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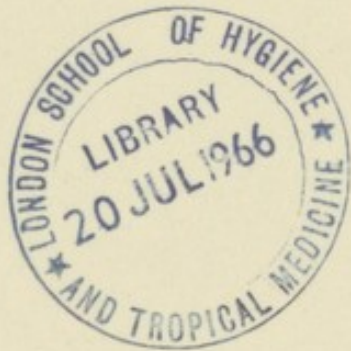
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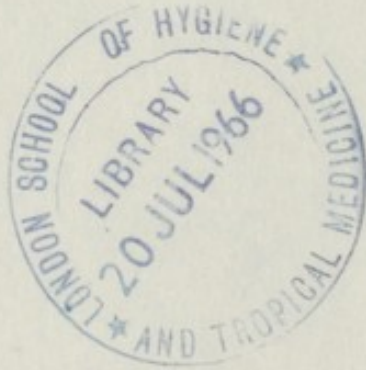


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County Borough of Croydon.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1934

OSCAR M. HOLDEN, M.D., D.P.H.

CROYDON:

Printed by the "Croydon Times," Ltd., 104, High Street.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER, 1933—34.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Alderman James Trumble, J.P.).

Councillor Mrs. ROBERTS (Chairman).

Councillor Major F. W. REES, L.R.I.B.A. (Vice-Chairman).

Alderman Albert JACKSON.

Alderman H. J. MORLAND, M.A., J.P.

Alderman W. B. SOUTHWELL, J.P.

Councillor E. E. L. ARKELL.

Councillor Ernest Edward CONSTABLE.

Councillor Mrs. DALE.

Councillor Charles Herbert GIBSON.

Councillor Miss M. H. GLAZIER.

Councillor Mrs. HEIGHTON, J.P. (Deceased).

Councillor B. HOLDEN.

Councillor Harry Stewart IZZETT.

Councillor George LEWIN.

Councillor W. H. PARRY.

Councillor Mrs. SQUIRE, J.P.

For purposes of Maternity and Child Welfare—

Mesdames HORN, LEECH, SOUTHWELL, and the Misses AMOS and SLIMMON.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON.**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER**For the Year 1934.**

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present herewith my Seventh Annual Report, being the thirty-fifth of the series, on the health of Croydon. The general arrangement follows that of the last report.

The contents have been compiled in compliance with Circular 1417 of the Ministry of Health, dated 25th October, 1934, and the report is an ordinary, not a survey report.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Birth Rate (13.2) was the same as for 1933, which was the lowest figure yet recorded, and was 1.6 per 1,000 less than for the whole of England and Wales, whilst the Death Rate (10.7) showed a decline compared with 1933. It was 1 per 1,000 less than that for the whole of England and Wales, and was the lowest yet recorded for Croydon. The steadily diminishing Birth Rate is leading to a gradual rise in the average age of the population, and in consequence any further permanent reduction in the Death Rate is unlikely.

It is satisfactory to record a further diminution in the infant mortality rate, the figure for 1934 being the lowest yet recorded. This rate is usually taken as being the truest indication of the general healthiness of a district, and Croydon has one of the lowest infantile mortality rates among the large towns. In view of the town's changing character from being largely residential to industrialisation, the continued reduction in the loss of infant life is gratifying.

The common infectious diseases showed a considerable increase in incidence. The mortality rose from 0.17 to 0.24 per 1,000 of the population. Infectious diseases exhibit more or less cyclical

waves of incidence, and so far as Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are concerned, the indications of a commencement of a wave of higher incidence noticed in 1933 were borne out in 1934. Measles exhibits a two-year cycle as a general rule, but Croydon is peculiar in that the incidence does not occur in the whole of the Borough yearly, but in the Northern portion in one year and in the Southern portion the next year, and as in 1933 the peak of the wave occurred during the first half of the year.

Influenza caused no anxiety and was less prevalent than in 1933. The chief causes of death were substantially the same as in 1933; diseases of the Heart and Circulatory system, Cancer and Respiratory diseases causing more than 50 per cent. of the total deaths.

The report, being divided into sections, presents the statistical details of each phase of the work under the appropriate headings. The Section dealing with Mayday Hospital has been slightly enlarged. The changing character of the work can be seen in the enumeration of the conditions for which patients were admitted and of the operations performed. The number of emergency and accident cases has increased. The Hospital is, both in character and in administration, coming rapidly into line with general hospital practice.

The prominent place taken by Slum Clearance in the public eye has warranted a statement of the progress made with respect to the Five Years Programme which was submitted to the Minister of Health in September, 1933. Work has been pursued energetically in the inspection and representation of improvement areas and individual unfit houses. Delay in action, however, was caused by re-housing difficulties. There is every indication that this will soon be remedied. The clearance area of Old Town has been partially demolished and new houses built on the site. The scheme has not been completed at the end of the year.

Another of the difficulties experienced has been with overcrowding in large houses which are divided into tenements. This is becoming more prevalent, and it is not possible to do anything effective under present housing legislation. If the Housing Bill, 1935, becomes law overcrowding will become an offence. Its detection will entail constant vigilance on the part of the inspectorial staff. A definition of overcrowding is also laid down, more drastic than that utilised in Croydon, so that there will be overcrowding, where, under present standards, it does not now exist.

A section has again been devoted to the Obstetric Service conducted by Officers of the Council. This scheme is one of the

most comprehensive in operation and fulfils practically all the fundamental requirements of an adequate maternity service, as formulated in the final report of the Departmental Committee of the Ministry of Health on Maternal Mortality. Its influence on maternal mortality and morbidity in Croydon will depend upon the use made of its facilities by that section of the population for whom it is intended.

The figures given, and the scope of the sections detailed indicate to what an extent the Public Health Service has become an integral part of the civic economy. There are few aspects in the life of citizens which are not, in some way or other, concerned in its activities. As the density of population increases it becomes more than ever imperative to maintain a high level of sanitation and of efficiency if the present position of the Public Health is to be maintained. Lack of interest in, and ignorance of, the duties of health authorities, are the greatest obstacles to further progress and proper valuation of the value of the services which they maintain. It is better, and in the end more economical, to prevent than to cure. This object must always be kept in mind, and it will be fatal to success if the curative functions, which have been transferred to Health Authorities under the Local Government Act, are allowed to overshadow the original function of prevention.

I wish to tender my thanks to the Chairmen and Members of the Public Health Committee, the Mental Deficiency Committee, the Housing Committee, and the various Sub-Committees, for the sympathetic consideration they have given to any proposals submitted to them, and for the interest they have taken in the work of the department.

The staff of the department have carried out their duties in a satisfactory manner, and I would like to mention the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. B. Watson, whose continued co-operation at all times has been of great value; the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. R. J. Jackson; and the clerical staff, whose duties steadily increase year by year as new legislation is promulgated and put into practice.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

OSCAR M. HOLDEN,

Medical Officer of Health

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STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The staff of the Public Health Department on the 31st December, 1934, was as follows:—

Medical Staff.—

(a) *Whole-time* :—

- Oscar M. Holden, M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts, etc.
 Wm. B. Watson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy School Medical Officer and Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts.
 J. C. McMillan, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., B.Sc., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Tuberculosis.
 A. L. Gunn, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), B.Sc., M.C.O.G., Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Obstetrics.
 B. Anthony Dormer, M.D., D.P.H., B.Hy., Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer.
 J. W. Pickup, M.D., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer.
 Iris A. Jenkin-Lloyd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, and School Medical Officer.
 Aileen I. McMahan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, and School Medical Officer.
 J. Todesco, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Resident Medical Superintendent, Borough (Fever) Hospital.
 R. C. Poyser, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Resident Medical Superintendent, Croydon Borough Sanatorium.
 H. W. Southgate, M.B., B.S., B.Sc., Pathologist.

(b) *Part-time* :—

- J. R. Draper, B.A., M.B., Medical Inspector of Aliens.
 Janet D. E. Michael, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.
 J. S. Bookless, B.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.—Ophthalmic Surgeon (School Medical Service).
 Rota of 4 local medical practitioners for surgical treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

Dental Staff.—

- Senior Dental Surgeon: J. F. Pilbeam, L.D.S.
 Assistant Dental Surgeons: J. K. R. Bryce, L.D.S., K. C. B. Webster, L.D.S.

Inspectors.—

- R. J. Jackson, M.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A., Chief Sanitary Inspector,
 F. F. Fulker, A.R.S.I., A.I.S.E., M.S.I.A., Deputy Chief Inspector.
 14 District Sanitary Inspectors.
 In addition, there are 4 disinfectors, 1 rat-catcher, and 7 assistants to the Sanitary Inspectors.

Health Visiting Staff.—

- 21 District Health Visitors; 3 Special Visitors; 1 Tuberculosis Nurse; 1 Almoner and 3 Dental Attendants.
 Also 2 whole-time Masseuses and Remedial Gymnasts.

Clerical Staff.—

- Twenty-four full-time clerks.

Veterinary Inspector (Part-time).—

- Peter R. A. Thrale, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.

Analyst (Part-time).—

- Edward Hinks, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.

Transferred Officers under Local Government Act, 1929.—

MAYDAY HOSPITAL—

Arnold Gilray, M.B., Ch.B. (N.Z.), Medical Superintendent.
 John Joseph Walsh, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Assistant Medical Superintendent.
 Edmund Trafford Clifton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant Medical Officer.
 John Ewart Edson, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., M.Sc., Assistant Medical Officer.

District Medical Officers.—

William Vaudrey Braddon, M.B., Ch.B., L.S.A.
 Ernest Philip Chennells, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Thomas Archibald Dukes, M.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Henry Fleming Hamilton, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
 Charles Aloysius McGuire, M.B., Ch.B.
 Alan Pride, M.D.
 Stewart Septimus Simmons, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Austin Stafford, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M.

Public Vaccinators.—

William Vaudrey Braddon, M.B., Ch.B., L.S.A.
 Patrick Francis O'Hagan, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
 Walter Hugh Montgomery Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Harold Trafford, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Sydney Duke Turner, M.D., D.P.H.
 Gilbert Charrington Wellish, M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.

Vaccination Officer.—

Gerald H. Huggins, Cert. R.S.I.

Mayday Hospital, Croydon Borough Hospital, Croydon Borough Sanatorium, Observation Nursery, Coombe Cliff Convalescent Home.

Nursing and Domestic Staffs.

Consultants to the Public Health Department.—

Thomas Warwick Preston, M.D., M.R.C.P., Physician.
 Ernest Marshall Cowell, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S., Surgeon.
 Alan Herapath Todd, M.S., F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon.
 John Smeed Bookless, B.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon.
 Archer Ryland, F.R.C.S., Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.
 David Low Greig, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.R.E., Radiologist.

Dental Surgeons.—

Eric Herbert Laurence, L.D.S.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1934.

Area 12,617 acres.

Population (Census 1931), 233,115. Population (estimated middle of 1934), 240,600.

Number of Inhabited Houses (1931 Census), 56,429.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1934), £2,186,960.

Product of a Penny Rate (1934), £8,189.

Rate in the £ (1933-34), 10/2.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----|----|
| Gross expenditure on Health Services (administered by Medical Officer of Health) | £125,609 | 2 | 10 |
| Income on Health Services (including transfers) | £12,039 | 18 | 10 |
| Net expenditure on Health Services ... | £113,569 | 4 | 0 |

Expressed as a Penny Rate, 13.86 pence in the pound.

| Live Births— | M. | F. | Total. |
|---------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Legitimate | 1,585 | 1,450 | 3,035 |
| Illegitimate | 68 | 82 | 150 |

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 13.2.

Still Births—119. Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 36.0.

Deaths—2,571. Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 10.7.

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and child-birth: From sepsis, 5; other causes, 8.

Maternity mortality: 3.9 per 1,000 births.

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| All infants per 1,000 live births | 46 |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | 42 |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births | 113 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Deaths from Measles (all ages) | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| " " Whooping Cough (all ages) | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| " " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| " " Diphtheria (all ages) | ... | ... | ... | 24 |

Per 1,000 of
the
population.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Deaths from diseases of Cardiac and Circulatory System (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage) | ... | ... | ... | 3.54 |
| " " diseases of the Respiratory System (including Tuberculosis) | ... | ... | ... | 1.96 |
| " " diseases of Renal System | ... | ... | ... | 0.46 |
| " " diseases of Digestive System | ... | ... | ... | 0.62 |
| " " Suicide and Accidents | ... | ... | ... | 0.53 |
| " " Old Age | ... | ... | ... | 0.32 |

SECTION I.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Croydon is largely a dormitory town, but is becoming increasingly industrialised. The chief industries are iron foundries (bell casting), engineering and building. The London Terminal Aerodrome is within the County Borough boundary.

Croydon is an aggregation of townships, each of which shows its own characteristics. Indifferent housing conditions are met with in various districts, and there are individual streets in nearly every ward in which the standard of house property is lower than the average. Various miscellaneous industrial undertakings are scattered throughout the Borough, not always in desirable situations. There is at present no power to prohibit factories being placed anywhere in areas which are not scheduled under Town Planning. As Town Planning deals with immediate and future development, it does not affect old-established areas, and the proximity of factories to residential areas has caused complaints from time to time.

The population is growing rapidly. The increase of population revealed in the 1931 census was 21.8% on that for 1921. This was the highest rate of increase for any town having a population of over 100,000 at the 1921 census.

The 1931 Census gave a total enumerated population of 233,115. The estimated population as at the middle of 1934 is 240,600. In the 1931 Census returns 5.59 was the average number of rooms per dwelling and 1.16 the average number of families in each dwelling, which gives 1.27 rooms per person. In 1931, 3.35% of the population was living more than two persons per room, a decrease of nearly 1% on the 1921 Census.

Water.

The water supply is drawn from deep wells in the chalk. These wells are situated at Surrey Street, Stroud Green, Waddon, Selhurst, and Addington. A portion of the northern side of the Borough obtains water supplies from the Metropolitan Water Board.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer, Mr. G. F. Carter, for the following information:—

A constant supply of water was maintained throughout the year, and has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity. Monthly analyses of the water were made at the five pumping stations, and in many cases at more frequent intervals. The Corporation's wells are all in the chalk, and a sample analysis is as follows:—

Clear and bright.
 Hardness—Temporary, 16.8 deg.
 „ Permanent, 3.7 deg.
 No B. Coli in 100 c.c.
 No Streptococci.
 No acid in 100 c.c.

The supply during the year was from the

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|------------------------|
| Corporation's Wells | ... .. | 1,988,432,652 |
| Metropolitan Water Board in Bulk | | 627,153,000 |
| | | 2,615,585,652 gallons. |

This works out, on an average population basis of 245,000 (1934), at a consumption of 29.24 gallons per diem per head.

The low rainfall and consequent drought entailed warning being issued to the public to economise supplies and in the latter part of the year it was found necessary to prohibit the use of water for gardens and sports grounds.

Rivers and Streams.

There are only small streams or ditches. These have been kept in a good state.

Drainage and Sewage.

Extensions of the sewerage system have been made to keep pace with the growth of the Borough, in particular in the new area of Addington which was added to the Borough in 1928. Over £50,000 has been expended in maintenance and laying of new main sewers and surface water drains and a further loan for £35,000 for additional sewage work in the Borough is being sought. At the sewage disposal works at Beddington, three Activated Sludge plants are in operation dealing with $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 million gallons per day.

Closet Accommodation.

All the buildings are provided with water closets connected to a proper sewerage system excepting a few cases of houses and bungalows situate in remote positions, in which the sewage goes to cesspits. Owing to topographical reasons, certain large houses in Upper Norwood have their own sewage purification plants.

Scavenging.

Complete and up-to-date methods are in operation for scavenging and refuse disposal. There are two Refuse Destructors, and at one of these a new Salvage Plant has been constructed for separating paper, tins, etc., before passing to the furnaces.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority.

(1) Tuberculosis.

Borough Sanatorium, North Cheam.

93 beds are provided for the treatment of early, intermediate and advanced cases.

(2) Maternity.

St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, St. James' Road, Croydon.

This Hospital is conducted under the auspices of the Croydon Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Association. Thirty-two beds (with cots attached) are provided. The Hospital receives an annual subsidy of £4,500 from the Council as 30 of the beds are reserved for cases referred by them. The Local Authority collects patients' fees which amounted approximately to £1,700.

(3) Children.

(a) Observation Nursery, Lodge Road.

These premises occupy the upper storey of the buildings erected by the Council. Accommodation is provided for 14 sick children under 5 years of age, and a ward for the reception of two nursing mothers.

(b) Coombe Cliff Convalescent Hospital.

This Home is for the reception of infants and children convalescing from acute illnesses. It is available for any child resident in the Borough and approved as suitable. The majority of the cases are referred from the Public Health and School Medical Departments, but cases are also admitted from Mayday and other Hospitals and at the request of private medical practitioners.

(4) Fever.*The Borough Hospital, Purley Way.*

The nominal accommodation is for 220 patients. Cases of all the notifiable infectious diseases are admitted other than tuberculosis.

(5) Small Pox.

The Croydon and District Joint Small Pox Hospital Board's Hospital is now used as the Borough Sanatorium. Arrangements have been made with the Surrey County Council to receive into their Clandon Hospital cases of small pox arising in Croydon.

Other Hospitals.*Croydon General Hospital.*

A voluntary institution at which the Council holds four clinics conducted mainly by members of the staff of the Hospital. These are: (a) Tonsils and Adenoids Clinic; (b) Orthopædic Clinic; (c) Venereal Diseases Clinic; (d) Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic. The Council's Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory is also within the curtilage of the Hospital; the buildings being provided by the Hospital; the staff, equipment, etc., by the Corporation.

I am indebted to the Secretary, Mr. G. H. Dams, for the following information:—

Male Beds ... 55 surgical

21 medical

Female Beds ... 53 surgical

21 medical

Children's Beds 22

Private Beds ... 23

A total of 195 beds.

The number of in-patients treated during 1934 was 2,283; the average stay of each in hospital being 17.73 days. The number of out-patient attendances, including casualties, was 131,331.

The bed accommodation has been increased by 65 beds, making the total complement 195 beds, the whole of which will be available during the year 1935.

Mayday Hospital (Public Health Committee).

The institution provides the following accommodation:—

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Male Beds</i> ... | Surgical | 32 |
| | Medical | 64 |
| | Tuberculosis | 32 |
| | Mental | 32 |
| <i>Female Beds</i> | Surgical | 32 |
| Gynaecological and Ante-natal | | 36 |
| | Medical | 92 |
| | Tuberculosis | 32 |
| | Mental | 32 |
| <i>Children's Beds</i> ... | | 60 |
| <i>Maternity Beds</i> ... | 22 with 14 cots additionally. | |
| Total ... | | 466 beds. |

The Purley and District War Memorial Hospital.

This is situated on the Brighton Road close to the boundary between Croydon and Purley. It is supported entirely by voluntary aid and offers the following provision:—

Males (surgical and medical) 10 beds; *Female* (surgical and medical) 20 beds; *Children* 8 beds; *Maternity* 6 beds; together with 6 private wards; a total of 50 beds.

The Norwood and District Cottage Hospital.

Males (surgical and medical) 15 beds; *Female* (surgical and medical) 15 beds. In addition there are two private wards; a total of 32 beds.

Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

Provision is made at Mayday Hospital and at various Children's Homes. Unmarried mothers are admitted to Mayday Hospital; and to St. Mary's Maternity Hospital for the first confinement only, as well as to a maternity home at Norwood, established by the Free Church Council. Two other Voluntary Institutions also offer facilities for unmarried mothers, namely, The Mission of Hope, Birdhurst Lodge, and the Rescue and Preventive Home, 34, Morland Road, Croydon. The Mission of Hope also receives illegitimate children from various districts, as a preliminary to

establishing them with foster mothers or adopting parents. The Babies Help Committee of the Croydon Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Association is especially concerned with individual cases of unmarried mothers and their children.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

This Society, through their Inspector, Mr. Brown, has helped the department in various ways. During the year 8 cases were dealt with. The reasons for reference were: neglect to obtain medical or dental attention, 7; for miscellaneous reasons, 1.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

(1) Two Motor Ambulances are provided by the Council for the removal of infectious cases from the Borough and Penge.

(2) For non-infectious, surgical or medical cases—

(a) One motor ambulance provided by the Council for the removal of cases to the Mayday Hospital.

(b) Four motor ambulances provided by the Council operating from the Chief Fire Station, Park Lane.

(c) Three motor ambulances operating from the Addiscombe Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

No. of residents in Croydon County Borough Area in receipt of outdoor poor relief on the

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1st January, 1934 | 4,089 persons ; 1,545 cases (including able- |
| 1st July, 1934 ... | 3,787 ,, 1,501 ,, ,, bodied). |
| 1st January, 1935 | 5,113 ,, 1,904 ,, ,, |

Number of Croydon poor persons relieved in the Mayday Hospital on 1st January, 1935, and in the Queen's Road Homes on the same date—

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Mayday Hospital | ... 131 |
| Queen's Road Homes | ... 431 |

Expenditure on Out-relief to Croydon cases during the 12 months ended 30th September, 1934.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Half-year ended 31st March, 1934 ... | £30,401 7 0 |
| Half-year ended 30th Sept., 1934 ... | £28,982 5 8 |

QUEEN'S ROAD HOMES.

This is an Institution maintained under the Poor Law Act.
Beds available for Sick, Maternity and Mental Cases—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| <i>(a) For Men</i> | 50 |
| <i>(b) For Women</i> | 50 |
| | 100 |

TABLE I.

Table showing the classification of the accommodation and the number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1934.

| CLASSIFICATION | Number of Wards. | Men. | | Women. | | Total. | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | | Pro-Occu- vided. | Occu- pied. | Pro-Occu- vided. | Occu- pied. | Pro-Occu- vided. | Occu- pied. |
| Chronic Sick | 4 | 50 | 48 | 50 | 49 | 100 | 97 |

IN-PATIENTS.

Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital): 71.

Total number of deaths: 43 (includes Institution), 6 Surrey.

Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital): 70.

Duration of stay of patients—

(a) Four weeks or less: 22.

(b) Exceeding four weeks but under thirteen weeks: 6.

(c) Thirteen weeks or more: 42.

Number of beds occupied—

(a) Average during the year: 97.

(b) Highest: 100 (on 19/5/34).

(c) Lowest: 93 (on 11/10/34).

Classification of In-Patients who were discharged from or who died in the Institution during the year ended 31st December, 1934—

| DISEASE GROUPS. | Men and Women. | |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| | Discharged. | Died. |
| Influenza | 1 | — |
| Tuberculosis (non-pulmonary) | 1 | — |
| Rheumatism— | | |
| Chronic arthritis | 2 | — |
| Mental Diseases— | | |
| Senile Dementia | 2 | 2 |
| Senile Decay | 3 | 11 |
| Accidental injury and violence | 1 | — |
| Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs... | 2 | 2 |
| " Respiratory System | 5 | 1 |
| " Circulatory System | 7 | 26 |
| " Genito-urinary System | 2 | 1 |
| " Skin | 1 | 0 |
| | 27 | 43 |
| Totals | 27 | 43 |

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

In Croydon the delegated duties under this Act comprise the carrying out of the duties under the Children's Acts and the Vaccination Acts, for which the Public Health Committee is now responsible. In addition modified arrangements were made in connection with Maternity, Tuberculosis, and Mentally Deficient patients.

The Mayday Hospital was appropriated by the Public Health Committee under Section 137 of the Public Health Act, 1875, on April 1st, 1932.

The cessation of the percentage grants from the Ministry of Health and the substitution of block grants affected the social services far more than any other sphere of the Council's work. As indicated in the various relevant portions of this report, the voluntary agencies carrying out work of public health interest now receive direct from the Council assistance which was formerly given by the Ministry of Health. The grants were originally fixed for a three year period, and were revised and renewed for a further four years as from April 1st, 1933.

The grants for the last five years have been as follows:—

Croydon Mothers' and Infants'

Welfare Association—

| | 1930/31. | 1931/2. | 1932/3. | 1933/4. | 1934/5. |
|---------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| (a) Maternity Hospital | 2,700 | 3,600 | 2,350* | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| (b) Infant Welfare | | | | | |
| Centres ... | 700 | 700 | 750 | 850 | 850 |
| (c) Convalescence ... | 300 | 350 | 400 | 500 | 550 |
| (d) Care-work (Un- married Mothers | 100 | 100 | 100 | 150 | 150 |
| (e) Home Helps ... | 50 | 75 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | £3,850 | £4,825 | £3,700 | £6,100† | £6,150† |

Other Grants—

| | 1930/31. | 1931/2. | 1932/3. | 1933/4. | 1934/5. |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| The Retreat, Ross | | | | | |
| Road ... | 787 | 650 | 650 | 650 | 650 |
| Wilford Road Crèche | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Croydon Rescue and Preventive Assoc. | — | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| "The Shrubberies" ... | — | — | — | 230 | 230 |
| | £4,737 | £5,675 | £4,550 | £7,180 | £7,230 |

*Originally fixed at £3,000 and reduction of £1,250 agreed to by Association.

†Less Hospital Contributions.

SECTION II.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages.—The number of marriages solemnised was 2,125, compared with 2,244 in 1933; 2,134 in 1932; 2,212 in 1931; 2,112 in 1930; and 1,982 in 1929. The marriage rate was 9 per 1,000 of the population; 1,025 were solemnised in Established Churches, 280 in other places of worship, 818 in the Register Office; 2 ceremonies were performed under Jewish ritual.

Births.—The births registered were 3,035 legitimate and 150 illegitimate. The birth-rate consequently was 13.2. For England and Wales the rate was 14.8, and in the 121 Great Towns it was 14.7.

