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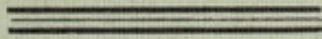


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*Barker*  
IIIc. MR. HALLETT.

**BOROUGH OF ILKESTON**



**ANNUAL HEALTH**  
AND  
**SCHOOL MEDICAL**  
**REPORT**

For the Year, 1935

BY

**H. L. BARKER,**

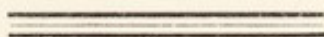
M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of  
the Isolation Hospital, Superintendent of Maternity  
Home, and School Medical Officer.





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## BOROUGH OF ILKESTON.

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### HEALTH, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Councillor Mrs. J. B. McIntyre).	Councillor J. KIRK.
Alderman J. WOOLLEY ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	„ W. LACEY.
„ H. MOSS.	„ L. MIDGLEY.
„ W. SHAKESPEARE.	„ J. OFIELD.
„ S. SHAW.	„ R. PRENTICE.
„ W. SMITH.	„ J. RICHARDSON.
Councillor E. ADAMS.	„ J. E. SMITH.
„ D. BARTON.	Mrs. BALL.
„ E. BOSTOCK.	„ COPLEY.
„ G. H. BROUGHTON.	„ HARTSHORN.
„ J. HENSHAW.	„ JONES.
„ E. A. HESKETT.	„ MOSS.
„ A. HICKINBOTHAM.	„ SQUIRES.
„ J. HOULT.	„ THORNHILL.

### HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Councillor Mrs. McIntyre).	Councillor E. ADAMS.
Alderman A. HENSHAW.	„ G. H. BROUGHTON.
„ H. MOSS.	„ J. HENSHAW
„ S. SHAW.	( <i>Chairman</i> ).
„ J. WOOLLEY.	„ J. HOULT.
	„ S. PAGE.

**PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF (1935).**

*Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital:*

H. L. BARKER, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.,  
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.—(1).

*Obstetric Physician to the Maternity Home and Medical Officer to Central Welfare Centre:*

PATRICK HUGHES, M.B., B.S.—(1) (2).

*Physician to Ante-Natal Clinic:*

MARGARET GLEN BOTT, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
(1) (2).

*Tuberculosis Officer (appointed by Derbyshire County Council):*

C. KINGSTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Orthopædic Surgeon:*

G. A. Q. LENNANE, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.—(1) (2).

*Obstetric Consultant:*

C. D. LOCHRANE, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed.—(1) (2).

*Senior Sanitary Inspector:*

C. E. ADCOCK, Cert. S.I.B. (1).

*Sanitary Inspector:*

W. NORRIS, Cert. S.I.B. (1).

*Health Visitors and School Nurses:*

Miss M. E. SHERLOCK, C.M.B., New H.V. Cert. (1).

Miss H. BLAIR, C.M.B. (1).

Miss L. OTTEWELL, C.M.B. (1).

Miss A. R. McWHINNEY, C.M.B. (1).

*Matron, Isolation Hospital:*

Miss F. M. PERRY.

*Matron, Maternity Home:*

Miss L. WELLS, C.M.B.

*Tuberculosis Nurse (appointed by Derbyshire County Council):*

Miss E. WEBSTER, C.M.B.

*Clerks:*

Miss L. TRUEMAN.

Miss H. CLARKE.

Mr. J. NICHOLLS.

(1) = *Exchequer Grants.*

(2) = *Part-time Officers.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing and Town  
Planning Committee of the Borough of Ilkeston.*

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TOWN HALL,

ILKESTON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the general health circumstances of the Borough of Ilkeston for the year 1935.

The arrangement of the Report follows the plan of recent years and is in the form suggested by the Ministry of Health.

I regret the lateness of publication which is due to the ever-increasing work which this department is called upon to perform.

My respectful thanks are due to the members of the various Committees for their continued help and support in all health measures.

To the members of the staff of this department I wish to express my thanks for their loyal co-operation and for their sustained interest in the work which they so efficiently carry out.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

H. L. BARKER.



## SECTION I.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,861
Population :—							
Census, 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,813
Estimated 1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,781
Estimated 1935..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,880
No. of Inhabited Houses (1931 Census)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,336
No. of Inhabited Houses (1935) according to Rate Books							8,200
No. of Families or Separate Occupiers (1931 Census)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,907
Rateable Value, 31st March, 1935	..	..	..	..	..	..	£129,514
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	£505
Rates 13s. 0d. in the £ (1934-35).							

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	Birth Rate.
Legitimate ..	527	284	243	} 16.45
Illegitimate..	14	8	6	
	<u>541</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>249</u>	

The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1935 was 14.7.

Still Births.	TOTAL.	M.	F.
Legitimate ..	34	14	20
Illegitimate ..	1	1	—
	<u>35</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>

Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still births) .. 60.76.

Deaths.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	Ilkeston.	Death Rate. Eng. & Wales.
	381	218	163	11.58	11.7

## Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other Puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	..	1
						<u>1</u>

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births .. 1.73

## Infant Mortality.

Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Legitimate per 1,000 legitimate births	..	62.6
Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate births		71.42
Total per 1,000 live births	..	62.8
Rate for England and Wales	..	57

## Specified Deaths.

Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	2
Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	2

**BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY**

DURING THE YEAR 1935. (Provisional figures).

(The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population, but for London and the towns to civilians only).

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.	
	Live Births.	Still-births.	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under one year.	
England and Wales . . . . .	14.7	0.62	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.18	0.52	5.7	57	
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	14.8	0.68	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.45	7.9	62	
135 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931).	14.8	0.64	11.2	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.17	0.41	3.8	55	
London . . . . .	13.3	0.52	11.4	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.51	11.2	58	
ILKESTON . . . . .	16.45	1.06	11.58	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.21	0.6	3.69	62.8	

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows: { per 1,000 Live Births . . . 1.68  
 " " Total Births . . . 1.61  
 Puerperal Sepsis. Others. Total.  
 2.42 4.10  
 2.32 3.93



Below is given a table which analyses the causes of the 381 deaths, and the ages at which they occurred:—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	SEX	ALL AGES.	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75up
ALL CAUSES .. .. .	M.	218	22	-	3	4	12	19	77	49	32
	F.	163	12	1	2	7	9	19	42	33	38
1. Enteric Fever .. .. .	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Measles .. .. .	M.	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever .. .. .	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Whooping Cough .. .. .	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Diphtheria .. .. .	M.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
6. Influenza .. .. .	M.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
	F.	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
7. Encephalitis Lethargica ..	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	M.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System.	M.	7	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	-
	F.	13	-	-	-	1	3	7	1	-	1
10. Other Tuberculosis Dis- eases	M.	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
11. Syphilis .. .. .	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. General Paralysis and Tabes.	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Cancer, Malignant Diseases	M.	24	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	7	1
	F.	15	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	7	-
14. Diabetes .. .. .	M.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	M.	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	2
	F.	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3
16. Heart Disease .. .. .	M.	41	-	-	-	1	-	3	19	11	7
	F.	29	-	-	-	2	2	3	9	3	10
17. Aneurism .. .. .	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	M.	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	4
	F.	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2
19. Bronchitis.. .. .	M.	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
	F.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ..	M.	23	5	-	-	-	3	3	8	2	2
	F.	15	3	1	2	-	-	-	5	2	2
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	M.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
22. Peptic Ulcer .. .. .	M.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	M.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Appendicitis .. .. .	M.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	M.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	M.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
	F.	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-

(Continued over).



(Table continued).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex	ALL AGES.	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 up
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis .. .. .	M.	8	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	2	1
	F.	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-
29. Puerperal Sepsis .. ..	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Other Puerperal Causes ..	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
31. Cong. Debility and Malformation, Prem. Birth	M.	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Senility .. .. .	M.	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5
	F.	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15
33. Suicide .. .. .	M.	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
34. Other Deaths from Violence	M.	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	-
	F.	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
35. Other Defined Diseases..	M.	16	-	-	-	1	2	2	5	4	2
	F.	15	2	-	-	2	1	2	4	3	1
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### Notes on Vital Statistics.

The population according to the estimate given by the Registrar General showed an increase of 99 persons. In 1935 there were 541 live births and 381 deaths, and the difference between these two figures gives the natural increase of the population. Strangely enough this is the same increase as last year, namely 160 persons. There were 33 more births and 33 more deaths recorded than in 1934. The increased number of births is a welcome feature. The greater number of deaths seems to be due to the fact that the average age of the population is getting older, in that the increased number of deaths was confined chiefly to two causes, namely, pneumonia and heart disease, which occur predominantly in advanced age. Further analysis proves this supposition. In 1934 the number of people over the age of 45 years who died of heart disease was 48, whereas in 1935 the number was 59. With respect to pneumonia the number of people over 45 years who died in 1934 was 5, against 21 in 1935.

The birth-rate increased from 15.5 to 16.45 per 1,000 of the population. The death-rate also increased from 10.65 to 11.58 per 1,000 of the population. The infantile mortality rate was 62.8 per 1,000 live births. The maternal mortality rate was the very creditable figure of 1.73 per 1,000 total births.

### Deaths from Violence.

**SUICIDE.**—There were 9 deaths from suicide of which 1 was a woman and 8 were men. In the case of the woman death followed attempted abortion. The cause of death in the case of the men was coal-gas poisoning in 4 cases, hanging in 2 cases, drowning 1 case, and jumping from a window 1 case.

**OTHER DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.**—There were 11 deaths from violence other than suicide, of which 7 were males and 4 were females. In 3 cases motor vehicles were involved, causing the death of 2 pedal cyclists and 1 pedestrian. The latter was a child of school age. Nine others were adults, and there was one baby.

#### NON-SUICIDAL DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

Industrial (pit accidents)	..	..	..	2
Drowning (? accidental)	..	..	..	2
Falls	..	..	..	3
Pedal Cyclists	..	..	..	2
Run over by motor vehicle	..	..	..	1
Overlying	..	..	..	1

## SECTION II.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

#### Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority.

- (1) **FEVER.**—The Corporation Isolation Hospital is situated at Little Hallam on an excellent site with an open aspect. On a basis of 144 square feet per bed it has accommodation for 10 beds, though there are actually 18 beds. Persons resident outside the area have been admitted when request has been made. The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Superintendent, and the nursing staff comprises a matron, sister and three nurses.
- (2) **SMALL POX.**—There is no separate Small Pox Hospital. Cases of Small Pox are treated in the Isolation Hospital if there are no cases of other infectious disease.
- (3) **MATERNITY HOME.**—The Municipal Maternity Home is situated in Park Avenue and contains 9 beds for maternity cases. During 1935 the number of patients was 151. The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Superintendent. The Obstetric Physician is Dr. P. Hughes, and his services are available for any patient who needs medical assistance. Any practitioner, however, may attend his own patient by mutual arrangement. The nursing staff consists of a matron, sister and two trained nurses.



The above hospitals are under the management of the Public Health Committee of the Council.

**Hospitals provided by the County Council.**

- (4) TUBERCULOSIS.—The Sanatorium at Penmore is for the treatment of advanced female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Advanced male cases are accommodated at the Whitworth Hospital. Other pulmonary cases are treated at the Walton Sanatorium.
- Cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are treated at the Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital.
- (5) ORTHOPAEDIC.—Orthopaedic cases from this area are treated at the Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital. This arrangement is part of the approved orthopaedic scheme of this Authority.
- (6) BASFORD INSTITUTION.—This former Poor Law Hospital is used by persons resident in this area. It is administered by the County Public Assistance Committee. Accommodation is available for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

**Other Hospitals.**

- (7) THE DERBYSHIRE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.—This authority has an arrangement for the admission of cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia to the above hospital, which is situated in Derby.
- (8) ILKESTON HOSPITAL.—This is a small voluntary general hospital situated in Heanor Road, consisting of 60 beds, of which 14 beds are for children. It has departments for X-ray, ultra-violet light, massage and dental treatment. It is managed by a Board of Governors, and the Honorary Medical Staff consists of visiting surgeons and visiting physicians and a dental surgeon. There is also a consulting physician, consulting surgeons, and a radiologist.
- (9) Other Hospitals which are used by residents of this area are :—
- NOTTINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.
  - NOTTINGHAM CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
  - NOTTINGHAM HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.
  - NOTTINGHAM THROAT, EAR AND NOSE HOSPITAL.
  - NOTTINGHAM EYE INFIRMARY.
  - HARLOW WOOD ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL.
  - DERBYSHIRE ROYAL INFIRMARY.
  - DERBYSHIRE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.



