield .. ..	39	95	3	2	139
Chinley .. .. .	17	66	26	4	113
Derby .. .. .	16	57	4	3	80
Glossop .. .. .	15	39	7	4	65
Ilkeston .. .. .	44	200	6	3	253
Long Eaton .. ..	32	93	3	2	130
Matlocks .. .. .	16	71	18	2	107
Penmore Pavilion ..	7	3	..	..	10
Derbyshire Sanatorium	..	4	51	60	115
Bretby Hall .. ..	1	4	31	63	99
Whitworth Hospital ..	11	3	1	1	16
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1323</b>

TABLE XI.

**School Specimens received during the year 1932.**

			Pos.	Neg.
Swabs for Diphtheria	..	..	19	1759
Hair for Ringworm	..	..	80	74
Miscellaneous	..	..	144	121
			243	1954
<b>Total</b>	..	..	2197	

**Tubercle in Milk.**

During the year 1321 samples of milk were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli by animal inoculation. 124 samples, or 9.38 per cent. were found to contain tubercle bacilli. The 1321 samples included 316 from Derby Borough. It should be explained that some of these samples were taken in the process of detecting the offending animal in a herd from which a mixed milk had already been found to contain Tubercle Bacilli.

During 1932, 688 samples of milk were submitted for bacterial count. Of this number 555 came within the limits of Grade "A" milk.

TABLE XIII

PARRISTON HOME	WOOD'S HOSPITAL	BARKWELL AND DISTRICT WARE MEMORIAL COTTAGE HOSPITAL	ASHBOURNE COTTAGE HOSPITAL (VICTORIA MEMORIAL)
1904	1888	1922	1904-12
Maternity	a, b, c, d, e, f, g	a, b	a, b
—	10	3	4
—	10	6 (+ 1 private)	4 (+ 2 private)
—	—	—	2
—	30	10	—
—	—	—	12
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No
Varying according to means	Dr's recommendation, Varying payments according to means	5/- per week upwards and payment from Sub's recommendation	Doctor's Recommendation as detailed
—	3, 6	2, 3	3
Town	Town	Red Cross	Ashbourne
All Med. Surg. in Home, 1 Obstet. Surg.	All Med. Practitioner's in Borough, 1 Gen. Surg., 1 Gynaec., 1 Orth. Surg., 2 Anaesth., 1 Dental Surg.	8 Doctors visit 6 Consultants	4 Doctors visit
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
—	3	4	4

1904-12  
 Ashbourne  
 4 Doctors visit  
 Nil  
 Nil  
 4



VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

TABLE XIII.

	DEWISVILLE ROYAL HOSPITAL, DEWY.	CENTREVILLE AND NORTH DEWISVILLE ROYAL HOSPITAL.	DEWISVILLE HOSPITAL, DEWY.	BARRETTON HOSPITAL.	BEXTON AND DORSETT HOSPITAL.	DEWISVILLE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, DEWY.	DEWISVILLE HOSPITAL FOR NEW CHILDREN, DEWY.	QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOME OF REST.	HEASLER, LANGRISH WELL AND DORRICK MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.	WARRINGTON COTTAGE HOSPITAL.	ASHBOURNE COTTAGE HOSPITAL, VICTORIA MEMORIAL.	BARRETTON AND DORRICK WALK MEMORIAL COTTAGE HOSPITAL.	WOOD'S HOSPITAL	PARTINGTON HOME.	
Buildings, etc. erected	Founded 1870. Rebuilt 1894-1924.	1839. Extended from time to time until 1911.	1881.	1894.	1912-24-25.	1928-29.	1882.	1929.	1918-23.	1907.	1904-12.	1922.	1888.	1906.	
*Class of Case dealt with.	a, b, c, d, e, f, g.	a, b, c, d, e, f, g.	Rheumatic cases only.	a, b, d, f.	a, b, c, d, e, f.	a, d.	a, b, c, e, f.	Incurables.	a, b.	a, b.	a, b.	a, b.	a, b, c, d, e, f, g.	Maternity.	
Beds available—M.	136	168	155	39	11	—	—	8	9	6	4	3	10	—	
—F.	144	84	155	22	10	24	—	27	6	6	4 (+ 2 private)	6 (+ 1 private)	10	9	
—C.	47	28	—	—	8	—	80	—	14 (+ 1 private)	3 (+ 1 private)	1	—	—	—	
—Total	327	220	310	60	40	60	80	35	17	16	12	10	20	9	
Paying Patients received	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes, occasionally.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Out-Patients' Department	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Method of Admission	Sub's recommend'n.	Sub's recommend'n.	Sub's recommend'n or P.P. 25/5/- per 3 weeks. O.P. 21/1/6 per 3 weeks.	1	Varying charges, Nil to 25/- per week.	Recommend'n.	Sub's recommend'n.	On application.	On Doctor's recommendation.	Varying charges, Nil to 4/- per week.	Doctor's recommend'n dation.	Sub's recommend'n and payment from 5/- per week upwards.	Dr's recommend'n, Varying payments according to means.	Varying payments according to means.	
Special Facilities	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.	2, 3, 5.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5.	2, 3, 5, 6, 7.	Nil.	3, 7, 8.	3	3	3, 3	3, 6	3	
Ambulance	Town and Red Cross.	Town and Colliery.	Town.	Town and Colliery.	Town.	Town and Red Cross.	Town and Red Cross.	Town and Red Cross.	—	Method—several.	Ashbourne.	Red Cross.	Town.	Town.	
Honorary Staff	3 Phys., 4 Surg., 1 Ortho. Surg., 1 Patho., 1 Gynaec., 2 Dental Surgs., 2 Ophth. Surgs., 1 Ear, Nose & Throat Specialist, 2 Psychiatric, 1 V.D. Surg., 4 Anesthetists.	2 Phys., 4 Surg., 1 Ophth., 1 Anest., 6 Anest., 2 Anst. ds., 1 Path., 1 Radiologist, 1 Ortho., 1 Dental Surg.	11 Phys., 1 Orth. Surg., 1 Ophth., 2 Dental Surgs., 1 Med. Registrar, 1 Masseuse.	3 Phys., 3 Surgs., 1 Dental Surg., 1 Consulting Phys., 3 Consulting Surgs., 1 Masseuse.	18	6	3 Phys., 2 Surgs., 1 Anest., 1 Ophth., 1 Anesth.	2	6 Phys., 3 Surg.	4 Doctors out.	4 Doctors visit.	6 Doctors visit, 6 Consultants.	All Med. Practitioners in Borough visit.	All Med. Practitioners in Borough visit, 1 Obstet. Surg.	All Med. Practitioners in Borough visit, 1 Obstet. Surg.
Resident Staff (Medical)	6	5	2	Nil.	Nil.	1	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Other paid Medical Staff	Nil.	Nil.	1 Patho., 1 Bio- chemist, 1 Radiologist, 1 Massage Teacher.	Nil.	Extern's own doctor attends.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Nursing Staff	133	84	37	14	—	12	34	11	5	5	4	4	9	4	

a—Medical.  
b—Surgical.  
c—Orthopaedic.  
d—Gynaecological.  
e—Ophthalmic.  
f—Ear, Nose and Throat.  
g—Others.

\*1—Bapt. and Path. Exams.  
2—Post Mortem Exams.  
3—X-Ray.  
4—Radium.  
5—Massage.  
6—Orthopaedic.  
7—Electrical.  
8—Ultra Violet Rays.  
9—Urological.

The following Table gives details of the examinations :—

TABLE XII.

	Up to 10,000.	Over 10,000 and up to 20,000.	Over 20,000 and up to 50,000.	Over 50,000 and up to 100,000.	Over 100,000 and up to 200,000.	Over 200,000 and up to 1,000,000.	Over 1,000,000.	Uncount- able.
No. of Tests (Total 688)	133	87	180	94	61	87	44	2
Highest Bacterial Count	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	199,000	976,000	13,504,000	—
Lowest Bacterial Count	270	11,000	21,000	51,000	102,000	201,000	1,008,000	—
Average Bacterial Count	6,188	15,563	33,068	69,755	146,344	452,000	3,096,500	—

*Limit of Bacterial Content for Grade "A" Milk.*

MILK EXAMINED FOR BACILLUS COLI.

<i>Dilution.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage with B. Coli</i>	
0.01 c.c.	...	206	482	688	30

*Grade "A" Milk must be produced and treated under such conditions that a sample taken at any time before delivery to the consumer shall not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c., nor any B. Coli in  $\frac{1}{100}$  c.c.*

**HOSPITALS.**

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

I am unaware of any important change in the hospital services within the County during the year 1932. The Table giving details with reference to the various voluntary hospitals in the County has been brought up to date, and is again included in this Report.

OTHER VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS OR MATERNITY HOMES IN THE COUNTY.

<i>Name of Hospital.</i>	<i>No. of Beds.</i>
Whitworth Hospital, Darley Dale ...	14
Heanor Maternity Home ...	8

HOSPITALS OUTSIDE THE COUNTY BOUNDARY, BUT AVAILABLE FOR DERBYSHIRE CASES.

Sheffield Royal Infirmary.  
 Sheffield Royal Hospital.  
 Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield.  
 Mansfield District Hospital.  
 St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.  
 Royal Infirmary, Manchester.  
 Stockport Infirmary.  
 Burton upon Trent General Infirmary.

The hospital services for Derbyshire, whether situated within or without the County, were set out fully in the Annual Report for 1930.



## ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Statistical information relating to each of the Isolation Hospitals within the County is given in Tables XIV. and XV.

TABLE XIV.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified within the following Hospital Districts and removed to Hospital.

## North Derbyshire Hospital District.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population, 1932.	SMALL-POX.		SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTH-ERIA.		ENTERIC FEVER.		TOTALS.	
		No. notified.	Removed to Hospital.	No. notified.	Removed to Hospital.	No. notified.	Removed to Hospital.	No. notified.	Removed to Hospital.	No. notified.	Removed to Hospital.
Bolsover U. ...	11800	1	1	21	20	8	7	1	1	31	29
Clay Cross U. ...	8462	—	—	8	8	9	9	—	—	17	17
Dronfield U. ...	4520	—	—	18	18	3	3	1	1	22	22
Blackwell R. ...	42900	—	—	56	48	37	34	13	13	106	95
Chesterfield R. ...	82650	—	—	192	150	171	169	7	7	370	326
Clowne R. ...	17760	—	—	25	23	26	24	2	—	53	47
Norton R. ...	7406	—	—	6	—	2	1	1	1	9	2
TOTALS ...	175498	1	1	326	267	256	247	25	23	608	538

## Chesterfield Hospital District.

Brampton and Walton U. ...	2408	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	4	1
Chesterfield (Boro') ...	64390	—	—	85	64	28	24	1	—	114	88
TOTALS ...	66798	—	—	87	64	30	25	1	—	118	89

## Belper Hospital District.

Alfreton U....	21330	—	—	11	9	43	43	—	—	54	52
Belper U. ...	13170	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	4	2
Heage U. ...	3964	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ripley U. ...	13410	—	—	6	6	2	1	—	—	8	7
Wirksworth U. ...	3875	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3
Belper R. ...	25610	—	—	7	6	7	4	2	—	16	10
TOTALS ...	81359	—	—	27	23	57	52	2	—	86	75

## Ilkeston Hospital District.

Ilkeston Boro' ...	32690	—	—	22	15	9	7	—	—	31	22
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TABLE XV.

PLYING FOR A GRANT. TABLE OF DENTAL

Year ended March 31, 1901

Dentist	Haddon.		Haddon.		Haddon.		Haddon.	
	Patients	Cost	Patients	Cost	Patients	Cost	Patients	Cost
J. Spencer	103	0 0	173	11 0 5	83	8 0	173	11 0 5
	103	0 0	173	11 0 5	83	8 0	173	11 0 5
C. H. Latham	103	0 0	173	11 0 5	83	8 0	173	11 0 5
	103	0 0	173	11 0 5	83	8 0	173	11 0 5
J. A. Watt and H. J. Barker.	103	0 0	173	11 0 5	83	8 0	173	11 0 5
	103	0 0	173	11 0 5	83	8 0	173	11 0 5
H. S. Askew and W. E. Godfrey.	103	0 0	173	11 0 5	83	8 0	173	11 0 5
	103	0 0	173	11 0 5	83	8 0	173	11 0 5
T. Kesteven	103	0 0	173	11 0 5	83	8 0	173	11 0 5
	103	0 0	173	11 0 5	83	8 0	173	11 0 5
B. G. Cadogan	103	0 0	173	11 0 5	83	8 0	173	11 0 5
	103	0 0	173	11 0 5	83	8 0	173	11 0 5
Total	103	0 0	173	11 0 5	83	8 0	173	11 0 5
	103	0 0	173	11 0 5	83	8 0	173	11 0 5



STATISTICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO ISOLATION HOSPITAL COMMITTEES APPLYING FOR A GRANT.  
Year ended March 31st, 1932.

TABLE XV.

Name of Hospital.	Bolper.	Penmore.	Dronfield.	Mastin Moor.	Morton.	Langwith.	High Peak.	Shardlow.	Repton.	Ilkeston.	Huddon.											
Total Number of Beds in Hospital ...	83	59	34	36	33	37	46	50	36	25	34											
Number of beds on which Grant is based...	18	45	18	18	18	24	14	27	10	10	16											
Population of Hospital District ...	81,359	66,798	175,498				34,426	66,321	24,985	32,690	38,541											
Cases Admitted during year ended March 31st, 1932:—			†																			
Smallpox ...	50	—	60	134	62	62	41	166	35	—	—											
Scarlet Fever ...	48	—	22	87	93	40	23	32	26	12	22											
Diphtheria ...	12	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—											
Typhoid Fever ...	1	—	14	2	3	15	2	—	—	—	—											
Other Diseases ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
TOTALS ...	114	132	101	223	163	117	68	138	61	13	98											
Average number of patients in Hospital each day ...	9.4	12.73	9	17	10	12	8	13	5.7	1.12	6.75											
Permanent Staff residing in Hospital ...	12	20	10	10	14	11	7	29	8	6	10											
Non-resident Staff in addition to Clerk and Doctor ...	2	6	1	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	1											
Average number of days each case in Hospital ...	25	34.4	32.5	32.3	20.4	34.9	40	31	33	31.23	23.6											
<b>SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE:—</b>	Cost.	Average Cost per patient per week.	Cost.	Average Cost per patient per week.	Cost.	Average Cost per patient per week.	Cost.	Average Cost per patient per week.	Cost.	Average Cost per patient per week.	Cost.	Average Cost per patient per week.	Cost.	Average Cost per patient per week.	Cost.	Average Cost per patient per week.	Cost.	Average Cost per patient per week.	Cost.	Average Cost per patient per week.	Cost.	Average Cost per patient per week.
1. Provisions ...	£ 601	£ 1 4 7	£ 338	£ 16 3	£ 231	£ 9 10	£ 335	£ 7 7	£ 353	£ 12 9	£ 386	£ 12 4	£ 271	£ 13 0	£ 880	£ 16 0	£ 255	£ 17 3	£ 184	£ 3 3 2	£ 332	£ 8 11
2. Drugs and Medical Appliances ...	72	1 4 7	62	1 10	172	7 4	186	4 2	168	6 6	208	6 8	62	3 0	98	2 11	45	3 0	20	6 10	57	3 3
3. Furniture, Linn., &c. ...	526	1 1 6	1641	1 11 5	145	6 2	149	3 4	275	10 7	267	8 7	146	7 0	256	7 7	178	12 0	67	1 3 0	224	12 9
4. Fuel ...	176	7 3	317	9 7	117	5 0	146	3 4	161	6 2	38	3 2	234	12 3	493	14 7	110	7 5	121	2 1 7	282	16 1
5. Salaries ...	1,345	2 15 0	1,871	2 16 7	768	1 12 10	777	17 7	936	1 16 0	828	1 6 6	1,031	2 5 6	1,412	2 11 9	635	2 2 10	561	9 12 8	829	2 7 3
6. Administration ...	336	13 9	248	7 6	242	10 4	251	5 8	397	11 10	228	7 4	312	15 0	355	10 6	208	14 0	130	2 4 8	134	7 7
7. Renewals and Repairs ...	—	—	—	—	18	10	—	—	72	2 9	13	5	—	—	10	4	165	11 2	166	2 17 0	82	4 8
8. Loans—Repayment and Interest ...	—	—	836	1 5 10	368	15 9	375	8 6	457	17 7	485	15 7	—	—	891	1 6 4	387	1 6 1	—	—	1,069	3 0 11
9. Transport ...	48	2 0	6	—	26	1 1	23	—	42	1 7	27	—	—	11	50	1 6	16	1 1	35	12 0	15	10
10. Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	3,104	6 7 0	4,939	7 9 2	2,087	4 9 2	2,242	2 10 8	2,776	3 6 9	2,540	4 1 5	2,095	5 0 8	4,445	6 11 6	1,999	6 14 10	1,284	22 0 11	3,024	8 12 3
Provisions (Patients and Staff) per head per week ...	10 9	6 3	4 8	4 1	5 8	6 5	6 11	10 3	7 1	9 11	7 7											
Name of Medical Superintendent ...	R. C. Allen	J. A. Stirling	John R. Graham.				N. Kennedy	C. H. Latham	J. A. Watt	H. L. Barker.	T. Fentem.											
Name of Clerk ...	G. Pym	J. L. Feather.	W. E. Wakerley.				W. B. Bunting	J. Spencer	H. S. Askew	E. Godfrey.	B. G. Cudge.											
Grant due in accordance with Reports of Council, April 17th, 1907, and July 7th, 1920.	287 2 0	428 3 9	1,155 0 0				231 0 0	393 0 0	173 11 0	83 8 0	242 5 0											

\* 142 cases of Smallpox admitted to Spital Smallpox Hospital at a cost of £990.  
† 51 cases of Smallpox admitted to Spital Smallpox Hospital at a cost of £361.

W. M. ASH.  
JOHN HUNT.

## Shardlow Hospital District.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population, 1932.	SMALL- POX.		SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTH- ERIA		ENTERIC FEVER.		TOTALS.	
		No. notified.	Removed to Hospital.	No. notified.	Removed to Hospital.	No. notified.	Removed to Hospital.	No. notified.	Removed to Hospital.	No. notified.	Removed to Hospital.
Alvaston and Boulton U. ...	3851	—	—	4	3	4	2	—	—	8	5
Long Eaton U. ...	22930	—	—	80	75	1	1	—	—	81	76
Shardlow R. ...	39540	—	—	71	55	19	16	—	—	90	71
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>66321</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>152</b>

## Repton Hospital District.

Ashbourne R. (certain Parishes) ...	2862	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	4	2
Repton R. ...	18660	—	—	17	10	11	9	—	—	28	19
Sudbury R. ...	2563	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>24085</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>

## Haddon Hospital District.

Bakewell U. ...	3051	—	—	7	7	—	—	5	5	12	12
Baslow U. ...	857	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonsall U. ...	1179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matlocks U. ...	10060	—	—	2	2	5	3	—	—	7	5
North Darley U. ...	4354	—	—	11	6	—	—	—	—	11	6
South Darley U. ...	740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bakewell R. ...	18300	—	—	6	6	24	24	1	1	31	31
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>38541</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>54</b>

## High Peak Hospital District.

New Mills U. ...	8514	—	—	3	3	4	4	—	—	7	7
Chapel R. ...	17730	—	—	9	6	6	6	1	—	16	12
Glossop Dale R. ...	3919	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	8	2
Hayfield R. ...	4263	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>34426</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>

## Buxton Hospital District.

Buxton (Boro') ...	15100	—	—	6	6	11	10	1	1	18	17
--------------------	-------	---	---	---	---	----	----	---	---	----	----



## MATERNITY HOMES.

The County Council have provided a Maternity Home at Ashbourne and have contracted with the Chesterfield Corporation for the use of the Chesterfield Maternity Home for in-patient accommodation for County cases and for the use of the Ante-natal Clinic to be run under the clinical charge of the County Medical Staff for patients living in the County area surrounding Chesterfield and have an agreement with the Chesterfield Corporation embodying the following terms:—

1. The County Council to pay the Corporation an annual sum of £225 to include the use of the ante-natal clinic for one daily session per week; the County Council to pay to the Corporation the sum of £1 1s. 0d. for each additional daily session over one per week; the Corporation to provide the nurses and equipment for the ante-natal clinic, and that the Council's Medical Officer be in charge when the session is used for County cases.

2. The County Council to pay to the Corporation £3 3s. 0d. per week for each County patient admitted to the Maternity Home.

3. The County Council to guarantee the Corporation a minimum receipt of £945 per annum under item (2), i.e., 150 patients per annum.

**Ashbourne.**—During the year 1932, 126 cases were admitted to this Home. Of these, 113 were delivered by midwives and 13 by doctors. Six cases were attended on the District by the Home Staff.

During the financial year ended March 31st, 1933, the number of patients admitted to this Home was 147, the percentage of beds occupied being 63·4. The gross cost during that year was £1,682 (including £577 for repayment of loan and interest and other capital charges). The sum of £695 was received as fees from patients, leaving a net cost to the County Council of £987.

**Chesterfield.**—During the year 1932, 233 cases were admitted to this Home from the County, of whom 71 were normal cases paying the full fee.

**Heanor.**—This Maternity Home of 7 beds is run by the Heanor Nursing Association. The building was erected by public subscription and is not supported by grant either from the County Council or the Local Authority. The County Council have no agreement for the use of beds at this Institution.

**Ilkeston.**—The Municipal Maternity Home in Park Avenue contains 9 beds. The Medical Officer of Health of Ilkeston is the



Medical Superintendent: Dr. A. Dobson is the Physician. Practitioners may send in cases by arrangement. The staff consists of a Matron, Sister, and two Nurses, and the Home is recognised as a Training Centre by the Central Midwives Board. The Corporation is the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority for the area and the County Council have no agreement for the use of beds at this Institution.

**Nightingale Home.**—During the year 1932, 2 cases were admitted to this Home from the County area, under the Agreement between the County Council and the Authorities of the Home.

**Women's Hospital, Derby.**—During 1932, 10 cases were admitted, 3 of which were cases of Puerperal Fever.

**Wirksworth Cottage Hospital.**—55 cases were admitted to this Hospital during the calendar year 1932. During the year ended March 31st, 1933, 53 cases were admitted and 17 were treated in the District. Of the 53 cases in the hospital, 43 were delivered by midwives and 10 by doctors; of the other 17 cases, 12 were delivered by midwives and 5 by doctors. The cost to the County Council was £34 10s. 0d.

At **Ashbourne** and **Chesterfield**, accommodation is provided for unmarried mothers, but for the first confinement only. For subsequent confinements the unmarried mother can be provided with accommodation at most of the Public Assistance Institutions.

### Public Assistance Institutions.

The following Table shews the number of beds at each of the Public Assistance Institutions and the number of cases accommodated in them during 1932 :—

<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Beds.</i>	<i>Cases admitted.</i>	<i>Average stay. (days).</i>	<i>Cases delivered.</i>		<i>Occasions Medical Aid sought.</i>
				<i>Drs.</i>	<i>Midwives.</i>	
Ashbourne ... ..	2	3	46	—	3	—
Bakewell ... ..	3	24	14	4	16	9
Belper ... ..	3	6	21	1	5	1
Chapel-en-le-Frith	2	6	10	1	4	1
Chesterfield ... ..	24	42	14	5	37	12
Glossop ... ..	2	1	14	1	—	—
Hayfield ... ..	2	1	21	1	—	—
Shardlow ... ..	4	6	21	—	6	2
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	<b>42</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>25</b>



## TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS.

Four hospitals for the accommodation of cases of tuberculosis are maintained by the County Council, namely :—

1. Walton Sanatorium.
2. Penmore Pavilion.
3. Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital.
4. Whitworth Hospital.

At Walton Sanatorium, accommodation is provided for 124 patients, *i.e.*, 74 beds for males and 50 for females, with an additional ten shelter beds for use during the summer time.

The Pavilion at Penmore provides accommodation for 14 females suffering from advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, with four additional shelter beds for use during the summer time.

Bretby Hall has 147 beds namely 65 for surgical tuberculosis in children, 32 for adult patients of both sexes suffering from surgical tuberculosis, and 50 for non-tuberculous cripples of both sexes.

Whitworth Hospital has a detached block of six beds for the accommodation of males suffering from advanced pulmonary tuberculosis.

Further information concerning the work at these Institutions during the year will be found on pages 97-127.

## ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITALS.

Reference to Table XIII. shows the Voluntary Hospitals in the County with orthopædic departments.

The County Council has its own Orthopædic Hospital at Bretby where, in addition to orthopædic cases of a tuberculous nature, there is accommodation for 50 orthopædic cases of non-tubercular origin.

Run in conjunction with Bretby Hall and functioning in the capacity of out-patient departments are nine orthopædic clinics, which are in charge of the resident medical superintendent at Bretby. A list of these is given on pages 52-53 of the Annual Report for 1930, and amendments since the publication of that Report are given on page 36 of this Report.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA  
HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Full particulars of the County Council's arrangements under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1926, for the treatment of these conditions were set out in the Annual Report for 1930, pages 54 and 62-64.



OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM HOSPITAL  
ACCOMMODATION.

Beds are available as required for the accommodation of the mother as well as the child at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Derby.

**AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.—Ambulances for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious diseases are provided in connection with the isolation hospitals; details are given in the Annual Report for 1930, pages 38 and 39.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—The following Table gives the places at which ambulances are available in the County :—

TABLE XVI.

<i>Police Division.</i>	<i>Place where kept.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>	<i>Detailed Particulars of Ambulance.</i>
ALFRETON.	Morton.	Clay Cross 35.	Stonebroom and Morton Red Cross Ambulance is a Ford 22 H.P. 1927 model which will accommodate two stretchers.
	Alfreton, The Croft, King Street.	Alfreton 2 or 4	Alfreton U.D.C. Ambulance is a 23 H.P. model with accommodation for 5 sitting patients and 2 stretchers.
ASHBOURNE.	Sudbury. The Hall Garage	Sudbury 1.	Sudbury Red Cross Ambulance is a Ford make, and has accommodation for two stretchers.
	Ashbourne.	Ashbourne 58.	One 24 H.P. Ford to carry two patients.
BAKEWELL AND MATLOCK.	Bakewell. Council Garage	Bakewell 4 or 70.	Bakewell Red Cross Ambulance is a Ford make and has accommodation for two stretchers.
	Matlock. Town Hall	Matlock 1 or 7.	Matlock Red Cross Ambulance is a Ford make. It is constructed to carry one stretcher case and attendants, and has every modern convenience.
BUXTON.	Buxton. Sanders Garage	Buxton 76.	Buxton Red Cross Ambulance is a 23 H.P. Austin, which has accommodation inside for two stretcher patients and two sitting patients in addition to the attendant. There is also room for a sitting patient beside the driver.
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.	New Mills. Hague Bar Road.	New Mills 154 or 48.	New Mills Red Cross Ambulance is a 25 H.P. Daimler, 1926 model which will accommodate two stretcher cases and three sitting cases.
	Glossop.	Glossop 57.	Glossop Borough Police Ambulance is a 20 H.P. Austin, 1924 model which will accommodate two stretcher cases and four sitting cases.



<i>Police Division.</i>	<i>Place where kept.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>	<i>Detailed Particulars of Ambulance.</i>
CHESTERFIELD.	Chesterfield.	Chesterfield 2222.	Chesterfield Borough Police Ambulance is a 21-H.P. Wolseley and has accommodation for two stretcher cases, assistants and passengers. It is fitted with every modern convenience.
	Bolsover.	Bolsover 5.	The Bolsover Urban District Council Ambulance is a 15-H.P. Morris Commercial. It is fitted with two stretchers and has accommodation for assistant and passengers. This is an up-to-date ambulance.
DERBY AND BELPER.	Derby. Fire Station.	Derby 1.	Derby Borough Fire Station Ambulance is a 22-H.P Ford. which carries two stretcher cases.
	Derby. 146 Burton Road	Derby 1361.	Red Cross Society's Ambulance is a 14.9 H.P. Morris Commercial which has accommodation for one stretcher patient, but could carry two in an emergency.
	Long Eaton. Fire Station Tamworth Road	Long Eaton 21.	The Long Eaton Urban District Council Ambulances are (1) 20-H.P. Armstrong Siddeley with accommodation for two stretcher cases. (2) 22-H.P. Chevrolet which has accommodation for three stretcher cases.
	Spondon.	Spondon 2200.	The British Celanese Company's Ambulance is a 22-H.P. Morris with accommodation for two stretcher cases.
	Nottingham.	Nottingham 41541	Nottingham Corporation 3 25-H.P. Talbots to carry 3 patients each. One 31-H.P. Daimler to carry 5 patients.
ECKINGTON.	Creswell. Institute Garage	Creswell 8.	Creswell Red Cross Ambulance is a 25-H.P. Ford with accommodation for one stretcher case, two sitting cases and attendant.
	Worksop.	Worksop 128.	The Worksop St. John ambulances are— (1) 24-H.P. Sunbeam which will accommodate two stretcher cases or eight sitting cases and attendant. (2) 22-H.P. Studebaker with similar accommodation to No. 1.
	Sheffield.	Sheffield 23221.	Sheffield Corporation have three 21-H.P. Morris Commercial Ambulances. Each ambulance has accommodation for two stretchers, or one stretcher and four sitting cases, or eight sitting cases.

<i>Police Division.</i>	<i>Place where kept.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>	<i>Detailed Particulars of Ambulance.</i>
	Dronfield.	Dronfield 26 and 12.	Dronfield Urban District Council Ambulance is a 30-H.P. Hudson, with accommodation for one stretcher case and attendant or four sitting cases.
	Creswell.	Creswell 14.	Messrs. T. and A. Gilbert's Ambulance is a 23-H.P. Overland which will accommodate two lying cases and attendant or one lying and two sitting cases with attendant.
ILKESTON.	Ilkeston. Town Hall	Ilkeston 161. and 36	Ilkeston Red Cross Ambulance is a Ford make with accommodation for two stretchers.
	Ripley.		The Ripley Urban District Council Ambulance is horse drawn.
	Ripley.	Ripley 60.	Britain Colliery Ambulance is a 28-H.P. Buick with accommodation for two stretcher cases, and is available when not required for colliery cases.
REPTON AND GRESLEY.	Swadlincote.	Swadlincote 7310.	The Swadlincote Urban District Council have a horse-drawn ambulance which will accommodate four sitting and two stretcher cases.
	Gresley.	Swadlincote 7153.	Gresley Colliery Ambulance is a 20-H.P. G.M.C. with accommodation for eight sitting and four stretcher cases.
	Burton. Fire Station	Burton 2222.	Burton Corporation Ambulance is an 18-H.P. Guy with accommodation for two stretcher cases and four or five sitting cases. It is equipped with all modern appliances.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

### SCHOOL CLINICS.

Full particulars of the School Clinics were given in my Annual Report for 1930, pages 75-78.

The following alterations were made in 1931 :—

(1). **Minor Ailment Clinics.**—An additional Minor Ailment Clinic was opened at Staveley Middlecroft School, on Wednesdays, at 2.0 p.m.

(2). **Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.**—Chesterfield Clinic is used for operations on the first as well as the second, third and fourth Tuesdays in each month. At Chinley, the Clinic is opened on the second Wednesday in each month for operations instead of the first Tuesday. Derby Clinic has been discontinued on the second Wednesday in the month.



(3). **Dental Clinics.**—The Dental Clinic at Bakewell Liberal Club has been discontinued. An extra Clinic at Matlock, held on the fourth Monday in each month, has taken its place.

(4). **Orthopædic Clinics.**—The Bakewell and Belper Clinics have been replaced by an Orthopædic Clinic at Matlock.

The following alterations were made in 1932 :—

(1). **Minor Ailment Clinics.**—An additional Minor Ailment Clinic has been opened at Derby from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon on the first and third Saturdays in each month. The Long Eaton Minor Ailment Clinic is now held on the second and fourth Saturday mornings only.

(2). **Orthopædic Clinics.**—Owing to the decreased number of attendances at the Alfreton Clinic it was found desirable to open it only once weekly instead of twice.

(3). **Ultra-Violet Light Clinics.**—There is a small Ultra-Violet Light Clinic held at the Central Office, Derby. It has only been customary to use it during the winter months. During the current year it has not been used at all on account of alterations to the building.

#### TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

A list of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries was given on page 79 of the Annual Report for 1930. The Derby Dispensary which was closed in June, 1931, when the premises were required for office accommodation by the Bridges and Highways Department, was opened again in December, 1932. After the premises were quitted by the Highways Department, they were re-decorated throughout and extended so as to house an up-to-date X-Ray installation, the old installation at the County Offices being scrapped.

#### VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

The County Council maintain Venereal Diseases Clinics at the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Royal Hospital and the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Derby. The number of beds provided for in-patient treatment of the disease at these two Institutions is as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Chesterfield & North Derbyshire			
Royal Hospital ... ..	1	1	2
Derbyshire Royal Infirmary ...	2	2	4

Clinics are held at these Institutions at the following times:—

TABLE XVII.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Chesterfield & North Derbyshire Royal Hospital	Tuesdays, 4.30 to 6.30. Fridays, 2.30 to 4.30.	Tuesdays, 2.0 to 4.0. Fridays, 11.0 to 12.30.
Derbyshire Royal Infirmary	Mondays, 6.0 to 8.0. Wednesdays, 6.0 to 8.0. Saturdays, 11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Mondays, 3.0 to 5.0. Thursdays, 6.0 to 8.0.

The number of new cases attending the Venereal Diseases Centres during the year 1932 and the diseases for which they required treatment are as follows:—

TABLE XVIII.

	<i>Syphilis.</i>	<i>Gonorrhœa.</i>	<i>Soft Chancre.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Burton ... ..	13	11	...	24
Chesterfield ... ..	94	103	...	197
Derby ... ..	90	118	1	209
Manchester ... ..	6	7	...	13
Mansfield ... ..	18	22	2	42
Nottingham ... ..	14	64	...	78
Salford ... ..	...	3	...	3
Sheffield ... ..	5	8	...	13
Stockport ... ..	6	1	...	7
Total ... ..	246	337	3	586

This total of 586 compares with 489 for last year, but includes Returns from 9 Centres instead of 5.

The details of the cost of the scheme are as follows:—

TABLE XIX.

<i>Treatment.</i>	£
Out-patients ... ..	2,520
In-patients ... ..	168
Salvarsan substitutes, Drugs, etc. ... ..	379
Travelling expenses—Doctor ... ..	36
Do. —Patients ... ..	75
Printing, Postages, etc. ... ..	17



*Other Services.*

Propaganda	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Pathological Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	950
Gross Cost							4,238
Receipts for Pathological work done for other							
Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	...	421
Net Cost							£3,817

The cost per attendance, including both in-patients and out-patients, at Chesterfield, Derby and Nottingham, worked out as follows :—

			s.	d.
Chesterfield	...	...	2	10
Derby	...	...	1	9
Nottingham	...	...	1	11

During 1932, the number of specimens submitted by the General Practitioners was 2,452, whilst in 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928 and 1927, the number of specimens submitted was respectively 1,709, 1,613, 1,629, 1,545, and 1,423.

Details of the examinations made during 1932 are as follows :—

TABLE XX.

<i>Origin of Specimen.</i>	<i>Spirochætes.</i>		<i>Wassermanns</i>			<i>Gonococci.</i>		<i>Other Examinations.</i>	
	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Doubt'l</i>	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Neg.</i>
Derbyshire Derby Borough Burton-on-Trent	3	1	326	1710	115	61	230	2	4

Thirteen medical practitioners possessing the necessary qualifications and experience are entitled to receive free supplies of salvarsan and salvarsan substitutes for use within the County. Four other medical practitioners with this qualification have left the County. These drugs are kept at the Central Office and issued

as required. During the year 1932 a total of 322 doses were supplied as follows:—

<i>Doses.</i>	<i>Novarseno-</i> <i>billon.</i>	<i>Stabilarsan.</i>	<i>Bismostab.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
0·15 gm. ...	36	...	...	36
0·30 gm. ...	69	...	...	69
0·45 gm. ...	84	30	...	114
0·60 gm. ...	72	10	...	82
0·75 gm. ...	6	...	...	6
1 c.c. ...	...	...	15	15
Totals ...	267	40	15	322

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902—1926.

NUMBER OF MIDWIVES.—At the end of 1932 there were 283 midwives on the County Roll. 252 were trained midwives and of these, 78 were District Nurse Midwives.

It will be noted that there has been a fall of 17 in the number of midwives on the Derbyshire Roll during 1932. In that this fall is entirely amongst untrained midwives it is all to the good, but it is very necessary, particularly in these days when many practitioners are showing no great anxiety to attend normal cases, that the supply of midwives shall be kept up and it was to be hoped that that supply would be kept up by recruitment of trained midwives, but that hope is not being fulfilled. Looking back through records as far as 1924, I find that the total number of midwives has fallen from 363 to 283, the fall being entirely in the number of untrained midwives, namely 111 to 31, whilst the number of trained midwives in 1932 is as it was in 1924, namely 252. However, in 1925, the number of trained midwives was 262 and rose in 1929 to 288, but since that time it has fallen to its 1924 level. Whether the failure to keep up the supply of trained midwives to the 1929 level is due to the increased duration of the training course now necessary, coupled with the lack of increased remuneration, or whether it is due to the change brought about by removing the powers of the Local Supervising Authority to train midwives for areas where they were needed is a question for consideration but to which at the moment I have no definite answer, although I think both factors are operating.