The illegitimate births in Croydon were 4.7% of the total, compared with 4.2% in 1933, 4.9% in 1932, 4.8% in 1931, 5.1% in 1930, and 4.8% in 1929.

The total male births numbered 1,653, the female 1,532 being a proportion of 1,079 males to 1,000 females.

The subjoined table gives the vital statistics for the Wards in the Town. It is seen that the Wards with the highest birth-rates were Waddon (17.3), Thornton Heath (16.6), and South Norwood (16.2).

Those with the lowest were: Norbury (6.7), Upper Norwood (8.1), East (9.3), and South (9.4).

Deaths.—The deaths numbered 2,571, compared with 2,721 in 1933. For 1934 the death-rate was 10.7. For 1933 it was 11.3. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.8, and for the 121 Great Towns 11.8. For London the death-rate was 11.9. The male death-rate was 11.2, the female 10.4 for the Borough.

There were 220 inquests held by Coroners in respect of Croydon residents during 1934, and 123 findings by Coroners after post-mortem examination without inquest.

Wards with the highest death-rates were: Whitehorse Manor (13.2), South and Waddon (12.7); lowest in East (8.2), West Thornton (9.1), Upper Norwood and Central (9.2).

Natural Increase.—The excess of births over deaths was 614, or 2.6 per 1,000 of the population.

Immigration is playing a larger part than natural increase in the rapid increase of population. In the nature of things this is a difficult factor to estimate with any accuracy and in time leads to deductions based on total population being only approximate. In such a rapidly growing district, a five-yearly census is most necessary if statistics are to be reasonably accurate.

TABLE I.

| WARDS. | Estimated Population. | Births. | Deaths. | Birth Rate. | Death Rate. | Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births. | Death Rate from Six Zymotic Diseases (excluding Diarrhoea) | Death Rate from Diarrhoea. | Death Rate from Bronchitis and Pneumonia. | Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | Death Rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | Death Rate from Heart and Circulation Diseases. | Death Rate from Nervous Diseases. | Death Rate from Cancer. | Estimated persons per acre (1889). | Natural Increase or Decrease of Population. |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Upper Norwood | 22439 | 181 | 207 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 33 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 1.07 | 0.36 | — | 2.99 | 0.49 | 1.60 | 20.2 | —26 |
| Norbury ... | 16037 | 108 | 150 | 6.7 | 9.4 | 37 | 0.06 | — | 0.87 | 0.94 | 0.06 | 2.74 | 0.50 | 1.18 | 29.5 | —42 |
| West Thornton | 20121 | 256 | 183 | 12.7 | 9.1 | 59 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 1.09 | 0.50 | 9.05 | 2.63 | 0.30 | 1.59 | 42.3 | 73 |
| Bensham Manor | 16129 | 192 | 182 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 63 | 0.06 | 0.25 | 1.30 | 0.56 | 0.06 | 3.40 | 0.56 | 1.80 | 49.9 | 10 |
| Thornton Heath | 15657 | 260 | 169 | 16.6 | 10.8 | 43 | 0.39 | — | 1.66 | 0.77 | — | 3.00 | 0.64 | 1.41 | 50.6 | 91 |
| South Norwood | 17765 | 288 | 226 | 16.2 | 12.7 | 52 | 0.45 | 0.06 | 1.79 | 0.38 | — | 4.67 | 0.62 | 1.80 | 28.9 | 62 |
| Woodside ... | 15696 | 167 | 152 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 66 | 0.25 | — | 1.47 | 0.70 | — | 3.57 | 0.38 | 1.27 | 36.8 | 15 |
| East | 18084 | 169 | 149 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 30 | 0.22 | 0.06 | 0.88 | 0.06 | — | 3.21 | 0.44 | 1.50 | 9.7 | 20 |
| Addiscombe ... | 14497 | 184 | 155 | 12.7 | 10.7 | 43 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.55 | 0.48 | 0.14 | 4.00 | 0.41 | 1.80 | 48.9 | 29 |
| Whitehorse Manor | 16799 | 252 | 222 | 15.0 | 13.2 | 60 | 0.42 | 0.18 | 2.02 | 0.65 | 0.18 | 4.58 | 0.29 | 1.49 | 63.1 | 30 |
| Broad Green ... | 15412 | 218 | 160 | 14.3 | 10.4 | 41 | 0.26 | 0.06 | 1.04 | 0.84 | — | 3.38 | 0.35 | 1.17 | 69.1 | 58 |
| Central ... | 12242 | 135 | 112 | 11.0 | 9.2 | 30 | 0.33 | 0.08 | 0.73 | 0.41 | 0.24 | 3.43 | 0.24 | 1.14 | 33.4 | 23 |
| Waddon .. | 21898 | 379 | 277 | 17.3 | 12.7 | 50 | 0.59 | 0.05 | 1.23 | 1.14 | 0.05 | 3.93 | 0.55 | 1.78 | 22.3 | 102 |
| South | 14941 | 141 | 189 | 9.4 | 12.7 | 71 | 0.07 | 0.14 | 1.00 | 0.67 | 0.07 | 3.88 | 1.07 | 1.61 | 12.6 | —48 |
| Addington ... | 2883 | 66 | 29 | 23.9 | 10.1 | 15 | — | — | 1.39 | 0.35 | — | 3.80 | 0.35 | 1.39 | 0.80 | 37 |
| The Borough ... | 240600 | 3185* | 2571* | 13.2 | 10.7 | 46 | 0.24 | 0.07 | 1.21 | 0.60 | 0.05 | 3.55 | 0.49 | 1.54 | 19.0 | 614 |

* These are the corrected figures.

Comments on Table I.

Corrections have been made for deaths of infants in institutions. A death under such circumstances has been allocated to the Ward in which the parents reside.

Infantile mortality was highest in South (71), Woodside (66), Bensham Manor (63), Whitehorse Manor (60); lowest in Addington (15), East and Central (30).

The Infantile Mortality rate was above the average for the whole Borough in the following Wards: West Thornton, Bensham Manor, South Norwood, Woodside, Whitehorse Manor, Waddon, and South.

Birth-rates were highest in Waddon, Thornton Heath, and South Norwood; lowest in Norbury, Upper Norwood, East, South, and Woodside.

The general death-rate was highest in Whitehorse Manor, South Norwood, Waddon, and South; lowest in Upper Norwood and Central, East and West Thornton.

The death-rate was above the average for the whole Borough in the following Wards: Bensham Manor, Thornton Heath, South Norwood, Whitehorse Manor, Waddon and South.

Most persons to the acre in Broad Green, White horse Manor, Thornton Heath, and Bensham Manor; least in East, South, and Upper Norwood.

Addington, owing to its relatively scanty population, has not been included for purposes of comparison.

The birth-rate is the same as last year, which was the lowest recorded up to that time.

The death-rate from Zymotic diseases was highest in Waddon, South Norwood, and Whitehorse Manor; from Diarrhoea in Bensham Manor, Whitehorse Manor, and South; from Bronchitis and Pneumonia in Whitehorse Manor, South Norwood, and Thornton Heath; from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Waddon, Norbury, and Broad Green; from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Central and Whitehorse Manor; from Diseases of the Heart and Circulation in South Norwood, Whitehorse Manor, and Addiscombe; from Nervous Diseases in South and Thornton Heath; from Cancer in Bensham Manor, South Norwood, and Addiscombe.

TABLE II.

| 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. |
| 1922 | 192,300 | 3616 | 3505 | 18.2 | 2469 | 12.8 | 337 | 255 | 224 | 64 | 2387 | 12.4 |
| 1923 | 193,400 | 3445 | 3370 | 17.4 | 2082 | 12.5 | 284 | 209 | 176 | 52 | 2007 | 10.4 |
| 1924 | 196,000 | 3536 | 3456 | 17.6 | 2384 | 12.1 | 317 | 213 | 195 | 56 | 2280 | 11.6 |
| 1925 | 199,300 | 3521 | 3406 | 17.1 | 2262 | 11.4 | 336 | 243 | 187 | 55 | 2169 | 10.9 |
| 1926 | 205,900 | 3569 | 3477 | 16.9 | 2340 | 11.4 | 318 | 247 | 211 | 61 | 2269 | 11.0 |
| 1927 | 211,700 | 3329 | 3174 | 15.0 | 2542 | 12.1 | 384 | 294 | 176 | 55 | 2452 | 11.6 |
| 1928 | 214,800 | 3501 | 3374 | 15.7 | 2439 | 11.4 | 389 | 301 | 178 | 53 | 2354 | 11.0 |
| 1929 | 222,300 | 3553 | 3399 | 15.3 | 2954 | 13.3 | 463 | 301 | 221 | 65 | 2792 | 12.5 |
| 1930 | 222,300 | 3703 | 3514 | 15.8 | 2407 | 10.8 | 364 | 294 | 171 | 48 | 2337 | 10.5 |
| 1931 | 233,800 | 3601 | 3400 | 14.5 | 2719 | 11.6 | 331 | 300 | 196 | 58 | 2674 | 11.4 |
| 1932 | 237,186 | 3607 | 3311 | 14.0 | 2500 | 10.5 | 242 | 298 | 161 | 49 | 2556 | 10.8 |
| 1933 | 239,950 | 3391 | 3147 | 13.2 | 2612 | 10.9 | 257 | 366 | 148 | 47 | 2721 | 11.3 |
| 1934 | 240,600 | 3508 | 3185 | 13.2 | 2451 | 10.2 | 219 | 339 | 145 | 46 | 2571 | 10.7 |

TABLE III.
DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1934.
CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND CAUSE.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | | Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District. | | | | | | | | | | Total Deaths whether of "Resi- dents" or "non- Residents" in Institutions in the District. | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | All ages. | Under 1 year. | 1 and under 2 years. | 2 and under 5 years. | 5 and under 15 years. | 15 and under 25 years. | 25 and under 35 years. | 35 and under 45 years. | 45 and under 55 years. | 55 and under 65 years. | | 65 years and upwards. |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| All Causes | Certified ... | 2571 | 145 | 26 | 38 | 60 | 84 | 101 | 119 | 254 | 413 | 1331 | 1006 |
| | Uncertified ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Enteric Fever | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Small Pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles... | ... | 14 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Scarlet Fever... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | 18 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Diphtheria and Croup | ... | 24 | 1 | ... | 5 | 16 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 20 |
| Influenza (excl. Influenzal Pneu'nia) | ... | 15 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | 8 | 1 |
| Erysipela | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Tetanus | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | ... | 144 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 28 | 37 | 32 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 48 |
| Tuberculous Meningitis | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Other Tuberculous Disease | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 |
| Cancer, Malignant Disease | ... | 371 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 18 | 67 | 96 | 184 | 154 |
| Acute Rheumatism and Rheumatic Fever | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Forms of Meningitis (not T.B.) | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 |
| Poliomyelitis | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Locomotor Ataxy | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... |
| General Paralysis of the Insane | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Cerebral Hæmorrhage | ... | 186 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 7 | 26 | 150 | 62 |
| Other Diseases of the Nervous Sys'm | ... | 111 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 19 | 69 | 26 |
| Senile Decay | ... | 78 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78 | 23 |
| Diabetes | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 19 | 12 |
| Organic Heart Disease | ... | 591 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 41 | 90 | 431 | 206 |
| Arterio-Sclerosis | ... | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 9 | 36 | 27 |
| Aneurism | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Diseases of the Circulatory System | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | 5 | 3 | 11 | 11 |
| Bronchitis, Acute | ... | 25 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 20 | 3 |
| Bronchitis, Chronic | ... | 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 4 | 11 | 50 | 13 |
| Influenzal Pneumonia | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Pneumonia (other forms) | ... | 199 | 27 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 34 | 77 | 94 |
| Other Diseases of the Respiratory System | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 4 |
| Diarrhœa and Enteritis | ... | 18 | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 10 |
| Appendicitis, Typhlitis, and Peri- tonitis | ... | 23 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 18 |
| Cirrhosis of the Liver | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Alcoholism | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| Other Diseases of the Digestive Sys'm | ... | 75 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 36 | 41 |
| Nephritis and Bright's Disease | ... | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 10 | 17 | 41 | 14 |
| Other Diseases of the Urinary Sys'm | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 26 | 23 |
| Puerperal Fever | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Congenital Debility and Malforma'n | ... | 33 | 31 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Premature Birth | ... | 34 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Veneral Diseases | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | 5 |
| Other Diseases of the Reproductive System (Non-Malignant) | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide) | ... | 91 | ... | 1 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 14 | 12 | 33 | 60 |
| Suicide | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 9 |
| All other Defined Diseases | ... | 73 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 23 |
| Diseases Ill-defined or unknown | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| All Causes | ... | 2571 | 145 | 26 | 38 | 60 | 84 | 101 | 119 | 254 | 413 | 1331 | 1006 |

The deaths entered in the last column include deaths of non-residents of the Borough.

Comparisons With 1933.

(i) Measles was again prevalent during the first half of the year and once again all the deaths occurred in children under 15 years of age. (ii) Whooping Cough was more prevalent and caused 18 deaths, as compared with 3 the previous year. (iii) Deaths from Diphtheria showed a further increase, from 17 in 1933 to 24 during the year under review. (iv) Influenza, on the other hand, caused death in only 28 cases, as compared with 103 the previous year, the majority of these deaths were in persons over 55 years of age. (v) Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis showed a slight decline; the age group 15 years to 45 years accounted for 91 of the deaths. It is interesting to note that deaths from this condition occur earlier in women than in men, though more men die from it. (vi) Deaths from Cancer remained much the same but with Cancer, more deaths occurred in women than in men. (vii) The main cause of death was Organic Disease of the Heart. (viii) Deaths from respiratory troubles, e.g., Pneumonia and Bronchitis, declined, a result probably of the very small incidence of Influenza. (ix) A further decrease in the deaths attributed to Infantile Diarrhoea. This is satisfactory in view of the hot and abnormally dry summer. (x) Deaths from diseases of the Urinary system remained much the same. (xi) The number of suicides increased by 7, whilst the number of deaths due to violence increased by 16. Suicide and violence accounted for 128 deaths, i.e., nearly as many as those caused by Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Comments on Table III.

(i) Cancer is the main cause of death between the ages of 45 and 65 years. Above 65 years of age the chief cause of death is Organic Heart Disease (431) and this is followed by Cancer (184), Cerebral Hæmorrhage (150), and Pneumonia (77). Pneumonia, as in previous years showed its maxima at the two extremes of life.

The most dangerous time of life up to the 45th year, is the first year. Violent death, as might be expected, occurred most frequently among old people over 65 years, though the age group 15-24 years came next in incidence. Suicide was commonest between the ages of 45 and 65, and was equally divided among the sexes.

There are some points of difference between Table III. and the short list of causes of death supplied by the Registrar-General.

These differences are due to a difference in classification of the primary cause of death when more than one cause is given on the death certificate. Although definite instructions on how death certificates should be filled in are contained in the books of certificates, medical practitioners vary widely in their interpretation of these instructions.

The Registrar-General's Table is included for purposes of comparison. It will be observed that the widest discrepancies occur in the deaths attributed to Heart Disease and other Circulatory diseases; Pneumonia and Bronchitis, Senility and other Digestive diseases.

The percentage of deaths under 1 year of age to total deaths was 5.6. Deaths under 15 years, 10.4%; deaths under 65 years, 47.7%; deaths over 65 years, 52.3%. The corresponding figures for 1933 were 5.4; 9.6; 49.3; and 50.7.

TABLE V.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASE OVER A PERIOD OF 12 YEARS.

| Cause of Death. | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Total Deaths. | Total Deaths. | Total Deaths. | Total Deaths. | Total Deaths. | Total Deaths. | Total Deaths. | Total Deaths. | Total Deaths. | Total Deaths. | Total Deaths. | Total Deaths. | Death Rate. |
| Enteric Fever | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 0.004 |
| Malaria... .. | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Small Pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles | 9 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 30 | 1 | 22 | ... | 2 | 13 | 14 | 0.058 |
| Scarlet Fever | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 0.012 |
| Whooping Cough | 11 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 21 | 14 | 24 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 18 | 0.075 |
| Diphtheria and Croup | 21 | 8 | 8 | 32 | 10 | 32 | 23 | 14 | 5 | 11 | 17 | 24 | 0.100 |
| Influenza (including Influenzal pneumonia) | 20 | 89 | 63 | 44 | 118 | 38 | 199 | 32 | 84 | 100 | 103 | 28 | 0.116 |
| Dysentery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 0.021 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0.012 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 153 | 157 | 151 | 171 | 165 | 167 | 170 | 154 | 155 | 144 | 162 | 144 | 0.599 |
| Tuberculous Meningitis | 22 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 0.025 |
| Other Tuberculous Disease | 15 | 19 | 13 | 20 | 28 | 26 | 19 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 0.029 |
| Cancer, Malignant Disease | 259 | 293 | 319 | 330 | 344 | 327 | 330 | 339 | 342 | 341 | 374 | 371 | 1.542 |
| Rheumatic Fever | 5 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0.025 |
| Meningitis | 8 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 0.037 |
| Organic Heart Disease | 254 | 305 | 273 | 281 | 346 | 405 | 308 | 375 | 490 | 469 | 627 | 591 | 2.456 |
| Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic | 139 | 142 | 130 | 100 | 92 | 92 | 226 | 125 | 200 | 145 | 130 | 93 | 0.387 |
| Pneumonia | 144 | 182 | 140 | 138 | 200 | 158 | 272 | 199 | 258 | 238 | 210 | 199 | 0.827 |
| Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs | 36 | 33 | 32 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 21 | 16 | 20 | 15 | 22 | 24 | 0.100 |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis | 36 | 32 | 36 | 34 | 24 | 28 | 45 | 32 | 15 | 25 | 26 | 18 | 0.075 |
| Appendicitis and Typhlitis | 21 | 28 | 20 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 27 | 23 | 23 | 28 | 44 | 23 | 0.096 |
| Cirrhosis of Liver | 11 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 0.021 |
| Alcoholism | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 | 0.021 |
| Nephritis and Bright's Disease | 59 | 70 | 65 | 81 | 77 | 79 | 117 | 45 | 60 | 81 | 78 | 75 | 0.312 |
| Paerperal Fever | 4 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 0.021 |
| Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy & Parturition | 6 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 0.033 |
| Congenital Debility and Malformation | 32 | 37 | 36 | 52 | 30 | 26 | 42 | 42 | 49 | 27 | 19 | 33 | 0.137 |
| Premature Birth | 39 | 54 | 42 | 40 | 48 | 32 | 47 | 40 | 49 | 46 | 47 | 34 | 0.141 |
| Violent deaths (excluding Suicide) | 49 | 66 | 65 | 71 | 83 | 75 | 64 | 74 | 92 | 75 | 70 | 91 | 0.378 |
| Suicide | 23 | 23 | 23 | 33 | 30 | 35 | 29 | 19 | 33 | 43 | 30 | 37 | 0.154 |
| Other Defined Diseases | 624 | 670 | 672 | 703 | 720 | 664 | 748 | 713 | 706 | 684 | 677 | 688 | 2.860 |
| Diseases Ill-defined or unknown | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 0.012 |
| Total | 2007 | 2280 | 2169 | 2269 | 2452 | 2354 | 2792 | 2337 | 2674 | 2556 | 2721 | 2571 | 10.686 |

1934 showed a decrease in the general death-rate, a stationary birth-rate and a further decline in the infant mortality rate, which reached the lowest yet recorded in Croydon. In view of the decreasing birth-rate, the average age of the whole population is steadily rising; consequently, sooner or later there will be an increase in the death-rate quite apart from Public Health conditions. It would seem this point has been reached, and any further decline in the death-rate is not to be expected.

Causes of Death.

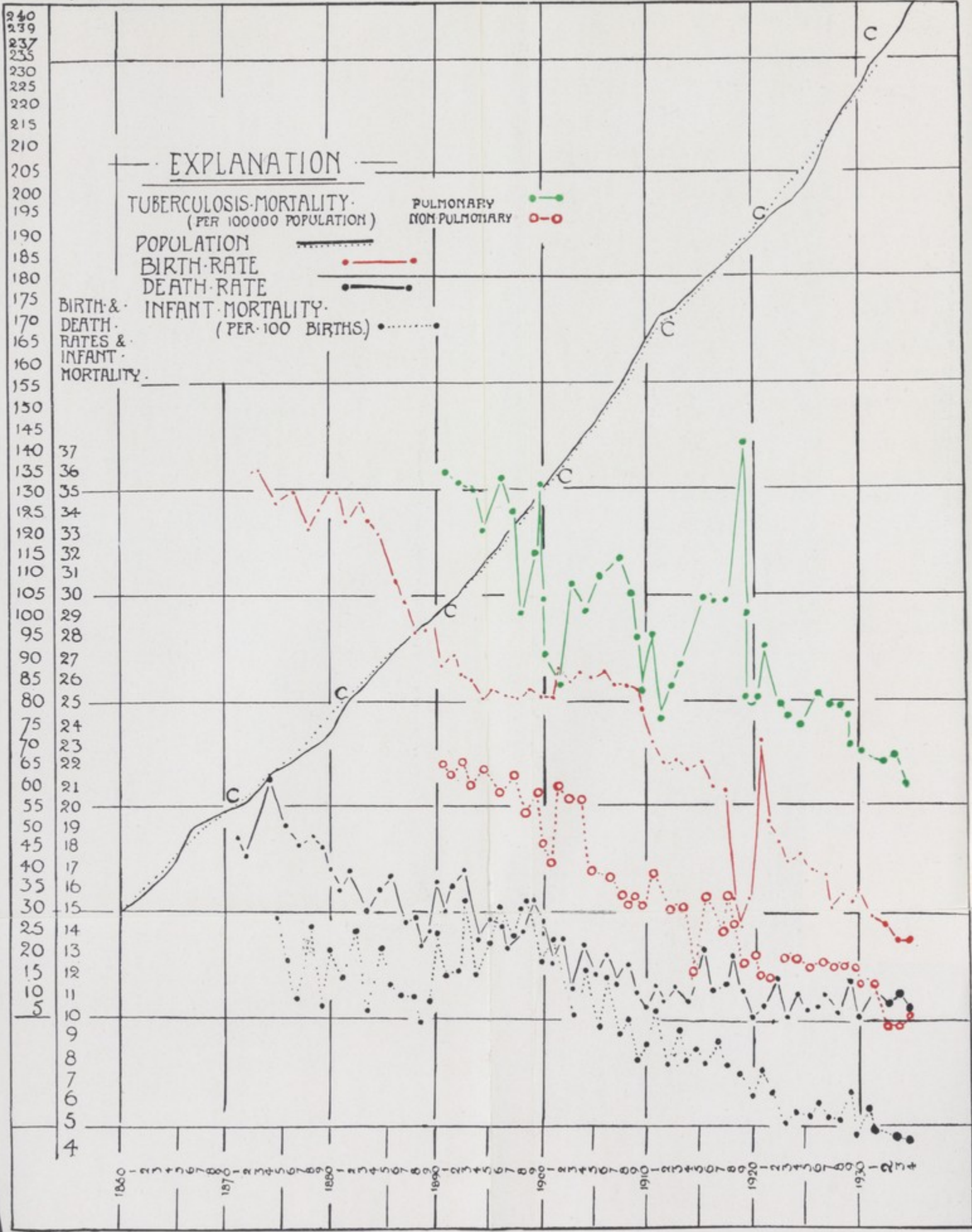
The chief causes of death during 1934 were:—Organic heart disease, 591 deaths, death-rate 2.46; Cancer, 371 deaths, death-rate 1.54; All forms of Tuberculosis, 157 deaths, death-rate 0.65; Pneumonia (including influenzal pneumonia), 212 deaths, death-rate 0.88; Arterio Sclerosis and Cerebral Hæmorrhage, 233 deaths, death-rate 0.97.

Taking diseases of bodily systems and group diseases to which deaths were definitely assigned we find:—

| | per 1,000 population. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Circulatory System (including Atheroma and Cerebral Hæmorrhage) | 853 or 3.54 |
| Cancer | 371 1.54 |
| Respiratory System (not Tubercular) ... | 316 1.31 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) | 157 0.65 |
| Diseases of the Digestive System (exclud- ing Cancer and Tuberculosis) ... | 150 0.62 |
| Diseases of the Nervous System (not Tubercular | 127 0.53 |
| Diseases of Renal System | 112 0.46 |
| Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuber- culosis but including Influenza) ... | 84 0.35 |
| Suicides and Violent Deaths | 128 0.53 |
| Old Age | 78 0.32 |
| Congenital Debility and Prematurity ... | 67 0.28 |

The greatest single group of causes of death as in 1933 was diseases of the Circulatory system, and of this group Organic Heart Disease was the most prominent member (591 deaths). Rheumatism in childhood is indubitably a cause of cardiac breakdown later in life, more particularly if the original attack of rheumatism has been overlooked or disregarded.

Population
in thousands



1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960

Arterio-sclerosis (47 deaths) is the second big cause of death in this group. This is a thickening and diminution in the elasticity of the walls of the arteries and is an expression either of prolonged stress or unwise living. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, which caused, incidentally, 186 deaths, is one of the sequelæ of Arterio-sclerosis, combined with excessive blood pressure. Arterio-sclerosis and Cerebral Hæmorrhage between them caused 233 deaths.

POPULATION.

Explanation of Graphs.