### CLINICS AND TREATMENTS CENTRES.

	SITUATION.	MEDICAL OFFICER IN ATTENDANCE.	WHEN HELD.	ACCOMMODATION.	PROVIDED BY
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES	(1) Albert Street	Dr. Hughes	Tuesdays, 2—4 p.m.	3 rooms	Ilkeston Corporation.
	(2) Wesley Street	M.O.H.	Thursdays, 2—4 p.m.	3 rooms	do.
ANTE-NATAL CLINIC	Albert Street	Dr. Glen Bott	Mondays 2—5 p.m.	3 rooms	do.
SCHOOL CLINIC	Albert Street	M.O.H.	Daily, 10—12. M.O.H. attends Tues- days and Thursdays.	3 rooms	do.
ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC	Albert Street	Dr. Lennane	Wednesdays, 2—4 p.m.	2 rooms	do.
TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY	Albert Street	Dr. Kingston	Wednesdays, a.m. and p.m.	3 rooms	Derbyshire C.C.
V.D. TREATMENT CENTRES	(1) 35 North Church St., Nottingham.	—	—	—	Nottingham C.B.C.
	(2) Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Derby.	—	—	—	Derby C.C. and C.B.C. jointly.

**Maternity Home.**—The number of patients treated during the year was 151. Overcrowding was again prevented as far as possible by limiting the number of bookings each month. In the course of the year 26 bookings had to be refused. It has not been possible yet to improve the accommodation for patients and staff, although this step is urgently called for. Suitable and adequate accommodation for maternity cases is one of the prime needs of efficient health administration.

**Isolation Hospital.**—This hospital, in spite of its structural drawbacks, has continued to do excellent work. During the year 50 cases of infectious disease were treated, two of which came from outside districts. The accommodation is acknowledged to be insufficient, and proposals to build a new hospital are still under consideration.

#### **Ambulance Facilities.**

- (a) **FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.**—This Authority possesses a Morris Commercial Fever Ambulance capable of carrying two lying patients, and two or three sitting patients. It is fitted with a zinc-lined compartment for the transport of infected bedding. This ambulance was acquired in 1930.
- (b) **FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.**—A Ford Ambulance owned by the Derbyshire Branch of the British Red Cross Society is kept at the Corporation garage and is readily available when needed.

#### **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

Particulars with regard to the various clinics are shown in tabular form. There is no day nursery and no artificial light clinic belonging to this Authority.

#### **Nursing in the Home.**

- (a) **GENERAL.**—Two Nursing Associations exist in the Borough, viz., the Ilkeston and the Cotmanhay Nursing Associations. The funds to support these are raised by voluntary contributions and by payments from patients. The nurses work under the directions of the local practitioners.

- (b) **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**—The same two Associations undertake the nursing of infectious diseases such as measles and pneumonia. The Corporation subsidises the Associations to the extent of £20 a year, and in return the nurses undertake the nursing of cases referred to them by the local authority.

**Midwives.**

There were 11 midwives practising in the area during the year, of which 9 were certificated and 2 were *bona-fide* midwives practising previous to 1903. Midwives are neither employed nor subsidised by the Corporation for work in the district.

**Registration of Maternity and Nursing Homes.**

There are no registered Homes in the Borough. During the year no applications were received for the registration of any Home.

**Laboratory Facilities.**

The examination and analysis of clinical material, water, milk and food stuffs is usually performed at the bacteriological and chemical laboratories belonging to the County of Derby.

**Legislation in force.**

- (1) General Adoptive Acts in force :—

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Parts II. to V. inclusive ; adopted 1890.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 ; adopted 1902.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Parts II., V., VI. ; III., Secs. 34 to 50 inclusive ; IV., Secs. 52 to 66 inclusive, and Sec. 68 ; X., Secs. 92, 93 and 95 ; adopted December, 1911.

Public Health Act, 1925, Parts II. to V. inclusive ; adopted March 1st, 1926.

- (2) Bye-Laws relating to Public Health in force :—

Slaughter Houses, 1893 ; Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops, 1907.

Tents, Vans and Sheds, 1914. Common Lodging Houses, 1914.

New Streets and Buildings, 1926.



## SECTION III.

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

**Water.**—The water supply from the Meerbrook Sough and the two boreholes at Whatstandwell, and the Waterworks of the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board, have been described in previous reports. The large storage reservoir at Marlpool, with a capacity for two million gallons, is the only reservoir belonging to this Borough now in use. It is important that every reasonable step should be taken to preserve this reservoir from any damage that may be produced by coal mining operations. The reservoir at Shipley is still out of action, and while subsidence continues, it is only to be expected that its condition will still further deteriorate. A few extensions of water mains have been made for the purpose of supplying private building estates.

The quantity of water supplied was ample, and no restrictions had to be made. The supply at the source was very constant, and varied only a slight extent with the season of the year. Ilkeston had an average consumption of just over one million gallons per day.

The quality of the water remains satisfactory. Samples were examined periodically, both chemically and bacteriologically. The result of a recent analysis is appended.

**Analysis of Ilkeston Water.**

<i>Chemical Examination</i>	<i>Parts per 100,000.</i>
Total solids .. .. .	20.0
Chlorine as chloride.. .. .	2.13
Nitric Nitrogen .. .. .	0.12
Free ammonia .. .. .	absent.
Albuminoid ammonia .. .. .	absent.
Temporary hardness .. .. .	5.0
Permanent hardness .. .. .	5.0
Suspended matter .. .. .	absent.
 <i>Bacteriological Examination.</i>	
Number of organisms growing at 20° C. ..	9 per c.c.
Number of organisms growing at 37° C. ..	6 per c.c.
Bacillus Coli .. .. .	absent in 50 c.c.

“ This water is of good quality.”

**Water Consumption.**—A table is given showing the consumption of water supplied by this Authority during the last three years.

Water Consumption for Years ending :—	March, 1934.	March, 1935.	March, 1936.
<b>INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF BOROUGH.</b>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Consumption for all purposes .. .. .	363,334,000	372,869,000	398,490,000
Average Daily Consumption .. .. .	995,435	1,021,558	1,088,770
Total Domestic Consumption .. .. .	269,620,000	278,433,000	297,473,000
Total Trade Consumption .. .. .	93,714,000	94,436,000	101,017,000
Consumption per head per day : Domestic ..	22·07	23·07	23·90
"    "    "    Trade .. .. .	7·68	7·83	8·11
"    "    "    Total .. .. .	29·75	30·90	32·01
Estimated population (inside and outside Boro')	33,470	33,015	34,000
<b>INSIDE BOROUGH.</b>			
Total Consumption for Domestic .. .. .	267,641,000	278,307,000	297,298,000
"    "    "    Trade .. .. .	48,571,000	47,882,000	50,841,000
Consumption per head per day : Domestic ..	22·08	23·01	23·94
"    "    "    Trade .. .. .	4·01	3·97	4·08
"    "    "    Total .. .. .	26·09	26·98	28·02
Estimated Population of Borough .. .. .	33,200	33,000	33,980
Estimated Consumption outside Borough for Domestic Purposes .. .. .	1,979,000	126,000	175,000
Measured Supply outside Borough .. .. .	45,143,000	46,554,000	50,176,000

**Sewage Disposal.**—The Corporation Sewage Works have functioned satisfactorily during the year. The effluent has been consistently of a satisfactory nature. The sludge digestion scheme has worked very successfully.

**Drainage and Sewerage.**—Public sewers have been reconstructed in the North Ward between Cotmanhay Road and the middle level trunk sewer. During 1935 the Ministry sanctioned a scheme of sewerage for the Crompton Street area in the South Ward, together with the construction of a pumping station, and the work was started. The completion of this work will enable about 48 pail closets to be abolished, and a water carriage system to be substituted.

**Rivers and Streams.**—The work of supervising the conditions of the rivers and streams in this district is carried out by the Trent Fishery Board and the County Councils concerned.

**Closet Accommodation.**—Two pail closets were converted to water closets during the year. There were no conversions of privy middens. Further details are given in a table at the end of this Report.



**Public Cleansing.**—There has been no alteration in the method of refuse removal by employing a contractor. There are sufficient tips, and these are situated at convenient points within the Borough. Particulars are given in the table at the end of this Report.

**Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**—Details are given in tabular form in the table headed Sanitary Inspection of the District.

**Shops.**—The action taken under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, is given in a table at the end of this Report. The number of inspections made was 298, and two informal notices were served. In one case the owner installed a sanitary convenience, and provided facilities for working and taking meals. The ventilation was also improved. In the other case the shop was closed.

**Smoke Abatement.**—During the year smoke observations of several premises were taken from time to time, and nuisances were remedied after serving informal notices.

**Swimming Baths and Pools.**—The Corporation owns an open-air swimming bath. In size it is not sufficient for the needs of the town. The bath is well managed. The water is changed frequently and is chlorinated. There are no privately owned baths or bathing pools in the district.

**Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.**—A list of these and the work done in connection therewith is given in the tabular report on the Sanitary Inspection of the District under the headings of Offensive Trades, Common Lodging Houses, Petroleum Act, Canal Boats, Bakehouses, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops and Slaughter Houses.

**Schools.**—As the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer it is possible for effective steps to be taken to safeguard the health of the scholars. This subject is dealt with in the School Medical Report which follows this Report.

**Health Education.**—The Annual Health Week was held in October and the programme was chiefly confined to the schools. A description of the activities is given in the School Report which follows this Health Report.



SECTION IV.  
HOUSING.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b)—	236
(1) By the Local Authority .. .. .	48
(2) By other Local Authorities.. .. .	Nil
(3) By other bodies or persons.. .. .	188
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Act—	
(1) By the Local Authority—	
(a) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act, 1925	<i>Nil</i>
(b) For other purposes .. .. .	<i>Nil</i>
(2) By other bodies or persons .. .. .	<i>Nil</i>
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority at the end of the year 1935 .. .. .	632

HOUSE INSPECTION.

**1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year 1935.**

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	211
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,012
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub- head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	131
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	858
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of these referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation .. .. .	124

**2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices.**

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .. .. .	62
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**3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year 1935.**

(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs .. ..	28
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices—	
(a) By Owners .. .. .	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	<i>Nil</i>
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners .. .. .	<i>Nil</i>
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	<i>Nil</i>
(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	2
(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. .	<i>Nil</i>

**CLEARANCE AREAS.**

Number of Clearance Areas made .. .. .	<i>Nil</i>
Number of Clearance Orders confirmed by Ministry of Health	<i>Nil</i>
Number of dwelling-houses demolished in accordance with Clearance Orders previously made and confirmed ..	69
Number of persons displaced from above houses .. ..	266



### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

**Clearance and Demolition.** The process of dealing with the first instalment of the clearance programme which included 16 clearance areas was completed in the early part of the year. In these 16 areas 77 houses were demolished and 289 persons were displaced. Re-housing was carried out in 66 new houses on the Albany Street site and took four months to accomplish. The 66 families actually re-housed comprised 266 persons.

Individual demolition orders were made with respect to 2 houses, and 2 houses were actually demolished.

No new clearance orders were made owing to the difficulty in finding suitable sites for re-housing purposes. Apart from the worn-out houses included in the remaining part of the clearance programme, there are a number of other houses which have now become unfit for habitation owing to the inability of owners to carry out repairs, and which will have to be dealt with by means of clearance and demolition. In fact the process of the wearing-out of houses is a continuous one and the need for a certain amount of demolition will, of course, always remain.

In connection with the Housing Act, 1935, which deals with overcrowding, a good deal of preliminary work was done to prepare for the making of a survey to discover the presence and amount of overcrowding.

**Repairs.**—The number of houses which were inspected for defects was 211 and for this purpose 1,012 inspections were made. As a result of both informal and statutory action 68 houses were rendered fit. Much more work is called for with regard to the inspection of houses, but cannot be carried out owing to shortage of staff. The character of the work which was caused to be carried out to houses is shown in the tables at the end of this Report. Among the details it will be seen that an internal water supply was provided in 43 cases.

**Fumigation.**—This was carried out as in the previous year.

### SECTION V.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

**Milk.**—The number of cowkeepers registered with the Borough was 12 and their cowsheds and milking methods were regularly



inspected. Several improvements were carried out in connection with these premises. Any falling-off in the cleanliness of the milk as shown by the sediment tests or bacteriological test was followed up by a visit to the farm. The number of registered retail purveyors of milk was 106 which is an increase of 12 on the previous year. There were 2 Pasteurising establishments and 2 dealers were licensed to sell Pasteurised milk. One dealer was licensed to sell Certified milk. The number of samples taken for bacteriological examination was 17 of which 13 were satisfactory and 4 were unsatisfactory. Two of the samples contained tubercle bacilli when tested by biological methods.

