

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Croydon].

Contributors

Croydon (London, England). County Borough.

Publication/Creation

[1920]

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County Borough of Croydon.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

For the Year 1919.

R. VEITCH CLARK, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

CROYDON :

PRINTED AT THE "CROYDON TIMES" OFFICE, 108, HIGH STREET.

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Public Health Department,
County Borough of Croydon,
Town Hall, Croydon,
September, 1920.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough
of Croydon.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Report of the work carried out by the
Public Health Department during the year 1919.

The report contains certain information which has not been
required until this year by the Ministry of Health, such as the
note on the hospital accommodation for all purposes available in
the town, etc. This is of particular interest, as it indicates the
growth of the wider view which is now taken by thoughtful people
of the responsibilities of health authorities for the whole welfare
of the community. The closer the co-operation of purely preven-
tive medicine and purely curative medicine, the better for the
national health.

The birth-rate was 15.4 and the death rate 11.7.

Another epidemic of influenza visited the country in 1919,
but less severe in type than in the preceding year. Croydon also
experienced an outbreak of smallpox in the summer months. The
disease was introduced from abroad. We were fortunately able
to restrict the outbreak. Accounts of these will be found in the
section and tables on Infectious Diseases. Later in the year the
Smallpox Hospital was opened as a sanatorium for tuberculosis.

The growth of public health work has been very rapid during
the past seven or eight years, and a much more accurate and
extensive knowledge of the incidence of sickness and the lasting
effects of such sickness upon the people is coming to us which
will be of great value in the impending developments of the various
sections of the work.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. VEITCH CLARK.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Population—Census of 1911—169,551.

Estimated Population, June, 1919—191,922 (Registrar General's Estimate of Civilian Population).

Birth Rate, per 1,000, 15.4.

Death Rate, per 1,000 living, 11.7. (See note ‡ at foot of Table I., page 24).

Infantile Mortality, per 1,000 births, 73.

Acreage of the Borough—9,012.

Density of population, 21.3 per acre.

County Borough of Croydon.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1919.

SECTION I.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.

The town lies immediately south of London, the northern boundary being the southern boundary of the metropolis along that part extending from the Crystal Palace to western end of Streatham Common. The shape of the town is that of a pear with the stalk as the southern extremity. The acreage is 9,012.

The soil is of clay, river gravel, chalk and sand. The clay lies chiefly in the northern and north-eastern parts of the Borough, the gravel in the central and western, and the chalk in the southern parts. The elevation extends from 135 feet above sea level at the lowest point to 379 feet at the highest.

Climate.

The climate of Croydon is mild. The meteorological returns are given in Tables VII. and VIIa.

Social Conditions.

Croydon is very largely a residential town. A large part of the population goes daily to work in London. The local industries are mainly those arising out of domestic needs, *e.g.*, shopkeeping, laundries, etc. There are several breweries and steelworks, an extensive business is carried on by the Croydon Gas Company which not only supplies gas to the town, but to large adjoining areas of the county of Surrey, and there is also a noted clock and bell making firm in the town. The recent establishment of the continental air-terminus at Croydon will probably considerably influence the development of the neighbouring areas. None of the works in the town, however, are of such extent as to have a noticeable influence either on the general character of the district or of the wellbeing of its inhabitants from the public health point of view.

Hospital Accommodation.

The hospital accommodation consists of :--

General—

Croydon General Hospital.
Norwood Cottage Hospital.
Purley Cottage Hospital.
Croydon Union Infirmary.

Special—

Croydon Borough Isolation Hospital.
Croydon Borough Sanatorium, North Cheam.
St. Mary's Maternity Hostel.

Croydon General Hospital.

Total number of beds, 106.

*Report and Statistics of Patients Treated during the Hospital Years
1918-1919 and 1917-1918.*

1. <i>Inpatients.</i>		1918-19.	1917-18.
Admissions from July 1st to June 30th	... ..	1294	1198
Patients in Hospital, 1st July	... ..	90	80
	Total ...	<u>1384</u>	<u>1278</u>
Cases of Accident or Emergency admitted free	... ..	862	622
Cases admitted by Governors' letters	... ..	184	197
Medical Free Cases	... ..	36	25
Soldiers, Sailors and Discharged Soldiers	... ..	212	354
	Total ...	<u>1294</u>	<u>1198</u>
Males	... ..	741	779
Females	... ..	553	419
	Total ...	<u>1294</u>	<u>1198</u>
The average stay in Hospital of each in-patient	... ..	22 days	27 days
The average number of beds occupied	... ..	88	101
II. <i>Casualty Department (Free).</i>			
Fractures	... ..	172	172
Tonsils and Adenoids	... ..	253	318
Phimosis	... ..	86	93
Dislocations	... ..	21	21
Wounds, Minor Injuries, etc.	... ..	3687	3975
	Total ...	<u>4219</u>	<u>4579</u>
III. <i>Out-Patient Department. (Medical and Surgical).</i>			
Total number of new cases	... ..	1526	1780
Renewal of Old Letters	... ..	1411	1416
	Total ...	<u>2937</u>	<u>3196</u>
<i>Ophthalmic.</i>			
Total Number of New Cases	... ..	1585	1889
Renewal of Old Letters	... ..	972	887
	Total ...	<u>2557</u>	<u>2776</u>

Ear, Nose and Throat.

Total number of new Cases	...	...	...	...	503	520
Renewal of Old Letters	...	...	...	...	202	220
				Total	705	740

Dental.

Total Number of New Cases	...	...	...	...	277	391
Gas (N2O) Administrations	...	...	...	...	462	567

Total Attendances of Out-Patients.

Medical and Surgical	...	...	...	...	9799	10314
Ophthalmic	...	...	...	...	5694	6093
Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	2064	2054
Dental	...	...	...	...	574	756
				Total	18131	19217

Total Number of Patients treated during the Year.

In-Patients	...	...	...	...	1384	1278
Casualty Patients	...	...	...	...	4219	4579
Out-Patients (including Renewed Letters)	...	...	...	...	6476	7103
				Total	12079	12960

In-Patients. Summary of Results.

Cases cured and relieved	...	...	...	...	1197	1103
Cases Unrelieved	...	...	...	...	28	19
Remaining Under Treatment	...	...	...	...	67	94
Died	...	...	...	...	92	62
				Total	1384	1278

Soldiers, Sailors and Discharged Soldiers treated during the year	212	354
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Report of the X-Ray Department.

1164 Patients were examined with the X-Rays, and 1,751 Skiagrams were taken.

51 Patients were treated with the X-Rays and made 338 attendances.

Norwood Cottage Hospital.

	Numbers in 1919.	Numbers in 1918.
1. Number of beds available for use	32	36
2. Average number of patients resident daily throughout the year as counted and recorded daily	25.6	34.4
3. Number of In-patients in the Hospital at beginning of year	36	27
4. Do. admitted during year	534	505
5. Do. in the Hospital at the end of year	27	19
6. Average number of days each patient was resident	23.13	18.21

(Ascertained by dividing the yearly total of daily counts by the number of patients treated to a conclusion).

Purley Cottage Hospital.

Total Number of beds : 10.

The number of cases treated in the wards during 1919 was 223. Of these 75 were detained for less than a day, leaving 148 occupying the regular beds. There were 104 surgical cases with one death, and 44 medical with three deaths. The average number of days each patient spent in Hospital was 17.1.

Casualties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
X-Ray examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36

There has been a considerable increase in the number of patients treated in the Hospital as compared with last year.

						1919.	1918.
In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	168	223
Casualties	...	...	...	...	...	152	68

making a total this year of 411, against 236 last.

Croydon Union Infirmary.

Total number of beds : 440.

Female Wards	...	...	...	...	...	(6)	...	192
Male Wards	...	...	...	...	...	(5)	...	160
Children's Wards	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	34
Lying-in Ward	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	24
Waingates' annexe	...	...	...	...	...		...	30
								<hr/> 440 <hr/>

Number of patients admitted during year 1919—1862.

Average duration of stay about 2 months.

Croydon Borough Isolation Hospital.

Total number of beds : 170.

24 of the beds are in cubicle wards, which are designed for the individual isolation of patients, such isolation is also carried out in the "special" wards attached to the main wards of the Hospital. 12 of the cubicle beds and in addition 5 shelters are used for the treatment of advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (6 female and 11 male).

The extension of the hospital to meet the growing needs of the town is receiving the consideration of the local authority. The work of the hospital is detailed in the Borough Hospital Report (see page 100).

Croydon Borough Sanatorium, North Cheam.

This was formerly the Croydon and Districts Joint Small-Pox Hospital, and has been converted into a Tuberculosis Sanatorium under a five years' Agreement with the Joint Small-pox Board. 50 beds are provided, of which 15 are for Croydon, 30 for Surrey and 5 for Kent. The Hospital was opened for the admission of tubercular patients in December.

St. Mary's Maternity Hostel.

This institution is conducted under the auspices of the Croydon Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Association. 17 beds (each with its cot) are provided. The hostel is largely subsidised by the local health authority.

Two members of the Council are on the hostel committee of which the Medical Officer of Health is chairman, in addition to which he acts as the general medical superintendent of the hostel. Statistical details of the work of the hostel are given on page 58.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water.

The Corporation is the water authority for the whole borough. The supply is mainly derived from deep wells in the chalk, but the north-eastern part of the borough is supplied with water from the Metropolitan Water Board by agreement made with the latter body—this section of the water supply is intermittent in character.

The following is a description of the water works:—

LOW LEVEL.

Surrey Street Wells.—The chief pumping station is in the Wandle Valley, close to Surrey Street, where there are four wells varying in size and in depth to 50-ft. below which they are all bored. When pumping is going on the level of the water in the wells is about 27-ft. below the surface of the ground, and when it ceases it rises to within 14-ft. The lift to the reservoir averages 160-ft.

The first pair of pumping engines were set to work in December, 1851; they are now removed, the town having outgrown their size. The next pumping engine set to work was the 60-in. Cornish engine of 110-h.p., capable of lifting 134,000 gallons per hour into the low level reservoir, Park Hill. This was erected in 1867.

In 1876 the compound horizontal engine, of 150-h.p., was fixed, which is capable of lifting 178,000 gallons per hour into the same reservoir. Pumping is usually going on continuously, including Sunday, and the quantity raised averages 100,000 gallons per hour.

Waddon Well.—Pumping to supplement Surrey Street Wells commenced on July 21st, 1899, with temporary plant from boreholes. In 1911, permanent buildings were erected, and pumping plant brought into operation. The well is 8-ft. in diameter, sunk to a depth of 60-ft. and lined with cast iron cylinders, beyond which, to a total depth of 190-ft., it is 6-ft. 6-in. in diameter. The machinery consists of three Cornish boilers and a cross compound condensing pumping engine capable of lifting 130,000 gallons per hour.

Reservoir.—The low level reservoir, situated at Park Hill is a brick domed one, capable of containing 950,000 gallons. The overflow level is 293-ft. above set level.

HIGH LEVEL.

Addington Well.—The well is 10-ft. in diameter and 205-ft. deep, all in chalk. The well is not bored, but headings or tunnels 6-ft. high and 4½-ft. wide have been made chiefly about 150-ft. from the top. The total length of these is 813 yards, and they will hold with the lower part of the well about 502,000 gallons. Several important water-bearing fissures were cut through in the east headings, the first one yielding 600,000 gallons a day. The maximum yield is about two million gallons per day, and the minimum one million. Pumping to reservoir commenced in August, 1883.

The pumping machinery consists of two engines each 125-h.p., of the "Woolfe" type, 5 steel boilers, double-acting well and lift pumps of the bucket and plunger pattern. Each engine is capable of lifting 77,760 gallons per hour 250-ft. high., through a 21-in. pipe into the covered reservoir on Addington Hills.

In May, 1910, Filters were brought into use for treating the whole of the Addington supply. The three filters have a total area of 4270 square yards. The water passes through two feet of fine sand and one foot of small gravel.

There is also a softening plant capable of softening 6000 gallons of water per hour for use at the Croydon Mental Hospital. This water is pumped by two pumping engines each capable of discharging 3000 gallons per hour into the tank in the Clock Tower at the Hospital.

Stroud Green Well.—The well is sunk to a depth of 390½-ft. from the surface, the lower 251-ft. in chalk.

The well is lined to a depth of 144-ft. with iron cylinders, the successive diameters of which are 12-ft., 11-ft. and 10-ft., and the latter diameter is continued in the chalk.

A 12-in. borehole is put down beyond to a depth of 537-ft. from the surface.

Headings are driven at 230-ft. and also at 365-ft. from the surface. At the former depth 2,827-ft. 6-in., and at the latter depth, 1,395-ft. of headings have been driven; both upwards and downwards boreholes are made in both sets of headings. The present yield of the Well is about 650,000 gallons per day. Pumping to mains commenced on the 11th July, 1905.

In 1906, permanent buildings and plant were erected. The machinery consists of three steel boilers, a triple expansion engine of 250-h.p., two well pumps and a set of three-throw force pumps capable of lifting 65,000 gallons per hour into the Addington Reservoir.

Reservoir.—This, situated at Addington Hills, is 420-ft. long, 124-ft. broad, and 16¾-ft. deep, and holds 5 million gallons. It is built entirely of concrete, and the ground over it has been planted with heather and gorse.

The valves are placed in a house built over the entrance to the reservoir. The overflow is 465-ft. above sea level, and 87-ft. above Upper Norwood, the highest part of the borough.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

On the 29th of September, 1904, the Corporation took over that portion of the Borough previously supplied by the Lambeth Water Company, and recently by the Metropolitan Water Board, thus making the Corporation the water authority for the whole of the Borough. The new area is supplied with water obtained in bulk from the Metropolitan Water Board.

NEW WORKS.

New works are in progress as follows:—

A low level service Reservoir at Russell Hill to hold ten million gallons.

Waddon Pumping Station.—An Engine and Pumps capable of lifting 130,000 gallons an hour.

Pumping Mains between Surrey Street Works, Waddon Works, and Russell Hill.

Rivers and Streams.

There are few watercourses in the Borough, and only minor nuisances—very easily remedied—arise in connection with them. The most interesting of the watercourses is that of one of the sources of the Wandle and characterised by the flow of the bourne (the overflow of the underground water of the chalk) from the Kenley Valley.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The whole of the town is on the water-carriage system. The sewage is conveyed to and treated at two separate installations—the Beddington Sewage Works and Irrigation Farm situated just beyond the western boundary of the town and the Norwood Sewage Works and Irrigation Farm situated in the middle of the eastern boundary of the town. The treatment is effected in tanks followed by filtration through sprinkler beds and then by land irrigation.

Closet Accommodation.

The closet accommodation consists throughout of water-closets with the exception of 15 earth closets. In each of the latter instances there is adequate reason for their existence.

Scavenging.

The use of covered metal ashbins is general throughout the town. Domestic refuse is removed once weekly. The refuse is disposed of principally at the Corporation Destructor and at a large shoot on the Norwood Sewage Farm. Many complaints have in recent years been received of nuisance arising from this deposit, and the Corporation are proceeding to provide another destructor to deal with this section of the refuse.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The general inspection of the district had to be largely lessened during the war owing to shortage of staff, especially the routine house-to-house inspection. During 1919 the staff of inspectors was restored to its pre-war size and the normal activities resumed. The accumulation of work, however, resulting from the war conditions is such that it will take a considerable time before current work can cover all demands. Difficulties of labour and in the obtaining of material also hamper owners, but the progress made is generally satisfactory.

The details of this section of the department's work are given on pages 86.

HOUSING.

The following details are extracted from the returns prepared during the year shewing the present position of housing in Croydon and the Corporation's schemes for the erection of new houses.

SECTION I. Particulars of Prevailing Conditions.**POPULATION.**

4.	Pre-war population (1914) ... (estimated)	181,956
5.	Average annual increase of population for the five years before the war	4,850
6.	Estimated present population	186,917
7.	Anticipated increase or decrease of working-class population due to industrial changes	Probably larger than before the War, but impossible to estimate

EXISTING HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

8.	Number of dwelling-houses in the district ...	41,700
9.	Number of working-class houses of the types given in the reply to question 15 (approximately)	35,000
	There are 22,000 houses where the rates are compounded for, that is, of a rateable value that does not exceed £20.	
10.	Average number of working-class houses built annually during the five years before the war	650
11.	Number of working-class houses built between January 1st, 1915, and December 31st, 1918	550
12.	Number of empty buildings which might be— (a) Made suitable, by repairs or alterations, for housing the working classes; or (b) Converted into flats for the working classes	80

OVERCROWDING.

13.	Tenements with more than two occupants per room— Number of Tenements (in tenement of buildings)	1
	Total number of occupiers	5
14.	Number of houses intended for one family only which are now occupied (without having been specially adapted) by two or more families	4,000

RENTS.

15. Particulars of prevailing rents of the various types of working-class houses in the district:—

<u>Type of House.</u>	<u>Weekly Rent including Rates.</u>
(a) Houses with living room, scullery and two bedrooms	5/- to 7/- very few in number.
(b) Living room, scullery and three bedrooms	
(c) Parlour, living room, scullery and two bedrooms	7/- to 9/-
(d) Parlour, living room, scullery and three bedrooms	9/- to 18/-
(e) Parlour, living room, scullery and four bedrooms	13/6 to 32/6
(f) Tenements in block buildings	1/6 to 2/6 per room
(g) Other working-class dwellings (specifying)	—

SECTION II. Estimate of Housing Needs.

	<i>No. of Houses.</i>
1. Working-class houses required during the next three years to	
(a) Meet the unsatisfied demand for houses (taking account of growth of population, overcrowding, etc.)	5,000
(b) Re-house persons to be displaced by the clearance of unhealthy areas	
(c) Replace other dwellings which are unfit for human habitation and cannot be made fit	a few individual houses
(d) Replace obstructive or other buildings (now inhabited and not included under heading (c)) which should be demolished	
(e) Replace other houses which, although they cannot at present be regarded as unfit for human habitation, fall definitely below a reasonable standard	
(f) Meet anticipated deficiencies, <i>e.g.</i> , arising from new industrial development ...	
Total	
2. Deduct	
(a) Working-class houses which it is anticipated will be set free during the next three years as the result of any probable decrease in the population	
(b) Working-class houses likely to be built during the next three years by persons other than the Local Authority	
Total ... ..	...
Net estimate of number of houses required	...

SECTION III.—Areas which are being, or may have to be, dealt with as unhealthy under Part I. or Part II. of the Act of 1890.

None.

SECTION IV.—**Insanitary Houses (other than houses in unhealthy areas of which particulars are given in Section III.)**

Prevailing Conditions.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) How many inhabited houses are there in the district which are not and cannot be made fit for human habitation? | None |
| (2) Number of persons inhabiting these houses? ... | — |
| (3) How many houses are already subject to | |
| (a) Closing Orders? | 8 |
| (b) Demolition Orders? | None |
| (4) How many houses are seriously defective and can be made habitable? | Practically none that cannot be dealt with as ordinary nuisances. |

Proposed Action.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| (5) What immediate action is contemplated by the Local Authority with regard to | |
| (a) Houses which are not and cannot be made fit for human habitation? ... | See 3a |
| (b) Houses which are seriously defective but can be made habitable? | See 4 |
| (6) Within what time is it contemplated that conditions will be such as to warrant the demolition of the houses which are not and cannot be made fit for human habitation? ... | Within a year. |

SECTION V.

A map was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health shewing in different colours the sections of the town requiring action under the Housing Acts. No areas exist needing schemes or which are expected to need schemes under parts 1 and 2 of the Act of 1890. Considerable areas, while not needing schemes, contain defective houses which could be dealt with by other measures. The following areas, although in fair sanitary condition, fall definitely below a ultimate standard at which it is reasonable to aim, or contain a large proportion of houses which fall below such standard :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Paddock Gardens. | 8. Coventry Road. |
| 2. Stoney Buildings. | 9. Forster Road. |
| 3. Parchmore Road. | 10. Holland Road. |
| 4. Willett Road. | 11. Leighton Street. |
| 5. Pridham Road West. | 12. Dickinson's Lane. |
| 6. Nursery Road. | 13. Salisbury Road. |
| 7. Ely Road. | 14. Old Town. |

SECTION VI.—Scheme of the Croydon Town Council for the provision of New Houses under Section I. of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

The Scheme should include any proposals which have already been submitted for approval as assisted schemes.

1. Approximate number of new houses to be provided :—	
(a) Houses with living room, scullery and two bedrooms	0
(b) Living room, scullery and three bedrooms	1000
(c) Parlour, living room, scullery and two bedrooms	0
(d) Parlour, living room, scullery and three bedrooms	300
(e) Parlour, living room, scullery and four bedrooms	200
(f) Block dwellings. (Number :—)	
Number of separate tenements ...	0
(g) Other dwellings (specifying type) :— ...	0
	<hr/>
Total number of houses and separate tenements	1,500
	<hr/>
2. Approximate number of existing empty houses to be acquired and :—	
(i) Made suitable for housing the working classes	0
(ii) Converted into flats for the working classes	50
	Many of these houses were used for billeting, and have been recently vacated by the Military.
	<hr/>
Approximate number of families to be housed under (i) and (ii)	150
	<hr/>
3. Approximate acreage of land to be acquired	175
4. Average number of houses per acre	12 (on land utilised)
5. Approximate localities in which land is to be acquired :—	
Woodside	
Waddon	
Norbury	

6. Time within which it is proposed that the scheme (or if the scheme is to be carried out by instalments, each part of the scheme) is to be carried into effect :—

Part of Scheme.	Approximate date for completion.
Woodside	October, 1920.
Waddon	November, 1921.
Norbury	July, 1922.

There is a very serious amount of overcrowding in existence now in the Borough. This is the natural sequence of the shortage of houses. It has been practically impossible to deal with overcrowding in the customary manner as a nuisance, and it has been made a practice at the present time to deal with only such extremely serious cases as urgently demand attention, and these only to deal with as the means of better accommodation for the people can be found.

It will be observed that eight houses are dealt with under Closing Orders. These houses have been seriously damaged by wilful misconduct of persons in the neighbourhood, and have been taken over by the Corporation and reconstructed. They are being managed by the Corporation now by means of a residential caretaker responsible for the general conduct of the tenants.

No other Closing Orders were made during the year, and no other representations were received or made that any house was unfit for human habitation.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

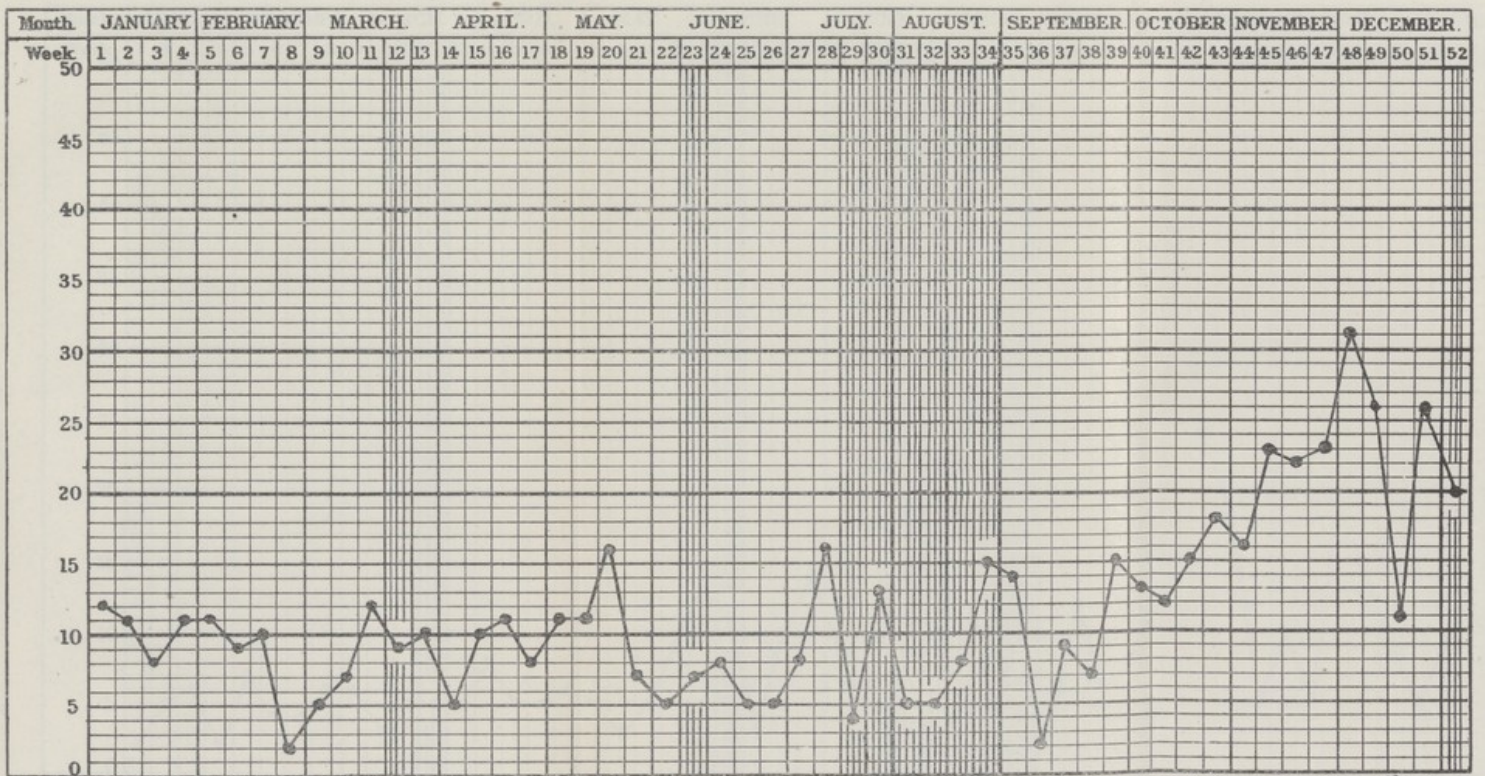
Scarlet Fever.

603 cases of scarlet fever were notified in 1919, as against 414 the previous year. Death occurred in 11 cases. The incidence was mainly in the fall of the year and the pressure on the hospital accommodation was severe at that period. (See accompanying diagram of the weekly incidence of scarlet fever in the borough.) Towards the end of the year there was a remarkable number of cases of double infection, *i.e.*, scarlet and measles, scarlet and chicken pox and scarlet and diphtheria occurring simultaneously in the individual.

Diphtheria.

429 cases of diphtheria were notified in 1919, as against 179 for 1918. Death occurred in 37 cases. The heaviest incidence was in the autumn. (See accompanying diagram of weekly incidence.) As in scarlet, there was an unusual amount of mixed infection. The hospital accommodation for this disease was also very severely taxed.

Weekly notifications of SCARLET FEVER during the year 1919.



THE "MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH" CHART.