The following changes of midwives took place during the year:—

Deaths of Midwives ... ..	4
No. of trained midwives who have left the County, of whom 8 were District Nurse-Midwives ... ..	32
No. who have done temporary duty for District nurses	15
No. of new Midwives enrolled ... ..	23



**Deaths following Child-Birth.**—During 1932, information was received concerning 41 women who died following child-birth. The causes of death were as follows:—

Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	6
Toxæmia	...	...	...	...	8
Kidney Conditions	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	5
Cardiac Conditions	...	...	...	...	5
Pulmonary Embolism	...	...	...	...	3
Respiratory Conditions	...	...	...	...	6
Various	...	...	...	...	6

these deaths, 22 occurred in hospitals or maternity homes.

**Records Received.**—The following Table gives the records received, the cases of Puerperal Fever and 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:—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
<i>Records received—</i>								
Medical Help ..	1414	1565	1575	1675	1856	1918	1645	1716
Still Births ..	178	127	126	136	160	140	146	134
Deaths of Children ..	32	26	36	34	46	59	48	65
Deaths of Mothers ..	2	2	1	2	9	7	3	9
Laying-out the Dead	15	14	13	21	15	22	31	18
Liability to be a source of infection	44	45	59	38	107	130	84	74
Notification of Artifi- cial Feeding (within 10 days) ... ..	85	96	73	80	84	116	126	109
<i>Puerperal Fever—</i>								
Midwives' cases ..	19	25	12	13	21	20	17	11
<i>Puerperal Pyrexia—</i>								
Midwives' cases	...	15	34	26	46	44	36	27
<i>Ophthalmia Neonatorum</i>								
ALL Cases ... ..	47	53	66	57	56	65	46	57

The following is an analysis of the 1,716 Medical Help records received during 1932 :—

Records pertaining to the mother :—

Abortion or Miscarriage	...	...	101
Varicose Veins	...	...	6
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	65
Deformed Pelvis	...	...	7
Discharge during Pregnancy	...	...	9
Organic Disease	...	...	7
Toxæmia	...	...	72
Retarded Labour	...	...	373
Abnormal Presentation	...	...	131
Retained Placenta	...	...	52
Lacerated Perinæum	...	...	396
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	39
Rise of Temperature	...	...	53
White Leg	...	...	3
Inflammation of the Breast...	...	...	5
Fits or Convulsions	...	...	3
Puerperal Insanity	...	...	1
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	8
Prolapse of Uterus	...	...	3
Still Births	...	...	27

Records pertaining to the child :—

Injuries or Malformations	...	...	33
Dangerous feebleness	...	...	75
Eyes, discharging, etc.	...	...	72
Skin Eruption	...	...	7
Navel	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	13
Miscellaneous	...	...	154

**Inspections made.**

Inspection Forms marked " Good "	...	781
"      "      "      " Satisfactory "	...	51
"      "      "      " Indifferent "	...	3
"      "      "      " Bad "	...	—
No. of other inspections and visits	...	285
No. of Midwives out when visited...	...	286
		<hr/>
	Total	1,406
		<hr/>



**Midwives suspended from practice for being in contact with :—**

Puerperal Fever ... ..	4
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	20
Pemphigus Neonatorum ... ..	1
Diphtheria ... ..	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	3
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens ... ..	1
Measles ... ..	3
Mumps ... ..	1
Septic finger (self) ... ..	1
	—
	36
	—

**Special Letters of Warning.**—Nine special letters of warning were sent to midwives in the County for breaking the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

One midwife, working in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, was, by agreement with this County Authority, brought before the Nottinghamshire Local Supervising Authority and severely censured by them for an offence committed in their County, and having committed a similar offence shortly afterwards in this County was, by agreement with the Nottinghamshire Authority, taken before the Central Midwives Board by Derbyshire. The case was found proved by the Board who severely censured her.

**Puerperal Fever.**—The following table shews the number of cases of Puerperal Fever which occurred in the practice of midwives during 1932 :—

	Number of Midwives.	Number of Confinements.	Puerperal Fever Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Births.
Bona-fide Midwives ...	31	748	1	1·33
Trained Midwives, including District Nurse-Midwives	252	5405	10	1·85
	283	6153	11	1·78

**Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.**—The following table shews the total number of cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal

Pyrexia notified to me during the year 1932 and the case rate from each of these diseases per 1,000 births :—

<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>
	<i>Whole County.</i>	<i>M.C.W. Area.</i>		
Number of births ...	10,127		8,011	
Puerperal Fever ...	28	26	2·76	3·24
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	46	41	4·54	5·11

The number of cases admitted to hospitals under the County Council Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Scheme during 1932 was as follows :—

Derbyshire Royal Infirmary ...	10
Jessop Hospital for Women ...	8
Burton upon Trent General Infirmary ...	1
High Peak Isolation Hospital ...	—
Victoria Hospital, Worksop ...	—
Derbyshire Hospital for Women ...	3

A Consultant's opinion was requested in 8 cases, and was immediately provided.

**Consultants.**—The names of the Consultants and the Centres from which they work appear at the beginning of this Report under the heading "Public Health Staff."

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

<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>				
57	45	14	56	—	—	1



TABLE XXI.  
NUMBER OF CALLS FOR MEDICAL AID AND AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS.

Year.	Births in whole County.	Cases attended by Midwives.	Medical Help summoned	Percentage of Medical calls.	Claims Received	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.			Amount Received.			Net Cost.				
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1915	13,791	10,514	704	6.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1916	13,109	10,139	818	8.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1917	11,831	9,130	764	8.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918	12,103	9,321	793	8.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	11,838	9,512	889	9.34	—	131	249	0	0	38	0	0	211	0	0	—	—
1920	15,572	12,222	1,250	10.20	—	138	238	0	0	84	0	0	154	0	0	—	—
1921	14,417	10,950	1,249	11.40	—	141	267	0	0	66	0	0	201	0	0	—	—
1922	13,095	10,168	1,229	12.10	202	181	325	18	0	59	2	6	266	15	6	—	—
1923	12,681	9,867	1,240	12.50	250	233	366	5	6	95	1	6	271	4	0	—	—
1924	12,615	9,199	1,353	14.70	286	265	440	0	0	212	0	0	228	0	0	—	—
1925	12,491	9,408	1,414	15.03	301	281	466	16	0	217	0	0	249	16	0	—	—
1926	11,845	8,058	1,565	19.42	518	486	758	14	3	144	11	0	614	3	3	—	—
1927	11,194	7,523	1,575	20.93	610	572	918	5	6	254	15	3	663	10	3	—	—
1928	11,112	7,892	1,675	21.22	679	642	1,012	5	9	243	1	9	769	4	0	—	—
1929	10,394	6,692	1,856	27.73	986	947	1,459	12	3	321	3	0	1,138	9	3	—	—
*1930	10,562	6,883	1,918	27.86	953	920	1,453	16	9	554	14	0	899	2	9	—	—
1931	9,231	6,105	1,645	26.94	776	737	1,274	0	0	478	0	0	796	0	0	—	—
1932	9,000	6,153	1,716	27.88	912	868	1,381	0	0	294	0	0	1,087	0	0	—	—

\*—In September, 1930, the Borough of Chesterfield became a Local Supervising Authority and after that year the figures do not include those for the Borough of Chesterfield.

N.B.—The figures on the left-hand side of the Table refer to the Calendar years ending December 31st, whilst the figures on the right-hand side refer to the financial years ending in the following March.

**Maternal Mortality.**—The maternal mortality rate for the County (excluding the Borough of Chesterfield) for the year 1932 was 4·00 per thousand births.

The following Table gives the Maternal Mortality rate in the County since 1916 :—

TABLE XXII.

Year	Deaths from Puerperal Fever.	Rate per 1000 Births	Deaths from other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	Rate per 1000 Births.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Births	No. of Births.
1916	19	1·45	45	3·43	64	4·88	13,109
1917	14	1·18	33	2·79	47	3·97	11,831
1918	10	·82	27	2·23	37	3·05	12,103
1919	15	1·26	40	3·38	55	4·64	11,838
1920	22	1·41	45	2·89	67	4·30	15,572
1921	12	·83	33	2·29	45	3·12	14,417
1922	17	1·30	35	2·67	52	3·97	13,095
1923	18	1·42	46	3·62	64	5·04	12,681
1924	17	1·34	32	2·53	49	3·87	12,615
1925	17	1·36	31	2·48	48	3·84	12,491
1926	18	1·52	36	3·04	54	4·56	11,845
1927	16	1·43	40	3·57	56	5·00	11,194
1928	21	1·89	27	2·43	48	4·32	11,112
1929	18	1·73	21	2·02	39	3·75	10,394
1930	18	1·70	26	2·46	44	4·16	10,562
1931	18	1·95	24	2·60	42	4·55	9,231
1932	13	1·44	23	2·56	36	4·00	9,000

As the Corporation of Chesterfield became the Local Supervising Authority for their own area in 1930, the figures for this Borough are not included since then in this table but the total figures including Chesterfield are given under the heading 'Vital Statistics' on page 14.

**Compensation to Midwives.**—During the year 1932, five claims were received for compensation to midwives for loss of practice during suspension, and the amount paid was £15 6s. 6d.

**Payment of Doctors' Fees under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act.**—During the financial year ended March 31st, 1933, 912 claims were received from medical practitioners. Of these, 868 were passed for payment amounting to £1,381, the remainder being disallowed as not complying with the conditions laid down by the Midwives' Acts and the Ministry of Health or being cancelled by doctors previous to payment. Amount refunded for the same period totalled £294.

**Provision of Free Milk.**—During the financial year ended March 31st, 1933, 163 applications for free milk were received. Of these, 5 were not granted. The expenditure was £31 6s. 11d. for fresh milk and £16 14s. 5d. for dried milk.



## NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT.

During the year 1932, two applications for registration of premises were received. One was refused on account of unsuitability of premises, one was granted. The keeper of the one which was granted had applied for the registration of fresh premises.

At the end of 1932 there were 12 Homes on the County Register, as follows:—

General Nursing Homes ... ..	3
Maternity Homes ... ..	4
Mixed General and Maternity Homes ...	5

## MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

There is available for children coming within the scope of the Child Welfare Committee, the treatment of minor ailments, ear, nose and throat conditions, eye conditions, dental conditions and orthopædic treatment for both in-patients and out-patients—the in-patients being treated at Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital.

The number of children coming for such treatment during the year 1932 was as follows:—

Ear, nose and throat conditions ... ..	129
Eye conditions ... ..	25
Dental conditions ... ..	838
Orthopædic treatment—	
In-Patients ... ..	41
Out-Patients ... ..	100

## BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

The supervision of boarded-out children is being carried out on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee by the Maternity and Child Welfare staff. Except in the sparsely populated north-west area of the County, where the work is done by the Health Visitors, the service is in the hands of the Regional Inspectors of Midwives. In this connection, 1,019 visits have been paid to 108 children.

## HEALTH VISITING IN THE HOMES.

A summary of the work done by the Health Visitors during 1932 will be found in Table XXXIX., pages 129–130.

## INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The Maternity and Child Welfare area of the County comprises the whole of the Administrative County with the exception of the four boroughs, Buxton, Chesterfield, Glossop, and Ilkeston and at the end of 1932 there were 47 Centres, 17 in Urban Districts and 30 in Rural Districts. Most of the Centres are under the supervision of a doctor, and a health visitor is in attendance at each session.

Youlgreave and Ockbrook are Voluntary Centres which are attended by County Health Visitors.



Details of these Centres are set out in the following Table:—

TABLE XXIII.  
INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Address.	Frequency of Sessions.	Day and time of Meeting.	Average Attendance per Session.		No. Attended for First Time.		Present arrangements for medical supervision.
			Expectant Mothers	Children.	Expectant Mothers.	Children.	
<b>URBAN DISTRICTS.</b>							
<b>ALFRETON.</b>							
Wesleyan Church, Somercotes	Fortnightly	2nd and 4th Mons., 2—4.30	Nil	65.81	Nil	71	Dr. Pooler, Fortnightly
School Clinic, Grange St., Alfreton	Weekly	Tuesday, 2—5	Nil	35.64	Nil	136	Dr. Wilkes, Fortnightly
Congregational Assembly Room, Riddings	Fortnightly	1st & 3rd Mons., 2—4	0.20	49.20	1	77	Dr. Pooler, Fortnightly
<b>ASHBOURNE.</b>							
St. John's Rooms	Weekly	Wednesday, 12—4	1.23	36.82	25	105	Dr. Pierce, Fortnightly
<b>BAKEWELL.</b>							
The Square	Do.	Thursday, 2—4	0.08	16.88	1	25	Dr. Bryan, Fortnightly
<b>BELPER.</b>							
Green Hall	Do.	Thursday, 10.30—4	0.12	31.13	2	169	Dr. Newton, Weekly
<b>BOLSOVER.</b>							
Bainbridge Hall, New Bolsover	Fortnightly	2nd & 4th Thurs., 2.30—5	0.04	19.61	1	35	Dr. Pooler, Fortnightly
<b>CLAY CROSS.</b>							
The Vicarage	Weekly	Tuesday, 1.30—4	0.68	42.93	9	162	Dr. Pooler, Weekly
<b>DRONFIELD.</b>							
Cong. Chapel	Do.	Monday, 1—4	0.04	28.54	2	72	Dr. Burke, Monthly (1st)
<b>HEANOR.</b>							
School Clinic	Do.	Wednesday, 1—4	0.42	62.35	9	226	Dr. Newton, Weekly
<b>LONG EATON.</b>							
4, Notts. Road	Twice Weekly	Mon. & Thurs., 2.30—4	0.11	51.34	Nil	272	Dr. Newton, Mondays
†Wes. Schoolroom, Victoria Street, Sawley	Fortnightly	2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 2—4	Nil	19.06	Nil	30	Weighing Centre
<b>MATLOCK.</b>							
Dean Hill House	Weekly	Thursdays, 2—4.30	0.06	33.40	2	151	Dr. Wilkes, Fortnightly
<b>NEW MILLS.</b>							
St. James' Schoolroom	Do.	Thursdays, 2—4	Nil	30.32	Nil	62	Dr. Pemberton Fortnightly
<b>RIPLEY.</b>							
Old Schools, Outram Street	Do.	Monday, 10—4	1.02	86.33	13	117	Dr. Macdonald, Weekly
Bethel Chapel, Marehay.	Do.	Thursdays, 10—12	1.24	54.56	8	75	Dr. Purce, 1st & 3rd
<b>SWADLINCOTE.</b>							
A'exandra Road	Do.	Monday, 2—6	Nil	27.06	Nil	157	Dr. Cochrane, Monthly
<b>WIRKSWORTH.</b>							
Parish Room	Do.	Thursday, 2—4.30	Nil	22.16	Nil	50	Dr. Purce, 1st & 3rd

†Sawley, closed October, 1932.



Address	Frequency of Sessions.	Day and time of Meeting.	Average Attendance per Session.		No. Attended for First Time.		Present arrangements for medical supervision.
			Expectant Mothers	Children.	Expectant Mothers	Children.	
<b>RURAL DISTRICTS.</b>							
<b>BAKEWELL.</b> Tideswell Wesleyan Hall.	Fortnightly	1st & 3rd Thursdays, 1—5	1·13	22·82	8	30	Dr. Bryan, Fortnightly
Youlgreave Village Hall.	Do.	2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 2—4	Nil	10·17	Nil	15	Weighing Centre
<b>BELPER.</b> Duffield. Parish Room.	Weekly	Monday, 2—4	Nil	21·74	Nil	33	Dr. Purce, 2nd & 4th
<b>BLACKWELL.</b> Shirebrook. Cliff House.	Do.	Wednesday, 2—4	Nil	52·66	Nil	188	Dr. Wear, Weekly
Pleasley. Primitive Methodist Chapel.	Fortnightly	2nd & 4th Thursdays, 2—4.30	0·58	39·21	3	39	Dr. Wear, Fortnightly
Langwith. Miners' Institute.	Do.	1st & 3rd Mon., 3—5	1·39	64·43	6	65	Do.
Tibshelf. Church Room.	Do.	1st & 3rd Ths., 2.30—4.30	Nil	29·83	Nil	32	Do.
Blackwell. Newton, Council School.	Do.	1st & 3rd Mon., 1—3	0·04	33·32	1	43	Do.
Hillstown. Miners' Welfare Inst.	Do.	2nd & 4th Mon., 1—5	0·04	47·68	Nil	65	Do.
Pinxton. Prim. Meth. School,	Do.	2nd and 4th Wednesdays 11.0—1.0	Nil	20·92	Nil	78	Do.
South Normanton. Mount Tabor Chapel	Do.	2nd & 4th Tues. 1.30—4	Nil	27·66	Nil	98	Do.
<b>CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.</b> Chinley. *School Clinic	Do.	2nd & 4th Thursdays, 2—4	0·41	10·76	3	24	Weighing Centre
<b>CHESTERFIELD.</b> Eckington. Wesleyan Schoolroom	Weekly	Mon., 1 to 4	0·07	41·93	1	82	Dr. Morris, 1st & 3rd
Barrowhill. Ebenezer Chapel	Do.	Wed., 2—4	0·61	42·32	4	95	Dr. Burke, 2nd
Unstone. Wesleyan Church	Do.	2nd & 4th Tues., 2—4	Nil	13·98	Nil	25	Weighing Centre
Staveley. P.M. Chapel	Do.	Tuesday, 1.30—4.30	Nil	49·25	Nil	153	Dr. Wilkes, Fortnightly
Heath. Holmwood Mission Room	Do.	Wednesday, 2.30—4.30	0·71	23·56	3	65	Dr. Pooler, Fortnightly
Stonebroom. Church Institute	Do.	Monday, 10—12.30	0·02	26·64	1	67	Dr. Pooler, Weekly
Grassmoor. P.M. School	Do.	Wednesday, 2—4	0·40	48·06	5	77	Dr. Pooler, Fortnightly

\* Opened Feb. 25th, 1932.



Address.	Frequency of Sessions.	Day and time of Meeting.	Average Attendance per Session.		No. Attended for First Time.		Present arrangements for medical supervision.
			Expectant Mothers	Children.	Expectant Mothers	Children	
North Wingfield. Miners' Welfare.	Weekly	Thursday, 2.30—4.30	0.45	49.29	7	95	Dr. Pooler, 1st & 3rd
Brimington. Church Hall	Do.	Thursdays, 2—4	0.27	32.66	3	80	Dr. Burke 2nd & 4th
Beighton. C. of E. Schoolroom	Do.	Tuesday, 2—4	0.08	52.12	3	174	Dr. Morris, 2nd & 4th
Killamarsh. Congregational Room	Do.	Wednesday, 2—4	0.27	46.96	2	104	Dr. Morris, 1st & 3rd
CLOWNE Clowne. P.M. Chapel.	Do.	Tuesday, 1.30—4	0.17	32.60	3	161	Dr. Wear, Fortnightly
HAYFIELD. Hayfield. Wesleyan Methodist Church.	Fortnightly	2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 2—4	0.09	13.00	Nil	31	Dr. Lynch. Monthly.
NORTON. Dore. Abbeydale Hall	Do.	Wednesdays, 2—4.0	0.07	11.59	2	36	Dr. Morris, 2nd & 4th
SHARDLOW. Sandiacre. Lenton Street School	Do.	2nd & 4th, Mondays, 2—4.15	Nil	52.23	Nil	100	Weighing Centre
Draycott. Co-op. Stores Committee Rooms	Do.	2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 1.30—4	0.65	20.61	4	33	Weighing Centre
Spondon. Wesleyan Chapel	Do.	1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 11—4.30	0.09	25.77	2	38	Dr. Hendry, 1st & 3rd
Melbourne. Cooks Institute.	Weekly	Wednesday, 10.15—5	0.28	27.65	1	39	Dr. Hendry, 1st & 3rd

**Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.**—During the year a complete survey of the Infant Welfare Centres throughout the County was carried out and it was suggested that, according to the degree of adequacy of the accommodation and other circumstances, the scheme as a whole would function most effectively by grouping the Centres as "Primary," "Secondary," and "Weighing" Centres, defined as follows:—

1. PRIMARY CENTRES, where a full course of instruction in infant care should be given to mothers, and where medical advice on individual children should be available, and also where comprehensive courses of lectures can be given by the Medical and Nursing Staffs.

2. SECONDARY CENTRES, where Medical and Nursing Staff would be present, instruction being limited to occasional talks,



where the facilities of the Centre permit it, and medical examination and individual consultations are available for each child.

3. WEIGHING CENTRES, which should be attended only by the Health Visitor. No medical examinations would be available and only very homely talks be given by the Health Visitors. Any child, however, attending a Weighing Centre should, if the Health Visitor so desired, be able to attend a "Primary" or "Secondary" Centre at which they could seek medical advice.

The suggestion was adopted and the Centres therefore classified as follows :—

1. PRIMARY CENTRES.

Alfreton.	Matlock.
Belper.	Shirebrook.
Heanor.	Swadlincote.

2. SECONDARY CENTRES.

Ashbourne.	Long Eaton.
Bakewell.	Marehay.
Barrow Hill.	New Houghton.
Beighton.	New Mills.
Bolsover.	Newton.
Brimington.	North Wingfield.
Dore.	Riddings.
Eckington.	Sandiacre.
Grassmoor.	Somercotes.
Hayfield.	South Normanton.
Heath.	Staveley.
Hillstown.	Tideswell.
Killamarsh.	Wirksworth.
Langwith.	

3. WEIGHING CENTRES.

Chinley.	Ripley.
Clay Cross.	Spondon.
Clowne.	Stonebroom.
Draycott.	Tibshelf.
Dronfield.	Unstone.
Duffield.	Youlgreave.
Melbourne.	Pinxton.

It was recognised also that many of the Weighing Centres should, provided suitable accommodation were available, be changed to either "Primary" or "Secondary" Centres at the earliest possible moment.

The first thing that is apparent with regard to this grouping is that the six Primary Centres are not situated so that they can serve the whole County, for instance, there are none in the extreme north-east or north-west. The north-west part of the County is also lacking in the best type of Secondary Centre. Recognising also the difficulties of transport, I cannot at the moment see how



to obtain a complete scheme of Primary, Secondary, and Weighing Centres in that area. However, an effort is being made to make New Mills a Primary Centre where at present there is no suitable accommodation. With regard to the north-east, here again it is necessary to have at least one, and if possible two Primary Centres—one should be at Staveley and the other at either Bolsover or Clowne.

The activities carried out at Primary Centres are as follows:—

1. Weighing of babies.
2. Advice from nurses.
3. Advice from doctors.
4. The treatment of a few minor ailments.
5. The sale of dried milk, cod liver oil emulsion and possibly a few simple remedies at low prices to poor mothers.
6. Group teaching—as health talks, lectures, etc.
7. Special classes, e.g., in sewing, cookery, home nursing, etc.
8. Special clinics, e.g., dental clinics, light clinics, remedial exercise clinics.
9. Ante-natal clinics.
10. Post-natal clinics.
11. Practical demonstration in making infants' clothes.
12. Lectures on the preparation and storage of food with demonstration of simple cooking with such apparatus as is usually found in the homes of the people.

Arrangements have also been made to give some of the lectures and demonstrations at evening sessions when the mothers will come without their babies.

The need for adequate accommodation for this will at once be recognised. It should also be recognised that at the moment it is impossible to contemplate a service of this sort except at Special Centres.

With regard to the staffing of a Primary Centre, it was considered essential that there should be a Medical Officer in charge with up-to-date knowledge of maternal and child welfare work and that she should be a full-time Officer who can not only attend the Clinics, but can follow up cases and see that what is taught at the Clinics is practised in the homes, and who should be available for giving lectures at whatever time it is found best to give them.

To enable this comprehensive programme to be carried out, a second full-time Woman Medical Officer was appointed with special qualifications in Maternity and Child Welfare work.

**Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres.**—During the financial year ended March 31st, 1933, 2 Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres received a Grant of £10 each from the County Council, namely:—Mickleover and Bradwell.



**Ante-Natal Scheme.**—The following Table gives details as to the sessions and attendances at the various Ante-Natal Centres during 1932 :—

TABLE XXIV.

<i>Clinic.</i>	<i>No. of Sessions.</i>	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Subsequent Visits.</i>	<i>Average attendance of expectant mothers per Session.</i>	<i>Post Natal Visits.</i>
Matlock ... ..	23	67	95	7.05	19
*New Mills ... ..	7	16	48	9.14	—
Shirebrook ... ..	38	243	419	17.42	16
Long Eaton ... ..	48	215	654	18.10	—
Derby ... ..	23	69	65	5.83	2
†Clay Cross ... ..	7	44	67	15.85	3
Alfreton ... ..	24	202	450	27.16	43
Swadlincote ... ..	26	58	97	5.96	9
Staveley ... ..	23	137	176	13.61	—
Eckington ... ..	23	54	49	4.48	9
Ashbourne ... ..	15	135	174	20.60	—
‡Chesterfield ... ..	38	202	297	13.13	8
	<hr/> 295 <hr/>	<hr/> 1442 <hr/>	<hr/> 2591 <hr/>	<hr/> 13.67 <hr/>	<hr/> 109 <hr/>

\*Closed April, 1932. †Closed March, 1932. ‡Opened April, 1932.

The Ante-Natal Clinic at Ashbourne is run in connection with the Maternity Home.

A list of the days and times of holding the Ante-Natal Clinics will be found on page 74 of the Annual Report for 1930. To this should be added the following information regarding the Chesterfield Centre—Address, Maternity Home, Chesterfield, held weekly on Wednesdays from 10.0 a.m. to 3.0 p.m.

### INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, came into force on January 1st, 1933.

This Act empowers us, in addition to fixing the number of infants, "to impose conditions to be complied with." The Act also provides for the prior notification of the intention to admit infants and raises the age of children kept under supervision from 7 to 9. These provisions will be of considerable help, as they will enable us to prevent the admission to unsuitable homes of children received for reward. I still deplore the lack of similar powers to safeguard the infant received other than for reward.

During the year 1932 the Health Visitors paid 332 visits to 78 children cared for by foster-parents under the provisions of the Children Act, 1908. Visits were paid quarterly, and more frequently if necessary.



During the year no infant taken for reward died, nor had we by force of law to remove an infant from its foster-parent. In one instance the Committee exercised their power to limit the number of children who could be admitted.

Work under this Act becomes less spectacular as we gradually weed out the more unsatisfactory homes. Our principal difficulty now is the home that is not good and yet not sufficiently bad to warrant the issuing of an order by the County Council for the removal of the child. We have concentrated on such homes and in many instances have effected a considerable improvement. Sanitary defects have been referred to the Sanitary Authority and conditions improved in this way also.

Children found to be suffering from dental or other minor defects are referred for treatment to the School Medical Service.

The work under this Act has demonstrated the inadequacy of the arrangements for the care of orphan or unwanted children. It is sometimes possible to overcome these difficulties by co-operation with other officials. For instance, I have asked the Medical Officers in charge of Public Assistance Institutions to notify me of the removal from their Institution of any illegitimate child born there, and the address to which it is taken. In this way I am able to have the children supervised by the Health Visitors should they reside with relatives, and if in the care of foster-parents, no delay occurs in seeing that the legal notifications are forthcoming. Should any of these children be taken to an address outside the County, I notify the Medical Officer of Health of the area to which they have been removed. Despite the issue of notices, many people are still ignorant of the provisions of the law with regard to the reception of children for reward.

One difficulty is that of a child received into an unsuitable home but for whom no payment is made. We can do nothing here unless the case is sufficiently neglected to warrant the intervention of the N.S.P.C.C.

Another difficulty is the orphan child for whom a pension under the Insurance Acts is payable to a person who is not a relative. As far as I can ascertain, no provision is made for the supervision of these cases.

**Home Helps.**—During the year, arrangements were made with the Shirebrook and Langwith Junction Nursing Association to provide home helps for women during their confinement. The scheme was to extend not only to subscribing members of the Nursing Association, but also to non-members who had attended the County Council Ante-Natal Centres, on the basis of a weekly contribution.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### WATER SUPPLIES.

Details of the various water supplies in the County were given in the Annual Report for 1930 and alterations during 1931 were reported in that Report on pages 50-52. The following are the alterations and extensions which have taken place during 1932 :—

#### URBAN DISTRICTS.

**Alfreton.**—The Council have decided to develop the Lea Hall boring, particulars of which are given in my last report.

**Ashbourne.**—The average daily consumption during the year has been 118,800 gallons which equals an average per head per day of 26·36 gallons. The whole district is now supplied with water with the exception of six cottages on Old Derby Road.

The question of providing water-softening plant is being considered by the Council. Reference to numerous analyses of samples show the water to contain 26 to 28 parts of hardness per hundred thousand. I think, therefore, the District Council are taking the right steps to remedy this.

**Bakewell.**—An extension of the water main has been made at Stanton View for a distance of 135 yards.

**Bolsover Urban and Chesterfield Borough.**—The Chesterfield and Bolsover Water Act, 1932, received Royal Assent on the 12th July, 1932. This Act, which functions from April 1st, 1933, vests in a new Board (consisting of 8 members of Chesterfield Borough Council and 4 members of Bolsover U.D.C.) the water undertakings of the two authorities and authorises the Board to execute works and supply water.

Any other local authority may become a constituent authority of the Board with the approval of the Minister of Health.

Powers are given for the construction of pumping stations and a filtration and softening plant in the Urban District, a service reservoir in the Borough, together with pipe lines connecting up various existing mains and the reservoir and plant.

The limits of supply are the Borough, the Urban Districts of Bolsover, and Brampton and Walton, the parishes of Brimington and Hasland and part of Wingerworth parish (in Chesterfield Rural District) within an area immediately south of the Borough boundary 53 chains along Derby Road, 14 chains to the west and 6 chains to the east of such road.

If at any time it shall appear to the County Medical Officer of Health that any water supplied is plumbo-solvent and is liable to act upon lead in such a manner as to endanger the health of the consumer, the Board shall, upon request by the County Council, forthwith treat any water so supplied, to prevent such action.



The rates for domestic supply shall not exceed  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  on the gross value of the house according to the valuation list in force, with a minimum charge of 13/- per annum.

The rates for supply by meter shall not exceed :—

1s. 7d.	per 1,000 gallons for the 1st	25,000 gallons per quarter.
1s. 6d.	„ „ „ „ „ next	„ „ „ „
1s. 5d.	„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „ „ „
1s. 4d.	„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „ „ „
1s. 3d.	„ „ „ „ „ „	150,000 „ „ „
1s. 2d.	„ „ „ „ „ „	150,000 „ „ „
1s. 1d.	„ „ „ „ „ „	500,000 „ „ „
1s. 0d.	„ „ „ „ any quantity over	1,000,000 gallons per quarter.

In cases where the supply to premises is by :—

	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe, minimum quantity charged per annum	gallons.
Over	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" „ „ „ „ „ „	60,000
„	2" to 3" „ „ „ „ „ „	100,000
„	3" „ „ „ „ „ „	200,000
„	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	400,000

The supply of water to any caravan, shack, hut, tent or other like structure shall be by meter, and payment shall be such minimum annual sum as will give the Board reasonable return on the capital expenditure incurred.

The Board may, with the consent of the Chesterfield Rural District Council, supply any houses within the R.D. beyond the limits of supply, upon terms agreed upon between the Board and the owner or occupier.

The Board may borrow for the following purposes :—

Lands and easements ... ..	£1,024 for 60 years
Construction of Works authorised by Act ... ..	£44,976 „ 40 „
Provision of pumping :—	
Machinery, filters, sterilization and softening plant authorised by Act... ..	£21,000 „ 20 „
Working capital ... ..	£10,000 „ 10 „

Further sums may be borrowed with the consent of the Minister.

The Board may make byelaws for the prevention of pollution of their water, subject to the approval of the Councils of the districts concerned.

Section 36 of the Chesterfield Corporation Act, 1923, is retained as to provision and maintenance of a compensation water gauge near Ramsley Reservoir (Rural District Council) and to deliver into the Blake Brook one gallon of water for every two gallons taken by the Corporation, and Section 51 is retained which provides that the Corporation shall efficiently filter all water supplied for domestic purposes from Linacre Reservoirs.



**Buxton Borough.**—The mains in Macclesfield Old Road have been enlarged and extended to afford a more efficient service to a small area in the Chapel-en-leFrith district.

**Glossop Borough.**—The Council received sanction to loans for the improvement of the water supply to the Borough. A large portion of the work has been completed.

The works consist of a separating weir at the inlet to Hadfield Reservoirs, a filter house containing a 4-unit Bell's pressure filter, lime treatment plant at Swineshaw Reservoir and a boosting plant at Cornmill Bridge to improve the supply to Cliffe Road and Hague Street area.

Towards the end of the year some pollution of the Swineshaw source was found and promptly remedied by the Borough Council.

**Heanor Urban.**—The new reservoir at Codnor (near "Monument") was completed during the year, details of which were given in my Report for 1931.

**Ilkeston Borough.**—The construction of the new reservoir at Hassock Lane End on the Ilkeston-Heanor Road (particulars of which were given in my last Report) was in progress during the year.

**Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board.**—The official opening of the extension to the Board's Works took place on the 23rd November, 1932.

The extensions consist of (1) a duplicate 18" rising main from the works to Chadwick Nick Reservoir ( $2\frac{3}{8}$  miles); (2) a 15" duplicate gravitation main from the reservoir to Codnor Market Place so that both Ilkeston and Heanor now have a separate trunk main, spun iron pipes being used where pressure is not great, whilst steel pipes, having sleeve type spigot and socket joints have been used in areas liable to subsidence, and cast-iron pipes in normal areas of heavy pressure; (3) reinforced concrete valve-houses containing automatic cut-off valves, sluices, reflux and air valves, waste-water meters and pressure gauges, each valve-house being connected by land line to the waterworks to give warning in the event of a cut-off valve operating; (4) new boiler-house, containing two Lancashire boilers; (5) new engine-house containing engines, pumps, dynamos and motors, in duplicate, condensers and oil eliminating plant. A sump is formed under the engine-house floor to receive the raw water, from which it is pumped by the low-lift pumps for treatment in the works, whilst another sump receives the treated water to be pumped to the reservoir by means of the high-lift pumps; (6) water-softening plant; (7) fourteen concrete circular filters, 15' high  $\times$  10' in diameter of gravity type; (8) carbonating plant, and (9) lime-drying plant.

The scheme was designed and carried out by the Board's Engineer, Mr. Alfred E. Smith.



**Matlocks.**—During the year a scheme was being prepared to improve the supply and storage of water and the prevention of possible pollution in connection with the Wolds Reservoir, Sunnyside Spring, Knab Hall Spring, Black Rocks Spring and Willow Well Spring.

The districts affected are Matlock Ward, Matlock Cliff, Tansley, Starkholmes and Cromford.

The Matlock Bath supply from the Upper Hackney Springs was found to be contaminated and immediate steps were taken to remedy this. A drain near the springs was reconstructed, the approaches to the spring chambers cleaned up, and a chlorinating plant installed at a cost of £150.

**Wirksworth.**—A scheme was sanctioned by the Ministry of Health for the sinking of a borehole at Wigwell Valley, near Wigwell Mill to augment the present supply which for some years has had to be cut off at certain hours of the day and night. The proposals are to provide an oil-engined pump with an automatic electric starter and a 6" rising main 2,700 yards long from the borehole to the existing reservoirs. To give Middleton-by-Wirksworth a better supply, a boosting plant would be necessary. The loan sanctioned is £574.

#### RURAL DISTRICTS.

##### **Ashbourne.**

Hartington.—The Town Well has been protected from pollution by the re-sewering of the surrounding property.

##### **Bakewell.**

Eyam.—In 1929 a reservoir of 750,000 gallons capacity was constructed, which later developed serious cracks owing to the foundations being unsatisfactory. An extra £3,700 was expended in attempting to remedy the defects, but the reservoir would not hold above 8 feet of water. In 1932, it was decided to abandon the reservoir and construct a new one of 225,000 gallon capacity on another site to the west of "Mompesson's Well," and a loan of £5,250 has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Health for this purpose.

The R.D.C. decided to share the expenses—two-thirds to the general fund of the district and one-third to Eyam Parish.

##### **Belper.**

Duffield.—There has been a shortage of water in Hazelwood Road, Duffield, during the periods of large drawing from the main from the Hazelwood Reservoir. The Council prepared a scheme for laying a duplicate main in Hazelwood Road to overcome this shortage.



A loan of £3,000 was applied for in October, 1932, and a sum of £662 had been spent in anticipation of the loan in improving the source of supply in order to prevent pollution. The scheme has since been sanctioned by the Ministry of Health.

### **Blackwell.**

The comprehensive scheme for water supply of the district from the Meden Valley Waterworks in the Dukeries area was completed in June, 1932. The agreement with certain outside Authorities for the supply of water then terminated. The private supplies to Dce Lea and Langwith Colliery (Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company, Limited), Shirebrook Model Village (Shirebrook Colliery Company) and Upper Langwith Village (Chatsworth Estates Company) are being maintained as hitherto.

An average of 900,000 gallons per day is being pumped and distributed to the Blackwell and Skegby Rural districts and Warsop and Huthwaite Urban districts.