**Meat and Other Foods.**—There is no public abattoir in this Borough. The number of private slaughterhouses registered in the district was 5, and the number of licensed slaughterhouses was 13, making a total of 18. The work of meat inspection, when it has to be carried out in so many establishments, is very considerable indeed. The number of visits made for the purpose was 2,391 and this involved a large number of visits at night, and even on Sundays. The necessity and importance of these inspections are borne out by the fact that no less than  $7\frac{1}{2}$  tons of unsound food was destroyed. Shops, stalls and vehicles were inspected and special attention was paid to the stalls in the market. Bakehouses and other premises used in the preparation of food were also inspected. With regard to meat the principal cause of unsoundness was tuberculosis and over 6 tons of tuberculous meat was discovered. The following table shows the proportion of cattle and pigs slaughtered in this area which were affected with tuberculosis.

#### BOVINES.

Number of bovine animals slaughtered during the year .. .. .	1,987
Number found to be affected with tuberculosis (in lungs only, 150, in udder only, 4) .. ..	361
Percentage of animals affected with Tuberculosis..	18.06%
Percentage of animals affected with Tuberculosis of the udder .. .. .	.331%

## PIGS.

Number of pigs slaughtered during the year ..	1,844
Number found to be affected with Tuberculosis ..	193
Percentage of pigs affected with Tuberculosis ..	10.56%

Two prosecutions were effected during the year. In one case a butcher was fined for failure to give notice of slaughter. In the other case a butcher was fined for failing to notify the presence of disease in a slaughtered animal.

**Adulteration.**—The various Acts in connection with Food and Drugs are administered by the County.

**Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**—Work in connection with this is carried out in the chemical and bacteriological laboratories belonging to the County. No prosecutions were undertaken by this Authority.

**Nutrition.**—Knowledge with regard to nutrition is disseminated at the various clinics and also through the health visitors. Instruction with regard to nutrition is given in the schools, particularly in special subjects classrooms which exist in every senior school.

## SECTION VI.

## INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

**General.**—There was no serious epidemic of any infectious disease although the incidence of diphtheria was above the average. The amount of influenza was about normal. The total number of cases of all notifiable diseases was 158 of which 31 cases were due to tuberculosis.

In the schools there is effective co-ordination with regard to the early discovery of infectious disease and the exclusion of contacts. No action has been taken with regard to artificial immunisation against diphtheria in the schools, but Schick testing



is performed at the Isolation Hospital and members of the staff are immunised if necessary. At this hospital the stay of scarlet fever cases is considerably shortened by the routine use of anti-serum. A stock of anti-toxin is kept at the Health Department and issued free to practitioners for the treatment of cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, puerperal fever and cerebro-spinal fever.

The total number of pathological and bacteriological specimens which were sent to the County Laboratory at Derby during the year was 271, and of these 148 were sent by practitioners and 123 from the Isolation Hospital.

**Scarlet Fever.**—Twenty-two cases were notified and of these 10 were treated in hospital.

**Diphtheria.**—Forty-three cases were notified and 38 were treated in hospital.

**Enteric Fever.**—One case was notified.

**Cerebro-spinal Fever.**—No case was notified.

**Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.**—Six cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified.

**Prevention of Blindness.**—No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

**Cancer.**—There were 39 deaths from malignant disease which is a decrease of 3 on the previous year. There are facilities at the various general hospitals for obtaining skilled diagnosis and specialist treatment, including treatment by radium. The accompanying table shows the particular organs affected in the 39 fatal cases related to age and sex.



**CANCER MORTALITY TABLE, 1935.**  
**Site affected, Sex and Age at Death.**

Total Cases.	SITE.	All Ages.		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-70		71-80		81-90	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Oesophagus ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Stomach ..	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Large Intestine ..	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	-
3	Rectum ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
4	Liver ..	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
1	Abdomen ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	Lung ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Mediastinum ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Duodenum ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Prostate ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1	Breast..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Larynx ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Nasopharynx ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Tonsil ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Tongue ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1	Lip ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1	Ovary ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5	Uterus..	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	All Sites ..	24	15	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	5	4	6	7	5	-	-	1

**Venereal Diseases.**—The following table shows the incidence of this group of diseases.

**Number of New Cases of Venereal Diseases resident in  
Ilkeston treated during 1935.**

	SYPHILIS.		GONORRHOEA.		TOTAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Nottingham .. ..	4	2	7	4	11	6
Derby .. .. .	1	—	1	—	2	—
<b>TOTALS ..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>

Total number of new cases .. .. 19 persons.

**Prevalence of and control over Notifiable Diseases.**—A table is given to show the prevalence and control over notifiable diseases.

DISEASE.	No. Notified.	No. Removed to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ..	30	17	20
Tuberculosis, other forms ..	1	—	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	37	7	38
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	22	10	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	43	38	2
Erysipelas .. .. .	7	2	—
Chicken-Pox .. .. .	10	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	6	5	—
Enteric Fever .. .. .	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	—	—

**OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**

**TABLE.**

Notified.	CASES.		Vision Un-impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Treated.					
	At home.	In hospital				
1	1	—	1	—	—	—



**SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE  
DISEASES DURING 1935.**

AGE GROUP.	Sex.	Pneumonia all forms.	Chicken-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Enteric Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
0—1	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1—2	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
2—3	M.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3—4	M.	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4—5	M.	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
	F.	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
5—10	M.	1	1	4	12	-	-	-	-
	F.	2	2	5	13	-	-	-	-
10—15	M.	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-
	F.	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
15—20	M.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20—35	M.	5	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
	F.	5	-	-	2	1	-	-	5
35—45	M.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
45—65	M.	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F.	4	-	-	1	3	1	-	-
65 up- wards	M.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all ages	M.	18	6	9	22	3	-	1	-
	F.	19	4	13	21	4	1	-	6
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>

## SECTION VII.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

Twenty-three deaths from tuberculosis occurred during the year of which 20 were due to the respiratory form. All of these were notified.

The number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified during the year was 30. There was also one new case of the non-respiratory form, namely, an abdominal case.

The total number of attendances at the tuberculosis dispensary was 803 as against 777 attendances in the previous year. A summary of the work done is shown in the published table.

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.**

No action had to be taken under these Regulations during the year.

**Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.**

No action was taken under this Section.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and deaths from this cause are given in the following table.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5 .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 .. ..	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
15 .. ..	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 .. ..	2	4	-	-	3	3	-	1
25 .. ..	2	2	-	1	1	5	-	-
35 .. ..	4	5	-	-	-	2	-	-
45 .. ..	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
55 .. ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>



**RETURN OF NEW PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED ILKESTON DISPENSARY DURING 1935.**

AGE.	Total Attendances		No. found Tuberculous	No. of Pulmonary Cases	No. of Non-pulmonary Cases	No. received Sanatorium Treatment	No. refused to go to Sanatorium	No. received other Treatment.	No. under observation	No. Died	No. Discharged.	No. Transferred	Total Sputa examined	Sputa found positive.	No. of Ex-Servicemen.
	Males	Females													
Over 15 years of age ..	24	23	27	25	2	18	4	1	-	3	20	1	56	13	2
Under 15 years of age ..	11	9	5	3	2	3	-	5	2	1	19	-	16	1	-

Non-pulmonary cases :—Abdominal 1, Bones and Joints 2, Cervical Glands 1.

**RETURN OF OLD PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED ILKESTON DISPENSARY DURING 1935.**

AGE.	Total Attendances		No. found Tuberculous	No. of Pulmonary Cases	No. of Non-pulmonary Cases	No. received Sanatorium Treatment	No. refused to go to Sanatorium	No. received other Treatment.	No. under observation	No. Died	No. Discharged.	No. Transferred	Total Sputa examined	Sputa found positive.	No. of Ex-Servicemen.
	Males	Females													
Over 15 years of age ..	40	31	71	61	10	14	4	9	-	11	6	6	104	35	6
Under 15 years of age ..	14	12	26	13	13	3	1	8	-	1	1	-	13	1	-

Non-pulmonary cases :—Abdominal 1, Ankle Joint 1, Knee Joint 1, Hip Joint 1, Spine 4, Lupus Face 3, Cervical Glands 12,

## SECTION VIII.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

**Ante-natal Care.**—Sessions were held at the Ante-Natal Clinic on the first three Mondays of each month by the specialist medical officer, Dr. Margaret Glen Bott. At the 36 sessions the total attendances were 731 and the average number of patients at each session was 20.3. These figures show an increase on the last year's figures which were 657 and 18 respectively. The individual number of patients who attended was 212 of which 201 were new cases. Last year the respective figures were 201 and 177. The total live and still births were 576 so that the number of women who attended the ante-natal clinic, namely 212, represent 36.8 per cent. of the total births. Arrangements have been made with the Ilkeston Hospital for expectant mothers attending this clinic to have X-Rays taken when so desired by the medical officer for diagnostic purposes. Twenty abnormal cases were sent into various hospitals for their confinement.

**Midwives.**—There were no alterations as regards the employment or subsidising of midwives. There were 11 midwives in the Borough, of which 9 were certificated and 2 were bona-fide midwives practising previous to 1903. The number of births notified by midwives was 547.

**Municipal Maternity Home.**—During the year 151 cases were admitted to the Home. In order to prevent danger from overcrowding the booking of cases for each month was restricted. As a result of this very necessary action the booking of no less than 26 applicants had to be refused. This fact indicates that there is a very definite need for increased accommodation. It is further known that there are other expectant mothers who are discouraged from applying for admission because they know of the difficulty of being accepted unless very early application is made. The unsatisfactory accommodation for the staff has been mentioned in these Reports for some years. All patients are examined ante-natally by the matron. Of the 151 who were treated in the Home only 11 attended the Albert Street Clinic. It would be far more satisfactory if all the cases were examined as a routine measure before admission by the medical officer who was likely to be called in at the confinement in case of necessity. There is need in this district for a larger Home.



The statistics for 1935 are given in the following table. It will be seen that no maternal deaths occurred and there were no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. The still-births were due to unpreventable causes.

1.—Name of Institution: The Maternity Home, Ilkeston, Derbyshire .. .. .	
2.—Number of maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) ..	9
3.—Number of maternity cases admitted during the year .. .. .	151
4.—Average duration of stay .. .. .	14 days
5.—Number of cases delivered by—	
(a) Midwives .. .. .	123
(b) Doctors .. .. .	28
6.—Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency .. ..	38
7.—Number of cases notified as—	
(a) Puerperal Fever .. .. .	Nil
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	1
8.—Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum ..	Nil
9.—Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution .. .. .	12
10.—(a) Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	Nil
(b) Result of treatment in each case .. ..	Nil
11.—(a) Number of maternal deaths.. .. .	Nil
(b) Cause of death in each case .. .. .	Nil
12.—(a) Number of infant deaths—	
(i) Stillborn .. .. .	7
(ii) Within 10 days of birth .. .. .	2
(b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable)—	
(1) (a) Macerated Foetus.	
(b) Macerated Foetus.	
(c) Macerated Foetus.	
(d) Albuminuria.	
(e) Macerated Hydrocephalus.	
(f) Diseased Placenta.	
(g) Hydramnios-Anencephalus.	
(2) (a) Atelectasis.	
(b) Prematurity.	

**Home Visiting.**—There are four Health Visitors who are also part-time school nurses. The accompanying table gives a summary of their work during the year.

**Summary of Health Visitors' Reports for 1935.**

Births Notified (twins 6) .. .. .	548
Males .. .. .	301
Females .. .. .	247
Still Births .. .. .	30
Died within Three Days .. .. .	8
Attended by Medical Practitioners .. .. .	40
Attended by Midwives only .. .. .	352
Admitted to Maternity Home .. .. .	156
Number of first visits .. .. .	527
Number of re-visits under 1 year .. .. .	2,888
Number of re-visits over 1 year .. .. .	3,759
Total number of visits paid .. .. .	7,174
Children weighed .. .. .	511
Average weight .. .. . lbs.	7 3/32
Breast fed at birth .. .. .	495
Bottle fed at birth .. .. .	8
Breast and Bottle .. .. .	3
Spoon fed .. .. .	4
Pre-natal Cases, first visits .. .. .	73
Outside the Borough .. .. .	18
Number of individual infants under 1 year visited	2,598
Number of individual children 1 to 5 years ..	3,399

**Maternity Outfits.**—Complete maternity outfits are kept in the health department and can be loaned to necessitous cases.