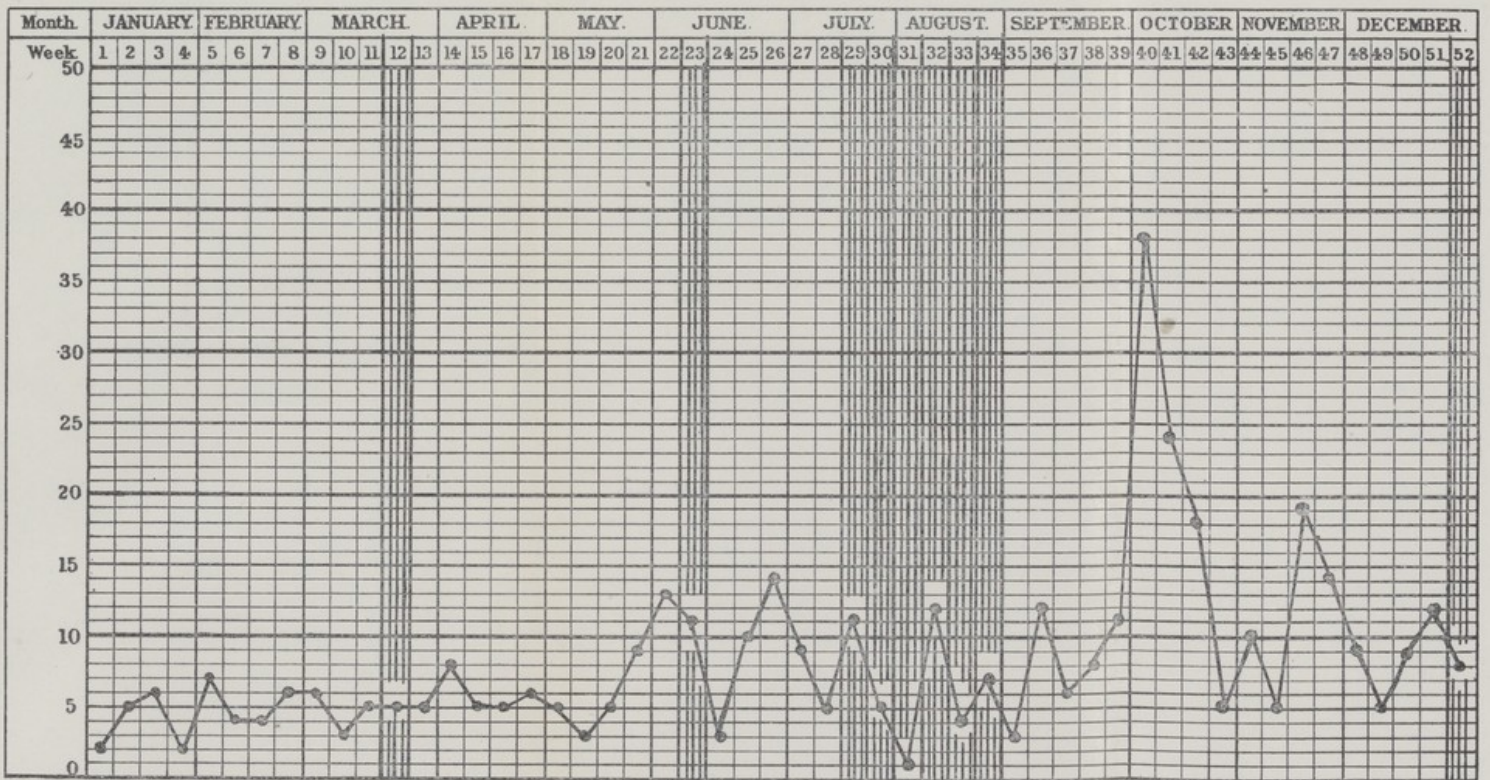
ENT AT STA HALL

Printed & Published by John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd., London, W.

Notes:

Close vertical ruling indicates school holidays.

Weekly notifications of DIPHTHERIA during the year 1919.



THE "MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH" CHART.

ENT AT STA. HALL

Printed & Published by John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd., London, W.

Notes:

(Close vertical ruling indicates school holidays.

Measles and German Measles.

Only 591 cases of these diseases were notified in 1919, as compared with 1,057 cases of measles, 93 of German measles in 1918. 3 deaths only were recorded as due to measles, none to German measles.

Enteric Fever.

Only 5 cases were notified during the year, as against 17 in 1918. No deaths occurred.

Smallpox.

9 cases of smallpox occurred in Croydon during the year. The infection was introduced by a demobilised soldier (an R.A.M.C. man), who had been in contact with a case of smallpox in a troop train travelling from Taranto to Le Havre. He arrived home on April 12th, and the first case developed in the person of his wife on April 25th. He himself never had the disease. Six cases in all occurred in this family, but one of them—a girl in domestic service—turned ill in her employer's home in the neighbouring district of Penge. Of the other four cases, two occurred in the house adjoining that occupied by the original cases, and the other two in the persons of the doctor who first attended the cases and his wife. Two of the cases were unmodified smallpox in unvaccinated children—both were exceedingly severe and confluent in type—one died (the only fatal case) and the other escaped death by the narrowest margin. The other cases were modified smallpox, the patients having been vaccinated in infancy. One case was vaccinated after having been infected and ran a very mild course—the rash consisting of only three spots.

Energetic measures were taken to quell the outbreak. Vaccination or re-vaccination was offered to all those who had been in contact with the disease. Also the whole staff of the Public Health Department, including the staff of the Borough Isolation Hospital and those who required it at the Smallpox Hospital were re-vaccinated. All contacts were kept under daily supervision. Rigorous disinfection was carried out. The Ministry of Health and all neighbouring medical officers of health were kept informed of the details of the outbreak. The cases were treated at the Smallpox Hospital, Cheam, under myself as the temporary Medical Superintendent. It was this outbreak which caused the delay in opening Cheam for tuberculosis.

It is of vital importance that the attention of the public be once more directed to the need of vaccination in infancy and of re-vaccination in adolescence. *Vaccination is the only protection against smallpox*, and the great increase in the number of exemptions constitutes a grave menace to the public health.

Influenza.

During 1919 another outbreak of influenza occurred. Although the epidemic was extensive, the type of disease was much less severe than during the last quarter of 1918. The outbreak occurred in February and March, and reached its height in the two weeks ending March 1st and March 8th respectively in each of which weeks the deaths numbered 24. During the twelve months 139 deaths were attributed to this disease. It is unnecessary to detail the work done during the epidemic, as the same measures were adopted as were described in full in the report for 1918. Table III.a, page 39 shews the weekly deaths from influenza, along with the deaths from certain other diseases which are epidemiologically of interest in relation to influenza. Deaths from respiratory diseases in general were higher in February and March than at any other period of the year.

Pneumonia.

185 cases of acute primary pneumonia and influenzal pneumonia were notified. Of deaths from pneumonia 27 were due to lobar pneumonia, 58 to broncho pneumonia and 51 to pneumonia of which the type was not mentioned.

Malaria, Dysentery, Encephalitis Lethargica.

74 cases of malaria were notified, with 2 deaths.

11 ceases of dysentery were notified, with no deaths. All cases of these two diseases were introduced from abroad. None arose in the town originally.

9 cases of encephalitis lethargica were notified, with 3 deaths.

Tuberculosis.

The principal addition to the tuberculosis work in the town during the year was the opening of the Smallpox Hospital at Cheam as a Tuberculosis Sanatorium. This is already referred to on page 10.

The general work at the tuberculosis dispensary is fully detailed in the section of the tables dealing with tubercle. A total of 636 new cases were medically examined during the year, and the total number of medical examinations made was 7,454. This—in view of the necessarily very careful nature of the examinations—means a large volume of work. In spite of this, it is impossible to give adequate attention to the “contacts” with cases of tuberculosis—one of the most important of the preventive sections of this

HEALTH VISITORS. - The following is a summary of the work done and visits paid by the Health Visitors.

Visits to Houses where the following Diseases have been reported.	Miss Chalk.		Miss Pirie & Miss Goodman.				Miss Waterman (1).				Miss Massey.				Miss Davis.				Miss Bryn.				Miss Higgins.				Mrs. Blythe.			
	School Cases.		Other Cases.		School Cases.		Other Cases.		School Cases.		Other Cases.		School Cases.		Other Cases.		School Cases.		Other Cases.		School Cases.		Other Cases.		School Cases.		Other Cases.			
	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.				
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	5	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	5	...
Diphtheria	100	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	20	...	...	2	2	...	...	83	41	...	...	122	117	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...
Measles	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	18	...	...	116	25	...	...	47	...	...	...	50	19	...	...	146	5
German Measles	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Mumps	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	93	3
Whooping Cough	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	30	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	6	...
Chicken pox	72	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	16	...	...	95	6	...	...	114	3	...	...	66	8	...	...	134	...
Sore Throat	139	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	119	...	...	49	23	...	...	161	151	...	...	64	66	...	...	53	3
Ringworm (scalp)	30	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	49	...	...	63	149	...	...	7	94	...	...	30	208	...	...	37	80
" (body)	24	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	15	31	...	...	19	30	...	...	19	31	...	...	16	35
Verminous Heads	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	10
Verminous Bodies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Impetigo Contagiosa	269	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	26	...	...	190	372	...	...	199	482	...	...	193	436	...	...	297	284
Infectious Eye Disease	81	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	6	...	...	35	78	...	...	63	314	...	...	16	74	...	...	117	159
Scabies	43	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	21	...	...	66	50	...	...	19	34	...	...	26	33	...	...	34	8
Other diseases	369	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	8	...	...	288	348	...	...	482	263	...	...	258	147	...	...	679	143
TOTALS	1456	1009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	65	...	...	985	1086	...	...	1168	1007	...	...	1260	1353	...	...	861	1151
1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.	1st visits.	Subsequent visits.			
Visits to houses where Infants have been born...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	13	...	...	98	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Visits to houses where Infants have died within one year of age...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis cases visited	25	313	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	63	...	...	2	401	...	...	64	471	...	...	2	414	...	...	454	80
Addresses given (Domestic Subject Control)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated total attendance at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Visits paid to Elementary Schools for Medical Inspections	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Number of Children prepared for Medical Inspection - Newly Inspected	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	951	...	...	...	737	...	...	...	717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1013
Re-inspected	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Specially Inspected	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Other Visits to Elementary Schools	47	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Home Visits arising out of Medical Inspection	216	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	166	162	...	...	308	83	...	...	307	263	...	...	138	203
Home Visits for other information	120	12	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	6	...	...	101	400	...	...	107	8	...	...	21	2	...	...	106	45
Cultures taken	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	190	2	...	...	74	8	...	...	241	...	...	...	168	103
Special Inspections or Attendances at Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*) 214 physically defective seen.



field of public health work. It is certain that if we are to keep proper supervision of tubercular disease in the borough the staff apportioned for this duty will have to be increased at an early date.

The total number of cases who received treatment at Sanatoria and other outside institutions in 1919 was 271, and at the Borough Hospital 57.

The shortage of houses gives rise to most serious difficulties in arranging suitable living conditions at home for tuberculous persons just as it is doing in relation to all other infectious diseases.

THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

This is set out in the accompanying table and again shows a large mass of useful work, conscientiously and efficiently performed.

DISINFECTION.

The following table shews the disinfection carried out during 1919 :—

Destroyed.	Articles.	Disinfected by				Total.
		Steam.	Formalin Lamp.	Formalin Spray.	Izal Fluid.	
22	Beds	753	...	...	...	753
10	Blankets	2371	...	...	...	2371
...	Blouses	49	...	...	...	49
3	Bolsters	735	...	...	...	735
...	Books (other than Library)	...	302	...	...	302
...	Books (Library) ... ..	...	357	...	...	357
4	Boots	4	...	20	...	24
...	Capes	6	...	...	...	6
1	Caps	26	...	...	...	26
1	Carpets	23	...	...	...	23
...	Cloaks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
1	Coats	235	...	...	...	235
...	Corsets	27	...	...	...	27
2	Curtains	90	...	...	...	90
3	Cushions	432	...	...	...	432
...	Costumes	12	...	...	...	12
3	Counterpanes or Quilts	900	...	...	...	900
...	Dresses	62	...	...	...	62
1	Dressing Gowns	160	...	...	...	160
...	Handkerchiefs	203	...	...	...	203
...	Hearthrugs	9	...	...	...	9
...	Jackets	106	...	...	...	106
...	Mats	1	...	...	...	1
25	Mattresses	1088	...	...	...	1088
...	Neckerchiefs	21	...	...	...	21
12	Palliasses	157	...	...	...	157
10	Petticoats	49	...	...	...	49
18	Pillows	2468	...	...	...	2468
2	Rugs	149	...	...	...	149
2	Shawls	116	...	...	...	116
2	Sheets	646	...	...	...	646
...	Shirts	178	...	...	...	178
...	Skirts	49	...	...	...	49
...	Stockings (Socks)	271	...	...	...	271
...	Towels	180	...	...	...	180
1	Trousers	118	...	...	...	118
...	Underclothing	116	...	...	...	116
2	Vests	139	...	...	...	139
1	Waistcoats	75	...	...	...	75
153	Other articles	1853	...	...	...	1853
Total 279	Total	13877	659	20	...	14556

Premises, etc., Disinfected.

Rooms.	Hospital Wards.	School Departments.	School Class rooms.	Vehicles.	School Lavatories.
2426	7	52	3	—	8

The disinfectors were also engaged from time to time in the removal of condemned foodstuffs to the Destructor, and also in journeys to the Borough Hospital in connection with laundry. Approximately four journeys per week in all.

**Cleansing of Persons at Disinfecting Station
during the Year 1919.**

	Adults.	School Children.	Children under School age.
Scabies	8	49	3
Body Vermin	25	17	—
	33	66	3

SECTION II.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1919 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REG. IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER-ABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.*	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.*					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906.	151,011	3886		25·7	2085	13·8	160	94	485	125	2019	13·4
1907.	154,342	3967		25·7	1953	12·5	149	97	371	94	1901	12·3
1908.	157,698	4017		25·5	2053	13·0	137	105	398	99	2021	12·8
1909.	161,078	3938		24·4	1974	12·3	165	70	313	79	1879	11·7
1910.	166,884	3810		22·8	1817	10·9	145	111	331	87	1783	10·7
1911.	170,451	3760	3748	22·0	2069	12·1	177	130	395	105	2022	11·9
1912.	174,257	3861	3859	22·1	1934	11·1	200	159	297	77	1893	10·8
1913.	178,094	3890	3895	21·8	2110	11·8	204	190	366	94	2096	11·7
1914.	181,956	4027	4007	22·0	2041	11·2	234	177	319	79	1984	10·9
1915.	177,345	3699	3704	20·8	2463	13·8	269	221	307	83	2415	13·6
1916.	175,765	3589	3636	20·6	2207	12·5	253	197	281	77	2151	12·2
1917.†	186,917	2836	2861	15·3	2207	11·8	262	219	249	87	2164	11·09
1918.‡	188,755	2632	2626	13·9	2687	15·9	388	245	202	76	2544	15·1
1919.||	191,922	3008	2965	15·4	2287	12·4	312	197	219	73	2172	11·7

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

† Registrar General's estimate of civilian population.

‡ Registrar General's estimate of civilian population for death rate, 168,462.

|| " " " " " " death rate, 184,239.

CENSUS, 1911.

Total population at all ages, 169,551.

Number of inhabited houses, 34,363.

Average number of persons per house, 4·9.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 9,012.

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1919.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.									TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITALS OR SANATORIA.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							Unrecorded ages.	West.	North.	Central.	East.	South.	South Norwood.	Upper Norwood.	Thornton Heath.		Institution cases which could not be distributed.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 & upw. d.											
Small-pox	9	..	1	2	1	4	1	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Cholera (C) Plague (P) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles and German Measles	501	8	164	311	10	6	..	..	2	124	133	29	37	25	60	20	73	..	3
Diphtheria	429	2	117	257	28	22	..	1	2	70	32	15	34	131	95	23	29	..	397
Erysipelas	61	1	4	3	5	16	25	7	..	14	10	3	8	5	11	5	5	..	4
Scarlet Fever	603	5	109	414	48	27	..	..	..	86	76	39	117	33	141	55	56	..	500
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	5	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	2	..	2	6	..	2	..	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	390	..	2	55	107	170	48	2	6	91	71	34	44	41	58	14	37	..	197
Other forms of Tuberculosis	50	1	16	18	3	9	1	..	2	14	8	6	3	2	9	1	7	..	27
Pneumonia	185	3	14	24	35	61	33	12	3	40	16	27	23	17	38	19	5	..	6
Malaria	74	..	..	..	18	55	1	..	..	22	11	4	7	5	12	1	12	..	..
Dysentery	11	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	5	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis lethargica... .. .	9	..	..	..	2	4	3	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
Posterior basic meningitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Anterio poliomyelitis	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	2367	49	427	1089	262	390	113	22	15	491	366	168	277	263	434	139	229	..	1151

The Borough (Fever) Isolation Hospital is situated in the West Ward.
The Croydon and Districts Smallpox Hospital is at North Cheam.

TABLE III

Causes of, and ages at, Death during Year ending December 31st, 1919, excluding Deaths of Strangers at the Workhouse, Workhouse Infirmary, Borough Hospital, General Hospital, Purley Cottage Hospital, Norwood Cottage Hospital, 99, Central Hill (Servants' Reformatory), and adding Deaths of Croydon Residents known to have occurred outside the District.

No.	CAUSE	LOCALITIES.								Institution & Street Deaths which could not be distributed.	Total Institution Deaths distributed and not distributed.	Inquest Cases.	Total all Ages.	Males all Ages.	Females all Ages.	0-1.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and upwards.	
		West.	North.	Central.	East.	South.	South Norwood.	Upper Norwood.	Thornton Heath.															
<i>I.—General Diseases.</i>																								
1	Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	(A B.) Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Mediterranean Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Malaria ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Vaccinated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Not vaccinated	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	(C) Doubtful ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Measles ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
7	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	2	3	1	3	...	...	2	...	11	...	11	6	5	1	2	3	3	1	1
8	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	(A) Diphtheria ... ..	...	7	2	2	2	11	8	2	2	...	32(12)	...	36	15	21	...	2	16	17	1		
	(B C.) Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Membranous laryngitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	(C) Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Influenza...	26	19	22	26	8	20	7	9	...	22(26)	...	139	65	74	4	3	6	9	22	42	32	21
11	Miliary Fever
12	Asiatic Cholera
13	Cholera Nostras
14	Dysentery
15	Plague	(1)
16	Yellow Fever
17	Leprosy
18	Erysipelas	1	1	...	2	...	2	2	1	1	...

TABLE III—continued.

No.	CAUSE.	LOCALITIES.									Institution & Street Deaths which could not be distributed.	Total Institution Deaths distributed and not distributed.	Inquest Cases.	Total all Ages.	Males all Ages.	Females all Ages.	0-1.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and upwards.	
		West.	North.	Central.	East.	South.	South Norwood.	Upper Norwood.	Thornton Heath.																
37	Syphilis ...	1			2	2	1				3		6	2	4	5							1		
38	(A.B.C.) Other Venereal Diseases																								
	(A) Soft Chancre ...										(1)														
	(B) Gonococcus Infection ...																								
	(C) Purulent Ophthalmia ...																								
39	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity ...	1	3	2	3	2		1	2		2 (2)		14	8	6							1	1	4	8
40	Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, &c. ...	9	2	5	10	4	5	4	4		13 (12)		50	29	21							3	24	23	
41	Cancer of the Peritoneum, Intestines & Rectum ...	11	8	4	8	7	8	5	4		16 (5)		55	19	36							4	28	23	
42	Cancer of the Female Genital Organs ...	2	6	3	3	1	6	4	2	1	12 (4)		28		28							3	18	7	
43	Cancer of the Breast ...	3	2	2	2	6	2	3	4		4 (3)		24		24							3	12	9	
44	Cancer of the Skin ...		2	1		1					1 (2)		4	3	1								1	3	
45	Cancer of other or unspecified Organs ...	8	13	9	7	7	8	3	5		19 (4)		60	45	15		1		2			5	23	29	
46	(A.B.C.) Other Tumours (situation undefined)																								
	(A) Angioma ...																								
	(B) Adenoma ...																								
	(C) Other Tumours included under 46 ...				2				1		1		3	3			1					1		1	
47	Rheumatic Fever ...	2	1								2		3	3								1		2	
48	(A.B.) Chronic Rheumatism, Osteo-arthritis																								
	(A) Chronic Rheumatism ...		1										1	1									1		
	(B) Osteo-arthritis ...			1					1		1		2	1	1									2	
	(C) Gout ...																								
49	Scurvy ...																								
50	Diabetes ...	5	2	1	4	3	4		3		1 (3)		22	9	13			1	1	1		6	7	6	
51	Exophthalmic Goitre ...																								
52	Addison's Disease ...								1				1		1							1			
53	(A.B.) Leucocythæmia, Lymphadenoma																								
	(A) Leucocythæmia (Leucæmia) ...					1	1				2		2	1	1							1	1		
	(B) Lymphadenoma ...				1						(1)		1		1							1			

54	Anæmia, Chlorosis	2	2	4	2	1	...	1	2	...	2 (3)	14	6	8	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	
55	(A. B. C. D.) Other General Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Diabetes Insipidus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Purpura ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(C) Hæmophilia ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	(D) Other Diseases included under 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Alcoholism (acute or chronic) ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
57	(A. B.) Chronic lead poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Occupational lead poisoning ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Non-occupational lead poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Other chronic occupational poisonings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Other chronic poisonings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.</i>																						
60	Encephalitis	2	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	4 (1)	8	4	4	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	1
61	(A) Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	(B. C.) Meningitis, other forms or undefined	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	1	2	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...
	(B) Posterior basal meningitis ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	...	1 (2)	...	10	7	3	1	1	2	1	...	2	2	1
	(C) Meningitis, other forms	2	1	...	2	2	...	3	...	1 (2)	...	10	7	3	1	1	2	1	...	2	2	1
62	Locomotor Ataxy ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2 (1)	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
63	(A. B.) Other diseases of the spinal cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Diseases formerly classed to "Other nervous affections" ... ..	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	(1)	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
	(B) Other diseases included under 63	1	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	4 (2)	...	7	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	...
64	(A. B. C. D. E.) Cerebral hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
	(A) Apoplexy ... ..	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
	(B) Serous apoplexy and œdema of brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(C) Cerebral congestion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(D) Cerebral atheroma ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(E) Cerebral hæmorrhage	21	25	12	16	11	19	5	12	1	40(23)	10	122	57	65	...	...	...	2	5	30	85
65	Softening of brain ... ..	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	2 (2)	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
66	(A. B. C.) Paralysis without specified cause	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Hemiplegia... ..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	(B) Paraplegia ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	(C) Other forms of paralysis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE III—*continua.*

No.	CAUSE.	LOCALITIES.										Institution & Street Deaths which could not be distributed.	Total Institution Deaths distributed and not distributed.	Inquest Cases.	Total all Ages.	Males all Ages.	Females all Ages.	0-1.	1-2.	2.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and upwards.
		West.	North.	Central.	East.	South.	South Norwood.	Upper Norwood.	Thornton Heath.																
67	General paralysis of the insane ...	3	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...
68	Other forms of mental alienation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Epilepsy ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 (1)	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
70	(A. B.) Convulsions (non-puerperal; 5 yrs. & over)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Epileptiform convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Others included under 70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	(A. B.) Infantile convulsions (under 5 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Convulsions with teething ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Other infantile convulsions ...	3	2	2	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	12	9	3	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Chorea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 (1)	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	(A. B.) Hysteria, Neuralgia, Neuritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Hysteria, Neuralgia, Sciatica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Neuritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	(A. B. C. D.) Other diseases of the nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Idiocy, Imbecility ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Cretinism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(C) Cerebral tumour ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
	(D) Other diseases included under 74 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
75	Diseases of the eyes and annexa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	(A) Mastoid disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	(B) Other diseases of the ears ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3 (3)	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
III.— <i>Diseases of the Circulatory System.</i>																									
77	Pericarditis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	(A. B. C.) Acute endocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Acute myocarditis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	(B) Infective endocarditis ...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
	(C) Other acute endocarditis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...

79	(A) Valvular disease	26	20	12	20	18	16	6	16	3	28	17	16	132	63	69	...	...	...	2	7	17	25	81
79	(B) Fatty degeneration of the heart ...	3	5	1	2	4	2	...	2	...	2	(3)	12	19	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14
79	(C) Other organic disease of the heart ...	7	10	7	9	11	17	...	8	...	7	(7)	4	69	29	40	...	...	...	1	1	9	17	41
80	Angina pectoris	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
81	(A) Aneurysm ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	(B) Arterial sclerosis	26	37	12	7	12	17	7	6	3	88	(4)	1	127	46	81	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	115
81	(C) Other diseases of arteries	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
82	(A) Cerebral embolism and thrombosis ...	6	3	3	1	3	5	...	...	...	3	...	21	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	17
82	(B) Other embolism and thrombosis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
83	(A.B.C.D) Diseases of the veins (Varices Hæmorrhoids, Phlebitis, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Phlebitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Varix ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(C) Pylephlebitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(D) Varicocele ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	(A) Status lymphaticus ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
84	(B) Other diseases of the lymphatic system ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	(A.B.C) Hæmorrhage; other diseases of the circulatory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Functional disease of the heart ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Epistaxis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(C) Other diseases included under 85 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.</i>																								
86	Diseases of the nasal fosse ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	(A.B.C.) Diseases of the larynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Laryngismus stridulus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(C) Other diseases of larynx ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	Diseases of the thyroid body ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
89	(A.B.) Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Bronchiectasis, Bronchial Catarrh, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	(B) Other bronchitis	59	40	14	19	25	25	6	20	1	43	(24)	9	209	89	120	20	2	2	1	...	6	33	145
91	Broncho-pneumonia	16	8	6	5	8	8	3	3	1	12	(6)	...	58	25	33	14	6	9	3	1	5	6	14
92	(A.B.) Lobar and undefined.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Lobar pneumonia	3	4	3	1	2	5	1	8	...	3	8	27	15	12	2	1	1	3	1	4	9	6	...
	(B) Pneumonia (type not stated)	12	5	4	10	6	7	2	4	1	12	(7)	4	51	23	28	3	1	5	2	3	11	10	16

103	(A) Inflammation of stomach	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	2 (3)	1	8	2	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
103	(B) Other diseases of the stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
*104	(A B.C.D.E.F.G.H.) Diarrhoea and enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
&	(A) Infective enteritis	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	4	...	7	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	(B) Diarrhoea—Not returned as infective	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(C) Enteritis—Not returned as infective	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(D) Gastro-enteritis—Not returned as infective	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	3 (1)	1	9	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(E) Dyspepsia, under 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(F) Colic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(G) Ulceration of intestines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(H) Duodenal ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
106	Ankylostomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	Other intestinal parasites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	Appendicitis	...	...	6	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	11 (3)	...	13	8	5	...	...	1	1	3	3	4	1
109	(A) Hernia	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	6 (3)	...	9	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
109	(B) Intestinal obstruction	...	...	1	5	3	1	1	2	...	...	5 (1)	...	13	7	6	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	7
110	Other diseases of the intestines	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1 (1)	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
111	Acute yellow atrophy of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	Hydatid of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	(A.B.C.) Cirrhosis of the liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Cirrhosis of the liver (not returned as alcoholic)	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	3	...	...	(1)	...	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5
	(B) Cirrhosis of the liver (returned as alcoholic)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	(C) Diseases formerly classed to "Other diseases of liver and gall bladder"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Biliary calculi	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
115	Other diseases of the liver	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
116	(A.B.) Diseases of the spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Infarction of spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Other diseases of the spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	Peritonitis (cause unstated)	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...
118	(A.B.) Other diseases of the digestive system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Abdominal abscess, Sub-phrenic abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Other diseases included under 118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE III—continued.