A 4" main has been laid to Ault Hucknall and the village of Stainsby. A 6" main has been laid from Upper Langwith along the Langwith Road as far as Langwith Drive in order to supply property formerly supplied from the mains of the Welbeck Estates Company. A 3" main has also been laid in Whaley Lane to serve properties where the supplies have been found to be contaminated.

### **Chapel-en-le-Frith.**

Castleton.—The Rural District Council applied for a loan of £2,500 for the purchase of the water undertaking of the Castleton Water Works. Samples of the water at both east and west sources and also a sample taken in Castleton were examined bacteriologically in the County Laboratory. I reported to the Medical Officer of Health of the District that they were unsatisfactory. The sanction of the Ministry has not yet been received.

### **Chesterfield.**

Northern Area.—A loan of £45,749 was applied for by the R.D.C. in March, 1932, for a scheme to increase the storage capacity of the Barbrook Reservoir from 93,000,000 gallons to 143,000,000 gallons and to provide a water tower, a new main at Staveley and a length of new main at Barlow.

Southern Area.—At the same time as the application for a loan for the northern area scheme, a scheme for the Southern area was considered and a loan of £44,304 applied for. The scheme was to take 150,000 gallons per day from the Chadwick Nick Reservoir of the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board and convey it by means of a 12" pipe line to a 500,000-gallons tank at Hardstoft, and to lay a new 12" main from Williamthorpe to the new tank at Hardstoft. The charge for water would be 11d. per 1,000 gallons up to 150,000 gallons per day, and 10d. per 1,000 gallons for quantities over that amount.



**Clowne.**

The pumping station at Hodthorpe has been enlarged by the addition of an extra engine and pumps.

**Hayfield.**

The Mellor water supply is mainly from Harry Moor through a high-level reservoir on Kinder Bank to Jordan Wall Nook reservoir (30,000 gallons). The latter is the service reservoir for Mellor.

**Norton.**

A portion of the spring supplying properties in Long Line has been piped to tanks below ground level, each tank supplying the particular property in the grounds of which it is situated. From the underground covered tanks the water is pumped into the dwellings. This is not a satisfactory arrangement.

**Repton.**

Bretby.—The South Staffordshire water mains, which already can supply a considerable number of properties in this Parish, have been extended along Bretby Lane where development is taking place.

Lullington.—A supply of water to this Parish is not urgently needed and the matter will probably be left over until the new works of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company at Chilcote are completed.

Findern and Willington.—Mains have recently been laid through these Parishes and many of the houses are now connected.

Other Parishes.—The South Staffordshire Water Works Company have been approached to state terms upon which a supply of water can be offered to the following Parishes which were added to the Company's area by Act of Parliament in June of last year :—

Cauldwell.	Etwall.
Coton-in-the-Elms.	Rosliston.
Egginton.	Walton-on-Trent.

I understand that the terms have been received and are under consideration by the District Council at the time this Report is going to press.



## RIVER POLLUTION AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION.

Full details of the conditions existing in 1930 were given in the Annual Report for that year on pages 107-114 and alterations during the following year were reported in the 1931 Report, pages 52-57. The following are the alterations and extensions which have taken place during 1932 :—

## URBAN DISTRICTS.

**Alfreton.**

A small sewage works consisting of a covered tank and percolating filter has been constructed to deal with the sewage of new houses on Swanwick Hill.

Highfield sewage works.—A 3" 3 h.p. engine pump has been provided for lifting sludge from the Dortmund Tank. A fifth filter was completed and put into use during the year.

**Alvaston and Boulton.**

Shelton Lock.—A scheme was prepared for the provision of a pumping station to deal with the sewage of this low-lying area and sewers to connect up with the Chellaston sewers in the Shardlow Rural District. Application for a loan for carrying out this work was made to the Ministry of Health but was not approved. The area is one which is developing and cess-pools have to be provided for the drainage.

**Bakewell.**

The following sewer extensions have been made in this district :—

- 44 yards of 9" sewer in Yeld Road ;
- 136 yards of 6" sewer at Stanton View.

The sewage of this Township of nearly 3,000 persons is discharged untreated into the River Wye. I have used every possible means of trying to get the Urban District Council to remedy this appalling state of affairs but without any success.

**Belper.**

The sewage disposal works have been recently enlarged and improved, the work being completed during the year. The works now consist of four settling tanks, two storm tanks, two detritus tanks with electrically-driven screening apparatus, seven filters two humus tanks, sludge drying beds, a flow recorder and pump to deal with the sludge, the tank top water and sludge bed drainage. The cost of these works, together with the sewerage of Shaw Lane and Belper Lane End areas was approximately £22,050.



**Bolsover.**

Extensions and improvements are in progress at the main sewage works. Details of the works will be given when the scheme is completed.

**Buxton Borough.**

New detritus tanks, mechanical screening apparatus and a flow recorder have been installed during the year. The sewer in Macclesfield Road has been extended to the Borough boundary.

**Chesterfield Borough.**

A fourth large bio-aeration unit, four new sludge digestion tanks, and numerous sludge drying beds have been provided and the works should now be able to cope with all the sewage coming to them. In the past, considerable trouble has been experienced on account of trade wastes which had a deleterious effect on the activated sludge process. The Works Chemist and Manager has, however, endeavoured to get this rendered harmless.

**Heage.**

This Urban District is somewhat difficult to sewer on account of its hilly nature. Consequently, the sewage from the area is disposed of at three main works. The Upper Heage and Nether Heage works were completed in 1930. During 1932, the third of the main outfall works for the drainage of the Saw Mills and Ambergate areas was completed. The works are situated well up the hillside, opposite the County Council's tar macadam works at Ambergate. The sewage from the higher parts of the Ambergate area are connected to a pumping station near Ambergate railway bridge, thence it is pumped to the works.

The sewage from the Saw Mills area is drained to a second pumping station near the brick works, and from there also it is pumped to the new works.

Storm-water tanks have been provided at both pumping stations for the treatment of three to six times the dry weather flow.

The new sewage works consist of two detritus tanks, two settling tanks a balancing tank, two circular filters, two humus tanks, six sludge beds and an improvised lagoon to receive sludge bed drainage and top water from the humus tanks.

The settling-tank liquor is taken to the dosing chamber by means of regulated floating-arm valves and any excess flow through the tanks, due to both pumping stations acting together, passes over the weirs of the settling tanks into the balancing tank, from which the delivery to the dosing chamber is also regulated by a floating-arm valve.



**Heanor.**

New sewage works at Langley Mill were completed and brought into use during the year. They consist of four detritus tanks, five settling tanks of the inverted pyramid type, two storm-water tanks, ten filters, two humus tanks of a similar type to the settling tanks, thirty-four sludge beds, a pump house and well for some of the sewage, top water and sludge bed drainage, and a flow recorder.

The old works at Loscoe have been scrapped; the works at Woodend are being used temporarily to deal with the trade waste from Morley's Hosiery Factory (the effluent being taken by sewer to Langley Mill), whilst the Commonsides works have been converted into a pumping station, the old settling tank being used as a storm-water tank.

The loan for the work was £66,000.

**Ilkeston Borough.**

The relaying of sewers and the enlargement of the sewage works was nearing completion at the end of the year. When completed, it is estimated that the works will have cost approximately £47,000. The extensions to the works consist of a four-unit rectangular filter with mechanical distributor, the necessary motor power driving the distributor, and two additional humus tanks. In addition to this, the media of the eight existing filters is being renewed at a cost of £10,000.

**Long Eaton.**

The areas of Toton, Chilwell and Attenborough outside the County have been sewered and the sewage is treated by arrangement at the Long Eaton sewage works in this County. This necessitated extensions to the works and these were practically completed at the end of 1932. The extensions consisted of an additional detritus tank, a settling tank, two filters, two humus tanks and six sludge beds, making a total of four detritus tanks, four settling tanks, eight filters, five humus tanks and fourteen sludge beds. In addition two pumps—one for the humus tanks and one for the sludge bed drainage—and a flow recorder have been added to the works which can now deal with 400,000 gallons per day. The whole of the sewage is pumped to the works from four separate automatic electric pumping stations.

**Matlocks.**

Following my report to the Urban District Council pointing out various sources of pollution, both by drainage and by solid matter, the following work has been carried out:—

Railway Hotel, Matlock. Drains now connected to sewer.

Twigg's, Iron Merchants' Yard. Tipping on river bank stopped.

Crown Square. Extra storm overflow provided reducing the discharge from the storm overflow under the Railway Hotel.



Knowlestone Place pumping station now working more regularly.  
 Two houses at the foot of Tansley Road Hill connected to sewer.  
 Dale Road, near Railway Bridge. Defective main sewer repaired.  
 Rubbish behind Picture Palace, Dale Road. Removed.

Starkholmes sewer. New footbridge constructed carrying repaired sewer.

Public Lavatories, Memorial Ground. Connected to sewer.

Midland Hotel. Drains connected to sewer.

W.C's opposite the Pavilion. Scrapped.

The six almshouses, Tansley Road. Connected to sewer.

The Council had posters and handbills printed and distributed pointing out the offence of depositing solid matter in river or streams.

#### **New Mills.**

The responsible official here has been notified by me on two occasions that the practice of short-circuiting filters, passing the tank effluent to the river, is one which should not be allowed to continue.

#### **North Darley.**

The outlet of the Station Road sewer which is the Cartledge Culvert, was diverted from the Warney Brook direct to the River Derwent. This was apparently done by the U.D.C. to prevent complaints as to the fungus growing in the Warney Brook and to obtain a greater dilution. The sewage is still not treated, except by small grit tanks at two outfalls.

#### **Ripley.**

Northern Area.—The proposed scheme providing new sewage works for the northern area, including Hartshay, was not sanctioned by the Ministry of Health for the purposes of a loan.

The U.D.C. therefore improved the existing works, by constructing an additional settling tank, the improvement of the existing tanks, the renewal of the media of some of the filters, the provision of additional filters, humus tanks and sludge beds and a pump house to deal with storm-tank top water and sludge-bed drainage. The effluent has been piped across the canal to the brook. The loan for this work was £4,740.

The works now consist of two detritus tanks, four settling tanks, eight filters, four humus tanks, eleven sludge beds and two storm-water tanks.



## RURAL DISTRICTS.

**Ashbourne.**

Brailsford.—The settling tank and detritus tank have been remodelled and the storm overflow arranged so that the storm water shall receive tank treatment before entering the brook.

Hognaston.—A small tank and irrigation trenches have been provided to deal with the sewage of this village.

**Belper.**

Birches Lane (South Wingfield Parish). A scheme for dealing with the sewage of this area came before the Ministry of Health in September, 1932. The proposals were to provide a detritus tank, two settling tanks, a filter and a humus tank. The scheme was not sanctioned and the Council were asked to prepare a further scheme.

Whatever the final proposals are I hope some arrangement will be made between the Chesterfield Rural and the Belper Rural District Councils to deal with the sewage from some 25 houses in Amber Row; this would however probably necessitate pumping.

**Blackwell.**

Doe Lea, Glapwell and Palterton.—A scheme has been prepared for dealing with the sewage of this colliery village and the villages of Glapwell and Palterton at a joint works alongside the River Doe Lea at Stockley.

B. Winnings.—A scheme has been prepared for pumping sewage from the site of these works to the South Normanton Sewage Works.

Shirebrook.—A plan has been prepared for enlarging the existing works.

South Normanton.—A draft scheme has been prepared for additions to the present works.

Berristow Place.—Plans have been got out for new works on the existing site.

**Chapel-en-le-Frith.**

Bamford.—A pump well and pump house have been constructed here, to deal with the sludge from the settling tanks and humus tanks.

Hope.—The new sewage works were completed and brought into use. They consist of one screening chamber, two detritus tanks, two settling tanks, two storm tanks, two filters, two humus tanks, three sludge beds and a pump house for sludge. The cost was approximately £14,000.



**Chesterfield.**

Amber Row.—(See Belper Rural).

Coal Aston.—After the Inquiry held on December 14th, 1932, the Ministry of Health approved a loan for a scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for this village. The existing treatment consists of a small tank only. It is proposed to provide a detritus tank, two settling tanks, a storm tank, a filter and two humus tanks with the necessary sludge beds. The sludge bed drainage will be pumped back for treatment. Estimated cost, £2,247.

New Tupton.—The old sewage works and two septic tanks have been scrapped and new works provided. The works consist of two detritus tanks, two settling tanks, two storm tanks, two filters, two humus tanks and six sludge beds with a pump house to lift the sludge to the beds and return the sludge bed drainage back for treatment. Loan, £6,585.

North Wingfield and Pilsley (Part).—New sewage works (known as Locko Brook works) completed during the year consist of two detritus tanks, three settling tanks, two storm tanks, three filters, two humus tanks, seven sludge beds and pump house for sludge lifting. The loan was £10,776.

The new works have allowed the old works at Hilly Fields, and the septic tanks at Seanor Lane and Church Row to be scrapped and certain other houses to be connected up.

The other portions of North Wingfield and Pilsley Parishes are dealt with by sewage works at Williamthorpe (two), Pilsley, Pilsley Station, and Pilsley Green (tank only).

Staveley.—Sewers have been laid in Mastin Moor, Worksop Road, Norbriggs and Woodthorpe; 9" sewers, 2,000 feet; 6" sewers, 1,854 feet. Loan, £1,595.

Heath.—The Council Schools have been connected to the Williamthorpe sewage works.

**Hartshorne and Seals.**

Hartshorne.—The Ministry's approval of the scheme for the disposal of the sewage of the village of Hartshorne and the Woodville Road area, has still not yet been received. I understand that the original plans were sent back by the Ministry of Health for amendment some considerable time ago.

**Norton.**

Totley.—The No. 2 scheme for sewerage the south side of the main road at Totley was completed during the year, consequently the small sewage works at the "chemical yard," Totley Rise have since been scrapped.



This scheme has removed the pollution of the Totley Brook by the sewage from the New Totley houses and has enabled two large building estates to be developed.

Bradway.—The sewage of Bradway at the top of Twentywellsick Lane formerly flowed in an open ditch parallel to the Lane. This ditch for a considerable portion of its length has been piped in as a temporary measure.

Beauchief.—The lower end of Bocking Lane has been sewered.

Norton.—The centre of the village of Greenhill has also been sewered. Both these sewers join up with the Sheffield Corporation system.

### **Repton.**

Mickleover.—The new sewage works for the southern or lower portion of Mickleover were completed during the year. These works take the sewage from the County Mental Hospital which was connected up in March, 1933, and a few houses in and off Rykneld Street. They can also deal with Findern, Burnaston, and Findern Lane End. The works, situated near Findern, consist of two detritus tanks, two settling tanks, two storm tanks, three filters, two humus tanks, pump house for humus sludge, a pump house for settling tank sludge and top water and the necessary sludge drying beds.

Gresley (Station).—The present works are entirely unsatisfactory, consisting of tanks and land irrigation. I understand a scheme has been prepared which will dispense with the present works, but I have no particulars.

### **Shardlow.**

Chaddesden.—Extension of these works and the provision of a sewer and pumping station for the Meadow Lane and low level area was in progress during the year and practically completed. The extensions consist of four detritus tanks, two settling tanks, two storm-water tanks, four filters, one humus tank, and 15 sludge beds. The loan applied for was £17,200.

Draycott and Breaston.—The enlargement of these works was completed during the year at a cost of approximately £9,300. The additions consist of a new air compressor station at Breaston to supply compressed air to the several ejectors, and a twin 100-gallon ejector, two 56 feet diameter filters and a rectangular humus tank, five new sludge beds and the renovation of the existing sludge beds. The final effluent is now taken direct to the River Derwent instead of passing into the ditch alongside the road.



Littleover.—Sewage works were constructed during the year, to deal with Littleover, Pastures Hill, Uttoxeter Road and Blagreaves Lane, also part of Normanton in Derby Borough. Formerly the sewage of Littleover was dealt with by Derby Corporation at a cost of £845 per annum.

The works will relieve the old sewer at Sunny Hill and tend to prevent unnecessary overflow at this point; they will also relieve the Borough sewer passing through Alvaston and across the River Derwent to their Spondon sewage works.

The works consist of two detritus tanks, two settling tanks, two storm tanks, four filters, two humus tanks and several sludge-drying beds together with a considerable length of sewerage. The loan applied for was £37,230.

Melbourne.—New sewage works, replacing old works, at Melbourne were constructed during 1932, for which a loan of £14,500 was obtained. The works consist of two detritus tanks, two settling tanks, three filters, two humus tanks, and nine sludge-drying beds. The two old settling tanks are being used as storm-water tanks. Two small electric pumping stations are provided, one near the Ticknall Road junction and the other at the lower end of Penn Lane. The storm overflow near the Gas Works has been altered to act at six times the dry weather flow.

Spondon.—The original works were put down in 1913-14 at a cost of £10,681. In 1928, an additional filter was constructed and other improvements (pump, etc.) carried out for £1,800. During 1932, further extensions were completed, consisting of two additional detritus tanks, a settling tank, two circular filters, a humus tank, and seven sludge beds. These extensions, together with sewers in Moor End, Dale Road, West Road, and surface water drains in Dale Road and Chapel Street, cost approximately £10,000, for which a loan was obtained. The complete sewage works now consist of four detritus tanks, three settling tanks, three storm-water tanks, five filters, two humus tanks, and thirteen sludge drying beds. The sewage is divided between the new and old portions of the works by means of a separating weir.

#### SEWAGE EFFLUENTS.

During the year 1932, 398 samples of sewage effluents were collected and analysed. The samples were classified as follows:—

Good	...	...	...	165
Satisfactory	...	...	...	123
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	57
Bad	...	...	...	53

The results of the analyses are sent to the Engineer or Surveyor concerned, and, where necessary, special letters are sent pointing out defects existing at the works or making suggestions for effecting improvement in the condition of the final effluents.



**SCAVENGING.**

Reference to page 117 of the Annual Report for 1930 shows the arrangements for scavenging in the various Districts in the County, and alterations to these were reported in the Annual Report for 1931, page 57. From the Reports I have received up to date for the year 1932, I find the following alterations took place during that year :—

**WIRKSWORTH URBAN.**—At the end of September the Council dispensed with scavenging by direct labour and the work is now being done by contract.

**BLACKWELL RURAL.**—During the year, scavenging was carried out by the Council in the Parishes of Glapwell and Scarcliffe, the work being carried out by contract. At Tibshelf and Blackwell the work is done by direct labour.

# Summary of Sanitary Inspectors' Work, 1932.

TABLE XXVI.

## URBAN DISTRICTS.

District and Sanitary Inspector's Name.	Closets and Ashpits.										Drainage.					Other Defects.										Totals.			
	Defective Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits.	Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s.	Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s.	Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets.	Defective W.C.'s.	Provision of additional W.C.'s.	Provision of Portable Ashbins.	Dirty Closets.	No disconnection of Waste Pipe.	Defective Waste Pipes, Traps, Inlets & Drains.	Drains obstructed.	Paving of Courts and Yards.	Roots, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts.	Sinks.	Insufficient Ventilation.	Windows.	Dampness.	Water in Cellars.	Water Supply.	Overcrowding.	Foul Condition of Houses.	Offensive Accumulations.	Animals improperly kept.	Pigsties.	Smoke Nuisances.		Urinals.	Nuisances not specified.	
<b>Alfreton</b> Charles Tingle.	Inspections made	3655	42	86	14	33	7	175	4	1	122	82	85	139	14	3	35	69	2	1	146	5	14	23	45	1	12	176	4991
	Informal Notices served	22	1	1	...	6	2	56	...	8	19	2	12	24	6	2	2	10	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	196
	Legal Notices served	5	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	1	...	...	1	7	3	...	...	2	1	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	41
	Nuisances abated	92	4	22	2	11	5	95	2	1	29	34	31	33	9	2	4	7	1	...	5	1	4	2	...	...	1	38	433
<b>Alvaston and Boulton</b> R. C. Treadgold.	Inspections made	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	11	9	9	14	9	5	...	4	7	2	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	6	79	
	Informal Notices served	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	9	14	9	5	5	...	4	7	2	3	...	1	...	2	2	1	4	74	
	Legal Notices served	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
	Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	9	6	8	2	2	...	4	4	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	53	
<b>Ashbourne</b> D. Powell.	Inspections made	1	1	1	...	47	25	5	29	7	38	20	9	5	11	3	1	9	...	153	2	1	1	1	2	1	10	383	
	Informal Notices served	1	1	1	...	38	25	...	24	1	29	18	7	5	1	3	1	5	...	112	1	1	1	...	2	1	6	285	
	Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuisances abated	1	1	1	...	46	25	3	28	5	35	20	7	5	5	3	1	7	1	142	2	1	1	...	2	1	9	352	
<b>Bakewell</b> T. W. Baker.	Inspections made	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
	Informal Notices served	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	
	Legal Notices served	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	
	Nuisances abated	10	10	...	...	1	14	...	...	12	12	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Baslow</b> J. Baggaley	Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	20	



URBAN DISTRICTS—continued.

Table XXVI. continued.

District and Sanitary Inspector's Name.	Closets and Ashpits.										Drainage.					Other Defects.										Totals.		
	Defective Privies, Pail Closets and Ash pits.	Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s.	Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s.	Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets.	Defective W.C.'s.	Provision of additional W.C.'s.	Provision of Portable Ashbins.	Dirty Closets.	No disconnection of Waste Pipe.	Defective Waste Pipes Traps, Inlets & Drains.	Drains obstructed.	Paving of Courts and Yards.	Roots, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts.	Sinks.	Insufficient Ventilation.	Windows.	Dampness.	Water in Cellars.	Water Supply.	Overcrowding.	Foul Condition of Houses.	Offensive Accumulations.	Animals improperly kept.	Pigsties.	Smoke Nuisances.		Urinals.	Nuisances not specified
Belper J. A. Statham.	Inspections made	3	226	...	20	1	191	50	...	45	270	12	2	2	7	20	3	...	4	...	...	2	20	1	...	...	20	1148
	Informal Notices served	...	3	26	...	20	1	50	...	35	35	12	2	2	7	20	3	4	4	...	...	2	20	1	...	...	20	357
	Legal Notices served	...	1	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	
	Nuisances abated	...	3	26	...	20	1	74	50	...	35	35	12	2	7	20	3	4	4	...	...	2	20	1	...	...	20	380
Bolsover E. Booth.	Inspections made	126	623	...	46	5	369	23	3	92	5	45	12	5	10	47	5	5	5	6	12	8	5	2	...	4	...	1584
	Informal Notices served	22	77	...	29	...	61	15	2	30	3	12	7	2	4	17	...	2	2	2	6	2	2	1	...	1	...	4
	Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuisances abated	117	117	...	29	2	348	15	...	131	5	29	9	2	9	28	...	3	3	2	6	2	2	1	...	1	31	1079
Bonsall A. Allsopp.	Inspections made	35	...	56	...	...	...	12	12	1	1	12	12	...	...	2	10	3	10	3	1	2	...	...	...	12	35	217
	Informal Notices served	18	...	10	...	...	1	...	3	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	27	72	
	Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Nuisances abated	21	...	8	...	...	1	...	7	6	1	12	2	...	...	2	7	7	7	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	35	107
Brampton and Walton W. J. Nicholls.	Inspections made	...	6	...	...	...	...	8	22	2	...	21	...	...	1	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	68
	Informal Notices served	...	6	...	...	...	8	...	22	2	...	21	...	...	1	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	68
	Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuisances abated	...	6	...	...	...	8	...	22	2	...	21	...	...	1	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	68



**URBAN DISTRICTS—continued.**

<b>Buxton</b> (Boro')	Inspections made	83	...	36	...	159	38	764	46	44	411	526	176	197	75	47	83	48	10	6	12	112	858	179	105	16	153	294	4478
	Informal Notices served	2	...	3	...	30	4	37	5	3	31	58	15	17	10	1	23	4	...	...	...	15	11	...	...	...	2	14	285
	Legal Notices served	4	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	147
	Nuisances abated	6	...	4	...	62	5	180	5	5	93	209	24	37	14	3	42	6	...	...	...	1	16	11	...	...	2	56	781
<b>Chesterfield (B.)</b> A. S. Carter.	Inspections made	3	...	...	...	149	8	888	30	...	146	437	269	271	131	6	51	75	15	6	18	78	66	69	9	144	3	213	3085
	Informal Notices served	1	...	...	...	49	2	278	10	...	44	141	73	89	37	2	17	25	5	2	6	26	22	23	3	8	1	71	935
	Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	1	1	27	...	...	7	7	25	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
	Nuisances abated	1	...	...	...	62	6	392	10	...	74	147	94	132	51	2	26	37	7	4	2	24	22	23	3	8	1	118	1246
<b>Clay Cross</b> W. A. T. Lynam	Inspections made	4	1020	...	...	25	3	20	...	...	54	54	62	53	10	8	25	8	8	49	6	2	7	13	...	3	1	118	1553
	Informal Notices served	2	128	...	...	19	...	141	...	...	31	38	29	20	4	2	7	2	6	17	3	1	4	10	...	3	1	44	512
	Legal Notices served	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14
	Nuisances abated	3	323	...	...	24	1	343	...	...	45	106	47	41	9	8	25	8	14	56	2	1	4	10	...	3	1	92	1166
<b>Dronfield</b> W. H. Harrison.	Inspections made	120	120	...	...	3	120	120	6	120	120	26	32	45	45	45	45	45	4	200	9	3	17	17	17	1	12	13	1305
	Informal Notices served	4	62	...	...	...	...	89	6	14	17	26	18	7	11	3	7	7	1	12	...	3	1	1	1	1	...	13	307
	Legal Notices served	...	28	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
	Nuisances abated	4	47	...	...	...	...	66	6	14	17	26	18	7	11	3	7	7	1	12	...	3	1	1	1	1	...	13	269
<b>Glossop</b> (Boro')	Inspections made	2454	...	10	...	500	...	420	20	...	1000	624	593	350	100	593	220	45	13	30	20	20	67	3	70	...	30	7162	
	Informal Notices served	500	...	1	...	100	...	400	20	...	250	250	400	20	...	...	...	15	13	5	20	20	67	3	10	...	30	1784	
	Legal Notices served	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
	Nuisances abated	550	...	2	...	100	...	400	20	...	250	400	20	...	...	...	...	15	13	2	20	20	67	3	10	...	30	2182	
<b>Heage</b> A. J. Fortnam.	Inspections made	75	75	150	40	30	...	120	15	...	17	20	15	25	...	...	...	9	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	12	17	...	660
	Informal Notices served	6	6	...	...	6	...	50	1	...	6	20	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
	Legal Notices served	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	Nuisances abated	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	1	...	6	20	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
<b>Heanor</b> A. A. Wilson	Inspections made	...	268	735	...	22	10	364	2	...	115	70	110	120	31	25	26	71	4	39	40	40	10	6	31	34	9	20	2202
	Informal Notices served	...	21	29	...	9	6	105	2	...	22	18	40	26	27	2	4	3	2	20	7	9	6	1	8	5	2	70	444
	Legal Notices served	...	130	376	...	2	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	575
	Nuisances abated	...	130	376	...	22	10	337	2	...	99	62	102	111	31	25	26	62	2	39	40	37	7	2	10	5	5	62	1604







**URBAN DISTRICTS—continued.**

<b>Ripley</b> W. E. Clark.	Inspections made	12	45	135	...	16	4	70	3	2	26	29	12	42	18	17	23	34	5	34	15	2	12	4	5	9	4	37	615
	Informal Notices served	8	45	115	...	8	2	207	2	2	16	19	9	18	10	13	8	18	4	4	15	2	7	3	2	4	2	32	575
	Legal Notices served	...	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
	Nuisances abated	6	8	5	...	14	4	166	2	2	23	57	15	28	14	15	27	20	3	14	8	...	9	3	2	3	2	28	480
<b>South Darley</b> H. Crowder.	Inspections made	189	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	306	
	Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
	Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
<b>Swadlincote</b> G. Pollard.	Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuisances abated	12	17	1	...	53	12	814	7	...	12	19	18	112	8	14	30	15	...	22	1	...	2	...	1	...	868	2038	
<b>Wirksworth</b> A. E. Parry.	Inspections made	12	30	5	...	17	...	107	6	...	7	18	5	11	5	...	9	9	...	22	11	1	...	2	...	...	6	16	299
	Informal Notices served	12	...	1	...	8	...	107	6	...	7	5	5	11	5	...	9	9	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	16	204	
	Legal Notices served	...	28	2	...	9	...	69	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	134		
	Nuisances abated	8	30	5	...	15	...	91	...	...	4	18	4	3	2	...	2	2	...	21	11	1	...	...	...	...	3	220	

**RURAL DISTRICTS.**

<b>Ashbourne</b> J. H. Wheeldon	Inspections made	8	12	...	...	2	...	20	...	7	22	2	3	2	2	5	...	5	5	1	...	10	...	3	1	2	...	...	107
	Informal Notices served	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	8	8	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	42
	Legal Notices served	10	12	...	...	2	...	20	...	8	26	2	3	8	6	5	...	5	1	...	4	...	17	...	2	...	...	133	
	Nuisances abated	10	12	...	...	2	...	20	...	8	26	2	3	8	6	5	...	5	1	...	9	...	17	...	1	...	...	138	
<b>Bakewell</b> W. J. Gallagher. A. Green.	Inspections made	155	57	5	...	71	32	34	32	44	208	113	...	100	13	19	11	47	6	30	804	12	59	...	6	...	...	1978	
	Informal Notices served	48	34	...	...	33	7	22	13	16	80	76	...	43	8	12	7	15	5	16	9	7	36	...	2	...	23	518	
	Legal Notices served	10	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	3	1	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	
	Nuisances abated	54	34	5	...	33	24	22	13	16	80	76	...	43	7	12	7	11	5	13	5	7	36	...	2	...	45	556	



**RURAL DISTRICTS—continued.**

*Table XXVI. continued*

District and Inspector's Name.	Closets and Ashpits.										Drainage.					Other Defects.										Totals.			
	Defective Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits.	Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s.	Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s.	Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets.	Defective W.C.'s.	Provision of additional W.C.'s.	Provision of Portable Ashbins.	Dirty Closets.	No disconnection of Waste Pipe.	Defective Waste Pipes, Traps Inlets & Drains.	Drains obstructed.	Paving of Courts and Yards.	Roofs, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts.	Sinks.	Insufficient Ventilation.	Windows.	Dampness.	Water in Cellars.	Water Supply.	Overcrowding.	Foul Condition of Houses.	Offensive Accumulations.	Animals improperly kept.	Pigsties.	Smoke Nuisances.		Urinals.	Nuisances not specified.	
<b>Basford</b> V. V. Yates	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	18	
	Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	6	
	Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
<b>Belper</b> W. G. Cooper James Laycock	281	55	114	3	53	2	47	25	117	72	14	97	40	12	41	35	2	20	...	5	10	14	4	34	2	5	108	1212	
	Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Informal Notices served	61	22	46	...	43	77	8	105	39	20	69	31	9	32	31	1	10	...	3	3	6	2	1	...	...	...	33	652
	Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nuisances abated	64	22	45	3	49	97	12	102	57	14	82	20	9	33	26	1	6	...	2	5	14	1	31	2	5	60	764	
<b>Blackwell</b> I. N. Creear. S. Wilmot.	409	59	40	...	48	44	446	87	303	219	432	659	148	92	680	626	4	28	20	20	33	90	21	26	2	91	1778	6390	
	Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Informal Notices served	84	...	...	21	...	130	29	79	36	49	100	63	17	30	76	2	14	3	3	15	16	1	3	2	1	51	822	
	Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuisances abated	206	18	15	...	29	211	53	203	79	299	614	78	28	509	512	4	19	4	4	15	49	12	9	2	6	2453	5473	
<b>Chapel-en-le-Frith</b> T. Dinsdale.	26	130	11	18	16	12	61	5	14	63	9	219	7	59	104	122	8	48	4	4	116	1	4	...	...	11	129	1346	
	Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Informal Notices served	5	12	...	9	...	15	1	4	23	3	64	1	17	21	34	2	12	...	...	2	19	...	4	...	...	...	41	308
	Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuisances abated	1	14	2	1	2	...	...	1	8	3	17	...	3	6	8	...	4	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	92
		20	44	3	8	8	55	2	6	31	3	132	3	38	64	85	3	35	...	...	2	78	1	2	...	...	...	94	793



RURAL DISTRICTS—continued.

<b>Chesterfield</b> T. W. Binns J. Hutchinson D. Northway F. Waterfall	Inspections made	106	1886	90	...	36	18	357	20	60	485	55	271	470	55	98	5116	6	63	133	11	475	12	3	...	17	524	5372
	Informal Notices served	25	552	45	...	34	16	584	12	30	293	71	162	307	40	49	5109	4	28	11	7	351	9	3	...	10	258	3015
	Legal Notices served	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	8	...	35
	Nuisances abated	25	552	45	...	34	16	584	12	30	293	71	162	307	40	49	5109	4	28	11	7	351	9	3	...	10	258	3015
<b>Clowne</b> J. Bradley.	Inspections made	50	8	4	...	...	...	96	...	...	14	24	4	...	2	...	...	18	2	4	4	8	...	2	...	42	282	
	Informal Notices served	25	4	2	...	...	...	48	...	...	7	12	2	...	1	...	...	9	1	2	2	4	...	1	...	21	141	
	Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Glossop Dale</b> C. E. Storey.	Inspections made	102	16	18	6	1	6	48	...	...	75	41	27	47	39	32	83	28	3	72	15	33	2	5	...	222	925	
	Informal Notices served	5	4	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	3	4	...	3	...	5	3	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	9	50	
	Legal Notices served	...	4	6	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
<b>Hartshorne &amp; Seals</b> J. Crabtree	Inspections made	6	21	2	25	8	6	29	8	1	4	28	3	7	5	3	21	22	2	...	11	25	1	1	...	1	12	254
	Informal Notices served	5	20	2	22	7	6	32	8	1	2	31	3	7	5	3	16	25	2	...	11	19	1	1	...	1	12	244
	Legal Notices served	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
<b>Hayfield</b> E. Swift.	Inspections made	89	74	...	...	16	...	29	...	...	44	23	...	16	...	...	14	14	3	49	...	...	2	...	5	...	378	
	Informal Notices served	22	14	...	...	8	...	13	...	...	10	19	...	7	...	...	5	6	1	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	117	
	Legal Notices served	3	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	3	4	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	
<b>Norton</b> E. J. Banner.	Inspections made	52	103	10	5	15	10	103	22	5	73	25	105	105	90	90	105	95	9	30	15	6	6	6	2	10	23	1215
	Informal Notices served	6	17	...	...	...	...	20	1	1	21	5	...	9	...	...	3	7	2	6	...	1	1	1	...	7	110	
	Legal Notices served	1	59	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	63	1	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	190	
<b>Repton</b> F. W. Bullock G. V. Peace.	Inspections made	224	137	30	45	47	19	180	30	23	235	157	21	359	61	61	67	99	11	301	33	182	6	9	11	23	467	2847
	Informal Notices served	110	52	10	19	13	3	80	11	11	94	56	9	164	16	13	45	47	4	62	11	127	3	3	3	4	165	1140
	Legal Notices served	...	37	2	8	...	...	37	2	2	49	4	8	44	38	13	38	29	...	11	5	40	...	...	...	...	104	485
	Nuisances abated	...	111	10	19	24	14	102	11	11	111	62	9	269	50	51	56	58	4	145	17	134	3	6	4	9	361	1712



**RURAL DISTRICTS—continued.**

*Table XXVI. continued.*

District and Inspector's Name.	Closets and Ashpits.										Drainage.										Other Defects.										Totals.
	Defective Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits.	Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s.	Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s.	Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets.	Defective W.C.'s.	Provision of additional W.C.'s.	Provision of Portable Ashbins.	Dirty Closets.	No disconnection of Waste Pipe.	Defective Waste Pipes, Traps Inlets & Drains.	Drains obstructed.	Paving of Courts and Yards.	Roots, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts.	Sinks.	Insufficient Ventilation.	Windows.	Dampness.	Water in Cellars.	Water Supply.	Overcrowding.	Foul Condition of Houses.	Offensive Accumulations.	Animals improperly kept.	Pigsties.	Smoke Nuisances.	Urinals.	Nuisances not specified				
<b>Shardlow</b> F. G. Forman.	Inspections made	30	220	213	4	25	24	364	16	10	493	151	89	76	111	9	28	106	5	254	6	3	174	3	4	1	9	31	2459		
	Informal Notices served	19	57	17	...	14	4	141	8	6	104	83	16	34	28	2	5	25	4	76	3	1	115	2	2	1	2	16	785		
	Legal Notices served	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	28		
	Nuisances abated	27	59	62	4	19	14	132	8	4	165	90	24	52	31	5	11	30	4	76	4	2	122	2	2	1	3	15	968		
<b>Sudbury</b> C. E. Ingham	Inspections made	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	3	...	8	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	1	1	...	...	1	50		
	Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Nuisances abated	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	3	...	8	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	1	1	...	...	1	50		

TABLE XXV.  
CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Districts.	Approximate number of Houses with				Number of Conversions.	
	Privy Middens.	Pail Closets	Water Closets	Trough and slop Water Closets	From Privy-middens to water Closets	From Pail-Closets to water Closets
<b>URBAN.</b>						
Alfreton ... ..	75	2,574	3,238	41	4	22
Alvaston & Boulton	5	3	1,200	—	1	—
Ashbourne ... ..	5	—	948	288	1	—
Bakewell ... ..	168	51	532	3	10	—
Baslow ... ..	116	4	231	—	—	—
Belper ... ..	49	437	2,727	125	3	23
Bolsover ... ..	197	596	2,003	—	141	117
Bonsall ... ..	52	257	20	—	—	—
Brampton & Walton	332	28	241	—	6	—
Buxton (Boro') ...	12	66	3,597	10	—	4
Chesterfield (Boro')	189	—	14,541	292	1	3
Clay Cross ... ..	242	—	1,688	12	323	—
Dronfield ... ..	178	15	854	14	9	1
Glossop (Boro') ...	5	52	3,584	479	—	2
Heage ... ..	135	436	257	8	—	2
Heanor ... ..	140	1,291	4,628	—	130	376
Ilkeston (Boro') ...	8	207	7,605	309	2	9
Long Eaton ... ..	15	77	6,722	74	—	—
Matlocks ... ..	359	357	2,007	2	30	—
New Mills ... ..	69	19	1,051	532	18	6
North Darley ... ..	319	19	712	106	12	—
Ripley ... ..	98	1,014	2,294	—	5	8
South Darley ... ..	133	36	52	—	4	—
Swadlincote ... ..	50	11	4,589	76	15	1
Wirksworth ... ..	93	89	822	4	30	5
<i>Urban Districts ...</i>	<i>3,044</i>	<i>7,639</i>	<i>66,143</i>	<i>2,375</i>	<i>745</i>	<i>579</i>
<b>RURAL.</b>						
Ashbourne ... ..	1,038	1,020	375	13	8	—
Bakewell ... ..	2,039	1,202	998	—	34	5
Basford ... ..	8	254	169	—	—	—
Belper ... ..	428	2,325	3,999	29	22	45
Blackwell ... ..	1,164	5,353	3,037	—	18	16
Chapel-en-le-Frith	1,280	502	2,967	5	44	3
Chesterfield ... ..	8,026	683	10,515	43	737	45
Clowne ... ..	1,833	1,404	1,027	—	3	3
Glossop Dale ... ..	239	129	522	12	13	4
Hartshorne & Seals	626	213	863	13	61	6
Hayfield ... ..	380	64	913	40	20	—
Norton ... ..	212	107	1,881	—	42	—
Repton ... ..	1,431	1,013	1,983	7	56	10
Shardlow ... ..	830	3,309	7,328	56	55	68
Sudbury ... ..	503	59	44	—	—	—
<i>Rural Districts ...</i>	<i>20,037</i>	<i>17,637</i>	<i>36,621</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>1,113</i>	<i>205</i>
<i>Urban Districts ...</i>	<i>3,044</i>	<i>7,639</i>	<i>66,143</i>	<i>2,375</i>	<i>745</i>	<i>579</i>
<i>Whole County ...</i>	<i>23,081</i>	<i>25,276</i>	<i>102,764</i>	<i>2,593</i>	<i>1,858</i>	<i>784</i>



### APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS

#### FOR PROVISION OF SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS AND WATER SCHEMES DURING 1932.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Date of Inquiry.</i>	<i>Amount of Loan.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Result of Inquiry.</i>
Glossop Boro'	May 24	£6,342	Improvements to water supply	£5,268 sanctioned
Wirksworth U.	Oct. 26	£600	Sinking of borehole at Wigwell Valley to augment present supply	Sanction received Work to be proceeded with
Bakewell R.	Oct. 25	£5,250	New reservoir at Eyam	Scheme sanctioned
Belper R.	Oct. 18	£3,000	Duffield water supply	Scheme sanctioned
Belper R.	Sept. 2	£2,500	Sewerage and sewage disposal of Birches Lane, South Wingfield	Scheme not sanctioned Revised scheme suggested
Chapel R.	Oct. 12	£2,500	Castleton water	Not yet known.
Chesterfield R.	Dec. 14	£2,247	Sewerage and sewage disposal of Coal Aston	Scheme sanctioned Work in progress
Chesterfield R.	May 26	£1,595	Construction of sewers in Mastin Moor, Worksop Road, Norbriggs and Woodthorpe	Scheme sanctioned Work completed
Chesterfield R.	Mar. 10	£45,749	Water supply for the Northern area	Not yet known.
Chesterfield R.	Mar. 10	£44,304	Water supply for the Southern area	Not yet known

### HOUSING.

Following a complaint as to the general housing conditions, the houses at the following villages in Shardlow Rural District, Ambaston, Elvaston, Thulston, Great Wilne and Shardlow were inspected by the County Sanitary Inspectors, and full details of the defects found in 67 of the houses have been sent to the M.O.H. of the district concerned.