**Infant Welfare Centres.**—A Child Welfare Clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon at the Albert Street Clinic and every Thursday afternoon at the Cotmanhay Clinic. There was a much increased attendance at both centres of babies under one year of age, but a diminution in the attendances of toddlers.

The attendances at the clinics are shown in the following table.

**ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.**

ALBERT STREET.

Individual Cases.	Total Attendances.	Examined by Doctor.	Infants under One Year.	Toddlers.
561	2,676	233	1,847	829

COTMANHAY.

278	1,260	318	772	488
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**Still-Births.**—Notified still-births are the subject of an enquiry and records of the particulars are kept. During the year enquiries were made in respect of 34 still-births and the results are given below :—

Death in utero previous to labour .. ..	14
Malpresentation or obstructed labour .. ..	9
Congenital deformity of foetus .. ..	4
Ante-partum haemorrhage .. ..	2
Albuminuria .. ..	5
	—
TOTAL	34
	—

**Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever.**—Arrangements exist for the treatment of these cases in the Derbyshire Hospital for Women at Derby. There is also a consulting obstetrician whose opinion and assistance can be obtained in complicated cases. No case of puerperal fever occurred, but six cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified and five were removed to hospital.

**Maternal Deaths.**—Every case of maternal death is inquired into with the object of attempting to discover what further measures could be adopted in order to prevent these distressing cases. Only one death was notified during the year and was due to toxæmia of pregnancy. The patient had been admitted to hospital for the purpose of induction. The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 births was the very low one of 1.73.

**Infantile Deaths.**—The deaths of infants under one year of age are enquired into by the health visitors and their report is examined by the medical officer in conjunction with the child welfare record card of the infant. The number of infantile deaths was 34 and the infant mortality rate per 1,000 births was 62.8. Prematurity was the cause of death in 11 cases. The following table classifies the causes of infant deaths :—

Prematurity and congenital defects .. ..	20
Pneumonia .. ..	8
Diarrhoea .. ..	2
Measles .. ..	1
Bronchitis .. ..	1
Asphyxia (Accidental) .. ..	1
Pyelonephritis .. ..	1

**Free Supply of Milk.**—Under the provisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, free milk was issued in necessitous cases to expectant and nursing mothers and to children under 5 years of age recommended by medical officers. In all cases enquiries are made into the means of the family and issues are made in accordance with an approved scale. The number of applications in respect of which milk was issued was 1,142, and the approximate cost was £368.

**Children's Act, 1908.**—Arrangements have been made by which the health visitors perform the work of Infant Protection Visitors in their several districts, and the medical officer of health is the officer to whom notices under Part I. of the Act must be sent. During the year there have been no children coming within the provisions of Part I. of this Act.

**Orthopaedic Treatment.**—Under the provisions of the approved orthopaedic scheme in-patient treatment is available at Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital and financial help is given in necessitous cases. One child under school age received treatment as an in-patient during the year. Ascertainment of crippling conditions among children under school age is carried out by the health visitors during their routine visiting, and also by examination of children at the child welfare centres. From the 9th October a regular orthopaedic clinic session was held once a week under Miss Garratt one of the county orthopaedic nurses, in accordance with the approved scheme. The orthopaedic surgeon, Dr. Lennane, also attended on the fourth Wednesday of each month. The clinic is well equipped and is doing very good work in all branches of orthopaedics including exercises for postural cases.

**Institutional Provision.**—There are no changes in the arrangements for institutional provision in the cases of unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children.



### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

#### Details of Visits and Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

Inspection of Premises .. .. .	650
Re-visits during repairs .. .. .	645
Canal Boats Inspected .. .. .	10
Caravans, Tents and Similar Structures .. .. .	39
Cinemas and Theatres .. .. .	25
Cowsheds .. .. .	14
Drainage Inspections .. .. .	93
Water, Smoke and Colour Tests to Drains .. .. .	43
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces .. .. .	14
Outworkers' Premises .. .. .	17
Offensive Trades .. .. .	5
Petrol Storage Premises .. .. .	25
Ashpit Inspections .. .. .	275
Privy Inspections .. .. .	2
Ashbin Inspections .. .. .	2,644
Pail Closet Inspections .. .. .	21
Water Closet Inspections .. .. .	66
Smoke Observations .. .. .	—
Infectious Diseases Investigations .. .. .	63
Cases removed to Hospital .. .. .	47
Bedding Disinfected .. .. .	304
Rooms Disinfected .. .. .	442
Clearance Area Removal Visits .. .. .	110
Refuse Tips .. .. .	27
Miscellaneous Visits .. .. .	139
Houses inspected for Housing Defects (P.H. Acts) .. .. .	76
“ “ “ “ “ “ (Housing Acts) .. .. .	131

#### Meat and Other Food Inspections.

Slaughterhouses .. .. .	2,391
Butchers' Shops, Stalls and Vehicles .. .. .	456
Bakehouses .. .. .	26
Other Food Preparing Premises .. .. .	52
Dairies and Milkshops .. .. .	30
Milk Samples taken for Bacteria .. .. .	17
Milk Sediment Tests made .. .. .	5

#### Notices Issued.

Number of Informal Notices issued (Public Health Acts) .. .. .	157
Number of Informal Notices served (Shops Acts) .. .. .	2
Number of Informal Notices served (Housing Acts) .. .. .	124
Number of Statutory Notices served (Public Health Acts) .. .. .	1
Number of Statutory Notices served (Shops Acts) .. .. .	Nil
Number of Statutory Notices served (Housing Acts) .. .. .	51

#### Details of Improvements made and Defects remedied during the year under the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts.

##### Exterior of Houses.

Roofs repaired .. .. .	50
Walls pointed or repaired .. .. .	66
Chimney Stacks repaired .. .. .	31
Eavesgutters and downspouts repaired or provided .. .. .	40
Dampness remedied (including provision of new damp-proof courses) .. .. .	31
Door Steps renewed .. .. .	17
Additional Wash-houses provided .. .. .	4
Yard Division Walls repaired .. .. .	6

**Drainage.**

Drains opened and cleansed .. .. .	36
Drains repaired or relaid .. .. .	66
New drains and inspection chambers provided .. .. .	22
Drains tested by water, smoke or colour fluid .. .. .	43
Drain ventilators repaired .. .. .	3
Underground rainwater cisterns abolished .. .. .	11
Broken Inspection Chamber Covers renewed .. .. .	2
Rainwater Pipe disconnected from drain .. .. .	1
Yards repaired or repaved .. .. .	68

**Interior of Houses.**

Houses cleansed .. .. .	Nil
Floors relaid or repaired .. .. .	90
Windows repaired or provided with sashcords .. .. .	95
Walls repaired .. .. .	43
Ceilings repaired .. .. .	40
Doors or frames repaired .. .. .	22
Fireplaces, ovens, or sideboilers repaired .. .. .	66
Stairs repaired .. .. .	10
Balusters repaired .. .. .	1
Handrails provided .. .. .	49
Water in cellars remedied .. .. .	3
Defective gas fittings .. .. .	4
Pantry vents and lighting improved .. .. .	13
Washing coppers provided or repaired .. .. .	20
Small defects remedied .. .. .	57
Secondary Ventilation provided .. .. .	17

**Sinks, Baths, etc.**

New sinks provided .. .. .	70
Sink waste pipes trapped or repaired .. .. .	2
Baths repaired or renewed .. .. .	Nil

**Water Supply.**

Internal supply of water provided .. .. .	43
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**W.C.'s, Urinals, etc.**

Waterclosets, new basins or seats fixed .. .. .	30
Defective fittings repaired .. .. .	21
Choked W.C.'s remedied .. .. .	2
Additional W.C.'s provided .. .. .	10
Insanitary Urinals abolished .. .. .	-
New Urinals provided .. .. .	-
New Floors to W.C.'s .. .. .	2

**Privies, Pails and Cesspools.**

Privies converted into W.C.'s .. .. .	Nil
Pails converted into W.C.'s .. .. .	2
New pails to existing pail closets .. .. .	7

**Ashpits and Ashbins.**

Number of Ashpits abolished .. .. .	26
Number of Defective Ashpits repaired .. .. .	1
New Ashbins provided .. .. .	124





## Unsound Food Surrendered during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.	
4 Bovine Carcasses (Weight 1,950 lbs.).	1 Calf's Head.
275 " Lungs (Sets).	1 " Lungs (Set).
70 " Livers.	3 " Carcasses (Weight 360 lbs.).
37 " Mesenterys.	150 Pigs' Heads.
123 " Heads.	85 " Plucks.
4 " Tongues.	33 " Spleens.
32 " Spleens.	8 " Lungs (Sets).
15 " Stomachs.	52 " Mesenterys.
21 " Kidneys.	7 " Livers.
7 " Hearts.	4 Sides of Pork (Weight 448 lbs.).
5½ " Udders.	7 Carcasses of Pork (Weight 1,340 lbs.).
3 " Intestines.	
9 " Omentums.	
1 " Pancreas.	
Total Weight, 14,873½ lbs.	

OTHER DISEASES AND INJURIES.	
13 Bovine Livers .. .. .	Multiple Abscesses.
7 " " .. .. .	Angiomatosis.
3 " " .. .. .	Hydatid Cysts.
3 " " .. .. .	Cirrhosis.
1 " Lungs (Set) .. .. .	Abscesses.
3 " " " .. .. .	Congestion and Pleurisy.
7 " " " .. .. .	Hydatid Cysts.
3 " Udders .. .. .	Mastitis.
2 " Kidneys .. .. .	Infarction.
1 " " .. .. .	Hydro-Nephrosis.
1 " " .. .. .	Nephritis.
1 " Heart .. .. .	Pleurisy.
1 " Skirt .. .. .	Abscesses.
1 " Head .. .. .	Actinomycosis.
1 " Carcase (Weight 450 lbs.)	Oedema and Emaciation.
3 Pigs' Lungs (Sets) .. .. .	Pneumonia.
4 " " " .. .. .	Congestion.
1 " Pluck .. .. .	Necrosis.
4 " " .. .. .	Pleurisy and Adhesions.
2 " Livers .. .. .	Cirrhosis.
1 " " .. .. .	Degeneration.
1 " " .. .. .	Cystic.
1 " Heart .. .. .	Congestion.
2 " " .. .. .	Pericarditis.
1 " Spleen .. .. .	Congestion.
1 " Kidney .. .. .	Retention Cysts.
1 " " .. .. .	Hydro-Nephrosis.
1 " Intestines .. .. .	Inflammation.
1 " Carcase (Weight 140 lbs.) ..	Jaundice.
2 " Carcasses (Weight 320 lbs.) ..	Swine Erysipelas and Urticaria.
7 Sheep's Livers .. .. .	Cirrhosis.
1 " " .. .. .	Cirrhosis and Melanosis.
13 " " .. .. .	Distomatosis.
9 " " .. .. .	Strongylosis.
5 " " .. .. .	Cirrhosis and Distomatosis.
3 " " .. .. .	Degenerated Hydatid Cysts.
2 " Lungs (Sets) .. .. .	Hydatid Cysts.
8 " " .. .. .	Strongylosis.
1 " Spleen .. .. .	Inflammation.
1 " Carcase (Weight 40 lbs.) ..	Emaciation and Bruising.
1 " Carcase (Weight 80 lbs.) ..	Extensive Bruising.
1 Calf's Pluck .. .. .	Melanosis.
1 " Carcase (Weight 80 lbs.) ..	Septicaemia.
Total Weight, 1,839½ lbs.	



## OTHER UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED.

- 2½ lbs. Beef Sausage (Unsound).  
 1½ lbs. Pork Sausage (Unsound).  
 31 Tins of Pears, each 1 lb. 4 ozs. (Blown).  
 8 Tins of Cherries, each 14 ozs. (Blown).  
 110 Tins of Skimmed Condensed Milk, each 10 ozs. (Unsound).  
 1-6 lbs. Tin of Jellied Veal (Unsound).  
 1-6 lbs. Tin of Ox Tongue (Unsound).  
 Total Weight, 130¾ lbs.

## INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOUS AFFECTIONS.

	<i>Percentage of Bovines affected with T.B.</i>	<i>Percentage of Bovines with T.B. Udder Affections.</i>	<i>Percentage of Pigs affected with T.B.</i>
January .. .. .	22·17	—	10·45
February .. .. .	23·7	1·15	11·76
March .. .. .	19·0	·63	11·11
April .. .. .	16·0	—	6·51
May .. .. .	16·23	—	2·85
June .. .. .	16·54	1·44	11·11
July .. .. .	14·88	—	6·15
August .. .. .	14·5	·76	24·42
September .. .. .	15·43	—	4·87
October .. .. .	21·71	—	16·56
November .. .. .	18·56	—	10·46
December .. .. .	18·03	—	10·57
AVERAGE .. .. .	18·06	·331	10·56

## Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Number of Notices to Slaughter received .. .. . 1,151

Number of animals slaughtered during the year :—

<i>Bovines.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>
1,987	180	4,588	1,844

Average number of animals slaughtered per month :—

<i>Bovines.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>
165·58	15	383·33	153·66

## Offensive Trades.

Number on Register (Tripe Boiler) .. .. . 1  
 Number of Notices served .. .. . Nil

## Bakehouses.

Number on Register .. .. . 24  
 Number of Notices issued .. .. . Nil

## Sanitary Supervision of Music Halls, Theatres, etc.

An Annual Report is submitted to the Health Committee and the Local Licensing Bench in accordance with the Circular 120 of the Ministry of Health, 1920. The following is a copy of the Report for 1935 :—

## Scala and Kings Picture Theatres.

These premises have been inspected from time to time during the year and found to be in a satisfactory state.

**New Theatre.**

This Theatre was closed during part of the year for alterations in accordance with the plan submitted to the Ilkeston Licensing Bench. The premises were re-opened in October last, and are now satisfactory. The seating capacity has been reduced from 971 to 798. The projection room, previously very unsatisfactory, has been altered to comply with the Cinematograph Regulations, and the exits and fire appliances are also now in accordance with the requirements.

**Premises with Music and Dancing Licences, and Billiard Saloons.**

These premises have been inspected occasionally during the year to see that they comply in all respects with the conditions laid down. Any small defects found during inspections are notified to the owners and remedied without delay. The following is a list of the premises concerned.

**Billiard Saloons.**

Arcade Saloon, Bath Street.  
Walter's Saloon, Cotmanhay Road.  
Empire Saloon, South Street.

**Premises with Music and Dancing Licences.**

Parish Room, Church Street.  
Parish Room, Holy Trinity (Hut rear of schools).  
Rutland Hotel Assembly Room, Bath Street.  
Miners' Welfare Institute, Bristol Road.  
Durham Ox Assembly Room, Durham Street.  
Lewison's Canteen, Station Road.  
Lawn Pavilion, Station Road.  
Liberal Club Dance Room, Market Place.  
Town Hall, Large Hall.  
Co-operative Hall, Albert Street.  
Territorial Drill Hall, Albert Street.  
South Street Schools.  
St. Mary's Schools, Hallcroft Place.  
Donson's Cafe, Bath Street.

**Canal Boats Acts.**

The following is a copy of the report for the year :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

**ANNUAL REPORT ON CANAL BOATS, 1935.**

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of work done during 1935, under the Canal Boats Acts, 1887-1884, and Regulations made thereunder.

The number of registered Canal Boats inspected during the year was 8, registered to carry 19 adults and 3 children, and at the time of inspection there were on board 7 men, two women and three children. In addition, two canal boats were inspected which did not carry registration certificates as they were not being used as dwellings, and only being used for short distance haulage of coal slack. The total number of boats inspected, therefore, is 10.

One boat was found to be unsatisfactory, and a complaint note was issued. The owners took the boat off the canal as they replied that it was not worth repairing. The remainder of the boats were clean and in habitable condition. No persons appeared to be suffering from infectious disease, and no proceedings were necessary for infringements of the Acts.

No boats were registered or struck off during the year, so that the number on the Register is as in 1934, namely, 40.



There appears to be a considerable decline in the canal boat traffic, and although the actual number of inspections is only 10, numerous visits have been made to the canal towpath and locks which have been fruitless.

The majority of the boats now plying along the canal are of Midland registration, and of the narrow type. No long distance or wide boats have been seen during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. E. ADCOCK,

*Senior Sanitary Inspector and  
Officer under Canal Boats Acts.*

#### Common Lodging Houses.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

#### Factory and Workshops Act.

	<i>Inspections.</i>	<i>Notices.</i>	<i>Prosecutions.</i>
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	5	Nil	Nil
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	35	5	Nil
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises)	94	Nil	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Nil</b>

#### Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			<i>No. of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.</i>
	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Remedied.</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector.</i>	
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	3	3	Nil	Nil
Want of ventilation .. .. .	Nil	Nil	"	"
Overcrowding .. .. .	"	"	"	"
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	"	"	"	"
Other nuisances .. .. .	1	1	"	"
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient .. .. .	Nil	Nil	"	"
{ Unsuitable or defective .. .. .	1	1	"	"
{ Not separate for sexes .. .. .	Nil	Nil	"	"
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house .. .. .	"	"	"	"
Other offences .. .. .	"	"	"	"
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
<b>TOTALS ..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Nil.</b>	<b>Nil.</b>

**Outworkers in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.**

<i>Nature of Work.</i>	<i>Instances.</i>	<i>Notices Served.</i>	<i>Prosecutions.</i>
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	Nil	Nil	Nil

**Outworkers.**

No. of lists received during the year..	..	..	..	12
Number of outworkers, first half of year	..	..	..	25
Number of outworkers, second half of year..	..	..	..	21
Number of visits made	..	..	..	17

**Petroleum Acts.**

Number of Petroleum Spirit Licences issued	..	..	..	43
Number of Carbide of Calcium Licences issued	..	..	..	5
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	25

**Rag Flock Acts.**

No samples taken during the year.

**Rats and Mice Destruction Act.**

This Act is administered by the County Council.

**Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts.**

Four Certificates issued during the year.

**Shops Acts, 1912 to 1934.**

There are local Orders made under the Shops Acts, 1912, in respect of two trades, namely :—(a) Boots and Shoes, (b) Barbers and Hairdressers. The Shops Act, 1934, came into operation on the 30th December, 1934.

Number of visits made under the Shops Acts	..	..	..	298
Number of Preliminary Notices served (under Section 10, 1934 Act)	..	..	..	2
Number of Notices served with respect to the exhibition of forms and records	..	..	..	10

**Prosecutions.**

SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928.

Proceedings were taken under this Act in three instances for failing to close in accordance with the statutory requirements.

In the first case a fine of 10/- was imposed, and in the other two cases a warning was given by the Magistrates and the offenders had to pay costs of 4/- each.

No proceedings were instituted under the Shops Act, 1934.

C. E. ADCOCK, C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.,  
*Senior Sanitary Inspector.*

W. NORRIS, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.I.,  
*Junior Sanitary Inspector.*



**SUMMARY SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSES, ACREAGE, POPULATION & SANITARY  
CONVENIENCES OF THE SEPARATE WARDS, DECEMBER, 1935.**

Municipal Borough of ILKESTON. By Wards.	Area in Statute Acres (Land and Inland Water).	Population by Wards. (Census 1931)	Number of Occupied Houses.	Approx. Number of Ashbins.	Number of Pail- Closets. (Total.)	Number of Ashpits. (Dry.)	Number of Privy Middens.	Number of Slop- water Closets.	Number of Water- Closets. (Approx.)
ILKESTON.	2,861	33,216	8,223	7,409	181	195	13	307	8,432
North Ward	..	6,440	1,533	1,329	47	40	3	45	1,539
Granby Ward	..	4,115	855	756	8	21	-	18	853
Market Ward	..	6,450	1,378	1,202	-	51	1	90	1,380
Victoria Ward	..	529	1,131	1,070	7	16	-	14	1,310
Old Park Ward	..	5,479	1,356	1,221	2	31	1	63	1,417
South Ward	..	6,843	1,970	1,811	117	36	8	77	1,933

## EXCREMENT DISPOSAL — 1935.

	Number of Houses, etc. with—				Number of Defective Privies improved.
	Privy-middens.	Pail-closets.	Water-closets.	Slop-water closets.	
IN WHOLE DISTRICT ..	(a) 13	(b) 135	(c) 8,114	(d) 307	Nil.

NOTE.—(a) Total number of Privy-Middens 13, shared by 13 houses which cannot reach the sewer and are therefore not convertible.  
 (b) Total number of Pail-closets, 181; these are: 129 shared by 129 houses, 46 at Stanton Ironworks, 5 at Kirk Hallam School, and 1 at Flour Mill, Nottingham Road. 2 Pail-closets have been converted to W.C.s during the year.  
 (c) Total number of Water-closets, 8,432; shared by 8,114 houses, etc.  
 (d) Total Number of Slop-water Closets, 307, shared by 307 houses, etc.

The term "Houses, etc.", in this table includes dwelling places, churches, chapels, schools, factories and workshops.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Parts of Urban Districts or (in Rural Districts) Parishes in which Scavenging is carried out.	If done by			Total Cost throughout District during year.	Cost per House per annum.	How Refuse is disposed of.	
	Population of separate areas for which there is Public Scavenging.	Servants of Council.	Under Contract.				Occupiers of Houses.
WHOLE BOROUGH ..	33,216	No.	Yes.	No.	£3,344-11-3	7s. 7½d.	Controlled Tipping



SUMMARY OF PAIL CLOSETS EXISTING 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

	NORTH WARD.	GRANBY WARD.	MARKET WARD.	VICTORIA WARD.	OLD PARK WARD.	SOUTH WARD.	TOTALS.
Number of Houses with Pail-closets..	47	8	—	7	1	66	129
Kirk Hallam School .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Factories and Workshops with Pail- closets .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	46	47
<b>TOTALS</b> .. .. .	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>181</b>

## REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

SHOWING ANNUAL RETURN FOR THE PAST THREE  
YEARS OF TONS REMOVED

YEAR.	ASHBIN REFUSE.	ASHPIT REFUSE.	PRIVY CONTENTS.	PAIL CONTENTS.	TOTALS.
1933 ..	15,117½	2,512¼	6½	289½	17,925¾
1934 ..	16,270½	2,274½	21¼	303½	18,869¾
1935 ..	17,045	1,974	18¼	299	19,336¼

MONTHLY RETURNS (TONS), FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

MONTH.	ASHBIN REFUSE.	ASHPIT REFUSE.	PRIVY CONTENTS.	PAIL CONTENTS.	TOTALS.
January ..	1,442	163¼	3¼	23¾	1,632¼
February	1,219¼	198¼	6¼	24¼	1,448
March ..	1,269	204	2¼	25	1,500¼
April ..	1,411¾	66	2¼	22¾	1,502¾
May ..	1,400¾	142	—	22¾	1,565½
June ..	1,344¼	193¾	4¼	25¾	1,568
July ..	1,490	187	—	26¾	1,703¾
August ..	1,545½	190¼	—	22¾	1,758½
September	1,416½	192	—	27½	1,636
October ..	1,514¾	148¼	—	23½	1,686½
November	1,476	169½	—	22¾	1,668¼
December	1,515¼	119¼	—	31½	1,666½
TOTALS ..	17,045	1,974	18¼	299	19,336¼



**PRIVY ACCOMMODATION EXISTING 31st DECEMBER, 1935.**

Situation of Privies that are unable to drain into Sewer.	Number of Privies.	Number of Conveniences.	Number of Houses.
No. 2, Church Street .. ..	1	1	1
Bentley's Farm, Cotmanhay ..	1	1	1
No. 1 Fishponds .. ..	1	2	1
No. 52, King Street .. ..	1	2	1
No. 4, Larklands .. ..	1	2	1
"The Yews," Kirk Hallam ..	1	1	1
Allsopp's Cottage, Kirk Hallam	1	1	1
Spring Farm, Kirk Hallam ..	1	1	1
Vine Farm, Kirk Hallam ..	1	1	1
Bunker Hill Cottages, Kirk Hallam .. .. .	4	4	4
Total number of Privies in existence .. .. .	13	16	13

**DISPOSAL OF PAIL AND PRIVY CONTENTS.**

SOUTH WARD	}	To Gallows Inn Tip.
OLD PARK WARD		
VICTORIA WARD		
MARKET WARD		
GRANBY WARD	}	To Bentley's Land, Cotmanhay.
NORTH WARD		

**DISPOSAL OF DRY REFUSE.**

SOUTH WARD	}	To Gallows Inn Tip.
PART OF OLD PARK WARD		
PART OF OLD PARK WARD	}	To Booth's Land, Station Road until 31/8/35
VICTORIA WARD		
MARKET WARD		
GRANBY WARD		
PART OF NORTH WARD		
PART OF NORTH WARD .. ..	--	To Bentley's Land, Cotmanhay.