No.	CAUSE.	LOCALITIES.								Institution & Street Deaths which could not be distributed.	Total Institution Deaths distributed and not distributed.	Inquest Cases.	Total all Ages.	Males all Ages.	Females all Ages.	0-1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and upwards.	
		West	North	Central.	East.	South.	South Norwood.	Upper Norwood.	Thornton Heath.														
VI.—Non-Veneral Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.																							
119	Acute nephritis ... ..	...	...	2	2	1	4	2	1	...	4	2	12	7	5	...	...	1	2	...	5	1	3
120	(A.B.) Bright's disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Bright's disease as in 1901 list...	8	4	2	4	3	8	...	3	...	11 (3)	4	32	22	10	...	...	1	1	1	1	16	12
	(B) Nephritis (unqualified), 10 years and over and Uræmia ... ..	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1 (1)	...	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
121	Chyluria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	(A.B.C.D.) Other diseases of the kidney and annexa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Abscess of kidney ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Cystic disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(C) Suppression of urine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(D) Other diseases included under 122	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
123	Calculi of the urinary passages ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
124	Diseases of the bladder	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
125	(A.B.) Diseases of the urethra, Urinary abscess, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Perineal abscess	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	(B) Other diseases of urethra, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Diseases of the prostate ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1 (2)	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
127	Non-venereal diseases of male genital organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	(A.B.) Uterine hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Menorrhagia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Other uterine hæmorrhage ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	Uterine tumour (non-cancerous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XI.— <i>Diseases of Early Infancy.</i>																				
151	(A) Premature birth	18	9	5	8	7	7	3	5	1	3 (4)	6	63	38	25	63	...	...	...	...
151	(B.C.D.E.) Infantile debility, Icterus & Sclerema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Infantile atrophy, debility and marasmus	10	6	1	7	2	6	2	1	...	9 (3)	1	35	20	15	35	...	...	...	...
	(C) Icterus neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(D) Sclerema and oedema neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(E) Want of breast milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	(A.B.C.D.) Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Diseases of umbilicus, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Atelectasis	3	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	5	10	7	3	10	...	...	...	...
	(C) Injuries at birth	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	(D) Cyanosis neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
153	Lack of care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.— <i>Old Age.</i>																				
154	(A.B.) Old age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(A) Senile dementia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
	(B) Senile decay	11	19	11	13	18	11	9	9	...	9 (2)	8	101	29	72	...	...	...	...	101
XIII.— <i>Affections produced by External Causes.</i>																				
155	Suicide by poison	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1
156	Suicide by asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
157	Suicide by hanging or strangulation	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
158	Suicide by drowning	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
159	Suicide by firearms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	Suicide by cutting and piercing instruments	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
161	Suicide by jumping from high place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
162	Suicide by crushing	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2
163	Other suicides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
164	Poisoning by food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165	Other acute poisonings	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
166	Conflagration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167	Burns (conflagration excepted)	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4 (3)	5	5	2	3	...	...	1	...	1
168	Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted)	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
169	Accidental drowning	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
170	Injury by firearms	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
171	Injury by cutting or piercing instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE III—continued

No.	CAUSE.	LOCALITIES.								Institution & Street Deaths which could not be distributed.	Total Institution Deaths distributed and not distributed.	Inquest Cases.	Total all Ages.	Males all Ages.	Females all Ages.	0-1.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and upwards.
		West.	North.	Central.	East.	South.	South Norwood.	Upper Norwood.	Thornton Heath.														
172	Injury by fall	6	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	...	12 (4)	20	20	4	16	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	11
173	Injury in mines and quarries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
174	Injury by machines ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
175	Injury by other crushing (vehicles, railways, landslides, &c.)	3	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	8 (5)	9	9	8	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	3
176	Injury by animals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Starvation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
178	Excessive cold	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
179	Effects of heat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	Lightning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
181	Electricity (lightning excepted) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
182	Homicide by firearms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
183	Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184	Homicide by other means ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
185	Fractures (cause not specified) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
186	Other violence	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
XIV.—Ill-Defined Causes.																							
187	Dropsy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188	(A) Syncope (aged 1 year and under 70)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
188	(B) Sudden death (not otherwise defined) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
189	(A) Heart failure (aged 1 year and under 70)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
189	(B.C.D.E.) Other ill-defined causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Atrophy, debility, marasmus (aged 1 year and under 70) ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(C) Teething ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(D) Pyrexia ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	(E) Other ill defined deaths ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
189	(F) Cause not specified ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1 (1)	1	3	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
TOTALS		444	382	203	272	236	303	116	197	19	632 (312)	164	2172	1023	1149	219	38	69	85	95	294	454	918

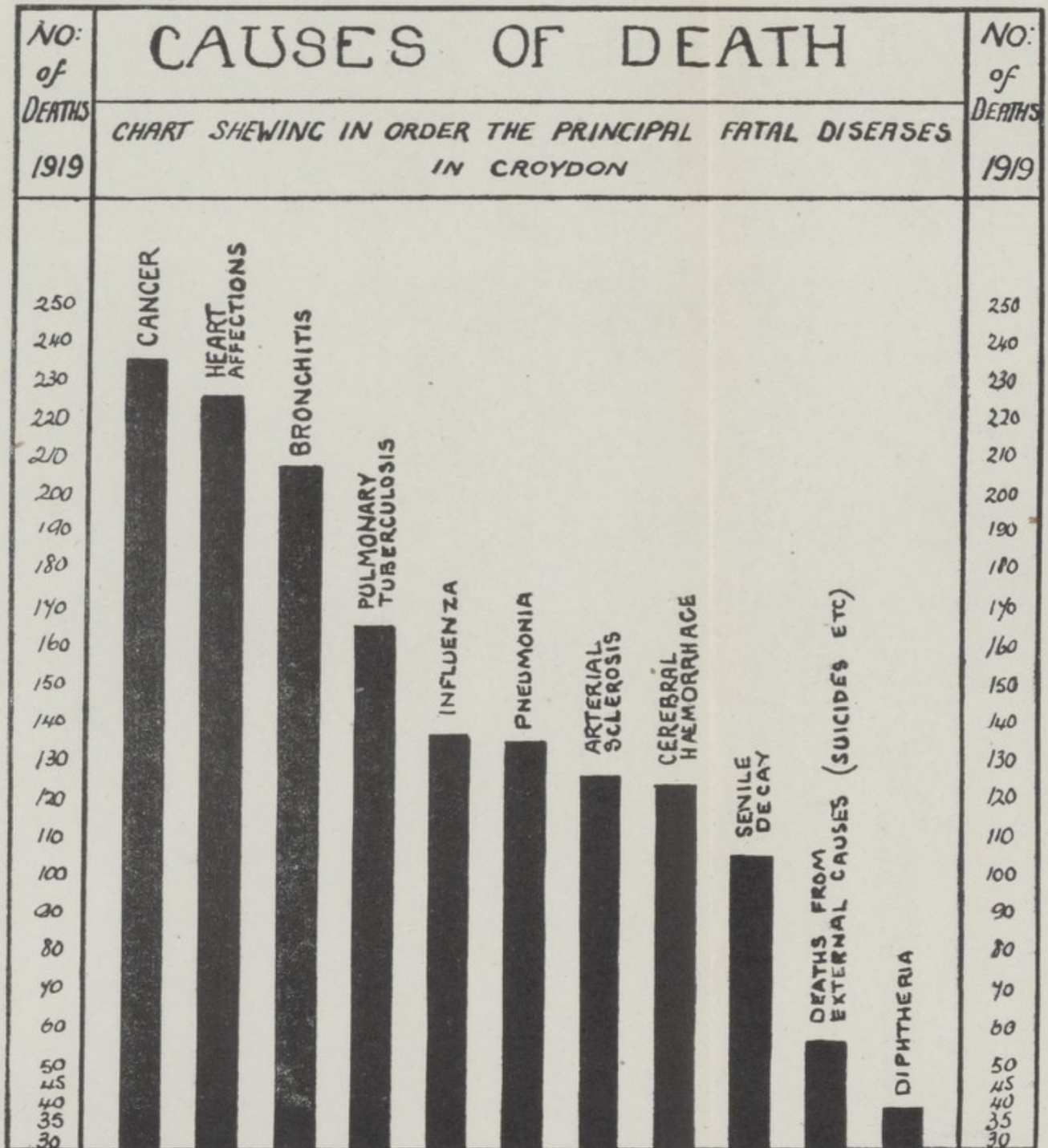
The total Institution Deaths include those of strangers occurring within the Borough. Deaths of such strangers occurring at the Workhouse, Workhouse Infirmary, Borough Hospital, General Hospital, Purley Cottage Hospital, Norwood Cottage Hospital, and 99, Central Hill (Servants' Reformatory), are excluded from all other columns of the Table. The numbers so excluded are in brackets.

TABLE IIIA.
DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA AND CERTAIN OTHER CONDITIONS, 1919.

Week ending	Influenza.		Pneumonia.		Broncho-pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Other Resp. Diseases.		Cerebro-Sp. F.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Jan. 4th	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 11th	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	2	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
„ 18th	—	5	2	—	1	1	3	5	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 25th	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feb. 1st	—	—	—	—	3	1	8	2	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 8th	5	3	2	3	1	1	7	1	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ 15th	6	4	6	3	2	1	2	1	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 22nd	4	5	1	1	2	2	6	—	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mar. 1st	13	11	1	5	1	1	1	4	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 8th	11	13	3	2	1	5	—	2	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 15th	6	9	—	2	—	2	1	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 22nd	4	2	—	—	—	1	7	4	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 29th	—	3	1	—	—	2	2	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apr. 5th	2	5	1	—	1	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 12th	1	1	—	1	1	3	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 19th	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 26th	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May 3rd	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 10th	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 17th	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 24th	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 31st	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
June 7th	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 14th	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 21st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 28th	—	—	3	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE IIIA.—Continued.

Week ending.	Influenza.		Pneumonia.		Broncho-Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Other Resp. Diseases.		Cerebro-Sp. F.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
July 5th	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 12th	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 19th	1	—	2	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 26th	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aug. 2nd	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 9th	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 16th	1	—	—	2	2	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 23rd	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 30th	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sept. 6th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 13th	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 20th	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 27th	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct. 4th	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 11th	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 18th	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 25th	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov. 1st	1	—	3	2	1	—	4	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 8th	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
„ 15th	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 22nd	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 29th	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec. 6th	1	1	3	—	—	—	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 13th	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
„ 20th	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 27th	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	66	73	38	40	25	33	99	87	105	136	—	—	2	1	—	1



No.	Name of the person	Age
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TABLE IV.
County Borough of Croydon—Whole Borough.
INFANT MORTALITY.

1919. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes.										
Certified	63	20	10	11	104	49	33	14	19	219
Uncertified ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Convulsions	3	2	..	..	5	5	2	..	1	13
Laryngitis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ... ..	..	..	1	1	2	6	7	4	2	21
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	3	6	20
Diarrhoea ... ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	1	1	8
Enteritis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	1	10
Gastritis ... ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	3
Syphilis... ..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	5
Rickets ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Injury at Birth	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis	2	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Congenital Malformations	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	4
Premature Birth	41	5	3	3	52	7	..	..	..	59
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	4	6	2	2	14	12	3	2	3	34
Other causes	7	4	3	1	15	8	3	1	2	29
	63	20	10	11	104	49	33	14	19	219

Nett Births in the year { legitimate 2783.
illegitimate 225.

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 185.
illegitimate infants 34.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

County Borough of Croydon—West Ward.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1919. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths Under 1 Year.
All Causes.										
Certified	20	6	2	2	30	11	10	3	6	60
Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	4
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	7
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	8
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	13	...	...	1	14	1	...	...	...	15
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	3	1	...	5	2	2	...	...	9
Other causes	3	2	...	1	6	1	...	...	1	8
	20	6	2	2	30	11	10	3	6	60

Nett Births in the year { legitimate, 782.
 illegitimate, 68.

Nett Deaths in the year { legitimate infants, 49.
 illegitimate infants, 11.

TABLE IV.—Continued.
County Borough of Croydon—North Ward.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1919. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes.										
Certified	12	5	1	...	18	3	7	3	4	35
Uncertified .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles... .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup... .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Laryngitis .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Diarrhoea .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Enteritis .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis... .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Injury at Birth... .. .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Premature Birth	5	...	1	...	6	2	...	...	...	8
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	7
Other causes .. .. .	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	5
	12	5	1	...	18	3	7	3	4	35

Nett Births in the year { legitimate 484.
illegitimate 86.

Nett Deaths in the year { legitimate infants 33.
illegitimate infants 2.

TABLE IV.—*Continued*
County Borough of Croydon—Central Ward.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1919. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week,	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths Under One Year.
All Causes.										
Certified	5	...	2	2	9	6	...	3	2	20
Uncertified
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)
Convulsions	2	...	...	...	2
Laryngitis	1	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	...	1	1	3
Diarrhœa
Enteritis	1	...	...	1	2
Gastritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation, everlaying
Injury at Birth
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformations	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth	3	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	...	1
Other causes	1	...	...	...	1
	5	...	2	2	9	6	...	3	2	20

Nett Births in the year { legitimate, 231.
illegitimate, 8.

Nett Deaths in the year { legitimate infants, 17.
illegitimate infants, 3.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

County Borough of Croydon—East Ward.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1919. Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes.										
Certified	9	1	...	1	11	12	3	2	2	30
Uncertified
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	1	1
Convulsions	1	1	...	...	2
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	1	1	1	1	...	...	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	...	...	2
Diarrhoea
Enteritis	3	...	1	...	4
Gastritis
Syphilis	1	...	1
Rickets...
Suffocation, overlying
Injury at Birth
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformations
Premature Birth	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	7
Other causes	1	...	...	1	2
	9	1	...	1	11	12	3	2	2	30

Nett Births in the year { legitimate, 274.
 { illegitimate, 7.

Nett Deaths in the year { legitimate infants, 28.
 { illegitimate infants, 2.

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*
 County Borough of Croydon—South Ward.
 INFANT MORTALITY.

1919. Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths Under 1 Year.
All Causes.										
Certified	4	3	1	1	9	4	8	...	3	24
Uncertified
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	...	...	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)
Convulsions
Laryngitis
Bronchitis
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	...	2	4
Diarrhœa	1	...	...	1
Enteritis	2	...	...	2
Gastritis
Syphilis	1	1	...	1	...	...	2
Rickets
Suffocation, overlying
Injury at birth
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformations
Premature Birth	2	3	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	7
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	1	...	...	1	2
Other causes	2	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	5
	4	3	1	1	9	4	8	...	3	24

Nett Births in the year { legitimate, 237.
 { illegitimate, 13.

Nett Deaths in the year { legitimate infants, 15.
 { illegitimate infants, 9.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

County Borough of Croydon—South Norwood.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1919. Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths Under 1 Year.
All Causes.										
Certified	6	4	3	2	15	4	3	1	2	25
Uncertified
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	...	...	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)
Convulsions	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	1	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	...	...	1
Diarrhoea	1	...	...	1
Enteritis
Gastritis
Syphilis	1	...	...	...	1
Rickets
Suffocation, overlying
Injury at Birth
Atelectasis	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations
Premature Birth	5	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	7
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	5
Other causes	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
	6	4	3	2	15	4	3	1	2	25

Nett Births in the year { legitimate, 411.
 illegitimate, 28.

Nett Deaths in the year { legitimate infants, 22.
 illegitimate infants, 3.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

County Borough of Croydon—Upper Norwood.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1919. Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths Under 1 Year.
All Causes.										
Certified	3	1	...	1	5	2	1	...	...	8
Uncertified
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)
Convulsions
Laryngitis
Bronchitis
Pneumonia (all forms)
Diarrhoea
Enteritis	1	...	...	1
Gastritis
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation, overlying
Injury at birth
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformations
Premature Birth	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
Other causes	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	3	1	...	1	5	2	1	...	...	8

Nett Births in the year { legitimate, 106.
 illegitimate, 4.

Nett Deaths in the year { legitimate infants, 7.
 illegitimate infants, 1

TABLE IV.-- *Continued.**County Borough of Croydon—Thornton Heath.*

INFANT MORTALITY.

1919. Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths Under 1 Year.
All Causes.										
Certified	4	...	1	2	7	7	1	2	...	17
Uncertified
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles...
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria and Croup...
Erysipelas
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)
Convulsions	1	...	...	1
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	2	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)
Diarrhoea	2	2	...	...	1	...	3
Enteritis
Gastritis	1	...	...	...	1
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation, overlying
Injury at Birth
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformations
Premature Birth	4	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	...	1
Other causes	3	...	...	...	3
	4	...	1	2	7	7	1	2	...	17

Nett Births in the year { legitimate, 258.
 illegitimate, 11.

Nett Deaths in the year { legitimate infants, 14.
 illegitimate infants, 3.

TABLE V.

Table showing the number of cases notified and deaths from the principal zymotic diseases for the Year 1919 and ten preceding Years.

DISEASE.	1919.		1918.		1917.		1916.		1915.		1914.		1913.		1912.		1911.		1910.		1909.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	4	..	25	1	18	..	29	1	24	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	12	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	603	11	414	6	191	2	297	4	414	5	748	5	470	3	476	2	468	7	759	7	727	9
Diphtheria and (1) Memb. Croup	429	36	179	2	191	9	312	4	195	14	226	18	451	16	767	25	514	37	267	21	356	24
(2) Erysipelas	61	2	44	3	56	3	52	1	82	3	96	7	107	6	84	6	79	5	69	1	92	3
Puerperal Fever	4	3	4	3	3	1	7	1	12	5	9	3	6	4	10	3	12	4	8	1	16	5
Enteric Fever	5	..	15	2	6	..	13	..	22	3	20	5	32	6	32	7	24	7	26	..	21	3
Simple Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis (3)	440	217	378	204	397	157	326	223	550	238	503	192	519	202	312	140	240	165	130	135	139	152
Measles (4)	501	3	1057	2	2944	29	462	..	108	..	8	..	58	..	31	..	29	..	31	..	21	..
Rubella	..	..	93	..	2439	..	636	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	24	..	48	..	41	..	50	..	62	..	67	..	85	..	58	..	147	..	51	..	45
Whooping Cough	..	1	..	10	..	9	..	27	..	12	..	24	..	23	..	13	..	38	..	20	..	30
Influenza	..	139	..	478	..	20	..	46	..	45	..	15	..	26	..	18	..	14	..	25	..	59
Bronchitis, *Pneumonia, and Pleurisy	185†	353†	..	362	..	302	..	329	..	399	..	313	..	297	..	250	..	280	..	251	..	323

(1) Notifiable since May, 1897. (2) Notifiable since January, 1900. (3) Voluntary Notification, 1903-09. Poor Law Cases, Compulsorily Notifiable since 1st Jan., 1909. Cases Treated in Hospital, Compulsorily Notifiable since 1st May, 1911. All cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notifiable since 1st January, 1912. All forms of Tuberculosis notifiable since 1st February, 1913. (4) Notifiable since January 1st, 1916.

* Notifiable, i.e., acute primary pneumonia and influenzal pneumonia only. † Pneumonia only. ‡ 136 Pneumonia.

In the above Table deaths of Non-residents occurring at the Workhouse, Workhouse Infirmary, Borough Hospital, General Hospital, Norwood Cottage Hospital, Purley Cottage Hospital, and 99, Central Hill (Servants Reformatory), are excluded. Prior to 1903 correction was only made for the first three institutions.

TABLE VII.
METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—YEAR 1919

Rain Gauge 5-in. in diameter, 1-ft. above ground, 146-ft. above sea level. Temperature taken in the shade of a Stevenson's Screen, 4-ft. from the ground. The Ground Thermometer is suspended in an iron tube, the bulb being 4-ft. *below* the level of the ground.

Months. 1919.	Temperature of Air during the Month.			Mean Temperature of Air.	Difference from average 50 years at Greenwich.	Mean Temperature of Ground at 4-ft.	Mean Temperature of the Dew Point.	Mean Tensional Difference between Ground and Dew Point	Rainfall.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean of						No. of Days on which Rain fell.	Amount in Inches.	Difference from average 90 years at Greenwich	
			All Highest.									All Lowest.
January ..	53°	25°	42°·8	34°·2	38°·5	43°·6	36°·0	—·071	25	3·24	+ 1·45	
February ..	52°	11°	41°·8	31°·3	36°·5	39°·7	32°·6	—·054	15	2·56	+ 1·03	
March ..	56°	27°	47°·3	34°·2	40°·7	41°·9	36°·2	—·051	22	3·61	+ 2·10	
April ..	70°	27°	55°·2	38°·7	46°·9	44°·1	41°·4	—·028	15	2·96	+ 1·36	
May ..	81°	40°	71°·0	46°·4	58°·4	49°·3	51°·7	+·032	1	0·05	— 1·83	
June ..	85°	38°	72°·0	49°·2	60°·6	55°·4	54°·2	—·018	8	1·30	—·73	
July ..	81°	42°	66°·2	50°·9	58°·5	55°·3	53°·4	—·028	15	2·24	—·17	
August ..	87°	44°	75°·2	54°·6	64°·9	57°·6	58°·7	+·022	10	2·91	+·53	
September	85°	31°	68°·1	46°·1	59°·6	57°·0	52°·5	—·068	10	1·21	—·99	
October ..	64°	30°	53°·9	37°·7	45°·7	50°·7	43°·0	—·093	9	0·87	— 1·86	
November	57°	25°	43°·0	36°·1	39°·5	45°·1	36°·3	—·086	19	0·99	— 1·80	
December	54°	24°	46°·7	38°·6	42°·6	43°·8	41°·1	—·022	26	4·22	+ 2·28	
Means and Totals for the Year.	87°	11° on Feb. 9th	56°·9	41°·5	49°·3	48°·6	44°·7	—0·038	175	26·16	+ 1·88	

The Rainfall for the Year was 0·28 inch *below* the average of 54 years at Croydon, and the number of days on which it rained was 175 or 12 days *above* the average.

GEO. CORDEN, F.R. Met. Soc.,
Croydon.

TABLE VIIA.

Prevailing direction of the Wind at Croydon in 1919.

Number of Days each Month.

1919.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.
January	4	2	6	9	7	1	1	1
February	7	8	4	3	2	1	3	0
March	7	0	3	4	4	6	4	3
April	6	0	1	2	8	6	3	4
May	7	8	2	5	3	4	1	1
June	2	1	0	6	5	10	4	2
July	3	0	0	2	4	6	9	7
August	0	0	0	5	10	11	3	2
September	2	2	1	7	2	12	2	2
October	6	1	3	4	2	4	4	7
November	9	2	0	2	4	5	5	3
December	0	0	1	7	18	1	1	3
TOTALS	53	24	21	56	69	67	40	35
	77		77		136		75	

The 10 years average 1867 to 1876, as embodied in Paper on 10 years Meteorology at Croydon, read to the Croydon Microscopical and Natural History Club, was:—

N.E. and E. Winds, yearly average	...	...	93.7
S.E. and S. "	"	"	63.7
S.W. and W. "	"	"	131.9
N.W. and W. "	"	"	73.8

GEO. CORDEN, F.R. Met. Soc.,

Croydon.

SECTION III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Infantile Mortality is measured by the proportion of deaths under one year to 1,000 births, and amounted to 73, as compared with 76 in 1918, 87 in 1917, 77 in 1916, 83 in 1915, 79 in 1914, 94 in 1913, 77 in 1912, 105 in 1911, 87 in 1910, 79 in 1909, and 99 in 1908. During the year 1919 the rate for England and Wales was 89, while in the 96 large towns it was 93, and in the 148 smaller towns 90, and in London 85.

The figures for the various Wards were :—

			Deaths under 1 year.	Death-rate		
				per 1000 Births 'diarrhœal' (all causes).	per 1000 births from diseases.	
Upper Norwood Sub-division	110	8	72	9
North Ward	570	35	62	2
Thornton Heath Sub-division	269	17	63	11
East Ward	281	30	107	14
Borough	3008	219	73	6
Central Ward	239	20	83	9
South Ward	250	24	96	12
West Ward	850	60	71	4
South Norwood Ward	439	25	56	2

The following table shows the fluctuations since 1892 in the infantile mortality from "all causes," from "diarrhœal diseases," and from "causes other than diarrhœal."

Years.	Total Infantile Mortality from all causes.	Infantile Mortality from "diarrhœal" diseases.	Infantile Mortality from other than "diarrhœal" disease.
1893—1897	142	25	117
1898—1902	143	38	105
1903	104	9	95
1904	128	29	99
1905	96	14	82
1906	125	42	83
1907	94	10	84
1908	99	12	87
1909	79	7	72
1910	87	10	77
1911	105	33	72
1912	77	11	66
1913	94	16	78
1914	79	12	67
1915	83	8	75
1916	77	7	70
1917	87	12	75
1918	76	7	69
1919	73	6	67

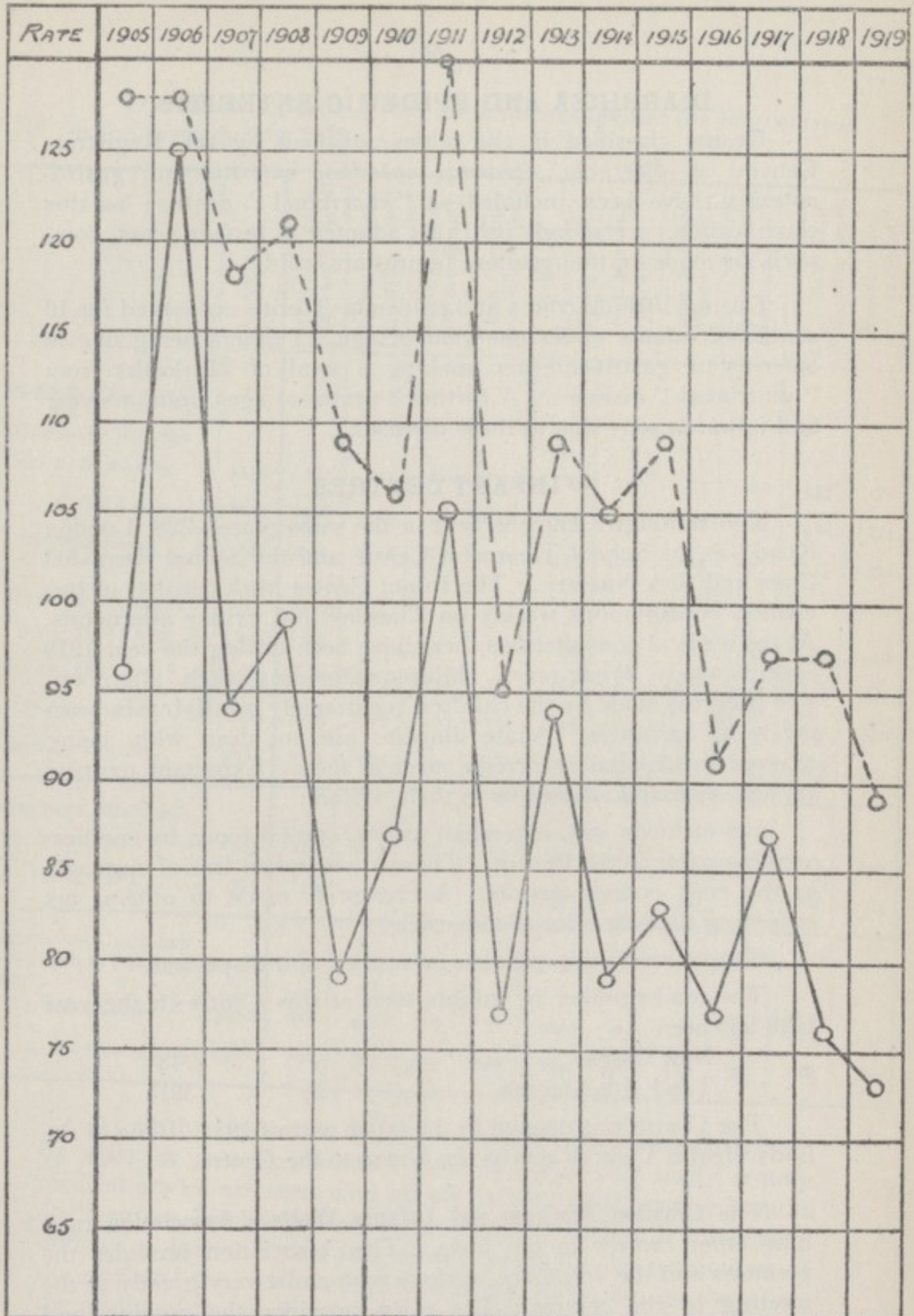


Chart shewing Infant Mortality Rate for Croydon compared with the rate for England and Wales.

Dotted lines indicate England and Wales.
Black " " CROYDON.

Infantile Mortality is measured by the proportion of deaths under one year to one thousand births.

DIARRHŒA AND EPIDEMIC ENTERITIS.

Deaths classified in the tables supplied by the Registrar-General as *diarrhœa*, *epidemic enteritis*, *enteritis* and *gastro-enteritis*, have been included as "diarrhœal" deaths: as this classification corresponds with that adopted in former years, comparisons made on the resultant figures are valid.

During 1919 diarrhœa and epidemic enteritis accounted for 10 deaths of infants under one year of age, 11 others being due to enteritis or gastro-enteritis, making a total of 21 deaths from "diarrhœal" diseases. A further 3 deaths at ages from one year and upwards were due to these diseases.

INFANT CENTRES.

The Borough Centre is held in the same place—228, London Road—as the School Treatment Centre and the Spinal Remedial Class and Sick Nursery. The Infant Centre work consists of two medical consultations weekly on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. At the medical consultations there have been during the year 1919 approximately *thirty-seven* children attending each afternoon. The progress made by the children is extremely gratifying in practically all instances. Acute illnesses are not dealt with, being referred to hospital or private medical men. Expectant mothers are also seen and advised as to their welfare.

Infant foods and, to a small extent, special foods for mothers are obtainable at the Centre. These are supplied free of cost only to the very poorest people. A charge is made to others, not exceeding the cost price of the article.

Simple medicines are also prescribed and dispensed.

The total number of infants seen at this Centre in the year 1919 has been:—

New Cases	434
Total Attendances	3915

The Centre was opened in the latter part of 1914. One of the Lady Health Visitors acts as the Nurse to the Centre.