The estimated population is shown by a continuous black line from 1860 onwards, the letter C denoting a census year. In 1860 Croydon's population was a little over 30,000; in 1931 the census showed it to have risen to 233,115, whilst for 1934 the estimated population is 240,600. The growth of Croydon has been rapid and continuous; even during the war years the increase was not arrested, whilst since the war its growth has been accelerated. Such an increase of population gives rise to peculiar health problems, not the least of which is the inhabitants do not always appreciate that within a space of 60 years their town has grown from a village to one of the great and important towns of England. With the extension of civil aviation, Croydon's importance is likely to become greater each year. The trend of industrialism to the south and the relatively low rates are also exerting an influence.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

TABLE VI.

| Months, | Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit. | | | Rainfall Total. | | Bright Sunshine. | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|
| | Means of | | Mean of A. & B. | | | Hrs. per day. | Percentage. |
| | A. Max. | B. Min. | | Daily Mean | | | |
| January | °F. 44.3 | °F. 36.1 | °F. 40.2 | in. 2.04 | mm. 52 | hrs. 1.63 | 19 |
| February | 43.9 | 33.9 | 38.9 | 0.30 | 8 | 2.75 | 28 |
| March | 48.9 | 37.0 | 42.9 | 2.57 | 66 | 3.74 | 32 |
| April | 55.1 | 42.9 | 49.5 | 2.65 | 68 | 3.93 | 29 |
| May | 63.4 | 49.9 | 56.6 | 0.60 | 15 | 6.78 | 44 |
| June | 69.9 | 56.2 | 63.0 | 1.02 | 26 | 6.45 | 39 |
| July | 76.0 | 60.8 | 68.4 | 2.49 | 63 | 9.29 | 58 |
| August | 69.3 | 55.9 | 62.6 | 2.50 | 64 | 5.95 | 41 |
| September | 69.0 | 52.0 | 60.5 | 1.57 | 40 | 6.30 | 50 |
| October | 58.6 | 49.6 | 54.1 | 1.69 | 43 | 2.41 | 22 |
| November | 47.9 | 41.4 | 44.6 | 2.58 | 66 | 1.08 | 12 |
| December | 50.7 | 45.7 | 48.2 | 6.41 | 162 | 0.62 | 8 |
| Means and Totals for Year | 58.1 | 46.8 | 52.4 | 26.42 | 673 | 4.24 | 32 |

The observations were made at the Aerodrome, which is 217 feet above mean sea level.

SECTION III. MAYDAY HOSPITAL.

The policy of the Council in bringing Mayday Hospital more into line with General Hospitals has been furthered by the appointment during the year of five visiting consulting medical staff. In order to co-ordinate the whole work of the Health Department these gentlemen are appointed as Consultants to the Department and their services are consequently available at the other institutions of the Committee.

The Consultants have paid the following visits to Mayday Hospital:—

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Consulting Physician (Dr. Preston) | 11 visits | — |
| Consulting Surgeon (Mr. Cowell)... | 15 visits | 3 operations |
| Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon (Mr. Todd) | 16 visits | 1 operation |
| Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon (Mr. Bookless) | 56 visits | 3 operations |
| Consulting Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon (Mr. Ryland) ... | 14 visits | 5 operations |

Dr. Greig, the visiting Radiologist, paid 103 visits during the year.

The alterations and additions, as detailed in my report for 1933 have been proceeded with. At the end of the year the new central heating station and heating system had been completed, but has not yet been put into operation; whilst the new ward block of 66 beds was well advanced, the programme is, however, somewhat behind-hand and the time table originally decided upon will have to be considerably modified. Owing to the existing X-Ray apparatus showing unmistakable signs of decrepitude, new plant will be provided, and the erection of the new special departments block will be expedited.

The MEDICAL STAFF consists of the Medical Superintendent, 3 other Resident Medical Staff, 6 Visiting Consultant Staff, and a Visiting Dentist.

The Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Obstetrics is in charge of the Obstetrical and Gynæcological cases.

SPECIALISED SERVICES.—Orthopædic, Gynæcological, Dental, X-Rays, Ultra-Violet Light, Massage, Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| No. of Trained Nurses | ... 30 | (including 18 Sisters). |
| „ Probationer „ | ... 72 | |
| „ Assistant „ | ... 7 | |
| „ Male Attendants | ... 7 | |

Number of Beds provided for Sick, Maternity and Mental cases :—

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|----------------------------|
| (a) for Men | ... | ... | 160 |
| (b) for Women | ... | ... | 246 |
| (c) for Children | ... | ... | 60 (under 16 years of age) |

Total ... 466

TABLE I.

| | No. of Wards. | MEN. | | WOMEN. | | CHILDREN. | | TOTAL. | |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Pro-vided. | Occu-pied. | Pro-vided. | Occu-pied. | Pro-vided. | Occu-pied. | Pro-vided. | Occu-pied. |
| Medical | 2 | 32 | 23 | 32 | 32 | ... | ... | 64 | 55 |
| Surgical | 2 | 32 | 28 | 32 | 22 | ... | ... | 64 | 50 |
| Chronic Sick | 3 | 32 | 30 | 64 | 75 | ... | ... | 96 | 105 |
| *Children | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 41 | 60 | 41 |
| ‡Tuberculosis | 2 | 32 | 25 | 32 | 33 | ... | ... | 64 | 58 |
| Maternity | 1 | ... | ... | 22 | 15 | ... | **15 | 22 | 30 |
| Mental | 2 | 32 | 30 | 32 | 30 | ... | ... | 64 | 60 |
| Gynaecological | 1 | ... | ... | 32 | 32 | ... | ... | 32 | 32 |
| TOTAL | 15 | 160 | 136 | 246 | 239 | 60 | 56 | 466 | ‡431 |

* Plus 4 dayrooms attached to adult wards.

** Infants.

† Number of beds occupied on December 31st, 1934.

‡ Only some 50% of the beds allocated for Tuberculosis are occupied by Tuberculosis patients.

TABLE II

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1.—Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital) | 3896 |
| 2.—Number of women confined in hospital | 515 |
| 3.—Number of live births | 485 |
| 4.—Number of still births | 38 |
| 5.—Number of deaths among the newly-born (under 4 weeks) | 16 |
| 6.—Total number of deaths among the children under one year (including those under No. 5) | 43 |
| 7.—Number of maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement | 5 |
| 8.—Total number of deaths | 699 |
| 9.—Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital) | 3703 |
| 10.—Duration of stay of patients included in Nos. 8 and 9 : | |
| (a) Under four weeks | 2889 |
| (b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks | 1201 |
| (c) Thirteen weeks and more | 312 |
| 11.—Number of beds occupied (a) average during the year | 479 |
| (b) highest 536 on 16/4/34 ; (c) lowest 407 on 12/8/34. | |
| 12.—Number of surgical operations under G.A. (excluding dental operations) | 688 |
| 13.—Number of abdominal sections | 319 |

*Classification of In-Patients who were Discharged from or
who Died in the Institution during the year ended 31st
December, 1934.*

TABLE III.

| | Children (under 16) | | Men and Women. | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| | Dis- charged. | Died. | Dis- charged. | Died. |
| A.—Acute infectious disease | 22 | — | 10 | 1 |
| B.—Influenza | 1 | — | 8 | 4 |
| C.—Tuberculosis : Pulmonary | 5 | — | 65 | 39 |
| Non-Pulmonary... .. | 5 | 3 | 12 | 2 |
| D.—Malignant Diseases | — | — | 43 | 102 |
| E.—Rheumatism, Acute rheumatism (rheu- matic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea | 23 | 1 | 46 | 4 |
| Non-articular manifestations of so-called rheumatism (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago, and sciatica) ... | — | — | 4 | — |
| Chronic arthritis | 1 | — | 32 | 2 |
| F.—Venereal Disease | 1 | — | 18 | 1 |
| G.—Puerperal fever (other cases) | — | — | 11 | 3 |
| H.—Puerperal pyrexia | — | — | 19 | — |
| I.—Other diseases and accidents connected with child bearing | — | — | 243 | 5 |
| J.—Mental diseases | 14 | — | 233 | 5 |
| K.—Senile Decay | — | — | 51 | 47 |
| L.—Accidental injury and violence ... | 51 | — | 231 | 20 |
| M.—Diseases of the Nervous System ... | 17 | 3 | 97 | 38 |
| N. " " Respiratory System ... | 93 | 24 | 132 | 88 |
| O. " " Circulatory System ... | 10 | 4 | 125 | 190 |
| P. " " Digestive System ... | 130 | 15 | 394 | 58 |
| Q. " " Genito-Urinary System | 17 | 2 | 86 | 26 |
| R. " " Skin | 82 | 1 | 106 | 3 |
| S.—Other Diseases | 71 | — | 87 | 8 |
| T.—Mothers and children discharged from Maternity Wards | 485 | — | 558 | — |
| U.—Any persons not falling under any of the above headings | 34 | — | 30 | — |
| TOTALS | 1062 | 53 | 2641 | 646 |

Total Number of Patients :

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| | | CURED | ... | ... | ... | 2551 |
| | | RELIEVED | ... | ... | ... | 781 |
| | | UNRELIEVED | ... | ... | ... | 371 |
| | | DIED | ... | ... | ... | 699 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL | | | ... | <u>4402</u> |
| 1 | 10 | | | | | |
| 4 | 8 | | | | | |
| 50 | 63 | | | | | |
| 2 | 12 | | | | | |
| 101 | 23 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 4 | 18 | 1 | | | | |
| 2 | 22 | | | | | |
| 14 | 18 | | | | | |
| 2 | 11 | | | | | |
| | 10 | | | | | |
| 5 | 101 | | | | | |
| 3 | 102 | | | | | |
| 21 | 81 | | | | | |
| 20 | 101 | | | | | |
| 28 | 97 | 3 | | | | |
| 88 | 138 | 28 | | | | |
| 100 | 122 | 3 | | | | |
| 38 | 101 | 13 | | | | |
| 28 | 48 | 2 | | | | |
| 2 | 100 | 1 | | | | |
| 8 | 21 | | | | | |
| | 108 | | | | | |
| | 28 | | | | | |
| | 102 | 28 | | | | |
| | 101 | | | | | |

| Diagnoses in Cases Treated | MEDICAL. | | | | SURGICAL. | | | | TOTAL |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------|-------|
| | Cured | Re-lieved | Unre-lieved | Died | Cured | Re-lieved | Unre-lieved | Died | |
| CARCINOMA. | | | | | | | | | |
| Stomach | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Gall Bladder | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Ovary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Cervix Uteri | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Rectum | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | 8 | 14 |
| Oesophagus | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Caecum | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| Larynx | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Bronchus | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Prostate | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 4 |
| Kidney | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Lower Jaw | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Leg | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 3 |
| Colon | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 6 | 7 |
| Breast | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 10 | 14 |
| Pancreas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 5 |
| Spine | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Face | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 |
| Uterus | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | 4 |
| Lung | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 |
| Mediastinum | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Tongue | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Larynx | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Ear | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Cervical Glands | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Fauces | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Sarcoma left Tonsil... .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Sarcoma Tibia | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Chorionepithelioma | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | 112 |

| Diagnoses in Cases Treated | MEDICAL. | | | | SURGICAL. | | | | TOTAL |
|----------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------|-------|
| | Cured | Re-lieved | Unre-lieved | Died | Cured | Re-lieved | Unre-lieved | Died | |
| GYNÆCOLOGICAL. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ovarian Cyst | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Ovarian Cyst with Acute Torsion | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Cystic Ovaries | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Acute Salpingitis | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 3 |
| Chronic Salpingo-oophoritis | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Pyo-salpinx | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| Tuberculous Salpingitis ... | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Chronic Metritis | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | 5 |
| Chorion-epithelioma of uterus | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Polypoidal Endometritis ... | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | 6 |
| Endometrioma | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Uterine Polypus | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Retroflexion | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Senile Endometritis | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | 4 |
| Uterine Fibromyomata | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | 1 | 14 |
| Chronic cervicitis | — | — | — | — | 12 | 2 | — | — | 14 |
| Erosion of cervix | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Cervical Polypus | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Deficient Pelvic Floor | — | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | 6 |
| Deficient Pelvic Floor and Cervicitis | — | — | — | — | 11 | — | — | — | 11 |
| Vaginal Cyst | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Atresia of Vagina | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Urethral Caruncle | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| Bartholin's Cyst | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Bartholin's Abscess... .. | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Vulval trauma | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Pruritus Vulvae | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 3 |
| Sterility | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | 5 |
| Investigation of Renal Function | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |

| Diagnoses in Cases Treated | MEDICAL. | | | | SURGICAL. | | | | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------|-------|
| | Cured | Re-lieved | Unre-lieved | Died | Cured | Re-lieved | Unre-lieved | Died | |
| Menopausal Neurosis ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Tabetic retention of Urine... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Vulvo-vaginitis ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | 109 |
| INFECTIOUS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Influenza ... | 6 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| Scarlet Fever ... | — | 2 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| Pertussis ... | 1 | 1 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 10 |
| Erysipelas ... | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| Measles ... | — | 7 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 11 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Diphtheria ... | — | 2 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 10 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Chickenpox ... | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Typhoid Fever ... | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | 60 |
| MENTAL. | | | | | | | | | |
| Epilepsy ... | — | 17 | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 24 |
| M.D. ... | — | 4 | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | 19 |
| G.P.I. ... | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Certified ... | — | — | 128 | — | — | — | — | — | 128 |
| Uncertified ... | 20 | 40 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | 70 |
| D.T.s ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Melancholia ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | 246 |
| NERVOUS AND SENSORY. | | | | | | | | | |
| Neurasthenia ... | 2 | 20 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 23 |
| Nervous Breakdown ... | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Neuritis ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Motor Neurone Disease ... | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |

| Diagnoses in Cases Treated | MEDICAL. | | | | SURGICAL. | | | | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------|-------|
| | Cured | Re-lieved | Unre-lieved | Died | Cured | Re-lieved | Unre-lieved | Died | |
| Bell's Palsy | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Chorea | 13 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 |
| Hysteria | 6 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13 |
| Paralysis Agitans | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Anxiety Neurosis | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Locomotor Ataxis | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Hemiplegia | — | 10 | 6 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 23 |
| Neuralgia | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Cerebral Softening | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Cerebellar Abscess | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Meningitis | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Tabes Dorsalis | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Paralysis | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Cerebral Tumour | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Disseminated Sclerosis | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Meningocele | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Diplegia | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Cerebral Arterio-sclerosis | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Post-encephalitis | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| Sciatica | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | 117 |
| POISONING | 6 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| Mercurial Stomatitis | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| RESPIRATORY. | | | | | | | | | |
| Pneumonia | — | — | — | — | 96 | 36 | 3 | 70 | 205 |
| Bronchitis | — | — | — | — | 108 | 60 | 4 | 43 | 215 |
| Pleurisy | 10 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 14 |
| Growth | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Pneumothorax | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |

| Diagnoses in Cases Treated | MEDICAL. | | | | SURGICAL. | | | | TOTAL |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------|-------|
| | Cured | Re-lieved | Unre-lieved | Died | Cured | Re-lieved | Unre-lieved | Died | |
| Pulmonary Oedema ... | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Emphysema ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Pleural Effusion ... | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Asthma ... | 2 | 12 | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 20 |
| Bronchial Catarrh ... | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Lung Abscess ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Pulmonary Embolus ... | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Empyema ... | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Bronchiectasis ... | — | 4 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | | 480 |
| SENILITY ... | — | 26 | 19 | 53 | — | — | — | — | 98 |
| | | | | | | | | | 98 |
| SKIN. | | | | | | | | | |
| Psoriasis ... | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Varicose Eczema ... | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Abscesses ... | — | — | — | — | 21 | — | — | — | 21 |
| Boils ... | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | 7 |
| Burns and Scalds ... | 10 | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 17 |
| Abrasions ... | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| Erythema Nodosum ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Whitlow ... | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 |
| Cysts ... | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Urticaria ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Scabies ... | 6 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| Varicose Ulceration ... | 13 | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 32 |
| Ringworm ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Septic Toe ... | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| Eczema ... | 6 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| Purpura ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Impetigo ... | 35 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 38 |

Operation Performed.

Number.

GYNAECOLOGICAL.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Excision of Urethral caruncle | 2 |
| Cystoscopy and pyelography | 4 |
| Excision of Bartholin's cyst | 2 |
| Excision of vaginal cyst | 2 |
| Anterior and posterior colpo-perineorrhaphy | 4 |
| Anterior and posterior colpo-perineorrhaphy and amputation of cervix | 11 |
| Amputation of cervix | 10 |
| Trachelorrhaphy | 1 |
| Removal of tissue for section | 2 |
| Dilatation of cervix | 6 |
| Dilatation and curettage | 3 |
| Exploration of uterus | 6 |
| Ventrosuspension of uterus | 4 |
| Myomectomy | 5 |
| Wertheim's Hysterectomy | 3 |
| Total hysterectomy | 15 |
| Sub-total hysterectomy | 7 |
| Salpingectomy | 2 |
| Laparotomy for tubercular salpingitis | 1 |
| Salpingo-oophorectomy | 3 |
| Oophorectomy | 1 |
| Ovariectomy | 6 |
| Blood transfusion | 4 |
| Examination under anaesthesia, etc. | 15 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 119 |

OBSTETRICAL.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Forceps delivery | 27 |
| Breech extraction | 3 |
| Internal version | 2 |
| Embryotomy | 3 |
| Manual removal of placenta | 10 |
| Vaginal packing | 2 |
| Anaesthesia for examination, external version, etc. | 16 |
| Abortion, evacuation of uterus, and glycerine drainage | 73 |
| Induction of abortion per vaginam | 1 |
| Abdominal hysterotomy and sterilisation | 4 |
| Evacuation of vesicular mole | 2 |
| For ectopic gestation | 5 |
| Caesarean section | 8 |
| Caesarean hysterectomy | 1 |
| Surgical induction of labour | 22 |
| Drainage of puerperal peritonitis | 3 |
| Blood transfusion | 10 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 192 |

ABDOMINAL.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Suture of perforated duodenal ulcer | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Suture of perforated gastric ulcer | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Appendicectomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 147 |
| Drainage of Appendix abscess | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Drainage for general peritonitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Excision of haemorrhoids | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Abdominis paracentesis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Herniotomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
| Jujenostomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Caecostomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Gastrectomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Ileostomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Cholecystectomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Colostomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Sigmoidoscopy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| For acute obstruction | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Closure of faecal fistula | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Drainage for pancreatitis... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Laparotomy (Carcinomatosis, etc.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Cholecystenterostomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Fistula-in-ano | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Repair incisional hernia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

268

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Tonsillectomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| Mastoidectomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Re-opening old radical mastoid | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Puncture and drainage of maxillary antrum | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Resection and drainage ethmoid sinuses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

EYE.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Trephining and Iridectomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Extraction left lens | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Evisceration of eye | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

BONES AND JOINTS.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Sequestectomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Manipulation of limbs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Insertion of extension and transfixion pins | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Resection of rib | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| For Osteo-myelitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Reduction of joints | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Irrigation of right knee | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Wiring of bones | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Application of plasters | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Trephining depressed fracture of skull | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Trephining R. tibia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Setting fractures | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Amputation of limbs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Plating fractures | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

132

| GENITO-URINARY. | <i>Operation Performed.</i> | | | | | | | | <i>Number.</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Dilatation of Urethral Stricture | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Cystoscopy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Pyelography | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Supra-pubic prostatectomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Supra-pubic puncture | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Urethrotomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Removal spermatocele | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Cystostomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Circumcision | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Excision of undescended testicle | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Exploration of kidney | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Catheterisation of ureters | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | <hr/> 58 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Lumbar puncture | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| Exploration and aspiration of chest | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| A.P. refills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Incisions (abscesses, whitlows, etc.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82 |
| Removal of cyst | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Lipiodal injections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Thiersch graft | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Blood transfusion | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Avulsion of finger nail | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Suture of wounds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Application of tannic acid | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Removal of foreign body | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Number of patients who had teeth extracted Mayday Hospital | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 269 |
| Number of patients who had teeth extracted Queen's Road Homes... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 |
| | | | | | | | | | <hr/> 533 |
| | | | | | | | | | <hr/> 1302 |
| | | | | | | | | | <hr/> <hr/> |
| Number of major operations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 393 |
| Number of minor operations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 573 |
| Number of dental extractions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 336 |
| | | | | | | | | | <hr/> 1302 |
| | | | | | | | | | <hr/> <hr/> |
| NUMBER OF X-RAY FILMS TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1934. | | | | | | | | | |
| Spines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 114 |
| Long Bones | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 575 |
| Pelvis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| Skull | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 186 |
| Chest (including lungs) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 383 |
| Barium Meals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 174 |
| Barium Enemata | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| Urinary Tract | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 85 |
| Gall Bladder | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| Teeth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 87 |
| Abdominal ? F.B. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Maternity Cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 203 |
| | | | | | | | | | <hr/> 1926 |
| | | | | | | | | | <hr/> <hr/> |

Actual number of cases treated : 1,146.

NUMBER OF TREATMENTS GIVEN DURING THE YEAR 1934.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Massage | 5301 |
| Exercises | 4413 |
| Radiant Heat | 1198 |
| Electrical Treatment | 584 |
| Diathermy | 409 |
| Ultra Violet Light | 419 |
| TOTAL | <u>12324</u> |

Number of Patients : 735.

DETAILS *re* MENTAL PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

| | <i>Male.</i> | <i>Female.</i> |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Admitted | 186 | 228 |
| Certified and sent to C.M.H. | 43 | 76 |
| Discharged not certified | 81 | 105 |
| TOTAL CASES | <u>124</u> | <u>181</u> |

Deaths : Male 29, Female 26.

NUMBER OF SPECIMENS SENT TO THE COUNCIL'S LABORATORY DURING 1934.

2711

NUMBER OF POSTMORTEMS ORDERED BY THE CORONER AND PERFORMED AT MAYDAY HOSPITAL.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Outside Cases | 243 |
| Mayday Hospital Cases | 55 |
| TOTAL | <u>298</u> |

NUMBER OF POSTMORTEMS NOT ORDERED BY CORONER ... 49

SECTION IV.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Table I. gives the figures for ages and Wards.

Scarlet Fever was more prevalent than in 1933; the largest incidence has been in Waddon, West Thornton and Upper Norwood Wards. Based on the estimated ward populations, the case rate for these wards was respectively, 895, 561 and 432 per 100,000 of the population. The age group 5-15 years, as usual, suffered most; cases in this group comprising 59.7% of the total.

Diphtheria was also more prevalent than in 1933; most cases occurred in Waddon (119) and West Thornton (74). Once again the age group 5-15 years give the highest figures.

No cases of Small Pox occurred during the year.

There were 15 cases of Puerperal Fever and 36 of Puerperal Pyrexia; 17 occurred in the age group 16-25 years and 34 in the age group 26-45 years. A majority of the cases occurred in women having their first confinement.

The incidence of the commoner infectious diseases in Croydon during the past eleven years is of interest.

Scarlet Fever has shown a succession of shallow waves of incidence with a distinct trend towards an aggregate increase. The periods of maximum intensity have been in 1924, June and July; 1925, March, April and May; 1926, May, June and July; 1927, April, May and June; 1928, January and February, with another in November and December; 1929, a gradual increase throughout the year without any intermissions. 1930 and 1931, the incidence was relatively constant, with a slight decline in the number of cases in August and September. During 1932 there was a steady increase in cases until the beginning of May, when the incidence fell rapidly and remained low until the beginning of a new wave in November. In 1933 the incidence remained fairly steady throughout the year. In 1934 there were two peaks of incidence, the first and smaller came in the second week in March following a steady rise from the beginning of the year; the incidence then dropped rapidly and remained constant until the second peak was reached, following a rapid rise, the third week in November. The greatest number of cases in one week

was 40 during the week ending November 24th. The weekly average of cases throughout the year was 19.5, being 9.0 higher than in 1933.

Diphtheria.—During 1924 there was a small but steady incidence throughout the year; in 1925 a trough occurred in the curve and very few cases were notified, but towards the end of the year the notifications began to increase steadily, the curve reaching its apex in November and December, 1926; the curve then declined through 1927 until the last quarter, when the trend became upwards once more, reaching its apex in January, 1928; this was followed by a slight fall, followed by a slight rise until December, 1928, when another fall commenced, reaching its minimum in July, 1929, from when the curve rose steadily to its maximum in November. In 1930 Diphtheria was not troublesome, though there was a small rise in the number of cases in October, reaching a maximum of 22 during the week ending October 18th. In 1931 the highest number of cases arose in February and the last two weeks of March. In 1932 there was a slight rise in March and again in mid-September and the end of November. During 1933, there was a steady upward trend in incidence as the year advanced, with only a slight remission during April and May; a small wave of increased incidence spread over the first half of the year and was succeeded by a more intense wave covering October, November and December. The weekly average of cases was 8.4 as compared with 4.1 in 1933.

Whooping Cough.—From being inconspicuous in 1924, the curve rose gradually to a maximum in May, June and July, 1925, then fell rapidly to a minimum in November and December, then rose very gradually to a lower maximum in September, 1926; once again the curve fell abruptly to a minimum in January, 1927, rose in June and July, and fell again gradually to a minimum in November and December, then rose steadily to the highest level of the period under review in January, 1929, from when it fell steadily to the end of the year. Throughout 1930 it remained quite inconspicuous, until December, when there were indications of the commencement of a wave of increased incidence which persisted in 1931 until the end of July, after which the number of cases dropped considerably. December showed a small rise in cases. A wave of increased incidence occurred in 1932, commencing the second week in April and persisting until the end of July. Two small waves showed themselves during 1933, the first commencing early in February and persisting until the beginning of August; the second beginning in late October and continuing

until the end of the year. In 1934 two waves were also experienced; the first with its peak at the end of January, and the second with its peak at the middle of April. From then a moderate incidence was present until the beginning of August, when the numbers dropped rapidly, the incidence remaining very low for the rest of the year.