All Tips are levelled and covered with soil.  
Average distance to Tips, 1.06 miles.





Borough of Ilkeston Education  
Committee.

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

## **School Medical Officer**

For 1935.

**H. L. BARKER,**

M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

**EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**

THE MAYOR (Coun. Mrs. McINTYRE).	Councillor E. BOSTOCK.
Coun. G. W. WOOLLISCROFT, O.B.E.	„ J. OFIELD.
„ J.P. ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	„ L. MIDGLEY.
Alderman AMOS HENSHAW, J.P., C.C.	Professor H. A. S. WORTLEY, M.A.
„ W. SHAKSPEARE, J.P.	F. P. SUDBURY, Esq., J.P., C.C.
„ J. WOOLLEY, J.P.	S. R. WOOD, Esq., M.A.
Councillor D. BARTON.	Mrs. BALL.
„ J. KIRK.	

**Director of Education.**

W. A. SCARR, Esq., M.A.

**STAFF (1935).****School Medical Officer (also Medical Officer of Health).**

H. L. BARKER, M.D., B.S.(Lond), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

**Part Time Medical Officers.**

ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER ..	S. W. LUND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
OPHTHALMIC SURGEON .. .. .	T. E. A. CARR, M.B., B.S. ( <i>County Ophthalmic Surgeon</i> )
ORTHOPÆDIC SURGEON .. .. .	G. A. Q. LENNANE, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. ( <i>County Orthopædic Surgeon</i> ).
DENTAL SURGEON .. .. .	A. L. HODGKINSON, L.D.S.

NOSE and THROAT SURGEONS of the Nottingham Throat, Ear  
and Nose Hospital.

**School Nurses (also Health Visitors).**

	<i>Appointed.</i>
Miss M. E. SHERLOCK, C.M.B. .. .. .	21st June, 1914.
Miss H. BLAIR, C.M.B. .. .. .	1st June, 1922.
Miss L. OTTEWELL, C.M.B. .. .. .	1st Mar., 1929.
Miss A. R. McWHINNEY, C.M.B. .. .. .	1st Nov., 1934.

**Clerks.**

Miss L. TRUEMAN .. .. .	15th May, 1923.
Miss H. CLARKE .. .. .	13th Oct., 1924.

Borough of Ilkeston Education Committee.

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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER**  
FOR 1935.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ILKESTON EDUCATION  
COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year ending 31st  
December, 1935.

The matter in this Report is arranged under the same headings  
as in previous years, and is in accordance with the suggestions  
given by the Board of Education. I apologise for the late issue of  
this Report, which is due to the pressure of work in several  
departments.

I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Education  
Committee for their sustained interest in all that affects the health  
of the School children, and for their inspiring encouragement.

And further, I must thank the members of the staff of this  
department for their loyal assistance.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

H. L. BARKER,

*School Medical Officer.*



**BOROUGH OF ILKESTON.**

Area of Borough (in acres) .. .. .	2,861
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate, 1935) .. ..	32,880
Number of Schools .. .. .	12
Number of Departments .. .. .	26
Average number on School Register .. .. .	5,244
Average Attendance .. .. .	4,805

**I.—STAFF.**

Particulars with regard to the staff are given on a previous page. There have been no changes in the course of the year.

**II.—CO-ORDINATION.**

(a) The Infant and Child Welfare Scheme of the Local Authority is co-ordinated with the School Medical Service in that the school nurses are also health visitors. The records of all infants and children under school age which have been prepared both as a result of systematic visits to the homes, and also after the visits of children brought to see the Medical Officers at the Child Welfare Clinics, are available for the use of the School Medical Staff. On the other hand, information discovered at routine medical inspections which is likely to be valuable with regard to younger children of the same family under school age is made use of in child welfare work.

(b) Debilitated children under school age come within the purview of the school nurses when acting as health visitors, and particulars about any exceptional child are reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who is also the School Medical Officer. The latter endeavours to see that appropriate treatment is obtained for the child and all records are at hand when the child reaches school age.

**III.—THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION  
TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**

**School Hygiene.**—The elementary schools within the Borough have been described in recent reports. One important incident occurred during the year. In February the Infant Department of

Kensington School was almost destroyed by fire. Since then some of the infant pupils have had to be temporarily accommodated in Cavendish School, and also for a time in the Sunday School of St. John's Church. In rebuilding the Kensington School the opportunity was taken to convert it into a modern junior school with a central hall. It will be necessary to build a new infants' school to serve the needs of this part of the town.

The subsidence under Shipley School due to mining operations has further advanced, and the building will need careful watching. All schools have a water supply derived from the Ilkeston and Heanor Waterworks, and all schools, except that at Kirk Hallam, possess lavatories with a water carriage system. Several schools are somewhat deficient in facilities for washing and have no hot water supply. The natural lighting of the schools is on the whole satisfactory, but the artificial lighting of those schools supplied with gas is not universally satisfactory.

#### IV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

**Routine Inspections.**—Every child undergoes a routine medical inspection three times in the course of school life. In order to accomplish this three age groups are inspected every year. The age groups are those laid down by the Board and are as follows :—

(1) Entrants, *i.e.*, those children who had been enrolled since the last medical inspection, or who for some reason had never been previously inspected.

(2) Intermediates, *i.e.*, those children whose eighth birthday occurred during the year.

(3) Leavers, *i.e.*, those children who were over twelve but under thirteen on the 1st January, or who were due to leave at the end of the term and had not been examined since reaching the age of twelve.

Every term one of the above age groups is examined. The "entrants" at the infant schools are examined during the summer term because there are fewer absentees during that term owing to the fact that the schools are usually free from serious epidemic disease in the summer months. The "leavers" are examined



during the spring term so as to allow plenty of time to complete the remedy of any physical defects which may be found.

The "intermediates" are examined in the winter term. The routine inspections have always taken place in the schools, and the Board's schedule of medical inspection has been followed.

**Re-inspections.**—Those children who have been found to be suffering from some defect at a former inspection are re-inspected at their respective schools every year in order to find out if satisfactory improvement has been made, and the parents are asked to obtain any further treatment which may be necessary.

**Special Inspections.**—Medical inspection of special cases has also been carried out at the school clinic on two mornings a week. Children are brought there by their parents for advice, or are sent by the teachers if they suspect that the children show any departure from health. The school nurses and school attendance officers also send children to the clinic if they are absent from school and appear to be in need of medical advice and treatment.

## V.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(a) **Malnutrition.**—During the year a new method was employed to assess the state of nutrition of the pupils, and the results are tabulated in Table II.B. A summary of the results is appended :—

Total number of children inspected	..	1,409
Children whose nutrition was excellent	..	181 or 12.8%
Children whose nutrition was normal	..	1,008 or 71.5%
Children whose nutrition was slightly sub-normal	.. .. .	213 or 15.1%
Children whose nutrition was bad	..	7 or 0.49%

(b) **Uncleanliness.**—A table relating to uncleanliness is given as in former years, and it will be noted that there is an apparent increase in the number of individual children found to be unclean. This increase is due to the fact that the Board has asked that all cases of uncleanliness, however slight, should be recorded. The number in excess of previous years is chiefly made up of those children in whose hair a few nits are discovered for a very transient period. It is always found that the average cleanliness of the children deteriorates during the holidays, but that after the first cleanliness inspection at school a rapid improvement takes place.



## UNCLEANLINESS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Average Number of Children on School Registers.</i>	<i>Number of Individual Children Found Unclean.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1926	5,444	352	6.5
1927	5,692	303	5.3
1928	5,500	277	5.0
1929	5,585	277	4.9
1930	5,383	275	5.1
1931	5,338	242	4.5
1932	5,377	185	3.4
1933	5,278	226	4.2
1934	5,243	272	5.2
1935	5,121	870	16.9

(c) **Minor Ailments and Skin Diseases.**—For the most part these defects consisted of abrasions, septic wounds, and minor injuries, and were inspected as specials at the clinic. There was a slight increase in the number of cases of ringworm of the scalp, but they were confined to a few families. There were only 3 cases of scabies. A comparative table is given below.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Impetigo.</i>	<i>Ringworm of Scalp.</i>	<i>Scabies.</i>
1926	53	26	5
1927	57	14	16
1928	55	10	21
1929	47	8	5
1930	46	2	2
1931	32	2	3
1932	44	1	9
1933	27	1	15
1934	28	9	6
1935	33	13	3

(d) **Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.**—The number of cases of inflammatory diseases of the eye was 37 as against 56 in the previous year. At routine inspections 34 cases of squint were discovered. At routine and special inspections the number of children found to have visual defects was 146, of which 115 required treatment. The incidence of defective vision at routine inspections was 8 per cent.

(e) **Nose and Throat Defects.**—During routine examinations of the three age groups the number of children found to have chronic enlargement of the tonsils or adenoids, or both, was 340 compared with 263 in 1934. The number of such cases found during special inspections was 47 compared with 79 in the previous year.

(f) **Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.**—There were 47 cases of discharging ears treated during the year, whereas 60 was the number treated in the preceding year. At routine and special inspections 14 cases of seriously defective hearing were found.

(g) **Dental Defects.**—Out of 2,677 children who were inspected by the dentist 2,588 were found to need treatment, *i.e.*, 96.67 per cent.

(h) **Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.**—These defects were found in 44 children who were seen at routine and special inspections. None of them were due to tuberculosis. Eighteen were the result of rickets.

(i) **Heart Disease and Rheumatism.**—The number of children in the schools known to be suffering from heart disease at the end of the year was 37. The cause appeared to be congenital in seven cases, and of rheumatic origin in the remainder.

(j) **Tuberculosis.**—The number of new cases among school children notified during the year was 5. All of these were respiratory cases.

(k) **Other Defects and Diseases.**—The number of these miscellaneous defects found at routine inspections was 11. The majority, namely 646, were discovered at special inspections chiefly at the clinics, and consisted for the most part of epidemic and catarrhal conditions.



## VI.—FOLLOWING UP.

Whenever at routine medical inspection a child is found to be suffering from any defect, a special card is made out and the child is seen periodically during the year. A record is kept of the condition, and whether treatment recommended has been carried out. The school nurses also visit these children when necessary for the purpose of following up the recommendations for treatment. During the year the school nurses made 93 visits with regard to defects found at medical inspections, and 107 visits to the parents of children who were found to be suffering from dental defects. The number of visits paid in order to persuade parents to obtain glasses for children with defective vision was 74.

Certain children with defects such as running ears, enlarged glands, skin diseases, etc., attend the clinic regularly as specials, and their progress is carefully watched. In addition, the medical officer keeps a record of all exceptional children and examines them from time to time and notes their progress.

The schools are visited about every three months by the school nurses for the purpose of inspecting the pupils for cleanliness. During the year 11,756 examinations were made. The school nurses also visit the homes of those children who are found to be absent by the school attendance officers and appear to be in bad health. By this means infectious disease is often discovered. The senior school nurse attends the clinics daily for the treatment of minor ailments, and assists the medical officer and school dentist during the special sessions.