The **Croydon Mothers and Infants Welfare Association** runs nine other centres in the town. The Association provides the premises and the voluntary workers who assist very greatly at the meeting of the centres. The town provides the nursing and medical staff for these centres. The work done by the association has maintained a high level of efficiency. The co-operation between the Association and the Public Health Department is of the closest and pleasantest nature.

The following table gives the numbers seen at the ten centres in the town during 1919.

	TOTAL.	Municipal Centre (228, London Road).	Central Croydon (Sylverdale Road).	South Croydon (Bartlett Street).	East Croydon (Lr. Addisc'be Rd.)	Woodside (St. Luke's Hall, Spring Lane).	South Norwood (Selhurst Road).	Upper Norwood (Westow Street).	Thornton Heath (Mersham Road).	Thornton Heath (St. Alban's Hall, Whitehorse Lane).	West Croydon (Johnson Road).
INFANT CENTRES.											
UNDER 12 MONTHS :											
(a) 1. New Cases ...	1179	273	94	112	79	83	137	77	69	135	120
2. Old Cases ...	12609	1988	1151	960	1091	1342	1769	1008	608	1418	1274
(b) Attendances ...	13788	2261	1245	1072	1170	1425	1906	1085	677	1553	1394
OVER 12 MONTHS :											
(a) 1. New Cases ...	724	161	47	45	31	54	96	80	67	94	49
2. Old Cases ...	13346	1493	969	1234	725	1595	2419	1717	1238	1115	841
(b) Attendances ...	14070	1654	1016	1279	756	1649	2515	1797	1305	1209	890
Seen by Doctor ...	9927	1931	985	706	481	769	1123	1007	869	1064	992
EXPECTANT MOTHERS :											
(a) Attendances ...	1705	182	215	285	93	129	206	127	148	174	146
(b) Home Visits ...	687	75	46	59	21	128	115	53	61	64	65
VISITING OF CHILDREN from birth to 5 years of age :											
1. First Visits ...	3130	516	323	369	91	364	374	146	315	313	319
2. Subsequent Visits	4592	796	551	600	239	559	489	320	366	284	388

At all the Centres in the town the children are regularly seen by a doctor. At least once a week all those that really require medical advice are seen, and all the infants under twelve months are seen not less often than once a month. It has at times been difficult to maintain this full service owing to the restrictions of the staff and the continued growth of the work, but on the whole the results of the work are as above stated.

At a considerable number of the Centres there are conducted auxiliary forms of activity, such as the demonstration of good modern hygienic infant clothing, penny banks, talks to mothers, etc.

At all the Centres records are kept of both infants and toddlers.

Provision of Fresh Milk at the Centres.

Throughout 1919 the same scheme for the supply of fresh milk to mothers and infants was in force as existed in the preceding twelve months. A sum of £500 was provided in the estimates for this expenditure. The mothers pay 3d. per quart, and the balance is met by the Corporation. In necessitous cases the milk is given free, but these are few in number. The working details of the scheme are briefly these:—Each morning, at the Central Office, are received the lists of milk recommendations made at the previous day's centres; the orders are sent out to the most convenient suitable dairies; the dairyman on delivery of the milk obtains a receipt from the mother of the quantity delivered and the accounts are not passed for payment until these delivery receipts are produced by the dairies. After the recommendations are made at the centre the Maternity and Child Welfare health visitors visit the homes and obtain very full information as to the home circumstances—these are carefully scrutinised by the medical staff, and the cases confirmed or otherwise as the home circumstances demand.

Maternity Hostel.

The Hostel has had a most successful year's work, and its popularity and the need for such an institution is demonstrated by the fact that almost as many cases had to be refused each month as would have filled another institution of like size. Only 8 still births out of 269 children born, and the life of not a single mother lost is a record of which the staff of the hostel may well be proud. The cases received into the Hostel are all admitted via the centres, excepting cases of urgency and cases sent direct by doctors. (See also page 10).

ST. MARY'S MATERNITY HOSTEL.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC., FOR PERIOD APRIL 1ST, 1919,
TO MARCH 31ST, 1920.

Women admitted.	CONFINEMENTS.			BIRTHS.				Women Discharged.
	Total.	Normal.	Complicated.	Total.	Alive.	Still-born.	Non-viable.	
272	265	188	77	269	261	8	1 (not a birth).	262

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

- 9 women admitted before April 1st, 1919, and discharged in April, 1919.
 1 " " " March, 1919, and confined April, 1919.
 1 " " " after abortion and discharged.
 1 " " " with symptoms of commencing abortion—child non-viable.
 1 " " " in puerperium and discharged—birth not included in statistics.
 1 " " " for observation and discharged without being confined.
 2 " " " for hyperemesis gravidarum and discharged without confinement.
 1 " " " for ante-partum hæmorrhage and discharged without confinement.
 Twins on five occasions.

Antenatal Clinic.

This clinic has continued to meet once weekly. The total number of expectant mothers attending was 247. The average weekly attendance was 12. The mothers are principally sent to the clinic through the maternity and infant centres and the maternity hostel. The larger proportion of the cases are subsequently confined in the maternity hostel. Cases of venereal disease are sent for treatment to one of the clinics for these conditions. A considerable amount of antenatal advice is given in the routine work of the maternity and infant centres.

Sick Nursery.

The sick nursery has been continued as in former years. The disadvantageous conditions set out last year as attaching to these premises still hold so that this very valuable piece of work—one of the most important adjuncts of the infant work of the town—continues to be seriously hampered. We urgently require greatly extended and improved accommodation for this type of ailing child. Below are given the statistics for the nursery for 1919.

Sick Nursery, 228, London Road.

Number of Cases at Nursery at end of 1918	...	...	...	...	6
Number admitted during 1919	...	...	...	...	33
Number discharged during 1919	...	...	...	...	33
Number died during 1919	...	...	...	...	2
Number remaining at end of 1919	..	...	...	...	4

METHOD OF FEEDING.

The following are the particulars as to feeding of infants during the first six months of life of children who survived, and of children who **died between one week and six months old**. Deaths of infants under one week have been excluded because it is unlikely that methods of feeding can have been responsible for a fatal issue in so short a time.

TABLE A.

	Infants dying from Diarrhoeal Diseases. — 0-6 months.	Infants dying from other than Diarrhoeal Diseases. — 0-6 months.	Infants surviving 6 months.	Total investigated.
Breast Fed only,	5	46	579	630
Breast and subsequently Cow's milk ... ..	...	3	33	36
Ditto Condensed Milk	2	...	29	31
Ditto Other foods ...	4	3	35	42
Breast & simultaneously Cow's Milk ... ..	...	2	19	21
Ditto Condensed Milk	...	3	16	19
Ditto Other foods ...	...	5	27	32
Entirely Hand Fed— Cow's Milk	3	4	15	22
Ditto Condensed Milk	2	3	17	22
Ditto Other foods ...	9	4	39	52
Number investigated ...	25	73	809	907

TABLE B.—The same information expressed in percentages.

	Of all infants investigated under 6 months. per cent.	Of infants dying from Diarrhoeal Diseases. 0-6 months. per cent.	Of infants dying from other than Diarrhoeal Diseases. per cent.
Breast Fed only	69.4	20.0	63.0
Breast and subsequently Cow's Milk ...	4.0	...	4.1
Ditto Condensed Milk ...	3.4	8.0	...
Ditto Other foods ...	4.6	16.0	4.1
Breast and simultaneously Cow's Milk	2.3	...	2.7
Ditto Condensed Milk ...	2.0	...	4.1
Ditto Other foods ...	3.5	...	6.9
Entirely Hand Fed—Cow's Milk ...	2.4	12.0	5.5
Ditto Condensed Milk ...	2.4	8.0	4.1
Ditto Other foods ...	6.0	36.0	5.5
	100	100	100

Table B shows that 20 per cent. of infant deaths from diarrhoeal diseases occurred amongst breast-fed children, and the remaining 80 per cent. amongst children who were either entirely hand fed or had artificial kinds of food as well as breast fed.

DEVELOPMENT OF INFANT AND MATERNITY WORK ALONG WITH SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK AND NURSERY SCHOOLS.

Below are given two reports submitted to the Council by the Medical Officer of Health on this subject.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Croydon.

5th June, 1919.

To the Public Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the following report upon maternity and child welfare work within the County Borough of Croydon and a scheme for the general development of this work :—

About sixteen years ago Croydon appointed its first lady Health Visitors, whose duties included the visitation of infants. This was the first direct effort made here to control infant welfare. In 1914, following upon a report from the Medical Officer of Health on infant mortality in Croydon, with special reference to the West Ward, the first Infant Welfare Centre was opened at 228, London Road. In the following and subsequent years the Croydon Mothers and Infants Welfare Association opened nine other such centres, with medical and nursing staff, in the Borough; and also established a Maternity Hostel at Croydon Grove, which is now transferred to St. Mary's, St. James' Road, which was purchased and specially adapted for use as a Hospital by the Mayor in July, 1918. In 1916 the Corporation instituted an Infant Sick Nursery (providing six cots) at 228, London Road. In 1917 a milk coupon scheme was begun for the nourishment of necessitous mothers and children, and in 1918 the Corporation took over the entire medical and nursing services of the Maternity and Infant Centres throughout the town, established an Ante-natal Clinic, and guaranteed the fees of medical practitioners called in by midwives to complicated necessitous cases of confinement. The Corporation also materially contributes to the upkeep of the Maternity Hostel.

The position in Maternity and Infant Welfare work in Croydon now is:—

(a) Carried Out by the County Borough Council.

- (1) The complete maintenance of one Maternity and Infant Centre.
- (2) The supply of dried milk for mothers and infants at the London Road Centre.
- (3) The supply of doctors and nurses for all the Maternity and Infant Centres in the town and for home visiting of such cases.
- (4) The maintenance of an Ante-natal Clinic.
- (5) The supply of fresh milk for necessitous mothers and infants.
- (6) The payment of doctors' fees when called in to complicated confinements by midwives.
- (7) The maintenance of an Infant Sick Nursery.
- (8) An annual subsidy of £1,500 towards the cost of the Maternity Hospital.

(b) Carried out by the Croydon Mothers and Infants Welfare Association.

- (1) The maintenance—excepting the services of doctors and nurses—of nine Maternity and Infant Centres. This includes the provision of dried milk for mothers and infants at these Centres, and the work of voluntary helpers at the Centres.
- (2) The provision of a Maternity Hostel for the Borough.

(c) Work in Hand or Under Consideration.

- (1) By the Council—
The removal of the Infant Sick Nursery into larger premises where both children and mothers can be admitted.
- (2) By the Association—
The provision of mothers' helps.

The 1918 August circular of the Local Government Board indicates the various directions in which local authorities are expected to develop the Maternity and Infant work in their districts. These are given on the left-hand sides of the next two pages; on the right is given the position of affairs in Croydon in each case.

L.G.B. Recommendations.

1. A subsidised midwifery service where this is necessary in a district.
2. Payment of doctor's fees for necessitous midwifery.
3. The appointment of Health Visitors for Maternity and Infant work to the extent of one Health Visitor for every 400 births per annum.
4. The appointment of Health Visitors as Infant Protection Visitors under the Children Act, 1908, where this is possible.
5. Provision of Home Nursing for :
 - (a) Expectant mothers.
 - (b) Maternity nursing.
 - (c) Cases of Puerperal fever.
 - (d) Cases of measles, whooping cough, epidemic diarrhoea, and ophthalmia neonatorum.
6. The provision of clinics for the dental treatment of expectant mothers, and children under 5, and for the treatment of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.
7. The provision of cots if considered advisable at Centres.
8. The provision of educational instruction in hygiene to mothers and to workers in Maternity and Infant work.
9. Provision of accommodation for both normal and abnormal confinements.
10. Provision of home helps or other arrangements for assistance in cases of domestic difficulty during lying-in period.

Present Position in Croydon.

1. This is not, so far as I know required in Croydon.
2. This is already arranged for.
3. Croydon has four full-time visitors. The number of births in peace time ran about 4,000 per annum. More will be required, but the Board's ratio is higher than is in my opinion needed in Croydon, owing to the class of our population.
4. This is not at present possible, as new Infant Protection Visitors were appointed by the Guardians just before the Local Government Board's circular came out. I have arranged with the Poor Law Authorities for the attendance of foster children at the centres.
5. We do not provide nursing for expectant mothers or for maternity nursing at home. Cases of puerperal fever, epidemic diarrhoea and ophthalmia neonatorum are admitted to the Borough Hospital. Nursing of measles and whooping cough the Council endeavoured to provide for, but owing to the war conditions, I could not obtain any contracts with nursing institutions in the town.
6. Nothing done in Croydon for this dental treatment. Ophthalmia admitted to the Borough Hospital.
7. Not necessary with the development of the Sick Nursery anticipated.
8. Talks to mothers already given by Health Visitors at some Centres—this will be extended when the Centres are improved.
9. Provided for by the Association's Maternity Hostel.
10. Being arranged by the Association.

<i>L.G.B. Recommendations.</i>	<i>Present Position in Croydon.</i>
11. Provision of Hospital for infants up to 5 years of age.	11. Non-existent, excepting in the children's ward at Croydon General Hospital, which does not meet the needs of the town.
12. Provision of food and milk for mothers and children.	12. Arranged, so far as milk is concerned, by the Borough and the Association. No other food provided.
13. Provision of Creches and Day Nurseries, or foster mothers, under supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.	13. Two creches, privately run, exist in Croydon. The premises are unsuitable for the proper health conditions of infants and young children.
14. Provision of Convalescent Homes for children and mothers.	14. None at present in Croydon.
15. Provision of homes for children of widows and for illegitimate children.	15. " " "
16. The provision of experimental work on such lines as may be approved by any local authority.	16. " " "
17. Steps to be taken to impress upon druggists, midwives and health visitors, the dangers of the use of diachylon or other lead compound as an Abortifacient.	17. Arranged by Medical Officer of Health.

For all this work the Government is prepared to pay a grant of 50 per cent. on the costs incurred, subject to the approval of the Board being obtained before any expenditure is incurred on new work or extensions of existing work.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT.

It is important that any scheme of development of this work should take cognisance of the needs of the different parts of the town with respect to public medical service for all children, whether under, or of, school age, and that the service required under this maternity scheme for treatment of mothers should also be taken into account. This would involve a joint consideration of such a scheme by the Public Health Committee and the Education Committee, as the latter is involved in so far as the extension of school treatment centres and the provision of Nursery Schools is concerned.

Broadly speaking the complete scheme should provide for centres so situated in the different parts of the town that each will

serve adequately the needs of the district in which it is placed, not only with regard to the supervision of infancy and child life up to five years of age, but also the necessary medical treatment of school children and the dental treatment of mothers with any other development in this direction which Government regulations may impose upon us in the future. Further the scheme should make adequate provision for a Sick Nursery for Infants and Young Children and a Convalescent Home for Mothers. This is one single Institution, quite distinct and separate from any Centre. These recommendations are amplified in the succeeding paragraphs.

Children's Sick Nursery and Mothers' Convalescent Home.

The Board in their circular have laid special stress upon the need of this provision in several paragraphs, and I know personally from members of the medical staff of the Local Government Board that this is looked upon as a very important and necessary section of the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme in the Borough. The Sick Nursery now at London Road was originally designed to provide 6 cots, but, owing to the very limited space, it has been found that 5 cots is the maximum which can be accommodated; even that is one more than there should be according to the Local Government Board's recommendation. The cots have been kept constantly full, and the medical officers of the centres have frequently expressed to me the need of greater accommodation for the treatment of the ordinary dietetic and other ailments of infancy and young childhood.

The cases admitted are not cases of acute illness such as would properly go to a fully equipped hospital. They are mostly cases of dietetic or co-related ailments for which careful supervision, nursing and feeding and hygienic surroundings are essential. These conditions are not otherwise obtainable in a very considerable number of cases, as the mothers, however well meaning, are untrained, and the home conditions do not provide the necessary satisfactory surroundings for the recovery of health. The children themselves are not intrinsically unfit, they are principally children whose health is wrong from improper rearing. It is, in my opinion, quite certain that there is an immediate need for an institution of the kind recommended, and it is clearly evident that only an institution situated in exceptionally healthy surroundings can properly fulfil the function of such a home as this is meant to be. There are some points which ought to receive special attention in selecting a site for such an institution. The site should be high, airy and sunny, so arranged that the inmates may be treated

out of doors as much as possible. The work of the Centres is bound to be incomplete and the results as expressed in terms of the physical welfare of the younger generation, unsatisfactory, unless provision of this kind is made where the recommendations of the medical staff of the Centres can be carried out properly.

That such an institution is a necessary part of the work is more than borne out in my opinion by the following returns, *viz.* :—

- (1) An analysis of nearly 30,000 birth and death returns, covering the years 1908 to 1917, shows :—

(a) That under one year the infant mortality averages **88** deaths per 1,000 births, and

(b) That between the years of one and two there are **19** deaths per 1,000 births.

In comparison it should be noted that the general death rate in Croydon runs from 10 to 12 per 1,000 population.

- (2) An analysis of the condition of 490 children seen at one of the Centres shows that **195** or **39** per cent. of these were defective in one or more respects. Approximately 1,400 children were examined at the Centres in the Borough during the last financial year, which gives an estimated total of **546** of these children defective in one or more respects.

- (3) The medical inspection of school children newly admitted to school shows the existence of defects as follows :—

<i>Period.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Total number in whom defects found.</i>	<i>Per-centage</i>
1909 to ...	5—6	17256	14612	84
1918 ...	6—7	6682	5788	87

These figures include defects of clothing, dirtiness, and verminous conditions, but excluding these the following percentage of actual physical defects in the child is obtained, *viz.* :—

Age 5—6 years	56 per cent.
Age 6—7 years	58 per cent.

These physical defects have arisen in the children during their infantile and pre-school years.

- (4) In my report for 1914 on Infant Mortality it was shown that infantile deaths were due to dietetic and co-related conditions to the extent of 42.4 per cent. These are especially conditions which can effectively be dealt with in such an institution as that under consideration.

The number of children found to be defective in the Centres shows how this work is beginning to demonstrate the need for a reduction of the *sickness incidence* of children, apart from the consideration of infant mortality. The very high percentage of defects in children at the beginning of school life again demonstrates the essential need of a proper medical supervision and control of the pre-school years of child life.

No statistics are available as to the number of mothers requiring treatment at such an institution as that suggested, but the evidence given me by the medical officers attending the Centres and the Health Visiting staff generally is overwhelmingly demonstrative of such a need. Many cases have been brought to my notice of families where the mother is unable, through general ill-health, to give proper attention to her children.

Re-Organisation of Centres.

In considering the re-organisation of the various Centres in the town, the following matters have specially to be borne in mind, although not every Centre will require to be fully provided with every section of the accommodation mentioned :—

- (1) The rapidly increasing attendance of mothers and infants at the Centres in the purely maternal and child welfare section of the work.
- (2) The need for Subsidiary School Treatment Centres, inclusive of one or two Subsidiary Dental Centres.
- (3) The need of provision for the dental treatment of mothers.
- (4) The need for Crèches.
- (5) The provision of Nursery Schools.

Infant Centres.

The attendances at the Infants' Centres are continuously increasing. The attendances rose from 13,724 in 1917 to 22,500 in 1918. One part of the work which has hitherto not been properly carried out is the instruction of mothers in classes as to the proper rearing and clothing of infants, the making of children's garments, etc. These are essentially parts of a Maternity and Infant Centre's work and the present premises do not, in the majority of instances, allow of this being effectively done.

School Treatment Centres.

The need of Subsidiary School Treatment Centres is, in my opinion, demonstrated by the following figures which have been

obtained by the analysis of the attendances made during the six months ended 30th April last at the existing School Treatment Centre, 228, London Road. The attendances are divided according to the Wards from which the patients come :—

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>School Attendances</i>		<i>Per-centage.</i>
	<i>population of the Ward.</i>	<i>at treatment Centre.</i>	
West	4569	630	13
North	3999	469	11
Central	2596	283	10
East	908	78	8
South Norwood ...	5341	257	4
South	2555	99	3
Upper Norwood :—			
(a) Thornton Heath			
part	3886	140	3
(b) Remainder ...	1022	30	3

From this return it will be seen that the only wards which appear to be satisfactorily served by the existing Centre are the West, North, Central, and possibly the East. The Upper and South Norwood and South Wards have their needs far from adequately met.

I am of opinion that so far as school treatment service is concerned Subsidiary Centres are required in Upper Norwood and in South Norwood, and also in the southern part of the Borough. These wherever they are provided should be combined with Infant and Maternity Centres. At one of the Norwood Centres also there should be a Subsidiary Dental Treatment Centre. The need for this is borne out by the great difficulty experienced in getting people from the Norwood regions to attend at the Dental Clinic in the Town Hall for the treatment of the teeth of school children. This difficulty will be still greater when the teeth of the children under school age are to be dealt with.

Creches.

Crèches exist in Croydon in Wilford Road and at Pitlake Bridge. Both of these have been carried on by voluntary subscriptions and during the war have been approved by the Government Department concerned. This past year, however, the Government inspectors have made adverse reports upon them, not so much with reference to the conduct of the Crèches as to the accommodation. I am of opinion that the Crèches are unsuitably housed. The need for such provision in the two areas mentioned has been demonstrated by the use made of the existing institutions and I feel that

this responsibility should be undertaken by the local authority. In both cases the subscriptions have seriously diminished and the Crèches are therefore much handicapped in their work. A Crèche formerly existed in Brighton Road, South Croydon, but had to be given up last year for want of funds.

Nursery Schools.

The provision of Nursery Schools, which forms part of the new powers under the Education Act, 1918, might well be undertaken in the first instance in the Princess Road and Mitcham Road areas. These are the areas served by the Crèches mentioned in the previous paragraph. The provision of a Nursery School and a Crèche as quite separate institutions would, in my opinion, be a mistake as the work is so intimately co-related. One site should be obtained for both institutions in each district. On this site accommodation should also be found for the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre for the District.

Home for Unmarried Mothers and Their Children.

The following report was separately submitted to the Committee upon this subject, consequent upon receipt of a letter from a voluntary body who desired to undertake such work, *viz.* :—

“ Re HOSTEL FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR INFANTS.

“ I submit with this report figures showing the birth and death rates and infant mortality of legitimate and illegitimate children for the years 1900 to 1917 inclusive. The last horizontal line of the Table gives averages for that period of years, and it will be seen that the illegitimate births form quite a large number each year, and that amongst those the mortality is 2.5 times as high as in the case of legitimate children. This condition of affairs exists throughout the whole of the country. It is well known that the death rate amongst illegitimate children is very much higher than that amongst those born in wedlock.

“ I summarise shortly the points bearing upon the establishment of the proposed institution :—

- (1) Provision of such a home is part of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme as approved by the Local Government Board.
- (2) The mortality amongst illegitimate children is 2.5 times that amongst legitimate.
- (3) Unmarried mothers, in practically every case, have to work for the maintenance of themselves and their child. The child, therefore, has to be put out to nurse, either with a foster mother or some friend. It is exceedingly difficult to find foster mothers, more especially now, and in my own experience the foster mother system is not conducive to good results.
- (4) Unless something is done to help unmarried women who have borne a child and such help be given in the early period of the child's infancy, not only does the child suffer, but in a large proportion of cases the mother takes up an immoral life. She inevitably becomes infected with venereal disease and is thenceforward an active focus for the spread of these conditions. Such diseases are very largely responsible for mental deficiency, insanity, and many other illnesses which fill our big institutions. Money expended upon the retention of unmarried mothers in a domestic form of life with their own children should repay itself therefore many times.

" I strong urge upon the Committee the important of dealing with this section of Maternity and Child Welfare. It is part of the work which will repay itself very soon, even judged only from the material standpoint of money. It is also a section of the work in which the human element is above all necessary, and I do not think that the town can reasonably expect to be successful without some help from interested ladies in the matter. It is, however, for the Committee to decide, as a matter of policy, whether the town itself should actually start the institution and bear all the expense, making it, therefore, an officially conducted place with the help of voluntary ladies, or alternatively, whether the institution should be run by a voluntary body such as is now making application, with help from the Council."

BIRTHS, BIRTH RATES, INFANTILE DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FOR PAST 18 YEARS FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON.

Year.	Births.			Birth Rate.	Per-centage of Illeg. Births.	Deaths under 1 year.			Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Births.		
	Leg.	Ill.	Total.			Leg.	Ill.	Total.	Leg.	Ill.	Total.
1900	3132	138	3270	24·9	4·2			432			132
1901	3413	165	3578	26·5	4·6			501			140
1902	3394	182	3576	25·9	5·1			476			133
1903	3587	139	3726	26·4	3·7			386			104
1904	3583	186	3769	26·1	4·9			483			128
1905	3714	180	3894	26·4	4·6			372			96
1906	3690	196	3886	25·7	5·0	409	76	485	110	388	125
1907	3770	197	3967	25·7	5·0	337	34	371	86	172	94
1908	3835	182	4017	25·5	4·6	351	47	398	91	258	99
1909	3740	198	3938	24·4	4·5	278	35	313	74	177	79
1910	3630	187	3810	22·8	4·7	307	24	331	84	133	87
1911	3578	182	3760	22·0	4·8	351	44	395	98	241	105
1912	3655	206	3861	22·1	5·3	262	36	298	71	174	77
1913	3686	204	3890	21·8	5·1	339	29	368	92	142	94
1914	3819	208	4027	22·0	4·5	287	32	319	75	154	79
1915	3496	203	3699	20·8	5·4	271	36	307	77	177	83
1916	3427	162	3589	20·6	4·5	242	39	281	70	240	77
1917	2654	182	2836	15·3	6·4	200	49	249	75	269	87
<i>Totals—</i>	63,803	3290	67093	...	...	3634	481	6765	...	...	...
<i>Average—</i>	3545	182	3727	23·6	4·8	*303	*40	376	*83	*212	101

* For twelve years only.

Recommendations to the Committee.

1.—I feel it imperatively necessary that as soon as possible steps should be taken to establish an adequate Sick Nursery for Children and Convalescent Home for Mothers.

2.—Re-organisation of the Centres is needed, but can only be proceeded with gradually. I feel that there should be established as soon as possible, in Upper Norwood and South Norwood, Centres at which both the maternity and infant work and the treatment of school children can be carried on. At one of these Centres also a Dental Clinic should be equipped to serve these two areas.

3.—Crèches and Nursery Schools should be established in the Princess Road and Mitcham Road areas.

4.—Unmarried mothers and children. The recommendation in this matter is referred to in the special report above quoted.

It is impossible to outline definitely all the changes which may be necessary in the re-organisation of the Centres. It is quite likely it may be advantageous later on to amalgamate the two Centres held at St. Albans' Hall, at the junction of Whitehorse Road and Grange Road, and Grange Hall, Mersham Road, but these and similar matters, in my opinion, might well be considered and reported upon separately, as the growth of the scheme indicates the best way of meeting the needs of the districts.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

R. VEITCH CLARK,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL, CROYDON.

17th September, 1919.

To the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In amplification of my previous report to the Public Health Committee, dated 5th June, 1919, on maternity and child welfare I beg to submit for your consideration the following proposals as to the re-organisation of the Centres in the Town.

At present the Centres are ten in number: two of these have medical consultations twice weekly. The complete scheme for the working of a Centre requires that for every professional meeting there should be another meeting at which the mothers attending may be instructed in the general rearing of children and in the co-related work usually designated as "Mothercraft," e.g., sewing, knitting, etc. This latter portion of the work has not been at all fully developed in Croydon heretofore, and it is partly with the view of attaining this development that I advise the Committee to provide premises for the different Centres, which shall be used only for town medical purposes. At present, all the Centres, with the exception of that at 228, London Road, meet in Public Halls or similar buildings, which are rented for the afternoon or afternoons of the meetings. There are many other occasions upon which it is necessary or desirable to obtain admission to the records and materials kept in these premises, and, as things are now, it is a matter of extreme difficulty to obtain such admission. It is a matter of extreme difficulty in practically all of the Centres to get as extensive use of the premises in which the Centres meet as is necessary for the proper conduct of the work. In several of the Centres also the premises are extremely unsuited for the work now that the attendances and concomitant activities have grown to such an extent. The attendances at the Centres are now all running from forty to seventy in the Session—in a word, the work has become so large and requires such constant supervision that the time has certainly come, in my opinion, for establishing these Centres in premises which are under our own control. To economise as far as possible I advise that the ten Centres should meet in seven sets of premises. For this purpose, the following Centres should be grouped in pairs so that each pair may meet in the same building, viz.:—

- (1) South Norwood Centre and Woodside Centre.
- (2) St. Alban's Centre and Grange Hall Centre.
- (3) Old Town Centre and South Croydon Centre.