Measles was very prevalent in April and May, 1924, then dropped suddenly, but showed a small rebound during September, October and November, after when it died away until a sudden rise in May, June and July, 1925, and was followed, after a fall, by a further and more prolonged rise from October, 1925, to May, 1926. During 1927 there was very little Measles in Croydon; a small rise in October, November and December, however, heralded a very big incidence of cases—the highest during the period under review—during the first six months of 1928. Practically no cases occurred after this exacerbation, until March, 1929, but during this month, and April, May and June, 1929, a number of cases occurred from when the incidence dropped away until the end of the year. Another wave of considerable intensity commenced abruptly during the last week of February, 1930, reaching its maximum in the second week of March and dying away gradually until terminating at the end of June. During 1931, Measles was quite inconspicuous; but in 1932 there was a sharp rise in cases in the second week in April which reached a maximum in the last week in June, falling then rapidly. The beginning of another wave showed itself at the end of November and the cases were steadily increasing in number for the rest of the year. The measles waves, therefore, were as follows: the first half of 1924, the second half of 1925, and the first quarter of 1926; the first half of 1928, the first half of 1929, the first half of 1930, and the first half of 1932. Measles was rather prevalent during the first quarter of 1933, dropping rapidly during the second quarter and not becoming noticeable again until December. The characteristics of the Measles curves were their abrupt rises and rather less abrupt falls. Measles was again prevalent during the first half of the year with peak incidences in February and May. A very rapid decline at the end of July was followed by a low incidence for the rest of the year.

Chicken Pox.—A small wave of cases occurred during the first half of 1924, followed by a higher wave covering the last quarter of 1924 and the first half of 1925; another irregular wave was experienced during the first half of 1926, followed by a secondary in the last quarter. During 1927 and 1928 there was a

fairly high and steady incidence with a peak in October and November, 1927. Another wave came during the latter half of 1929 with its maximum in December; this wave continued into 1930, gradually declining to a minimum at the end of July. Another wave commenced in November and continued until the end of the year. In 1931 Chicken Pox was prevalent until the end of June, when the number of cases declined and remained low until November, when the cases again rose. During 1932 the incidence remained steady until the end of March, when a rise occurred, persisting until the end of August. After the vacation the disease practically died out for the remainder of the year. Chicken Pox rose during the first half of 1933 to reach a maximum early in July. It then dropped rapidly and did not show any signs of recrudescence until the end of November. In 1934 a moderate wave of incidence covered January to the end of March, and was followed by a sudden rise during May. The incidence then dropped, but a small rise was manifest in December.

Mumps occurred in a series of waves from 1924 to 1928 inclusive, but was not at all prevalent in 1929. In 1930, however, a rather severe incidence was noted throughout the first half of the year. In 1931 there was an irregular and gradual decline throughout the year, and in 1932 the incidence was very low. The very low incidence of *Mumps* continued during 1933 and until November, 1934; a rise then commenced and continued during December, indicating the onset of a major incidence in 1935. The waves showed their maxima in March, 1924; May, 1925; March, 1926; May, 1927; March, 1928 and May, 1930, and their minima in September, 1924; September, 1925; September, 1926; and September, 1927.

TABLE II.

| Notified Disease. | Incidence Rate per 1,000 population. | | Housing Conditions. | | | Case occurring in Institutions in the Borough. | Total cases notified. |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 1934 | 1933 | 1-3 rooms. | 4-5 rooms. | Over 5 rooms. | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Small Pox | — | 0.012 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria | 1.83 | 0.92 | 3 | 382 | 16 | 40 | 441 |
| Erysipelas | 0.48 | 0.44 | 2 | 91 | 7 | 16 | 116 |
| Scarlet Fever | 4.17 | 2.65 | 8 | 828 | 65 | 102 | 1003 |
| Enteric Fever (inc. Paratyphoid) | 0.012 | 0.096 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 3 |
| Puerperal Fever | 0.062 | 0.054 | — | 6 | — | 9 | 15 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 0.15 | 0.162 | — | 10 | 2 | 24 | 36 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis | 0.012 | 0.012 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 3 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 0.054 | 0.042 | — | 7 | — | 6 | 13 |
| Poliomyelitis | 0.016 | 0.016 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | — | 0.012 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Primary or Acute Influenzal Pneumonia | 0.25 | 0.305 | 3 | 50 | 7 | 1 | 61 |
| Dysentery | 0.004 | 0.048 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Polioencephalitis | — | 0.004 | — | — | — | — | — |

The highest incidence of notifiable infectious diseases was in houses of 4-5 rooms. The 1931 Census showed that houses of 1-3 rooms formed 4.7% of the total number of houses; those of 4-5 rooms 51.4% and those with over 5 rooms 43.9%.

TABLE III.
SCARLET FEVER.

| YEAR | Cases notified in Croydon. | Attack Rate Per 100,000 of Population. | No. of Deaths. | Percentage of Deaths to Cases notified. | All Cases Admitted to Hospital with a Diagnosis of Scarlet Fever. | | |
|------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | No. Admitted. | No. of Deaths. | Percentage of Deaths to Cases Treated* |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1908 | 534 | 338 | 5 | .9 | 497 | 8 | 1.6 |
| 1909 | 727 | 451 | 9 | 1.2 | 608 | 11 | 1.8 |
| 1910 | 759 | 454 | 7 | .9 | 624 | 7 | 1.1 |
| 1911 | 468 | 274 | 7 | 1.5 | 377 | 5 | 1.3 |
| 1912 | 476 | 273 | 2 | .4 | 365 | 4 | 1.09 |
| 1913 | 470 | 263 | 3 | .6 | 411 | 4 | .9 |
| 1914 | 748 | 411 | 5 | .6 | 638 | 5 | .7 |
| 1915 | 414 | 233 | 5 | 1.2 | 391 | 4 | 1.02 |
| 1916 | 297 | 169 | 4 | 1.3 | 283 | 6 | 2.1 |
| 1917 | 191 | 102 | 2 | 1.05 | 196 | 2 | 1.02 |
| 1918 | 414 | 219 | 6 | 1.4 | 37 | 8 | 2.1 |
| 1919 | 603 | 314 | 11 | 1.8 | 522 | 11 | 2.1 |
| 1920 | 638 | 332 | 7 | 1.09 | 535 | 8 | 1.4 |
| 1921 | 855 | 446 | 4 | .4 | 720 | 4 | .5 |
| 1922 | 800 | 416 | 6 | .7 | 691 | 6 | .8 |
| 1923 | 379 | 195 | 2 | .5 | 340 | ... | ... |
| 1924 | 289 | 147 | 2 | .6 | 237 | 2 | .8 |
| 1925 | 347 | 174 | 1 | .2 | 248 | 2 | .8 |
| 1926 | 525 | 254 | ... | ... | 409 | ... | ... |
| 1927 | 717 | 338 | 3 | .4 | 686 | 3 | .4 |
| 1928 | 552 | 259 | 4 | .7 | 574 | 8 | 1.3 |
| 1929 | 759 | 335 | 4 | .54 | 714 | 3 | 0.42 |
| 1930 | 681 | 306 | 2 | .29 | 679 | 2 | 0.29 |
| 1931 | 527 | 225 | 3 | .57 | 528 | 2 | 0.38 |
| 1932 | 441 | 186 | 1† | .23 | 387 | 1 | 0.26 |
| 1933 | 633 | 264 | ... | ... | 599 | 1 | 0.17 |
| 1934 | 1003 | 416 | 3 | .29 | 968 | 5 | 0.51 |

*Cases admitted to the Borough Hospital from Penge are included in arriving at the figures in Cols. 6 to 8.

†Death not due to Scarlet Fever.

There was an increase in the number of cases notified and admitted to Hospital in 1934 as compared with 1933. The type was mild and the case mortality was nil. The attack rate (Col. 3) for England and Wales was 376. Croydon shows a rather higher figure.

TABLE IV.

DIPHTHERIA.

| YEAR. | Cases notified in Croydon. | Attack Rate Per 100,000 of Population. | No. of Deaths. | Percentage of Deaths to Cases notified. | All Cases Admitted to Hospital with a diagnosis of Diphtheria. | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | No. Admitted. | No. of Deaths. | Percentage of Deaths to Cases Treated* |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1908 | 405 | 256 | 37 | 9.1 | 354 | 29 | 8.2 |
| 1909 | 356 | 220 | 24 | 6.7 | 292 | 24 | 8.2 |
| 1910 | 267 | 159 | 21 | 7.8 | 222 | 15 | 6.7 |
| 1911 | 514 | 301 | 37 | 7.2 | 430 | 35 | 8.1 |
| 1912 | 767 | 440 | 25 | 3.2 | 600 | 22 | 3.6 |
| 1913 | 451 | 253 | 16 | 3.5 | 389 | 13 | 3.3 |
| 1914 | 226 | 124 | 18 | 7.9 | 186 | 19 | 10.2 |
| 1915 | 195 | 109 | 14 | 7.1 | 188 | 8 | 4.2 |
| 1916 | 312 | 177 | 4 | 1.2 | 303 | 15 | 4.9 |
| 1917 | 191 | 102 | 9 | 4.7 | 194 | 8 | 4.1 |
| 1918 | 179 | 94 | 2 | 1.1 | 158 | 21 | 1.3 |
| 1919 | 429 | 223 | 36 | 8.3 | 388 | 38 | 7 |
| 1920 | 558 | 290 | 26 | 4.6 | 529 | 21 | 3.9 |
| 1921 | 483 | 252 | 23 | 4.7 | 451 | 24 | 5.3 |
| 1922 | 358 | 186 | 27 | 7.5 | 329 | 21 | 6.3 |
| 1923 | 196 | 101 | 21 | 10.7 | 202 | 18 | 8.9 |
| 1924 | 222 | 113 | 8 | 3.6 | 196 | 7 | 3.5 |
| 1925 | 104 | 52 | 8 | 7.6 | 114 | 11 | 9.6 |
| 1926 | 321 | 155 | 32 | 9.9 | 321 | 28 | 8.7 |
| 1927 | 262 | 123 | 10 | 3.8 | 300 | 8 | 2.6 |
| 1928 | 476 | 224 | 32 | 6.7 | 493 | 31 | 6.2 |
| 1929 | 435 | 194 | 23 | 5.3 | 470 | 23 | 4.9 |
| 1930 | 394 | 177 | 14 | 5.3 | 462 | 12 | 2.6 |
| 1931 | 221 | 94 | 5 | 2.2 | 219 | 7 | 3.2 |
| 1932 | 116 | 49 | 9 | 7.8 | 162 | 9 | 5.6 |
| 1933 | 222 | 93 | 17 | 7.7 | 236 | 18 | 7.6 |
| 1934 | 524 | 217 | 24 | 4.5 | 546 | 19 | 3.4 |

*Cases from Penge are included in Cols. 6 to 8.

The incidence of diphtheria showed a considerable increase in 1934, and the mortality was 4.5%. The type of the disease was moderately severe.

One hundred and fifty cases of bacteriological Diphtheria were admitted but these are not included as Diphtheria as they exhibited no clinical symptoms.

The case rate (Col. 3) for England and Wales was 170. Croydon's rate was therefore higher than for the whole country.

Immunisation Clinic.

The Clinic commenced on 5th February and is held at Lodge Road Clinic. It deals only with Anti-Diphtheritic immunisation. At first only one session a week was held, but owing to the lengthening waiting list and increasing number of applications a second Clinic was begun at the end of November. The demand has continued to grow and a third Clinic will have to be arranged in the near future.

The total number of children seen at the Clinic during the year was 509. Of these 339 were over 5 years of age and 170 were 5 years or under. Five hundred and seventy-four Schick tests were performed and of these 389 were Anterior and 185 Posterior tests. One thousand two hundred and sixty injections of toxoid-anti-toxin mixture were given.

No propaganda has been undertaken other than informing mothers that facilities were available if they desired their children immunising. The principle has been to immunise those who desired it, but not to endeavour to convert those who were apathetic or hostile. For immunisation to exert a pronounced effect upon Diphtheria incidence—which incidentally has not been excessive in Croydon—at least some 60% of the total susceptibles in the population must be rendered immune, and it was felt such a result was hardly to be anticipated even as the result of intensive propaganda. Diphtheria has been stamped out in various of the "closed" communities comprised in residential schools in the borough and this has been achieved by the Schick testing of all the inmates and the immunisation of those found susceptible. As indicated, however, the numbers have steadily increased as the Clinic became known. The average number of children attending per session at the beginning of the year was 20; the later sessions were called upon to deal with between 60 and 70. The average over the whole year was 36 per session.

There was no case of marked upset or prolonged illness; the only effects noted were that 3 children fainted, two during the performance of the first Schick test, and one during the injection of the first dose of toxoid-anti-toxin mixture. All three recovered rapidly and the fainting was certainly due to psychological causes and not to any effect of the material used. Fourteen parents reported that their children had a "stiff arm" for one or two days, but there was no local inflammatory reaction and no generalised symptoms. Three children had some localised inflammatory reaction around the site of injection, which subsided rapidly and did not cause any marked constitutional disturbance.

Five children required a second course of injections as they were still Schick positive at the end of the first series of three injections.

The material used was toxoid-antitoxin mixture (T.A.M.) and 3 doses of 1 c.c. was injected at weekly or fortnightly intervals into the muscles of the upper arm. Strictest aseptic precautions were taken. The procedure is practically painless and children very soon lost all their apprehension; there is no difficulty in obtaining their attendance.

IMMUNISATION AT SCHOOLS.

The Convent—Central Hill, Upper Norwood.

One hundred and twenty-three new cases were dealt with on the same lines as given above, and 113 retests of previously immunised or Schick tested children were made. Of the latter 51 cases had been Schick tested and immunised in 1931. All these cases were negative on retest. Fifty-two cases were negative on primary test in 1931 and were again negative in 1934. No ill-effects arose.

There has been no case of Diphtheria in the Convent since systematic immunisation was commenced.

Gordon Boys Home and the Russell School, Ballards.

Immunisation work continued in these institutions and the details are given in Table V. No cases of any ill-effects occurred.

There have been no cases of Diphtheria reported since systematic immunisation commenced.

The Children's Homes—Public Assistance Committee.

Immunisation was commenced during the year and during its inception a small outbreak of Diphtheric infection arose. It is of interest to give the position of the cases in relation to immunisation and the details are appended hereto. The first case who exhibited clinical symptoms of Diphtheria had been found Schick positive and developed the disease two days after the first dose of toxoid-antitoxin. It is obvious that, in as much as immunisation had only just commenced, the incidence of Diphtheria in this case does not denote any breakdown in immunisation.

The second case was a contact of the previous one. This boy had a positive nasal swab but was otherwise quite well. At no time did any clinical symptoms arise. He was Schick negative.

The third case showed a positive throat swab but was otherwise quite well and had no clinical symptoms of Diphtheria. He also was Schick negative.

The fourth case was exactly similar to the third.

The fifth case showed mild Diphtheria symptoms and had a positive throat swab. This child had had 3 injections of toxoid-antitoxin but had left the Homes before being re-Schicked. His original Schick had been positive and probably if he had been retested it would have been found that he was still positive and consequently required a second course of injections.

The sixth case was in all respects similar to case No. 2.

CASES SCHICK TESTED.

Individuals who have attended Clinic:—

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Definite School cases | ... | ... | ... | 370 |
| Definite M. and C.W. cases | ... | ... | ... | 73 |
| Under 5 years of age but not sent from | | | | |
| M. and C.W. | ... | ... | ... | 60 |
| Nursery School | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Public Assistance | ... | ... | ... | 62 |
| Ballards | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| The Convent | ... | ... | ... | 236 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 838 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

TABLE V.

| <i>GROUP.</i> | <i>No. Schick tested (Primary).</i> | <i>No. Pos.</i> | <i>Per-cent. Pos.</i> | <i>No. given full course T.A.M.</i> | <i>No. Re-tested.</i> | <i>No. Neg. on retest.</i> | <i>Per-cent. Neg.</i> | <i>Un-completed at end of year.</i> | <i>Left District before end of year or defaulted.</i> |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| CLINIC— | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary Schick | 389 | 326 | 83.8 | 291 | 174 | 169 | 97.1 | 140 | } 24 |
| No Ant. Schick | (120) | | | (88) | (11) | (11) | | (107) | |
| P.A.C. HOMES | 25 | 10 | 40.0 | 7 | 23 | 23 | 100 | 4 | 1 |
| P.A.C., QUEEN'S ROAD | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | 9 | 2 |
| RUSSELL SCHOOL | 25 | 22 | 88.0 | 21 | 8 | 8 | 100 | 16 | 1 |
| GORDON BOYS' HOMES | 10 | 7 | 70.0 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 100 | 2 | 1 |
| CONVENT, CENTRAL HILL | 123 | 61 | 49.6 | 56 | 148 | 145 | 98.0 | 26 | — |
| TOTALS | 572 (+120 no Ant. Schick test.) | 426 | 74.5 | 476 | 368 | 360 | 97.8 | 304 | 29 |

BOROUGH HOSPITAL.

The Table gives a summary of all cases treated at the Hospital during 1934. 1,756 patients were admitted and discharged during the year, whilst, including patients in at the commencement of 1934 (132), 1,888 cases were dealt with. Forty-six died, giving a case mortality for the whole Hospital of 2.5%, a decrease of 0.6% on 1933.

The average number of days of each patient in Hospital for all classes of patients was 28.5, as against 31.2 in 1933.

Penge Urban District Council has an agreement with the Corporation to send their cases to Hospital. During 1934 a total of 91 cases was admitted; these are included in the Table.

The Hospital is a recognised Training School for Fever Nurses. During the year three probationers passed the preliminary and one the final examination of the General Nursing Council.

The accommodation in the Hospital remains as in 1933, but owing to the great increase in the number of admissions, which were 628 more than in 1933, all the wards, including the emergency ones, were kept open throughout the year.

During the year 20 cases were operated on for tonsils and adenoids in the recently built operating theatre.

| Complaint for which Admitted. | Patients remaining in Hospital on Jan. 1st, 1934. | | | Patients admitted and discharged in 1934. | | | Patients remaining in Hospital on Jan. 1st, 1935. | | | Analysis of all Cases admitted in 1934 whether discharged or not during the year. | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|-------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| | Total. | Recovered | Died. | Total. | Recovered | Died. | Total. | Recovered | Died. | Total | Recovered | Died. | Case Mortality. | Average No. of days in Hospital. |
| Scarlet Fever | 89 | 89 | ... | 968 | 826 | 5 | 137 | 137 | ... | 968 | 963 | 5 | 0.5 | 37 |
| Diphtheria | 35 | 33 | 2 | 546 | 425 | 19 | 102 | 102 | ... | 546 | 527 | 19 | 3.5 | 35 |
| Enteric Fever | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 27 |
| Puerperal Fever | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 12 | 11 | 1 | 8.3 | 29 |
| Erysipelas | 5 | 5 | ... | 46 | 42 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 46 | 43 | 3 | 7.4 | 17 |
| Measles | 1 | 1 | ... | 61 | 57 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 61 | 57 | 4 | 6.6 | 23 |
| Rubella | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | 15 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 100.0 | 18 |
| C.S.M. | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 33.3 | 26 |
| Whooping Cough | 1 | 1 | ... | 74 | 64 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 74 | 64 | 10 | 13.3 | 33 |
| Chicken Pox | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | 19 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 15 |
| Mumps | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 10 |
| Infantile Paralysis | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 8 |
| Dysentery | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 11 |
| Marasmus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| No Disease | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 16 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 132 | 130 | 2 | 1756 | 1470 | 44 | 242 | 242 | ... | 1756 | 1712 | 44 | ... | ... |

TABLE VI.

SCARLET FEVER.

The total number of cases of Scarlet Fever admitted during the year was 968, an increase of 369 in 1933.

902 cases were admitted from the Borough and 66 cases from Penge.

The type of the disease during the year was of average severity, there being many adult cases, as shewn in the subsequent table. 27 cases sent in as Scarlet Fever were not suffering from this disease.

The following complications and sequelae occurred amongst the 941 true cases of the disease, of whom 288 received serum treatment :—

TABLE VII.

| | Serum Cases. | Non-Serum Cases. |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Total Cases ... | 288 | 653 |
| Adenitis | 22 | 25 |
| Otorrhœa | 14 | 40 |
| Rhinorrhœa | 6 | 27 |
| Albuminuria | — | 1 |
| Nephritis | 2 | 3 |
| Rheumatism | 6 | 7 |
| Relapses | 4 | 6 |
| Secondary Sore Throat | 4 | 4 |
| Abscesses and Boils | 4 | 5 |
| Endocarditis | 2 | 3 |
| Septicaemia | 3 | — |
| Quinsy | — | 1 |
| Diphtheria | 2 | 2 |
| Encephalitis | 1 | — |
| Mastoid | 1 | — |

Average stay in Hospital—Serum cases, 36 days; non-serum cases 39 days.

Seventeen cases sent in as scarlet fever were found not to be suffering from the disease, whilst 10 others were not cases of Scarlet Fever, but as follows :—

Measles, 2; Rubella, 1; Chickenpox, 1; German Measles, 1; Teething, 2; Exfoliative Dermatitis, 1; Septic Rash, 1; and Food Rash, 1.

Five deaths occurred amongst the Scarlet Fever cases; one fatal case was due to streptococcal septicæmia; the second was complicated by measles, developing a rapidly spreading cellulitis of neck; the third died from encephalitis lethargica, which was evident soon after admission; one was complicated by lobar pneumonia; and another by heart disease. The death-rate of Scarlet Fever was 0.3 per cent. The number of complications amongst the 653 non-serum cases was 18.9 per cent., whereas the complications amongst the 288 serum cases was 24.7 per cent.

Ages and Sexes of Scarlet Fever Patients Admitted.

The following table shows the ages and sexes of Scarlet Fever patients admitted:—

TABLE VIII.

| Age. | Males. | Females. | Totals. | |
|------------|--------|----------|---------|-------------|
| 0—1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | } 243 25.1% |
| 1—2 | 8 | 16 | 24 | |
| 2—3 | 25 | 26 | 51 | |
| 3—4 | 31 | 40 | 71 | |
| 4—5 | 43 | 47 | 90 | |
| 5—10 | 192 | 204 | 396 | } 567 58.6% |
| 10—15 | 72 | 99 | 171 | |
| 15—20 | 28 | 31 | 59 | } 158 16.3% |
| 20—30 | 17 | 38 | 55 | |
| 30 & over | 20 | 24 | 44 | |
| Total 1934 | 440 | 528 | 968 | |
| Total 1933 | 258 | 322 | 580 | |

Monthly Admissions of Scarlet Fever Patients to the Hospital.

TABLE IX.

| Month. | Cases admitted. | | Cases notified. |
|-------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|
| | 1933. | 1934. | |
| January .. | 44 | 85 | 90 |
| February .. | 47 | 101 | 101 |
| March .. | 51 | 88 | 101 |
| April | 40 | 58 | 64 |
| May | 58 | 69 | 75 |
| June | 49 | 65 | 75 |
| July | 55 | 66 | 68 |
| August .. | 24 | 66 | 66 |
| September . | 44 | 72 | 65 |
| October .. | 52 | 81 | 80 |
| November . | 58 | 125 | 125 |
| December . | 77 | 92 | 93 |
| Total .. | 599 | 968 | 1,003 |

N.B.—Cases notified are for the Borough only: admissions include cases from outside Borough.

DIPHTHERIA.

546 cases were admitted with a diagnosis of diphtheria, an increase of 310 cases on 1933. Of these 29 were found not to be cases of diphtheria, and 150 were cases of positive swabs without clinical symptoms, leaving 367 cases of true diphtheria.

Analysis of the 367 cases :—

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Faucial diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | 318 |
| Nasal diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | 39 |
| Laryngeal diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Faucial and nasal diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Faucial and laryngeal diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | | 367 |

Of the five laryngeal cases, tracheotomy was necessary in three cases; of these, two died, one being moribund on admission, the other, being complicated by broncho-pneumonia, only lived for two days after operation.

The following complications and sequelae occurred amongst the Diphtheria patients :—

Otorrhœa 9; rhinorrhœa 17; adenitis 13; heart failure 10; secondary throat 5; tonsillitis 2; quinsy 1; palatal paralysis 12; eye paralysis 6; facial paralysis 1; leg paralysis 1.

Ages and Sexes of Diphtheria Cases Admitted.

TABLE X.

| Age. | Males. | Females. | Totals. | Deaths. | Mor- tality. % | |
|------------|--------|----------|---------|---------|----------------------|---|
| 0-1 | 9 | 1 | 10 | — | — | } |
| 1-2 | 9 | 11 | 20 | — | — | |
| 2-3 | 19 | 11 | 30 | — | — | |
| 3-4 | 29 | 11 | 40 | 2 | 5.0 | } |
| 4-5 | 30 | 21 | 51 | 3 | 5.9 | |
| 5-10 | 126 | 94 | 220 | 11 | 5.0 | |
| 10-15 | 53 | 41 | 94 | 2 | 2.1 | } |
| 15-20 | 7 | 18 | 25 | — | — | |
| 20-30 | 12 | 24 | 36 | — | — | |
| 30 & over | 4 | 16 | 20 | 1 | 5.0 | } |
| Total 1934 | 298 | 248 | 546 | 19 | 5.2* | |
| Total 1933 | 126 | 110 | 236 | 14 | 7.4 | |

*These figures are based on the death-rate of the true Diphtheria cases. For all cases admitted as Diphtheria the rates were 1934, 3.4, and 1933, 5.9.