The following table gives a summary of the work of the school nurses during 1935 :—



**SUMMARY OF SCHOOL NURSES WORK FOR 1935.**

	Nurse Sherlock.	Nurse Blair.	Nurse Ottewell.	Nurse McWhinney.	TOTAL.
Visits <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases .. .. .	—	102	195	95	392
Visits <i>re</i> other Diseases .. .. .	—	251	231	484	966
Visits <i>re</i> Inspection for Cleanliness .. .. .	—	11	16	10	37
Visits to Schools for Medical Inspections .. .. .	—	52	39	46	137
Special Visits to Schools .. .. .	—	38	57	31	126
Visits to Schools for Cleanliness .. .. .	—	46	48	51	145
Number of Children Examined for Cleanliness .. .. .	—	4,298	4,003	3,455	11,756
Number of Notices issued <i>re</i> Verminous Condition .. .. .	—	112	212	166	490
Number of Notices issued <i>re</i> other Defects .. .. .	—	36	58	31	125
Visits <i>re</i> Medical Inspection Defects .. .. .	—	23	31	39	93
Attendances at Refraction Clinic .. .. .	14	—	—	—	14
Visits <i>re</i> Refraction Cases .. .. .	—	20	23	31	74
Visits to Schools for Dental Inspections .. .. .	—	5	6	2	13
Attendances at Dental Clinic .. .. .	234	7	3	3	247
Visits <i>re</i> Dental Defects .. .. .	—	20	65	22	107
Attendances at School Clinic .. .. .	209	3	—	—	212
Attendances of Children at Minor Ailments Clinic .. .. .	2,434	48	—	—	2,482
Attendance at Orthopaedic Clinic .. .. .	1	2	1	—	4
Visits <i>re</i> Orthopaedic Defects .. .. .	—	5	1	1	7

The following is an analysis of 1,358 visits paid by School Nurses to the homes of scholars absent from school due to medical or alleged medical grounds :—

Infectious Diseases .. ..	355	Conjunctivitis .. ..	4
Infectious Disease Contacts ..	37	Boils .. ..	9
Influenza .. ..	111	Burns and Scalds .. ..	12
Rashes, not defined .. ..	8	Impetigo .. ..	20
Bronchitis .. ..	48	Injuries and Sprains .. ..	12
Coughs and Colds .. ..	386	Septic Sores .. ..	42
Tonsillitis .. ..	106	Earache .. ..	3
Ringworm .. ..	6	Digestive Disturbances ..	14
Toothache .. ..	3	Miscellaneous Conditions ..	46
Otorrhoea .. ..	3	Out or returned to School when	
Sickness and Diarrhoea ..	15	visited .. ..	98
Rheumatism .. ..	4	Swollen Glands .. ..	12
Debility .. ..	4		

#### VII.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

(a) **Malnutrition.**—Children exhibiting signs of malnutrition are carefully examined with the object of discovering the underlying cause, and usually the parent is also interviewed. If medical treatment is considered necessary, advice about obtaining suitable treatment is given. When the dietary is thought to be at fault advice is given with the object of remedying it. In a few cases poverty is found to be the cause, and the children are then recommended to have free meals at the school canteen, and may be also advised to receive a free issue of milk in the school.

(b) (c) **Uncleanliness, Minor Ailments and Disease of the Skin.**—The majority of these conditions are treated at the minor ailment clinic. The more serious skin diseases are referred to the special hospitals in the vicinity.

(d) **Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases.**—The School Ophthalmic Surgeon visits the school clinic at regular intervals to examine the cases of visual defect and to prescribe treatment. During the year spectacles were ordered for 104 children, and the number of children who had obtained spectacles at the end of the year was 94. This clinic is popular with the parents and is doing excellent service. There are also arrangements for treating cases of squint at the Derbyshire Hospital for Sick Children under the same Ophthalmic Surgeon who attends the clinic. There are special eye hospitals in the vicinity where other diseases of the eye can be treated. This Authority has a scheme for assisting necessitous parents to obtain spectacles either free or at a reduced price. During the year 18 children received free spectacles and 7 obtained spectacles at a reduced price.



(*e*) **Nose and Throat Defects.**—The arrangement with the Nottingham Throat, Ear and Nose Hospital for undertaking the operation for removal of tonsils and adenoids has continued satisfactorily. The number of cases undergoing the operation was 61. Other defects of the nose, throat and ear are also referred to this hospital when necessary.

(*f*) **Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.**—Many cases are treated at the school clinic while others requiring operation are referred to the special hospitals.

(*g*) **Dental Defects.**—Dental treatment was given by the part-time school dentist at the dental department of the school clinic. Children from the age of seven years upwards were inspected by a routine method, and treated in rotation. The number of children who received dental treatment during the year was 2,520, and for this purpose a total of 4,079 attendances were made. The continued expansion of the dental scheme made it apparent that a whole-time dentist was necessary. Such an appointment was made in the current year.

(*h*) **Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.**—This Authority's orthopaedic scheme provides for the regular visit of the School Orthopaedic Surgeon to hold clinics. Cases that need in-patient treatment are admitted into Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital, and 7 patients were treated there during the year. Other children attend the General Hospital in the neighbouring towns.

From October, regular weekly orthopaedic sessions were held at the clinic on Wednesday afternoons, at which one of the County orthopaedic nurses was present. The orthopaedic surgeon also attended this clinic on one session each month.

(*i*) **Heart Disease and Rheumatism.**—Advice is given to the parents at routine inspection or at the clinic, and those children requiring treatment are referred to their own practitioners or to the various general hospitals. It is often difficult to obtain the prolonged rest that is so necessary.

(*j*) **Tuberculosis.**—The Derbyshire County Council carry out treatment for tuberculosis and maintain a local Dispensary, to which suspected cases are sent for investigation. Sanatorium treatment is provided for both pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases. Two children received Sanatorium treatment during the year.

(*k*) **Other Defects and Diseases.**—These cases are referred for treatment to private practitioners or to the appropriate hospitals.



### VIII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The suggestions of the Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School are followed. All children known to be suffering from infectious diseases are excluded from school by the certificate of the school medical officer, and contacts are also excluded for the requisite period. All absentee children who are likely to be suffering from infectious disease are visited by the school nurses and also by the medical officer if necessary. There was no serious incidence of infectious disease, and no school or department had to be closed during the year.

On the occurrence of a case of infectious disease in a school an examination is made of the class mates with the object of discovering a possible carrier of infection, and for this purpose swabs are taken if necessary. Importance is attached to the proper spacing of children within the class and the need of flushing the classroom periodically with fresh air.

The number of notifiable infectious diseases among school children which were notified during the year was as follows :—

Pulmonary tuberculosis 3, Diphtheria 35, Scarlet Fever 18,  
Chicken Pox 5, Pneumonia 4.

There were also several cases of measles during the middle period of the year.

### IX.—OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

There is no open-air school within the Area, and no school possesses specific open-air classrooms. Playground classes are held during favourable conditions, and drill and games take place in the open air.

During August 54 children attended a camp for one week at Sutton-on-Sea, the party consisting of 19 girls and 35 boys. This camp was held under the auspices of the Derbyshire Schools Camping Association. The Ilkeston Rotary Club paid for the expenses of 10 of the children. Periodical school journeys to various places of interest were made during the year.

### X.—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

**Physical Exercises.**—There is no Area Organiser. The physical exercises in the schools form part of the regular curriculum and are taught by teachers who have received special training. The schools

are fairly well provided with apparatus, and the exercises are suited to the capacity of the scholars. The work is handicapped by the fact that no gymnasium is available for the use of the elementary school children.

**Organised Games.**—In the Winter the boys play football and in Summer cricket. The girls play hockey in Winter and tennis in the Summer. Netball and other games are played in the playground when the conditions are suitable. Playing fields are available for all junior and senior schools, but are situated at a long distance from a few of the schools. Athletic Sports are held in the Summer. A spirit of rivalry is fostered by holding inter-school league matches.

**Swimming.**—Organised swimming classes form a part of the curriculum, and every endeavour is made to encourage the children to learn to swim. Learner's certificates were granted to 113 pupils during the year. The test for this certificate is to be able to swim 20 yards with the breast stroke. Thirty-four 1st Class certificates were given to those children who were able to swim 50 yards with the breast stroke and 25 yards on the back. While 48 2nd Class certificates were given to children who proved their ability to swim 40 yards with the breast stroke and 20 yards on the back.

#### XI.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

**School Canteen.**—For those children who are recommended by teachers and confirmed by the school medical officer as suffering from malnutrition which is such as to prevent them from deriving full benefit from the instruction given in the schools, a school canteen is established at the cookery school situated at Gladstone School in the centre of the town. The Medical Officer also selects cases of malnutrition whom he may find either during medical inspection or from those referred to him at the clinic and recommends their attendance at the feeding centre.

Two meals are given a day, namely, breakfast and dinner, and the centre is open to all through the holidays, but not on Sundays. The average daily attendance was 55, and the number of individual children for whom meals were provided was 95. The average cost per meal was 4d. when all expenses, including the cost of conveyance, were taken into account, though the average cost per meal, for food only, was 2d. The tram fares of children who attend from a distance are paid by the Authority.



The school canteen is a very useful institution and has done a great deal to bring about the good nutrition of many under-nourished children. Wholesome and well cooked food is supplied, and the fare is supervised by the medical officer, who frequently visits the canteen. The fewer numbers who attended during the year is an indication of better conditions of employment in the town.

**Provision of Milk.**—The scheme organised by the National Milk Publicity Council was in operation in all the schools except two during the year. The milk used is pasteurised, and is sold in bottles containing one-third of a pint at a cost to the children of one-halfpenny. The issue is made under arrangements made with the vendors by the individual schools. The milk has been analysed and bacteriologically and biologically tested during the year, and on every occasion was satisfactory. Towards the end of the year about one-half of the scholars were purchasing milk under this scheme. The remaining half were then medically examined, and as a result of the inspection it was considered that 247 children who were not participating in the scheme would be benefited by the consumption of milk in the schools. The parents of these children were communicated with, and a free issue was offered to the children of those parents whose incomes were within a certain fixed scale. Only 33 parents made the requisite application, and ultimately a free issue was made with respect to 29 children.

## XII.—CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

(a) **Parents.**—The parents of children are always notified when their children are about to undergo a routine examination, and they are invited to be present. This opportunity to be present at medical inspections is apparently appreciated by the parents, whose attendance is very satisfactory especially when entrants are being examined. The attendance of parents at the routine inspections of the three different categories of children held during the year was as follows :—Entrants, 91 per cent. ; Intermediates, 77 per cent. ; and Leavers, 32 per cent. When a child is found to be defective the parent is notified and informed of the treatment recommended. If the parent does not consent to treatment within a short time, the school nurse pays a visit and points out to the parent the need for treatment, and the method of obtaining treatment suitable to the special case. When necessary, these visits are repeated and



are the most successful means of gaining the co-operation of the parents.

In the large majority of cases no fault can be found with the manner in which the parents are willing to co-operate. In a small number of cases, however, a good deal of encouragement and diligent following-up is necessary.

(b) **Teachers.**—As usual the fullest co-operation has been obtained from the teachers during the year, and they have always been ready to assist the work of the medical department. Most of the teachers appear to be just as interested in the health of the pupils as in their scholastic progress. The head-teachers have granted the use of their private rooms for the purpose of medical examinations, and have personally supervised the arrangements for the various inspections.

When instructions have been given with regard to any special children the teachers have seen that they were complied with.

(c) **School Attendance Officers.**—During the year the superintendent has supplied the medical department with lists of absent children. The children are then visited by the school nurses and the result is communicated to the school attendance officers. The list is also reviewed by the Medical Officer, who can in this way keep himself informed with regard to the incidence of any disease among the school children. Reports showing the weekly attendance at the different schools have also been furnished so that the reason for any unusually poor attendance could be investigated. The attendance officers also send to the clinic any children who appear to be in need of medical advice or treatment.

(d) **Voluntary Bodies.**—The Derbyshire Schools' Camping Association has been already mentioned as the organisers of a camp to which children go from this area. The annual Health Week is arranged in co-operation with the Derbyshire Health Week Committee. At the Royal Institution for the Deaf in Derby two children who are totally deaf are maintained. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, through their energetic district inspector, is always ready to give any assistance in its power. The Tuberculosis After-Care Committee is willing to help in the welfare of tuberculous school children. Medical treatment for the children is available and is made full use of at the Ilkeston Hospital and at the various hospitals in Derby and Nottingham. The Ilkeston Rotary Club sent ten children to the annual camp and the British Legion has assisted children in various ways.

**XIII.—BLIND, DEAF AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.**

(a) Defective children are ascertained by the medical officer at routine and special inspections at the schools and during examination at the clinic. They are also discovered as a result of visits of the school nurses, and reports made by the attendance officers and teachers. Many defective children are in fact ascertained before they reach school age through the work of the school nurses when acting as health visitors, and a list of such children is maintained. Special efforts are made to discover mentally deficient children by examining those children who are reported by the teachers as being backward. A comprehensive record on a card system is kept of all defective and exceptional children, and medical examinations are made from time to time, and necessary treatment is advised.

At the end of the year there were 11 children whose vision was so defective that they were unable to use the ordinary school books. These children are allowed to attend school under special conditions which have been laid down by the ophthalmic surgeon.

There were two totally deaf children belonging to this Area being educated in the Royal Institution for the Deaf in Derby at the end of the year.

As regards epilepsy there was one child excluded from school on account of severe epilepsy.

There were 37 cases of organic heart disease at the end of the year, and of these 3 were excluded from school owing to the severity of the condition. The remaining 34 were attending school, some of them under various restrictions as regards their times of attendance and participation in games.

The number of children suffering from serious crippling defects was 44 at the end of the year, and of these 3 children were excluded from school.

(b) Those mentally defective children whose defect is not so severe as to render them ineducable are taught in special classes in many schools. Three of these classes have specially certified teachers.

The remaining mental defectives who are considered ineducable are reported to the County Authority under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act.

(c) No special School is maintained by the Authority.