The present sites of the Centres are shown in red on the map accompanying this report, and the proposed sites are shown in green.

The Committee will also recollect that reference was made to the Crèches now existing in Croydon. These are two in number—one at Wilford Road and the other at Pitlake. A third did exist in South Croydon, but has been given up for want of funds. The premises in which the Crèches are carried out are unsuitable, and exception has been taken to them by the Government medical inspectors. These Crèches provide for a definite need in the districts in which they exist, and I think the Committee ought to

include them in their consideration of the Centres as these are finally established. Also, the Clinics now carried on in the Town Hall, viz., Dental and Eye Clinics, take up a complete week of time, and should be transferred from the Town Hall to the main Centre in the middle of the town. In addition to centralising the Clinical medical work of the Department this will give the additional advantage of freeing accommodation in the Town Hall.

The following list shows what, in my opinion, the various Centres should finally be and the activities carried on at each such Centre:—

Centre.	Approximate Desirable Site.	Activities.
1. Municipal Centre (Main centre)	Near to, but not on main Road, and not far from West Croydon Station. (?) Parsons Mead or Derby Road	Maternity and Infant Centre. Massage Clinic (Infants, Children under school age, and School Children). Dental Clinic (all Children and Mothers). Eye Clinic (School Children). Minor Ailments Clinic (School Children). Spinal Remedial Class (School Children). *Crèche.
2. Combined Old Town and South Croydon Centres	Southern end of South-bridge Road	Maternity and Infant Centre. (?) Crèche.
3. Johnson Road Centre	Same block of buildings as Princess Road Nursery School	Maternity and Infant Centre. Crèche (replacing Wilford Road Crèche.
4. Combined St. Alban's and Grange Hall Centres	North of Thornton Heath Clock	Maternity and Infant Centre. (?) Minor Ailments (School Children).
5. Upper Norwood ...	Oaknoll, or its neighbourhood	Maternity and Infant Centre. Minor Ailments (School Children).
6. South Norwood Centre and Woodside Centre	Portland Road, midway between Woodside and Norwood Junction Stations, or in the same block of buildings as the suggested Nursery School at the Schools in Portland Road	Maternity and Infant Centre. Minor Ailments Clinic (School Children). Dental Clinic (Mothers, Children and Infants). Massage Clinic (Infants and Children). Spinal Remedial Class.
7. East Croydon Centre	In the neighbourhood of the present site	Maternity and Infant Centre.

*As an alternative the Committee might consider the establishment of a Crèche in conjunction with the suggested Nursery School at Mitcham Road Council School. In either case the Crèche would replace the existing one at Pitlake.

The organisation suggested in the preceding Table would mean the acquisition of six or seven sets of premises, either by the conversion of existing buildings or by new buildings. It is clear that at the present juncture it would be difficult to obtain a building in every case suitable for the purpose, but it is better that the scheme should be placed before the Committee in its entirety. In my opinion, the Committee should direct its attention more particularly at the present time to the Centres at :—

(a) Upper Norwood, where premises can now be obtained.

(b) Johnson Road; Land is available behind the Princess Road School and buildings of a semi-temporary nature might be put up.

(c) The main Centre in West Croydon—the existing Centre, 288, London Road, is very crowded, and the removal of the Dental and Eye Clinics would remove pressure from the Town Hall accommodation to some extent.

Sick Nursery.—The complaints from neighbours as to nuisance from Sick Nursery have been revived recently, and again threats of legal proceedings have been made. It is quite impossible to restore ailing children to health without a garden space into which they can be taken in good weather. This cannot be done at present owing to the complaints and threats made, and I do not feel it possible to continue much longer this work in the present manner. I feel strongly that in the end the best action of the Corporation will be to provide a Convalescent Home for Mothers and Ailing Infants on the Russell Hill Site. A considerable period of time is bound to elapse before this can be in working order, and an intermediate stage during which Sick Nursery should be accommodated in an adapted house should be realised at the earliest possible moment.

Yours faithfully,

R. VEITCH CLARK.

N.B.—The map showing the existing and proposed sites of Centres referred to herein will be exhibited at the meeting.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

This Act was adopted by the Council on January 13th, and came into force on February 19th, 1908, after confirmation by the Local Government Board. During the past year 2,739 notifications were received. These births were notified as follows :—

Notified by medical men	...	...	735
Notified by parents	...	...	674
Notified by certified midwives	...	...	1,258
			<hr/>
			2,667
Stillborn births notified	...	...	72
		Grand Total	2,739
			<hr/> <hr/>

MIDWIVES.

During the year 201 visits were paid to midwives by the Inspector of Midwives for the purpose of information or inspection.

At the end of 1918, 30 midwives were registered as practising in Croydon, and during 1919 four new names were added. Six left the district or ceased practising, leaving 28 on the register at the end of 1919.

SECTION IV.

TUBERCULOSIS WORK.

General Survey of Cases dealt with through the Dispensary
and work done in connection with them.

Table showing origin of Cases seen at the Dispensary for the first
time in 1919.

Cause of person attending Dispensary.	Insured.				Uninsured.*				Grand Total.
	Men.	Women	Child'n	Total.	Men.	Women	Child'n	Total.	
(1) <i>Referred by local doctors or hospital for diag- nosis, treatment or advice</i>	98	53	...	151	11	73	77	161	312
(2) <i>Ditto ditto by School Medical Officers & from Infant Clinics.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	5	100	105	105
(3) <i>Ditto ditto from other, chiefly charitable, sources</i>	6	10	...	16	3	11	38	52	68
(4) <i>Seen as "Contacts"</i> ...	7	3	...	10	1	11	61	73	83
(5) <i>Army Medical Boards</i>	63	...	...	63	5	...	...	5	68
	174	66	...	240	20	100	276	396	636

* This includes dependents of insured persons

Table showing the way in which new cases were dealt with
in 1919.

	Insured.				Uninsured.				Grand Total
	Men.	Women	Child'n	Total.	Men.	Women	Child'n	Total.	
(1) <i>Diagnosed as tubercu- lous:</i>									
(a) <i>Treated through the Dispensary</i> ...	129	51	...	180	6	31	59	96	276
(b) <i>Treated elsewhere</i> ...	4	2	...	6	4	26	12	42	48
(2) <i>Diagnosis not settled— Kept under observa- tion</i>	21	5	...	26	8	41	162	211	237
(3) <i>Diagnosed not tubercu- lous</i>	20	8	...	28	2	2	43	47	75
	174	66	...	240	20	100	276	396	636

Table showing details of Medical Examinations made by the Medical Officer to the Tuberculosis Dispensary, 1919.

Period. 1919.	Total Medical Examinations made.						Grand Total.	New Cases Examined.		
	At the Dispensary.			Patients Houses.				Insured.	Non- Insured.	Total.
	Insured.	Non- Insured.	Total.	Insured.	Non- Insured.	Total.				
Jan. 1st to March 31st	509	1471	1980	21	21	42	2022	51	71	122
April 1st to June 30th	524	1465	1989	12	9	21	2010	65	112	177
July 1st to Sept. 30th	561	1087	1648	...	14	14	1662	66	101	167
Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st	587	1148	1735	10	15	25	1760	58	112	170
Totals	2181	5171	7352	43	59	102	7454	240	396	636

NOTE.—In addition to the medical examinations shown in this table the Medical Officer also visited and examined the tuberculous patients at the Borough Hospital twice weekly throughout the year.

[The average number of examinations made per day (including visits) was 26.3, and the average number of new cases seen per day was 2.2.

The proportion of known tuberculosis in the Borough which is dealt with through the Dispensary continues to be satisfactorily high, as is shown by the following figures:—

(1) <i>Total Primary Notifications, 1919</i>	440*
(2) <i>Total new cases seen at Dispensary and diagnosed as tuberculous, 1919</i>	324

Therefore approximately 74 per cent. of the cases notified in the Borough in 1919 were seen by the Medical Officer to the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

* (This figure includes "other forms of tuberculosis" in addition to pulmonary tuberculosis.)

In 1919 276 new cases were treated through, as well as being seen, at the Dispensary.

SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL TREATMENT:

SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED AT SANATORIA, 1919.

	M.	W.	C.	Tl.
(A) Persons in Sanatoria on Jan. 1st, 1919	27	18	9	54
(B) Persons admitted to Sanatoria 1919	105	78	34	217
	132	96	43	271†
(C) Persons discharged from Sanatoria 1919	101	76	31	208
(D) Persons who died in Sanatoria 1919	1	2	1	4
	102	78	32	212
(E) Persons in Sanatoria on December 31st, 1919 ...	30	18	11	59

The total individuals receiving treatment in Sanatoria during 1919 is therefore:—

<i>Men</i>	132	} 271†
<i>Women</i>	96	
<i>Children</i>	43	

The total individuals sent to Sanatoria in 1919 is:—

<i>Men</i>	105	} 217†
<i>Women</i>	78	
<i>Children</i>	34	

† 105 men and 46 women were "insured persons." Of the "insured men" 68 were ex-service men.

SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED AT THE BOROUGH HOSPITAL, 1919.

	M.	W.	C.	Tl.
(A) Persons at the Borough Hospital on Jan. 1st, 1919	6	7	—	13
(B) Persons admitted to Hospital in 1919	33	11	—	44
	39	18	—	57†
(C) Persons discharged from Borough Hospital 1919 ...	19	5	—	24
(D) Persons who died in the Borough Hospital 1919 ...	14	9	—	23
	33	14	—	47
(E) Persons in Borough Hospital on Dec. 31st, 1919 ...	6	4	—	10

Total individuals receiving treatment at the Borough Hospital in 1919 is

<i>Men</i>	39	} 57†
<i>Women</i>	18	

The total individuals admitted to the Borough Hospital in 1919 is

<i>Men</i>	33	} 44
<i>Women</i>	11	

† 36 men and 11 women were "insured persons." Of the insured men 16 were ex-service men.

SECTION V.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

A joint scheme in which Croydon takes a part, and which consists of maintenance of clinics at practically all the big London Hospitals, has continued to run successfully. The Medical Officers of the joint authorities have met at frequent intervals during the year in London and discussed points which have arisen in connection with this scheme.

The main Table subjoined refers to this scheme. The smaller Table gives details of the work carried out at the Croydon General Hospital Venereal Diseases Clinic during 1919. It was unfortunately not possible to arrange for the treatment of male patients at Croydon General Hospital during 1919. This has, however, been effected in the early part of 1920, as well as the establishment of arrangements for daily lavage.

The total number of cases dealt with from Croydon in 1919 was 262, as against 190 in 1918. The number attending the clinics in London increased by 85; those attending the local clinic diminished by 13. A gratifying feature of the returns is the increased number of pathological examinations made for private practitioners—190 in 1919, as against 45 in 1918.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Annual Summary Year 1919.

	London.	Middlesex.	Essex.	Surrey.	Kent.	Herts.	Bucks.	East Ham.	West Ham.	Croydon.	All Districts.
1. No. of persons dealt with at or in connection with the clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from—											
Syphilis	7,128	645	352	321	230	94	54	113	384	63	9,384
Soft chancre	331	19	18	12	16	6	5	2	21	2	432
Gonorrhoea	9,635	982	476	345	232	85	50	173	473	81	12,532
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease ...	3,814	407	196	162	119	50	20	46	160	42	5,016
Total	20,908	2,053	1,042	840	597	235	129	334	1,038	188	27,364*
Total Attendances	232,659	23,710	9,813	9,127	5,620	1,955	8,330	2,848	9,302	1,702	298,066

4. No. of "in-patient" days of Treatment

54,431

3,174

3,042

892

763

271

1,010

473

68,423

6. No. of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given

41,894

3,817

1,835

1,826

462

414

472

1,405

443

53,977

*In addition, 901 cases were dealt with from "counties outside the scheme," the majority of which were merchant seamen from all parts of the world.

The total number of new patients dealt with at the Clinics for the year was therefore 27,364

901

28,265

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Nature of Test.	London.	Middlesex.	Essex.	Surrey.	Kent.	Herts.	Bucks.	East Ham.	West Ham.	Croydon.	All Districts.
For Practitioners.											
For detection of spirochetes	25	4	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	36
For detection of gonococci	1,026	245	40	67	4	13	1	45	3	23	1,467
For Wassermann re-action	7,124	297	537	216	164	31	12	121	209	167	8,878
Other examinations	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Total	8,258	546	578	287	168	44	14	166	213	190	10,464

VENEREAL DISEASES.

RETURN relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Croydon who were treated at the Croydon General Hospital, 1919.

	1st Qtr.		2nd Qtr.		3rd Qtr.		4th Qtr.		Total.		1918.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be—												
Suffering from syphilis	—	10	1	10	1	5	1	6	—	34	—	55
„ soft chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ gonorrhœa	—	1	—	9	—	7	—	1	—	18	—	19
Not suffering from venereal diseases ...	—	5	—	6	1	3	1	6	—	22	—	13
	<u>—</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>87</u>

Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment for—

Syphilis	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	3	—	12	—	5
Soft chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>7</u>

	1st Qtr.		2nd Qtr.		3rd Qtr.		4th Qtr.		Total.		1918. Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from—												
Syphilis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	8
Soft chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>13</u>
Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were—												
Suffering from syphilis	—	90	—	99	—	88	—	62	—	339	—	299
„ soft chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ gonorrhœa	—	10	—	37	—	46	—	18	—	111	—	75
Not found to be suffering from venereal disease	—	54	—	15	—	9	—	23	—	101	—	27
	<u>—</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>551</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>401</u>
Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from—												
Syphilis	—	24	—	27	—	12	—	4	—	67	—	303
Gonorrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277
	<u>—</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>580</u>

Number of persons treated with Salvarsan substitutes — 10 ... — 11 ... — — ... — — ... — 21 ... — 13

Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given — 29 ... — 34 ... — 15 ... — 13 ... — 91 ... — 56

Examinations of Pathological material—

(a) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at this Centre—

For detection of spirochetes	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
„ „ gonococci	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—
„ Wassermann reaction	..	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—
Others	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—

(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment centre which were sent for examination to an independent laboratory—

For detection of spirochetes	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
„ „ gonococci	...	...	—	—	3	...	—	4	...	—	5	...	—	12	...
„ Wassermann reaction	..	...	—	—	4	...	—	16	...	—	12	...	—	9	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	12	...	—	...	—	—	12	...
						—	—	<u>16</u>	...	—	<u>19</u>	...	—	<u>16</u>	...
									...	—	<u>14</u>	...	—	<u>65</u>	...
														<u>71</u>	

SECTION VI.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

CASES DEALT WITH.

<i>Date of Order.</i>	<i>Defective</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Age at time of Order</i>	<i>Nature of Order (whether for Institutional treatment or for Guardianship) and remarks.</i>
16th January 1919 ...	C. S.	M.	16	Transferred from Fountain Mental Hospital to Darenth Industrial Colony.
18th January 1919 ...	C. R. W.	M.	16	Institutional (Queen's Road, Croydon).
30th January 1919 ...	E. N.	M.	8	Institutional (Earlswood). Order made for contribution of 10s. per week by father towards maintenance.
8th March 1919 ...	R. Y.	M.	8	Institutional (Earlswood). Cost of maintenance borne by father.
10th April 1919 ...	F. F.	M.	14	Institutional (Earlswood). Cost of maintenance borne by father.
9th May 1919 ...	A. W.	F	27	Institutional (Caterham Asylum).
9th May 1919 ...	F. J.	M	22	Institutional (Darenth Industrial Colony).
28th May 1919 ...	K. S.	F	11	Institutional (Fountain Mental Hospital). Order made for contribution of 10s. per week by father towards maintenance.
11th June 1919 ...	R. F.	F	16	Institutional (Darenth Industrial Colony).
3rd July 1919 ...	E. L. P.	F	18	Institutional (Darenth Industrial Colony).
23rd July 1919 ...	G. T.	F	17	Institutional (Winslow Union Institution) on behalf of Bucks Local Authority.
14th October 1919 ...	E. Y.	F	16	Institutional (Darenth Industrial Colony).
28th October 1919 ...	L. P.	F	26	Institutional (Darenth Industrial Colony).
30th October 1919 ...	L. W.	F	26	Institutional (Princess Christian Farm Colony). Cost of maintenance borne by father.
9th December 1919 ...	M. C. L.	F	10	Institutional (Fountain Mental Hospital). Discharged to parent 24th January, 1920.
9th December 1919...	E. F.	F	8	Institutional (Fountain Mental Hospital)

	TOTAL.
Total number of Mental Defectives known by medical examination in the Borough	228
<i>Statutory Cases</i>	110
(a) 0—5 years 7 cases.	
(b) 5—16, Ineducable 33 „	
(c) Over 16 70 „	
<hr/>	
In Certified Institutions	43
In Croydon Mental Hospital	7
In Poor Law Institutes	8
Resident at Home	47
At Home, under Guardianship	5
<hr/>	
<i>Education Cases</i>	118
In Certified Institutions	8
In Poor Law Institutes	2
Resident at Home	108
(60 of these on Roll of Grangewood Special M.D. School.)	
<hr/>	
<i>Epileptic Cases</i>	40
Epileptic cases not Mentally Defective	28
Epileptic cases certified as M.D.	12
In Epileptic Colonies and Certified Institutions	13
Resident at Home (12 excluded from school)	27
<hr/>	
Examinations made by the Medical Officer during the year—51 Statutory cases; 116 Education, and 14 Epileptic	181

Supplementary Figures.

There have been 6 deaths (all statutory cases), 4 in Institutions and 2 at home.

During the year 13 Education cases have attained the age of 16,

10 cases have been certified as Ineducable, 6 of the latter being cases at Grange Wood Special M.D. School, certified in December.

SECTION VII.**WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTING STAFF.****GENERAL SANITARY WORK.**

A summary of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year is given on the next page.

One of the District Inspectors returned to duty from the Army in March and one in April, thus bringing the Inspecting staff up to pre-war strength.

The routine house-to-house inspection was considerably increased during the remainder of the year as a consequence.

As a result 2,024 house-to-house inspections were made. These numbers are in addition to 918 inspections of houses where infectious diseases have been notified, and 104 inspections on request of larger houses, where the drains were tested and special reports sent to occupiers, prospective occupiers, or owners.

As a result of these inspections, 2,771 preliminary notices were served during the year.

Work done by the Sanitary Inspectors during the Year ending
31st December, 1919.

NATURE OF CASES DEALT WITH	Deputy Chief Insp. Culver.	Insp. Falker.	Insp. Earwicker	Insp. Peck.	Insp. Richardson	Insp. Bull.	Insp. Vincent.	Insp. Flint.	Insp. Hunt.	TOTAL.
House to House Inspection	316	..	177	84	466	..	435	261	285	2024
No. of Houses inspected where zymotic diseases have occurred	26	17	155	129	229	..	123	91	148	918
No. of Visits of enquiry re infectious disease	261	780	173	222	322	..	118	212	155	2223
House drains tested with smoke (primary) ..	53	..	140	128	203	..	114	104	150	892
" " " on application ..	19	..	22	13	10	..	5	3	32	104
Drains found defective	14	..	14	25	15	..	13	28	14	123
House drains re-laid .. .. .	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	15	5	25
" " repaired	1	..	..	44	38	..	4	19	25	131
No. of smoke tests during repair	18	..	74	69	54	..	10	65	58	348
" water "	35	..	73	11	7	..	6	43	30	205
Damp-proof courses inserted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards paved .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	5	2	13
Inspection of Premises where offensive trades are conducted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspections of Factories and Workshops, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	1225	..	..	..	1225
" " Greengrocers, Fishmongers & Ice Cream Shops	70	..	147	141	10	..	307	121	207	1003
" " Schools	29	8	4	61	11	..	39	4	58	214
" " Shops	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151
" " Bakehouses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	587	..	..	..	587
" " Yards and Stables	65	..	291	279	114	..	327	355	580	2011
" " Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	557	..	..	..	557
" " " night visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10
" " Houses let in Lodgings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	76	..	85	326	..	487
" " " night visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Urinals	302	..	119	369	196	..	280	95	452	1813
Smoke observations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Re-inspections of work in progress	581	..	1125	1348	1443	..	808	899	1257	7411
Sundry inspections	611	102	222	547	467	..	197	190	290	2626
Complaints from public investigated	306	1	195	82	256	..	147	198	189	2374
NUISANCES DISCOVERED.										
Houses requiring Cleansing & Whitewashing	204	..	192	75	238	..	140	109	231	1189
" " Overcrowded	37	..	10	4	12	..	14	16	4	97
Leaky Roofs	60	..	133	57	145	..	54	80	100	629
Dampness in Houses	31	..	128	77	71	..	80	27	54	468
Drains found stopped	112	..	69	59	98	..	118	78	82	616
Drains and Sanitary Fittings found defective	89	..	138	156	266	..	113	173	170	1105
Defective Yard Surfaces	62	..	27	6	19	..	21	18	33	186
" " Eaves and Downspouts	63	..	71	40	165	..	38	88	69	534
" " Manure Receptacles	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	8
" " Urinals	60	..	4	1	..	..	3	1	1	70
" " Ashbins	60	..	47	184	124	..	61	153	104	733
Smoke Nuisances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Animals improperly kept	4	..	3	2	5	..	1	9	..	24
Infringements of Bye-laws and Regulations	..	..	6	1	..	28	..	1	2	38
Offensive Accumulations	33	..	12	2	1	..	2	6	1	57
Sundry other Nuisances	1	..	78	122	282	80	..	82	193	838
Total number of Nuisances	817	..	918	786	1426	108	654	842	1046	6597
Informal notices in abeyance 31st December, 1918	78	..	..	26	97	..	43	..	270	314
Informal Notices served	334	..	253	406	603	23	376	379	397	2771
" " " complied with	238	..	166	320	555	23	364	242	304	2212
" " " in abeyance	125	..	68	51	109	..	23	155	184	715
Referred to Committee	49	..	19	61	36	..	32	82	79	358

Combined drainage.—The number of systems of combined drainage dealt with as single *private* drains during the year was 4. This work was carried out under the provisions of the Croydon Corporation Act, 1905. The cost of carrying out the necessary works amounted to £74 10s. 5d., and was borne by the owners instead of by the inhabitants at large.

House drains relaid.—In 25 instances the whole of the house drains were relaid, and 131 house drains were repaired or partially relaid.

Examination of drains.—104 written applications were received for the examination of the drains and sanitary condition of houses by occupiers or intending occupiers. In all cases special reports were made by the District Inspectors, copies of which were forwarded to the applicants. Where defects were found, and in many cases where improvements were suggested, the work was carried out by the owners without the necessity of serving sanitary notices.

Notices and Council Orders.—Most of the nuisances discovered were remedied on receipt of informal notices, but in 358 cases Council Orders had to be applied for. Two hundred and thirty were complied with at the end of the year.

MUNICIPAL COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

This Lodging House affords accommodation for 17 women and 84 men. The number of nightly occupants during the year amounted to 29,703 men and 3,455 women, making a total of 33,158. The average number of lodgers amounted to 81 men and 9 women per night.

The receipts and expenditure (exclusive of sinking fund and interest) for the past seven years were :—

		<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1913	...	765	6	7	...	623	14 4
1914	...	822	4	9	...	735	8 9
1915	...	787	9	1	...	737	17 10
1916	...	722	16	1	...	682	15 10
1917	...	678	15	4	...	698	4 1
1918	...	781	1	7	...	854	3 0
1919	...	834	0	5	...	916	15 3

OTHER COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are ten other houses on the register.

The following Table gives the situation of the ten registered houses and the accommodation provided therein :—

Premises.	No. of Rooms.	Accommodation.
11 & 12, Princess Road	12	54 men and 8 married couples.
9, Prospect Place	7	18 men and 5 married couples.
19, 20, 21, 22, 23 & 24, Lahore Road	30	50 men, 10 women, and 6 married couples.
52, Union Street	13	30 men.

Nos. 19 to 24, Lahore Road.—These houses are under one management and worked as one establishment, as also are Nos. 11 and 12, Princess Road. Practically, therefore, only four common lodging houses now remain in the Borough, with a total accommodation of 200 adults, or, if we add the Municipal Common Lodging House, a total of five houses with 263 single beds and 19 double beds.

During the year common lodging houses received 557 visits, while 10 houses received night visits.

Minor infringements of bye-laws were detected on 28 occasions, but in no case were they sufficiently serious for legal proceedings to be taken.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are 49 houses registered under the bye-laws. During the year these houses received 487 visits.

On no occasion were offences discovered for which prosecutions were necessary.

At the present moment the following houses are registered as houses let in lodgings :—

Wilford Road	25
Forster Road	12
Holmesdale Road	4
Ely Road	8
	—
	49
	==

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.**FACTORIES.**

358 visits were made to Factories.

99 in reference to sanitary accommodation.

20 „ „ cleanliness of earth closets.

40 „ „ new occupation.

19 „ „ new drinking water regulations.

44 „ „ defective sanitary accommodation.

18 „ „ extra w.c. at motor works.

7 „ „ „ engineers.

3 „ „ „ boat builders.

4 „ „ „ brewers.

12 „ „ „ confectioners.

2 „ „ „ carriage works.

8 „ „ ventilated space at gold leaf works.

4 „ „ screening of w.c.'s at clock makers.

3 „ „ „ „ photographic printers.

2 „ „ „ „ engineers.

2 „ „ „ „ plating works.

4 „ „ defective well at steam laundry.

67 sundry visits.

358 Total.

WORKSHOPS.

The number of workshops on register is 660.

The number of visits paid by the Inspector is 576.

HOMEWORK.

108 lists were received from employers, containing the names of 272 outworkers residing in the Borough. 187 further names were received from the Medical Officers of Health of various neighbouring districts, and the names of 44 outworkers residing outside the Borough were similarly despatched to the Medical Officer of Health for the district concerned.

228 visits were paid to outworkers.

48 visits were made to premises of employers of outworkers for the purpose of examining lists and other particulars.

BAKEHOUSES.

At the end of the year there were 77 Bakehouses in occupation, of which 7 were underground. 587 visits were made by the Inspector during the year, and 51 nuisances discovered and abated.

WORKPLACES.

At the end of the year there were 69 workplaces on the register, 36 visits to eating-house kitchens have been made, and 4 nuisances discovered and abated.

The following is a list of the various matters which required attention :—

	Factories.	Workshops	Laundries	Bake-houses.	Work-places.	Out-workers.	TOTAL
Screening of W.C's.' ..	4	2	—	—	—	—	6
Cleansing, etc.	—	12	—	27	2	1	42
Insufficient W.C. accom- modation	7	4	—	—	—	—	11
Defective ditto	44	14	8	12	—	—	78
Overcrowding	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dustbins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paving	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation of stoves	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Want of intervening venti- lated space	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Drinking water supply ..	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
Sundry defects	8	14	3	12	2	—	39
	83	57	11	51	4	1	207

Preliminary Notices served—

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Workplace	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

23

These 23 notices were duly complied with ; the remainder of the matters requiring attention were satisfactorily dealt with by verbal notice.

Sixty communications were sent to H.M. Inspector of Factories in accordance with the various requirements of the Act.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

There were no complaints of smoke nuisances.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1912.

Fourteen inspections were made of premises occupied by upholsterers and bedding manufacturers. Very little private work was done in the workshops at the beginning of the year as a consequence of the war.

Eight samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst with the following results :—

One proved satisfactory, the amount of Chlorine being below the limit allowed by the Act.

Four were slightly above, the manufacturers being warned in these cases.

Three were unsatisfactory, but in one case it was proved a mattress had been sent in for a remake in its own tick. The other two were taken from workshops of demobilised soldiers in a small way of business as upholsterers, no bedding being made. The explanations given, however, proved satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Inspection of meat has been carried out as in previous years.

There are 12 registered slaughter houses in the Borough, in addition to the Municipal slaughter houses at Pitlake, which consist of 12 slaughter houses with lairs.