The type of Diphtheria which occurred in 1934 was as severe as that of 1933, but towards the end of the year there was a decided increase in virulence. The death rate was 5.2 per cent., as compared with 7.4 per cent. during the previous year.

Admissions of Diphtheria Cases to the Borough Hospital in 1934.

TABLE XI.

| Month. | Cases notified. | Cases admitted. | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | 1934. | 1933. |
| January .. | 28 | 38 | 19 |
| February .. | 33 | 36 | 12 |
| March .. | 43 | 51 | 16 |
| April | 30 | 41 | 16 |
| May | 29 | 27 | 8 |
| June | 28 | 32 | 17 |
| July | 22 | 26 | 17 |
| August .. | 25 | 38 | 17 |
| September . | 39 | 49 | 29 |
| October .. | 37 | 48 | 30 |
| November . | 61 | 77 | 28 |
| December . | 66 | 83 | 27 |
| Total .. | 441 | 546 | 236 |

The difference between the number of admissions and notifications is due to (a) cases from Penge, (b) the admission of a number of "carrier" cases without clinical symptoms.

Particulars of Fatal Cases.

TABLE XII.

| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Day of Disease.</i> | <i>Condition on Admission.</i> | <i>Subsequent progress.</i> | <i>Date of Death Days after admission.</i> |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| (1) H.B. (F) 5 yrs. | 7 | Moribund, croupy and cyanosed. Some recession. Glands of neck + +. Received no serum before admission. | Tracheotomy performed on admission but child collapsed. | 1 hour |
| (2) T.B. (M) 3½ yrs. | 4 | Marked stridor and recession; some broncho - pneumonia cyanosis. No serum given before admission. | Tracheotomy performed on admission with relief, but respirations and temperature kept up. Became very restless and cyanosed 2 days later and died through rapid heart failure. | 3 days |
| (3) M.B. (F) 9 yrs. | 5 | Moribund on admission. Sloughing membrane over whole of pharynx. Bull neck. Heart sounds almost imperceptible; very restless. No serum given before admission. | Restlessness increased, colour and pulse poor. Died 2½ hours after admission. | 2½ hours |
| (4) J.C. (F) 5 11/12 yrs. | 5 | Extensive membrane over whole pharynx. Foetor +. Bull neck. Profuse rhinorrhœa. Serum given before once. | Given 28,000 units of serum intra-venously and 16,000 units intra-muscularly on admission. Started vomiting and showing signs of heart failure 6 days after admission. Died by increasing heart failure. | 12 days |
| (5) D.C. (F) 5 yrs. | 4 | Extensive membrane over whole pharynx; foetor; much oedema of throat; glands of neck + +; colour poor. Heart sounds soft and rapid. Given 8,000 units before admission. | Collapsed suddenly after injection of serum given on day after admission. | 2 days |

| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Day of Disease.</i> | <i>Condition on Admission.</i> | <i>Subsequent progress.</i> | <i>Date of Death Days after admission.</i> |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| (6) D.D. (F) 37 yrs. | 2 | Extensive membrane over whole pharynx; glands of neck ++; cyanosis. Heart sounds rapid and soft. No serum given before admission. | Collapsed suddenly on 3rd day of admission. | 3 days |
| (7) J.F. (F) 4 yrs. | 3 | Extensive membrane over whole pharynx. Bull neck. Profuse rhinorrhoea cyanosis. No serum given before admission. | Developed signs of heart failure on day after admission, and died through this increasing on 3rd day after admission. | 3 days |
| (8) K.H. (M) 5 yrs. | 3 | Extensive membrane over whole pharynx. Glands of neck ++; foetor; pallor. No serum given before admission. | Given 12,000 units intravenously and 28,000 intra-muscular on 2nd day, having had 24,000 units previously. Started showing signs of heart failure 3 days after admission, which increased steadily. | 6 days |
| (9) J.H. (F) 7 yrs. | 11 | Late case; acute toxæmia; very cyanosed; difficult breathing. No serum given before admission. | Died a few minutes after admission. | 5 mins. |
| (10) P.M. (F) 11 yrs. | 4 | Extensive membrane over whole pharynx. Bull neck; rhinorrhoea; foetor and cyanosis marked. No serum given before admission. | Given 12,000 units and 32,000 intramuscularly on admission. Developed epistaxis on 3rd day after admission, also showed signs of heart failure, which increased steadily till death. | 7 days |
| (11) P.S. (M) 6 yrs. | ? | Had been unwell for 3 weeks before admission and showed signs of heart failure on admission. though throat clean. 8,000 units given before admission. | The signs of heart failure present on admission steadily increased, with marked vomiting. Collapsed suddenly on 3rd day after admission. | 3 days |

| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Day of Disease.</i> | <i>Condition on Admission.</i> | <i>Subsequent progress.</i> | <i>Date of Death Days after admission.</i> |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| (12) A.S. (M) 9 yrs. | 5 | Membrane over whole pharynx. Bull neck. Profuse rhinorrhoea. Colour poor. No serum given before admission. | Collapsed suddenly 1 hour after admission. | 1 hour |
| (13) D.S. (M) 8 yrs. | 4 | Sloughing membrane over whole pharynx. Bull neck; rhinorrhoea and foetor toxaemia. No serum given before admission. | Given 32,000 units, of which 28,000 intravenously on admission. Showed signs of heart failure on admission, which steadily increased. | 6 hours |
| (14) D.T. (M) 6 11/12 yrs. | 4 | Extensive membrane over whole pharynx. Glands of neck + +. Cyanosis. No serum given before admission. | Developed palatal paralysis on 9th day. Eye paralysis on 30th day; inter-costal paralysis on 34th day; also right facial palsy, and finally diaphragmatic palsy on 35th day, causing death. | 47 days |
| (15) M.W. (F) 11 yrs. | 4 | Late case. Sloughing membrane over both tonsils — bull neck. Membrane in nostrils. No serum given before admission. | Developed signs of heart failure on 2nd day after admission, also epistaxis (severe). The heart failure increased steadily till death. | 11 days |
| (16) R.W. (M) 8 yrs. | 3 | Membrane over both tonsils; left glands + +; signs of morbus cordis on admission; mitral disease. No serum given before admission. | The signs of heart failure present on admission increased with vomiting and restlessness till death on 20th day after admission. | 20 days |
| (17) A.W. (M) 7 yrs. | 5 | Whole pharynx covered with sloughing membrane. Bull neck; purulent rhinorrhoea; colour poor and foetor. No serum given before admission. | Showed signs of heart failure on admission; very restless. Heart sounds soft and rapid. Collapsed suddenly on day after admission. | 17 days |
| (18) P.W. (F) 7 yrs. | 4 | Membrane over both tonsils and uvula; cyanosis and some recession. Rales over left lung — broncho pneumonia. No serum given before admission. | Owing to increasing restlessness tracheotomy performed soon after admission with relief. Signs persisted over one lung, and increasing heart failure caused death. | 3 days |

The late administration of serum does not exert much influence on the course of the disease. Diphtheria toxin rapidly becomes fixed in the tissues, and when once fixed, anti-toxin has no effect in counteracting its poisonous effects.

Only two cases received serum before admission. Intramuscular and intra-venous injections of serum were given in doses between 24,000—80,000 units, one case receiving 28,000 units intra-venously.

The majority of the fatal cases tabulated above were admitted after the 3rd day of disease, so that the beneficial effect of early administration was not possible.

Intra-venous administration of serum, combined with intramuscular injections seems the best method for ensuring rapid absorption into the system. No ill-effects were noticed when this was tried.

In seven cases seen late in the disease the combination of intra-venous injection of serum with 20 c.c. sterile 50 per cent. glucose appears to be most satisfactory, as it improves the pulse and general condition.

Enteric Fever.

Only three cases of Enteric Fever were admitted, compared with eight cases in 1933. In two the diagnosis was confirmed, but one proved a case of simple enteritis.

Puerperal Fever

Twelve cases of this disease were admitted, as compared with 13 cases during 1933. In two cases the diagnosis was not confirmed. Of the other ten :

In two the infection was limited to uterus, vagina and perineum ;

Seven cases involved the pelvic cellular tissue, ovaries+
+tubes+pelvic veins ;

One case was a general peritoneal infection with septicaemia, which proved fatal.

Erysipelas.

There were 46 cases of erysipelas admitted, a decrease of 22 cases on 1933. The disease was of average severity. Two fatal cases occurred, one in an infant when the inflammation became generalised; in the other, a senile case, it was a terminal condition.

Measles.

There were 61 cases of measles admitted during the year, a decrease of four on 1933. The disease was of average severity, and there were 4 fatal cases due to broncho-pneumonia.

Whooping Cough.

There were 74 cases of Whooping Cough admitted, an increase of 59 on 1933. The disease was severe in character, and 10 cases proved fatal, owing to broncho-pneumonia.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Three cases of cerebro spinal meningitis occurred during the year, and one proved fatal. In each case the diagnosis was confirmed.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

One case only was admitted and proved to be cerebro-spinal meningitis: death ensued.

Infantile Paralysis (Poliomyelitis).

There were two cases of this disease admitted during the year.

Dysentery.

One case of this disease was admitted, who had previously had dysentery.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases were admitted, but in only one was the diagnosis on admission confirmed: the other proved to be one of simple ophthalmia.

TABLE XIII.

Other Diseases.

| DISEASE | AGE GROUP | | 0-1 | | 1-2 | | 2-5 | | 5-15 | | 15-25 | | 25-35 | | 35-45 | | 45 & up. | | Totals | Deaths |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|----------|-----|--------|--------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | |
| Enteric Fever ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Paratyphoid B. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 1 |
| Puerperal Fever... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles ... | 5 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 46 | 3 |
| Rubella ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 | 4 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... |
| Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Whooping Cough | 10 | 8 | 12 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 |
| Chick'en Pox ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 74 | 10 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| Mumps ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Infantile Palsy ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Dysentery ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| No disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Totals ... | 15 | 15 | 19 | 20 | 36 | 27 | 13 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 20 | 9 | 242 | 20 | |

64

30

132

TABLE XIV.

Out of Borough Cases.

| Disease. | Males. | Females. | Totals. | Deaths. |
|--------------------|--------|----------|---------|---------|
| Scarlet Fever ... | 36 | 36 | 66 | 1 |
| Diphtheria ... | 10 | 12 | 22 | 1 |
| Puerperal Fever... | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| Baby with Mother | — | — | 1 | — |

Croydon Borough Hospital Laboratory Report.

TABLE XV.

DIPHTHERIA.

| Swabs examined, including Nose and Throat. | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | Convalescent Cases. | On Admission. | Grand Total. |
| Negative. | Positive. | Positive. | |
| 7,302 | 310 | 263 | 7,875 |

ENTERIC—WIDAL AGGLUTINATION TEST.

| — | + | Total. |
|---|---|--------|
| 2 | 3 | 5 |

All positives, B. Typhoid, and from 1 case only.

FÆCES EXAMINED FOR ENTERIC GROUP.

| — | + | Total. |
|----|---|--------|
| 10 | — | 10 |

CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUIDS EXAMINED FOR MENINGOCOCCI.

| -- | + | Total. |
|----|---|--------|
| 0 | 5 | 5 |

Other Examinations.

Cerebro-Spinal Fluids for organisms : 10. Pericardial Fluid (Sterile).

Eye Swabs examined for Gonococci : 8 (all negative).

One Vaginal Swab examined for Gonococci (negative).

Urines examined for organisms : 9.

Blood Cultures for organisms : 2 (1 Sterile, 1 Hæmolytic Streptococcus grown).

Specimens of Lochia cultured for Hæmolytic Streptococcus : 5 (4 gave pure cultures, 1 sterile).

Sputum examined for T.B. : 1 (negative).

Pus cultured for organisms : 3 (Hæmolytic Streptococcus grown from each specimen).

Culture Media.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----|----------------|
| Löffler's Blood Serum ... | ... | 656 doz. tubes |
| Agar Agar ... | ... | 3,000cc |
| Peptone Broth ... | ... | 3,480cc |
| Gelatine ... | ... | 150cc |
| Peptone Water ... | ... | 750cc |
| Litmus Milk ... | ... | 500cc |

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

I am indebted to the Borough Pathologist, Dr. H. W. Southgate, for the figures given in the appended tables:—

TABLE XVI.
I. At the Laboratory, Croydon General Hospital.

| | For private practitioners | | Mayday Hos. | | For Borough Hospital | | For Tub. Dispensary | | For School Medical | | Other Instns. of Corporation | | Other Institutions | | Total | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------|-------------|------|----------------------|------|---------------------|------|--------------------|------|------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|-------|------|
| | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. |
| Swabs for Diphtheria ... | 263 | 1851 | 20 | 797 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 198 | 5309 | ... | ... | 14 | 271 | 495 | 8228 |
| Virulence tests for Diphtheria | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 15 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 23 | 4 |
| Sputum for Tub. Bac. ... | 117 | 570 | 276 | 299 | ... | ... | 271 | 406 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 17 | 68 | 681 | 1344 |
| Pus for Tub. Bac. ... | ... | 6 | 18 | 564 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 69 | ... | 4 | 21 | 645 |
| Pus for Gonococci ... | ... | ... | 23 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 33 | ... | ... | 27 | 86 |
| Pus for other organisms ... | ... | 7 | ... | 622 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 75 | ... | 2 | ... | 709 |
| Blood for Typhoid Groups ... | ... | 19 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | 32 |
| Blood for Wassermann ... | 1 | 3 | 23 | 164 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 24 | 171 |
| Material for Spirochaetes ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Faeces for Typhoid Group .. | ... | 4 | 2 | 26 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 31 |
| Hair for Ringworm ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 |
| Examination of Urine ... | 2 | | 330 | | 1 | | 1 | | ... | ... | 64 | | 2 | | 400 | |
| Examination of Pleural Fluid | 2 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| Examination of C.S. Fluid ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| Other Examinations ... | 10 | ... | 642 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 683 |

Examinations Done Under National Health Insurance Act.

TABLE XVII.

| <i>Nature of Examination.</i> | | <i>Nature of Examination.</i> | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Pus for Gonococci ... | 8 (2 pos.) | Urine for Chemical Exam. ... | 1 |
| Pus for other organisms | 5 | Urine for Microscopical Exam. ... | 1 |
| Pus for Tubercle B. ... | 3 | Urine for Tubercle B. ... | 1 |
| Blood for Wasserman .. | 12 (7 pos.) | Urine for Cultural Exam. ... | 1 |
| Complete Blood counts.. | 5 | Other Examinations ... | 7 |

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

TABLE XXIX.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <i>Number of Samples submitted for Counts</i> ... | 469 |
| Number under 10,000 per cc ... | 181 |
| No. over 10,000 but under 50,000 per cc ... | 126 |
| Over 50,000 but under 100,000 per cc ... | 46 |
| Over 100,000 but under 500,000 per cc ... | 75 |
| Over 500,000 but under 1,000,000 per cc ... | 14 |
| Over 1,000,000 per cc ... | 27 |

Bacillus Coli Content—

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Not found in 0.1 cc ... | 205 |
| “ “ 0.01 cc ... | 99 |
| “ “ 0.001 cc ... | 72 |
| Present in 0.001 cc ... | 93 |

Higher dilutions not made.

Tubercle Bacilli—

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|
| Number of samples of milk submitted ... | 469 |
| Number found positive by inoculation test | 9 |

VACCINATION ACTS.

I am indebted to Mr. Huggins, the Vaccination Officer, for the particulars in the returns in subjoined Tables.

TABLE XVIII.

| Registration Sub-Districts in V.O. District. | Births Registered. | Vaccinated. | Insusceptible | Statutory Declarations | Died Unvaccinated. | P. P. O. | Transferred to other V. Os. | Not traced Removals. | In Default. | Overage when Registered. |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| South Sub-District ... | 1134 | 443 | 5 | 467 | 36 | 25 | 54 | 33 | 70 | 1 |
| West “ ... | 1435 | 396 | 2 | 760 | 55 | 21 | 8 | 83 | 109 | 1 |
| North “ ... | 781 | 267 | 11 | 367 | 27 | 5 | 9 | 25 | 69 | 1 |
| | 3350 | 1106 | 18 | 1594 | 118 | 51 | 71 | 141 | 248 | 3 |

During the year 2,282 Forms Q were sent to parents, and 525 Forms K and 75 Forms K "Final Notices." Form Q is the form drawing attention to the requirements of the Vaccination Acts and Form K refers to cases in default.

859 names were sent on the H lists to Public Vaccinators to be visited.

Return showing the Numbers of Persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the Rates by the Medical Officer of the Public Assistance Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1934 :—

TABLE XIX.

| <i>Name of Public Assistance Institution or Vaccination District.</i> | <i>Numbers of successful Primary Vaccinations of persons.</i> | | | <i>No. successful re-vaccinations, i.e., successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <i>Under 1 year of age.</i> | <i>1 year and upwards.</i> | <i>Total.</i> | |
| Croydon No. 1 Area ... | 130 | 13 | 143 | 3 |
| No. 2 Area ... | 115 | 13 | 128 | 2 |
| No. 3 Area ... | 68 | 3 | 71 | 4 |
| No. 4 Area ... | 116 | 19 | 135 | 4 |
| No. 5 Area ... | 216 | 19 | 235 | 5 |
| Addington ... | 10 | 1 | 11 | — |
| Queen's Road Homes... | — | — | — | — |
| Mayday Road Hospital.. | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Children's Homes ... | — | — | — | — |
| Shirley Schools ... | — | — | — | — |
| | 655 | 69 | 724 | 18 |

SECTION V.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The Tuberculosis Clinic is situated at 13, Katharine Street. The premises are not suitable, being cramped and noisy. Sessions are held daily in the mornings and afternoons except on Monday mornings and Thursday afternoons. An evening session is held on Tuesdays. The Clinic is primarily a diagnostic and advisory centre. To it come patients sent by doctors, cases under observation and cases under treatment at home. From it patients are drafted to various Sanatoria and Hospitals or back to their private practitioner.

I am indebted to Dr. J. C. McMillan, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Tuberculosis, for the greater part of this section of the report.

An efficient Clinic dealing with Tuberculosis should have an X-ray plant on the premises. Although the facilities for obtaining X-ray reports and films are good, the medical officer in charge of the Clinic loses the great advantage of making his own screen observations and taking his X-rays. The patients also are put to some inconvenience by the present arrangements. For the carrying out of Collapse Therapy X-ray control is absolutely essential, consequently the Clinic is unable to undertake artificial Pneumothorax refills. As this treatment is being used at the Cheam Sanatorium it would be advantageous to the patients if they could, on their discharge from the Sanatorium, obtain necessary refills in Croydon, instead of, as at present, having to go up to London or to Cheam.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

Two hundred and ten cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 38 of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified on Form A (primary notifications), of these 113 males and 97 females were Pulmonary cases, 14 males and 24 females Non-Pulmonary. In addition 60 Pulmonary cases and 17 Non-Pulmonary came to our notice as new cases otherwise than by notification.

Notification in Previous Years.

TABLE I.

| | | | Pulmonary | Non-Pulmonary |
|------|-----|-----|-----------|---------------|
| 1926 | ... | ... | 244 | 140 |
| 1927 | ... | ... | 231 | 97 |
| 1928 | ... | ... | 314 | 75 |
| 1929 | ... | ... | 250 | 68 |
| 1930 | ... | ... | 262 | 54 |
| 1931 | ... | ... | 282 | 48 |
| 1932 | ... | ... | 254 | 50 |
| 1933 | ... | ... | 233 | 33 |
| 1934 | ... | ... | 210 | 38 |

The total number of new cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during 1934 by notification or otherwise, was 325, as compared with 346 in 1933, 369 in 1932, 412 in 1931, 387 in 1930, 390 in 1929 and 449 in 1928.

270 of these cases were Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 141 in males and 129 in females. There were 4 more cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in males, and 30 fewer in females than in 1933.

There were 21 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis among children under 15 years as compared with 25 in 1933. The number of cases in adults was 34 as compared with 25 in 1933.

Of the cases notified in 1934, 27 males and 16 females died from the Pulmonary form of the disease during the year, equal to 20.4% of those notified, and 3 males and 1 female from the Non-Pulmonary.

The incidence rate of Tuberculosis of all forms was 1.35% per 1,000 of the population; for Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1.12 and for Non-Pulmonary 0.23 per 1,000 population. The Notification rate was 1.03 per 1,000.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1934, to the 31st December, 1934:—

TABLE II.

| Age periods | Notifications on Form A. | | | | | | | | | | | Total Notifications on Form A. | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | No. of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 to 1 | 1 to 5 | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 55 | 55 to 65 | 65 and upwards | | Total (all ages) |
| Pulmonary Males ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 18 | 14 | 25 | 19 | 19 | 9 | 2 | 113 | 125 |
| „ Females... | ... | 1 | 3 | 6 | 22 | 15 | 23 | 16 | 5 | 6 | ... | 97 | 115 |
| Non-pulmonary Males | ... | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 14 | 17 |
| „ „ Females | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 24 | 27 |

TABLE III.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from the 1st January, 1934, to the 31st December, 1934, otherwise than by formal notification.

| Age periods | 0 to 1 | 1 to 5 | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 55 | 55 to 65 | 65 and upwards | Total Cases |
|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| Pulmonary Males ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 28 |
| „ Females ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 32 |
| Non-Pulmonary Males | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 9 |
| „ „ Females | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 8 |

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained are shown below.—

| Source of Information. | No. of Cases. | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Pulmonary. | Non-Pulmonary. |
| Death Returns from local Registrars... .. | 12 | 4 |
| Transferable Deaths from Registrar General | 2 | 3 |
| “Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths) | 40 | 9 |
| Posthumous notifications... .. | 1 | 1 |
| Other Sources — Form I. | 5 | ... |

Notification Register.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Notification register on the 31st December, 1934:—

TABLE IV.

| PULMONARY | | | NON-PULMONARY | | | Total Cases |
|-----------|---------|-------|---------------|---------|-------|-------------|
| Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | |
| 603 | 510 | 1,113 | 135 | 149 | 284 | 1,397 |

Number of cases removed from the Registers during the year and the reasons for such removal.

| | PULMONARY. | | | NON-PULMONARY. | | | TOTAL CASES. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------|--------|--------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1. Withdrawal of Notification | 5 | 15 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 26 |
| 2. Recovery from the Disease | 6 | 25 | 31 | 18 | 14 | 32 | 63 |
| 3. Death | 85 | 71 | 156 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 171 |

The periodic medical examination of the whole population, as is now applied to public Elementary School children would, in the case of this one disease alone, probably be an economic asset.

In 26.4% notification preceded death by less than six months.

For Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis the proportion of non-notified fatal cases to the total deaths from this form of the disease was 61.5%. In other words, out of a total of 13 deaths, 8 were not notified during life; only 1 of these 8 cases died at home. The other 7 cases died in Hospital.

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis of all forms, 22 or 14.01%, were not notified prior to death, compared with 12.5% in 1933.

Interval Between Notification and Death From Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Cases Dying in 1934.

The following Table shows the intervals of time elapsing between the date of notification of a patient as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the date of his death from that complaint. In the total of 144 deaths during 1934, 32 (22.2%) were either not notified at all or only notified within a month prior to

death. In 1933 this figure was 29 or 17.9%. Of these, 14 were not notified during life; 4 of whom were cases of fulminating or complicated cases of Tuberculosis; and 4 cases were certified by the Coroner.

The success of a Tuberculosis Scheme may be judged on the number of persons dying from Tuberculosis without having been notified, or only notified shortly before death. The Croydon figure is a fairly satisfactory one but it can be improved upon.

In a certain number of predisposed persons periodic medical examination might lead to apprehension. The early detection of disease is, nevertheless, of paramount importance.

TABLE V.

| Not Notified | Under 1 week | 1-2 weeks | 2-4 weeks | 1-2 months | 2-3 months | 3-6 months | 6-12 months |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 14 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 13 |

| One Year | Two Years | Three Years | Four Years | Five Years | Six Years | Seven Years | Eight years and over |
|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|
| 18 | 14 | 15 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 11 |

Ages at Death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

TABLE VI.

| Year. | 0-5 | 5-15 | 15-25 | 25-45 | 45-65 | Over 65 | Total |
|-------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1924 | ... | 2 | 40 | 66 | 36 | 5 | 149 |
| 1925 | ... | 4 | 30 | 60 | 44 | 10 | 148 |
| 1926 | ... | ... | 34 | 81 | 45 | 9 | 169 |
| 1927 | 1 | 1 | 39 | 76 | 41 | 7 | 165 |
| 1928 | 2 | 1 | 38 | 79 | 37 | 10 | 167 |
| 1929 | 3 | 2 | 41 | 76 | 41 | 7 | 170 |
| 1930 | 1 | 3 | 40 | 57 | 45 | 8 | 154 |
| 1931 | 6 | 1 | 33 | 65 | 41 | 9 | 155 |
| 1932 | 1 | 1 | 39 | 65 | 32 | 6 | 144 |
| 1933 | ... | 1 | 34 | 82 | 41 | 4 | 162 |
| 1934 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 69 | 40 | 5 | 144 |

The most fatal period is between 25 and 45 years; under 15, Pulmonary Tuberculosis is not a prominent cause of death, its fatality is greatest during the most productive and active periods of life, and herein lies much of its social and economic importance.

The total deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis remain very steady, but as the population is steadily increasing the death-rate is consequently slowly decreasing.

In 1934 the death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was
0.65 per 1,000 population.

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|------|---|
| „ | „ | Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 0.6 | „ |
| „ | „ | Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 0.05 | „ |

Similar figures for 1933 were 0.77; 0.68 and 0.09.

Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

During 1934, 13 deaths were certified to be due to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, compared with 22 in 1933; 22 in 1932; 19 in 1931; 21 in 1930; 29 in 1929; 39 in 1928; 38 in 1927; 39 in 1926; 33 in 1925; and 33 in 1924. The deaths were due to:—

| | | | | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|---------|-------|
| Tuberculous Meningitis | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Tb. Peritonitis | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Tb. Kidneys, Bladder and Spine | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Tb. Intestines | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Tb. Spine | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Miliary and General Tb. | ... | ... | ... | 3 | — | 3 |
| Tb. Hip and Knee | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | — | — | — |
| | | | | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| | | | | = | = | = |

Table VII. shows the incidence rate and death rate of all forms of Tuberculosis for the various wards of the Borough, based on ward populations calculated from a total population of 240,600. The death rate for the whole Borough was 0.65.

TABLE VII.

The following were the Wards from which new patients came:—

| Ward. | Density of Population persons per acre. | Pulmonary | Non-Pulmonary | Total | Incidence Rate per 1000 | Death Rate per 1000 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Upper Norwood | 20.2 | 29 | 1 | 30 | 1.3 | 0.36 |
| Norbury | 29.5 | 23 | 5 | 28 | 1.7 | 1.00 |
| West Thornton | 42.3 | 21 | 4 | 25 | 1.2 | 0.55 |
| Bensham Manor | 49.9 | 18 | 1 | 19 | 1.1 | 0.62 |
| Thornton Heath | 50.6 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 1.1 | 0.77 |
| South Norwood | 28.9 | 18 | 3 | 21 | 1.2 | 0.38 |
| Woodside | 36.8 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 1.1 | 0.70 |
| East | 9.7 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 1.0 | 0.06 |
| Addiscombe | 48.9 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 1.5 | 0.62 |
| Whitehorse Manor | 63.1 | 19 | 6 | 25 | 1.5 | 0.83 |
| Broad Green | 69.1 | 25 | 5 | 30 | 1.9 | 0.84 |
| Central | 33.4 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 1.0 | 0.65 |
| Waddon | 22.3 | 32 | 7 | 39 | 1.8 | 1.19 |
| South | 12.6 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 0.9 | 0.74 |
| Addington | 0.8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.7 | 0.35 |
| No fixed abode | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| | | 270 | 55 | 325 | 1.35 | 0.65 |

The Wards showing the highest incidence of new patients in 1934 were: Broad Green (1.9), and Waddon (1.8).

The highest death-rates were in Waddon (1.19) and Norbury (1.00). With the relatively small figures available, these rates are subject to wide annual variations.

TABLE VIII.

TUBERCULOSIS. (Summary of Notifications and Deaths at various age periods).

| Age periods, | 1934 Population at age period, (estimated) | | Pulmonary, | | | | | | | | Non-Pulmonary. | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------|------------|-----|-----------------|------|------------|-----|----------------------------------------|------|----------------|----|-----------------|------|------------|-----|------------------------------------------|------|------|
| | | | New Cases, | | | | All Cases. | | | | New Cases. | | | | All Cases. | | | | |
| | | | Number. | | Incidence Rate. | | Deaths. | | Death Rate (based on 1934 figures). | | Number. | | Incidence Rate. | | Deaths. | | Death Rate (based on 1934 est. figs.) | | |
| | | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| Under one year | 2131 | 1957 | ... | 1 | ... | 0.51 | ... | 1 | ... | 0.51 | ... | 1 | ... | 0.51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1—5 years | 6900 | 7264 | ... | 1 | ... | 0.13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 2 | 1.01 | 0.27 | 2 | 2 | 0.29 | 0.27 |
| 5—10 " | 11276 | 10376 | 2 | 3 | 0.18 | 0.29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 0.09 | 0.29 | 1 | ... | 0.09 | ... | ... |
| 10—15 " | 11932 | 11358 | 5 | 6 | 0.42 | 0.53 | ... | 1 | ... | 0.08 | 4 | 3 | 0.34 | 0.26 | 2 | 1 | 0.17 | 0.08 | ... |
| 15—20 " | 9816 | 10592 | 18 | 23 | 1.83 | 2.17 | 2 | 7 | 0.20 | 0.66 | 3 | 9 | 0.30 | 0.85 | 1 | ... | 0.10 | ... | ... |
| 20—25 " | 7618 | 9859 | 18 | 19 | 2.36 | 1.92 | 9 | 10 | 1.18 | 1.01 | 3 | 7 | 0.39 | 0.71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25—35 " | 15576 | 20508 | 33 | 34 | 2.12 | 1.66 | 17 | 20 | 1.09 | 0.79 | 2 | 3 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 1 | 1 | 0.65 | 0.05 | ... |
| 35—45 " | 17351 | 21142 | 24 | 21 | 1.38 | 0.91 | 20 | 12 | 1.15 | 0.56 | 1 | 1 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 1 | ... | 0.05 | ... | ... |
| 45—55 " | 13854 | 15905 | 27 | 10 | 1.95 | 0.63 | 17 | 3 | 1.22 | 0.31 | 2 | 1 | 0.14 | 0.06 | 1 | ... | 0.07 | ... | ... |
| 55—65 " | 8264 | 10088 | 10 | 9 | 1.21 | 0.89 | 13 | 7 | 1.57 | 0.69 | ... | 1 | ... | 0.10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 65 and upwards | 6315 | 10518 | 4 | 2 | 0.63 | 0.19 | 3 | 2 | 0.47 | 0.19 | ... | 1 | ... | 0.09 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals | 111033 | 129567 | 141 | 129 | 1.27 | 0.99 | 81 | 63 | 0.73 | 0.48 | 23 | 32 | 0.21 | 0.25 | 9 | 4 | 0.08 | 0.03 | ... |

In the above table the death rate is based upon the total deaths in 1934, and not on deaths in New Cases only.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In 1934 there were fewer deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis up to the 55th year of life than in 1933. The age group 25—30 had the greatest number of deaths, greater in fact than in any other age group. From the 30th year onwards there was a gradual fall in the number of deaths, but showing two fairly definite but smaller peaks, one in the 40—45 age group and the other in the 55—65 age group.

With regard to the sexes, in both sexes the highest peak was reached in the 25—30 age group. After the 40th year the male deaths exceed those in females. This is probably connected with the fact that women lead a more sheltered existence than men in the later years of life.

The number of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1934 was greatest in the age group 15—25 years, as in 1933, but only amounted to 71.5% of the number in this age group in 1933. In the age group 25—35 the number slightly exceeds those for 1933.

The greater proportion of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were in the age groups comprising 20 to 35 years. In the age groups 15 to 35 years there was a greater number of new cases among women but after 35 years there was a greater number in men. There is a close similarity between the age distribution of new cases and of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This year the peak of new cases was in the 25—35 age group. The figures indicate that Pulmonary Tuberculosis is a rare disease in the first ten years of life.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis shows its highest incidence under the 20th year of life; the greatest number of cases occurring in the 15—20 years group. 38.4% of the deaths occurred under the age of 10 years compared with 50% in 1933.

TABLE IX.

The diagnosis of the new cases entered in Notification Register during 1934 were as follows:—

| | Male. | Female. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Spine | — | 3 |
| Spine, Glands and Abdomen | — | 1 |
| Left Lower Jaw | 1 | — |
| Left Elbow | 1 | — |
| Sternum, Right Thigh and Left Knee. | — | 1 |
| Rib | 1 | — |
| Right Sacro-iliac Joint | — | 1 |
| Hip | 4 | 1 |
| Left Thigh | — | 1 |
| Right Knee | — | 2 |
| Prepatella Bursa | — | 1 |
| Tibia and Ankle | 1 | — |
| Abdomen | 1 | 1 |
| Intestines | — | 1 |
| Peritoneum | 2 | 2 |
| Mesenteric Glands | — | 2 |
| Salpingitis | — | 1 |
| Epididymis | 1 | — |
| Meninges | 4 | 2 |
| Kidney, Bladder and Spine | 1 | — |
| Miliary | 1 | — |
| Glands | 5 | 12 |
| | 23 | 32 |

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PATIENTS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

During 1934, 190 new patients were examined at the Clinic and were found to be in the undermentioned stages of the disease on the first examination:—

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| T.B. minus (sputum negative or absent) ... | 64 or 34.4% |
| T.B. plus 1 (early cases, sputum positive) ... | 10 or 5.4% |
| T.B. plus 2 (intermediate cases, sputum positive) | 72 or 38.7% |
| T.B. plus 3 (advanced cases, sputum positive) | 40 or 21.5% |

186 or 100.0%

It is well known that Tuberculosis officers do not see many of the new cases in the early stages of the disease. The trouble about early diagnosis is that the disease can hardly ever be detected until it has begun to produce symptoms and not always with certainty even then. The insidious onset of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the fact that often considerable damage to the lungs is present before any definite symptoms develop makes it very difficult to detect it in its early stages. In the majority of cases, once symptoms have developed, the disease cannot be regarded as in an early stage.

The initiative to seek treatment when ill rests with the patient himself, and the remedy partly lies in the education of the public as to the symptoms and common dangers of Tuberculosis and the need for securing early treatment. It is unfortunate that 60.2% of the new cases were more or less advanced in the disease.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

There were 28 cases examined at the Clinic and found to have Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis in the following forms:—

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|----|
| Bones and Joints | ... | 14 |
| Abdominal | ... .. | 3 |
| Other Organs | ... .. | 1 |
| Peripheral Glands | ... .. | 10 |
| | | — |
| | | 28 |
| | | — |

Tables XVII. and XVIII. summarise the condition of all patients whose records are at the Clinic at the end of 1934. These tables show that of patients who came under treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis before 1926, 386 adults and 106 children have been discharged as recovered. Of these all but 15 were early cases. Of the 1926 cases, 22 adults, of the 1927 cases 23 adults and 2 children, and of the 1928 cases 20 adults, have recovered.

Of patients who first attended in 1934, 10 have been lost sight of or otherwise removed from the Clinic Register. Of the 1933 cases 33 were lost sight of.

Of patients who attended prior to 1926, 249 adults and 14 children are known to have died; since 1926, 792 adults and 16 children are known to have died. Of patients attending for the first time in 1934 37 have died.

It will be seen that in the years 1926 to 1934 there have only been 48 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in children—14 of these had a positive sputum, and of the latter only 2 are alive. It is fortunate that such cases are very rare as remarkably few ever recover.

In sufferers from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis who first attended prior to 1926, 43 adults and 562 children have been discharged as recovered, and of those first attending in 1926 and following years, 26 adults and 127 children. 13 adults and 9 children died in the pre-1926 class; 30 adults and 17 children died in the 1926 and following years group. One adult and one child attending for the first time in 1934 died during the year.

The contrast in the numbers recovered, arrested and died, as also the different incidence in adults and children, as between the Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary types of the disease, is most marked.

Co-ordination with Medical Practitioners, and Other Branches of the Health Department.

During the year 184 cases of suspected Tuberculosis were referred by private medical practitioners for the Tuberculosis Officer's opinion; 58 were diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis and were subsequently notified. In addition, 51 children were referred by the School Medical Service, and 23 cases from the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the Public Health Department. 84.2% of all notified cases were sent for examination to the Clinic or were seen at the request of the medical attendant at the patient's home, as compared with 79.3% in 1933, 78.9% in 1932, 81.2% in 1931 and 72.7% in 1930.

The number of reports sent in by Insurance medical practitioners on their domiciliary cases (Form G.P. 36) was 558. This is a duty laid on all Medical men accepting service under the National Health Insurance Act.

Pregnancy and Tuberculosis.

Women suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis who become pregnant are referred to the Assistant Medical Officer of Health

for Obstetrics and recommended for admission to the Mayday Hospital under his care. After their confinement these patients are transferred to a sanatorium to the mutual benefit of the mother and baby. If interference with the course of pregnancy is not considered necessary or advisable and the patient requires sanatorium treatment this is arranged for a period prior to admission to the Hospital.

The Clinic Register of Cases.

The number of cases of tuberculosis under the supervision of the Clinic at the end of the year was 904. This is equivalent to 3.75 persons per 1,000 of the population.

The Clinic Register has been revised yearly during the past seven years, so as to make it a correct record of the cases in the Borough who are under the supervision of the Clinic. This has necessitated a lot of work in following up old cases, some of whom had not been seen for a number of years. By this yearly revision the Register is kept a "live" one.

During the year 124 Clinic cases died; of this number, 39 or 31.4% were seen for the first time in 1934.

Examination of Sputum.

This is done by the Council's Bacteriologist in the Laboratory at the Croydon General Hospital.

The results of examinations made in 1934 are as follows:—

| | <i>For Clinic.</i> | <i>For General Practi- tioners.</i> | <i>For Mayday Hospital.</i> | <i>Totals.</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Positive (<i>i.e.</i> , tubercle bacilli present) | 264 | 138 | 273 | 675 |
| Negative (<i>i.e.</i> , tubercle bacilli absent) | 392 | 647 | 301 | 1,340 |
| Total ... | 656 | 785 | 574 | 2,015 |

For each 100 new cases and contacts examined at the Clinic 80 specimens of sputum were examined.

The 785 examinations include a number from the Croydon General Hospital, in addition to those sent in by General Practitioners.

1934, however, shows a slight increase in the number of examinations of sputa made for General Practitioners. It is difficult to understand why this simple test is not always made in any doubtful chest condition.

Too much reliance should not be placed upon one negative sputum examination. In any case in which it is considered advisable to have the sputum examined, at least three specimens should be submitted if the result is returned as negative.

X-ray Work.

A greater number of doubtful and difficult cases were sent for radiological examinations than in previous years. Each year this specialised examination is being increasingly used. By this means the number of beds necessary for the observation of such cases has been reduced and cases of Bronchiectasis, Pulmonary tumour, etc., were discovered which otherwise would have been classed as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Without a good X-ray plate, properly interpreted, suspected tuberculosis can never be ruled out. Ordinary physical examination can find tuberculosis, but it cannot, except rarely, find early tuberculosis. It cannot demonstrate pathological changes and cannot follow accurately the progress of disease or of healing. X-ray plates, however, must be well made and accurately interpreted or they become a source of diagnostic errors.

331 X-Ray examinations were made during the year, an increase of 73 over 1933. This is equivalent to 40.4 for every 100 new cases and contacts seen, and compares with a rate of 30.4 for every 100 new cases and contacts seen in 1933, and 22.6 for every 100 new cases and contacts seen in 1932. In addition a certain number of cases who have already been examined at various Hospitals are referred to the Clinic. There were also a number of new cases examined in Mayday Hospital whose X-Ray examinations are not counted.

Extra Nourishment.

Provision of special nourishment in the form of milk was granted to a number of selected cases for varying periods.

Sleeping Shelters.

The loan of such shelters is made to suitable cases. That is, to patients in an infectious condition or on account of overcrowding, but frequently one finds there is no available space for a shelter in the garden or yard attached to the patient's house. Lack of privacy sometimes is also an obstacle. When convenient to be used they form a useful continuation of Sanatorium practice for a conscientious patient.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

TABLE X.

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Treated in Institutions, 1934.

| | In at beginning of 1934 | | | Admitted during 1934 | | | Discharged during 1934 | | | Died during 1934 | | | In at end of 1934 | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | Adults | | | Adults | | | Adults | | | Adults | | | Adults | | | |
| | M | F | C | M | F | C | M | F | C | M | F | C | M | F | C | |
| Croy. Boro' San., Cheam | 43 | 34 | ... | 80 | 70 | ... | 69 | 68 | ... | 10 | 7 | ... | 44 | 29 | ... | |
| Mayday Hospital | ... | 17 | 9 | ... | 46 | 46 | 8 | 24 | 31 | 7 | 27 | 15 | ... | 12 | 9 | 1 |
| Grosvenor | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... |
| Burrow Hill Colony | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Brompton | ... | 3 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 8 | ... | 11 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | 4 | ... |
| Papworth | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| East Anglian San. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| R.N.H.C., Ventnor | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| National Temperance Hospital | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Midhurst | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Prior Place | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Surrey County San. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 66 | 46 | 2 | 146 | 133 | 12 | 109 | 110 | 10 | 38 | 22 | ... | 65 | 47 | 4 | |

This Table shows that, compared with last year, one more patient was admitted during the year and two more cases remained in institutions at the end of the year.

TABLE XI.

Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Treated in Institutions, 1934.

| | In on 1st Jan., 1934 | | | Admitted during 1934 | | | Discharged during 1934 | | | Died during 1934 | | | In on 31st Dec., 1934 | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|-----|-----|
| | Adults | | | Adults | | | Adults | | | Adults | | | Adults | | |
| | M | F | C | M | F | C | M | F | C | M | F | C | M | F | C |
| Mayday Hospital ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Royal Sea Bathing Hosp. | 6 | 1 | ... | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| St. Anthony's Hosp. ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Nicholas Hosp. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Tait Convalescent Home | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Treloar Cripples' Hosp. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| King George's San. ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Croydon General Hosp. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pyrford | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 9 |
| Heatherwood Hospital ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Heritage Craft School ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Royal National Orthopædic Hospital | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Victoria Home, Margate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Leatherhead Cripples' Col. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | 10 | 4 | 14 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | 13 | 17 |

The Immediate Results of Institutional Treatment.

Table XVI. Form T. 145 (G) of the Ministry of Health summarises the immediate results of treatment of patients discharged from institutions during the year. From this table it is seen that among the Pulmonary cases 25.1% were classified as early cases; the percentage of early cases receiving treatment in institutions was in women, 11.0%; in men, 12.5%; 51.3% of the total cases were intermediate cases, the females showing an excess in this group—24.0% males to 26.7% females—and 23.5% were definitely advanced. Of the total Pulmonary cases treated in Institutions 79% were potentially infectious.

99 males, 87 females and 5 children, suffering for Pulmonary Tuberculosis, were discharged from or died in Institutions in connection with the Croydon Scheme during 1934.

Types of Cases Treated.

In *Class T.B. Minus*, 7 males, 8 females and 3 children were discharged with the disease in a quiescent condition, *i.e.*, 45% of the total cases in this class; 6 males and 12 females were not in a quiescent condition, 45%; 3 males and 1 female died, 10%.

In *Class T.B. Plus, Group I.*, the corresponding figures were 5 males quiescent, 62.5%; 3 males were not quiescent, 37.5%; there were no deaths in this group.

In *Class T.B. Plus, Group II.*, 6 males and 7 females quiescent, 13.2%; 35 males, 38 females, and 1 child not quiescent, 75.5%; and 5 males and 6 females died, 11.2%.

In *Class T.B. Plus, Group III.*, or advanced group, no cases were discharged quiescent; 17 males, 8 females, and 1 child not quiescent, 57.7%; and 12 males and 7 females died, 42.2%.

Taking all groups together, 18.8% of cases were discharged as quiescent; 63.3% as not quiescent; and 17.8% died.

An increase is recorded in the percentage of infectious cases, mostly advanced cases, dying in institutions. From the public health point of view this is to be desired as it keeps these patients away from their homes at a time when they are most infectious and most dangerous to those with whom they would normally come into contact. This factor, in conjunction with the removal of the strain and worry of nursing these cases at home, should help to reduce the incidence of new cases among the contacts.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—17 patients were discharged during the year, and 64.7% of these were quiescent. In addition one child died in an institution.

Tuberculosis deaths in Cheam Sanatorium and Mayday Hospital during 1934, according to sex and stage of the disease :—

| Classification. | CHEAM. | | MAYDAY. | |
|-----------------|--------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| T.B. minus ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | — |
| T.B. plus 1 ... | ... | Nil | ... | ... |
| T.B. plus 2 ... | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| T.B. plus 3 ... | 6 | 3 | 20 | 11 |
| Total ... | 10 | 7 | 27 | 15 |
| | — | — | — | — |

General Observations on the Results of Treatment.

The greatest factors making for success are patience on the part of the sufferer and helpful optimism on the part of his medical adviser. All who are unfortunately attacked sufficiently severely to cause symptoms should reconcile themselves to the fact that for the rest of their lives they will have to be circumspect.

No Tuberculous person, able to work, should lead a life of idleness, but the occupation must be governed by the medical needs. The greater number of Tubercular persons are unable to compete on equal footing with healthy persons. If this is remembered and the principle of subsidization of these patients was accepted, they could be made productive units of industry, with benefit to themselves and the community. Subsidization of blind persons has been universally approved, and it is difficult to understand the non-recognition of the principle in another class of handicapped persons. Sickness benefit under the National Health Insurance Act could serve as subsidy for tubercular persons and, in those medically certified as fit to do work of some kind, should be given conditionally on the patient endeavouring to do suitable work.

It is gradually becoming recognised that Sanatorium treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis requires to be supplemented by other methods of treatment. Eventually it will probably be necessary to have a Surgeon who has specialised in thoracic surgery as a Consultant on the staff of every sanatorium.

The Tuberculosis Officer paid 57 visits to Mayday Hospital, in a consultative capacity, and there examined 168 patients.

The Tuberculosis Clinic and Home Visiting.

The subjoined table gives a summary of the work done in connection with the Clinic.

496 new cases were examined during the year; this is equal to 315.9 for each 100 deaths from the disease. 201, or 128 for each 100 deaths, were found to be definitely tuberculous.

The contacts of definite cases are urged to attend the Clinic for examination (and subsequent supervision). This is an important preventive measure. During the year 323 contacts were examined, equal to 205 for each 100 deaths, compared with 383 in 1933, or 208 per 100 deaths. Of these, 8 were considered to be tuberculous. This is equal to a tuberculosis rate per 1,000 contacts of 24.7, compared with 1.35 per 1,000 of the general population. In 201 adult contacts examined the tuberculosis rate

per 1,000 contacts was 34.8. Included in the 8 contacts found to be tuberculous is 1 who had been under observation from previous years.

The total number of attendances at the Clinic was 5,120. The Tuberculosis Officer paid 228 home visits, and the District Health Visitors 3,127 visits for Clinic purposes. In addition, the Health Visitors made 275 primary visits for the purpose of the Notification Register.

Patients requiring home nursing or surgical dressings are attended to by nurses from the Croydon Nursing Service, by arrangement with that organisation, and 475 such visits were made during the year.

Contact Examination.

The value of an isolated examination is to detect a carrier, possibly some elderly member of the household who is supposed to have chronic bronchitis. This is prevention.

The second object of contact examination is the cure of the individual by detecting the disease in its early stages. For this purpose an isolated examination is not sufficient, and frequent re-examinations are necessary, as the onset of tuberculosis is often insidious.

It is advisable to get a complete examination of all contacts and not only those who have developed symptoms.

If the individual continues to live in contact with the patient, repeated examinations with radiography seem to be necessary if the supervision is to have any value at all.

761 appointments for examination were offered to new contacts during 1934, but only 323 new contacts attended and were examined.

SUMMARY OF CLINIC STATISTICS FOR 1934.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| No. of persons on Clinic Register, January 1st, 1934 | 963 |
| „ Notified Cases examined for the first time | 77 |
| „ Cases sent for an opinion | 292 |
| „ First attendances, including 46 transfers in | 865 |
| „ Consultations of T.O. with private practitioners | 32 |
| „ Visits paid by T.O. to homes of patients | 228 |
| „ Visits paid by T.O. to Cheam Sanatorium | 6 |
| „ Visits paid by T.O. to Mayday Hospital | 57 |
| „ Patients examined by T.O. at Mayday Hospital | 168 |
| „ Visits paid to homes of patients by Health Visitors and Nurses | 3,877 |
| „ Attendances of patients at the Clinic— | — |
| Men | 1,647 |
| Women | 2,240 |
| Children | 1,233 |
| | — |
| Total ... | 5,120 |
| | — |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| No. of patients under Domiciliary Treatment at end of year— | | | | | | | |
| | Pulmonary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 204 |
| | Non-Pulmonary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| | | | | | | Total | 209 |
| No. of reports received from Panel Practitioners (G.P.36) 558 | | | | | | | |
| ,, Report forms sent to Panel Practitioners (G.P.36) 808 | | | | | | | |
| ,, Reports received from Panel Practitioners on Forms G.P.17 and 35 1 | | | | | | | |
| ,, X-rays taken 331 | | | | | | | |
| ,, Reports made to Ministry of Pensions by the T.O. on general progress of Tuberculous Discharged Ex-Service men ... 17 | | | | | | | |
| ,, Cases referred for "Light" Treatment 5 | | | | | | | |
| ,, Cases referred to Orthopaedic Clinic 10 | | | | | | | |
| ,, Cases receiving extra nourishment at end of year 48 | | | | | | | |

Housing Statistics of Patients.

TABLE XII.

| | Patients occupying a separate bedroom. | Patients occupying a separate bed but not a separate bedroom. | Patients not occupying a separate bed. | Totals |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------|
| Number of Pulmonary cases: | | | | |
| Under 15 years | 20 | 3 | 2 | 25 |
| 15 years and over | 462 | 101 | 325 | 888 |
| | 482 | 104 | 327 | 913 |
| Number of Non-Pulmonary cases : | | | | |
| Under 15 years | 49 | 24 | 40 | 113 |
| 15 years and over | 33 | 31 | 23 | 87 |
| | 82 | 55 | 63 | 200 |
| Totals | 564 | 159 | 390 | 1,113 |

The above table gives a summary of the housing conditions found in notified cases. It is seen that 52.7% of the pulmonary cases and 41% of the non-pulmonary cases were occupying a separate bedroom. In 35.8% of the pulmonary and 31.5% of the non-pulmonary the sleeping arrangements were not satisfactory inasmuch as the patient did not have a separate bed.

No specialised provision has as yet been made by the Council to deal with Tubercular persons living under overcrowded or other unsuitable conditions. The matter is, however, to be considered in the near future.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE XIII.