The following is a summary of the defects at the 67 houses :—

	<i>Houses.</i>
(1) Defective pointing ... ..	54
(2) Dampness ... ..	40
(3) Defective floors ... ..	33
(4) No sink ... ..	33
(5) No proper receptacle for ashes ... ..	31
(6) Defective chimney stacks ... ..	30
(7) Defective or perished brickwork ... ..	28
(8) Defective yard or path paving ... ..	27
(9) No back door ... ..	26
(10) Defective roof ... ..	25
(11) Defective eaves spouting or down spouting...	25
(12) Defective drainage ... ..	18
(13) Unsatisfactory pantry ... ..	14
(14) Defective range or boiler ... ..	11
(15) Defective or fixed windows ... ..	8
(16) Insufficient bedroom accommodation for proper separation of the sexes ... ..	7
(17) No through ventilation ... ..	7
(18) Defective privies ... ..	7
(19) Accumulation of ashes ... ..	5
(20) Defective washhouse floor ... ..	4
(21) Defective water pump ... ..	4
(22) Houses having defective sink ... ..	4
(23) „ „ „ sink-waste pipe ... ..	3
(24) „ „ „ washhouse roof ... ..	3
(25) „ „ „ closet pail ... ..	3
(26) „ „ higher ground abutting ... ..	3
(27) „ „ defective stairs ... ..	2
(28) „ „ „ wall or ceiling plaster ... ..	2
(29) „ „ „ door ... ..	2
(30) „ „ „ copper ... ..	1
(31) „ „ no drain to sink ... ..	1
(32) „ „ defective pail closet ... ..	1
(33) „ „ no closet accommodation ... ..	1
(34) „ „ animals so kept as to be a nuisance ... ..	1
(35) „ „ no pantry ... ..	1
Houses overcrowded ... ..	13
„ unfit ... ..	2
„ not clean ... ..	1



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### MILK SUPPLY.

Nine licences for the production of Grade "A" milk were issued during 1932 under the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922.

MILK & DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915 AND TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.—The procedure set out in the Survey Report for 1925 has again been followed during the year. The work done during the year under the Act and Order is set out below :—

Animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order	... ..	375
No. with advanced tuberculosis	... ..	309
No. with tuberculosis, but not advanced		66
No. not tuberculous	... ..	0
Milk samples examined	... ..	1,390
,, found positive on direct examination	... ..	69
,, found positive on inoculation		124
,, found negative on inoculation		1,197

### DAIRY FARMS AND COWSHEDS.

The following summary shows the conditions found at various dairy farms in the county districts inspected by the County Sanitary Inspectors, who were, in nearly every case, accompanied by the local sanitary inspector concerned. Full details of the requirements at each farm have been furnished to the latter for his information and necessary action.

TABLE XXVII.

	Heage Urban.	Ashbourne Rural.	Belper Rural (South).	Belper Rural (North).	Repton Rural.	Shardlow Rural.	Sudbury Rural.
<b>COWSHEDS.</b>							
<b>SHED LIGHTING.</b>							
Sufficient ... ..	11	16	35	53	27	19	3
Insufficient ... ..	30	56	102	36	57	97	4
None ... ..	8	14	30	13	5	4	—
<b>SHED VENTILATION.</b>							
Satisfactory ... ..	11	26	46	42	21	32	3
Unsatisfactory ... ..	35	56	116	38	65	87	4
None ... ..	3	4	5	2	3	1	—

TABLE XXVII—continued.

	Heage Urban.	Ashbourne Rural.	Belper Rural (South.)	Belper Rural (North.)	Repton Rural.	Shardlow Rural.	Sudbury Rural.
<b>SHED DRAINAGE.</b>							
Satisfactory ... ..	42	71	136	53	75	71	7
Defective ... ..	6	12	29	24	13	45	—
None ... ..	1	3	2	5	1	4	—
<b>SHED PAVING.</b>							
Satisfactory ... ..	11	30	66	34	32	46	2
Defective ... ..	38	56	101	48	57	74	5
<b>STANDINGS PAVING.</b>							
Satisfactory ... ..	9	32	49	22	22	46	2
Defective ... ..	40	54	118	60	67	74	5
<b>FEEDING TROUGHS.</b>							
Satisfactory ... ..	32	57	117	60	55	87	7
Defective ... ..	17	29	50	22	34	33	—
None ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>LOFT OVER.</b>							
No ... ..	28	48	109	45	73	106	7
Yes, satisfactory ... ..	11	23	29	19	8	9	—
Yes, unsatisfactory ... ..	10	15	29	18	8	5	—
<b>LIMEWASHING.</b>							
Satisfactory ... ..	8	18	55	55	56	51	7
Needed ... ..	41	68	112	27	33	69	—
<b>WATER SUPPLY.</b>							
Public or piped ... ..	41	25	59	64	19	45	—
Spring or Well ... ..	8	60	108	18	70	74	7
Rain water only ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
<b>AIR-SPACE according to the number of standings:—</b>							
Over 600 c.f. per cow ... ..	13	26	63	43	46	69	2
500-600 " " " ... ..	11	23	31	10	18	28	2
400-500 " " " ... ..	11	19	45	12	18	17	3
300-400 " " " ... ..	10	15	22	13	5	5	—
200-300 " " " ... ..	4	3	6	4	2	1	—
100-200 " " " ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>MANURE DUMP.</b>							
Satisfactory ... ..	25	49	94	38	58	47	7
Unsatisfactory ... ..	24	37	73	44	31	73	—
<b>INTERNAL WALLS.</b>							
Needing rendering in cement	47	38	88	48	28	46	—
<b>CLEANLINESS.</b>							
COWS. Out ... ..	41	12	90	56	76	79	7
Clean ... ..	—	50	22	22	8	25	—
Not clean ... ..	8	24	55	4	5	16	—
SHEDS. Clean ... ..	6	13	28	39	48	25	—
Fair ... ..	13	32	39	17	7	29	1
Dirty ... ..	30	41	100	26	34	66	6
STOOLS. Clean ... ..	7	23	20	36	44	23	—
Not clean ... ..	42	63	147	46	45	97	7
Number of cowsheds visited	49	86	167	82	89	120	7



TABLE XXVII—*continued*

		Heage Urban.	Ashbourne Rural.	Belper Rural (South.)	Belper Rural (North.)	Repton Rural.	Shardlow Rural.	Sudbury Rural.
				FARMS.				
DAIRY.	Satisfactory ...	3	12	16	12	10	7	1
	Unsatisfactory ...	14	17	41	10	23	34	1
	None ...	7	7	11	19	11	17	—
Number of farms visited ...		24	36	68	41	44	58	2

The following Summary shows the work ascertained to have been carried out in improving the condition of dairy farms since the year 1932 :—

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922. Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

	URBAN DISTRICTS.														RURAL DISTRICTS.												
	Alfreton.	Alvaston & Boulton.	Ashbourne.	Bakewell.	Belper.	Bolsover.	Bonsall.	Buxton.	Chesterfield (Boro').	Clay Cross.	Glossop (Boro').	Heage.	Heanor.	Ilkeston (Boro').	Long Eaton.	Matlocks.	New Mills.	Ripley.	South Darley.	Swadlincote.	Wirksworth.	Ashbourne.	Basford.	Chapel-en-le-Frith.	Glossop Dale.	Hartshorne.	Norton.
<b>COWSHEDS.</b>	70	14	8	56	39	41	82	39	103	36	86	49	55	7	21	161	134	61	20	41	61	1400	27	488	86	193	95
Number in District	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	5	—	—	—	3	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	3	1
New Cowsheds built	—	2	—	16	2	1	—	2	—	—	8	1	2	—	7	10	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	6	—	—	22
Sheds not now used for milk beast ...	3	1	—	4	10	—	52	3	10	1	6	2	10	—	1	15	—	4	—	6	6	15	—	37	—	9	—
New shed floors laid	—	1	2	2	—	5	4	—	—	1	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Shed floors repaired	3	2	—	3	16	—	50	—	8	8	—	2	16	—	20	8	—	2	9	6	3	16	—	13	—	11	5
Feeding troughs repaired or provided	3	1	1	4	11	3	39	1	9	1	2	1	7	—	1	16	—	4	9	1	5	23	—	37	—	4	3
Lighting and ventilation improved ...	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	3	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	2	17	—	6	—	—	—
Lofts removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loft floors improved	3	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	10	2	—	—	3	—	—	10	—	2	9	1	3	15	—	25	—	7	—
Drain inlets removed to outside...	—	—	—	3	—	—	7	1	8	1	—	—	5	—	2	5	—	—	—	1	4	16	—	16	—	6	—
Drainage provided ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walls rendered in cement ...	1	—	—	3	6	2	25	—	6	1	—	4	4	—	1	23	—	1	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Standings paved	3	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	4	1	—	2	3	—	20	17	—	—	9	12	5	17	—	37	—	11	—
Sheds remodelled internally ...	3	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	7	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	7	—	27	—	2	2
Approach paving repaired ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	4	1	3	1	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	3	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	9
Sheds cleaned up	3	—	—	6	20	41	—	7	—	1	10	1	5	7	3	—	—	27	20	6	45	—	3	28	2	5	25
Manure dump removed ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	1	—	40	1	9	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	4	8	—	3	—	1	3
Manure dump improved ...	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	7	—	—	3
Number where work is completed	3	—	—	20	11	—	20	12	8	1	8	—	3	7	1	133	—	—	9	6	5	20	—	37	—	106	27
Number where work is in progress	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	9	—	2	—	—	8	30	—	11	—	14	—
<b>FARMS.</b>	39	17	7	10	80	23	40	27	75	28	47	24	34	7	11	63	75	36	20	31	45	700	22	334	62	112	59
Number in District	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	6	2	—	—	2	1	1	4	—	1	4	—	—	5	—	7	—	6	2
New dairies built	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairies improved	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farms since given up	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

DETAILS OF WORK DONE BY LOCAL SANITARY INSPECTORS.

TABLE XXIX.

<i>Urban Districts.</i>	<i>Number on Register.</i>	<i>Inspections made.</i>	<i>Notices served.</i>	<i>Nuisances abated.</i>
Alfreton ... ..	84	315	2	2
Alvaston & Boulton	16	29	1	4
Ashbourne ... ..	31	62	20	30
Bakewell ... ..	31	101	2	2
Baslow ... ..	10	2	—	—
Belper ... ..	42	87	4	3
Bolsover ... ..	52	107	5	17
Bonsall ... ..	40	157	8	104
Brampton & Walton	78	135	—	13
Buxton (Boro') ..	67	429	9	9
Chesterfield (Boro')	288	301	7	8
Clay Cross ... ..	32	10	3	8
Dronfield ... ..	9	4	—	—
Glossop (Boro') ...	98	580	25	25
Heage ... ..	27	39	27	6
Heanor ... ..	103	73	35	35
Ilkeston (Boro') ...	170	130	2	2
Long Eaton ... ..	37	120	10	10
Matlocks ... ..	161	143	3	139
New Mills ... ..	84	46	—	—
North Darley ... ..	43	60	—	12
Ripley ... ..	52	58	3	3
South Darley ... ..	20	19	—	—
Swadlincote ... ..	31	163	3	3
Wirksworth ... ..	45	46	46	46
	1651	3216	215	481
<i>Rural Districts.</i>				
Ashbourne ... ..	690	300	150	80
Bakewell ... ..	500	764	65	339
Basford ... ..	27	34	3	3
Belper ... ..	380	390	39	38
Blackwell ... ..	366	470	19	27
Chapel-en-le-Frith...	334	296	64	316
Chesterfield ... ..	514	246	155	299
Clowne ... ..	87	198	3	3
Glossop Dale ... ..	62	101	2	—
Hartshorne & Seals	116	63	35	29
Hayfield ... ..	59	99	1	18
Norton ... ..	90	75	—	32
Repton ... ..	242	587	75	324
Shardlow ... ..	391	91	49	52
Sudbury ... ..	202	219	—	—
<i>Rural Districts</i> ...	4060	3933	660	1560
<i>Urban Districts</i> ...	1651	3216	215	481
<i>Whole County</i> ...	5711	7149	875	2041



## CLEAN MILK COMPETITIONS.

During the past ten years the Agricultural Institute has devoted special attention to educating milk producers in the principles of clean milk production. Lectures and the circulation of printed publications on the subject have been followed by competitions in which the efficiency of performance has been assessed by bacteriological tests of milk samples taken on the farms, and these competitions have afforded opportunities of observing the results of working under different conditions and have enabled the advisory staff to determine the relative importance of the various factors concerned.

In the 1932 contests, 170 surprise samples of milk were tested from 31 competing farms. These samples were taken during the months May—August, when bacterial counts are prone to be high, when milk sours most readily, and when the differences due to defective or improved technique are greatest.

Of the 170 samples, tested at the age of 24 hours, 66% proved to be of "certified" quality and a further 13% were up to Grade A standard. Of the samples taken from competitors who have previously attained a satisfactory standard, 76% were of certified quality. It may fairly be stated therefore, that the methods and equipment necessary for clean milk production are understood and can be translated into farm practice.

The following memorandum and rules which summarise the conclusions arrived at as a result of the above work, have recently been distributed as a guide to farmers desiring to improve their milk supply:—

## SEVEN RULES FOR CLEAN MILK PRODUCTION.

The laboratory tests for cleanliness measure the quantity of germ life present. Germs pass through the closest filter pad as easily as flies go through wire netting. Aim to *need no "syle" or filter* by the following precautions:—

1. *Keep the cows' flanks and udders clean and free from dust.* Clipping the hair saves labour in this respect. Dirty udders should be washed and dried.
2. *Make no dust at milking time*—no feeding of hay or mucking out just before milking. If cows have been out, allow air to settle before milking begins.
3. *Milk without "bell-pulling"*—pressure only. Covered pails prevent sediment dropping into the mouth of the can—off udder, flanks and clothes of milkers. If muslin covers are used, do not milk on to the muslin but through a space left. Milk with clean hands and wear clean overalls.
4. *Do not leave milk uncovered* in the cow shed or carry it across the yard in open pails.



5. *Protect the milk when passing over the cooler.* Where there is no milk house, cooling should be done by standing the churns in water. Hanging the cooler outside is a means of contaminating milk with germ-laden dust from the yard. Even where the cooler is fixed inside a dairy, it is advisable to protect the milk with a muslin-covered frame. Metal-covered coolers are now obtainable.

Milk may be free from sediment yet heavily germ-laden and liable to sour quickly. The origin of these souring germs is the udder or the utensils.

*Milk left in the udder* is 12 hours old at next milking time and, having been kept at blood heat, becomes heavily charged with germs. Thorough milking and stripping is therefore important, but even then it is

6. Desirable to *reject the first two squirts* from each teat when beginning to milk a cow.
7. *Utensils should be kept sterile* by steaming or boiling after washing. In summer, twice a day boiling is necessary to keep them sterile. Do not rinse with cold water just before use: scald and allow to cool if you like, but above all never permit the use of a wet cloth to wipe out utensils after sterilising. Cloths are a great harbour for germs and few samples of water are germ free.

The seven rules then are:—

1. Clean udders and flanks.
2. No dust at milking time.
3. Skilful and thorough milking.
4. Protection after milking.
5. Covered cooling.
6. Reject the foremilk.
7. Sterile utensils and receptacles.

While the clean milk contests as hitherto carried out have served a useful purpose, the merits of a different kind of competition are now being tested. The former type of contest served to train a limited number of farmers to certified milk standard, for which quality of milk the demand is very small indeed. The work now in hand however, aims at a lower standard of attainment in the individual producer but in an improvement that extends to a larger number of dairies. A beginning has been made with 103 farmers in a district near Derby. Monthly samples have been taken during the past quarter and there is no doubt whatever that the scheme is succeeding.



## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Mr. John White, F.I.C., the County Analyst, reports on the work carried out under the Act, as follows:—

The collection of samples for analysis under the above Act is made by Sampling Officer William Etchells, who is a whole-time Officer, duly appointed by the County Council under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act. In addition, he acts as Official Sampler and Inspector under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. His work is supervised by me as County Analyst and Agricultural Analyst, and he collects the samples day by day throughout the year. Arrangements are made whereby the County is covered as systematically as possible.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1932:—

<i>Total samples analysed.</i>	<i>Percentage adulterated.</i>	<i>Milk samples.</i>	<i>Percentage adulterated.</i>
2083	1·2	803	3·4

The average composition of the milk samples was as follows:—

<i>Non-fatty solids.</i>	<i>Fat.</i>	<i>Total solids.</i>
8·74	3·62	12·36

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

Under these regulations, the only preservative substances permitted to be added to foodstuffs are Sulphur Dioxide and Benzoic Acid, the addition being controlled by a Schedule stating the maximum amount of each which may be added to certain specified articles of food. Any article of food not included in the Schedule must be sold free from preservatives.

Sausages, Coffee Extract, Pickles and Sauces may contain Preservatives as provided in the Schedule, but information of their presence is to be given to the purchaser, either by a label on the goods or a notice displayed in the shop.

The whole of the samples of milk, butter, cream, and margarine were free from preservatives.

In addition to the articles named in the last paragraph, 418 samples of various materials were specially examined for the presence of preservatives.

The provisions of these Regulations appear to be well observed by traders in the County, and no serious infringement of these Regulations was found during the year, with the exception of two samples of sausages. One contained 60 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide, and was sold without either label or notice, and the vendor



was accordingly formally cautioned. The other contained 590 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide, and as this amount exceeds the maximum of 450 parts per million prescribed by the Regulations, proceedings were instituted against the vendor, who was ordered to pay £3 17s. 6d. costs.

Thirteen specimens of various kinds of "Crustless Cheese" were specially examined for the presence of Tin, and all were found to be free from this metal. No evidence of the presence of Arsenic was found in any of the samples of Cocoa and Sweets.

**Water.**—The Urban and Rural District Councils in the County submit for analysis samples of water, under an arrangement made by the Public Health Committee, whereby they are analysed at nominal fees.

The number of samples received during 1932 was 196.

Samples of water, sewage effluents, etc., are periodically submitted to me on behalf of the Public Health Committee, and general chemical work is undertaken for the various Committees of the County Council, as required.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

**Notifiable Diseases.**—The following Table, prepared from information given by the Local Medical Officers of Health and compiled at the request of the Ministry of Health, shews the incidence of notifiable diseases in the County during the year 1932 :—

TABLE XXX.

	<i>Total Cases Notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Smallpox ... ..	3	3	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	794	609	7
Diphtheria ... ..	459	416	34
Enteric Fever ... ..	47	31	3
Puerperal Fever ... ..	31	16	14
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	52	8	28
Pneumonia ... ..	951	36	435
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	99	97	43
Erysipelas ... ..	214	3	—*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	60	7	—*
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	4	1	—*
Measles ... ..	—*	—*	65
Chickenpox ... ..	—*	—*	—*

\* No information available.

TABLE XXXI.

Analysis in Age Groups of Cases of Notifiable Diseases  
during 1932.

	Small- pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphth- eria.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Pneu- monia.	Erysi- pelas.
Under 1 year	—	3	3	—	—	—	60	1
1 "	—	13	9	2	—	—	61	2
2 "	—	30	17	—	—	—	49	3
3 "	—	50	18	3	—	—	49	—
4 "	—	57	32	—	—	—	37	2
5 "	—	301	160	5	—	—	125	4
10 "	—	206	94	4	—	—	59	4
15 "	—	65	37	7	—	1	54	5
20 "	1	56	62	11	23	40	111	28
35 "	1	10	18	7	8	8	106	40
45 "	—	3	9	6	—	3	157	75
65 and over	1	—	—	2	—	—	83	50
Total	3	794	459	47	31	52	951	214



TABLE XXXII.

**Cases of Notifiable Diseases notified during 1932**  
as reported by the Local Medical Officers of Health.

Urban Districts	Tuberculosis		Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puer-peral Fever.	Puer-peral Pyrexia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ery-sipelas.	Ophth. Neon.	Enceph. Letharg.
	Pulmonary.	Other										
Alfreton ..	13	9	..	11	43	..	2	2	3	5	3	..
Alvast'n & Boul't'n	5	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ashbourne ..	4	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bakewell ..	4	2	..	7	..	5	1	1	..	1	1	..
Baslow ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belper ..	12	4	..	2	2	..	1	1	2	4	2	..
Bolsover ..	8	11	1	21	8	1	2	..	10	3	1	..
Bonsall ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brampt'n & Walt'n	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Buxton (Boro') ..	9	4	..	6	11	1	..	3	..	2	..	..
Chesterfield (Boro')	53	24	..	85	28	1	3	7	14	34	2	..
Clay Cross ..	5	1	..	8	9	..	1	..	10	2	..	..
Dronfield ..	2	..	..	18	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Glossop (Boro') ..	15	10	..	58	..	1	2	1	..	..	3	..
Heage ..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Heanor ..	15	7	2	11	5	4	..	2	..	10	..	..
Ilkeston (Boro') ..	23	5	..	22	9	..	..	1	2	3	..	..
Long Eaton ..	20	6	..	80	1	4	2	2	..	3	1	..
Matlocks ..	3	3	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
New Mills ..	2	6	..	3	4	..	..	1	..	2	1	..
North Darley ..	6	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ripley ..	5	3	..	6	2	..	..	..	1	5	2	..
South Darley ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swadlincote ..	19	14	..	25	8	..	..	2	1	14	3	..
Wirksworth ..	3	3	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	4	1	1
<i>Urban Districts</i>	230	118	3	384	149	18	16	25	44	98	23	1

Rural Districts.	Tuberculosis		Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puer-peral Fever.	Puer-peral Pyrexia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ery sipelas.	Ophth. Neon.	Enceph. Letharg.
	Pulmonary.	Other.										
Ashbourne ..	5	3	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	9	1	..
Bakewell ..	10	4	..	6	24	1	..	..	..	5	..	..
Basford ..	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belper ..	14	5	..	7	7	2	..	1	1	4	2	1
Blackwell ..	28	22	..	56	37	13	1	5	17	15	6	..
Chapel-en-le-Frith	10	7	..	9	6	1	..	2	..	3	2	..
Chesterfield ..	55	31	..	192	171	7	3	11	23	48	19	1
Clowne ..	15	3	..	25	26	2	3	..	12	7	..	..
Glossop Dale ..	5	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hartshorne & Seals	6	6	..	8	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Hayfield ..	7	1	..	3	..	..	2	2	..	4	..	..
Norton ..	4	..	..	6	2	1	..	..	..	6	..	..
Repton ..	10	6	..	17	11	..	2	2	..	4	2	..
Shardlow ..	29	9	..	71	19	..	4	3	1	9	5	1
Sudbury ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Rural Districts</i>	201	99	..	410	310	29	15	27	55	116	37	3
<i>Urban Districts</i>	230	118	3	384	149	18	16	25	44	98	23	1
<i>Whole County</i>	431	217	3	794	459	47	31	52	99	214	60	4



TABLE XXXIII.

Shewing the number of Cases, and the number of Deaths given by Registrar-General, the case rate per 1,000 of population and the case mortality per cent from Smallpox, Scarlatina, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	SMALLPOX.				SCARLATINA.				DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.				TYPHOID FEVER.			
	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 of population.	Case mortality per cent.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 of population.	Case mortality per cent.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 of population.	Case mortality per cent.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 of population.	Case mortality per cent.
Alfreton ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	·51	...	42	5	1·96	11·90	...	...	...	...
Alvaston & Boulton ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	·77	...	3	1	·77	33·33	...	...	...	...
Ashbourne ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·22	...	2	1	·44	50·00	...	...	...	...
Bakewell ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2·29	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1·63	...
Baslow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belper ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·15	...	2	...	·15	...	...	...	...	...
Bolsover ...	1	...	·09	...	21	...	1·78	...	7	1	·66	14·28	1	...	·09	...
Bonsall ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brampton & Walton ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·83	...	2	...	·83	...	...	...	...	...
Buxton (Boro') ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	·39	...	9	...	·59	...	...	...	...	...
Chesterfield (Boro') ...	...	...	...	...	85	...	1·32	...	28	4	·43	14·28	1	...	·01	...
Clay Cross ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1·06	...	9	...	1·06	...	...	...	...	...
Dronfield ...	...	...	...	...	18	...	3·98	...	3	...	·66	...	1	1	·22	100·00
Glossop (Boro') ...	...	...	...	...	58	...	3·00	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·05	...
Heage ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heanor ...	2	...	·07	...	11	...	·49	...	6	...	·26	...	4	...	·17	...
Ilkeston (Boro') ...	...	...	...	...	22	...	·67	...	9	...	·27	...	...	...	...	...
Long Eaton ...	...	...	...	...	80	...	3·48	...	1	...	·04	...	4	...	·17	...
Matlocks ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·19	...	5	...	·49	...	...	1	...	100·00
New Mills ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	·35	...	3	...	·35	...	...	...	...	...
North Darley ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	2·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ripley ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	·37	...	2	...	·14	...	...	...	...	...
South Darley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	...
Swadlincote ...	...	...	...	...	25	...	1·23	...	8	...	·39	...	...	...	...	...
Wirksworth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·51	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Urban Districts ...</i>	3	...	·01	...	383	...	1·20	...	144	12	·45	8·33	17	2	·05	11·76
RURAL DISTRICTS.	SMALLPOX.				SCARLATINA.				DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.				TYPHOID FEVER.			
Ashbourne ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·19	...	2	...	·19	...	1	...	·09	...
Bakewell ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	·32	...	19	2	1·03	10·52	1	...	·05	...
Basford ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·55	...
Belper ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	·31	...	7	1	·27	14·28	2	...	·07	...
Blackwell ...	...	...	...	...	55	1	1·28	1·81	37	3	·86	8·10	13	1	·30	7·69
Chapel-en-le-Frith ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	·50	...	6	...	·33	...	1	...	·05	...
Chesterfield ...	...	...	...	...	188	3	2·27	1·59	174	15	2·10	8·62	7	...	·08	...
Clowne ...	...	...	...	...	25	1	1·40	4·00	26	...	1·46	...	2	...	·11	...
Glossop Dale ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hartshorne & Seals ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1·04	...	1	...	·11	...	...	...	...	...
Hayfield ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norton ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	·83	...	2	...	·27	...	1	...	·14	...
Repton ...	...	...	...	...	18	...	·96	...	11	...	·59	...	...	...	...	...
Shardlow ...	...	...	...	...	71	2	1·79	2·81	19	1	·48	5·26	...	...	...	...
Sudbury ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·78	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rural Districts ...</i>	...	...	...	...	407	7	1·34	1·72	306	22	1·01	7·18	29	1	·09	3·44
<i>Urban Districts ...</i>	3	...	·01	...	383	...	1·20	...	144	12	·45	8·33	17	2	·05	11·75
<i>Whole County ...</i>	3	...	·00	...	790	7	1·27	·88	450	34	·72	7·55	46	3	·07	6·52



**Smallpox.**—During the year, only three cases of smallpox were notified. This is a remarkable drop and compares with 696, 131, and 244 cases for the preceding three years. Of the three cases in 1932, one occurred in Bolsover and two in Heanor. None of them was vaccinated.

**Diphtheria.**—The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during the year, as given by the Registrar-General is 450, compared with 472 in 1931, whilst the number of deaths was 34 as against 24 in 1931. The case mortality in 1932 was 7.55 as compared with 5.08 in 1931.

All the District Councils in the Administrative County supply diphtheria antitoxin free of charge where necessary.

The numbers of specimens received at the County Bacteriological Laboratory for examination for the diphtheria bacillus during the past eight years are as follows:—

1925	...	5,802
1926	...	5,102
1927	...	4,154
1928	...	3,976
1929	...	4,695
1930	...	8,407
1931	...	4,664
1932	...	5,748

Following consideration of Memo. 107, recently received from the Ministry of Health, the Public Health Committee instructed me to circularise all medical practitioners within the County reminding them of the possibilities of producing artificial immunity against diphtheria, the simplicity of the procedure, the good results which may be expected to follow its adoption on a large scale, and, with the adoption of the usual precautions, the absence of disturbing local or general reactions in the patient. The letter set out in some detail the steps to be adopted in producing active immunisation, a description of the Schick test, its significance, how to read it and how to carry it out. Detailed instructions as to the method of producing artificial immunisation and the possibility of calculating the efficacy of the immunisation were also given and medical practitioners were urged to do their utmost to persuade those with whom they came into contact to submit to immunisation.

**Scarlet Fever.**—During the year, 790 cases are stated by the Registrar-General to have been notified, of which seven proved fatal, compared with 951 cases and four deaths in 1931. The figures for 1932 give a case mortality of .88, compared with .42 the rate for the previous year.

**Whooping Cough.** 40 deaths occurred during the year from this disease, as compared with 34 in 1931. The figures for 1932 give a death rate of  $\cdot 06$  per thousand of the population.

**Measles.** Sixty-five deaths occurred from this disease in 1932, compared with 27 in 1931.

**Polio-Myelitis.** During the year, 20 cases of this disease were notified. Three of these were investigated by the Orthopædic Surgeon.

TABLE XXXIV.—**Cancer.**

*Death Rate per annum in England and Wales and Derbyshire, and number of Deaths in Derbyshire, since 1901.*

Year.	Death Rates.		No. of Deaths in Derbyshire.
	England and Wales.	Derbyshire.	
1901-1910 ...	0·89 ...	0·667 ...	346 average
1911 ...	0·99 ...	0·730 ...	410
1912 ...	1·10 ...	0·728 ...	414
1913 ...	0·98 ...	0·822 ...	472
1914 ...	0·98 ...	0·872 ...	507
1915 ...	0·96 ...	0·830 ...	460
1916 ...	0·98 ...	0·951 ...	513
1917 ...	0·99 ...	0·929 ...	489
1918 ...	0·99 ...	1·022 ...	532
1919 ...	1·17 ...	0·871 ...	481
1920 ...	1·16 ...	0·988 ...	559
1921 ...	1·21 ...	0·990 ...	586
1922 ...	1·22 ...	0·980 ...	585
1923 ...	1·26 ...	1·010 ...	606
1924 ...	1·29 ...	0·990 ...	605
1925 ...	1·33 ...	0·987 ...	604
1926 ...	1·36 ...	1·153 ...	710
1927 ...	1·37 ...	1·246 ...	774
1928 ...	1·42 ...	1·190 ...	743
1929 ...	1·43 ...	1·148 ...	717
1930 ...	1·45 ...	1·155 ...	721
1931 ...	1·48 ...	1·238 ...	766
1932 ...	... ...	1·351 ...	837



TABLE XXXV.

*Table shewing incidence of deaths from Cancer among Males and Females at varying ages.*

Year.	AGES.								Totals.		Grand Total.
	Under 25		25—45		45—65		65 and over.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1916	6	5	21	38	101	143	96	103	224	289	513
1917	3	5	10	35	102	143	90	101	205	284	489
1918	3	6	13	38	112	153	98	109	226	306	532
1919	5	5	12	37	101	129	85	107	203	278	481
1920	5	2	21	36	114	149	120	112	260	299	559
1921	4	1	24	32	103	152	130	140	261	325	586
1922	3	5	19	34	122	178	105	119	249	336	585
1923	3	3	11	36	126	177	121	129	261	345	606
1924	3	4	15	32	126	149	141	135	285	320	605
1925	2	5	16	29	132	146	139	135	289	315	604
1926	5	5	12	40	148	182	152	166	317	393	710
1927	5	3	23	41	166	209	156	171	350	424	774
1928	2	6	20	38	150	187	177	161	349	394	743
1929	6	1	22	24	147	157	167	193	342	375	717
1930	5	4	12	27	157	169	179	168	353	368	721
1931	4	2	13	37	163	176	203	168	383	383	766
1932	3	2	19	43	178	194	191	207	391	446	837

**Enteric Fever.** 46 cases of this disease occurred during the year, with three deaths, giving a case mortality of 6·52, compared with 17·14, for the previous year. The following table gives the case mortality per cent., the death rate per 1,000 of population and the case rate per 1,000 of population for the last thirty-three years:—

TABLE XXXVI.—**Enteric or Typhoid Fever.**

Year.	Cases.	Case Mortality per cent.	Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Case rate per 1,000 of population.
1900	678	14·8	·203	1·36
1901	495	15·5	·16	·98
1902	262	17·5	·09	·52
1903	340	10·5	·07	·67
1904	352	15·0	·11	·68
1905	263	17·11	·09	·50
1906	333	15·0	·09	·62
1907	194	18·56	·07	·35
1908	238	15·55	·07	·43
1909	157	15·27	·05	·27
1910	143	12·59	·03	·25
1911	189	15·34	·05	·33
1912	116	21·55	·04	·20
1913	120	20·83	·04	·21
1914	59	13·56	·01	·10
1915	88	22·7	·03	·16
1916	74	22·98	·03	·13
1917	52	19·24	·02	·09
1918	58	25·86	·02	·11
1919	123	12·20	·02	·22
1920	58	13·79	·01	·10
1921	63	12·70	·01	·10
1922	25	8·0	·003	·04
1923	42	16·66	·01	·07
1924	52	7·69	·01	·08
1925	37	8·10	·005	·06
1926	26	15·39	·006	·04
1927	47	12·76	·009	·07
1928	23	17·39	·01	·04
1929	26	23·07	·01	·04
1930	26	19·23	·008	·04
1931	35	17·14	·009	·05
1932	46	6·52	·005	·07

**Encephalitis Lethargica.**—The number of cases of this disease notified is steadily falling. During 1932, four cases only were notified—one in the Urban District of Wirksworth and one each in the Rural Districts of Belper, Chapel-en-le-Frith, and Shardlow.