The portion of the Public slaughter house premises rented by the Ministry of Food for the slaughter of calves was given up at the end of May.

During the period January to May inclusive 4,813 calves were slaughtered, their carcasses and offals being consigned to Smithfield Market for disposal by the Board of Control.

The following table gives a summary of the work done during the year :—

Summary of inspections during 1919.

Date. 1919.	Slaughterhouses.	Butchers.	Fishmongers.	Markets.	Cowkeepers.	Dairies.	Other Premises.	Total.
January	143	96	41	10	6	19	21	336
February	129	101	33	8	4	18	21	314
March	159	124	32	10	8	27	14	374
April	94	70	26	6	3	7	15	221
May	108	79	31	8	5	16	17	264
June	178	104	43	12	22	38	36	433
July	99	80	26	7	5	12	17	246
August and September	203	158	49	14	16	46	25	511
October	105	54	23	8	9	16	37	252
November	117	69	27	8	7	15	40	283
December	225	148	52	17	12	34	59	547
Totals	1560	1083	383	108	97	248	302	3781

The two following tables shew the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughter Houses, Pitlake, during the year 1919, and a summary of the totals for the last ten years :—

1919.

Slaughterhouses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
Public ...	838	849	4876	171	6734
Private ...	223	633	34	7846	8736
Totals ...	1061	1482	4910	8017	15470*

Included in the above figures are 4,813 Calves slaughtered by the Ministry of Food, the carcasses and offals being consigned to Smithfield Market for disposal by the Board of Control.

Summary for ten years, 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1910	743	10541	16854	2990	31128
1911	635	9724	19371	3961	33691
1912	727	7874	19765	4017	32383
1913	458	4863	15282	3003	23606
1914	589	4171	13281	2667	20708
1915	1000	5339	22406	2539	31284
1916	1261	8332	26181	2661	38435
1917	2044	9904	18152	4604	34704
1918	2217	2215	1638	7103	13173
1919	1061	1482	4910	8017	15470
Totals ...	10735	64445	157840	41562	274582

*Summary of Meat and other articles of food destroyed as unfit for food
with total weight :—*

1919.

ARTICLES.	Weight in lbs.			Remarks.
	Diseased.	Unsound.	Total.	
Beef	16,107	4,396	20,503	Including 33 carcasses.
Mutton	389	3,941	4,330	" 60 "
Pork	4,056	...	4,056	" 15 "
Veal	659	183	842	" 23 "
Offal	5,755	5,604	11,359	" foreign frozen offal.
Fish ... ..	...	3,230	3,230	Bream, Bloaters, Crabs, Codling, Haddock, Herring, Kippers, Mackerel, Shrimps, Whiting and Winkles
Other Articles ... ..	...	45,718	45,718	Bacon, Brawn, Corned Beef, Dates, Flour, Figs, Fruit, Tinned Hares, Hams, Milk (tinned), Marmalade, Raisins, Rabbits, Sprouts & Tomatoes
Total lbs. ...	26,966	63,072	90,038	Including 131 carcasses.

*Summary of whole carcasses condemned, with the reasons for such
condemnation :—*

1919.

Class of Animal.	Tuberculosis.	Peritonitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Metritis.	Enteritis.	Jaundice.	Swine Fever.	Emaciated, various causes.	Immature.	Injuries.	Decomposition.	Total carcasses.
Cattle ..	17	2	2	..	3	2	..	..	5	..	2	..	33
Sheep ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	8	..	4	44	60
Pigs ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	15
Calves ..	2	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	7	..	1	23
Totals	32	3	3	1	3	13	4	1	13	7	6	45	131

Summary of Carcases in which Tuberculosis was found in the course of inspection and how such carcases were disposed of :-

1919.

Animals affected.	Carcase and all internal organs destroyed.	Part of carcase and all organs destroyed.	All or part of organs destroyed.	Total.
Cattle	19	8	38	65
Pigs	13	105	33	151
Total	32	113	71	216

TUBERCULOSIS IN MILK.

No samples of milk were taken on account of the impossibility of getting examinations made.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS & MILK SHOPS ORDER.

Cowkeepers on Register (1918)	27
" added (1919)	0
Cowsheds on Register (1918)	38
" added (1919)	0
Number of Cows provided for	520
Approximate number of Cows (1919) - ...	156
Dairymen and Milk Purveyors on Register	262
" " added (1919)	12
Number of Premises	314

There were no removals from the Register during the year, as business has been temporarily suspended in the case of several cowkeepers, and a considerable number of milk purveyors, and may be resumed at any time.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year 339 samples of milk (335 new and 4 skimmed or separated) were taken. In 24 cases the samples were below the standard suggested by the Board of Agriculture.

Proceedings were instituted in respect of 9 of these samples, and fines and costs were imposed on the vendors to the extent of £45 0s. 0d. The other 15 samples were only slightly below the standard suggested by the Board of Agriculture.

In 8 cases the vendors were written to asking for an explanation, and in all cases subsequent samples were taken.

The following is a statement concerning the prosecutions undertaken during 1919 :—

PROSECUTIONS, 1919.

Date of Purchase.	Defendant.	Charge.	Result.	Penalty.	Costs.
				£ s d.	£ s d
1919					
Feb. 26	G. K.	Selling Milk containing 3 per cent. of added water	Convicted	10 0 0	10 6
„ 26	R. D. S.	Selling Milk 19 per cent. deficient of fat	„	1 0 0	2 12 6
May 2	G. C.	Selling Milk containing 3 per cent. added water	„	2 0 0	10 6
„ 14	H. T. G.	Selling Milk containing 4 per cent. of added water	Case dismissed	—	—
„ 23	G. T. N.	Selling Milk containing 10 per cent. of added water	Convicted	10 0 0	1 11 6
June 16	C. H. B.	Selling Milk containing 5 per cent. of added water	„	0 0	10 6
Aug. 13	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 5px;">}</div> <div> <p>W. A. G.</p> <p>L. G.</p> <p>Man & wife,</p> </div> </div>	Selling skimmed milk containing 1 per cent. added water.			
Aug. 13		Selling Milk 39 per cent. deficient of fat.	„	10 10 0	4 14 6
Aug. 13		Selling milk 42 per cent. deficient of fat.			
Total ...				34 10 0	10 10 0

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912.

The following is a copy of the Report sent to the Local Government Board under the above-mentioned Regulations, viz. :

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

1. *Milk; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
MILK	339	Nil.
CREAM	Nil.	
	No samples taken during the year 1919.	

2. *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservation were correct.

(i) Correct statements made ... Nil.
(ii) Statements incorrect ... Nil.

Total ... Nil.

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(i) Above 35 per cent. ... Nil.
(ii) Below 35 per cent. ... Nil.

Total ... Nil.

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Art. v. (1) and the proviso in Art. v. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed. Nil.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken. Nil.

3. *Thickening substances.*—Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found. Nil.

4. *Other observations, if any.* Nil.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Total Number of Samples taken during the year 1919.

Sample of	Total Samples.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Cautions
Milk	335	312	23	8	7	8
„ Separated or Skimmed	4	3	1	1	1	—
Margarine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drs.' Prescriptions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Self-raising Flour ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dripping	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sausage Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soup Powder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed Milk... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	339	315	24	9	8	8

Country Milk in course of delivery at railway station ...	112
On Milk rounds Sunday mornings	16
„ „ Weekdays	211
Total ...	339

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Particulars of Samples taken during the sixteen years 1904-1919 inclusive :—

Year.	Number of Samples taken.	Number Genuine.	*Number Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulterated.	Prosecutions.	Total amount of Fines and Costs imposed.
1904	354	317	37	10.5	6	£ s. d. 30 15 0
1905	356	320	36	10.0	8	36 13 6
1906	400	351	49	12.3	6	15 12 0
1907	448	413	35	7.8	13	86 8 0
1908	438	384	54	12.0	19	40 12 6
1909	455	424	31	6.8	7	55 13 0
1910	480	431	49	10.2	13	33 3 0
1911	501	436	65	12.9	6	18 8 6
1912	525	473	52	9.9	13	35 10 0
1913	535	497	38	7.1	4	37 14 4
1914	526	464	62	11.8	14	42 13 6
1915	504	427	77	15.2	18	105 11 0
1916	388	297	41	12.1	22	85 3 6
1917	356	305	51	14.3	16	227 11 0
1918	414	360	54	13.0	17	175 13 6
1919	339	315	24	7.6	9	45 0 0

* The term adulterated includes samples found to be not up to standard.

WORK OF THE BOROUGH HOSPITAL.

The total nominal accommodation at the Borough Hospital is 170 beds

The following table shows the highest and lowest number of beds occupied on any one night during each month of the year 1919.

Month.	Beds Occupied.		Month.	Beds Occupied.	
	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
January ..	113	93	July	130	108
February ..	115	90	August	122	106
March	101	88	September ..	130	112
April	119	99	October	214	137
May	120	107	November ..	235	202
June	123	111	December ..	224	189

During 1919 the average daily number of cases under treatment amounted to 132·8 as compared with 93·8 of the previous year.

The following table gives the total number admitted from the Borough and other Districts during the year 1919.

Districts.	Remaining at end of 1918.	Admitted during 1919.	Discharged during 1919.	Died during 1919.	Remaining at end of 1919.
Crystal Palace (Royal Naval Division) ...	2	—	2	—	—
Penge Urban D.C., non-pauper cases	3	67	54	5	11
The Borough of Croydon	90	1001	831	74	186
Total ..	95	1068	887	79	197

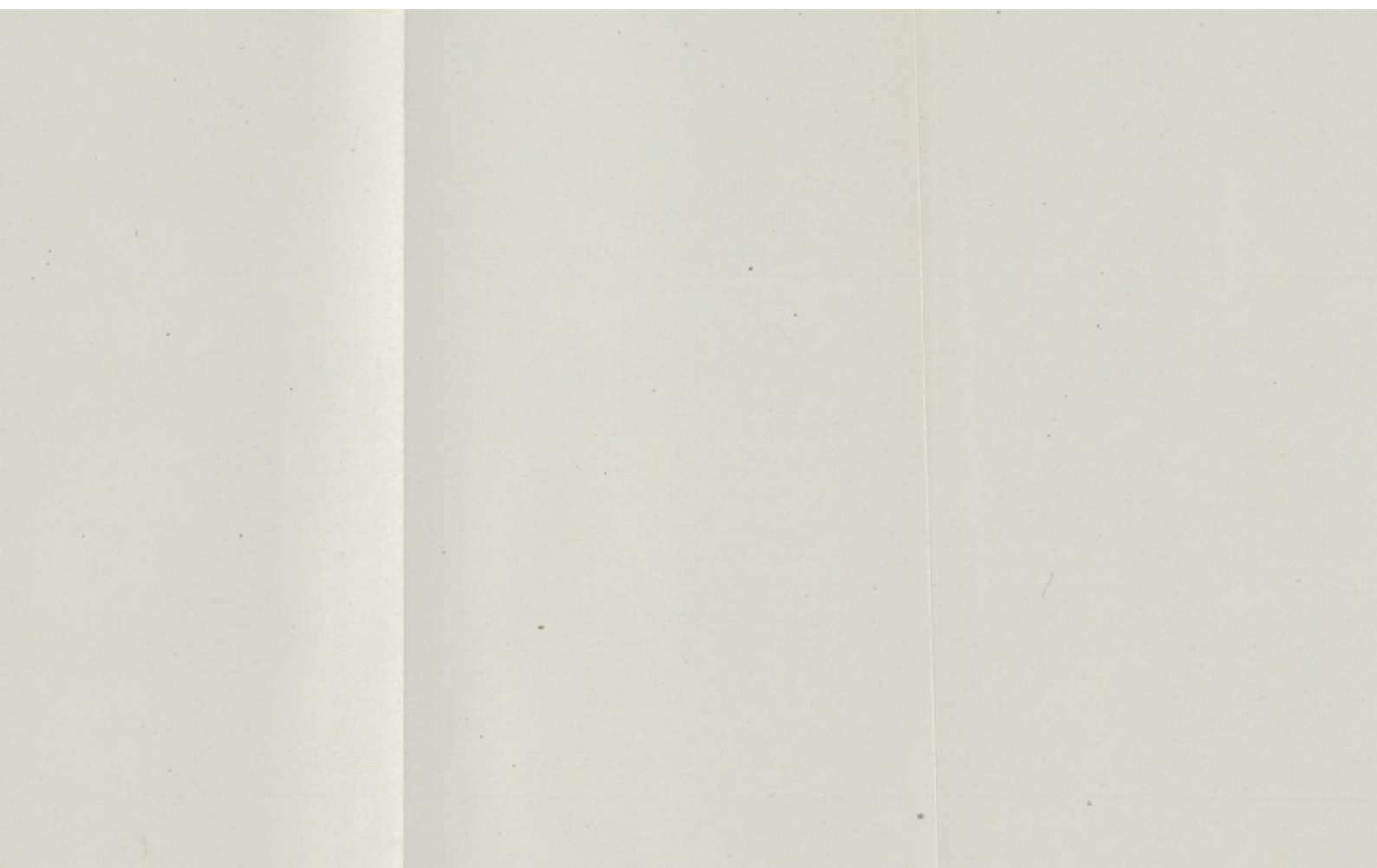
SECTION VIII.

CROYDON BOROUGH HOSPITAL.

Detailed Analysis of Expenditure under all Heads for the Year ending March 31st, 1920, and 10 preceding Years.

Year ending March.	Average No. of Patients.	Provisions.		Alcohol.		Surgery and Dispensary.		Domestic, including Coal and Gas.		Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges.				Salaries and Wages.		Total Ordinary Expenditure.	Total Average Cost per Bed occupied.	Sinking Fund and Interest.	Total Average Cost per Bed occupied including Sinking Fund & Interest.
		Total.	Average Cost per Bed occupied.	Total.	Average Cost per Bed occupied.	Total.	Average Cost per Bed occupied.	Total.	Average Cost per Bed occupied.	Establishment Charges and Repairs.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total.	Average Cost per Bed occupied.	Medical Dispensing, Nursing & other.	Average Cost per Bed occupied.				
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1910	127	2523 3 7	19 17 6	6 7 4	1 0	430 13 11	3 7 9	1764 9 10	13 17 10	1363 17 10	460 9 4	1824 7 2	14 7 3	2220 4 3	17 9 7	8769 6 1	69 0 11	2101 10 9	85 11 11
1911	134	2696 1 8	20 2 5	3 8 9	0 6	487 19 3	3 12 10	1703 9 8	12 14 3	1179 17 10	387 16 5	1567 14 3	11 14 0	2364 7 10	17 12 11	8823 1 5	65 16 11	2206 10 9	82 6 3
1912	134	2886 19 10	21 10 11	10 17 0	1 7	618 10 10	4 12 4	2062 18 3	15 7 10	2250 5 2	385 9 1	2635 14 3	19 13 4	2527 15 4	18 17 4	10742 15 6	80 3 4	2774 17 3	100 9 7
1913	134	3047 0 5	22 14 10	10 19 10	1 7	729 8 10	5 8 10	2215 6 11	16 10 8	1959 0 10	467 17 1	2426 17 11	18 2 3	2726 0 4	20 10 11	1155 14 3	83 5 0	2774 12 0	103 19 1
1914	143	3279 12 2	22 18 8	14 12 0	2 1	574 19 8	4 0 4	2467 3 4	17 5 1	2406 1 5	306 4 5	2712 5 10	18 19 4	2970 8 9	20 15 5	12019 1 9	84 11 0	3058 16 9	105 8 9
1915	131	3455 18 1	26 7 7	17 15 9	2 8	410 5 2	3 2 8	2530 5 8	19 6 4	2433 0 9	558 9 2	2991 9 11	22 16 8	2984 17 9	22 15 9	12390 12 4	94 11 8	3095 5 0	118 4 3
1916	96	3628 19 3	37 16 1	123 7 4	4 10	439 4 3	4 11 6	2566 10 8	26 14 8	1709 12 8	498 11 5	2208 4 1	23 0 1	2937 19 8	30 12 1	11804 5 3	122 19 3	3156 3 8	155 16 9
1917	93	3393 18 2	36 9 10	12 11 6	2 8	451 11 1	14 17 2	2713 3 4	29 3 6	1368 1 2	742 7 1	2110 9 1	22 13 10	2751 17 1	11 29 10	11433 11 11	122 18 10	3184 16 3	157 3 9
1918	84	3735 0 1	44 9 3	26 4 8	6 3	556 1 4	6 12 5	3303 3 8	39 6 6	1477 15 9	761 3 8	2238 19 5	26 13 1	2759 0 4	32 16 11	12618 9 6	150 4 5	3177 7 5	188 0 11
1919	92	4261 15 6	46 6 6	33 10 0	6 7	745 19 0	8 2 2	3977 4 7	43 4 7	1489 6 1	723 13 0	2212 19 1	24 1 1	3080 6 11	33 9 8	14308 15 1	155 10 7	3167 12 6	189 19 2
1920	156	6448 12 6	41 6 9	47 5 6	6 1	1459 15 2	9 7 7	2418 17 8	34 14 9	3278 19 5	1052 2 8	4329 2 1	27 15 0	6401 15 9	41 0 9	24105 8 8	154 10 6	3157 17 6	174 15 4

Receipts 1919-20, from various sources ... £ s. d.
4153 16 0



The following table shows the comparative admissions during 1919 and previous years.

	Cases admitted during 1909.	Cases admitted during 1910.	Cases admitted during 1911.	Cases admitted during 1912.	Cases admitted during 1913.	Cases admitted during 1914.	Cases admitted during 1915.	Cases admitted during 1916.	Cases admitted during 1917.	Cases admitted during 1918.	Cases admitted during 1919.
Scarlet Fever.. ..	608	624	381	365	417	653	413	295	201	386	532 (1)
Diphtheria	292	222	430	600	402	211	200	313	207	179	433 (2)
Cerebro Sp. Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	24	38	23	3
Pulmonary Phthisis ..	11	—	—	—	48	56	61	44	40	37	44
Enteric Fever	—	15	18	16	28	15	13	10	6	13	4 (3)
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	2	2	1	4
Morbilli	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	17	25	17	6
Rubella	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	3
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	6	4 (4)
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	10	6
Other diseases	45	47	29	25	6	10	11	33	10	37	29
Total	956	908	858	1006	902	947	778	738	579	711	1068

- (1) Includes 4 cases of Diphtheria.
 „ 2 cases of Chicken Pox.
 „ 2 cases of Pseudo Scarlet Fever.
 „ 7 cases of Measles.
 „ 2 cases of No disease.
 „ 1 case of Sore Throat.
 „ 1 case of Skin Disease.
 „ 1 case of Scabies.
- (2) „ 10 cases of Scarlet Fever.
 „ 3 cases of Sore Throat.
 „ 2 cases of Quinsy.
 „ 1 case of Pneumonia.
 „ 1 case of Syphilis.
 „ 1 case of Scabies.
 „ 1 case of Debility.
 „ 1 case of Meningitis.
 „ 1 case of Tonsillitis.
- (3) „ 1 case of Enteritis.
- (4) „ 2 cases of Sore Throat.

The following table gives the number of patients admitted for each disease, an analysis of the admissions, and the number discharged or who have died in the year 1919:—

Disease.	Remaining at end of 1918.	Admitted during 1919.	Discharged during 1919.	Died during 1919.	Remaining at end of 1919.
Scarlet Fever	63	522	465	11	109
Admitted to Hospital as Scarlet Fever and found to be other disease ...	...	9	9	...	...
Admitted to Hospital for observation (including contact) ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Diphtheria	13	388	292	38	71
Admitted as Diphtheria and found to be other disease ... ..	...	15	14	..	1
Admitted for observation (including contact) ... ..	...	30	29	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	3	6	...	...
Admitted as Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and found to be other disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Admitted for observation (including contact) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	3	1	...	2
Admitted as Enteric and found to be other disease ... ..	...	1	1	...	...
Admitted for observation (including contact) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13	44	24	23	10
Admitted for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and found to be other disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Admitted for observation (including contact) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	4	3	...	1
Admitted as Puerperal Fever and found to be other disease ... ..	...	...	..	...	...
Admitted for observation (including contact) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Morbilli ... ..	...	6	6	...	...
Admitted as Morbilli and found to be other disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Rubella ... ..	...	3	3	...	...
Admitted as Rubella and found to be other disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	6	7	...	...
Admitted as Erysipelas and found to be other disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps ... ..	...	2	2	...	...
Admitted as mumps and found to be other disease.	...	2	2	...	...
Other Diseases	2	29	23	7	1
Totals	95	1068	887	79	197

The following table gives the fatality for each disease :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Scarlet Fever ...	1'1	'8	'7	'9	1'8	1'0	2'1	2'0
Diphtheria ...	3'6	3'02	6'4	4'02	4'65	4'1	13'2	8'7
Enteric Fever ...	25'0	19'2	20'0	33'3	100'0	0'0	9'0	—
Cerebro Sp. Fever	—	—	—	54'0	13'0	37'9	40'0	—
Pulmonary Tuber.	—	12'5	12'6	37'2	40'0	48'6	35'3	52'2
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	60'0	100'0	0'0	0'0	—
Morbilli ...	—	—	—	11'1	0'0	4'3	0'0	—
Mumps...	—	—	—	—	—	0'0	0'0	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	6'5	0'0	—
Other Diseases...	—	—	—	—	—	11'1	8'0	24'1
All Cases ...	3'2	2'9	3'1	'89	7'2	7'0	8'1	7'4

Under other diseases are included :—

						Result.
Impetigo ...	...	1	...	...	1	Discharged.
Pneumonia ...	...	3	...	...	1	„ (2) died.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	...	...	...	3	„
Influenza ...	...	3	...	...	3	„
Dysentery ...	...	1	...	...	1	„
Varicella ...	...	2	...	...	1	„
Nephritis ...	...	1	...	...	1	„
Sore Throat...	...	1	...	...	1	„
Epidemic diarrhæa...	8	...	...	...	4	„ (4) died.
Marasmus ...	...	2	...	...	1	„ (1) died.
Rheumatism ...	...	1	...	...	1	„
No disease*...	...	3	...	...	3	„

29

* 2 babies with mothers (puerperal fever cases).
1 mother with baby (ophthalmia neonatorum).

Notified as Diphtheria or for observation for Diphtheria—

					Result.
Diphtheria ...	1	...	...	...	Discharged.
Sore Throat ...	4	...	...	...	„
Quinsy ...	2	...	...	...	„
Syphilis ...	1	...	...	...	„
Scarlet Fever ...	3	...	...	...	1 „ (1) died (1) remains
Debility ...	1	...	...	...	Discharged.
Diphtheria & Meningitis	2	...	...	...	2 died
Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	Discharged.
Diphtheria & Scabies	1	...	...	...	„
Tonsillitis ...	1	...	...	...	„
No disease observed	2	...	...	...	„

Notified as Scarlet Fever or for observation for Scarlet Fever—

Scarlet Fever ...	1	...	...	Discharged.
Pseudo Scarlet Fever	2	...	...	"
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	1	...	...	"
Scarlet Fever and Morbilli	2	...	...	"
Scarlet Fever, Morbilli and Diphtheria	1	...	...	Died
Morbilli ...	2	...	...	Discharged.
Sore Throat	1	...	...	"
Scabies ...	1	...	...	"
Skin Disease ...	1	...	...	"
No disease observed	2	...	..	"

Notified as Dysentery or for observation for Dysentery.

Dysentery ...	1	Discharged.
---------------	---	-----	-----	-------------

Notified as Mumps or for observation for Mumps—

Sore Throat ...	2	Discharged.
-----------------	---	-----	-----	-------------

Notified as Enteric or for observation for Enteric—

Enteritis ...	1	Discharged.
---------------	---	-----	-----	-------------

Illnesses amongst the Staff—

Scarlet Fever ...	5	...	...	Discharged.
Diphtheria ...	5	...	...	"
Pneumonia ...	1	...	...	Died
Nephritis ...	1	...	...	Discharged.
Sore Throat ...	1	...	...	"
Rheumatism ...	1	...	...	"

WORK OF THE BOROUGH LABORATORY.

The work of the Laboratory continues to be of the greatest value to the Borough.

Examinations for Diphtheria.

For Doctors.			For M. O. H.			For Wards (including Nose and Throat Swabs).
+	—	Total	+	—	Total	
106	1,136	1,242	61	1,505	1,566	2,253

Outfits sent to the Town Hall.

Diphtheria.	Tubercle.	Enteric.	Total
3,300	653	18	3,971

Blood Serum.

Tubes made—367 dozen. Commercial prize £91 15s. od.

Special Media prepared.

- 1 litre " Agar Agar.
1 " " Peptone Broth.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Results of Examinations for Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

1919.	Examinations for Borough.			Examinations for Hospital.			Total.		
	All Examinations.			All Examinations.			All Examinations.		
	+	—	Total	+	—	Total	+	—	Total
January ...	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	8	8
February ...	—	10	10	2	—	2	2	10	12
March ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2
April ...	—	10	10	—	2	2	—	12	12
May ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
June ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
July ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
September ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ...	3	7	10	—	—	—	3	7	10
First Quarter ...	—	11	11	2	9	11	2	20	22
Second " ...	—	12	12	—	2	2	—	14	14
Third " ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Fourth " ...	3	7	10	—	—	—	3	7	10
Total ...	3	34	37	2	11	13	5	45	50

TUBERCULOSIS.

Results of Examinations for Tuberculosis.

1919.	Examinations for Borough			Examinations for Hospital.			Total.		
	All Examinations.			All Examinations.			All Examinations.		
	+	-	Total	+	-	Total	+	-	Total
January ...	—	22	22	—	6	6	—	28	28
February ...	—	21	21	1	3	4	1	24	25
March ...	1	19	20	3	—	3	4	19	23
April ...	3	25	28	1	2	3	4	27	31
May ...	8	38	46	3	1	4	11	39	50
June ...	9	51	60	4	—	4	13	51	64
July ...	7	37	44	2	1	3	9	38	47
August ...	3	18	21	7	—	7	10	18	28
September ...	12	33	45	—	1	1	12	34	46
October ...	8	52	60	1	1	2	9	53	62
November ...	7	68	75	—	3	3	7	71	78
December ...	5	18	23	—	3	3	5	21	26
First Quarter ...	1	62	63	4	9	13	5	71	76
Second ,, ...	20	114	134	8	3	11	28	117	145
Third ,, ...	22	88	110	9	2	11	31	90	121
Fourth ,, ...	20	138	158	1	7	8	21	145	166
Total ...	63	402	465	22	21	43	85	423	508

ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

Results of Examinations for Diseases simulating Enteric Fever.

1919.	Examinations for Borough.			Examinations for Hospital.			Total.		
	Agglutinative Reactions.			Agglutinative Reactions.			Agglutinative Reactions for all Purposes.		
	+	-	Total	+	-	Total	+	-	Total
January ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
February ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
March ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2
May ...	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	3	3
June ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
July ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
August ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
October ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ...	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
First Quarter ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Second ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	6	6
Third ..	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Fourth ..	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Total ...	—	16	16	—	3	3	—	19	19

SECTION IX.PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CROYDON.*July, 1920.**To The Education Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to submit to you my report for the year 1919 of the School Medical work in Croydon.

It will be observed that the total number of examinations of children (including the routine and special inspections and the more extended inspections at the London Road Centre) is 7,806. The total number of routine inspections is 5,792, and in these 3,196 cases of defect of one kind or another were found, i.e. 55.2 per cent.

The School Medical Service during 1919 was restored nearly to its normal degree of activity in the latter part of the year, and it is hoped that practically normal results and conditions will be revealed in the Annual Report for 1920.

It was my intention to dwell specially this year upon a considerable number of features which the inspection of the Croydon School children has brought to light, but as these have recently been specially under the consideration of the Education Committee in the report made by me for the medical section of the scheme prepared under the 1918 Education Act, I summarise only very briefly the points which would have otherwise required more extended discussion.

The main needs which the medical work amongst these children reveals are (1) an increase in the preventive activities of the Education Authority and (2) an increase in the provision made for treatment of existing defects.

These two groups of the work are essentially inter-dependent, and it is not advisable to discuss the principle underlying them separately. Thus, for instance, in the present report 105 partially deaf children have been noted in the inspections, and a large number of cases of ear trouble have been dealt with at the Treatment Centre. The disadvantage of ear discharge or defective hearing both physically and educationally is very great, and the two lines upon which the Education Authority should proceed are clearly those of the establishment of special classes for partially deaf children and the appointment of a part-time Ear Specialist.