Shewing the Condition at the end of 1934 of cases discharged from Sanatoria during the years indicated.

| | 1930. | | 1931. | | 1932. | | 1933. | | 1934. | | Totals. | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| | T.B. — | T.B. + | T.B. — | T.B. + | T.B. — | T.B. + | T.B. — | T.B. + | T.B. — | T.B. + | T.B. — | T.B. + |
| Dead | 5 63.6% | 77=72.6% | 4 46.3% | 69=52.3% | 2 37.7% | 56=44.8% | 2 24.6% | 29=32.9% | ... 11.3% | 17=14.4% | 13 36.5% | 248=43.6% |
| Working or Fit for Work... | 18 25.6% | 15=14.2% | 18 30.8% | 30=22.7% | 27 40.9% | 36=28.8% | 29 47.6% | 31=35.2% | 26 43.0% | 39=33.9% | 118 37.6% | 151=26.5% |
| Not able to Work | ... 10.8% | 14=13.2% | 2 22.4% | 33=25.0% | ... 21.4% | 33=26.4% | 7 27.8% | 28=31.8% | 6 45.3% | 62=52.5% | 15 28.9% | 170=29.9% |
| Left District ... | 9 | 23 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 23 | 10 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 43 | 80 |
| | 32 | 129 | 36 | 146 | 39 | 148 | 48 | 107 | 34 | 119 | 189 | 649 |

Of the cases whose records are at the Clinic, it will be seen that of the total number that received sanatorium treatment during the past five years only 37.6% are working or fit for work. The remainder are dead or too ill to work. In those cases with a positive sputum, *i.e.*, those in whom tubercle bacilli have been found in the sputum, only 26.5%, or just over a quarter, are working or fit for work.

649, or 77.4% of the total cases discharged, were T.B. + cases; 123, or 14.7% of the total cases discharged, have removed from the Borough, and as we have no information about their condition at the end of 1934, they have been ignored in working out the above percentages.

From consideration of the above Table and similar reports that have been obtained in previous years, it would appear that the time is not far distant when it might be advisable for another Royal Commission to be held, to assess the value of present Tuberculosis schemes and also to consider whether any alterations could be made which would lead to greater success.

Tuberculosis Care Committee Report.

During the year 1934 more use than formerly was made of the facilities afforded by the Tuberculosis Care Committee. Assistance and advice are particularly valuable at early stages of disability, for not only is the patient suffering from the shock of finding himself Tubercular but he has to grapple with a collection of difficult and unfamiliar problems at a time when he is mentally and physically upset. There are domestic problems, such as keeping the home together and the disposal of children when the patient is away; financial problems, such as the continuance of building society instalments and insurance premiums, and the like. Some require direct financial assistance, but there are a number of difficulties soluble by the patients themselves if they only knew the right course of action.

There are many opportunities for helping patients at this stage by sympathetic advice and assistance, and it is satisfactory to note that knowledge of the Committee's work is filtering through the Borough. As a tangible result of their efforts, 932 interviews involving advice and assistance took place during the year, and 83 families were helped financially. Financial inquiries numbered over 198, and £336 was disbursed.

Dental Treatment.

The fact that tubercle bacilli have been found frequently in the pulps of teeth and also in the gingival pockets goes to support the theory that cases of tubercular adenitis may owe their origin to infected teeth, the infection travelling from the teeth along the lymphatic vessels and becoming arrested in the cervical glands.

The maintenance of a high level of nutrition is one of the primary aims in the treatment of Tuberculosis. The teeth are an important unit in the digestive system upon the adequacy of which nutrition so largely depends. The teeth in Tuberculous patients are peculiarly liable to caries, possibly due to their reduced calcium content, so that constant supervision by a dentist is actually a necessary part of any scheme of treatment.

It is essential that treatment for Tuberculous patients should be carried out in easy stages, and that extraction of teeth for each patient should be limited to two or three at the most at each sitting. In this way only is it possible for dental treatment to be done efficiently without aggravating the patient's general condition.

Considering the difficulties under which dental treatment is carried out, and in that patients when called up may not feel fit, with the result that treatment has to be postponed for sometimes a week or even longer, the increase in the number of treatments for the year is very gratifying.

Patients Referred From Tuberculosis Dispensary.

| | MALES. | | FEMALES. | | TOTALS. | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|----------|-------|---------|-------|
| | 1933. | 1934. | 1933. | 1934. | 1933. | 1934. |
| Attendances | 34 | 87 | 57 | 119 | 91 | 206 |
| Extractions | 48 | 52 | 51 | 90 | 99 | 142 |
| Fillings | 3 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 15 | 23 |
| Dressings | — | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 9 |
| Scalings | 1 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 10 |
| Denture Dressings ... | 11 | 43 | 13 | 49 | 24 | 92 |
| Dentures Fitted ... | 3 | 15 | 8 | 20 | 11 | 35 |

No. of Cases referred—30. No. of Cases X-rayed—3.

£3 15s. 2d. was received from patients for treatment.

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment)

Provided by the Council Nil

Provided by Voluntary Bodies... .. Nil

(C) Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council

| Name of Institution. | For Pulmonary Cases | | For Non-Pulmonary Cases | | Total. |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | Adults | Children under 15 | Adults | Children under 15 | |
| Croydon Borough Sanatorium, North Cheam, Surrey | 93 | ... | ... | ... | 93 |
| Mayday Hospital, Mayday Road, Thornton Heath | Beds reserved for used for Pulmonary patients, as | | Tuberculosis cases are or Non-Pulmonary pa- required. | | 64 |

(d) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis

| | In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st. (1) | Admitted during the year (2) | Discharged during the year. (3) | Died in the Insti- tutions. (4) | In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st. (5) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation : | | | | | |
| Adult males | 3 | 5 | 7 | 1 | — |
| Adult females | — | 5 | 4 | 1 | — |
| Children | — | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Total | 3 | 12 | 13 | 2 | — |
| Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis : | | | | | |
| Adult males | 63 | 146 | 107 | 37 | 65 |
| Adult females | 46 | 131 | 109 | 21 | 47 |
| Children | 2 | 10 | 8 | — | 4 |
| Total | 111 | 287 | 224 | 58 | 116 |
| Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis : | | | | | |
| Adult males | 10 | 5 | 8 | — | 7 |
| Adult females | 4 | 16 | 7 | — | 13 |
| Children | 14 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 17 |
| Total | 28 | 32 | 22 | 1 | 37 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 142 | 331 | 259 | 61 | 153 |

TABLE XV.

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

| Diagnosis on discharge from observation. | FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. | | | | | | FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. | | | | | | TOTALS. | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Stay under 4 weeks. | | | Stay over 4 weeks. | | | Stay under 4 weeks. | | | Stay over 4 weeks. | | | M. | F. | Ch. | | |
| | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | | | | | |
| Tuberculous ... | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — |
| Non-tuberculous ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Doubtful ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTALS ... | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 5 | 2 |

1 Man and 1 woman died in Institutions while under observation, the causes of death being:

Man—Hypostatic pneumonia, fibroid myocardial degeneration, heart failure. P.M.

Woman—Carcinoma of Mediastinum. P.M.

TABLE XVI.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

| Classification on admission to the Institution. | Condition at time of discharge. | Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand Totals |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|-------------|----|-----|--------------|----|-----|----------------------|----|-----|---------|----|-----|--------------|
| | | Under 3 m'ths but exceeding 28 days | | | 3-6 months. | | | 6-12 months. | | | More than 12 months. | | | Totals. | | | |
| | | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | |
| Class T.B. minus. | Quiescent ... | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 7 | 8 | 3 | 18 |
| | Not quiescent | 1 | 4 | — | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 6 | 12 | — | 18 |
| | Died in Institution | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | 4 |
| Class T.B. plus Group I. | Quiescent ... | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 5 | — | — | 5 |
| | Not quiescent | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| | Died in Institution | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Class T.B. plus Group II. | Quiescent ... | — | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | 6 | 7 | — | 13 |
| | Not quiescent | 3 | 12 | — | 13 | 10 | 1 | 15 | 13 | — | 4 | 3 | — | 35 | 38 | 1 | 74 |
| | Died in Institution | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 5 | 6 | — | 11 |
| Class T.B. plus Group III. | Quiescent ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Not quiescent | 6 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | — | 17 | 8 | 1 | 26 |
| | Died in Institution | 7 | 3 | — | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 12 | 7 | — | 19 |
| Totals (pulmonary) ... | | 23 | 25 | 2 | 35 | 26 | 2 | 26 | 27 | 1 | 15 | 9 | — | 99 | 87 | 5 | 191 |

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

| Classification on admission to the Institution. | Condition at time of discharge. | Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand Total |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|-------------|----|-----|--------------|----|-----|----------------------|----|-----|---------|----|-----|-------------|
| | | Under 3m'ths but exceeding 28 days | | | 3-6 months. | | | 6-12 months. | | | More than 12 months. | | | Totals. | | | |
| | | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | |
| Bones and Joints. | Quiescent ... | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| | Not quiescent | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | Died in Institution | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Abdominal. | Quiescent ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| | Not quiescent | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| | Died in Institution | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Organs. | Quiescent ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Not quiescent | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | Died in Institution | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Peripheral glands. | Quiescent ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| | Not quiescent | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| | Died in Institution | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals (non-pulmonary) | | — | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 15 |

CHEAM SANATORIUM.

TABLE XIX.

| Authority. | In-patients on Jan. 1st, 1934. | | Admitted during year 1934. | | Discharged during year 1934 including deaths | | In on Jan. 1st 1935. | | Died during year 1934 | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|----------------------------------------------|----|----------------------|----|-----------------------|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Croydon C.B. ... | 43 | 34 | 81 | 70 | 80 | 75 | 44 | 29 | 10 | 7 |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|
| No. of Artificial Pneumothorax cases begun ... | 25 |
| No. of Refills given | 987 |
| No. of X-Ray Screenings | 1,081 |
| No. of Films taken | 222 |
| No. of Sputum tests | 981 |
| No. of Gas Replacements | 26 |

Immediate Results of Treatment.

TABLE XX.

| Group | Total number of cases discharged 1934. | | Quiescent | | Improved | | No Material Improvement. | | Died in institution | | Average duration of stay in days | Discharged before completion of treatment | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|----|-----------|-----|----------|-----|--------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | M | F |
| Class T.B. Minus | 11 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 153 | 1 | 5 |
| Class T.B. Plus. Group I | 9 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 153 | 1 | 1 |
| " " " Group II | 27 | 36 | ... | ... | 20 | 24 | 5 | 2 | ... | 2 | 216 | 2 | 8 |
| " " " Group III | 22 | 13 | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 172 | ... | 4 |
| Observation Non T.B. ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 72 | 65 | 8 | 2 | 30 | 31 | 17 | 6 | 10 | 7 | | 4 | 18 |

At the beginning of 1934 there were 77 patients in Cheam. During the year 151 were admitted and 138 discharged, whilst 17 died, thus leaving 73 patients in at the beginning of 1935.

There were 8 observation cases sent in: 4 males and 4 females. Of the 4 males 3 were not tubercular, and of the 4 females 1 was not tubercular; therefore, there were 4 observations in non-tuberculars which are shown above. The 4 that were tubercular are in with the tubercular cases and are not shown as observation.

Artificial Pneumothorax cases discharged but still under treatment, 8 males, 10 females (see above), making total discharges: males 80, females 75.

*These 18 Artificial Pneumothorax cases only refer to cases discharged in 1934; those discharged in 1933 and still having refills have not been included.

Dental Report.

Nearly all the patients were examined, treatment being provided in all cases necessary. Completed treatment was undertaken for the suitable patients, while those whose general condition demanded as little dental interference as possible were treated for the relief of pain only.

Patients were only treated when the Medical Officer reported that they were sufficiently fit. A few cases were dealt with in the wards, but most of the patients attended the special dental surgery in the hospital.

It should be pointed out that the cases reviewed were treated for the extraction of teeth.

The number of extractions carried out at each sitting was restricted according to the patient's general condition, and the maximum number of teeth extracted at one visit was three. It is particularly desirable that at each visit work of an extensive nature should be avoided, and the value of such a procedure is proved by the figures quoted above. Only three patients showed an increase in temperature following the removal of septic teeth, and in 25 cases there was no change. As regards the pulse rates, it will be observed that in 27 cases the pulse remained the same, and only five cases showed a variation. It is of interest to point out that five cases classified as Advanced showed no increase in temperature or pulse rate. It is imperative to avoid the risk of the patient's general condition being lowered by the rapid absorption of toxins through multiple extractions.

Review of Work Done.

| | 1934. | | | 1933. | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Number Examined ... | 40 | 39 | 79 | 34 | 19 | 53 |
| Referred for Treatment | 40 | 37 | 77 | 27 | 14 | 41 |
| Treated ... | 40 | 37 | 77 | 34 | 19 | 53 |
| Attendances ... | 218 | 190 | 408 | 189 | 174 | 363 |
| Extractions ... | 181 | 139 | 320 | 123 | 80 | 203 |
| Fillings ... | 45 | 45 | 90 | 31 | 40 | 71 |
| Dressings ... | 34 | 28 | 62 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Scalings & Gum Treatments ... | 33 | 36 | 69 | 45 | 49 | 94 |
| Denture Dressings ... | 37 | 20 | 57 | 18 | 34 | 52 |
| Dentures Fitted ... | 11 | 7 | 18 | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| | Sessions : 37. | | | Sessions : 36. | | |

Although it may appear in the review of work done that the number of attendances is high in comparison with the number treated, this is due to the policy of *festinae lente* mentioned above.

It will be observed that the volume of work and the number of patients treated have increased during the year compared with 1933.

It is gratifying to note that more conservative treatment has been accomplished and that the number of attendances has improved. The teeth of tubercular patients are particularly liable to dental disease, and for that reason reparative treatment is very often impossible.

| Area | Males | Females | Total |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Upper Norwood | 18 | 11 | 29 |
| Norbury | 7 | 12 | 19 |
| West Norwood | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| East Norwood | 11 | 11 | 22 |
| Thornton Heath | 14 | 14 | 28 |
| South Norwood | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| Woodside | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| East ... | 17 | 10 | 27 |
| Addiscombe | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Whitehorse Hill | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| Brook Green | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| Central | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Waddon | 17 | 10 | 27 |
| South ... | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| Addington | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| No fixed beds | 2 | — | 2 |
| Total | 169 | 171 | 340 |

SECTION VI.

CANCER.

Deaths from Cancer numbered 371 as compared with 374 in 1933; 341 in 1932; 342 in 1931; 339 in 1930; 330 in 1929; 327 in 1928; 344 in 1927; 330 in 1926; 319 in 1925.

Death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the previous 10 years are as follows:—

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1924—1.50 (293) | ... | 1929—1.48 (330) |
| 1925—1.60 (319) | ... | 1930—1.52 (339) |
| 1926—1.60 (330) | ... | 1931—1.46 (342) |
| 1927—1.62 (344) | ... | 1932—1.44 (341) |
| 1928—1.54 (327) | ... | 1933—1.56 (374) |

For 1934 the rate is 1.54 (371).

Deaths From Cancer in Municipal Wards.

TABLE I.

| Ward. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Death-rate | Estimated Population Mid 1934. | |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | Male. | Female. |
| Upper Norwood | 13 | 23 | 36 | 1.60 | 10151 | 12388 |
| Norbury ... | 7 | 12 | 19 | 1.18 | 7260 | 8777 |
| West Thornton | 12 | 20 | 32 | 1.59 | 9429 | 10688 |
| Bensham Manor | 11 | 18 | 29 | 1.80 | 7540 | 8588 |
| Thornton Heath | 14 | 8 | 22 | 1.41 | 7470 | 8188 |
| South Norwood | 12 | 20 | 32 | 1.80 | 8100 | 9688 |
| Woodside ... | 12 | 10 | 22 | 1.27 | 7452 | 8244 |
| East ... | 17 | 10 | 27 | 1.50 | 7951 | 10138 |
| Addiscombe ... | 10 | 16 | 26 | 1.80 | 6707 | 7798 |
| Whitehorse Mnr | 13 | 12 | 25 | 1.49 | 8017 | 8788 |
| Broad Green ... | 8 | 10 | 18 | 1.17 | 7324 | 8088 |
| Central ... | 6 | 8 | 14 | 1.14 | 5448 | 6794 |
| Waddon ... | 17 | 22 | 39 | 1.78 | 10416 | 11488 |
| South ... | 12 | 12 | 24 | 1.61 | 6350 | 8588 |
| Addington ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1.39 | 1430 | 1488 |
| No fixed abode. | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 169 | 202 | 371 | 1.54 | 111045 | 129558 |

TABLE II.

Deaths from Cancer occurred at the following ages:—

| Age period. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Calculated population at this age period. | Incidence per 1,000 persons living. |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|--------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Under 25 years ... | — | 1 | 1 | 101079 | .010 |
| 25 and under 35 years | 3 | 2 | 5 | 36084 | .139 |
| 35 and under 45 years | 4 | 14 | 18 | 38493 | .468 |
| 45 and under 65 years | 68 | 95 | 163 | 48111 | 3.388 |
| 65 years and over ... | 94 | 90 | 184 | 16833 | 10.931 |
| | 169 | 202 | 371 | 240,600 | 1.542 |

TABLE III.

Sites of Fatal Cancer.

| Site. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Percentage of Total. |
|------------------------|-------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| Brain | — | — | — | — |
| Skin | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1.35 |
| Tongue and Mouth ... | 11 | 2 | 13 | 3.50 |
| Lip | — | — | — | — |
| Oesophagus | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2.43 |
| Stomach | 35 | 31 | 66 | 17.79 |
| Liver | 9 | 6 | 15 | 4.04 |
| Bowel | 26 | 30 | 56 | 15.09 |
| Rectum | 14 | 11 | 25 | 6.74 |
| Bladder | 6 | — | 6 | 1.62 |
| Prostate | 12 | — | 12 | 3.23 |
| Larynx | 9 | 2 | 11 | 2.97 |
| Uterus | — | 27 | 27 | 7.28 |
| Breast | — | 46 | 46 | 12.39 |
| Ovary | — | 12 | 12 | 3.23 |
| Pancreas | 10 | 2 | 12 | 3.23 |
| Gall Bladder and Duct. | 3 | 10 | 13 | 3.50 |
| Bones | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1.62 |
| Mediastinum | — | 3 | 3 | 0.81 |
| Lungs | 15 | 4 | 19 | 5.12 |
| Kidneys | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1.35 |
| Glands | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1.08 |
| Other Reproductive ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.81 |
| Pharynx | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.54 |
| Not defined | — | 1 | 1 | 0.27 |
| | 169 | 202 | 371 | |

Comments on Foregoing Tables.

(1) Deaths from Cancer increase as age advances; this is in accordance with established facts.

(2) Mortality is about evenly distributed between the two sexes at all ages, making allowance for the preponderance of females in the general population.

(3) The two main groups of organs attacked in both sexes are the alimentary system and the reproductive system. In males 72.1% of the total deaths fall within these groups and in females 83.2%. In males Cancer of the digestive system is the commonest situation, amounting to 60.9%. In females it was 40.1%. Cancer of the reproductive system caused 43.1% of the total deaths in females and was the most prevalent type. Cancer of the larynx, tongue and mouth is commoner in males than females, 20 deaths occurring in males as compared with 4 in females. The organs most often attacked in descending order of incidence are, in males the Rectum and Bowels (22.4%); the Stomach (20.7%); the Lungs (8.9%); the Prostate (7.1%); in females, the Breast (22.7%); the Bowels and Rectum (20.3%); Stomach (15.3%); and the Uterus (13.3%). This is slightly different from the incidence in 1933.

The main incidence of Cancer is, in both sexes, on two groups of organs, both having a common characteristic, namely, periods of active cell degeneration and regeneration.

Although much research has been made and is continuing into the causation of Cancer, the reason why certain cells suddenly become abnormally active and reproduce themselves excessively, with resultant invasion of surrounding tissues, has not yet been elucidated. The Cancer cell is an ordinary tissue cell which has become invested with abnormal properties. Why this should happen is not yet understood.

SECTION VII.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The scheme in operation in the Borough consists of the Clinics held at the Croydon General Hospital. Males attend on Saturday afternoons and Thursday evenings, women and children on Wednesday afternoons.

The Clinic is conducted by Dr. P. W. Hamond, who is not otherwise connected with the Health Department. Croydon is also one of the participating authorities in the London County Council's scheme, under which clinics for the treatment of venereal diseases are provided at a large number of London Hospitals, and at resident hostels; the cost being apportioned among the ten participating authorities in the scheme on a basis of user.

TABLE I.

Attendances at the Croydon Clinic.

| | 1925. | 1926. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929 | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| New male patients | 116 | 141 | 145 | 121 | 101 | 196 | 263 | 235 | 242 | 297 ^a |
| New female patients | 156 | 192 | 160 | 158 | 94 | 171 | 205 | 241 | 214 | 232 ^a |
| Attendances, male patients ... | 2713 | 2360 | 2643 | 3502 | 3581 | 5050 | 4923 | 4691 | 4578 | 5858 ^a |
| Attendances, female patients ... | 1230 | 1351 | 1417 | 1632 | 2127 | 3029 | 3271 | 2724 | 2677 | 3962 ^a |

^a Includes 56 new cases and 3161 total attendances by patients from outside areas.

Attendances of Croydon Patients at various London Hospitals under the General Scheme.

| | 1925. | 1926. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| New patients ... | 138 | 130 | 132 | 139 | 131 | 125 | 139 | 119 | 134 | 103 |
| Total attendances | 2648 | 2767 | 3160 | 3080 | 3089 | 3150 | 2384 | 2835 | 2407 | 2222 |

Of the 103 new patients in 1934, 7 had syphilis, 28 gonorrhoea, and 68 were not suffering from venereal disease.

Pathological Examinations at London Hospitals for Croydon Patients.

| | 1925. | 1926. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Tests for Clinics | 642 | 542 | 540 | 716 | 924 | 715 | 829 | 900 | 855 | 988 |
| Tests for practitioners | 1069 | 799 | 667 | 570 | 932 | 2197 | 3198 | 1680 | 1775 | 1877 |

No Croydon patients were admitted to approved hostels under the L.C.C. scheme.

Attendances of Patients at Venereal Diseases Clinic at the Croydon General Hospital.

TABLE II.

| Authority | 1929 | | 1930 | | 1931 | | 1932 | | 1933 | | 1934 | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | In-Patients (days) | Out-Patients | In-Patients (days) | Out-Patients | In-Patients (days) | Out-Patients | In-Patients (days) | Out-Patients | In-Patients (days) | Out-Patients. | In-Patients (days) | Out-Patients |
| Croydon ... | 132 | 3998 | ... | 6159 | ... | 6395 | 159 | 5405 | ... | 5615 | 56 | 6659 |
| Surrey C. C. ... | 46 | 1676 | ... | 1686 | .. | 1491 | ... | 1512 | ... | 1280 | 10 | 2227 |
| Kent C. C. ... | ... | 11 | ... | 184 | ... | 232 | ... | 74 | ... | 87 | ... | 109 |
| London C. C. ... | ... | 23 | .. | 46 | ... | 72 | ... | 426 | ... | 255 | 6 | 794 |
| Other Authorities ... | ... | ... | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | ... | 19 | ... | 18 | ... | 31 |
| | 178 | 5708 | ... | 8079 | ... | 8194 | 159 | 7436 | ... | 7255 | 72 | 9820 |

TABLE III.
Croydon Cases attending London Hospitals.

| Hospital | Cases seen for the first time. | | | Conditions other than Venereal | Total No. of Attendances | Aggregate No. of In-Patient Days | No. of doses of N.A.B. compounds |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Syphilis | Gonorrhoea | Soft Chancre | | | | |
| St. Thomas's | 3 | 16 | ... | 41 | 1193 | 25 | 57 |
| Guy's | 4 | 7 | ... | 11 | 575 | 10 | 32 |
| King's College | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 103 | ... | ... |
| Great Ormond Street | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 83 | ... | ... |
| Royal Free | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| S. London Hospital for Women | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... |
| Whitechapel Clinic (L.C.C.) | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 167 | ... | ... |
| St. Paul's | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... |
| Westminster Hospital | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 55 | ... | ... |
| Children's Home, Waddon | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 364 | ... |
| Total | 7 | 28 | ... | 68 | 2222 | 399 | 89 |

TABLE IV.
Bacteriological Examinations carried out at London Hospitals for Croydon Patients.

| Hospital | Detection of Spirochetes | | Detection of Gonococci | | Wassermann Re-action | | Other Exams. | | Total |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| | For Clinic | For Priv. Prac. | For Clinic | For Prac. | For Clinic | For Prac. | For Clinic | For Prac. | |
| St. Thomas's | 1 | ... | 260 | 99 | 131 | 1 | 60 | ... | 552 |
| Great Ormond Street | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 24 | 2 | 30 | ... | 57 |
| South London Hospital for Women | ... | ... | 14 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 20 |
| Royal Free | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | 9 |
| King's College | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 37 |
| Whitechapel Clinic, L.C.C. | ... | ... | 59 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 64 |
| Westminster Hosp. | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | 12 |
| Guys Hospital | 1 | ... | 196 | 932 | 78 | 711 | 13 | 122 | 2053 |
| Seamen's | 1 | ... | 18 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| Total | 3 | ... | 571 | 1032 | 286 | 721 | 108 | 124 | 2845 |

TABLE V.