**SCHOOLS CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

The number of schools closed during the year on account of infectious diseases is given in the following Table. One school was closed by the School Medical Officer and 20 by the Local Sanitary Authority.

TABLE XXXVII.

Year	No. of Schools or Departments closed.	No. Closed by School Med. Officer.	No. Closed by Sanitary Authority.	REASON FOR CLOSURE.							
				Influenza.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Other Causes.
1921	59	19	40	39	2	7	—	4	6	1	—
1922	44	27	17	11	22	5	1	2	—	—	3
1923	42	23	19	2	21	6	1	5	—	2	5
1924	32	14	18	3	17	2	1	2	1	1	5
1925	52	10	42	11	33	6	—	—	1	1	—
1926	14	1	13	—	8	3	—	2	1	—	—
1927	128	16	112	100	14	2	1	1	1	2	7
1928	19	3	16	—	15	1	—	2	1	—	—
1929	14	2	12	7	1	1	—	3	1	—	1
1930	22	2	20	2	11	1	1	5	—	—	2
1931	22	1	21	5	6	4	1	—	5	—	1
1932	21	1	20	6	6	4	—	—	5	—	—

TABLE I

THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE RATE OF REACTION

Temperature (°C)	Time (min)	Concentration (M)	Rate (M/min)	ln [A] <sub>0</sub> /[A] <sub>t</sub>	ln [A] <sub>0</sub> /[A] <sub>t</sub> vs Time
25	0	0.100	0.000	0.000	
25	10	0.080	0.002	0.223	
25	20	0.064	0.004	0.447	
25	30	0.051	0.006	0.671	
25	40	0.041	0.008	0.896	
25	50	0.032	0.010	1.120	
25	60	0.026	0.012	1.345	
25	70	0.020	0.014	1.569	
25	80	0.016	0.016	1.794	
25	90	0.012	0.018	2.018	
25	100	0.009	0.020	2.243	
35	0	0.100	0.000	0.000	
35	10	0.060	0.020	0.511	
35	20	0.036	0.040	1.022	
35	30	0.022	0.060	1.533	
35	40	0.013	0.080	2.044	
35	50	0.008	0.100	2.555	
45	0	0.100	0.000	0.000	
45	10	0.030	0.070	1.103	
45	20	0.009	0.140	2.206	
45	30	0.003	0.210	3.309	
45	40	0.001	0.280	4.412	
45	50	0.000	0.350	5.515	



TABLE T. I.

## REPORT SHOWING THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES during the Year 1932.

DISPENSARIES.	ASH-BOURNE.	BURTON.	CHESTER-FIELD.	CHINLEY.	DERBY.	GLOSSOP.	LLKESTON	LONG EATON.	MATLOCK.	WHOLE COUNTY 1932.	WHOLE COUNTY 1931.
Estimated Population, 1932 ...	14,890	35,230	268,480	45,930	100,530	25,680	65,260	30,040	33,160	619,200	618,500
A. New Cases reported—											
Pulmonary ...	8	22	179	33	62	24	42	31	23	424	511
Non-Pulmonary ...	4	19	102	24	24	8	13	14	13	221	252
Total ...	12	41	281	57	86	32	55	45	36	645	763
B. NEW CASES ATTENDING—											
(a) Definitely Tuberculous											
i. Pulmonary ...	5	17	111	24	45	12	33	18	22	287	350
ii. Non-Pulmonary ...	...	11	43	11	3	4	8	4	7	91	120
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous ...	1	1	5	2	5	2	7	1	2	26	34
(c) Non-Tuberculous ...	5	64	272	56	53	36	65	19	50	620	643
Total ...	11	93	431	93	106	54	113	42	81	1024	1,147
C. CONTACTS—											
(a) Definitely Tuberculous:											
i. Pulmonary ...	...	...	9	2	1	2	1	2	1	18	21
ii. Non-Pulmonary ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous ...	...	1	3	8	2	...	3	...	1	18	22
(c) Non-Tuberculous ...	34	110	543	65	169	20	222	83	109	1355	1,821
Total ...	34	112	555	75	172	22	227	85	111	1393	1,867
D. CASES WRITTEN OFF DISPENSARY REGISTERS.											
(a) Cured. i. Pulmonary ...	3	21	59	19	33	30	6	13	41	225	185
ii. Non-Pulmonary ...	1	10	46	9	4	6	11	1	18	106	95
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or Non-Tuberculous ...	45	176	829	133	236	58	297	103	166	2043	2,539
Total ...	49	207	934	161	273	94	314	117	225	2374	2,819
E. NUMBER ON REGISTERS ON DECEMBER 31st, 1932											
(a) Diagnosis completed.											
i. Pulmonary ...	69	84	428	190	222	81	156	112	142	1484	1,659
ii. Non-Pulmonary ...	20	47	213	89	50	37	59	34	73	622	668
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	1	2	8	10	7	2	10	1	3	44	56
Total ...	90	133	649	289	279	120	225	147	218	2150	2,383
1. Number on Register Jan. 1st, 1932	103	149	704	305	315	149	238	145	275	2383	2,451
2. No. of transferred and "lost-sight-of" Cases returned ...	2	4	20	4	8	...	1	3	2	44	47
3. No. transferred, and lost sight of ...	1	9	26	6	8	3	6	3	5	67	93
4. No. died during year ...	10	9	101	21	41	8	34	8	21	253	217
5. Total Attendances ...	101	431	2023	506	62	492	1067	520	477	5679	6,340
6. Attendances at Orthopaedic Clinics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	786	613
7. Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment Dec. 31st, 1932 ...	10	1	3	20	1	12	2	1	12	62	83
8. Consultations with Medical Practitioners:—(a) Personal ...	1	45	75	28	43	13	61	12	16	281	266
(b) Other ...	7	118	310	63	51	40	169	48	74	880	859
9. Total Number of visits by T.O.'s to Patients' Homes. ...	43	203	622	119	719	29	304	186	97	2322	2,251
10. Number of:—											
(a) Sputum, etc., Examinations	31	165	139	113	80	65	253	130	107	1083	1,180
(b) X-ray Examinations ...	13	33	392	89	99	43	51	40	26	786	1,010
11. No. of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in B(a) and B(b) above ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	1
12. No. of "T.B." plus cases on Dispensary Registers on Dec. 31st, 1932	26	44	281	97	109	49	98	75	67	846	939



## TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

This scheme consists of two main units, viz., Dispensary and Institutional.

### DISPENSARY UNIT.

This unit consists of nine dispensaries geographically situated to serve the whole of the administrative County. There are three whole-time Tuberculosis Officers between whom the County is divided.

**Derby Dispensary.**—In July, 1930, the Tuberculosis Dispensary situated at the New County Offices was taken over by the County Surveyor's Department to provide additional accommodation for Clerical Staff, and one room on the second floor of the New County Offices was used in its place. This room was subsequently found to be unsuitable for use as a Tuberculosis Dispensary, and in June, 1931 it was found advisable to close it altogether. During the year under review, alternative accommodation for the County Surveyor's Staff was provided, and in December the Dispensary was re-opened in the original building. The walls and ceilings have been rendered with an impermeable material to withstand constant washing and disinfection, as, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health, it is proposed also to use the building as an Orthopaedic Clinic. Further, the Ultra-violet lamps have been removed from the room in the County Offices and installed in the waiting room of the Dispensary.

Adjoining the Dispensary building, an additional room has been provided at a cost of £240 for the housing of a modern X-ray apparatus to replace the old one in the County Office building which had become unreliable in results and unsafe to use. The new apparatus is a 10 kilo-volts actual transformer set with screening stand and Potter-Bucky couch, it being desirable that an apparatus of this power should be situated centrally in Derby, in order to deal with both chest and orthopaedic cases. The inclusive cost of the apparatus was £624 17s. 3d.

**Matlock Dispensary.**—In July, the Ministry of Health signified their formal approval of the use of Dean Hill House, Matlock, as a Tuberculosis Dispensary.

**Dispensary Statistics.**—Details of the work done at or in connection with the County Dispensaries are given in Table T I. The Ministry of Health require to be furnished each year with a return showing in summary form the condition of the dispensary patients at the end of the year, classified according to the stage of the disease, and arranged according to the year in which they first came under Public Medical Treatment. In previous years a copy of this return has been given in full in the annual report, but for reasons of economy, only the total figures and percentages are given this year, and appear in Table T. II., which gives very useful information as to the efficacy of the Tuberculosis Scheme in general. Since the inception of Public Medical Treatment for tuberculosis, 11,632



persons who were originally diagnosed as suffering from the disease (9,300 pulmonary and 2,332 non-pulmonary) have been dealt with at the Dispensaries. These figures do not include persons who were examined but who were found to be not suffering from tuberculosis. 27·26% of the pulmonary cases have been written off as recovered, whilst 46·92% of the non-pulmonary cases have been so removed. 38·79% of the pulmonary cases have died, as compared with 7·80% of the non-pulmonary cases. At the end of 1932, there were 2,106 definite cases of tuberculosis on the Dispensary registers, 1,484 being pulmonary and 622 being non-pulmonary. Of the pulmonary cases, 57·0% were positive sputum cases. The percentage of cases on the Dispensary registers, as compared with the total number of cases on the registers of the District Medical Officers as given in Table T X., is 60·5%. It is quite likely, however, that this percentage is considerably higher, as from time to time, certain of the registers of the District Medical Officers of Health have been revised by the County Staff and it has been found, in the majority of cases, that the registers contained a large number of persons whose names should have been written off for various reasons. A number of registers still require to be revised, so that the figure of 60·5% is hardly a true indication.

The percentage of new cases attending the Dispensaries during the year compared with the number of new cases coming to my knowledge was 61·7%. If the number of persons who died before coming to my knowledge, or within 14 days of notification, are excluded, the percentage is increased to 71·8%. Taking only pulmonary cases, 71·93% of the new cases coming to my knowledge attended at the dispensaries, and again, excluding those who died before I heard of them, or within 14 days of notification, the figure is 80·26%.

TABLE T. II.

Table showing condition of Dispensary patients at the end of 1932.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year.	Pulmonary.	Per-centage.	Non-Pulmonary.	Per-centage.	Grand Total.	Per-centage.
Disease arrested ...	650	6·99	342	14·66	992	8·53
Disease not arrested ...	768	8·25	249	10·68	1,017	8·74
Condition not ascertained ...	66	0·71	31	1·33	97	0·83
Total on Dispensary Registers, 31/12/32	1,484	15·95	622	26·67	2,106	18·10
Discharged, recovered ...	2,535	27·26	1,094	46·92	3,629	31·20
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Registers	1,674	18·00	434	18·61	2,108	18·12
Dead ... ..	3,607	38·79	182	7·80	3,789	32·58
Total written off Dispensary Registers ...	7,816	84·05	1,710	73·33	9,526	81·90
GRAND TOTALS ...	9,300	100·00	2,332	100·00	11,632	100·00



### INSTITUTIONAL UNIT.

The following Table gives particulars of the institutional accommodation for the treatment of tuberculosis provided by the County Council:—

#### TABLE T. III.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	FOR PULMONARY CASES.		FOR NON-PULMONARY CASES.		TOTAL
	Adults.	Children under 15	Adults.	Children under 15	
Derbyshire Sanatorium ... An additional 10 shelter beds are available during the summer time.	104	20	—	—	124
Penmore Hospital ... An additional 4 shelter beds are available during the summer time.	14	—	—	—	14
Whitworth Hospital... ..	6	—	—	—	6
Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital An additional 4 shelter beds are available during the summer time.	—	—	32	65	97*
<b>Poor Law Institutions.</b>					
Ashbourne ... ..	2	—	—	—	2
Bakewell ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Belper ... ..	8	—	—	—	8
Chapel-en-le-Frith... ..	4	—	—	—	4
Chesterfield ... ..	7	1	1	2	11
Glossop ... ..	—	—	2	—	2
Hayfield (no beds specially provided for the treatment of tuberculosis) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Shardlow ... ..	4	1	4	1	10
Total ... ..	150	22	39	68	279

\* Six beds on the average are occupied by patients from other Authorities.

#### TABLE T.IV.

**Return showing the extent of residential treatment and observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.**

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on Dec. 31st.
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adult males	1	22	18	—	5
	Adult females	1	12	12	—	1
	Children	4	16	15	—	5
	Total	6	50	45	—	11
Number of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment.	Adult males	87	169	158	16	82
	Adult females	65	144	142	16	51
	Children	75	63	66	2	70
	Total	227	376	366	34	203
<b>GRAND TOTAL ... ..</b>		233	426	411	34	214





**Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculosis cases  
discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the  
treatment of Tuberculosis.**

Diagnosis on discharge from observation	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis						Totals		
	Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous ...	1	-	-	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	2
Non-tuberculous	2	-	-	6	3	3	-	-	1	1	1	8	9	4	12
Doubtful ...	1	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1
Totals	4	2	-	13	9	6	-	-	1	1	1	8	18	12	15

### WALTON SANATORIUM.

Accommodation is provided for 124 patients, 74 beds for males and 50 for females. An additional four shelter beds for males and six for females are available for use during the summer time.

The Medical Superintendent of the Institution, Dr. A. Niven Robertson, reports on the work at this Institution during 1932, as follows:—

#### Statistics.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Admissions ...	<b>154</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>286</b>
Discharges ...	<b>161</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>300</b>

Average number of beds occupied—**120.9.**

Average length of stay of the patients—**132** days.



**Patients Discharged.**

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CLASSIFICATION.

TABLE D.S. I.

				M.	F.	C.	TOTAL.
<b>PULMONARY</b>							
1. CLASS T.B. MINUS	...	...	...	35	27	31	93
2. CLASS T.B. PLUS	...	...	...				
Group I.	...	...	...	6	2	...	8
Group II.	...	...	...	65	49	3	117
Group III.	...	...	...	45	16	...	61
Totals	...	...	...	151	94	34	279
<b>NON-PULMONARY</b>							
Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peripheral Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NON-TUBERCULOUS	...	...	...	8	3	3	14
UNDIAGNOSED	...	...	...	2	4	1	7
Total	...	...	...	161	101	38	300

CLASSIFICATION OF SOCIETY OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

TABLE D.S. II

		<i>Without T.B. in Sputum.</i>			<i>With T.B. in Sputum</i>			<i>Total</i>
		M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	
<b>STAGE I.</b>								
Grade	A.	20	11	4	8	1	...	44
"	B.	3	...	1	...	...	...	4
"	C.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
<b>STAGE II.</b>								
Grade	A.	9	6	1	14	7	1	38
"	B.	...	3	...	5	16	...	24
"	C.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>STAGE III.</b>								
Grade	A.	2	4	2	32	15	1	56
"	B.	...	1	...	34	21	1	57
"	C.	...	1	...	23	7	...	31
<b>HILUS CASES.</b>								
Grade	A.	...	...	20	...	...	...	20
"	B.	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
"	C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	35	27	31	116	67	3	279

**General Results of Treatment.**

Quiescent ... ..	33
Improved ... ..	205
No Material Improvement ...	24
Died in Institution ... ..	17
	—
	279
	—

Average weight gained by patients, 9 lbs. 7 ozs.

**Cases admitted for Diagnosis.**—Thirty-four such cases were discharged during the year with the following results:—

- 13 found to be suffering from tuberculosis.
- 3 stayed so short a period that the diagnosis could not be completed.
- 5 cases of empyema.
- 3 suffering from bronchiectasis.
- 1 silicosis.
- 1 mediastinal tumour.
- 1 abscess of the lung.
- 1 doubtful case of spirochætosis of the lungs.
- 1 asthma.
- 1 nervous disease.
- 4 doubtful cases.

The Mantoux test, which is regarded by many observers as more reliable, has been substituted for the Quanti Von Pirquet test.

**Laboratory Work.**

1,536 sputums and 2,276 urines were examined in the year. The latter examinations were greatly increased this year owing to the increasing use of gold salts in the treatment of tuberculosis, and to the admission of a case of diabetes. 374 blood sugar tests were done in the control of the diabetic case. In diagnosis cases, 28 blood sedimentation tests, 28 blood precipitation tests and 28 Arneht blood counts were performed. 11 differential blood counts were done in the year. Pleural effusions are sent for examination to the County Laboratory.

**X-Ray Work.**

A new X-ray apparatus was installed at this Institution during the year to replace an apparatus which had been in use since 1915 and which had become obsolete and dangerous to operate. The new apparatus is a 5 Kilo Volt Actual Single Valve unit with screening stand, etc. and cost £478 1s. 3d. The replacement of the old apparatus was hastened by the fact that the Chesterfield Corpor-



ation, who supply electricity to the Sanatorium, changed the supply from direct to alternating current, and as the old apparatus could not be worked with the former, the Corporation made a grant of £35 towards the cost of the new apparatus.

475 X-ray photographs were taken in the year and 878 screenings were done in artificial pneumothorax cases. Each A.P. case is screened before each refill, and for safe A.P. work a good X-ray apparatus is essential.

### Ultra-Violet Light Treatment.

TABLE D.S. III.

	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Much Improved	Improved	I.S.Q.	Worse.
Hilus Tubercle ...	19	—	3	16	1	—
Pul. Tub. ...	11	—	3	8	—	—
Lupus ...	2	1	1	—	—	—
Bronchiectasis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tub. Glands ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rodent Ulcer ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total ...	35	1	8	24	2	—

Owing to the change over to alternating current, as mentioned above, a new ultra-violet lamp was required this year in the Solarium. An evacuated burner type of Quartz mercury vapour lamp was installed similar to its predecessor, but of a more modern design. The quartz lamp is the cheapest to run, has the greatest amount of the shortest waves, and is the most effective source of artificial ultra-violet light. A new portable A.C. ultra-violet quartz lamp is also in use on the wards in suitable cases.

### Treatment.

(a) Medical.—General treatment has been carried out on the usual routine lines of fresh air, generous diet, and graduated work and exercise.

Various newly recommended remedies have been tried:—

**Dr. Jacobson's Solution.**—This is a Benzyl Cinnamic Ester given subcutaneously. It was thoroughly tried in half a dozen cases but I found it quite ineffective, so it was discarded.

**Biocholine.**—This drug is also given subcutaneously, and is supposed by causing an increase of the cholesterol in the blood, to produce increased resistance to tuberculosis. This also has been discarded as ineffective.



**Catalan.**—This is prepared from old Tuberculin by a special process devised by L. W. Tomarkin. It was regarded by some experimenters as causing a diminution of the toxaemia when given by injection, but after efficient trial I have given up its use as being of no benefit. If one could discover a substance which could counteract the fatal toxaemia of this disease, it would be a great step towards its cure.

**Gold Compounds.**—Allochrysine has been used as in 1931 and I find that it is extraordinarily effective in some cases, but not always. I think there is a hope of considerable success with various gold preparations now that experience has taught us a better technique. In addition, I am now using Solganal B and Oleo-Sanoecrysin. These gold compounds appear to be useful in A.P. cases where the good lung is tending to become active.

**Haemoptysis.**—In bilateral disease reliance is placed on Coagulen Ciba and Calcium Sandoz. Tetanol, which is an even stronger preparation of calcium is also used. Collosol calcium was of no use. Clauden, a new internal styptic was ineffective. In unilateral cases the best of all treatments is artificial pneumothorax.

(b) Surgical.—**Artificial Pneumothorax.**—Seventeen new cases (14 males, 3 females) were commenced on this treatment and twenty-nine old cases (17 males, 12 females) were continued. There were 687 refill operations, 35 gas replacements, 7 depneumothorax operations and 7 pressure readings performed in the year. There were 143 more refill operations and 30 more gas replacements done than in the year before. There were 348 outpatient attendances for refills of A.P. cases who have left the Sanatorium and are attending the Clinics. This is practically a hundred more than last year, and will get more and more. The most suitable case for A.P., and one in which the most brilliant result is obtained, is the fairly acute unilateral case of exudative type in which the lung is still soft and compressible and in which adhesions have not yet formed. It is much less effective in old chronic fibroid cases, and where a cavity is present in these cases, it is often dangerous to perform an A.P.

The chief risk of an artificial pneumothorax is not pleural shock or gas embolism, but spontaneous pneumothorax into the A.P. space due to spread of the disease into an unsupported pleura, or due to rupture of adhesions from disease or faulty technique. This form of spontaneous pneumothorax is rarely recovered from.

**Gelatinothorax.**—This form of treatment was used in one case of pyopneumothorax following spontaneous rupture into an A.P. As the patient died rather rapidly from toxaemia, the effect of this treatment could not be judged by this one case.

**Phrenic Evulsion.**—This operation was performed by Mr. Milward in three cases. In the first case this operation was recommended alone as the disease was almost entirely confined to the base of



one side, but as it had no effect on the condition, it was followed up by an A.P., which was very effective. In the second case, the operation was done to arrest a slight recrudescence in an old fibroid case who had an A.P. done here ten years ago and had kept well since. In the last case, no benefit occurred as the phrenic nerve was abnormal and could not be found.

**Lipiodol.**—This was injected into the bronchial tubes through the crico-thyroid membrane in two cases. It completed the diagnosis already suspected of bronchiectasis and bronchiolectasis.

The use of lipiodol is injurious in definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

**Thoracoplasty.**—No case was recommended to Hospital for this operation. Cases suitable for it are few.

By the increase in surgical treatment an increasing demand is made on one's time, but there is no doubt that in many cases it is well worth the trouble and time, and often the only thing worth doing to cure the case.

#### Meteorological Data for 1932.

Highest Wind	... ..	22.82	Dec. 17th.
Highest Dry Kata	... ..	44.0	April 7th.
Highest Wet Kata	... ..	82.1	April 6th.
Lowest Dry Kata	... ..	3.2	Aug. 19th.
Lowest Wet Kata	... ..	15.9	Aug. 18th.
Highest Outdoor Temp.	... ..	88°	Aug. 19th.
Lowest Outdoor Temp.	... ..	29°	Jan. 28th & Feb. 10th.
Highest Radiant Heat	..	138.2	June 17th.
Greatest amount of Ultra-violet Light	... ..	5.5	June 14th & 17th.
Highest Rainfall	... ..	2.07 ins.	May 21st & July 13th.
Highest Maximum Temp.	... ..	89°	Aug. 19th.
Highest Minimum Temp.	... ..	20°	March 2nd.
Day of Maximum Hours of Sunshine	... ..	14.5 hours.	June 17th.
Total Rainfall for Year	... ..	29.96 ins.	

January had the highest cooling power (Dry Kata average 25.9), and the highest cooling power by evaporation (Wet Kata average 52.2). April had the highest average for wind 9.34 miles per hour. June had the greatest sunshine, average 6 hours daily, and the most ultra-violet light, but in August there was the greatest radiant heat 87.6°. November lived up to its reputation for fog and had the highest average relative humidity of 81.9%, and the 'merry' month of May excelled the others in rain with a fall for the month of 6.37 inches. August was the warmest month, the average temperature being 68.3°. The greatest barometric pressure was in February.

TABLE D.S. IV.

## Condition of Patients discharged from the Derbyshire Sanatorium, Chesterfield, from 1915-1931 inclusive.

Condition in 1932.	YEAR OF DISCHARGE FROM SANATORIUM.																	
	1915-1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.		Total.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Cured ...	942	39.45	121	35.80	86	28.76	49	22.37	13	4.93	9	2.85	3	1.06	—	—	1223	27.93
Arrested ...	71	2.97	23	6.81	47	15.72	36	16.44	87	32.96	92	29.20	66	23.32	24	8.79	446	10.19
Not arrested ...	20	.84	3	.89	14	4.68	11	5.02	12	4.55	35	11.11	64	22.61	149	54.58	308	7.03
Condition not ascertain'd	9	.38	1	.29	2	.67	2	.91	4	1.51	7	2.22	4	1.41	1	.37	30	.68
Lost sight of or not Tuberculous ...	474	19.85	54	15.98	43	14.39	39	17.81	40	15.15	44	13.97	52	18.38	22	8.05	768	17.54
Dead ...	872	36.51	136	40.23	107	35.78	82	37.45	108	40.90	128	40.65	94	33.22	77	28.21	1604	36.63
Total ...	2388	100.00	338	100.00	299	100.00	219	100.00	264	100.00	315	100.00	283	100.00	273	100.00	4379	100.00



TABLE D.S. V.

## DERBYSHIRE SANATORIUM.

## Comparative Statement of Cost.

Year ending March 31st.

Average daily number of Patients do. do. Staff	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Total Cost.	Cost per Patient.	Total Cost.	Cost per Patient.	Total Cost.	Cost per Patient.	Total Cost.	Cost per Patient.	Total Cost.	Cost per Patient.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages ...	4,351	0 13 10½	4,534	0 14 4½	4,860	0 15 3	4,629	0 14 3	4,741	0 15 2
Provisions ...	4,102	0 13 1	4,060	0 12 10½	4,095	0 12 10	3,886	0 12 0	3,709	0 11 11
Drugs and Medical Appliances ...	489	0 1 6½	419	0 1 4	475	0 1 6	472	0 1 5½	598	0 1 11
Fuel, Light and Water ...	1,133	0 3 7½	1,147	0 3 7½	1,127	0 3 7	1,234	0 3 10	1,053	0 3 4
Domestic and Laundry ...	673	0 2 2	636	0 2 0	799	0 2 6	511	0 1 7	566	0 1 10
Renewals and Repairs ...	589	0 1 10½	593	0 1 10½	340	0 1 1	256	0 0 9½	438	0 1 5
Miscellaneous ...	556	0 1 9½	489	0 1 6½	512	0 1 7	589	0 1 10	540	0 1 9
Rates, Taxes and Insurance ...	668	0 2 1½	597	0 1 10½	580	0 1 10	638	0 2 0	605	0 1 11
Loan Repayment and Interest ...	897	0 2 10	896	0 2 10	896	0 2 10	896	0 2 9	894	0 2 10
Capital Expenditure out of Revenue (garage)	14	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gross Totals ...	13,472	2 2 11½	13,371	2 2 4	13,684	2 3 0	13,111	2 0 6	13,144	2 2 1
Deduct Profit on Farm Account ...	102	0 0 3½	144	0 0 6	71	0 0 3	17	0 0 0½	144	0 0 5½
Deduct other Income ...	44	0 0 2	51	0 0 2	76	0 0 3	55	0 0 2	93	0 0 3½
Net Cost ...	13,326	2 2 6	13,176	2 1 8	13,537	2 2 6	13,039	2 0 3½	12,907	2 1 4
Food per person per week ...	...	9/11d.	...	9/9½d.	...	9/10d.	...	9/2d.	...	9/-



## PENMORE PAVILION.

During the year this pavilion has continued to be used for the treatment of advanced female patients, under the clinical charge of Dr. B. S. Nicholson, the Tuberculosis Officer for the Chesterfield area.

The following admissions and discharges have taken place during the year :—

TABLE P.I.

Patients in the Pavilion on the 1st January, 1932	...	12
Admissions	... ..	38
Discharges	... ..	41
Patients in the Pavilion on the 31st December, 1932		9
Condition of patients on discharge :—		
Improved	... ..	16
No material improvement	... ..	14
Died in the Institution	... ..	11
		—
Total	... ..	41
		—

14 beds are provided in the Pavilion and 4 additional shelter beds are available for use when necessary and when climatic conditions permit. During the year it was found necessary to use only 2 of the shelter beds and these were available from May to September. The daily average number of beds available for the whole year was therefore 14·83, and the number of beds occupied, 12·85 or 86·85 per cent. of the available capacity. The average duration of stay of the 41 patients discharged or who died in the Institution was 122·8 days. The average gain in weight of the 16 patients discharged as improved was 9 lbs., the largest individual gain being 24 lbs. during a stay of 115 days.

Further improvements to the lawn and garden have been carried out during the year.

The cost per patient per day for the year ended March 31st, 1933, was 6s. 11d.

## WHITWORTH HOSPITAL.

In June, 1929, a detached self-contained block of six beds at this Hospital was leased from the Trustees for the treatment of male pulmonary cases. During the year the lease expired, but in view of the useful purpose served by this block, the County Council renewed the lease for a further period of three years on the existing terms. Cases of the "hospital" type are accommodated and are under the clinical charge of Dr. P. Heffernan, the Tuberculosis Officer for the north-western area of the County.



The following admissions and discharges have taken place during the year:—

TABLE W.I.

Patients in the Hospital on January 1st, 1932	...	6
Admissions	... ..	14
Discharges	... ..	14
Patients in the Hospital on December 31st, 1932	...	6

Condition of patients on discharge:—

Improved	... ..	4
No material improvement	... ..	8
Died in the Institution	... ..	2
		—
		14
		—

As a result of treatment in the Hospital, the working capacity of 3 patients was restored.

The average duration of stay of the 14 patients discharged during the year was 132·6 days, and the average number of beds occupied was 5·7 or 98 per cent. of the full capacity. The cost per patient per day for the year ended March 31st, 1933, was 7s. 1d.

#### BRETBY HALL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.

One hundred and forty-seven beds are available at this hospital and, apart from periods extending over a few days, they have been in constant occupation. The waiting list is now shorter than it has been since the hospital was opened in 1926.

Dr. E. Grierson, Assistant Medical Officer and Acting Medical Superintendent, reports as follows:—

Statistics compare favourably with the previous year. The average length of stay of non-T.B. patients has been reduced and, as a result, the number of admissions has been 193 instead of 174.

In all but a few cases, the results of treatment have been very satisfactory and less difficulty has been experienced in persuading parents to agree to hospital treatment for their children.

TABLE B.I.

				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL at midnight, Dec. 31, 1931—						
Tubercular	...	...	...	51	43	94
Non-Tubercular	...	...	...	24	23	47
				—	—	—
				75	66	141
				—	—	—
ADMISSIONS during 1932—						
Tubercular	...	...	...	45	29	74
Non-Tubercular	...	...	...	65	54	119
				—	—	—
				110	83	193
				—	—	—
13 patients did not accept offer of treatment at the Hospital.						
Number of patients treated in 1932—						
Tubercular	...	...	...	96	72	168
Non-Tubercular	...	...	...	89	77	166
				—	—	—
				185	149	334
				—	—	—
Number of patients discharged during 1932—						
Tubercular	...	...	...	33	39	72
Non-Tubercular	...	...	...	56	62	118
				—	—	—
			Total	89	101	190
				—	—	—

TABLE B.II.

<i>Cases admitted as Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated during 1932.</i>				<i>Cases of Non-Tubercular Diseases treated during 1932.</i>			
<i>Site of Lesion.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Spine ... ..	32	28	60	Rickets ... ..	13	10	23
Hip ... ..	28	26	54	Talipes ... ..	16	8	24
Knee ... ..	16	6	22	Infantile Paralysis	19	18	37
Other Joints ...	11	9	20	Spastic Paraplegia	7	11	18
Abdomen ... ..	1	3	4	Torticollis ... ..	1	2	3
Glands ... ..	7	1	8	Pes Cavus ... ..	1	2	3
				Scoliosis ... ..	4	13	17
				Miscellaneous ...	25	15	41
Totals ... ..	95	73	168	Total ... ..	87	79	166



There were four deaths during the year, as shewn in the following table :—

TABLE B.III

<i>Lesion.</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
T.B. Hip ...	Amyloid Disease ...	—	1	1
T.B. Spine ..	Amyloid Disease...	1	—	1
T.B. Spine ...	Secondary Hæmorrhage following Generalised Tuberculosis ...	—	1	1
Painful amputation stump Rt. arm	Cerebral Embolism following operation ..	—	1	1
	Total ...	1	3	4

The following table shows the location of disease of the patients discharged :—

TABLE B.IV.

(a) **Tubercular.**

<i>Site of Lesion.</i>	<i>Diagnosis not confirmed.</i>		<i>Discharged.</i>		<i>Died.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Spine ...	1	2	8	15	1	1	28
Hip ...	3	2	5	8	—	1	19
Knee ...	2	—	5	3	—	—	10
Other Joints ..	—	1	6	3	—	—	10
Abdomen ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Glands ...	—	—	3	3	—	—	6
Total ..	6	5	27	34	1	2	75

(b) **Non-Tubercular.**

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>		<i>Died.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Rickets ... ..	8	6	—	—	14
Talipes ... ..	14	9	—	—	23
Poliomyelitis ...	8	9	—	—	17
Spastic Paraplegia...	5	9	—	—	14
Torticollis ... ..	1	2	—	—	3
Pes Cavus ... ..	2	3	—	—	5
Scoliosis ... ..	4	12	—	—	16
Miscellaneous ...	14	11	—	1	26
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>

Average length of stay of patients :—

Tubercular Cases ... ..	521 days.
Non-tubercular Cases ... ..	136 „
All Cases ... ..	287 „

During the year 1932 the following operations were performed :—

Stabilisation of foot ... ..	9
Open elongation of Tendo Achilles ...	3
Plantar Fasciotomy and Wrenching ...	11
Stoeffe's Operation ... ..	12
Wrenching alone ... ..	3
Tenotomy alone ... ..	12
Transplantation of tendon ... ..	7
Osteotomy ... ..	16
Manipulation ... ..	9
Osteoclasis ... ..	6
Excision of nerve bulbs ... ..	1
Arthrodesis of thumb ... ..	1
Sequestrectomy ... ..	3
Resection of Rib ... ..	2
Reduction of dislocated hip ... ..	1
Amputations (1 foot ; 1 fore-arm) ...	2
Open correction of club foot ... ..	4
Exploration of sinus ... ..	1
Excision of cervical glands ... ..	1
Incision of abscesses ... ..	4
Excision of knee ... ..	1
Tenotomy of sterno mastoid ... ..	1
Curettage of abscesses ... ..	3
Tonsillectomy and adenectomy ... ..	38
Removal of nasal Polipi ... ..	2
Midtarsal resection ... ..	2
Tenodesis ... ..	1
Soutter's Fasciotomy ... ..	1
Steindler's Operation ... ..	1
Others ... ..	4
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>162</b>



Massage, exercises, electro- and actino-therapy were carried out whenever necessary.

415 cases were X-rayed during the year. This number includes a few patients referred for X-ray from Swadlincote clinic and from the Tuberculosis Dispensary at Burton.

**Dental Work.**—103 patients were seen and treated by the County Dental Staff.

**Ophthalmic Work.**—Periodic visits are paid by the County Ophthalmic Surgeon so that cases of refraction and other diseases of the eye may be treated.

**Consulting Surgeon.**—Mr. Naughton Dunn, the Consulting Surgeon, visited the hospital on 12 occasions and performed 33 operations.

**Infectious Diseases.**—Four cases of chickenpox, three of whooping cough, three of mumps, two of scabies, and one of ringworm occurred during the year.

**Splints.**—A list of 918 splints made and repaired in the workshop is given below. The staff of the plaster room still continue to make celluloid splints which are proving to be most satisfactory.

#### HOSPITAL.

Callipers	...	...	...	...	39
Thomas's Bed Splints	...	...	...	...	7
Thomas's Walking Splints	...	...	...	...	16
Pattens	...	...	...	...	20
Spinal Frames	...	...	...	...	20
Boots raised	...	...	...	...	11
Other alterations to Boots	...	...	...	...	87
Crutches—(pairs)	...	...	...	...	3
K.K., Side, and Double Irons	...	...	...	...	30
Other Metal Splints	...	...	...	...	26
Stirrups for Extension	...	...	...	...	5
Repairs and Alterations to Splints...	...	...	...	...	158
Plaster Boots—(pairs)	...	...	...	...	21
Back supports	...	...	...	...	22
Rotation shoes	...	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	61

## CLINICS.

Callipers	...	...	...	...	...	21
Thomas's Bed Splints...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Thomas's Walking Splints	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pattens ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Boots raised	...	...	...	...	...	77
Other Alterations to Boots	...	...	...	...	...	73
K.K., Side, and Double Irons	...	...	...	...	...	37
Other Metal Splints	...	...	...	...	...	8
Repairs and Alterations to Splints...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Back supports	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	45
						<hr/>
						380
						<hr/>

## CELLULOID SPLINTS.

Head Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hip Spicas	...	...	...	...	...	10
Knee Splints	...	...	...	...	...	5
Artificial Hand	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	23
						<hr/>

**Education.**—The teaching staff is again reduced to three. The student teacher resigned in August and no new appointment has been made.

**Orthopædic Clinics.**—With one exception attendances at all the clinics have been satisfactory throughout the year. The numbers attending at Alfreton showed a decrease and it was found desirable to open Alfreton clinic once weekly instead of twice weekly. This arrangement has been in existence since June and allows the Orthopædic Nurse one day in the week free for home visiting. The following tables show the attendances at the clinics and the home visits made by the Orthopædic Nurses :—



TABLE BV.