Stuttering and stammering in school children has also engaged my attention. Action has been taken during this current year by

the Education Authority in connection with this, and an account of the facts and of the proposed remedy will be included in the report for 1920.

The Committee is also actively interesting itself in the provision of special classes for mentally defective children, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to do more than note this need. I would, however, emphasise the great importance of the establishment of classes in the ordinary schools for backward children. It has been universally found throughout the country—and Croydon is no exception—that in the examination by the medical staff of children referred for special mental reasons there is a considerable number of cases where continuous special observation is desirable before a definite and final conclusion as to the mental grade of the child is arrived at. At present—with one or two exceptions—there is nothing between the ordinary school and the school for mentally defective children. On the one hand, special observation of a child is exceedingly difficult in the ordinary class, and on the other, admission of the child to a special class can only be done after definite certification of mental deficiency. The establishment of backward classes is, therefore, in my opinion, not only a thing which will be of very great value from the point of view of the child involved, but is a really much needed provision.

The physically defective child constitutes the largest group with which the Medical Staff has to deal, and without forgetting the need for a very pronounced extension of the existing provision for treatment (outlined in my special reports on Maternity and Child Welfare of 5th June and 17th September, 1919) I would particularly direct the attention of the Committee to the essential importance of making such provision as (without disturbing the educational advantages open to the children) will at the same time provide for them physical conditions antagonistic to the ordinary illnesses from which so many suffer. Amongst the defects recorded, for example, are 197 lung conditions—other than tubercle—anæmias, enlarged glands, bronchial catarrh, enlarged tonsils, adenoids, pharyngitis, etc.—many of which conditions have their origin in very simple beginnings such as common colds. The last-named is an infectious disease, and not only common colds, but practically all of the conditions mentioned will be greatly reduced in incidence if the public would only realise that open-air conditions which are used for the cure of many of our worst ills can equally be used, and to much greater advantage, for the maintenance of good health and the prevention of the onset of such illnesses. The Committee cannot too strongly visualise the great boon which they would confer upon the coming generation if, in a wise fore-

sight, they adopt every means of making the ordinary schools practically open-air, and for the purposes of remedying the already produced physical defects provide actual open-air schools—both day and residential. Not only will this improve the physical development and vitality of the rising generation, but it will inculcate upon them the advantages of fresh air living in the most direct and practical manner possible—an educational result second to none attainable by a local authority.

The dental work of the Department is being actively carried on, but it is quite impossible to cover the needs of the school population with the present arrangements. Additional dental services are urgently required. One definite fact showing the need of extended dental service is to be found in the number of children formerly observed to have sound teeth, but on re-inspection exhibiting the onset of dental decay. The dental service should be evolved gradually to the extent necessary to follow the 6—7 years age group through their school life.

Extension of all forms of treatment can only be carried into effect if additional premises are obtained.

Embodied in the report is a special report of the Organiser of Physical Training—Miss Appleton—and I would emphasise the great importance of this side of the Committee's work in relation to the physical welfare of the school population—not only during the elementary school period but in the schools attended during adolescence—a time when bodily and mental growth is extremely active owing to the evolution of the attributes of adult life, and, therefore, demanding the best physical surroundings available.

It only remains to note the marked success of the special clinic for the treatment of tonsils and adenoids, and to observe the hope that we shall obtain still further success in the after-treatment of these other ailments from the recent appointment (during 1920) of an additional skilled masseuse and teacher of remedial exercises.

I have to acknowledge, as on every other occasion, the great courtesy and assistance received from the Committee not only by myself, but by every member of the staff concerned in the work.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. VEITCH CLARK.

REPORT ON SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK.

THE STAFF AND GENERAL ORGANISATION OF THE WORK.

The Medical Inspection Staff consists of Dr. W. N. W. Kennedy, Deputy School Medical Officer, and Dr. H. Gordon Smith, Assistant School Medical Officer, who were demobilised during the year and resumed their duties in September and March respectively.

Both of these officers devote part of their time only to school work.

Eight Health Visitors also gave the major portion of their time to the School Medical Service.

For the first quarter of the year the staff arrangements were as in 1918.

SCHOOLS.

No. of Schools and Accommodation.

In 1919 there were in Croydon :

- (a) 22 provided schools, including 56 departments.
- (b) 15 non-provided schools, including 34 departments.

The total provision in 1919 in the borough for elementary school children amounted to 37 schools, with 90 departments.

The number of children on the register on December 31st, 1919, was 25,432, as compared with 25,200 in 1918.

School Buildings and Accommodation.

The schools that were taken over as military hospitals have been vacated by the military authorities and are now re-occupied as schools.

Sanitary Work.

The sanitation of the schools has been attended to during the year as before. Certain defects in connection with lighting, ventilation and other matters will be embodied in a separate report.

TABLE E. 1.
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED (ROUTINE
EXAMINATIONS) DURING 1919.

Age.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Total.
3-4	—	—	—
4-5	47	56	103
5-6	657	536	1193
6-7	490	447	937
7-8	186	125	311
8-9	334	288	622
9-10	62	88	150
10-11	13	41	54
11-12	22	35	57
12-13	722	886	1608
13-14	319	372	691
14-15	24	42	66
Total all ages ...	2876	+ 2916	= 5792

TABLE E. II.

Showing total number of children inspected—routine inspections—during 1919, classified according to the schools attended, the number of inspections held in each department during the year, and the number of parents or guardians present:—

School.	No. of Inspections held.	No. of Children Inspected		No. of Parents or Guardians present.
		BOYS.	GIRLS.	
COUNCIL SCHOOLS:—				
Beulah Road School (All departments)	6	129	—	72
" " " " " "	9	—	122	84
Boston Road	3	68	—	28
" " " " " "	4	—	77	41
Brighton Road	6	120	—	73
" " " " " "	7	—	98	42
Davidson Road	4	79	—	42
" " " " " "	4	—	58	38
Dering Place	5	58	—	47
" " " " " "	4	—	66	47
Ecclesbourne Rd.	4	61	—	30
" " " " " "	4	—	62	19
Ingram Road	4	80	—	46
" " " " " "	4	—	64	31
Mitcham Road	11	173	—	58
" " " " " "	9	—	111	48
Oval Road	3	73	—	45
" " " " " "	6	—	128	87
Portland Road	9	171	—	107
" " " " " "	11	—	161	119
Princess Road	6	83	—	26
" " " " " "	8	—	143	71
South Norwood	10	186	—	73
" " " " " "	9	—	165	53
Stanford Road	4	48	—	38
" " " " " "	4	—	52	41
Sydenham Road	4	54	—	24
" " " " " "	7	—	133	76
Tamworth Road	1	23	—	9
Tavistock Grove	7	138	—	62
" " " " " "	5	—	83	37
Upper Norwood	7	127	—	34
" " " " " "	5	—	57	24
Whitehorse Rd.	4	89	—	36
" " " " " "	4	—	98	42
Winterbourne Rd.	12	231	—	168
" " " " " "	10	—	193	161
Woodside	10	194	—	106
" " " " " "	8	—	130	100
Totals	242	2185	2001	2285

COUNCIL (NON-PROVIDED) SCHOOLS:—

All Saints' School (All Departments)	4	72	—	47
" " " " " " " "	5	—	81	44
Christ Church " " " " " "	5	89	—	39
" " " " " " " "	6	—	104	51
(Wildbore's) " " " " " "	4	44	—	30
" " " " " " " "	4	—	49	16
Holy Trinity " " " " " "	2	25	—	16
" " " " " " " "	5	—	90	58
Parish Church " " " " " "	7	150	—	88
" " " " " " " "	8	—	121	91
St. Andrew's " " " " " "	3	52	—	19
" " " " " " " "	5	—	101	72
(Old Town) " " " " " "	2	22	—	8
" " " " " " " "	2	—	16	6
St. Joseph's " " " " " "	1	9	—	4
" " " " " " " "	1	—	8	4
St. Mark's " " " " " "	1	7	—	6
" " " " " " " "	3	—	51	16
St. Mary's " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
" " " " " " " "	1	—	27	10
St. Michael's " " " " " "	1	8	—	8
" " " " " " " "	3	—	48	34
St. Saviour's " " " " " "	4	96	—	47
" " " " " " " "	4	—	90	64
Arch. Tenison's " " " " " "	4	61	—	22
and St. Peter's " " " " " "	4	—	63	41
Shirley " " " " " "	1	21	—	10
" " " " " " " "	2	—	39	15
Spring Lane " " " " " "	2	17	—	14
" " " " " " " "	2	—	27	19
Elmwood Hall " " " " " "	1	18	—	12
" " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
Totals (for Non-Provided) ...	97	691	515	911
Totals (for Provided) ...	242	2185	2001	2285
Totals (for Provided and Non-Provided) ...	339	2876	2915	3196
		5792		

In addition to these 5,792 children examined as *Routine* cases,
 773 children were *re-inspected* at School,
 181 children were *pecially inspected* at School, and
 1060 children were *pecially examined* at the Treatment Centre,
 making a grand total of 7,806 examinations made.

ATTENDANCE OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.

As in previous years, shortly before an inspection is due, notices have been sent by the Head Teacher to the parents or guardians asking them to be present. In 3,196 instances 55.1 per cent. advantage was taken of the invitation.

Notices are not usually sent when a child is to have a special or re-examination.

A slightly lower percentage of parents came to see their children examined in 1919 than in 1918.

There is no indication however that parents are losing their interest in medical inspections.

DIRECTIONS TO PARENTS.

Written or verbal intimations were sent or given to parents in 2,346 instances.

Printed directions were given in 2,216 cases.

TABLE E III.

Shewing at each age the number of boys and girls inspected in all departments at each school; also the number of boys and girls re-inspected and specially inspected at each school.

COUNCIL PROVIDED SCHOOLS.	Ages:—	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.												Re-Inspected	Specially Inspected.	Total.
		3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15			
Beulah Road	Boys	...	4	16	21	2	10	3	...	5	48	18	2	4	...	133
"	Girls	...	15	13	5	1	30	6	2	1	38	...	11	12	5	139
Boston Road	Boys	...	...	5	35	4	...	...	...	...	9	15	...	4	6	78
"	Girls	...	...	4	16	7	...	3	...	1	38	8	...	1	8	86
Brighton Road	Boys	...	12	22	12	16	30	6	...	1	17	4	...	15	8	143
"	Girls	...	14	30	7	...	14	...	1	2	28	2	...	17	2	117
Davidson Road	Boys	...	5	13	4	7	13	...	...	...	29	8	...	21	13	113
"	Girls	...	2	5	4	4	9	1	2	1	25	5	...	15	3	76
Dering Place	Boys	...	...	16	11	5	11	2	...	...	11	2	...	16	1	75
"	Girls	...	...	5	12	2	3	...	...	...	37	6	1	9	2	77
Ecclesbourne Road	Boys	...	...	8	5	4	8	2	2	1	21	8	2	3	...	64
"	Girls	...	...	1	4	...	6	3	...	...	35	12	1	3	...	65
Ingram Road	Boys	...	5	16	1	4	...	2	...	1	31	16	4	5	5	90
"	Girls	...	5	7	2	...	...	2	...	...	34	14	...	...	...	64
Mitcham Road	Boys	...	13	28	23	2	1	10	9	3	65	19	...	45	3	221
"	Girls	...	8	24	25	6	2	...	...	...	32	14	...	20	6	137
Oval Road	Boys	...	...	15	31	2	...	...	...	...	6	18	1	20	...	93
"	Girls	...	1	12	15	2	11	11	...	1	59	15	1	20	8	156
Portland Road	Boys	...	...	56	14	3	8	...	...	2	78	9	1	28	1	200
"	Girls	...	...	45	21	5	1	...	...	7	67	12	3	25	6	192
Princess Road	Boys	...	1	34	23	10	3	...	...	...	8	4	...	7	...	90
"	Girls	...	1	32	34	...	12	10	4	2	21	27	...	23	4	170
South Norwood	Boys	...	3	33	16	10	54	4	...	3	52	11	...	13	2	201
"	Girls	...	1	41	17	8	37	2	3	2	48	6	...	30	5	200
Stanford Road	Boys	...	...	8	16	4	10	1	...	...	8	1	...	4	3	55
"	Girls	...	...	5	9	8	13	3	...	1	13	...	...	10	2	64
Sydenham Road	Boys	...	...	12	15	3	2	...	...	...	12	10	...	4	3	61
"	Girls	...	...	13	15	6	1	...	1	...	25	64	8	35	...	168
Tamworth Road	Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16	3	...	...	23
Tavistock Grove	Boys	...	...	41	31	4	15	2	...	...	36	9	...	33	17	188
"	Girls	...	...	32	26	3	...	...	...	...	19	3	...	24	8	115
Upper Norwood	Boys	...	4	8	7	3	24	2	...	3	39	36	1	...	...	127
"	Girls	...	8	8	...	4	3	1	1	...	13	18	1	3	...	60
Whitehorse Road	Boys	...	...	...	8	31	29	...	...	...	8	10	3	7	...	96
"	Girls	...	...	...	...	9	2	2	...	1	51	33	...	5	2	105
Winterbourne Road	Boys	...	...	65	33	15	24	8	...	2	73	11	...	15	...	246
"	Girls	...	...	38	55	8	1	1	...	1	72	16	1	8	1	202
Woodside	Boys	...	...	48	32	7	35	6	1	...	55	10	...	25	5	224
"	Girls	...	...	39	30	11	12	...	...	3	33	2	...	21	4	155
Totals (Provided Schools)		...	102	798	635	220	434	93	26	44	1298	492	44	550	133	4869

TABLE E III. *continued.*

COUNCIL (NON-PRO-VIDED) SCHOOLS.	Ages:—	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.												Re-Inspected	Specially Inspected	Total.
		3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15			
All Saints'	Boys	...	...	15	17	14	20	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	74
"	Girls	...	...	7	22	8	6	2	11	1	13	11	...	7	1	89
Christ Church	Boys	...	...	5	27	7	1	...	...	...	43	6	...	4	...	93
"	Girls	...	...	8	20	3	11	14	5	2	28	12	1	1	1	106
" (Wildbores)	Boys	...	...	30	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	45
"	Girls	...	...	30	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	51
Holy Trinity	Boys	...	...	7	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	29
"	Girls	...	...	6	16	1	19	2	...	...	13	29	4	30	2	122
Parish Church	Boys	...	...	35	24	6	16	...	...	...	16	48	5	10	10	170
"	Girls	...	...	25	31	6	18	1	...	1	35	4	...	42	7	170
St. Andrew's	Boys	...	...	16	10	1	2	3	...	1	15	3	1	6	3	61
"	Girls	...	1	8	13	...	20	15	1	3	34	6	...	9	3	113
" (Old Town)	Boys	...	...	17	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	29
"	Girls	...	...	10	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	23
St. Joseph's	Boys	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
"	Girls	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
St. Mark's	Boys	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
"	Girls	...	...	4	2	2	7	...	1	2	23	10	...	18	1	70
St. Mary's	Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
"	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	10	3	1	1	...	28
St. Michael's	Boys	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	13
"	Girls	...	...	3	...	1	25	2	1	...	7	7	2	14	...	62
St. Saviour's	Boys	...	...	31	16	5	9	3	...	...	17	14	1	9	2	107
"	Girls	...	...	35	1	2	...	...	1	1	15	23	7	8	2	100
Archbishop Tenison's	Boys	...	...	17	12	4	...	...	...	...	15	13	...	15	4	80
and St. Peter's	Girls	...	...	23	14	4	3	2	1	2	14	...	...	8	6	77
Shirley	Boys	...	...	10	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
"	Girls	...	...	1	1	10	6	4	6	...	6	5	...	3	...	42
Spring Lane	Boys	...	...	8	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	25
"	Girls	...	...	14	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	30
Elmwood Hall	Boys	...	...	...	...	2	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
"	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals Non-Prov. Schools		...	1	395	302	91	188	57	28	13	310	199	22	223	48	1877
Totals Provided Schools		...	102	798	635	220	434	93	26	44	1298	402	44	550	133	4869
Grand Totals ...		...	103	1193	937	311	622	150	54	57	1608	601	66	773	181	6746

GENERAL RESULTS OF ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The following table gives the averages of the children examined at three age periods in ten of the schools in Croydon:—

Age.	Average Height in Inches.		Average Weight in Pounds.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5	40·9	41·9	38·5	38·0
8	48·8	48·4	50·7	56·0
13½	56·7	55·5	79·4	82·5

WANT OF CLEANLINESS.

Of the 5,792 children examined,

22 = .38% had vermin in the head.

494 = 8·5% „ nits „ „

85 = 1·4% „ dirty heads without vermin or nits.

Among the 5,792 children 2 only were found with body vermin and 184 = 3·1% were described as dirty.

These figures are slightly better than those of the preceding year. On the whole there continues to be a steady improvement; it is exceptional to see the markedly verminous head that was quite common a few years ago.

Very considerable help has been given by the teachers in raising the standard of cleanliness. They have great facilities for approaching the children and their parents, and most teachers have made the best of their opportunities.

CLEANSING STATION.

During the year 17 school-children were cleansed at the station on account of body-vermin. 49 school-children were similarly treated as they were suffering from scabies (the itch). This condition was more prevalent during the war, many families having been infected by contact with soldiers.

CLOTHING.

Children with defective clothing numbered 22 = .37 per cent.

„ „ dirty „ „ 98 = 1·6 „

„ „ defective footwear „ 23 = .39 „

It is much more common to find children with too much clothing than too little. The child is nearly always specially prepared for medical inspection and figures describing cleanliness and clothing are somewhat misleading.

MALNUTRITION.

137 children, viz., 79 girls and 58 boys = 2.3% were found to be poorly nourished. This is an improvement on last year's results, which is probably due to the increase of rations. Nevertheless, the nutrition of the children is far from satisfactory. There seems to be a larger proportion of children with "fair" nutrition and a correspondingly less number of children having "excellent" nutrition. This is very noticeable in some schools where few of the young children—those from 5—8 years old—have a really healthy appearance. Several of the teachers say that they notice a lack of brightness and energy in the children, which they associate with insufficiency of certain articles of diet such as milk, butter and eggs.

Apart from the question of food there are other causes of malnutrition. Children with enlarged tonsils and adenoids frequently have a poor physique and are included among the poorly nourished. In a few cases tuberculosis accounts for the poor nutrition. Much may be done for such children as these by early and adequate medical and other treatment, thus:—

(a) Any obvious defect such as enlarged tonsils or adenoids should be attended to. The establishment of the Throat Clinic has facilitated this.

(b) The diet may be increased. In suitable cases, milk is supplied to be consumed in school for a period of not less than three months. An increase in weight at the end of this period has frequently indicated that the child has made progress. In other cases cod liver oil and malt is provided at the Treatment Centre at cost price.

(c) Open-air living conditions may be provided. In a few cases the child is excluded from school. Equally good results or better are obtained in open-air classes. In these classes a child does its lessons out of doors and is encouraged to rest or exercise itself as the occasion demands. Such a class exists at Woodside School, where encouraging results have been obtained. The class is not necessarily restricted to the poorly nourished; children with bronchitis, asthma, heart disease, and other complaints often improve under these conditions.

EYE DISEASES.

66 children were found suffering from external diseases of the eye, which include such conditions as squint, inflamed eyelids, and ulcers. 774 children = 13.3% had sub-normal vision. When considered necessary these children are referred to the ophthalmic surgeon for special examination and subsequent treatment if needed.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

In 389 children the tonsils were slightly enlarged.

„ 271 „ „ „ „ markedly „

„ 234 „ adenoids were present.

That is 894 children or 15.4% had unhealthy conditions of the throat and nasopharynx.

The long-standing cases can nearly always be detected at a glance by the child's typical facial appearance. These cases are not so frequently seen now that medical inspections are held more systematically and that teachers are familiar with the signs of obstruction to breathing. The treatment is not always surgical. Mild cases often improve considerably if the child can be broken of the habit of mouth-breathing. For the marked cases, especially those associated with deafness, surgical treatment at an early date is recommended. The Throat Clinic established in 1918 at the Croydon General Hospital continues to provide satisfactory treatment. If the child has decayed teeth it first receives treatment at the hands of one of the school dentists.

When the child's mouth has been made clean, arrangements are made for the child to go to the Throat Clinic. This institution saves the parents much trouble and expense. Formerly many of the children were taken to London hospitals, which often have long waiting lists. The table on page 25 shows the operations performed at the Clinic.

GLANDS.

Glands in the neck were found slightly enlarged in 265 children, markedly so in 178. Total per cent., 7.6. In a few cases the enlargement was tubercular in origin; these children are nearly always referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for treatment and observation.

Much more frequently enlarged glands are associated with enlarged tonsils and adenoids, ear discharge, decayed teeth, or vermin and nits in the head. In the latter conditions the glands quickly diminish when the cause is removed.

EAR DISEASE.

50 children = 86% were found to be suffering from ear disease, and 105 = 1.8% were deaf. Wax in the ear accounts for many cases of deafness which can be readily cured. The serious and most persistent cases are associated with enlarged tonsils and adenoids, or date back to an infectious illness such as scarlet fever or diphtheria, which both affect the throat and often the ears.

If necessary the throat must receive treatment as well as the ears; consequently many of these children are sent to the Throat Clinic. At the Treatment Centre numerous cases of ear disease are treated. Parents often syringe a child's ears irregularly and imperfectly, and the discharge may persist for many months. In very obstinate cases an operation on the ear may be needed at the hands of a specialist.

DEFORMITIES.

Spinal curvature was present in 48 children. Deformities of various types such as club foot, hip disease, occurred in 99. The spinal cases, except those due to tuberculosis, are nearly always recommended for special exercises. There are too many children to be accommodated in Miss Appleton's Remedial Class, and a certain number obtain their exercises at school.

There are numerous children suffering from deformities caused by infantile paralysis, rickets, and other diseases, who would be benefited by a course of massage or electricity. At present this is not provided by the Local Education Authority, and there is no institution in Croydon where it can be obtained.

TABLE E IV.

Age	Number Examined	Parents or Guardians Present	Total Number in Which Defects Found	Nature of Defects																																		
				Wash of Cleanliness				Clothing				Vision				Teeth				Ear Trouble				Least Trouble				Deformity and Special Care				General Health				Written and Verbal Direction to Parents		Prayed Attention
				Wash	Body	Clothing	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective	Defective			
BOYS' SCHOOLS.																																						
3-4	10																																					
5-6	47	34	21	1																																		
7-8	408	307	269	17	12	1	15	3	9	2	2	6	12	270	133	45	19	11	10	25	7	2	2	1	13	4	9	14										
9-10	324	122	149	3	5	12	12	7	11	2	1	3	1	4	65	62	13	11	21	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11				
11-12	65	25	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
13-14	791	268	493	5	4	13	4	9	3	24	99	5	4	275	44	32	16	30	4	11	4	15																
15-16	319	74	277	1	12	4		21		5	4	20	24	5	3	179		15	7	5	3	8	7	5	1	1	5	1	3	4								
Total	2874	1473	2025	3	20	38	1	184	15	61	125	134	34	18	1101	474	145	145	145	12	12	25	39	4	14	23	7	35	52	8	45	15	127	10	447	661	1009	
Per cent.	100	51.3	70.5	0.3	7.0	13.2	0.4	6.4	5.2	21.2	43.5	4.7	1.2	6.3	38.3	15.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.2	8.7	0.5	5.0	4.9	0.7	5.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	5.2	4.9	0.3	15.2	23.0	35.1		
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.																																						
4-5	16	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
6-7	236	201	187	4	7	4	9	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8-9	447	318	349	4	59	3	14	1	0	1	1	2	3	18	125	113	45	51	25	11	15	0	16	1	1	11	3	5	10	4	7	1	15	1	21	10	32	
10-11	111	90	95	2	14		3	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	37	25	6	12	6	6	2	4	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12-13	188	109	210	1	25	4	7	2	4	1	46	28	3	17	148	74	17	10	7	10	14	1	4	3	5	14												
14-15	38	20	27		4		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
16-17	41	20	36		19		1		1	1	5	6	2	1	14	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
18-19	22	10	20		18		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
20-21	886	428	610	9	33	6	31	1	10	82	1	145	111	10	360	47	75	37	31	1	20	5	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Total	2916	1721	2113	14	174	27	1	80	4	37	7	272	193	34	79	1115	428	191	185	135	81	107	35	46	9	13	120	32	41	74	49	39	118	139	1	331	796	1117
Per cent.	100	59.0	72.2	0.5	5.9	0.9	0.3	2.7	0.1	1.3	0.2	9.3	6.6	1.3	27.1	14.5	6.5	6.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	12.0	1.5	1.6	0.3	4.5	4.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.4	4.7	0.4	11.4	27.3	38.3
TOTALS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.																																						
Per cent.	100	55.7	72.4	0.3	6.3	1.1	0.3	3.1	0.3	1.6	0.3	7.7	5.6	1.1	31.2	40.7	15.4	6.1	4.6	4.6	5.0	6.0	0.8	1.8	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.9	2.4	0.0	1.7	0.4	4.9	0.3	16.6	23.6	35.2	

AFFECTIONS OF THE HEART were found in 199 children—3.4%, and for the most part caused little or no inconvenience to the child. The mild conditions are usually temporary and associated with anæmia or slight debility from any cause. It is the practice to re-examine these children at intervals lest a mild condition develop into one more serious. In the severe heart conditions the heart-valves are nearly always permanently injured and most frequently from rheumatism. This disease is often obscure in its symptoms and is unidentified; nevertheless, the heart may be affected.

When rheumatism is suspected in a child a pamphlet is handed to the mother indicating the symptoms of the disease and the precautions that should be taken.

In the mild cases of heart disease it is often found inadvisable to use the term weak heart to a parent. There is a tendency to treat the child as an invalid and keep it at home on slight pretexts. The teacher is usually informed, as it is sometimes necessary to modify the physical exercises of the child.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNG were found in 216 children. 19 of these were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. These cases are nearly always sent to the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Sometimes the child is excluded from school, but exclusion may cause no improvement unless home conditions are very satisfactory. The child's presence at school causes no risk to other children if the case is one of closed tubercle.

Bronchial catarrh is the condition most frequently found, and is usually an extension of an ordinary cold. Many of these children become anæmic and flabby, but derive benefit from cod-liver oil and malt, especially in conjunction with plenty of fresh air. This type of child is nearly always suitable for an open-air class; probably the lung condition is attributable to or aggravated by over-heated or ill-ventilated living conditions.

MENTAL CONDITIONS.

At routine inspections 13 children were classed as mentally defective and 29 as mentally sub-normal.

Children suspected of being mentally defective are referred to the School Medical Officer for special examination.

The most common cause of backwardness in children is enlarged tonsils and adenoids. The removal of these often causes the most gratifying improvement in the child's mental condition.

It is impossible at a routine medical examination to detect every case of mental deficiency, as many are of a mild type or again may only be cases of mental backwardness. Special classes for these types should be established.

DENTAL DEFECTS.

The following table reveals the prevalence of dental caries as found at school medical inspections.

TABLE E. VII.
BOYS.

Age Group.	1-4 Decayed Teeth.	Over 4 Decayed Teeth.	Number with sound Teeth.	Percent'ge with sound Teeth.
3-4	...	..	...	...
4-5	12	2	33	70.2
5-6	220	135	302	45.9
6-7	176	133	181	36.9
7-8	65	62	59	31.7
8-9	175	57	102	30.5
9-10	24	13	25	40.3
10-11	9	2	2	15.3
11-12	9	4	9	40.9
12-13	275	44	403	55.8
13-14	129	11	179	56.1
14-15	11	1	12	50.0
Totals ...	1105	464	1307	45.4

Total number of boys inspected 2876

GIRLS.

4-5	14	5	37	66.0
5-6	198	105	233	43.4
6-7	178	123	146	32.8
7-8	45	32	48	38.4
8-9	146	74	68	23.6
9-10	44	17	27	30.6
10-11	14	4	23	56.0
11-12	18	2	15	42.8
12-13	369	46	471	53.1
13-14	175	18	179	48.1
14-15	17	2	23	54.7
Totals	1218	428	1270	43.5

Total number of girls inspected 2916

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

During the year the special class for backward children has been replaced by a special school for mentally defective children.