#### XIV.—FULL-TIME COURSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BLIND, ETC., STUDENTS.

This Authority has no power with regard to schemes for Higher Education.

#### XV.—NURSERY SCHOOLS.

No Nursery Schools have been established by this Authority, but a nursery class approved by the Board was opened at Bennerley Infants' School in October. It is proposed to establish similar classes at other infant schools.

#### XVI.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

These do not come within the power of this Authority. The scholars of the Secondary School, however, take part in all the activities of the Annual Health Week.

#### XVIII.—PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

**Children Attending Public Elementary Schools.**—The arrangements for recovering the cost of treatment from parents varies with the different services. At the minor ailment clinic no charge is made but a collecting box is maintained for voluntary contributions.

The parents and children who attend the ophthalmic clinic are expected to purchase spectacles if prescribed. But in circumstances of poverty the cases are reviewed by the Education Committee. During 1935 the Committee sanctioned 18 spectacles to be provided free and 7 spectacles at a reduced cost. At the dental clinic a box is kept for contributions.

With regard to recovering the cost of the operation for the removal of tonsils and adenoids an enquiry is made into the means of each family and this is verified by communicating with the employers. The Committee then review the facts relating to each individual case and settle the amount which the parents will have to pay. In order to assist the Committee to deal with every case in a similar manner a scale of charges related to income has been drawn up.

The method of recovering the cost of orthopaedic treatment and the provision of appliances is somewhat similar. The circumstances of each case are considered by the Committee who decide what proportion of the cost the parents shall be called upon to pay.

## XVIII.—HEALTH EDUCATION.

Throughout the year instruction in health matters is given by the teachers in all schools. During Health Week the instruction is of an intensive nature and in 1935 this was held during the first week in October. Parties of teachers paid visits to places of interest from a hygienic point of view in the previous week so as to be prepared to give talks to the scholars on the particular subject during the Health Week. These visits were made to the following places :— Bretby Orthopaedic Hospital, Derbyshire, the Somercotes Open-Air School, the Midland Agricultural College and Dairy Farm, the Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., Tutbury, and the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Works. During Health Week six lectures illustrated by lantern slides were given in the Town Hall by the School Medical Officer and these were attended by 1,700 children. Essays were written on the subject of the lecture by the children, and prizes were given for the best essays in each school. On two afternoons during the week exhibitions of health films were given in the King's Picture House, and these were witnessed by about 2,500 children. The pupils in the seven infant schools performed simple health plays or gave recitations, while many schools drew up excellent health posters. Appropriate literature was provided by various voluntary bodies for distribution in the schools.

## XIX.—SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

**Vaccination.**—The continuation of an inquiry to ascertain the extent to which children are protected against small pox gave figures which are very similar to the previous year. Among the 1,409 children in the code groups who underwent routine inspection during the year the percentage number of children found to be vaccinated against small pox was as follows :—

Entrants	..	..	..	20 per cent.
Intermediates	..	..	..	27 „
Leavers	..	..	..	32 „

**Attendance of Parents.**—The attendance of parents at routine inspections held during the year showed the following percentage :—

Entrants	..	..	..	91 per cent.
Intermediates	..	..	..	77 „
Leavers	..	..	..	32 „



**Mortality among School Children.**—Ten deaths occurred among children of school age during the year, and were due to the following causes :

Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	Tetanus .. .. .	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	1	Cellulitis of Neck .. ..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	1	Tonsillitis .. .. .	1
Cerebral Tumour .. .. .	1	Violence—run over ..	1

#### XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. **Issue of Boots.**—During 1935 the Joint Advisory Committee "Boot Fund" issued 57 pairs of boots to the children of parents in necessitous circumstances.

2. **Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.**—A number of children were examined by the School Medical Officer under the provisions of the above Act, and 58 were given certificates enabling them to engage in the work of distributing newspapers outside school hours. Two young persons who had contravened the law were mentally examined, and a report was made to the magistrates. On the first of January, 1935, this Authority took over the full control of duties under this Act by arrangement with the County Council.

#### XXIV.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

##### MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

**Table 1.—Return of Medical Inspections.**

##### A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

*No. of Inspections in the prescribed Groups*

Entrants .. .. .	497
Second Age Group .. .. .	492
Third Age Group .. .. .	420
TOTAL ..	1,409
No. of other Routine Inspections .. .. .	—

##### B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections .. .. .	1,311
No. of Re-Inspections .. .. .	1,295
TOTAL ..	2,606

## C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP. (1)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.	
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require Treatment. (3)
Prescribed Groups :—		
Entrants .. .. .	497	32
Second Age Group .. .. .	492	55
Third Age Group.. .. .	420	96
Total (Prescribed Groups) .. .. .	1,409	183
Other Routine Inspections .. .. .	—	—
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	1,409	183

TABLE II.

A.—Return of defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1935.

DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	Routine Inspections		Special Inspections.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment. (5)
Skin {	Ringworm :			
	Scalp .. .. .	—	—	13
	Body .. .. .	—	—	24
	Scabies .. .. .	—	—	3
	Impetigo .. .. .	4	—	29
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	8	—	27	9



TABLE II.—continued.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.  (1)	Routine Inspections		Special Inspections.		
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.		
	Re-quiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment. (3)	Re-quiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment. (5)	
Eye	Blepharitis .. .. .	6	1	8	—
	Conjunctivitis .. .. .	—	1	21	—
	Keratitis .. .. .	—	—	1	—
	Corneal Opacities .. .. .	—	—	3	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	82	31	33	—
	Squint .. .. .	30	4	10	—
Ear	Other Conditions .. .. .	—	5	5	2
	Defective Hearing .. .. .	3	5	4	2
	Otitis Media .. .. .	10	3	37	—
	Other Ear Diseases .. .. .	—	—	5	1
	Chronic Tonsilitis only .. .. .	5	250	24	1
Nose and Throat	Adenoids only .. .. .	—	—	1	2
	Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids .. .. .	29	56	18	1
	Other Conditions .. .. .	1	2	113	32
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-tuberculous) .. .. .	—	22	1	7	
Defective Speech .. .. .	—	6	—	3	
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :				
	Organic .. .. .	2	9	4	4
	Functional .. .. .	—	7	1	1
Lungs	Anæmia .. .. .	9	6	14	1
	Bronchitis .. .. .	2	24	109	9
	Other Non-tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	—	15	2	1
	Pulmonary :				
	Definite .. .. .	—	—	2	—
Tuberculosis	Suspected .. .. .	—	—	1	9
	Non-Pulmonary :				
	Glands .. .. .	—	1	—	—
	Bones & Joints .. .. .	—	—	—	—
	Skin .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Nervous System	Other forms .. .. .	—	—	1	—
	Epilepsy .. .. .	—	—	5	2
	Chorea .. .. .	—	1	12	1
	Other Conditions .. .. .	—	—	1	4
Deformities	Rickets .. .. .	—	17	—	1
	Spinal Curvature .. .. .	—	3	—	—
	Other Forms .. .. .	3	15	5	—
Other Defects and Diseases (Excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) .. .. .	5	6	301	345	
TOTAL .. .. .	199	490	838	438	

TABLE II.

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspected	A. (Excellent)		B. (Normal)		C. (Slightly subnormal)		D. (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants.. ..	497	25	5.0	419	84.3	52	10.46	1	.2
Second Age-Group ..	492	55	11.178	350	71.138	84	17.07	3	.6
Third Age-Group ..	420	101	24.04	239	56.9	77	18.3	3	.7
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	1,409	181	12.8	1,008	71.5	213	15.1	7	.49

TABLE III.

Numerical Returns of all Exceptional Children in the Area.  
1935.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total
Blind .. ..	Suitable for training in a School for the totally blind.	At Certified Schools for the Blind .. ..	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools .. ..	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
		Total	—	—	—
Partially Sighted	Suitable for training in a School for the partially sighted.	At Certified Schools for the Blind .. ..	—	—	—
		At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted ..	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools .. ..	7	4	11
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Total	7	4	11		



TABLE III.—continued.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total
Deaf .. ..	Suitable for training in a School for the totally deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf .. .. .	—	2	2
		At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
		Total			2
Partially Deaf	Suitable for training in a School for the partially Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf .. .. .	—	—	—
		At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf .. ..	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	—	1	1
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Total			1		
Mentally Defective.	Feeble-minded .. ..	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children .. .. .	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	6	10	16
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	—	1
Total			17		
Epileptics ..	Suffering from severe epilepsy.	At Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	2	3	5
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	—	1
Total			6		
Physically Defective.	A. Tuberculous Children .. (1) Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including pleura and intra-thoracic glands).	At Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	5	3	8
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	—	1
	Total			9	
	(2) Children suffering from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (of all sites other than those shown in (1) above).	At Certified Special Schools	—	1	1
		At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	4	6	10
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Total					11

TABLE III.—continued.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total
Physically Defective (continued).	B. Delicate Children, <i>i.e.</i> , All Children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desir- able that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.	At Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	8	10	18
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	—	1
		Total			19
C. Crippled Children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.		At Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	20	21	41
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	2	1	3
		Total			44
D. Children with Heart Dis- ease.		At Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	18	16	34
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	2	3
		Total			37
Children suffering from multiple defects ( <i>i.e.</i> , any combination of the following types of defect): Blindness (excluding part- ially sighted children). Deafness (excluding part- ially deaf children). Mental Defect (Feeble- Minded). Severe Epilepsy. Active Tuberculosis. Crippling (as defined in Section C above). Heart Disease.		At Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	1	—	1
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
		Total			1



TABLE IV.

Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended  
31st December, 1935.

## Treatment Table.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness for which  
see Group VI.)

DISEASE OR DEFECT.  (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.  (2)	Otherwise.  (3)	Total.  (4)
Skin :			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment. If none, indicate by dash.	—	—	—
(ii.) Other Treatment.	13	—	13
Ringworm—Body .. .. .	24	—	24
Scabies .. .. .	3	—	3
Impetigo .. .. .	130	—	130
Other Skin Disease .. .. .	23	—	23
Minor Eye Defects :			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) .. .. .	47	—	47
Minor Ear Defects.. .. .	58	—	58
Miscellaneous ( <i>e.g.</i> minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) .. .. .	221	—	221
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>519</b>

TABLE IV.

**Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments, Group I.)**

Defect or Disease.  (1)	No. of Defects dealt with.			No. of children for whom spectacles were			
	Under the Authority's Scheme  (2)	Otherwise.  (3)	Total.  (4)	Prescribed (1)		Obtained (2)	
				(i) Under the Authority's Scheme.  (i)	(ii) Otherwise.  (ii)	(i) Under the Authority's Scheme.  (i)	(ii) Otherwise.  (ii)
Errors of Refraction (including squint). (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report.)	207	6	213	104	6	94	5
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I).	7	—	7				
Total ..	214	6	220				

**Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.**

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.													
RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT.											Received other forms of Treatment.  (4)	Total Number Treated.  (5)	
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.  (1)				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.  (2)				Total  (3)					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
20	1	40	—	2	—	2	—	22	1	42	—	—	65

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and adenoids. (iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.



TABLE IV.—continued.

## Group IV.—Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated
	(1)			(2)			
	Residential treatment with education (1)	Residential treatment without education (ii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic (iii)	Residential treatment with education (i)	Residential treatment without education (ii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic (iii)	
Number of children treated ..	7	—	27	—	—	—	30

TABLE V.—Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(i) Inspected by the Dentist :—

ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.											Total	Specials
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
—	—	328	393	393	412	365	302	255	219		2,667	10
											Grand Total	2,677
(2)	Found to require treatment .. .. .										2,588	
(3)	Actually treated .. .. .										2,520	
(4)	Attendances made by children for treatment .. .. .										4,079	
(5)	Half-days devoted to :—											
	Inspection .. .. .										15	} Total 262
	Treatment .. .. .										247	
(6)	Fillings :—											
	Permanent teeth .. .. .										1,153	} Total 1,302
	Temporary teeth .. .. .										149	
(7)	Extractions :—											
	Permanent teeth .. .. .										31	} Total 2,726
	Temporary teeth .. .. .										2,695	
(8)	Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions .. .. .										—	
(9)	Other operations :—											
	Permanent teeth .. .. .										} 843	Total 843
	Temporary teeth .. .. .											

TABLE VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Condition.

(1)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses .. .. .	6.59
(2)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses .. .. .	11,756
(3)	Number of <i>individual</i> children found unclean .. .. .	870
(4)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority .. .. .	Nil.
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 .. .. .	Nil.
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws .. .. .	Nil.