## (a) Tubercular Cases.

Situation of Lesion.	Alfreton.	Matlock.	Chesterfield.	Chinley.	Derby.	Heanor.	Long Eaton.	Shirebrook.	Swadlincote.	TOTAL.
Spine ... ..	8	—	17	9	7	7	9	3	2	62
Hip ... ..	4	—	10	5	5	4	1	4	6	39
Knee ... ..	2	1	8	4	4	3	3	4	4	33
Other Joints ...	—	1	6	4	7	5	1	1	3	28
Abdomen ... ..	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Periph'al Glands	2	—	5	3	1	1	1	2	—	15
Other Organs ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	17	2	48	25	24	20	15	14	16	181

## (b) Non-Tubercular Cases.

Lesion.	Alfreton.	Matlock.	Chesterfield.	Chinley.	Derby.	Heanor.	Long Eaton.	Shirebrook.	Swadlincote.	TOTAL.
Rickets ... ..	16	12	26	2	16	14	17	15	21	139
Inf. Paralysis...	16	8	34	11	29	8	10	11	8	135
Spastic Para- plegia ... ..	8	5	15	4	15	6	4	2	3	62
Scoliosis ... ..	12	11	20	6	17	6	8	5	24	109
Cong. Deformity	12	5	10	14	28	15	11	6	16	117
Unclassified ...	6	6	10	11	26	4	7	8	23	101
Others... ..	31	10	26	—	—	—	—	14	—	81
Total ... ..	101	57	141	48	131	53	57	61	95	744
Total Attend- ances	715	395	857	301	786	587	562	415	969	5587
No. of Plasters Applied ... ..	33	9	50	12	58	34	6	4	37	243

HOME VISITS :—(Miss Garratt) ... 363

,, ,, (Miss Taylor) ... 162

**BRETBY HALL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.**  
**Comparative Statement of Costs.**  
 Year ending March 31st.

**TABLE B. VI.**

	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933	
	Total Cost.	Cost per week per patient.	Total Cost.	Cost per week per patient.	Total Cost.	Cost per week per patient.	Total Cost.	Cost per week per patient.	Total Cost.	Cost per week per patient.
Average Daily No. of Patients	63.5		71.8		135.8		145.2		142.4	
do. Staff	24.9		29.4		50.4		60.8		60.9	
Salaries, and Wages	£ 2,264	£ s. d. 13 8	£ 2,660	£ s. d. 14 3	£ 4,146	£ s. d. 0 11 9	£ 5,335	£ s. d. 14 2	£ 5,434	£ s. d. 14 8
Provisions	1,765	10 8	1,949	10 5	3,216	0 9 1	3,182	8 5	3,047	8 2½
Drugs and Medical Appliances...	340	2 1	377	2 1	885	0 2 6	695	1 10	654	1 9
Fuel, Light and Water	814	4 11	802	4 3	983	0 2 9	1,001	2 8	1,439	3 10½
Domestic and Laundry	314	1 11	700	3 9	564	0 1 7	943	2 6	755	2 0
Renewals and Repairs	887	5 4	1,133	6 0	1,605	0 4 6	1,803	4 9	1,968	5 4
Miscellaneous	170	1 0	288	1 6	378	0 1 1	358	0 11	290	0 9
Rates, Taxes and Insurance	196	1 2	284	1 6	304	0 0 10	377	1 0	382	1 0
Loan Repayment and Interest	2,056	12 5	2,672	14 3	3,322	0 9 4	3,429	9 1	3,460	9 4
Gross Totals	8,806	2 13 2	10,865	2 18 0	15,403	2 3 5	17,123	2 5 4	17,429	2 6 11
Deduct Rents, etc.	359	2 2	314	1 8	480	0 1 4	450	1 2	487	1 3
Nett Totals	8,447	2 11 0	10,551	2 16 4	14,923	2 2 1	16,673	2 4 2	16,942	2 5 8
Food per person per week		7/8		7/4		6/8		5/11		5/9



## OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

With the institutional accommodation now provided by the County Council for the treatment of tuberculosis, only in exceptional cases is it necessary to admit patients to institutions not belonging to the County Council.

Three such cases were admitted during the year on account of their being urgently in need of treatment, two to the Manchester Royal Infirmary and one to the New Hall Sanatorium, Southport, the latter being a Derbyshire case who was taken suddenly ill whilst on a short stay in Southport, and died before he could be transferred to a Derbyshire institution.

The following shows the admissions and discharges that have taken place during the year :—

Patients in the Institutions on January 1st, 1932	...	2
Patients Admitted	... ..	3
Patients Discharged	... ..	5
Patients in Institutions on December 31st, 1932	...	—

Condition of patients on discharge :—

Improved ... ..	3
Died in the institution	1
Not tuberculous	1

The two patients who were in institutions on January 1st, 1932, were admitted to the East Lancashire Tuberculosis Colony with a view to their becoming permanent colonists, but after a stay of nearly nine months, they were discharged as not being suitable.

## POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS.

The number of beds available, on December 31st, 1932, in Poor Law Institutions belonging to the County Council for the treatment of tuberculosis is given in Table T.III, and the following return shows the number of persons suffering from tuberculosis who were treated in these Institutions during the year, and who were chargeable to the County Council.



TABLE T.VI.

RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROVIDED DURING THE YEAR IN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS CHARGEABLE TO THE COUNCIL.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of patients suffering from pul- monary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males	4	12	8	6	2
	Adult females	4	6	2	4	4
	Children	2	—	1	—	1
	Total	10	18	11	10	7
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males	4	7	3	2	6
	Adult females	2	4	3	2	1
	Children	1	7	3	4	1
	Total	7	18	9	8	8
GRAND TOTAL	... ..	17	36	20	18	15

**Treatment of Lupus.**—Three patients, particulars of which are given below, have been referred to the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary with a view to receiving diathermy treatment.

1 case of lupus of the face was treated by diathermy and the condition is reported to be much improved. Further treatment by Kromayer lamp is being given.

1 case of lupus of the face, right arm and left heel, was found to be unsuitable for diathermy, but at the time of writing, slight improvement is being obtained by Kromayer lamp treatment.

1 doubtful case of lupus of the left hand has been treated by diathermy and Kromayer lamp without showing any improvement. The diagnosis however is still doubtful but it is thought to be a dermatitis artefacta self-induced by scratching.

#### NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year there were 583 primary notifications of all forms of tuberculosis and a further 62 new cases came to my knowledge otherwise than by notification, making a total of 645, 424 being pulmonary and 221 being non-pulmonary. This is the lowest number of new cases reported in any one year since the inception of compulsory notification; the numbers of new cases reported each year since 1915 are given in Table T. XI. Details of the new cases notified, and cases coming to my knowledge otherwise than by notification, are given in Table T. VII. and T. VIII respectively. The case rate per 1,000 of population for the year was 1.04. It is pleasing to notice that the number of cases coming to my knowledge otherwise than by notification is decreasing considerably, the figure being reduced from 141 in 1929 to 62 in 1932.



TABLE T. VII

		TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS.													Total Notifica- tions.
		NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.													
Age Periods	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and up- wards.	Total Primary Notifi- cations.			
Pulmonary—															
<i>Males</i> ...	1	2	8	2	24	42	46	32	28	16	8	209	213		
<i>Females</i> ...	—	—	7	18	25	41	50	22	14	9	3	189	196		
Non-Pulmonary—															
<i>Males</i> ...	4	18	28	17	8	7	4	5	1	1	1	94	96		
<i>Females</i> ...	2	16	17	15	13	11	12	2	1	1	1	91	91		
TOTALS ...	7	36	60	52	70	101	112	61	44	27	13	583	596		

TABLE T VIII.  
NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE YEAR 1932, OTHERWISE THAN BY NOTIFICATION ON FORM A.

AGE PERIODS	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards	Total Cases.
Pulmonary— Males ...	1	1	—	2	—	—	3	1	2	4	3	17
Females ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	2	1	1	9
Non-Pulmonary— Males ...	3	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	18
Females ...	1	4	4	1	—	3	2	2	—	1	—	18
TOTALS ...	5	12	5	5	4	4	7	5	5	6	4	62

THE SOURCE OR SOURCES FROM WHICH INFORMATION AS TO THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CASES WAS OBTAINED :—

SOURCE OF INFORMATION.	No. OF CASES	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns { From Local Registrars ... Transferable Deaths from Registrar-General ...	9	5 12
Posthumous Notifications ...	13	16
“Transfers” from other areas ...	2	—
Other Sources—Local Medical Officers' Quarterly } Summaries ... } Deaths ... ... } Transfer Inwards...	2	2
	—	1



## DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

There has been a slight increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis during the year, the number recorded by the Registrar General being 348 as compared with 336 during 1931. As against the 348 recorded by the Registrar General, 359 deaths of persons suffering from tuberculosis came to my knowledge during the year, but it should be borne in mind that tuberculosis may not have been the cause of death in all these cases. The following Table shows the source of information from which the 359 deaths were received, the number of which were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations and the percentage so notified.

<i>Source of information.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Number Notified before death</i>	<i>Percentage notified before death</i>
Local Registrars ... ..	263	229	87·07
Further deaths recorded on the Quarterly Summaries furnished under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924, by the Local Medical Officers ... ..	66	60	90·91
Transferable Deaths reported by Registrar General ...	30	13	43·43
Total ... ..	359	302	84·12

It is pleasing to notice that during the last few years there has been a considerable improvement in the percentage of cases notified before death; the figure for 1929 was 73·3 per cent., whilst that for 1932 was 84·12 per cent.

Table T. IX. shows the period which elapsed between the date of receipt of the notifications and the date of death:—

TABLE T.IX.

	Number of deaths reported in 1932.	Percentages
Cases not notified ... ..	28	7·80
Notified after death ... ..	31	8·63
Notified less than 1 week before death ...	21	5·85
1— 2 weeks before death ...	11	3·07
2— 3 weeks before death ...	14	3·90
3— 4 weeks before death ...	8	2·23
1— 2 months before death ...	21	5·85
2— 3    "   "   " ...	11	3·07
3—12   "   "   " ...	69	19·22
Over 1 year   "   " ...	145	40·38
	—	
	359	

This Table refers to all deaths of persons suffering from tuberculosis coming to my knowledge during the year from whatever source, whilst the corresponding Table on page 121 of last year's annual report refers only to cases reported to me by the district registrars.

Of the 28 cases not notified, as shown in the above table, 10 came to my knowledge from the Registrar General as transferable deaths, 4 were given on the quarterly summaries received from the District Medical Officers and 14 from the district registrars. As is usual, enquiries were made as to why the last mentioned cases had not been the subject of notification and the following information was elicited :—

	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Complicated cases presenting difficult diagnosis (including meningitis cases) ...	1	6	7
Attended by more than one doctor. Thought to have been notified by doctor first attending ...	2	—	2
Doctor not called in until shortly before death ...	3	—	3
Disease discovered after post-mortem ...	2	—	2
	8	6	14

It was impracticable to enquire into the reason for non-notification in respect of the 10 transferable deaths and the four cases reported on the quarterly summaries from the District Medical Officers, mentioned above.



TABLE T. X.

## NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.\*

Year.	Notifications.		Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	All Forms.	Pulmonary.	All Forms
1915	727	990	414	557
1916	878	1,098	410	552
1917	893	1,146	405	621
1918	829	1,123	489	667
1919	919	1,176	392	525
1920	787	1,052	334	461
1921	611	830	344	464
1922	671	882	354	481
†1923	805	1,082	345	454
1924	829	1,167	359	476
1925	790	1,057	364	481
1926	719	1,092	337	467
1927	602	943	323	439
1928	643	947	321	452
1929	563	843	340	442
1930	525	816	265	368
1931	511	763	258	336
1932	424	645	273	348

\*(Registrar General's figures).

†The figures for 1923 and subsequent years include fresh cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification.

The Death Rates per 1,000 of population from pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis since 1891, for Derbyshire and all England and Wales, are as follows:—

TABLE T. XI.

Years.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.	
	Derbyshire.	England & Wales	Derbyshire.	England & Wales	Derbyshire.	England & Wales
1891-1900	1·08	1·37	—	—	—	—
1901-1910	·81	1·16	·49	·49	1·30	1·65
1911-1920	·71	1·07	·32	·35	1·03	1·42
1921-1930	·54	·81	·19	·20	·73	1·01
1931	·42	·74	·12	·15	·54	·89
1932	·44	—	·12	—	·56	—

The accompanying Diagram shows the number of cases of Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis and the number of Deaths from these diseases from 1915-1932.

The following table shows the number of persons suffering from tuberculosis on the registers of the district Medical Officers of Health on 31st December of each year shown. Reference has already been made to this Table under the heading of Dispensary Statistics.

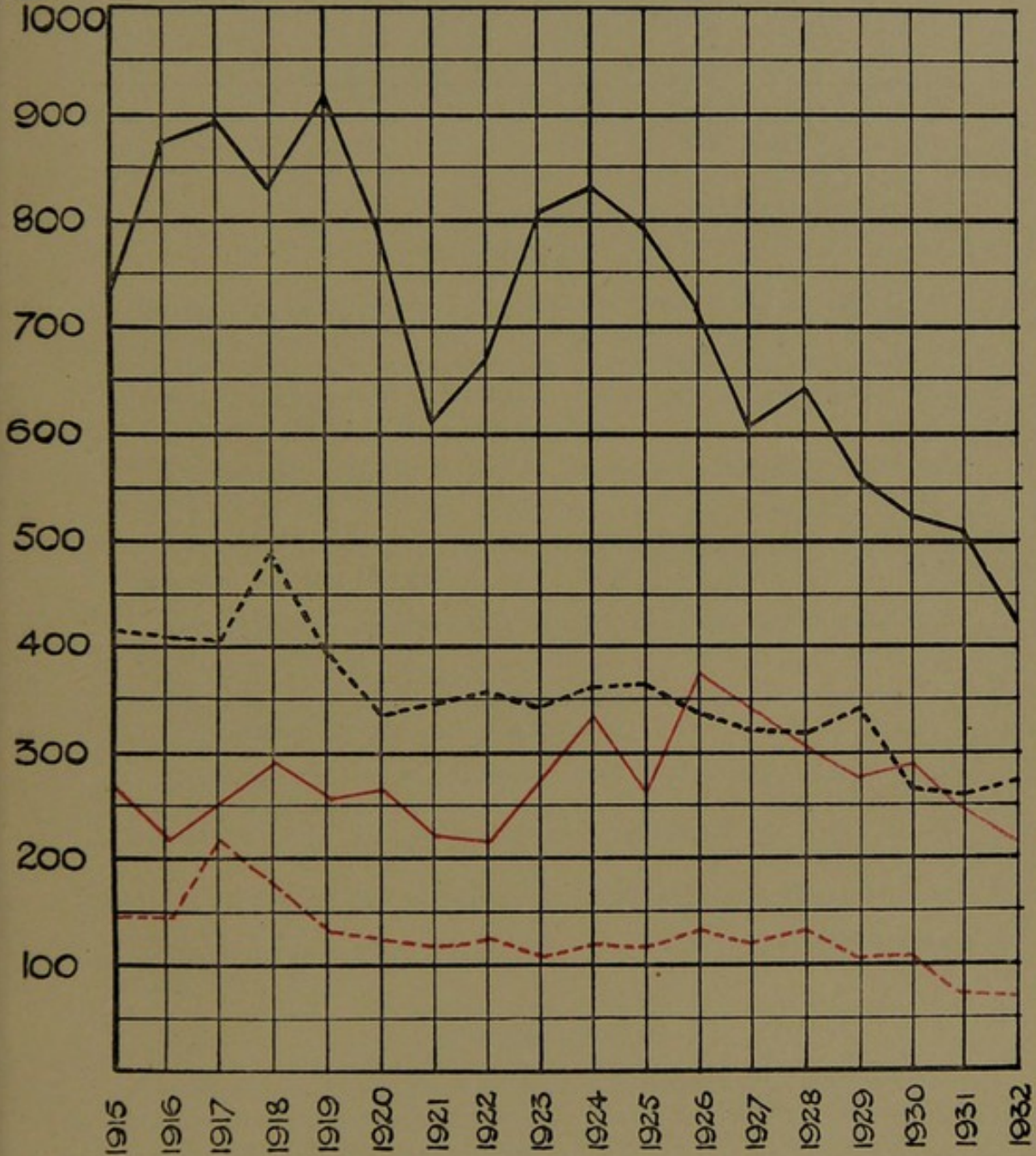


# TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS ~

PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY

ACTUAL  
NUMBERS



PULMONARY { NOTIFICATIONS —————  
                   { DEATHS       - - - - -  
NON-PULMONARY { NOTIFICATIONS —————  
                       { DEATHS       - - - - -

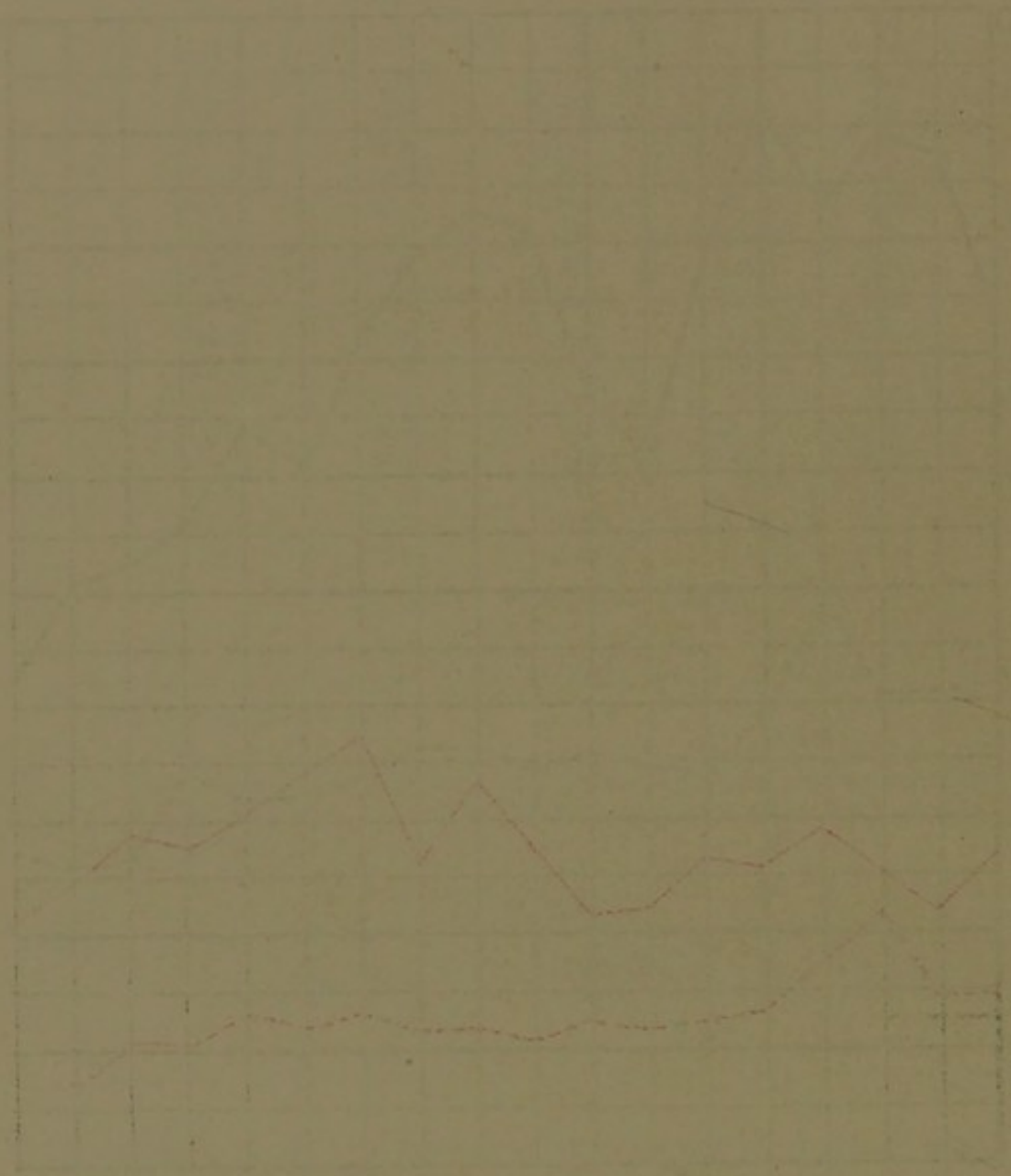
THE FIGURES FOR 1923 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS INCLUDE FRESH CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OTHERWISE THAN BY NOTIFICATION.



# TECHNICAL

RECORD OF TESTS

PERFORMED ON



—

- - -

THE ABOVE TESTS WERE PERFORMED ON THE DATE INDICATED ABOVE AND THE RESULTS ARE AS SHOWN ON THE CURVES. THE TESTS WERE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

TABLE T. XII.

Year.	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			TOTAL
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1928	1519	1260	2779	691	614	1305	4084
1929	1498	1283	2781	744	632	1376	4157
1930	1380	1238	2618	720	628	1348	3966
1931	1296	1172	2468	660	600	1260	3728
1932	1164	1055	2219	682	577	1259	3478

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)  
REGULATIONS, 1925.

During the year, five persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract and in an infectious state, who were connected with the milk trade, were reported to me. The District Medical Officers concerned were informed of these cases and the following is an outline of the action taken:—

One person was found not to be actually employed in the handling or production of milk.

One person was too ill to work and died shortly after the case came to my knowledge.

One case gave an assurance not to take part in the handling of milk.

One case was afforded sanatorium treatment and was still in an institution at the end of the year.

One case disposed of his milk round to a relative. He subsequently applied for compensation, but as he was not a licensed retailer of milk, his claim was not considered.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 (SECTION 62).

It was not found necessary to take any action under this Section during the year.

AFTER-CARE.

There are five After-Care Committees functioning in the County, viz., Chesterfield Borough, Glossop Borough, Ilkeston Borough, Long Eaton, and Ripley. Three of these Committees administer, on behalf of the County Council, the scheme for the provision of extra nourishment in their areas. Apart from this, the work of these Committees is purely of a voluntary nature—they raise money locally for the assistance of necessitous cases.

OTHER SERVICES.

Arrangements for the home visiting of tuberculous patients by the County Health Visitors, the provision of shelters, the granting



of extra nourishment and the home nursing of bed-ridden cases of tuberculosis by District Nurses have been described in previous reports. The work done under these services is tabulated below :—

**Homes visited by Health Visitors—**

Dispensary Cases	...	...	6,172
Other Cases	...	...	1,617
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	7,789
			<hr/>

**Shelters.**

Number sold during the year	...	...	12
Number in use at the end of the year	...	...	70
Number in store at the end of the year	...	...	23
Sets of bed and bedding supplied	...	...	21
Shelters supplied but not in use	...	...	19
Shelters available for use at Institutions	...	...	16

**Extra Nourishment.**

Number of patients to whom milk was granted...	104
Cost for financial year ended March 31st, 1933...	£308

**Nursing of Bed-ridden Cases.**

Number referred to District Nurses	...	...	11
Number of visits paid by District Nurses	...	...	127

**X-Rays.**

The following Table gives details of the X-Ray work done at the Council's Institutions and Dispensaries :—

<i>Dispensary Area.</i>				<i>No. of Patients.</i>
Ashbourne	...	...	...	13
Burton	...	...	...	33
Chesterfield	...	...	...	392
Chinley	...	...	...	89
Derby	...	...	...	99
Glossop	...	...	...	43
Ilkeston	...	...	...	51
Long Eaton	...	...	...	40
Matlock	...	...	...	26
				<hr/>
				786
Derbyshire Sanatorium	...	...	...	1,353
Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital	...	...	...	735
				<hr/>
				2,874
				<hr/>

In April of last year it was found necessary to discontinue the use of the X-ray apparatus in the New County Offices, Derby, which, on account of its age, had become unreliable in results and unsafe to use. A new apparatus, briefly described under the heading of Derby Dispensary, was installed there in December and in the meantime, Dr. A. R. Laurie of Derby, carried out any necessary radiographic work for patients in the Derby area.

A new X-ray apparatus was also installed at the Derbyshire Sanatorium, Chesterfield, and a short description is given in the section of this report dealing with that institution.

#### SILICOSIS AND ASBESTOSIS (MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS) SCHEME, 1931.

The County Council, at the request of the Home Office, allow their Tuberculosis Officers to carry out initial medical examinations of new employees in industries which come within the provisions of this scheme. During the year, 20 persons were examined, and of these, 19 were found to be fit for employment and 1 was referred to the Medical Board for further investigation. 13 of the workers examined were employees in the Refractories Industries and 7 in the Sandstone Industry.

**Bacteriological Examination of Sputa.**—The following Table shows the number of examinations of sputa for tubercle bacilli made in the County Laboratory during the year :—

TABLE T. XIII.

	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From Medical Practitioners ...	162	1,037	1,199
From Dispensaries and Sanatoria	223	795	1,018
From Hospitals ... ..	—	1	1
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>2,218</b>

*Specimens examined by the Ellerman and Erlandsen method.*

Up to 10 years		11—20		21 & over		Totals	
<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Neg.</i>
1	109	18	279	30	456	49	844

#### BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

At the end of 1932 there were 788 Blind Persons (410 males and 378 females) on the Register. Of these, 351 were in receipt of County relief at a total cost of £8,264 per annum. The average amount of relief per case was 9s. 1d. per week.



The arrangements made in 1931 for the domiciliary medical relief of necessitous blind persons have been continued during the year under review.

### MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913 and 1927.

The Mental Deficiency Acts are administered in this County by the Mental Deficiency Act Committee. The number of cases dealt with and the action taken up to the end of 1932 are shown in the following table:—

TABLE XXXVIII.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
A.—NUMBER OF CASES “ SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH ” :—			
1. Under “ Order ” :—			
(a) (1) In Institutions (excluding cases on Licence) ...	51	137	188
(2) On Licence from Institutions	5	4	9
(b) (1) Under Guardianship (excluding cases on Licence)	2	4	6
(2) On Licence from Guardianship ... ..	—	—	—
2. In “ places of safety ” ... ..	—	7	7
3. Under Statutory Supervision ... ..	164	126	290
of whom :—			
(a) Attending Occupation Centres ... ..	—	—	—
(b) Awaiting removal to an Institution ... ..	49	46	95
4. Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings—			
(a) Notified by Local Education Authorities, Sec. 2(2) ...	5	1	6
(b) Mental Defectives in receipt of Poor Law Relief :—			
(1) Indoor Relief ... ..	62	72	134
(2) Outdoor Relief ... ..	26	33	59
(c) Otherwise “ ascertained ”	2	4	6

B.—NUMBER OF CASES WHO MAY BECOME  
“ SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH ” :—

1. In Institutions or under Guardian- ship dealt with under Sec. 3 :—			
(a) In regard to whom the Local Authority contributes un- der its permissive powers	—	5	5
(b) Maintained wholly by parents, relatives or others	... 5	1	6
2. Reported to the Local Authority from any reliable source but as to whom no action has been taken	... .. 245	242	487
3. Under Voluntary Supervision	... ..	(Supervised by Health Visitors).	
Of whom, attending Occupa- tion Centres	... .. —	—	—

TABLE XXXIX.

**SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY HEALTH VISITORS  
DURING 1932.**

I. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) *Ante-Natal*—

Number of Sessions	... ..	290
Attendances :		
Ante-Natal	... .. 4,033	
Post-Natal	... .. 109	
	—	4,142
Visits to homes—		
First visits	... .. 1,393	
Subsequent visits	... .. 941	
	—	2,334

(b) *Infant Welfare*—

First visits to infants	... .. 8,925
Other visits (under 1 year)	... 33,380
Visits to children 1—5 years	... 55,998
	— 98,303



(c) *Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres—*

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	1,854
Expectant mothers (at Centres)				521
Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	38,428
Children over 1 year	...	...	...	30,998
			—————	69,947

## 2. TUBERCULOSIS—

No. of Dispensary sessions attended	...	...	...	729
No. of visits to homes	...	...	...	7,789

## 3. SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION—

*Number of Inspections:—*

Elementary	...	...	...	35,254
Secondary	...	...	...	2,214
Verminous conditions	...	...	...	163,340
Other Inspections	...	...	...	20,704
Home visits to school children	...	...	...	11,621
			—————	233,133

*Clinic sessions attended—*

Tonsil and Adenoid operations	...	...	...	474
Ear	...	...	...	300
Eye	...	...	...	440
Dental anæsthetic	...	...	...	188
			—————	1,402

## 4. MENTAL DEFICIENCY—

Visit to homes	...	...	...	1,969
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

## 5. BLIND PERSONS ACT—

Visit to homes	...	...	...	55
----------------	-----	-----	-----	----

## 6. Infant Life Protection Visits ...

... 332

## 7. Boarding-out Visits ...

... 1,019

## 8. Miscellaneous Visits ...

... 1,093





No.	Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
1	1880	...	...	...	...
2	1880	...	...	...	...
3	1880	...	...	...	...
4	1880	...	...	...	...
5	1880	...	...	...	...
6	1880	...	...	...	...
7	1880	...	...	...	...
8	1880	...	...	...	...
9	1880	...	...	...	...
10	1880	...	...	...	...
11	1880	...	...	...	...
12	1880	...	...	...	...
13	1880	...	...	...	...
14	1880	...	...	...	...
15	1880	...	...	...	...
16	1880	...	...	...	...
17	1880	...	...	...	...
18	1880	...	...	...	...
19	1880	...	...	...	...
20	1880	...	...	...	...
21	1880	...	...	...	...
22	1880	...	...	...	...
23	1880	...	...	...	...
24	1880	...	...	...	...
25	1880	...	...	...	...
26	1880	...	...	...	...
27	1880	...	...	...	...
28	1880	...	...	...	...
29	1880	...	...	...	...
30	1880	...	...	...	...
31	1880	...	...	...	...
32	1880	...	...	...	...
33	1880	...	...	...	...
34	1880	...	...	...	...
35	1880	...	...	...	...
36	1880	...	...	...	...
37	1880	...	...	...	...
38	1880	...	...	...	...
39	1880	...	...	...	...
40	1880	...	...	...	...
41	1880	...	...	...	...
42	1880	...	...	...	...
43	1880	...	...	...	...
44	1880	...	...	...	...
45	1880	...	...	...	...
46	1880	...	...	...	...
47	1880	...	...	...	...
48	1880	...	...	...	...
49	1880	...	...	...	...
50	1880	...	...	...	...
51	1880	...	...	...	...
52	1880	...	...	...	...
53	1880	...	...	...	...
54	1880	...	...	...	...
55	1880	...	...	...	...
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57	1880	...	...	...	...
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59	1880	...	...	...	...
60	1880	...	...	...	...
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63	1880	...	...	...	...
64	1880	...	...	...	...
65	1880	...	...	...	...
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67	1880	...	...	...	...
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69	1880	...	...	...	...
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73	1880	...	...	...	...
74	1880	...	...	...	...
75	1880	...	...	...	...
76	1880	...	...	...	...
77	1880	...	...	...	...
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82	1880	...	...	...	...
83	1880	...	...	...	...
84	1880	...	...	...	...
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89	1880	...	...	...	...
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95	1880	...	...	...	...
96	1880	...	...	...	...
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98	1880	...	...	...	...
99	1880	...	...	...	...
100	1880	...	...	...	...

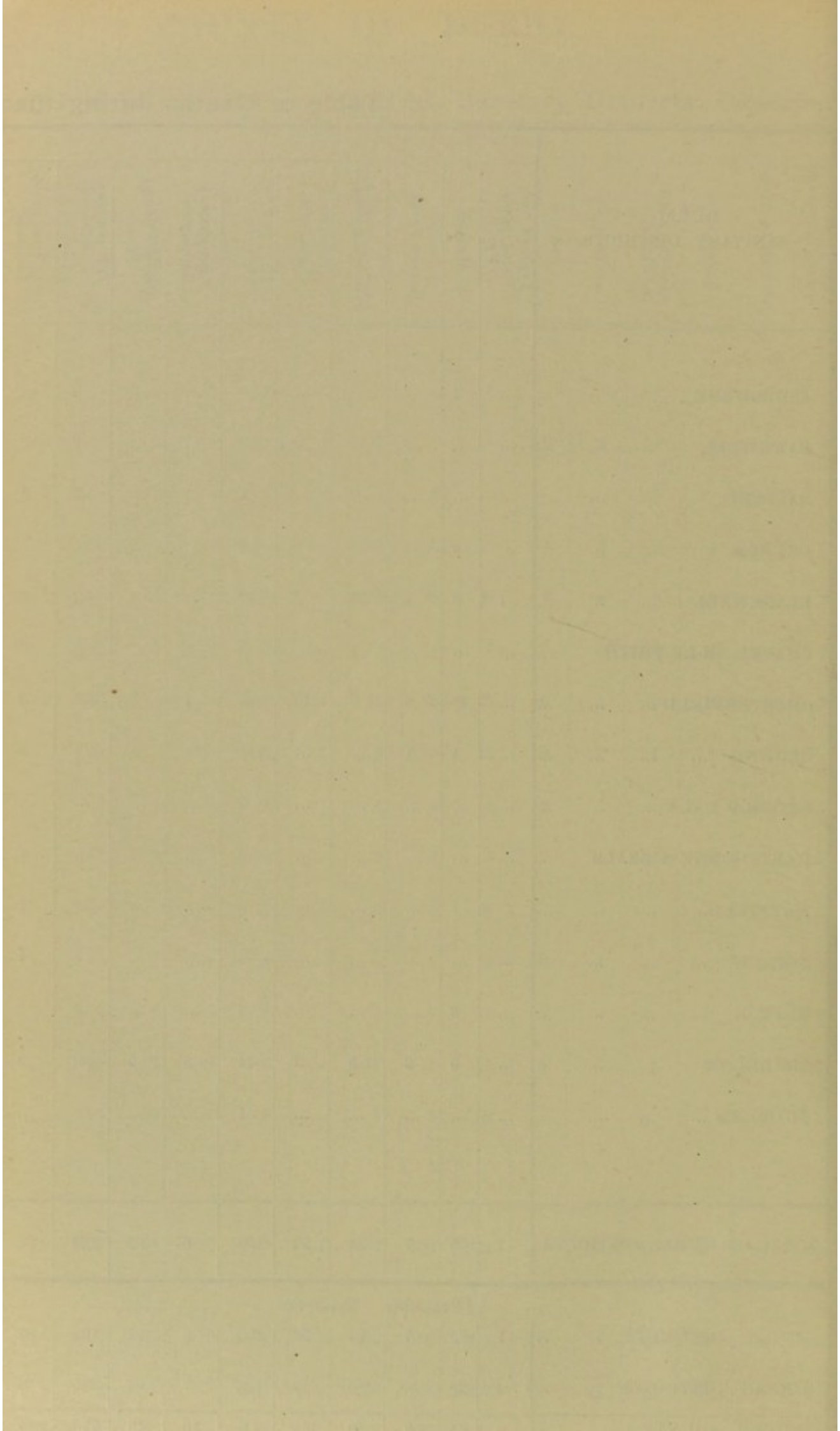
COUNTY OF DERBY.

Appendix Ia.

Table of Deaths during the year 1932 in each of the RURAL Sanitary Districts, Classified according to Diseases.

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS.	DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES.																											TOTALS.																
	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.	Meningitis.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Leishmaniasis.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Influenza of Respiratory System.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Syphilis.	General Paralysis of the Insane.	Chorea.	Malignant Disease.	Diphtheria.	Cerebral Haemorrhage.	Heart Disease.	Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Poplite Ulcer.	Dysentery, etc (under 5 years).	Appendicitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.		Other Diseases of the Liver, etc.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis.	Puerperal Septic.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Coma (Inevitable, Myocardial, etc).	Stilly.	Suicide.	Other Violence.	Other defined Causes ill-defined or unknown.	Smallpox.	Poliomyelitis.	Polio-encephalitis.			
ASHBOURNE	1				5			8				1	16	3	14	23		5		8		1	1			1	2	3			2	27	1	6	9	1		1						189
BAKEWELL			1	2	5			7				2	24	3	10	39	2	17	9	8	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	6			8	11	2	16	18	3							208	
BASFORD					1			2	1				1		3	5		1	2						1					1	1	1		1	2							24		
BELPER			2		1	4		14	1	1	1	36	2	16	61		22	5	12	4	3	1	4	1	1	11	11		1	14	17	5	8	18								379		
BLACKWELL	1	3	1	10	3	10		4	23	6	1	3	49	3	23	88		8	25	38	4	3	4	3	4	3	1	2	8	12	2	3	24	27	4	18	31	4					449	
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH				1		6	1		5	3			20	2	18	44		8	4	7		1	2	1		2	6	10			8	10	2	8	9	1						179		
CHESTERFIELD		26	3	9	15	29	1	0	25	13	4	4	96	11	51	202	1	32	40	97	6	3	10	2	2	6	14	34	4	2	61	12	9	34	91	10						967		
CLOWNE		1	1			11	1	5	11	1			18	4	15	23	1	5	13	12	2	3	1	2	1		2	5		1	9	12	4	10	11			1				185		
GLOSSOP DALE						4							9	1	2	16		6	2	4	2						2	3			2	2		1	8							62		
HARTSHORNE & SEALS						3		1		1		1	16	3	7	18		2	6	6						1		1	2	3		2	3	9	2	3	10						100	
HAYFIELD						3			5	1			8	1	4	10		2	1	5								2	2			1	2	6	2	1	5						61	
NORTON						4			3	1			21	1	5	24		4		4	6	2					1	1	7			2	2	3	1	9	1						102	
REPTON			3			2			5	1			19	2	13	36		9	7	14	2	1		2		2		1	6	5		2	9	11	2	4	20						176	
SHARDLOW			3	2	3	1	14	3	2	21	2	1		53	7	34	72		17	15	15	5	5	1	2	3	1	11	13	1		18	45	3	11	23	2					422		
SUDBURY						1							6	1	1	9		1	1	2							1	1					5		2	4							37	
TOTAL OF RURAL DISTRICTS	1	29	7	24	22	100	6	22	133	31	7	12	292	44	216	662	4	139	130	232	33	24	22	19	10	20	72	114	7	13	163	198	39	124	278	22		2				3390		
WHOLE COUNTY.																																												
RURAL DISTRICTS	1	29	7	24	22	100	6	22	133	31	7	12	292	44	216	669	4	139	130	232	33	24	22	19	10	20	72	114	7	13	163	198	39	124	278	22		2				3390		
URBAN DISTRICTS	2	26		16	12	162	7	21	140	44	11	9	445	51	237	631	7	174	148	265	89	25	20	9	12	21	98	94	7	15	196	224	44	137	313	31						2571		
WHOLE COUNTY	3	55	7	40	34	262	13	43	273	75	18	21	737	95	453	1300	11	313	278	435	72	49	42	28	22	41	170	208	14	28	359	422	83	261	591	53		2				6061		





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DERBYSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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# REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

ON THE

Medical Inspection of School Children

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1932.