The numbers taught at this class during 1919 are given below.

GRANGEWOOD SPECIAL SCHOOL.

The following summary shows the number of children taught at this school during the year:—

Number of children on Register on 31st December, 1918 ...	54
Number of children admitted to class during 1919 ...	15
Number of children discharged and re-admitted to Council Schools, 1919 ...	2
Number of children discharged for unsuitability ...	3
Number of children on Register, December 31st, 1919 ...	58
Number of children left district during 1919 ...	2
Number of children left over age ...	1
Number of children left for other reasons ...	3

EDUCATION CASES.

In certified institutions ...	8
„ Poor-law „ ...	2
Resident at home ...	108

(58 of these are on the roll of Grangewood Special School).

During the year 13 Education cases have attained the age of 16, and 10 others have been certified as ineducable.

THE WORK OF THE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.

The number of refractions done in 1919 was 588; in 1918 the number was 494.

The total number of children examined for eye trouble in 1919 was 638, as contrasted with 531 in 1918.

The following is a summary of the cases seen in the eye clinic at the Town Hall:—

Total No. of children examined	638
„ „ „ attendances ...	1238

TABLE E. viii.

<i>Children refracted</i> ...	588
Glasses were ordered for ...	394
Glasses not needing changing ...	62
Glasses needed changing ...	11
Glasses not advised at present ...	81
Had normal vision ...	40
	<u>588</u>

Glasses were needed and ordered as follows:—

Myopia ...	89
Myopic Astigmatism ...	33
Hypermetropia ...	97
Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	68
Anisometropia ...	30
Mixed Astigmatism ...	8
Strabismus internus ...	65
„ alternating ...	3
„ periodic ...	1

Of the glasses ordered 103 were urgently needed and were as follows:—

Myopia	16
Myopic Astigmatism	4
Hypermetropia	6
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	8
Strabismus, internus	65
„ alternating	3
„ periodic	1
	<hr/>
	103
	<hr/>

Other diseases treated and advised upon were:—

Conjunctivitis	92
„ contagious	11
Blepharitis	21
Ulcer of cornea	11
„ multiple	1
Phlyctenula	18
Epiphora	5
Nystagmus	10
Nebula	7
Pannus	2
Keratitis	2
„ interstitial	10
Glaucoma	1
Hordeolum	13
Parésis	1
Symmetrical paresis of both externi	2
Strabismus internus	2
Lachrymal ducts closed	1
Chalazion	8
Keratitis—old with strabismus externus	1
Kerato-iritis	1
Cataract, post-capsular... ..	1
Cataract, lamella	1
Contused globe	1
Sub-conjunctival ecchymosis	1
Microphthalmos	1
Operation on canaliculus	1
Pigmentary retinitis	2
Congenital cataract	1
Eczema	1
Ptosis	1
Abscess of lid	1
Old tubercular chloroiditis	1
Remains of capsulo-pupillary membrane	1
Blepharochalasis	1
	<hr/>
Total	235
	<hr/>

Hospital was advised for 6 children, dark glasses for 1 and special school for 1.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL DENTISTS.

TABLE E. ix.

Dental Inspection of Schools (Children 6—7 years of age)

School.	Children Examined.			Teeth all sound.		Teeth Defective.		Percent'ge with Sound Teeth.	
	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Beulah Road	28	46	74	5	8	23	38	17'8	22'2
Boston Road	43	38	81	7	9	36	29	16'2	23'6
Brighton Road	37	26	63	5	5	32	21	13'4	19'2
Davidson Road	36	32	68	4	3	32	29	11'1	9'3
Dering Place	12	21	33	1	5	11	16	8'3	23'8
Ecclesbourne Road ...	41	30	71	3	3	38	27	7'3	10'0
Ingram Road	56	59	115	8	6	48	53	14'2	10'1
Mitcham Road	63	59	122	14	10	49	49	22'2	16'9
Oval Road	33	23	55	4	3	29	20	12'1	13'0
Portland Road	68	48	116	15	8	53	40	22'0	16'6
Princess Road	106	96	202	23	15	83	81	21'7	15'6
South Norwood	28	32	60	3	7	25	25	10'7	21'8
Stanford Road	52	39	91	9	3	43	36	17'3	7'7
Sydenham Road	81	80	161	11	12	70	68	13'5	15'0
Tamworth Road	23	18	41	3	3	20	15	13'4	16'6
Tavistock Grove	36	32	68	6	4	30	28	16'6	12'5
Upper Norwood	29	22	51	4	5	25	17	14'0	22'7
Whitehorse Road	114	121	235	20	21	94	100	17'5	17'3
Grangewood Special School	23	17	40	7	6	16	11	30'4	35'2
Winterbourne Road ...	110	100	210	25	18	85	82	22'7	18'0
Woodside	58	50	108	14	10	44	40	24'1	20'0
All Saint's	14	22	36	4	6	10	16	28'5	27'2
Christ Church, Longley Rd.	29	21	50	2	3	27	18	6'8	14'2
Christ Church, Boston Rd.	19	16	35	4	2	15	14	21'0	12'5
Holy Trinity	24	23	47	6	6	18	17	25'0	26'0
Parish Church	53	54	107	9	3	44	51	16'9	5'5
St. Andrew's	22	20	42	2	7	20	13	9'0	35'0
St. Andrew's Old Town ...	6	9	15	...	1	6	8	...	11'1
St. Joseph's	3	7	10	2	2	1	5	66'0	29'0
St. Mark's	10	11	31	1	4	9	17	10'0	19'0
St. Mary's	12	10	22	1	2	11	8	8'3	20'0
St. Michael's	11	10	21	3	1	8	9	27'2	10'0
St. Saviour's	27	39	66	10	7	17	32	37'0	18'0
St. Peter's	20	40	60	3	4	17	36	15'0	10'0
Shirley	9	4	13	2	...	7	4	24'4	...
Spring Lane	19	16	35	1	1	18	15	5'2	6'2
Totals	1355	1301	2656	241	213	1114	1088	17'7	16'3

TABLE E x.—Dental Re-inspection of Schools.

Date.	School.	Children with teeth all sound at previous inspection. At re-inspection.				Children who were treated for caries discovered at previous inspection. At re-inspection.				Children found to have defective teeth at primary inspection, but who have not been treated at the Dental Clinic. At re-inspection.							
		All sound.		Requiring treatment.		Requiring no further treatment.		Requiring further treatment.		Children treated privately.		Children treated privately and now requiring further treatment.		Children treated privately and not requiring further treatment.		Children who have received no dental treatment.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1919.																	
Jan. 17	St. Saviour's ...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12*
" 21	Ecclesbourne Road ...	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	19*
" 16	St. Mary's ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9
" 16	Tavistock Grove ...	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	26
" 20	Oval Road ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15 ^a
" 20	Woodside ...	3	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	23	25
" 20	Birchanger Road ...	4	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	25
" 23	Brighton Road ...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	12**
" 23	Christ Church ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5**
June 26	Whitehorse Road ...	8	7	...	2	5	7	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	36	23
July 3	St. Peter's ...	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	28 ^b
" 3	Brighton Road ...	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14 ^c
" 3	Ecclesbourne Road ...	2	1	1	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8
" 7	St. Andrew's Infants' ...	1	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	14
" 7	St. Andrew's, Old Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
" 9	Oval Road ...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	18
" 9	Tavistock Grove ...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	17
" 10	Stanford Road ...	1	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5

Sep.	5	Winterbourne Road	...	6	3	1	3	10	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	28*
"	5	Beulah Road	...	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	29 ^d
"	10	South Norwood	...	1	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	29
"	10	Woodside	...	10	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	23
"	23	St Mark's	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5
"	23	Portland Road	...	7	6	5	2	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	19
Oct.	10	St. Saviour's	...	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	11*
"	10	Princess Road	...	11	7	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	31	29
"	14	Holy Trinity	...	5	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11 [†]
"	14	Sydenham Road	...	...	2	...	1	9	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	16	20
"	17	All Saints	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	8 [†]
"	17	Rockmount Road	...	4	4	...	...	4	3	1	...	1	5	1	5	...	12	4
"	17	St. Joseph's	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	27	Christ Church	...	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	16
"	27	Boston Road	...	6	5	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	25
"	27	Christ Church, Boston Road	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11
"	28	Ingram Road	...	5	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	34	35
"	29	Stanford Road	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6
Nov.	24	St. Mary's	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	5 ^{***}
"	24	Mitcham Road	...	11	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	28

* Many absent.
a 6 absent.

** Some absent.
b 4 absent

*** 5 girls 2 boys absent.
c 10 absent

† Many left or absent.
d 12-14 absent

‡ Many being treated.

TABLE E xi.
DENTAL CLINIC.
 Particulars as to Fillings, etc.

Date.	Attendances.		Fillings.		Extractions.				Dressings.		Appointments for N ₂ O Gas.		Remarks.
					Ordinary.		With "local" or N ₂ O Gas.						
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
January ...	56	89	11	22	3	1	79	133	11	5	...	7	60 children did not attend.
February ...	92	100	17	32	1	4	145	131	...	1	1	5	108 children did not attend.
March ...	48	74	7	38	8	2	69	67	...	14	3	11	66 children did not attend. 1 refused treatment
April ...	87	97	14	21	8	5	126	119	7	16	8	3	76 children did not attend. 3 refused treatment.
May ...	124	151	56	57	5	9	154	166	6	31	18	24	83 children did not attend. 3 refused treatment.
June ...	119	88	30	36	4	3	184	124	...	10	5	7	79 children did not attend.
July ...	67	72	30	23	5	2	67	75	2	4	7	9	63 children did not attend. 2 refused treatment.
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	No	Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sept. ...	162	115	42	17	5	...	234	208	5	6	13	9	121 children did not attend. 3 refused treatment.
October ..	152	137	62	57	11	3	184	149	13	14	11	14	119 children did not attend. 4 refused treatment.
Nov. ...	155	147	61	53	12	6	209	215	11	5	8	12	107 children did not attend. 1 refused treatment.
Dec. ...	114	91	34	36	1	5	155	105	8	9	2	4	61 children did not attend.
Total for year	1176	1161	364	392	63	40	1606	1492	63	115	76	105	943 did not attend. 17 refused.

TABLE E xi.—Continued.

Cases treated for dental caries as preparation for operation on tonsils and adenoids.

Date.	Attendances.		Fillings.		Extractions.				Dressings.		Appointments for N ₂ O Gas.		Remarks.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Ordinary.		With "local" or N ₂ O Gas.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
					Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	58	37	31	7	...	10	63	56	4	...	2	3	32 children did not attend. 1 refused treatment.
June ...	24	19	5	9	...	...	34	20	3	1	...	1	45 children did not attend. 1 refused treatment.
July ...	30	18	12	9	1	...	39	19	...	...	2	1	39 children did not attend.
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	No	Clinics	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	28	40	3	4	3	...	59	63	...	...	2	1	40 children did not attend. 1 refused treatment.
October ...	26	18	10	12	...	2	22	18	...	...	1	1	26 children did not attend. 1 refused treatment.
November ...	30	13	9	5	7	...	39	16	1	...	1	2	14 children did not attend. 1 refused treatment.
December ...	26	21	11	1	...	...	31	28	1	1	...	...	33 children did not attend.
Total for year	222	166	81	47	11	12	287	220	9	2	8	9	229 did not attend. 5 refused.

Special Cases.

January
February
March
April
May	17	17	4	5	2	2	19	8	6	...	4	7	5 children did not attend.		
June	5	7	2	4	2	...	...	4	4	1	...	1	6 children did not attend.
July	20	5	16	5	...	...	11	2	4	...	1	...	6 children did not attend.
August	...	...	...	...	...	No Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	12	16	2	1	...	3	26	20	...	...	2	...	19 children did not attend. 1 refused treatment.
October	5	8	5	...	...	...	2	7	...	2	...	...	5 children did not attend.
November	16	7	3	4	6	...	11	4	...	...	3	2	15 children did not attend.
December	13	12	2	1	3	1	14	7	3	...	2	3	5 children did not attend.		
Total for year	88	72	34	20	13	6	83	52	17	3	12	13	61 did not attend. 1 refused.		
Grand total...	1486	1399	479	459	87	58	1976	1764	89	120	96	127	1233 did not attend. 23 refused.		

THROAT CLINIC.

(See also page 14).

The Throat Clinic has been continued during 1919 under the same circumstances as in 1918. An important change in its actual working however is that all children who are to be operated on for enlarged tonsils or adenoids must, if dental caries be present, first have their teeth attended to. The details of this dental work appears in Table E xi. (b).

The returns of the cases dealt with are given in the following table:—

Date.	Appoint-ments made.	Operated upon.	Remarks.	Cases done by House Surgeon at Croydon Gen'l. Hospital.
January ...	19	10	9 did not come.	
February ...	44	24	11 did not come. 7 teeth to be attended to. 2 operations postponed.	
March ...	39	16	18 did not come. 3 teeth to be attended to. 2 operations postponed.	
April ...	20	6	12 did not come. 2 teeth to be attended to.	
May ...	38	23	8 did not come, 2 teeth to be attended to. 2 operations not necessary. 2 to be operated again. 1 operation postponed.	
June ...	33	17	8 did not come. 4 operations not necessary. 4 to be operated again.	
July ...	51	34	14 did not come. 2 postponed. 1 operation not necessary.	10 operations.
August ...	...	Schools	and Clinics vacation.	
September ...	41	27	11 did not come. 2 postponed. 1 operation not necessary.	10 operations,
October ...	48	38	8 did not come 2 postponed.	1 operation.
November ..	40	36	2 did not come. 2 postponed.	2 operations.
December ...	23	23	Nil.	2 operations.
	396	254	142	25

Analysis of cases in column 3:—

101 did not come
14 teeth required attention.
13 operations postponed.
8 operations not necessary.
6 to be operated again.

SCHOOL TREATMENT CENTRE
AND
SPINAL REMEDIAL WORK.

TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Total number of new cases	...	...	1060
Total number of attendances	...	...	4926

The Centre is as heretofore open daily for the treatment of minor ailments. One of the medical staff is present on two mornings each week and a nurse every morning to carry out the treatment advised. In the school year the new cases averaged 26.5 per week.

RINGWORM.

Ringworm in school children has been treated at the School Treatment Centre, and also by Dr. Critchley when X-ray treatment was advised and accepted.

TABLE E. xiii.

			Totals.
Total No. of children treated	...	Scalp	268
	...	Body	44
			312*
No. of attendances	...	Scalp	1569
	...	Body	56
			1625
No. of cases X-rayed	...		94
Total attendances for X-ray treatment	...		188
No. of cases treated by Drugs	...	Scalp	174
	...	Body	44
			218

SPECIAL EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN AT THE
SCHOOL TREATMENT CENTRE.

Number of Children who have attended at the request of the Education Committee's officers or of teachers or parents and who were found on examination to be suffering from the following diseases, viz. :—

Diseases of Lungs	...	...	...	78
„ Heart	...	...	...	15
„ Ear, Throat and Nose	...	...	...	223
„ Skin (Scabies 76, Impetigo 129)	...	...	...	205
Ringworm—				
Scalp	...	...	...	173
Body	...	...	...	33
			206	
*Mentally Defective Children	...	...	...	6
Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	35
Spinal Affection	...	...	...	10
Eye Diseases or Defects	...	...	...	17
Glands	...	...	...	37
Rheumatism	...	...	...	16
Debility	...	...	...	29
Anæmia	...	...	...	14
Various	...	...	...	162
Infectious Diseases	{ 1 Chicken Pox ... } { 2 Diphtheria ... } { 4 Scarlet Fever ... }			7
			1060	

* This is exclusive of children examined in accordance with the requirements of the Mental Deficiency Act.

SPINAL REMEDIAL CLASS.

Children treated during year : 39 girls, 4 boys.
 Discharged, 20 (not requiring further treatment).
 Discharged, 1 (not advisable to continue).
 Discharged, 1 (owing to irregular attendance).
 Left school, 5.
 Left district, 2.
 Still attending class, 14.
 Total attendances during year, 1390.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.

At Routine Inspections 27 cases were found. The diseases in question were :—Impetigo 7, Ringworm 2, Scabies 4, Eczema 1, and 13 not described.

In addition special visits have been made to certain schools by one of the medical staff when there has been an unusual local prevalence of any infectious disease.

Children with slight symptoms have been found in school as the result of a general examination of the scholars, and by bacteriological examination of selected cases diphtheria carriers have been detected.

It is now the practice when a school has been closed for infectious disease for one of the school doctors to visit the school when it re-opens to discover and exclude any hitherto unrecognised cases of the disease or any child shewing suspicious signs of infection.

ACTION TAKEN TO PREVENT SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE E. xv.

3,600 notices of illness (including duplicate notices) were received from School Teachers or Attendance Officers during 1919. Notices of infectious diseases were despatched to the respective schools by the Public Health Department to the respective schools in 4,278 cases as described below :—

Illness.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	47	58	69	132	306
Diphtheria	22	48	55	114	239
Influenza	174	5	—	1	180
Measles	13	7	30	225	275
Mumps	12	22	5	67	106
Whooping Cough	4	11	14	3	32
Chicken-pox	74	149	82	151	456
Sore Throat	30	34	54	204	322
Ringworm (Scalp)	40	70	20	32	162
„ (body)	44	27	12	20	103
Impetigo	126	309	136	257	728
Scabies	231	66	21	59	377
Eye Cases	20	22	20	48	110
Other diseases	89	217	146	430	882
Totals ..	926	945	664	1743	4278

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

There are eight health visitors, two of whom assist at the clinics only. The other six assist at medical inspections, visit the homes of children suspected to be suffering from infectious disease or in order to follow up defects found at medical inspections, etc. Each of these health visitors has a district of her own, and therefore is well acquainted with the schools, children and parents in her district.

The work of the health visitors is summarised in the following table, with the exception of the clinic work.

TABLE E. XVI.

Visits to Houses where the following Diseases have occurred.	School Cases.	
	1st Visits.	Subsequent Visits.
Scarlet Fever	33	11
Diphtheria	349	238
Measles	665	93
German Measles	40	5
Mumps	168	12
Whooping Cough	54	12
Chicken Pox	607	42
Sore Throat	658	451
Ringworm (scalp)	211	678
" (body)	129	211
Verminous Heads	11	13
Verminous Bodies	17	13
Impetigo	1558	2419
Scabies	387	767
Infectious Eye Disease	232	208
Other Diseases	2445	1207
	7564	6380
Visits paid to Elementary Schools for Medical Inspection	339	—
Number of Children prepared for Medical Inspection :—Newly Inspected	5792	—
Re-inspected	773	—
Specially Inspected	181	—
Other Visits to Elementary Schools	175	—
Home Visits arising out of Medical Inspection	2116	—
Home Visits for other information	1020	—
Cultures taken	1251	—

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

During the year 1919 the following schools were closed in accordance with Article 45 (b) of the Code.

TABLE E. xvii.

School.	Department.	Class.	Disease.	Date of Closure.	Length of Closure.
Woodside ...	Infants ...	—	Influenza ...	March 10th ...	12 days.
Woodside ...	Girls ...	—	Influenza ...	March 7th ...	15 days.
Christ Church (Boston Road)	Infants ...	—	Chicken Pox,	May 5th ...	26 days.
Spring Lane ...	Infants ...	—	Sickness Scarlet Fever	May 15th ...	23 days.
Woodside ...	Infants ...	—	Whooping Cough ...	June 16th ...	29 days.
Portland Road...	Infants ...	—	Chicken Pox ...	June 25th ...	29 days.
Rockmount Road	Mixed & Infants	—	Measles ...	July 14th ...	10 days.
Brighton Road...	Infants ...	—	Diphtheria ...	September 30th	11 days.
Brighton Road...	Infants ...	—	Diphtheria ...	October 13th ...	12 days.
Brighton Road...	Girls ...	—	Diphtheria ...	October 16th ...	16 days.
Brighton Road...	Boys ...	—	Diphtheria ...	October 16th ...	16 days.
Brighton Road...	Infants ...	—	Diphtheria ...	October 27th ...	5 days.
Brighton Road...	Boys ...	—	Diphtheria ...	November 3rd	5 days.
Brighton Road...	Girls ...	—	Diphtheria ...	November 3rd	5 days.
Brighton Road...	Infants ...	—	Diphtheria ...	November 3rd	5 days.
St. Saviour's ...	Girls & Infants	—	Measles ...	October 24th ...	10 day
Ingram Road ...	Infants ...	—	Mumps ...	October 31st ...	29 days.
Ecclesbourne Rd.	Infants ...	—	Measles ...	November 6th	30 days.
Portland Road...	Infants ...	—	Chicken Pox ...	November 6th	30 days.
Boston Road ...	Infants ...	—	Measles ...	November 6th	30 days.
St. Michael's ...	Mixed & Infants	—	Measles ...	November 17th	26 days.
Christ Church ...	Infants ...	—	Chicken Pox ...	November 18th	25 days.
Beulah Road ...	Infants ...	—	Diphtheria ...	November 19th	13 days.
Beulah Road ...	Infants ...	—	Diphtheria ...	December 1st...	12 days
Woodside ...	Infants ...	—	Scarlet Fever ...	November 25th	25 days.
Tavistock Grove	Junior, Mixed, and Infants	—	Measles ...	December 1st...	19 days.
Holy Trinity ...	Mixed & Infants	—	Measles ...	December 12th	8 days

PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN
SENT TO INSTITUTIONS.

At the end of the year 1919 the following Croydon children were under treatment in residential institutions :—

Blind	...	...	...	...	9
Deaf	...	...	...	...	8
Mentally defective	...	...	...	...	9
Epileptic	...	...	...	...	5

BLIND (including partially blind).

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Attending Public Elementary Schools	5	3	8
" Certified Schools for the Blind...	4	5	9
Not at School	3	—	3

EXAMINATION OF BURSARS, STUDENT AND PUPIL
TEACHERS.

Thirty-one young persons who desired to become Bursars and Student Teachers were medically examined during the year.

TEACHING OF INFANT CARE.

The Infant Care Class has been continued at the Tavistock Grove and Beulah Road Schools. It is conducted by one of the Health Visitors.

REPORT OF THE ORGANISER OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

To the Education Committee.

February, 1920.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Report of my work as Organiser of Physical Training for the year 1919.

As in former years, my time has been devoted to:—

- (1) Visiting the Senior Mixed, Girls', Junior Mixed and Infants' departments of the Elementary Schools for the purpose of advising the teachers on the Physical Training given in these schools.
- (2) Holding classes for the Teachers and Student Teachers in the Elementary Schools.
- (3) Visiting the gymnastic classes held in connection with the Girls' Evening Institutes and the Juvenile Unemployment Centres.
- (4) Attending at the School Treatment Centre, 228, London Road, four sessions weekly for the purpose of giving Remedial Exercises to children requiring such special treatment.

The work in the Elementary Schools has continued on much the same lines as hitherto. As only about half my time can be devoted to this branch of the work I am not able to visit and help each teacher as often as I should like, but I endeavour to see every class in the departments under my supervision at least once a year. In 1919 I paid four hundred and five visits to the schools.

When seeing the physical exercises of a class, I also endeavour to help the teacher as to the treatment of any children of especially poor physique and posture, and advise as to the general Physical Training of the class.

In general, I find a keen desire on the part of the teachers to encourage and promote the physical welfare of the children, and time and thought is expended in making the physical training lessons of real benefit to every child.

I am strongly of the opinion that more opportunities should be given in the teaching of organised games and the right type of dancing (folk and national dances of various countries). Many schools are doing good work in these two directions under difficult conditions. The provision of suitable playing fields for organised games is still an urgent one. During the year a few schools, situated near public recreation grounds, obtained permission to use these for the organised games' lessons, but the experiment was not entirely successful, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting the ground marked out and the necessary equipment supplied. In one case the ground granted was in such a rough state that running games could not be taken. Even if it were possible to arrange that every school conveniently near a recreation ground should have proper accommodation there for organised games, there would still remain a number of schools too far from any recreation ground to be able to use it.

In connection with the Physical Training in the Elementary Schools I would call the attention of the Committee to the following recommendations of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education in his Report for 1918 :—

- (a) "An increase in the time allotted to physical exercises and games, a daily lesson of 20 minutes being regarded as a minimum ;
- (b) An improvement in the accommodation for physical exercises either by means of adequately lighted and ventilated playground sheds or by the provision of halls, playgrounds, etc.;
- (c) Proper and sufficient equipment and apparatus for indoor and outdoor games ;
- (d) Attention to the clothing, and particularly to the shoes of the children ;
- (e) The provision of playing fields in connection with schools."

May I respectfully point out that these recommendations are practically identical with those I made in my last Report, and may I urge that they may receive the sympathetic attention of the Committee.

The Spinal Remedial Classes were conducted on the same lines as in 1918.

Children treated during year	...	Girls, 39 ; Boys, 4
Discharged (not requiring further treatment)	... ..	20
" (not advisable to continue)	... ..	1
" (owing to irregular attendance)	... ..	1
Left School	... ..	5
Left district	... ..	2
Still attending class	... ..	14
Total attendances during year	... ..	1390

At visits to the gymnastic classes in connection with the Girls Evening Institutes, I everywhere found keen and enthusiastic classes. At the opening of the Autumn Session, 1919, arrangements were made for four classes in gymnastics, but so keen was the response of the girls to join these classes that other classes had to be formed, and, at the time of writing, eight gymnastic classes are being held weekly. This year five of the classes are being conducted on definitely Swedish lines, as it is felt that in this way the physical training can be better linked up with that of the Elementary Schools.

I should have liked to have been able to give more of my time to visiting and encouraging these classes, as I feel they form a most important part of any scheme of physical training, providing, as they do, opportunities of healthy recreation and a right hygienic atmosphere during the critical years of adolescence.* Unfortunately, I was not free many evenings when the classes were in progress, owing to the Teachers' classes falling at the same time.

For the same reason I was only able to visit the gymnastic classes, held in connection with the Juvenile Unemployment Centres, during the Spring Vacation of the Elementary Schools, as I was always working at the Spinal Remedial Class when these classes were held.

With reference to the success of the gymnastic classes held in connection with the Evening Institutes, may I venture the hope that the Committee will see its way to the establishment of such classes at the Polytechnics, as I am sure the need exists.

The following courses were arranged for the Teachers during the year:—

1. A course of nine lessons in dances suitable for use in senior schools. This was conducted by Miss Idle, of Streatham Hill High School, and was much appreciated—in fact more applications were received than it was possible to entertain, and I reluctantly had to refuse admission to several teachers who applied too late.
2. A course of six lessons on the Organisation of Games Lessons and Playing Fields conducted by Miss Edgell, late Games Mistress at Chelsea College of Physical Education. These lessons were held during the light summer evenings. A short lecture on the theory and teaching of the more organised games, such as net-ball, rounders, capstan ball, etc., was followed by an hour's practice in the playgrounds attached to Winterbourne Road School. Unfortunately, owing to the weather, play out of doors was impossible on two of these evenings, but on these two occasions indoor gymnastic games were taken in the hall of the Infants' School.
This class was also well attended, the maximum of sixty being easily reached before the final date of application.
3. A course of twelve lessons in the Theory and Practice of Physical Training for the teachers of the Infants' Schools; and
4. A course of 25 lessons in the Theory and Practice of Physical Training for the teachers in senior departments.

These courses were started in the autumn of 1919 and are in progress at the time of writing. It was expected that the new Syllabus of Physical Exercises promised by the Board of Education would be published in September, and accordingly arrangements were made for its study at these courses. So remarkable was the response of the teachers to the invitation to attend these courses that two classes have had to be held each night, thus making four courses instead of two.

Although the publication of the syllabus has been delayed up to the time of writing, I was able to obtain an advance proof copy from the Board of Education, with permission to use it at the classes, so the the courses have been carried out as arranged.

5. A course of 25 lessons for the student teachers. This course is also in progress at the time of writing.

I think the splendid attendance at all these courses furnishes evidence of the desire of the teachers to take their share in the promotion of the physical welfare of the children, and I am hopeful that the Committee will see its way to granting increased facilities for physical training, not only in the narrow sense of physical exercises, but in the larger sphere of games, swimming, dancing, and all wholesome athletic training as embodied in Section 17 of the Education Act, 1918. I am confident that all concerned in the physical education of young people in Croydon will make full use of such opportunities.

Yours faithfully,

MAY APPLETON.