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W. M. ASH, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.,  
School Medical Officer.



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# SCHOOL MEDICAL STAFF.

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## COUNTY SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER—

W. M. ASH, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

## DEPUTY SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER—

R. N. CURNOW, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

## ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS—

H. S. BRYAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

F. J. BURKE, M.D., B.Ch.

WILHELMINA W. HENDRY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

A. MACMILLAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ETHEL W. MORRIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

W. J. PIERCE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

H. N. POPHAM, M.B., B.S.

Also 7 Part-time School Medical Officers.

## OPHTHALMIC SURGEON—

T. E. A. CARR, M.B., B.S.

## EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON—

MARGARET S. PURCE, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.

## ORTHOPÆDIC SURGEON—

G. A. Q. LENNANE, M.B., B.Ch.

## SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER—

H. P. SUTCLIFFE, L.D.S.

## DENTAL OFFICERS—

CHRISTINE B. CALDER, L.D.S.

JOSEPHINE DOLAN.

ELIZABETH GRANT, L.D.S.

FLORA GRANT, L.D.S.

CICELY JEFFERSON, L.D.S.

MEREDITH LEWIS, L.D.S.

C. L. NOBLE, L.D.S.

DORIS M. THOMSON, L.D.S.

Also 6 Dental Attendants and 3 Dental Clerks.

## ORTHOPÆDIC NURSES—

Miss M. E. GARRATT.

Miss E. TAYLOR.

## SCHOOL NURSES—

53 School Nurses are employed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL  
MEDICAL OFFICER, 1932.

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**To the Chairman and Members of the  
Derbyshire Education Committee.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Twenty-sixth Annual Report on the work of the School Medical Service in Derbyshire.

The general arrangements of the Service have been continued during the year on the same lines as previously.

It will be seen from the body of the Report that the nutrition of the school children has been receiving particular attention by the School Medical Staff, and as a result of these investigations there does not appear to be any marked increase in malnutrition due to underfeeding. However, I would like to make it quite clear that this is not to be interpreted that I am satisfied that the children are getting plenty. There are many instances of poverty where the bare necessities alone are being provided.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to the Committee and the Director of Education for the assistance I have received from them during the year, and I would also express my indebtedness to my Deputy, Dr. Curnow, who is largely responsible for the compilation of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

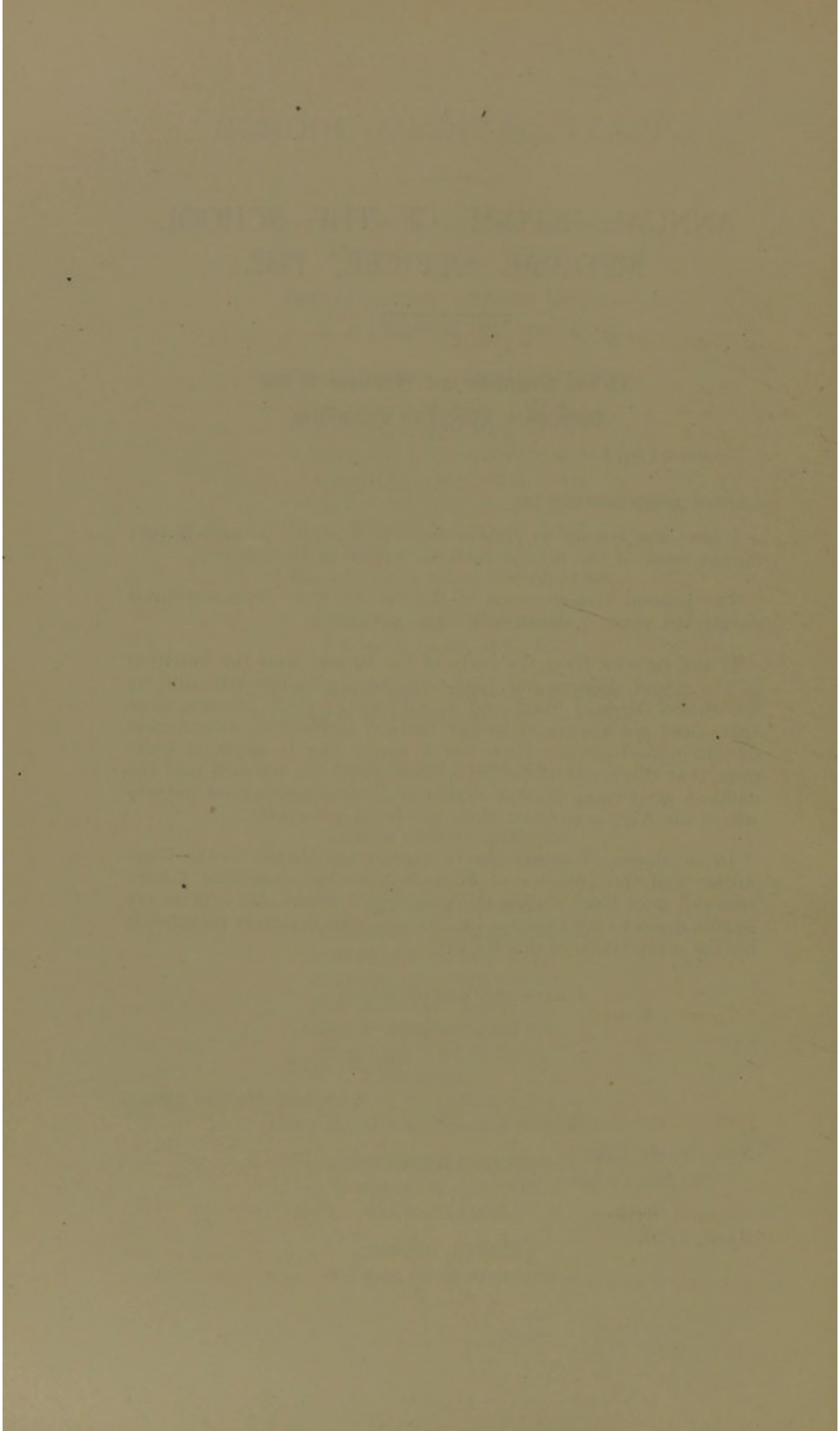
Your obedient Servant,

W. M. ASH,

*School Medical Officer.*

*New County Offices,  
St. Mary's Gate,  
Derby.  
April, 1933.*





## SECTION I.

---

### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND ENROLMENTS.

The Derbyshire Education Committee is the Local Education Authority for the whole of the administrative County with the exception of the Boroughs of Buxton, Chesterfield, Glossop and Ilkeston, which are autonomous for elementary education.

The schools and enrolments are as follows :—

	<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Enrolments.</i>
Urban Districts ...	95	28,621
Rural Districts ...	284	46,790
	379	75,411

#### **New Schools.**

Two new schools were completed during 1932 :—

Somercotes Central Council Senior Mixed School, and  
Spondon Springfield Council Junior Mixed School.

### CO-ORDINATION.

Co-ordination between the various medical services in the County continues on the lines indicated in previous reports.

**Nursery Schools.** The Education Committee has provided no Nursery Schools in the County area.

### THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

**School Hygiene.**—As in previous years, each Assistant School Medical Officer, on completion of the medical inspection of the children in the schools in his area, makes a survey of the premises and reports on any defects found. During the year 487 departments



were inspected, and details of the conditions found are given in Table A below:—

TABLE A.

	Good.	Insufficient.	Defective and needs attention.
Cleanliness ... ..	485	1	1
Heating ... ..	483	2	2
Lighting ... ..	485	—	2
Ventilation ... ..	481	3	2
Water Supply ... ..	474	10	3
Washing Arrangements ... ..	460	25	2
Cloak Room Arrangements ... ..	481	5	1
Sanitary Arrangements ... ..	442	4	41
Playgrounds ... ..	445	—	42
Buildings ... ..	480	—	7

The serious defects in the sanitary condition of any department are at once referred to the County Architect. The following Table (Table B) shows the work done by the County Architect during the last five years, part of which was undertaken as a result of the reports of the medical inspectors:—

TABLE B.

TYPE OF WORK.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Total.
Improvements to heating apparatus	6	18	61	75	46	206
Heating improved by stoves, etc. ...	7	4	12	17	14	54
Conveniences converted ... ..	7	9	2	2	15	35
Drainage improved ... ..	4	6	14	16	14	54
Ventilation improved ... ..	3	7	12	22	22	66
Electric light installed ... ..	12	17	12	14	13	68
New floors ... ..	10	10	28	34	32	114
Supplied with Cookery Centre ... ..	6	2	1	1	—	10
Supplied with Manual Rooms ... ..	9	3	—	—	—	12
General repairs carried out ... ..	291	232	275	124	405	1,327

**Medical Inspection.**—The work of medical inspection is continued in the manner described in previous reports, and set out in detail in the Report of 1930. Each school is visited for the purpose of routine medical inspection and, as far as possible, a second visit for re-inspection of children found to be defective is paid later in the year. In addition to the visits of the Assistant School Medical Officer, the School Nurse attends each school from time to time to examine the children for personal cleanliness and verminous conditions. During 1932, each school received on an average 4·7 such visits.

(a) **The Age Groups** inspected were those prescribed by the Board of Education (Special Services) Regulations, 1925. Statistical particulars of these routine inspections, together with particulars of special inspections and re-inspections, are given in Table I. appended to this Report.



(b) **Extent to which the Board's Schedule of Medical Inspection has been followed.**—All inspection has been carried out in accordance with the Schedule of Medical Inspection of the Board of Education.

## FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Appended to this Report will be found the Tables prescribed by the Board of Education showing defects found at Medical Inspections during 1932 (Table II., Section A.); number of children found to require treatment (Table II., Section B.); whilst Group IV. of Table IV. shows the dental defects found, and Group V. of Table IV. relates to uncleanliness and verminous conditions.

(a) **Uncleanliness.** During the year, 163,340 inspections and re-inspections for this condition were made compared with 155,270 in 1931—69,605 of boys and 93,735 of girls. 2,001 individual children were found to be verminous; of these, 208 were boys and 1,793 were girls. 0·54% of boys were verminous and 4·80% of girls. This figure does not include children found to have one or two nits on one occasion only.

(b) **Minor Ailments.** Detailed returns of the incidence of defects found are set out under their respective headings in Table II., Table IV. (Group I.) shows a total of 3 996 minor ailments treated. Of these, 3,425 were treated under the Authority's scheme, and 571 otherwise.

(c) **Tonsils and Adenoids.** During the year, 4,060 children were found to be suffering from enlarged tonsils or adenoids, 588 of them being referred for treatment. 841 cases of enlarged tonsils or adenoids were operated on by the Aural Surgeon, 346 received their operations elsewhere, making a total of 1,187 for the year.

The system of conservative treatment, commenced in May, 1931, and described in some detail in my annual report for that year, was extended in March, 1932, to include all children suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids, so that no child may be referred for operative treatment for this condition unless he has been treated on conservative lines for a period of at least six months and the condition has failed to improve. The effect of this system is shewn in the following tables, the first of which shews the fall in the proportion of children referred for operative treatment; and the second, the increased number of children who have been referred for observation, with a diminution of the number referred for operation.



TABLE C.

## TONSILS AND ADENOIDS REFERRED FOR TREATMENT.

*(Incidence per 1,000 Routine Inspections.)*

		<i>Derbyshire.</i>	<i>England and Wales.</i>
1927	...	113·8	60·9
1928	...	118·7	63·0
1929	...	143·7	66·8
1930	...	140·2	66·5
1931	...	83·1	64·6
1932	...	16·2	—

TABLE D.

			<i>Total No. found Defective.</i>	
			<i>Referred for Treatment.</i>	<i>Referred for Observation.</i>
1928	...	...	3,724	1,986
1929	...	...	4,108	1,584
1930	...	...	4,336	1,862
1931	...	...	2,876	2,805
1932	...	...	588	3,472

In spite of the large number of children awaiting operation at the beginning of the year, the number of children actually operated on has fallen considerably, as is shewn in the following table, which gives the number of operations performed in each of the last five years.

TABLE E.

## RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT.

	<i>By the County Surgeon.</i>	<i>Total (including Hospital, etc.).</i>
1928	1,466	2,043
1929	1,716	2,240
1930	1,742	2,316
1931	1,970	2,626
1932	841	1,187

The following table, which is an analysis of 639 cases treated under this new system during the year, shews that the reason for the fall in the number of operations is a two-fold one:—

(1) The association between dental defects and enlargement of tonsils and adenoids has long been recognised, and it is not surprising to find that a large proportion of the children detected as suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids have persistently refused routine

dental treatment. Some of these accepted dental treatment as a preliminary to the treatment of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, but rather more than one-third still refused, and their names were not placed on the waiting list for operation.

(2) Of the remaining 60.1% who accepted dental treatment and co-operated in the course of conservative treatment, 21.9% recovered without operation, 17.8% were still under observation at the end of the year, while the remaining 20.4% were referred for operation.

TABLE F.

	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>Refused Dental Treatment.</i>	<i>Accepted Dental Treatment.</i>		
			<i>Improved</i>	<i>Under Observation.</i>	<i>For Operation.</i>
No. of cases	639	255	140	114	130
Percentage	100	39.9	21.9	17.8	20.4

From this table it is clear that only one-third of the children who accept conservative forms of treatment are referred for operation at the end of the period of six months' treatment.

TABLE G.

## EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT CASES EXAMINED.

<i>Area.</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Old Cases.</i>	<i>Re-examinations</i>
Ashbourne ... ..	35	115	89
Alfreton ... ..	170	199	156
Belper ... ..	77	127	40
Bretby Orthopædic Hospital...	25	65	27
Chinley ... ..	91	134	125
Clay Cross ... ..	18	195	41
Chesterfield ... ..	303	741	277
Derby ... ..	92	245	60
Heanor ... ..	31	79	64
Long Eaton ... ..	29	91	37
Matlock ... ..	52	157	53
Shirebrook ... ..	66	258	136
Swadlincote ... ..	96	199	104
Total No. of Cases ..	1,085	2,605	1,209

Total number of Examinations ... 4,899,  
i.e., 4,770 Education Cases,  
129 M. & C.W. Cases.



TABLE H.  
OPERATIONS PERFORMED FOR ENLARGED TONSILS  
AND ADENOIDS.

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Education. cases.</i>	<i>M. &amp; C.W. cases.</i>	<i>Secondary School cases.</i>	<i>Others.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Alfreton ..	122	12	1	—	135
Ashbourne	30	5	—	3	38
Bretby ..	45	—	—	— Staffs.C.C.	45
Chesterfield	273	27	2	—	302
Chinley ...	48	10	3	37 Buxton Borough Cases.	98
Derby ...	203	16	1	—	220
Shirebrook	73	4	—	—	77
Totals ..	794	74	7	40	915

POST OPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS.

Secondary Tonsillar Hæmorrhage	...	23
Secondary Nasal Hæmorrhage	...	7
Cervical Adenitis	...	5
Acidosis	...	7
Pneumonia	...	7
Bronchitis	...	3
Pleurisy	...	2
Chorea	...	2
Parotitis	...	1
Acute Otitis	...	2
Mastoiditis	...	1

(d) **Tuberculosis.** In the course of School Medical Inspection, cases of tuberculosis or suspected tuberculosis amongst children are referred to the Tuberculosis Department, where the necessary treatment is carried out.

PULMONARY		1932	1931
Definite	...	22	24
Suspected	...	43	73

NON-PULMONARY.	1932	1931
Glands ... ..	84	63
Spine ... ..	9	5
Hip ... ..	8	3
Other Bones and Joints ... ..	11	12
Skin ... ..	4	3
Other forms ... ..	26	22

The following Table shows the notification of school children aged 5 to 15 for the past ten years :—

TABLE J.

Year.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		Total Notifications Ages 5—15
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1923	64	62	55	41	222
1924	65	58	82	63	268
1925	71	82	64	31	248
1926	63	43	78	52	236
1927	37	33	77	53	200
1928	33	39	59	62	193
1929	27	32	61	48	168
1930	23	22	54	52	151
1931	24	25	55	42	146
1932	10	25	45	32	112

Assistant School Medical Officers in this County are instructed that as a general rule, before notifying school children as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, diagnosis should be confirmed by one of the Council's Tuberculosis Officers.

School children requiring institutional treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis are accommodated at the County Council's Sanatorium at Walton, where 20 beds are available for children. Cases of surgical tuberculosis are accommodated at the County Council's Orthopædic Hospital, Bretby, where there are 55 beds allotted for children under 16 years of age suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The number of children receiving treatment in the County Sanatorium during the year is shewn in the following tables :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Children in Sanatorium, 1st January, 1932 ... ..	9	9	18
Admissions during 1932 ... ..	13	20	33
Discharges during 1932 ... ..	16	22	38
Children in Sanatorium, 31st December, 1932 ... ..	6	7	13



Condition of patients on discharge :—

Condition.	Class T.B. Minus.	Group +I	Group +II.	Group +III.	Total.
Quiescent . . . . .	10	—	—	—	10
Not Quiescent . . . . .	21	—	3	—	24
Died in the Institution	—	—	—	—	—
Not Tuberculous . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3
Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	1

(e) **Skin Diseases.** *Ringworm of the Body.* Assistant School Medical Officers, at Routine Medical Inspection, found 30 children suffering from ringworm of the body, as compared with 20 last year. Of these, 28 were treated at the School Clinics and two received treatment elsewhere.

*Ringworm of the Scalp.* During the year, 49 cases of ringworm of the scalp were found at routine medical inspection and nine otherwise, making a total of 58 children discovered to be suffering from this disease, 52 of whom were treated under the Authority's scheme and 6 otherwise.

The Education Committee has two centres of its own for X-ray treatment of ringworm, one being at the County Offices, Derby, and the other at the County Council Clinic at Chesterfield. The work done at these clinics during the year is as follows :—

DERBY.	Total number of cases	...	...	1
	Number of ringworm cases treated satisfactorily by X-rays	...	...	1
	Number treated by other means as scalp was not in a fit condition for X-ray treatment	...	...	—
CHESTERFIELD.	Total number of cases	...	...	18
	Number treated by X-rays	...	...	16
	Number treated by other means	...	...	2
	Consultations only	...	...	5

*Scabies.* 40 cases of scabies were discovered during the year at school medical inspection, 30 of whom were treated under the Authority's scheme.

*Impetigo.* During the year, 190 cases of Impetigo were found at School Medical Inspection, 503 being discovered otherwise, making a total of 693, of whom 682 were treated under the Authority's scheme, and 11 received their treatment elsewhere.

*Other Skin Diseases.* 334 cases were found at medical inspection to require treatment, 127 of whom were treated under the Authority's scheme.

(f) **External Eye Disease.** 286 cases of external eye diseases were discovered during the course of medical inspection. Of these, 164 were found to be suffering from blepharitis; 203 cases were referred for treatment. A considerable number of such cases are also referred to the Minor Ailment Clinics by the Teachers, Health Visitors, and Attendance Officers. 371 cases were treated under the Authority's scheme and 42 otherwise.

(g) **Vision.** In the course of routine medical inspection, 2,723 children were found to be suffering from defective vision, excluding squint, 1,778 of whom required treatment. 2,144 cases from all sources were referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon for defective vision, including squint, 1,968 of these being treated under the Authority's scheme.

The statistical details of the work of the Ophthalmic Department are given in Tables "K" and "L"; other statistics are given in Tables III. and IV. at the end of this report.

TABLE K.

No abnormality	...	...	...	...	...	135
Hypermetropia and hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	1121
Myopia, myopic astigmatism and mixed astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	674
Disturbances of muscle balance:—						
Squint, convergent	...	...	...	...	...	297
"    divergent	...	...	...	...	...	17
Other disturbances of balance	...	...	...	...	...	16
Affections of the lids:—						
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	...	41
Other affections of the lids	...	...	...	...	...	17
Affections of the Conjunctiva	...	...	...	...	...	35
Affections of the Cornea—						
Corneal Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	10
Keratitis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	...	...	42
Other affections of the Cornea	...	...	...	...	...	6
"    "    Lachrymal apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	2
"    "    Iris	...	...	...	...	...	9
"    "    Lens	...	...	...	...	...	22
"    "    Fundus oculi	...	...	...	...	...	56
Other affections of the eye	...	...	...	...	...	35
Affections of the central nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	32
Symptoms due to non-ocular disease	...	...	...	...	...	15
Examinations incomplete	...	...	...	...	...	29



The figures relating to the several Clinics are as follows:—

TABLE L.

CLINIC.	NEW CASES.		OLD CASES.		Total.
	Re-fraction.	Treat-ment.	Re-fraction.	Treat-ment.	
Mr. T. E. A. CARR.					
Alfreton ...	225	5	65	4	299
Bakewell ...	14	—	—	—	14
Belper ...	88	—	21	—	109
Chinley ...	180	3	23	1	207
Chesterfield ...	409	5	149	7	570
Derby ...	306	12	154	18	490
Heanor ...	174	4	33	3	214
Long Eaton ...	115	—	13	—	128
Matlock ...	100	6	18	2	126
Swadlincote and Bretby ...	130	15	21	5	171
Wirksworth ...	10	—	—	—	10
	1751	50	497	40	2338
Dr. E. W. MORRIS.					
Bolsover ...	54	3	29	12	98
Clowne ...	39	5	56	4	104
Dronfield ...	69	6	67	10	152
Eckington ...	39	2	61	32	134
Killamarsh ...	43	7	33	7	90
Shirebrook ...	47	15	107	50	219
	291	38	353	115	797
GRAND TOTAL					3135

(h) **Ear Diseases.** During the course of medical inspection, 266 children were found to be suffering from discharging ears, 230 from defective hearing, and 148 from other ear diseases. Further statistical details of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department have been tabulated under the heading of Tonsils and Adenoids.

#### *Ionisation.*

In addition to the ordinary routine treatment of discharging ears, which has been carried out in the school clinics for many years, a series of special sessions has been held, during which the County Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon has treated these cases by means of ionisation.

She has submitted a full and interesting report on this form of treatment, and while the figures are somewhat too small as yet to assess its value, the following precis of her report is of interest.

She states that cases suitable for treatment have to be carefully selected, due attention being paid to the associated conditions of the Nose and Throat, the size and position of the perforations in the drum, and the presence of aural complications.

The treatment consists of filling the ear, after it has been carefully cleaned, with a 5% solution of zinc sulphate; the positive



electrode of a battery is then inserted into the ear, while the negative electrode is attached to some other part of the body. An electric current is slowly turned on and increased up to 2-3 milliamps, the strength depending upon the re-action of the patient. After a few minutes the current is slowly turned off and the ear dried. Instructions as to after-treatment are given, and, whenever possible, the patient attends again in two or three days time and a further course of treatment is carried out.

During the year, 70 cases were treated by this method. 23 cases were cured—17 after one application, 5 after two applications, and 1 after three applications; 26 cases were improved, the discharge becoming less in quantity and not so objectionable.

In 6 cases with double ear discharge, one ear was cured and the other improved.

In 15 cases there was no change.

All these cases are being kept under observation for a further period before the result of this form of treatment is finally noted.

(i) **Dental Defects.** Of the 54,166 children inspected by the Dental Officers during 352 sessions, 45,291 required treatment, 15,040 were actually treated and 8,116 re-treated. 26,104 attendances were made, 25,549 temporary teeth and 5,624 permanent teeth were extracted and 32,227 fillings inserted during the 3,392 sessions devoted to treatment.

These figures shew a slight reduction as compared with those of last year, largely owing to illness among the School Dental Officers.

There is, however, one unique feature in this year's figures, which has been pointed out by the senior Dental Officer in his Annual Report, namely, that for the first time there have been more filling operations than extractions. This is the goal that has been aimed at for many years, and the accomplishment of the last twelve months marks an advance in preventive as compared with curative dentistry.

Of the number of teeth extracted, 5,624 were of the permanent dentition. The senior Dental Officer points out that this number is largely due to the regrettable refusal of treatment at routine dental inspection, the caries present not being apparent to the parent.

He looks forward to closer co-operation with the Infant Welfare Services in an endeavour to reduce the amount of treatment necessary amongst entrants, and steps have already been taken this year to attain this very desirable end.

(j) **Crippling Defects.** The Orthopædic Scheme consisting of the Central Orthopædic Hospital at Bretby and clinics functioning as out-patient departments in various parts of the County continues to work satisfactorily. Full details were given in my report of 1930.



The following tables shew the work done during the year:—

TABLE M.

1932	School Age.				Total.	Under Sch. Age.		Total.	Grand Total.
	Boys.		Girls.			Boys.	Girls.		
	Attending Clinic or County Inst.	Attending other Institutions	Attending Clinic or County Inst.	Attending other Institutions					
<i>Tuberculosis—</i>									
Abdominal Glands	6	—	1	—	7	1	—	1	8
Spine ... ..	15	—	19	—	34	—	1	1	35
Hip ... ..	15	—	6	—	21	—	1	1	22
Knee ... ..	16	—	8	—	24	2	—	2	26
Foot ... ..	4	—	3	—	7	—	1	1	8
Elbow ... ..	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	4
Hand ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2
<i>Paralyses—</i>									
Poliomyelitis ... ..	55	2	49	1	107	5	13	18	125
Spastic ... ..	24	—	23	1	48	7	3	10	58
Pseudo-Hypertrophic ... ..	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
<i>Rickets—</i>									
Scoliosis ... ..	27	—	54	—	81	—	—	—	81
Kyphosis ... ..	8	—	9	—	17	—	—	—	17
Torticollis ... ..	6	—	12	—	18	—	1	1	19
Bow legs, etc. ... ..	42	—	52	—	94	50	48	98	192
Congenital Defects	35	—	24	1	60	26	18	44	104
Injuries ... ..	9	—	5	—	14	1	1	2	16
Others ... ..	44	—	42	—	86	11	8	19	105

TABLE N.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE (5—16) IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1932.

	NON. T.B. CASES.	NON. PULM. T.B. CASES.
Children in Hospital on Jan. 1st, 1932	40	55
Admitted during 1932 ... ..	91	38
Discharged during 1932 ... ..	94	40
Children in Hospital on Dec. 31st, 1932	37	53

## BRETBY HALL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

Bretby is an approved Special School under Part V. of the Education Act, 1921. The approval of the Board of Education dates from November 19th, 1928, when it was permitted to accommodate 40 children of school age for the purpose of giving active hospital treatment whilst their education received attention at the same time. There is a head teacher and 2 assistant teachers to attend to the educational side of the work of the special school where instruction is limited to children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. There are two sessions daily, the morning session beginning at 9.30 and ending at 11.30; the afternoon session being from 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. Registers of admissions and attendances are kept. The Timetables, as approved by the Board of Education, and details of the work, were set out fully in my Annual Report for 1930.

Number of children on Admission Register on January 1st, 1932 ... ..	84
Number of children on Admission Register on December 31st, 1932 ... ..	85
Number of children who have passed through the School during 1932 ... ..	206
Average number of scholars on Admission Register during 1932 ... ..	88.8
Number of times School was opened during the School year Jan. 1st, 1932—Dec. 31st, 1932 ... ..	456

The head teacher reports as follows :—

It is gratifying to find in the list of successful candidates for Minor Scholarships the names of scholars who have spent some time in hospital at Bretby.

One old scholar this year won a Major Scholarship to Nottingham University.

Our thanks are due to the County Librarian, who gives such kind attention to our special demands. A Supplementary School Library has been started to provide for the younger patients.

### SCHOOL CLINICS.

Full particulars of the School Clinics were given in my Annual Report for 1930. The following alterations were made during 1931 :

#### (1) **Minor Ailment Clinics.**

An additional Minor Ailment Clinic was opened at Staveley Middlecroft School, on Wednesdays, at 2 p.m.



**(2) Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.**

Chesterfield Clinic is used for operations on the first as well as the second, third, and fourth Tuesdays each month. At Chinley, the Clinic is opened on the second Wednesday in each month for operations instead of the first Tuesday, and Derby Clinic has been discontinued on the second Wednesday in the month.

**(3) Dental Clinics.**

The Dental Clinic at Bakewell Liberal Club has been discontinued. An extra Clinic at Matlock, held on the fourth Monday in each month, has taken its place.

**(4) Orthopædic Clinics.**

The Bakewell and Belper Clinics have been replaced by an Orthopædic Clinic at Matlock.

The following alterations were made during 1932 :—

**(1) Minor Ailment Clinics.**

An additional Minor Ailment Clinic has been opened at Derby from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon on the first and third Saturdays in each month.

The Long Eaton Minor Ailment Clinic is now held on the second and fourth Saturday mornings only.

## VACCINATION.

The following Table shews the vaccinal conditions of the children examined at medical inspection, of whom an enormous percentage are unvaccinated.

TABLE O.

Division and District.	Number Examined.	Number Vaccinated	Unvaccinated.	
			Number	Percentage
<b>NORTH-EAST DERBYSHIRE.</b>				
Chesterfield Rural ... ..	7,682	1,463	6,219	81.0
Blackwell Rural ... ..	3,020	664	2,356	78.0
Clowne Rural ... ..	1,245	348	897	72.0
Norton Rural ... ..	212	97	115	54.2
Bolsover Urban... ..	1,763	268	1,495	84.8
Brampton & Walton Urban ...	172	27	145	84.3
Clay Cross Urban ... ..	1,302	248	1,054	81.0
Dronfield Urban ... ..	403	54	349	86.6
Alfreton Urban ... ..	1,900	276	1,624	85.5
Heanor Urban ... ..	1,313	311	1,002	76.3
Ripley Urban ... ..	1,176	136	1,040	88.4
Total ... ..	20,188	3,892	16,296	80.7
<b>WEST DERBYSHIRE.</b>				
Bakewell Rural ... ..	1,802	312	1,490	82.7
Bakewell Urban ... ..	146	66	80	54.8
Baslow Urban ... ..	46	9	37	80.4
Bonsall Urban ... ..	188	17	171	91.0
Matlocks Urban ... ..	761	66	695	91.3
North Darley Urban ... ..	447	54	393	87.9
South Darley Urban ... ..	102	9	93	91.2
Ashbourne Rural ... ..	710	242	468	65.9
Ashbourne Urban ... ..	286	70	216	75.5
Chapel-en-le-Frith-Rural ...	1,681	378	1,303	77.5
Repton Rural ... ..	1,240	432	808	65.2
Sudbury Rural ... ..	220	122	98	44.5
Total ... ..	7,629	1,777	5,852	76.7
<b>SOUTH-EAST DERBYSHIRE.</b>				
Basford Rural ... ..	114	20	94	82.5
Belper Rural ... ..	1,793	310	1,483	82.7
Belper Urban ... ..	823	88	735	89.3
Heage Urban ... ..	451	51	400	88.7
Wirksworth Urban ... ..	293	28	265	90.4
Shardlow Rural ... ..	2,306	539	1,767	76.6
Long Eaton Urban ... ..	1,413	196	1,217	86.1
Alvaston & Boulton Urban ...	247	50	197	79.8
Total ... ..	7,440	1,282	6,158	82.8
<b>NORTH-WEST DERBYSHIRE.</b>				
Hayfield Rural ... ..	303	64	239	78.9
Glossop Rural ... ..	203	36	167	82.3
New Mills Urban ... ..	512	158	354	69.1
Total ... ..	1,018	258	760	74.7
<b>SOUTH DERBYSHIRE.</b>				
Hartshorn & Seals Rural ...	630	145	485	77.0
Swadlincote Urban ... ..	1,286	159	1,127	87.6
Total ... ..	1,916	304	1,612	84.1
<b>THE WHOLE COUNTY</b> ... ..	<b>38,191</b>	<b>7,513</b>	<b>30,678</b>	<b>80.3</b>



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The arrangements for the detection and prevention of infectious disease continued to work satisfactorily. The present system of notification by the Head teacher to the Medical Officer of Health of the district and to the Central Office serves three purposes :—

1. Early knowledge of an outbreak of infectious disease in a School enables the Assistant School Medical Officer to investigate the epidemic and take steps to control it.
2. Information is obtained by which it is possible to certify that low attendance at the school is due to the prevalence of infectious disease, thus exempting that period of low attendance from the calculation on which the grant by the Board of Education is based.
3. When the question of school closure arises, it is possible to decide whether the school is the source of infection or whether the cause of the outbreak is to be found elsewhere, and whether school closure is likely to accomplish any check in the progress of the epidemic.

In the absence of accurate and prompt notification of infectious disease from the schools these three purposes cannot be fulfilled.

During the year 135 investigations into outbreaks of infectious disease were carried out by Assistant School Medical Officers. The following table shows the number of children examined by them in this connection :—

Chicken Pox...	...	...	191
Diphtheria ...	...	...	1,670
Measles ...	...	...	142
Mumps ...	...	...	28
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	109
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	18
Sore Throats ...	...	...	25
Scabies ...	...	...	5
Total ...			2,188

## SCHOOL CLOSURE.

The number of schools closed by the School Medical Officer and by the Local Sanitary Authority on account of infectious disease is shown in Table P.

So many requests for school closure were received during the year that it is considered advisable to quote again the principles laid down jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education.

*“ It may be safely laid down as a general principle that if the power to exclude individual children be used to the best advantage, it is only in special and quite exceptional cases that it will be necessary to close a school in the interests of public health. School closure*

may generally be regarded as an indication either of failure to make proper use of the more discriminating and scientific method of excluding individual children, or of inadequate co-operation between the Public Health and the School Authorities. It interferes seriously and unjustifiably, with the education of the scholars, and it deprives the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer of information respecting attacks in their early stage or illness of a doubtful nature which would be obtainable if the schools were kept open."

Judged by this sound standard it is rarely found that an outbreak of infectious disease warrants the closure of a school.

TABLE P.  
SCHOOL CLOSURE.

Year	No. of Schools or Departments closed.	No. Closed by School Med. Officer.	No. Closed by Sanitary Authority.	REASON FOR CLOSURE.							
				Influenza.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Other Causes.
1921	59	19	40	39	2	7	—	4	6	1	—
1922	44	27	17	11	22	5	1	2	—	—	3
1923	42	23	19	2	21	6	1	5	—	2	5
1924	32	14	18	3	17	2	1	2	1	1	5
1925	52	10	42	11	33	6	—	—	1	1	—
1926	14	1	13	—	8	3	—	2	1	—	—
1927	128	16	112	100	14	2	1	1	1	2	7
1928	19	3	16	—	15	1	—	2	1	—	—
1929	14	2	12	7	1	1	—	3	1	—	1
1930	22	2	20	2	11	1	1	5	—	—	2
1931	22	1	21	5	6	4	1	—	5	—	1
1932	21	1	20	6	6	4	—	—	5	—	—



## EXCLUSIONS FROM SCHOOL.

The number of temporary exclusions of individual children during the year is given in the following Table:—

TABLE Q.

CHILDREN TEMPORARILY EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL  
ON MEDICAL GROUNDS.

(Excluding Verminous conditions).

<i>Tuberculous Conditions</i> ... ..	77	<i>Debility.</i> ... ..	68
<i>Pre-Tuberculous Conditions</i> ...	4		
<i>Skin Diseases.</i>			
Eczema ... ..	2		
Impetigo ... ..	39	<i>Nervous Diseases.</i> ...	
Ringworm ... ..	21	Asthma ... ..	13
Scabies ... ..	17	Chorea ... ..	31
Other Skin Diseases ... ..	5		
<i>Infectious Diseases.</i>			
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	11		
"  Contacts ... ..	26		
Chicken Pox ... ..	79	<i>Blood and Heart Diseases.</i>	
"  Contacts ... ..	61	Anæmia ... ..	50
Diphtheria ... ..	129	Heart Disease ... ..	1
"  Carriers ... ..	4		
"  Contacts ... ..	276		
Influenza ... ..	7		
Measles ... ..	55		
"  Contacts ... ..	3		
Mumps ... ..	13	<i>Other Diseases.</i>	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	202	Adenitis ... ..	9
"  Contacts ... ..	268	Bronchitis ... ..	65
Tonsillitis ... ..	28	Catarrh ... ..	8
Typhoid Fever ... ..	6	Epilepsy ... ..	9
"  Contacts ... ..	18	Gastritis ... ..	7
Whooping Cough ... ..	6	Glands ... ..	6
"  Contacts ... ..	1	Otitis Media ... ..	9
Other Diseases ... ..	9	Pyrexia ... ..	6
		Rickets ... ..	6
		Other conditions ... ..	51
<i>Eye Diseases.</i>			
Asthenopia ... ..	1		
Blepharitis ... ..	2		
Cataract ... ..	1		
Conjunctivitis ... ..	4	Tonsil and Adenoid Operations	801
Corneal Opacities ... ..	1		
"  Ulcers ... ..	2		
Defective Vision... ..	5		
Keratitis ... ..	1		
Myopia ... ..	1		
Squint ... ..	41		
		<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>2566</b>

The number of children permanently excluded from school during the year is shown in Table R. No child is permanently excluded from school until full particulars of the case have been placed before the Education Committee.

**TABLE R.**  
**PERMANENT EXCLUSIONS,**

<i>Eye Diseases.</i>						
Congenital Blindness	...	...	...	...	...	1
Progressive Myopia	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Nervous and Mental Diseases</i>						
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	...	...	5
Imbecility	...	...	...	...	...	2
Idiocy	...	...	...	...	...	2
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Other Diseases</i>						
Hæmophilia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Myositis Ossificans	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
				Total	...	20
						—

**OTHER WORK BY THE ASSISTANT SCHOOL  
MEDICAL OFFICERS.**

**Special Visits to Schools.** It has been found necessary from time to time to ask the Assistant School Medical Officers to visit schools to make investigations quite apart from the usual routine medical inspections and investigations into infectious diseases. The following Table shows the reasons for which such special investigations were made and the number of children examined :—

Malnutrition	...	...	613
Mental Tests	...	...	29
Special defects	...	...	619
Camping party examined			71
			—
			1,332
			—

**Other Visits and Inspections.** During the year the following inspections and visits were made by the Assistant School Medical Officers in addition to their work in the schools and clinics :—

Home visits to Defective Children	...	...	878
Blind Persons Examined	...	...	142
Mental Defectives Examined (M.D. Act)...	...	...	47
Child Guidance Examinations	...	...	26
Examinations under Superannuation Scheme	...	...	29
Compensation Examinations	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	86
			—
			1,209
			—



## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUPIL TEACHER CANDIDATES.

There were 193 intending pupil teachers examined during 1932, 79 boys and 114 girls, with the following results :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number accepted ... ..	77	112	189
Number deferred for the remedy of various defects ... ..	2	1	3
Number Rejected ... ..	—	1	1
	79	114	193

### FOLLOWING UP.

The method of following up children found to be defective at routine medical inspection was fully described in my 1930 Annual Report. The change then inaugurated has developed into a very satisfactory system. Every defective child is followed up by a Health Visitor, and, if necessary, by an Assistant School Medical Officer. The number of home visits to School Children by Health Visitors amounted to 11,621 during the year.

The names of children not excluded from school for any reason yet absent for long periods are sent to the Attendance Officers, who are asked to arrange to have these children brought before the Assistant School Medical Officers for medical examination, following which the school nurse pays a special visit to the house of the child. If this is unavailing, or if for any other reason it is desirable, the Assistant School Medical Officer visits the home.

### OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.

**Day Open-Air Schools.** The type of school at present being built in Derbyshire, of which there are already 14 in existence, is constructed on open-air principles. A detailed report on the construction of these schools was included in my Report for 1929.

**Playground Classes, etc.** No comprehensive arrangements have been made for playground classes, school journeys, or open-air classes in Elementary Schools. Classes are, however, held outside in a good number of schools when the weather is suitable, but arrangements for these are in the hands of Head Teachers.

Further details on open-air recreation and camping are given by Mr. Hobson, the Organiser of Physical Training, in his report on pages 28-31.

### PROVISION OF MEALS.

No meals were provided during 1932.



## MALNUTRITION.

In the present economic circumstances, the state of nutrition of school children in the County has been receiving considerable attention. As long ago as November, 1930, I wrote to the Assistant School Medical Officers asking them to pay particular attention to the state of nourishment of the children in each school they visited, asking the teachers to prepare a list of all children suspected by them to be suffering from malnutrition. The Assistant School Medical Officers were to classify the children examined as either

- (1) Suffering from malnutrition,
- (2) Border line cases, or
- (3) Not suffering from malnutrition.

After mentioning various characteristics common to children suffering from malnutrition, I suggested that the well-known Quetelet factor—whilst admittedly not a precise index—might be used as some guide to the state of the nutrition of children of different ages. The survey was intended to be as extensive as possible within the short space of time available. A total of 24,107 children passed under survey. Amongst these, the teachers selected 617 for examination by the Assistant School Medical Officers; 204, or 0.84%, of the total were found to be suffering from malnutrition, and 192, or 0.79%, were border line cases. These figures, as far as they are comparable, compare favourably with the findings of malnutrition during the course of routine medical inspection throughout England and Wales, where, during approximately the same period, 1.12% of children were found to be suffering from malnutrition.

Since that time a careful watch has been kept for the occurrence of malnutrition in school children.

In October, 1932, another review of the whole county was made in order to determine whether or not there had been any marked deterioration in the condition of school children since the review two years previously. The reports were re-assuring. Some of the medical officers reported an absence of malnutrition, due to poverty and underfeeding, in their areas, while one who noted its presence commented with surprise upon the fewness of the cases in view of the financial circumstances of the parents. Reports stated that there was poverty, but that the children were not being allowed to suffer; that in some areas the parents had enough money to buy food but had difficulty in keeping their children adequately clothed and shod; that malnutrition appeared as a result of constitutional defects; and elsewhere that it was due to bad or unsuitable diets rather than to sheer poverty itself. The amount of malnutrition due to underfeeding does not seem to have increased markedly in any particular district—in fact, the school children seem to be faring better than one would have anticipated in the present industrial depression. A careful watch will continue to be kept on the nutrition of school children, but at the moment no area is suffering to an extent such as to cause undue anxiety.



## PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The report of Mr. Hobson, Organiser of Physical Training, for the year 1932 is as follows :—

The regular and systematic visits of inspection and help to each of the schools in the County over a period of years have provided a strong stimulus and produced highly satisfactory results in most of the schools. The opportunities for intensive help to those schools in which the work has not progressed so satisfactorily have, however, been somewhat limited.

During the year under review, therefore, effort has been concentrated upon bringing the physical training of all the schools up to the general standard as outlined in the sections "Physical Exercises" and "Organised Games" of the report for the year 1931.

Series of visits have been paid to the schools in need of additional stimulus and help. The special class demonstrations, talks to the teachers, individually and collectively, and advice on the preparation and carrying out of schemes of general activities, of playground games and of organised games played on the playing fields have produced very satisfactory results.

### **Organised Games.**

The organisers have always encouraged the use of the period for organised games so that the greatest number of children may obtain the greatest good, and it is satisfactory to note that the tendency to use school-time for the coaching of the school team only, to the disadvantage of the average pupil, has almost disappeared.

The number of schools taking part in inter-school competitions in football, net-ball, cricket, stool-ball, rounders, athletics and swimming has increased considerably during the year. In areas not catered for by a local schools' sports association, friendly matches have been arranged with neighbouring schools.

In supporting and encouraging all these activities, the organisers are assisting in the provision of the fullest opportunities for play for each and every child in opposition to the practice of catering only for the select few.

Instances have been noted of all the senior scholars of two neighbouring schools being opposed in a variety of games simultaneously, and of school sports arranged so that every child competes for its team or house. Only when this practice has become general will the fullest value be derived from the games and athletic training given in the schools.

**Playing Fields.** The number of playing fields available shews an increase of one. The hire of two fields has been discontinued and three new fields have been secured.



**Dancing.** Miss Hyden reports that "interest in this branch of the work continues to be keen, but more elasticity might be shewn in the formation of the dances. Demonstration lessons have been given to emphasise the importance of the spirit of the dance."

In many of the mixed schools the boys have been encouraged to join in the dancing, and it has been pleasing to note the increased number of mixed teams which have taken part in the many folk-dance competitions during the year.

**Swimming.** Owing to the economic position, the course of swimming lessons has been reduced from 17 to 15. The number of swimming baths used during the year has been 18, an increase of one.

For the first time since the commencement of organised instruction in swimming in Derbyshire, the number of children taught to swim in one season has exceeded the 2,000 mark, the actual figure being 2,212—an increase of 218 over the figure for last year. The numbers of certificates gained have also shown satisfactory increases, viz., 3rd Class, 126; 2nd Class, 105; and 1st Class, 51.

The following tables shew how the figures for the year 1932 compare with those of previous years:—

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, PUPILS AND ATTENDANCES.

Year.	No. of Schools using the Baths.	No. of Pupils.			No. of Attendances.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
1930	99	3,370	2,969	6,339	36,939	34,213	71,152
1931	114	3,522	3,060	6,582	41,544	36,626	78,170
1932	120	3,328	2,877	6,205	36,677	31,704	68,381

CHILDREN WHO LEARNT TO SWIM AND PARTICULARS OF CERTIFICATES GAINED.

	1930.			1931.			1932.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
No. of Learners ...	1,125	818	1,943	1,084	910	1,994	1,292	920	2,212
3rd Class Certificates ...	766	570	1,336	731	641	1,372	874	624	1,498
2nd " " ...	365	320	685	369	284	653	433	325	758
1st " " ...	233	214	447	185	151	336	223	164	387
Endorsements for $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile or more ...	92	91	183	42	55	97	62	61	123
R.L.S.S. Awards ...	25	39	68	53	29	82	24	22	46

Of the 6,205 children who received instruction, 4,415 were unable to swim at the beginning of the season. To teach 2,212 (50.1 per cent.) of these to swim within the short space of 15 lessons is a fine achievement upon which the teachers and the part-time instructors (13 men and 13 women) are to be heartily congratulated.

The percentages of non-swimmers who have been taught to swim during the past four years have been:—

1929—41.2. 1930—39.8. 1931—41.8. 1932—50.1.



The total cost of the instruction has been £1,104 7s. 3d., giving an average cost of 9s. 11.8d. for each child taught to swim. This is a reduction of 2s. 5d. in the average cost as compared with the previous year.

#### RESULTS REPORTED FROM THREE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>No. of</i>	<i>No. of</i>	<i>Certificates.</i>			<i>Endorse-</i>
	<i>Attendances</i>	<i>Pupils.</i>	<i>Learners.</i>	<i>3rd.</i>	<i>2nd.</i>	<i>1st.</i>	<i>ments.</i>
Boys	... 2,310	345	47	44	24	20	14
Girls	... —	—	—	11	4	5	6

**Camps.** The Derbyshire Education Committee have granted assistance to 507 needy children to enable them to attend school camps during the year. Assistance has also been given to 48 rural pupil teachers to enable them to attend a camp at Borth, near Aberystwyth.

#### Voluntary Organisations.

1. The Derbyshire Schools' Camping Association has continued to extend its very useful work. Supported by the Education Committees of Buxton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, and Ilkeston, by the Rotary Clubs of Ilkeston, Long Eaton, and Matlock, and by many head and assistant teachers, the association has held composite and individual school camps which have provided a week's camping holiday for 784 boys and girls and 48 rural pupil teachers.

2. The English Folk Dance and Song Society (Derbyshire Branch) has helped considerably in raising the standard of folk dancing in the schools. Upwards of 30 courses of instruction have been held during the year, and as more than 80% of the members of these classes have been teachers it may be assumed that the instruction of the scholars has been improved.

New centres and classes have been formed at Ambergate and Crich with approximately 30 members in each.

The third Annual Children's Folk Dance Festival, held in the Ripley Council School in June, attracted 118 school teams, comprising over 800 dancers.

3. The Derbyshire Elementary Schools' Swimming Association has carried out its customary programme of activities with enthusiasm and success. In addition to the County Championship Gala, local swimming competitions have been held at Belper, Bolsover, Burton, Butterley, Clay Cross, Creswell, Darley Dale, Langley Mill, Marple, and Tibshelf. Members of the association conducted the majority of the tests for the certificates awarded by the Education Committee and examined a number of children for the awards of the Royal Life Saving Society.

4. The Derbyshire Schools' Sports Association has organised competitions in football, net-ball, and athletics during the year, and these have stimulated interest in these branches of sport. Four-



teen local associations have taken part in the activities arranged by the county organisation. The representative football team has performed creditably against neighbouring county teams, and the small team of athletes which represented Derbyshire for the first time at the Inter-County Championships of the Schools' Athletic Association acquitted itself sufficiently well to merit a letter of congratulation from one of the national officials.

In addition to rendering very valuable social service through these voluntary organisations, the teachers have given considerable assistance to the Organiser of Physical Training, for which he is deeply grateful.

In concluding this report, the Organiser wishes again to record his thanks to the Education Committee and the Director of Education for their considerable assistance, and to Miss Hyden and the teachers for their loyal co-operation.

### **CAMP FOR DEBILITATED CHILDREN.**

Through the kind offices of the Derbyshire Rural Community Council, an Open-air Camp was arranged by the British Red Cross Society in the grounds of Chatsworth Park by Mrs. Burke and members of the local Voluntary Aid Detachment. Twelve debilitated schoolgirls specially selected by the Assistant School Medical Officers on account of their poor physical condition were taken to the camp by car from various parts of the County on July 20th. One had to return home on July 23rd owing to indisposition, and her place was taken by another child on July 26th.

The children slept under canvas on camp beds, and were cared for by members of the Voluntary Aid Detachment, and kept under medical supervision by Dr. Edlestone. A proper water supply and sanitary conveniences were arranged, and a kitchen constructed at one end of the field in a shed equipped with a kitchen range. All children were provided with overalls and straw hats by day and sets of pyjamas by night. Bathing accommodation was provided at the institute. At the end of the period, each child was taken home again by car.

The improvement in the physical condition of those who attended the camp was striking, arriving as a group of pale and listless children; they left strong, sunburnt and healthy. They had spent their days going for walks in the country and being entertained in the grounds of houses in the district.

A register showing the medical particulars of each child was carefully kept, and showed that with the exception of the child sent home on July 23rd none of the children suffered from anything more serious than minor ailments.

No part of the expense of equipping or maintaining the camp and clothing and feeding the children fell on the County funds, nor was any charge made to the parents of the children.



The kindness and generosity of those responsible for the camp was much appreciated by the Committee and by the parents of the children concerned. The camp was visited from time to time by myself and periodically by my Deputy, who remarked upon the steady improvement in the condition of the children.

I hope it may be possible to have a similar or larger camp again this year.

### CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

All parents are invited to be present at Medical Inspections and during the year 14,162 or 34% of parents invited, attended. The attendance of parents at Medical Inspection is encouraged not only on account of the valuable aid which it gives to the School Medical Officer by information received from the parent regarding the child, but because he can give advice as to treatment, etc. direct to the parent, explain his reasons for giving such advice and dispel any doubts which the parent may have. Nothing but good can result from the meetings of School Medical Inspectors and parents, and such meetings have done much to add to the popularity of the service by giving it the necessary personal touch.

### CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

The co-operation of the teaching staffs of schools is very much appreciated by myself and the Assistant School Medical Officers. They help us very considerably in preparing for medical inspections, bringing forward special cases and following up cases recommended for treatment.

### CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

The closest co-operation continues to exist between School Attendance Officers and the School Medical Department, considerable help being given by the former in bringing cases of prolonged absenteeism due to ill health to the notice of the School Medical Officer. I would again like to thank Mr. Barnes, the chief School Attendance Officer, for the valuable help he has given me and my staff on so many occasions.

### CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.

We continue to receive very valuable aid from The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in bringing forward cases for medical inspection and in seeing that treatment is carried out where the home circumstances are unsatisfactory. The following cases were referred to this Society during the year :—

Children reported to be generally neglected	...	5
Children neglected and requiring medical treatment	... ..	1



## BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE & EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

As I have pointed out in previous reports, the lack of institutional accommodation for Mental Defectives and Epileptics in the County is acute. Of 329 feeble-minded children, only 24 are in Certified Schools or other Institutions, and of 113 Epileptic Children, only 3 are in Certified Institutions.

Of 15 totally blind children, 3 are neither at school nor in an institution. Usually this is on account of the parents refusing to allow the children to leave home, at the same time undertaking to see that their education is attended to at home. In some cases, however, there are other defects apart from blindness, and as is usual in the case of combined defects, there is great difficulty in finding suitable accommodation.

With regard to the 25 deaf and dumb children, all were attending a school or institution.

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Inspection of Secondary School children was carried out as in previous years. The number of children inspected is shewn in Table IA, while the results of the Medical Inspection are set out in Table IIA, at the end of this report. The chief defects found are again defective vision, defective teeth, and enlargement of the tonsils.

The inspection was carried out as shewn in my Annual Report for 1931, with the exception that Staveley, Netherthorpe Grammar School was added to the schools which are submitted to a full medical inspection annually.

## EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN & YOUNG PERSONS.

The following Table gives particulars of the medical inspections under the Employment of Children Bye-laws.

No. of Applications.	No. Disallowed.	No. Allowed.	Delivery of Newspapers.	Delivery of Milk.	Errand Boy.	Agricultural Work.
123	1	122	107	8	6	1

## SURGICAL APPLIANCE FUND.

An annual collection is made each year in December at the various schools in the County, and the proceeds distributed amongst the various voluntary hospitals in or near the County or paid into the Fund for the provision of surgical appliances and spectacles for necessitous cases.



For the year 1931-32, £482 18s. 7d. was collected, as compared with £529 9s. 10d. for 1930-31, and distributed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Surgical Appliance Fund ... ..	208	8	2
Derbyshire Royal Infirmary ... ..	75	16	7
Chesterfield Royal Hospital ... ..	31	5	10
Derbyshire Children's Hospital ... ..	36	19	10
Burton-on-Trent Infirmary ... ..	22	6	3
Mansfield and District Hospital... ..	22	0	6
Miscellaneous (less than £10 each) ... ..	86	1	5
	<hr/>		
	£482	18	7

Surgical instruments and spectacles for school children are also supplied from the above fund. During the year ended March 31st, 1932, the expenditure in this connection was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of surgical appliances, etc. ... ..	154	8	9
Cost of glasses provided ... ..	223	18	4
	<hr/>		
	£378	7	1

**Nature of Surgical Appliances supplied during the year:—**

Calipers, iron and aluminium, Double Irons, Knock-knee Irons, Straight Frames and Saddles, Cock-up Splints, Block Leather Spicas, Back Supports, Leather and Celluloid Jackets, Boots raised with cork and Boots tubed and heeled, Abduction Frames, Walking Thomas Splint, Invalid Chair, and repairs to Artificial Limbs.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.**

During the year ending December 31st, 1932, 2,197 specimens from school children were examined in the County Bacteriological Laboratory. Details of these are as follows:—

	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria ... ..	19	1,759
Hairs for Ringworm ... ..	80	74
Urine for Albumin ... ..	7	45
Urine for Sugar ... ..	—	53
Tonsils and Adenoids (microscopical examination) ... ..	35	9
Tonsils and Adenoids (culture examination) ... ..	86	2
Tonsils and Adenoids (for Tubercle Bacilli) ... ..	—	6
Eye Cultures ... ..	3	—
Eye Smear ... ..	1	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	12	6
	<hr/>	
Totals ... ..	243	1,954

## SCHOOL NURSING SERVICE.

Below is a summary of the work done by the School Nurses during the year :—

Medical Inspections (Elementary Schools)	35,254	
Medical Inspections (Secondary Schools)	2,214	
		37,468
Verminous Inspections	...	163,340
Other Inspections	...	20,704
Visits to Homes following up cases	...	11,621
Visits to Mentally Deficient Persons	...	1,969
Visits to Blind Persons	...	55
		235,157

## CHILD GUIDANCE.

The following is an extract from Dr. Bryan's report on this branch of the work :—

### CASES SEEN DURING THE YEAR 1932.

	<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Old Cases.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
At Matlock Clinic	44	7	99
At Chinley Clinic	6	—	11
Elsewhere	16	10	—
	66	17	110

Home-visits—44.

### NEW CASES DEALT WITH.

Disorders of Sleep (Somnambulism, etc.)	...	...	...	7
Digestive Disorders (Refusal of Food, Constipation, etc.)	...	...	...	7
Neurotic Conditions	...	...	...	12
Fits (Epileptic and otherwise)	...	...	...	3
Chorea and Allied Conditions	...	...	...	4
Speech Defects	...	...	...	3
Mal-adjustment	...	...	...	4
Undesirable Habits (Enuresis)	...	...	...	5
Overstrain	...	...	...	4
Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	2
<i>Delinquency—</i>				
Stealing	...	...	...	9
Truancy	...	...	...	2
Attempted Suicide	...	...	...	1
General Misbehaviour	...	...	...	4



## OLD CASES.

Digestive Disorders	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Neurotic Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Speech Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mal-adjustment	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Undesirable Habits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Delinquency—</i>							
Stealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Truancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

## RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

*New Cases—*

Apparently Cured	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Greatly Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Progress Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Appropriate Action Taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Still under Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
No Recent Information	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Co-operation not Established	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

*Old Cases—*

Progress Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Progress not Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Still under Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Treatment Discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The work of Child Guidance has shown a steady increase during the past year, 83 cases having been dealt with as compared with 58 in 1931.

Distance has remained the great difficulty in maintaining adequate contact with each case. The majority of cases have been seen at the Matlock clinic, but almost half of them have had to be visited in their own localities, either because they themselves were unable to make the journey or because a study of local conditions has been necessary to complete the investigation.

It is not easy to complete statistics with regard to Child Guidance, but, judged symptomatically, the results of the year's work may be considered satisfactory.

Of the 66 new cases, 30 are either apparently cured or have shown satisfactory improvement. In nine cases appropriate action has been taken, such as admission to an Institution; 14 cases are still under treatment; and in eight cases I have no recent information; co-operation was not established in five cases. Of the 17 old cases, 12 are making satisfactory progress. A wide variety of conditions have again been investigated, some comparatively trivial and soon dealt with, others very complicated and occupying many hours. In some cases diagnosis is easier than treatment, the latter depending to such a large extent on the degree of co-operation one is able to establish with the parents.



As I have no Mental Social Worker to follow up the cases, I do not attempt to deal with cases at a distance in which I cannot establish satisfactory co-operation with the parents. In several instances I have received very valuable help from school teachers. The work of Child Guidance often consists in explaining the apparently abnormal behaviour of a child to those in charge of it.

The following cases will serve to illustrate this :—A little girl of six was brought to my notice for bullying other children and violent conduct generally. There was a movement on foot to exclude her from the village school. On investigation it transpired that there was a feud between the child's mother and some neighbours ; they were ill-using and abusing the child who was passing it on to their children—an understandable, though not a desirable state of affairs.

A child of eleven was in the hands of the police for house-breaking, but investigation shewed that the stolen things had been taken from an empty house, that the child thought that they had been discarded, and that some of them had actually been promised to her by the previous owner. It may be argued that it ought not to require a psychologist to elucidate a case like this, but the fact remains that it did. It suggests that it would be safer for all young delinquents to pass to the Children's Court *via* the Child Guidance Clinic.

A little adopted girl of eight was accused of immorality by her foster-mother because she was continually slipping out to sit with a night watchman in his box on the road ; the child was also said to be quite unmanageable, and the foster-mother wanted her sent to a Home. With regard to the first charge, the child had heard the talk of sending her away, and, feeling she was not wanted, seized every opportunity of slipping out to someone who, by reason of his loneliness, was always glad to have a visitor. There was not the slightest evidence of anything improper. Why then was the charge made ? The house was over-crowded, the child often tiresome, the foster-mother in poor health, and, though apparently fond of the child, unconsciously desired to be rid of her ; to that end she had to find an excuse that would satisfy not only the neighbours, but also her own conscience—immorality exactly fitted the picture. It was pointed out to her that, even if the child were sent to a Home, she would have to contribute to her maintenance, and also that, as she was the only one who found the child unmanageable—the school teachers found her exemplary—it was much more likely that the fault lay in the management of the child than in the child herself. She eventually accepted this point of view, and there is now a considerable improvement in the situation.

I recently saw it stated by a School Oculist that a number of cases which are referred to the Ophthalmic Clinic are really cases for the Child Guidance Clinic—a statement with which I entirely agree. One not infrequently comes across children at school medical inspection whose vision is as poor as 6/60 with both eyes, but who are found by the oculist to have no error of refraction and no abnormal ocular condition. In my opinion most of these cases are



due to overstrain or some mental stress which calls for psychological investigation.

A case of this kind was recently referred to me by Dr. Carr. The child was 12 years old, and her vision (6/60 in each eye) was seriously interfering with her school work. Neither she nor her people could believe it when told by Dr. Carr that she did not require glasses. On investigation, I found that the vision had begun to fail shortly after her mother had run away with a man, and she and her little brothers and sisters were living with a woman who brutally ill-treated them. The girl told me that she often had to stand by and see her little brothers—of whom she was very fond—cruelly beaten. I treated her by suggestion, reinforced by a pair of almost plain glasses, and the girl now has perfect vision.

All schools of psychology are agreed that it is in the first few years that the mental pattern is laid down which shapes a life's whole course, and it is during this time that the seeds of neurosis, psychosis and delinquency are sown. Thus, if we are to do any real preventive work in mental health, as in physical health, we have to start in pre-school days, and educate the mother to seek advice for apparently trivial behaviour disorders in her child as readily as she now seeks it for digestive or respiratory disorders.

## SECTION II.

## TABLES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

TABLE I.

## RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

## A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections						
Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	8,083
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	8,153
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	8,358
Total						24,594

## B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	5,124
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	11,993
Total			17,117

TABLE 1a (SECONDARY SCHOOLS).

## A.—ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	2,108
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	2,097
Total						4,205

## B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	22
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total						25

## C.—RE-INSPECTIONS.

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	96
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	114
Total						210



TABLE II.

## A—Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1932

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					Routine Inspections.		Specials.	
					Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
Malnutrition .. .. .					99	225	14	167
Uncleanliness .. .. .					299	25	20	—
Skin ..	Ringworm—							
		Scalp .. .. .			37	1	11	—
		Body .. .. .			24	4	2	—
		Scabies .. .. .			29	2	9	—
		Impetigo .. .. .			135	13	42	—
Other Diseases (non-tuberculous)					189	70	63	12
Eye ..	Blepharitis ..* .. .				87	38	32	7
	Conjunctivitis .. .. .				43	20	18	4
	Keratitis .. .. .				—	2	4	—
	Corneal Opacities & C'neal Ulcers				11	8	8	4
	Defective Vision (excl'd'g Squint)				1350	723	428	222
	Squint .. .. .				188	77	49	20
Other Conditions .. .. .					50	33	33	9
Ear ..	Defective Hearing .. .. .				106	65	39	20
	Otitis Media .. .. .				158	49	52	7
	Other Ear Diseases .. .. .				34	90	15	9
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only .. .. .				129	1387	50	520
	Adenoids only .. .. .				28	109	11	51
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids				241	1133	129	272
	Other Conditions .. .. .				120	174	42	38
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ..					93	672	35	51
Defective Speech .. .. .					41	59	2	14
Teeth ..	Dental Diseases .. .. .				2715	252	336	5
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease—							
		Organic .. .. .			9	127	7	61
		Functional .. .. .			27	219	3	32
Anæmia .. .. .				68	73	19	45	
Lungs ..	Bronchitis .. .. .				145	247	33	29
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases				17	46	8	20
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary—							
		Definite .. .. .			2	4	2	14
		Suspected .. .. .			8	19	4	12
	Non-Pulmonary—							
		Glands .. .. .			13	41	10	20
		Spine .. .. .			2	5	—	2
		Hip .. .. .			1	1	1	5
		Other Bones and Joints ..			2	7	—	2
		Skin .. .. .			2	2	—	—
	Other Forms .. .. .			5	16	3	2	
Nervous System	Epilepsy .. .. .				14	23	7	16
	Chorea .. .. .				9	22	3	11
	Other Conditions .. .. .				24	118	11	47
Deformities	Rickets .. .. .				19	125	2	9
	Spinal Curvature .. .. .				28	66	6	15
	Other Forms .. .. .				75	117	41	39
Other Defects and Diseases .. .. .					277	461	123	128

**B.—Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical  
Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness  
and Dental Diseases).**

GROUP.  (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require Treatment. (3)	
<b>CODE GROUPS :—</b>			
Entrants ... ..	8083	944	11.68
Intermediates ... ..	8153	1257	15.03
Leavers ... ..	8358	1125	13.46
<b>Total (Code Groups) ... ..</b>	<b>24594</b>	<b>3326</b>	<b>13.52</b>



TABLE II. A (continued).

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection during 1932.

Enrolment—Boys 2073, Girls 2263, Total 4336.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					Number referred for Treatment.		Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for treatment.	
					Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	1	—	16	—
Uncleanliness	...	...	...	...	—	11	—	7
Skin	...	Ringworm—			—	—	—	—
		Scalp			—	—	—	—
		Body			—	—	—	—
		Scabies			—	1	—	—
		Impetigo			4	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)					13	12	9	1
Eye	...	Blepharitis			3	—	2	4
		Conjunctivitis			—	3	2	1
		Keratitis			—	1	—	—
		Corneal Opacities			1	—	1	—
		Defective Vision, excluding Squint			129	148	166	70
		Squint			6	4	5	6
Other Conditions					3	6	43	20
Ear	...	Defective Hearing			1	2	4	2
		Otitis Media			9	6	4	2
		Other Ear Diseases			3	4	5	2
Nose and Throat	...	Enlarged Tonsils only			1	2	101	28
		Adenoids only			—	1	3	2
		Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids			2	12	15	25
		Other Conditions			12	10	5	7
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)					1	1	29	16
Defective Speech					—	3	4	2
Teeth	...	Dental Diseases			95	244	15	4
Heart and Circulation	...	Heart Disease:			3	—	8	13
		Organic			1	—	38	25
		Functional			2	2	6	7
Lungs	...	Bronchitis			2	2	12	3
		Other non-tuberculous Disease			—	1	3	2

TABLE II A—*continued.*SECONDARY SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.				Number referred for treatment.		Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for treatment	
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<i>Tuberculosis.</i>	Pulmonary—	Definite ... ..	—	—	—	1	
		Suspected ... ..	—	—	1	1	
	Non-Pulmonary—	Glands ... ..	1	2	4	3	
		Spine ... ..	—	—	—	—	
		Hip ... ..	—	—	—	1	
		Other Bones and Joints ... ..	—	—	1	—	
		Skin ... ..	—	—	—	—	
Other forms ... ..	—	4	1	—			
<i>Nervous System.</i>	{	Epilepsy ... ..	—	—	—	2	
		Chorea ... ..	1	1	—	1	
		Other conditions ... ..	—	1	2	3	
<i>Deformities</i>	{	Rickets ... ..	2	2	4	1	
		Spinal Curvature ... ..	8	17	16	8	
		Other forms ... ..	13	39	32	62	
Other Defects and Diseases ... ..				15	13	34	32



TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area, December 31st, 1932.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Children suffering from the following types of Multiple Defect, <i>i.e.</i> , any combination of Total Blindness, Total Deafness, Mental Defect, Epilepsy, * Active Tuberculosis, Crippling, or Heart Disease ... ..		29	11	40
<i>Blind (including partially blind)—</i>				
	At Certified Schools for the Blind ...	5	5	10
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	2	—	2
(i.) Suitable for training in a School for the totally blind.	At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..	1	2	3
(ii.) Suitable for training in a School for the partially blind.	At Certified Schools for the Blind or Partially Blind ... ..	2	3	5
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	24	17	41
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..	7	8	15
<i>Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially Deaf)—</i>				
	At Certified Schools for the Deaf ...	11	13	24
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	1	1
(i.) Suitable for training in a School for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..	—	—	—
(ii.) Suitable for training in a School for the partially deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf or Partially Deaf ... ..	7	4	11
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	9	11	20
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..	—	2	2
<i>Mentally Defective—</i>				
	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ... ..	12	12	24
Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	At Public Elementary Schools ...	127	95	222
	At other Institutions ... ..	2	2	4
	At no School or Institution ... ..	49	30	79
Notified to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority during the year.	Feeble-minded ... ..	See figures in following Table IIIA.		
	Imbeciles ... ..			
	Idiots ... ..			
<i>Epileptics—</i>				
	At Certified Schools for Epileptics ...	2	1	3
	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ... ..	—	—	—
Suffering from severe epilepsy.	At Certified Day Open-air Schools ...	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	4	4	8
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..	10	10	20
Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.	At Public Elementary Schools ...	37	32	69
	At no School or Institution ... ..	6	7	13
<i>Physically Defective—</i>				
	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	6	6	12
Active pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura and intrathoracic glands).	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Day Open-air Schools ...	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	2	3	5
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..	7	8	15
Quiescent or arrested pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura and intrathoracic glands).	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	—	2	2
	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Day Open-air Schools ...	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	48	38	86
	At other Institutions ... ..	2	—	2
	At no School or Institution ... ..	11	8	19



TABLE III—*continued.*

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>Physically Defective—</i>  Tuberculosis of the peripheral glands	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	3	—	3
	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Day Open-air Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ... ..	58	39	97
	At other Institutions ... ..	1	—	1
	At no School or Institution ... ..	7	9	16
Abdominal tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Day Open-Air Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ... ..	13	13	26
	At other Institutions ... ..	2	—	2
	At no School or Institution ... ..	4	3	7
Tuberculosis of bones and joints (not including deformities due to old tuberculosis).	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	23	20	43
	At Public Elementary Schools ... ..	32	20	52
	At other Institutions ... ..	2	—	2
	At no School or Institution ... ..	13	8	21
Tuberculosis of other organs (skin, etc.).	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	—	1	1
	At Public Elementary Schools ... ..	2	3	5
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..	1	3	4
Delicate Children, <i>i.e.</i> , all children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open-air School.	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Day Cripple Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ... ..	3	2	5
	At Certified Day Open-air Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ... ..	47	50	97
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	1	1
Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculosis disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.	At no School or Institution ... ..	18	26	44
	At Certified Hospital Schools ... ..	17	11	28
	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools ... ..	2	—	2
	At Certified Day Cripple Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Day Open-air Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ... ..	185	154	339(0)
At other Institutions ... ..	—	3	3(0)	
At no School or Institution ... ..	42	39	81(1)	
Children with heart disease, <i>i.e.</i> , children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the public elementary school.	At Certified Hospital Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Day Cripple Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ... ..	—	1	1
	At Certified Day Open-air Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ... ..	33	35	68
At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—	
At no School or Institution ... ..	9	15	24	



## \*Children Suffering from Multiple Defects.

	BOYS.		GIRLS.		TOTAL.	
	At Elementary School.	Not at School.	At Elementary School.	Not at School.	At Elementary School.	Not at School.
Epileptic and Cripple ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Feeble-minded and Cripple ...	9	4	3	2	12	6
Feeble-minded, Cripple and Epileptic	—	2	—	—	—	2
Feeble-minded and Totally Deaf ...	1†	—	—	—	1†	—
Cripple and Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	2	—
Blind and Cripple ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cripple & Heart Disease	1	—	—	—	1	—
Epileptic and Feeble-minded ...	5	3	1	3	6	6
Feeble-minded and Blind	—	—	—	1	—	1
Feeble-minded and Tuberculosis ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>
	29		11		40	
	40					

†In Deaf and Dumb School.

TABLE III. A

Statement of the Number of Children notified during the year ended December 31st, 1932, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority.

Total number of Children notified, 26

ANALYSIS OF THE ABOVE TOTAL.

DIAGNOSIS.	Boys.	GIRLS.
1. (i.) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School—		
(a) Idiots ... ..	3	2
(b) Imbeciles ... ..	13	3
(c) Others ... ..	—	—
(ii.) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children		
(a) Moral Defectives ... ..	1	—
(b) Others ... ..	—	—
2. Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16 ...	1	1
3. Feeble-minded children notified under Article 3 of the 1928 Regulations, i.e., "special circumstances" cases ... ..	1	—
(NOTE.—No child should be notified under Article 3 until the Board have issued a formal certificate (Form 308M) to the Authority).		
4. Children who in addition to being mentally defective were blind or deaf ... ..	1	—
(NOTE.—No blind or deaf child should be notified without reference to the Board—See Article 2, proviso (ii.).		
Grand Total ... ..	20	6



TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the year 1932.  
Treatment.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness,  
for which see Group V.).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin :—			
Ringworm Scalp ... ..	52	6	58
Ringworm Body ... ..	28	2	30
Scabies ... ..	30	15	45
Impetigo ... ..	682	11	693
Other Skin Disease ... ..	127	10	137
Minor Eye Defects ... ..	371	42	413
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)			
Minor Ear Defects ... ..	349	86	435
Miscellaneous ... ..	1786	399	2185
( <i>e.g.</i> , minor injuries, bruises, sores, chil- blains, etc.)			
Total ... ..	3425	571	3996

**Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects Treated as Minor Ailments.—Group I.).**

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ... ..	1968	176	—	2144
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ...	150	22	—	172
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>2118</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2316</b>

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	1206
(b) Otherwise	176

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	948
(b) Otherwise	242

**Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.**

Number of Defects.						Received other forms of treatment.	Total number treated.
Received Operative Treatment.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.							
Tonsils only.	Adenoids only.	Tonsils & Adenoids	Other Defects.				
14	4	813	10	346	1187	70	1257