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Croydon General Hospital during the year ended the 31st December, 1934.

| | Syphilis | | Soft Chancre | | Gonorrhoea | | Con- ditions other than venereal | | Total | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|--------------|-----|------------|------|----------------------------------------------|-----|-------|------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation | 42 | 49 | ... | ... | 39 | 22 | 3 | 3 | 84 | 74 |
| 2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 5 | 4 |
| 3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis, primary | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... |
| " secondary | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 |
| " latent in 1st year of infection | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| " all later stages | 9 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 13 |
| " congenital | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| Soft Chancre | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection | ... | ... | ... | ... | 130 | 53 | ... | ... | 130 | 53 |
| " later | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 6 | ... | ... | 9 | 6 |
| Conditions other than venereal... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 104 | 124 | 104 | 124 |
| 4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection | 16 | 9 | ... | ... | 17 | 14 | ... | ... | 33 | 21 |
| TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ... | 81 | 85 | ... | ... | 198 | 98 | 107 | 127 | 386 | 310 |
| 5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see Item 15) ... | 18 | 7 | ... | ... | 80 | 23 | 105 | 125 | 203 | 155 |
| 6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance suffering from :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis, primary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " secondary | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| " latent in 1st year of infection | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " all later stages | 7 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 13 |
| " congenital | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Soft Chancre | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 13 | ... | ... | 39 | 13 |
| " later | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (see Item 15) | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 13 | ... | ... | 27 | 13 |
| 8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ... | 7 | 8 | ... | ... | 11 | 10 | ... | ... | 18 | 18 |
| 9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December | 44 | 55 | ... | ... | 44 | 35 | 2 | 2 | 90 | 92 |
| TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 ... | 81 | 85 | ... | ... | 198 | 98 | 107 | 127 | 386 | 310 |
| (These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis, primary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " secondary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " latent in 1st year of infection | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " all later stages | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 |
| " congenital | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Number of attendances :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) for individual attention of the medical officers | 1188 | 1177 | ... | ... | 1208 | 428 | 199 | 185 | 2595 | 1790 |
| (b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing | 28 | 15 | ... | ... | 3070 | 2030 | 165 | 127 | 3263 | 2172 |
| TOTAL ATTENDANCES | 1216 | 1192 | ... | ... | 4278 | 2458 | 364 | 312 | 5858 | 3962 |

| | Syphilis | | Soft Chancre | | Gonorrhoea | | Conditions other than venereal | | Totals | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----|---------------------|-----|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----|-------|--|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | Ttals | |
| 12. In-patients :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 7 | |
| (b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given | 3 | 15 | ... | ... | 9 | 45 | ... | ... | 12 | 60 | 72 | |
| | Under 1 year | | 1 and under 5 years | | 5 and under 15 years | | 15 years and over | | Totals | | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | |
| 13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | |
| | Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds | | | | Mercury | | | | Bismuth | | | |
| 14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis : | Stabilarsan Sulphostab | | | | ... | | | | Quinostab Bismostab | | | |
| (a) Names of preparations | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients) | 849 | | | | ... | | | | 959 | | | |
| 15. Are the tests recommended in Memo. V21 as amended by Memo. V21A followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhoea? Yes. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Microscopical | | | | Serum Tests | | | | | | | |
| | for spirochetes | | for gonococci | | Wassermann | Others for Syphilis | | for Gonorrhoea | | | | |
| 16. Pathological Work :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | | | |
| (b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the treatment centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory | ... | | 681 | | 365 | Kahn 153 | | 53 | | | | |

TABLE VI.

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

| Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings. | Croydon | Surrey | Kent | London | Sussex | Total |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| A. Number of cases in Item 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :— | | | | | | |
| Syphilis | 46 | 17 | 1 | 8 | ... | 72 |
| Soft Chancre | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gonorrhoea | 117 | 79 | 6 | 26 | 1 | 229 |
| Conditions other than venereal | 162 | 48 | 9 | 9 | ... | 228 |
| TOTAL | 325 | 144 | 16 | 43 | 1 | 529 |
| B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area | 6659 | 2227 | 109 | 794 | 31 | 9820 |
| C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area | 56 | 10 | ... | 6 | ... | 72 |
| D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area | 595 | 225 | 2 | 27 | ... | 849 |

SECTION VIII.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

TABLE I.

INFANT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

| Address | Whether Sessions are held weekly, fortnightly, etc. | Day and time of Meeting * | Present arrangements for medical supervision |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Municipal, Lodge Road, Croydon | Twice wkly. | Mon. & Thur. | A Doctor and Nurse are in attendance at each Session. |
| Boston Road, Mission Hall | Weekly | Thur. | |
| Sylverdale Road Parish Hall | „ | Mon. | |
| Wesleyan School Room, Bartlett Street | „ | Thur. | |
| Parish Hall, Wickham Road, Shirley | „ | Mon. | |
| St. Luke's Hall, Spring Lane | „ | Fri. | |
| Wesleyan School Room, Lower Addiscombe Road... | „ | Tues. | |
| Holy Innocents Parish Room, South Norwood ... | Twice wkly. | Tues. & Fri. | |
| Forester's Hall, Westow Street, S. E. 19 | Weekly | Wed. | |
| All Saints' Parish Hall, Moffatt Road, Thornton Heath | „ | Tues. | |
| St. Alban's Hall, Whitehorse Lane | Twice wkly. | Wed. & Fri. | |
| St. Paul's Hall, Norfolk Road, Thornton Heath ... | Weekly | Mon. | |
| Salvation Army Hall, Whitehorse Road | „ | Fri. | |
| Wesleyan School Room, London Road, S.W. 16 ... | „ | Wed. | |
| St. George's Hall, Barrow Road, Waddon | „ | Wed. | |
| St. Oswald's Hall, Green Lane, Thornton Heath ... | „ | Thur. | |
| St. Jude's Hall, Thornton Road | „ | Tues. | |

* 2 p.m.

Notification of Births Act, 1915.

This Act requires all births to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of their occurrence. The whole system of health visiting rests on this Act.

Notifications were received from—

| | Live Births. | Still Births. | Total. |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------|
| Midwives | 2,484 | 91 | 2,575 |
| Doctors, Parents and others ... | 798 | 24 | 822 |
| Total ... | 3,282 | 115 | 3,397 |

As the total number of births and still births registered during 1934 was 3,636 (Live 3,508, Still 128), 226 births and 13 still births were not notified in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The relevant section of the Act lays down that it is the duty of the father of the child or of any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within thirty-six hours after the birth, to give notice in writing of the birth to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the child is born, and any person who fails to give notice of a birth in accordance with the Act shall be liable to a penalty.

Maternal Mortality.

There were 13 deaths directly due to pregnancy, as compared with 12 in 1933. The maternal mortality rate was consequently 3.9 per 1,000 total births, compared with 3.8 per 1,000 in 1933. In other words, one mother died for every 300 living babies born.

The deaths directly associated with pregnancy were caused by: Puerperal Eclampsia, 3 cases; Puerperal Septicæmia, 5 cases; Ectopic Gestation, 1 case; Placenta Prævia, 2; Shock, 1; Atrophy of Liver, 1.

In the Table below only deaths directly due to pregnancy are included.

TABLE II.

| YEAR. | BIRTHS. | Puerperal Toxæmias. | | Hæmorrhages. | | | Other Causes. | | | | | | TOTAL. | Maternal Mortality. | Infant Mortality. | |
|-------|---------|----------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | Puerperal Infection. | Eclampsia. | Hyperemesis. | Ectopic Gestation. | Placenta Prævia. | Post-partum Hæmorrhage. | Pulmonary Embolism. | Caesarian Section. | Shock. | Heart Disease. Syncope. | Renal Trouble. | | | | Other Causes. |
| 1919 | 2965 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 2.0 | 73 | |
| 1920 | 4351 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 4.1 | 63 |
| 1921 | 3631 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 14 | 3.9 | 74 |
| 1922 | 3505 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 15 | 4.3 | 64 |
| 1923 | 3373 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | 3.0 | 52 |
| 1924 | 3456 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 9 | 2.6 | 56 |
| 1925 | 3406 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 13 | 3.8 | 55 |
| 1926 | 3477 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | 24 | 6.9 | 61 |
| 1927 | 3174 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2.9 | 55 |
| 1928 | 3374 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 13 | 3.9 | 53 |
| 1929 | 3399 | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 11 | 3.2 | 65 |
| 1930 | 3514 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 7 | 2.0 | 48 |
| 1931 | 3400 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 6.2 | 57 |
| 1932 | 3311 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | 2.1 | 49 |
| 1933 | 3147 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 12 | 3.8 | 47 |
| 1934 | 3185 | 5 | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 13 | 3.9 | 46 |
| | | 82 | 25 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 17 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 204 | | |

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Fifteen cases of Puerperal Fever and 36 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. This is a rate of 3.9 per 1,000 births (live and still births) for the former and 10.8 per 1,000 for the latter. The death-rates were:—Puerperal Fever, 1.21 per 1,000 births. There were no deaths attributed to Puerperal Pyrexia.

The following Table gives fuller details concerning these cases.

TABLE III.

| | Puerperal Fever. | Puerperal Pyrexia. |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| No. of cases notified | 15 | 36 |
| „ „ attended by doctor alone at confinement | — | 1 |
| „ „ attended by doctor and midwife | — | 1 |
| „ „ attended by midwife alone | 10 | 26 |
| „ „ B.B.A. | 5 | 8 |
| „ „ attended in an institution | 2 | 19 |
| „ „ attended in Private Nursing Homes | 1 | 7 |
| „ „ treated at home only | 1 | 4 |
| „ „ treated at hospital | 2 | 27 |
| „ „ treated at Private Nursing Home | 1 | 5 |
| „ „ treated partly at home and partly in hospital | 11 | 18 |
| „ „ who died | 4 | — |

Under Section 2 (1) of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, a midwife is enabled to claim compensation for loss of practice on account of suspension from work to prevent the possible spread of infection. No applications were received.

The Committee also assist necessitous patients in the payment of the midwife's fee. 26 applications were made for assistance by midwives on behalf of the patients, and a total sum of £37 19s. was allowed.

TABLE IV.

Accommodation for Confinement.

The following Table gives information concerning the accommodation utilized for confinements.

| | Number. | Percentage. |
|------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| In Private Houses | 1,698 | 46.7 |
| In Public Institutions... | 1,281 | 35.2 |
| Registered Maternity Homes.. | 657 | 18.1 |

There is a distinct trend towards confinement taking place in an Institution or Maternity Home.

THE OBSTETRIC SERVICE.

The obstetric service was fully described in the Annual Report for 1933.

The chief object of the service is to avoid abnormality in pregnancy and child-birth, and to prevent consequent death or ill-health of mother and child. It is the quality of the Ante-Natal supervision which determines to what extent certain abnormalities will be prevented, and for this reason the results of In-patient treatment are always classified into the two groups—Booked cases cared for at the Ante-Natal Clinics and Emergency cases admitted to the Council's beds without previous supervision in the Ante-Natal Clinics.

Some of the Mayday Hospital Booked cases are sent to the Ante-Natal Clinics by doctors and midwives because of abnormalities and complications. Many of the Emergency cases are seriously ill when they are received into hospital. The extent to which the Council provides for the serious cases may be judged by the fact that in 1933 all the 12 maternal deaths in Croydon occurred in the Council's beds and 9 of the 11 maternal deaths in 1934.

Taking the Registrar-General's figures for maternal mortality (deaths directly due to pregnancy) the rate for England and Wales for 1934 is 4.41 per 1,000 births. In Croydon there has been a slight fall from 3.70 per 1,000 in 1933 to 3.63 per 1,000 in 1934. In Booked cases treated by the Obstetric Service the rate for 1934 was 2.96 per 1,000 births. The Staff are far from satisfied with this, and their constant application to a system of Ante-Natal supervision is intended to reduce the number of deaths to the minimum. The co-operation of the expectant mothers themselves is necessary for this.

Of the cases treated to a conclusion at the Post-Natal Clinic during 1934, 92.8 per cent. were classified as "Health Unimpaired." This signifies that anatomically and functionally their condition was the same as before their pregnancies. The corresponding figure for 1933 was 84.6 per cent.

Several improvements were made during the year. An additional Health Visitor was provided to assist at the Ante-Natal Clinics. Her appointment has allowed the Lady Medical Officer to give more time to the medical and obstetrical examination of the cases.

Buist's pads were applied to cases of posterior positions at 38 weeks throughout the year. During 1935 this treatment will not be given, and the results of the two years will be compared.

A large proportion of expectant mothers now books in the third or fourth month of pregnancy and is supervised during the remainder of the time. Of the large number of cases referred for dental treatment early in pregnancy the Dental Department was not able to deal with more than half owing to other demands on its services.

The prevention of breech presentation was highly successful, and the infant mortality rate for cases treated by version happened to be lower than that for vertex cases that had not had version performed.

Early in the year a Masseuse was appointed to St. Mary's Maternity Hospital to give the lying-in mothers daily exercises, so that now all the In-patients treated by the service receive this benefit.

The number of patients delivered in Mayday Hospital showed an increase of 24 per cent. on the total for 1933, and the strain on maternity accommodation, inadequate from the first, is now excessive. The number of cases delivered of viable babies in Mayday Hospital, with 22 beds, was 515. The number delivered in St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, with 30 beds, was 562.

The other great deficiency in the service is that of a Mothercraft Class, run by trained mothercraft workers. A small Mothers' Club, organised by voluntary helpers, has been started. It provides sewing classes that partly remedy this deficiency.

These notes would not be complete without recording a special debt of gratitude to the British Red Cross Society, who supplied a large number of the blood donors used for the 14 blood transfusions performed during the year.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1934.

Registrar General's Returns.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Number of Live Births allocated to the Borough of Croydon ... | 3,185 |
| Number of Still Births allocated to the Borough of Croydon ... | 119 |
| Total ... | 3,304 |
| Number of Maternal Deaths (directly due to pregnancy) ... | 11 |
| Number of cases notified as Puerperal Fever ... | 15 |
| Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia ... | 36 |

Statistics Prepared by the Obstetric Service.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Number of Expectant Mothers who attended the Borough Ante-Natal Clinics ... | 1,793 |
| Number of cases delivered in Mayday Hospital as Booked cases... | 450 |
| Number of cases delivered in Mayday Hospital as Emergency cases ... | 183 |
| Total cases delivered in Mayday Hospital ... | 633 |
| Number of cases delivered in St. Mary's Maternity Hospital as Booked cases ... | 562 |
| Number of cases delivered in St. Mary's Maternity Hospital as Emergency cases ... | — |
| Total cases delivered in St. Mary's Maternity Hospital... | 562 |
| Number of cases admitted to the Puerperal Infection Unit, Borough Hospital and Mayday Hospital Isolation Wards, including 22 from Mayday Hospital and none from St. Mary's Maternity Hospital ... | 47 |
| Number of Maternal Deaths* in Borough of Croydon ... | 13 |
| Number of Maternal Deaths in Booked cases from Borough Ante-Natal Clinics ... | 4 |
| Number of Maternal Deaths in Emergency cases at Mayday Hospital ... | 4 |
| Number of Maternal Deaths in cases admitted as Puerperal Sepsis <i>per se</i> ... | 3 |
| Total Maternal Deaths* in beds of the Obstetric Service ... | 11 |

The total number of patients treated by the Obstetric Service was :—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| (a) In Mayday Hospital ... | 702 |
| (b) In St. Mary's Maternity Hospital ... | 565 |
| (c) In the Borough Hospital Puerperal Infection Unit and Mayday Hospital Isolation Wards, excluding 22 from (a) | 25 |
| (d) At the Ante-Natal Clinics and delivered outside the above hospitals (about) ... | 254 |
| (e) At the Post-Natal Clinics, excluding those included in (a), (b), (c) and (d) ... | 20 |
| (f) At the Ante-Natal Clinics and undelivered on December 31st, 1934 ... | 430 |
| Total ... | 1,996 |

*Including 2 deaths not recorded by the Registrar-General as directly due to pregnancy.

ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION.

| | 1933. | 1934. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Number of sessions of Ante-Natal Clinics held ... | 252 | 254 |
| Number of individuals who attended ... | 1,645 | 1,793 |
| Number of previous year's cases continuing attendance ... | 322 | 356 |
| Number of new cases ... | 1,323 | 1,437 |
| Number of cases undelivered on 31st December ... | 388 | 430 |
| Total attendances made ... | 8,518 | 10,105 |
| Average attendance per session ... | 33.8 | 39.8 |
| Proportion of old to new cases per session— | | |
| New ... | 5.25 | 5.7 |
| Old ... | 28.55 | 34.1 |
| Number of cases delivered in Hospital as Booked cases ... | 966 | 1,012 |
| Number of cases delivered at other places under the care of private doctors or midwives (about) | 380 | 254 |
| Number of patients found not to be pregnant ... | 33 | 25 |
| Number of patients referred to Hospital for Ante-Natal treatment ... | 169 | 211 |
| The conditions for which these were admitted can be ascertained by reference to the "Booked" columns of the Numerical Summary of Cases on pages 133. | | |

It is seen that the new cases have increased by 114 and the total attendances by 1,587. This increase has caused a severe strain on the accommodation available at Lodge Road, and occasional overcrowding has resulted. It is interesting to note that the number of births occurring in institutions and previously attending the Clinic has risen, but the number confined privately has decreased

Major Ante-Natal Conditions Treated at the Ante-Natal Clinic.

Breech Presentation.

| | <i>Cases.</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Breech presentation diagnosed ... | 135 |
| External version successful ... | 118 (2 recurred) |
| External version not successful ... | 15 |
| Allowed to go to term as Breech ... | 5 |
| Referred to Hospital for external version under anæsthesia ... | 14 |
| Of these: Version under anæsthesia successful ... | 7 |
| Version under anæsthesia not successful | 7 |
| Not recognised as Breech before labour ... | 3 |

Posterior Positions of the Vertex.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Successful correction with Buist's pads at about 38 weeks ... | 49 |
| Buist's pads unsuccessful ... | 9 |
| Correction not attempted ... | 13 |

Dental Treatment.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Number of cases referred to Borough Dental Surgeons ... | 237 |
| Number of cases referred to Private Dental Surgeons ... | 170 |
| Number of cases refusing dental treatment ... | 61 |
| Number of cases seen too late for necessary dental treatment | 22 |

It is unfortunate that the number of patients refusing treatment is so high. The value of good teeth both during pregnancy and after is not yet appreciated by many women.

The inability of the Dental Service to deal with all the mothers anxious to obtain treatment is doubly regrettable, inasmuch as it reacts upon the attitude of mothers.

Tuberculosis.

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Referred by Tuberculosis Officer because of pregnancy | ... | 5 |
| Referred to Tuberculosis Officer for opinion on lung condition | ... | 11 |

Venereal Disease.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| GONORRHOEA—Total cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Transferred to Borough V.D. Clinic | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Transferred to Mayday Hospital | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| SYPHILIS—Total cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Transferred to Borough V.D. Clinic | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Transferred to Mayday Hospital | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |

All the cases were delivered in Mayday Hospital in Isolation Wards, and all were transferred to the Borough V.D. Clinic on discharge.

Other Conditions Treated as Out-Patients.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Chronic Rheumatic Carditis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Parenchymatous Goitre | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Cyst-adenoma of Thyroid | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Retroverted Gravid Uterus | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Cervical Polypus | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Prepatellar Bursitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Scabies | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Psoriasis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

Midwives' Cases.

Many midwives' cases were sent when pregnancy was about 36 weeks advanced for a single consultation. A somewhat larger number was supervised entirely at the Ante-Natal Clinic after they had made their own arrangements for delivery at home in the care of doctors or midwives. These cases may be summarised as follows:—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Total midwives' cases during 1934 | ... | ... | ... | 303 |
| Number of cases sent for one consultation only | ... | ... | ... | 141 (47%) |
| Number of cases supervised entirely | ... | ... | ... | 162 (53%) |
| Number of primigravidæ | ... | ... | ... | 117 (39%) |
| Number of multigravidæ | ... | ... | ... | 186 (61%) |
| Number of legitimate pregnancies | ... | ... | ... | 299 (99%) |
| Number of illegitimate pregnancies | ... | ... | ... | 4 (1%) |

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Number of cases referred to Hospital for Ante-Natal treatment, discharged undelivered, and not re-admitted for delivery | 3 |
| Number of cases ordered into Hospital for delivery on medical grounds | 7 |
| The indications in the 7 cases were— | |
| Albuminuria | 2 |
| Pyelitis | 1 |
| Chronic Rheumatic Carditis | 1 |
| Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage | 1 |
| Home conditions unsuitable | 2 |

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Special investigations were carried out on Ante-Natal patients attending the Clinics, and on patients in St. Mary's Maternity Hospital and Mayday Hospital Maternity Wards.

Pathological Investigations.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Blood for Wassermann and Kahn Reaction | 65 |
| Blood for Gonococcus Fixation Test | 12 |
| Blood for Culture | 8 |
| Blood for Urea Content | 2 |
| Blood for Sugar Content | 1 |
| Blood for Van den Burgh Reaction | 2 |
| Blood for Cell Count, etc. | 10 |
| Catheter urine for Routine Examination | 206 |
| Urine for Aschheim-Zondek Test | 9 |
| Urine for Urea Concentration Test | 2 |
| Lochia for Culture | 23 |
| Sputum for Examination | 16 |
| Pus for Identification of Organism | 2 |
| Urethral smears for Gonococci, etc. | 20 |
| Cervical smears for Gonococci, etc. | 13 |
| Conjunctival smears | 2 |
| Histological sections | 9 |

X-Ray Examinations (Mayday Hospital X-Ray Department).

126 cases were referred from Ante-Natal Clinics and 173 films were used. Reasons for reference were:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|----|
| Breech for attitude, etc. | 41 |
| For presentation, attitude, etc. | 61 |
| Twins | 19 |
| Renal Calculus | 2 |
| Maturity | 2 |
| Fracture of Sacrum | 1 |

20 cases were referred from the Maternity Wards at Mayday Hospital and 32 films were used. Reasons for reference were:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Breech for attitude, etc. | 6 |
| For presentation | 7 |
| Anencephaly | 2 |
| Twins | 2 |
| For foetal parts | 1 |
| Pyelography | 2 |

IN-PATIENT TREATMENT.

A.—Patients “Booked” in the Ante-Natal Department :—

| | Mayday Hospital. | St. Mary's Maternity Hospital. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| (1) Delivered in Hospital after 28th week ... | 445 | 562 | 1,007 |
| (2) Delivered in Hospital before 28th week ... | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| (3) Admitted after delivery | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| (4) Discharged undelivered after Ante-Natal treatment and not subsequently de- livered in Hospital | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| (5) Died undelivered | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Totals ... | 460 | 565 | 1,025 |

B.—“Emergency” patients sent into Hospital with some compli-
cations by outside doctors or midwives. No Emergency
cases were admitted to St. Mary's Maternity Hospital :—

| | Mayday Hospital. |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) BEFORE LABOUR— | |
| (a) Delivered in Hospital after 28th week ... | 35 |
| (b) Delivered in Hospital before 28th week ... | 7 |
| (c) Discharged undelivered | 26 |
| (d) Died | 1 |
| (2) IN LABOUR— | |
| (a) Delivered in Hospital after 28th week ... | 35 |
| (b) Delivered in Hospital before 28th week ... | 106 |
| (c) Died | 1 |
| (3) AFTER DELIVERY | 26 |
| (4) ECTOPIC PREGNANCY | 5 |
| Total ... | 242 |

A comparison of the patients delivered in the two Hospitals
as regards parity, legitimacy and number of attendances at the
Ante-Natal Clinics :—

| | Mayday Hospital. Booked. | Mayday Hospital. Emergency. | St. Mary's Mat. Hospital. Booked. | Totals. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Primigravidæ ... | 189 (42%) | 62 (34%) | 322 (57%) | 573 (48%) |
| Multigravidæ ... | 261 (58%) | 121 (66%) | 240 (43%) | 622 (52%) |
| Legitimate ... | 416 (92%) | 162 (89%) | 555 (99%) | 1,133 (95%) |
| Illegitimate ... | 34 (8%) | 21 (11%) | 7 (1%) | 62 (5%) |
| Average attend- ance at Ante- Natal Clinic per patient ... | 6.6 | 0.2 | 8.0 | 6.2 |

TABLE V.

A Numerical Summary of cases admitted for treatment, delivered in Hospital, or admitted after delivery.

Some cases appear in more than one category in the Summary.

| | <i>Mayday Hospital Booked.</i> | <i>Mayday Hospital Emergency.</i> | <i>St. Mary's Maternity Hospital Booked.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Conditions chiefly Ante-Natal. | | | | |
| Albuminuria | 42 | 20 | 42 | 104 |
| Eclampsia... .. | 4 | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| Persistent Vomiting of Pregnancy | 5 | 5 | 1 | 11 |
| Chorea Gravidarum | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Acute Pyelitis | 4 | 8 | 2 | 14 |
| Other Urinary Infection... .. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| Malnutrition, Debility, Simple Anaemia, etc. | 13 | 4 | 7 | 24 |
| Ante-partum Thrombo-phlebitis | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Breech presentation for version | 8 | 2 | 3 | 13 |
| Disproportion | 15 | 5 | 11 | 31 |
| Post-maturity | 2 | — | 5 | 7 |
| Retroverted Gravid Uterus ... | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| 2. Intercurrent Diseases. | | | | |
| Chronic Nephritis | 3 | 3 | — | 6 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... | 3 | 2 | — | 5 |
| Venereal Disease | 4 | 5 | — | 9 |
| Pneumonia | — | — | — | 0 |
| Chronic Rheumatic Carditis ... | 5 | 1 | — | 6 |
| Exophthalmic Goitre | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Insanity | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| 3. Conditions chiefly Natal. | | | | |
| Presentations at Delivery— | | | | |
| Anterior Positions of the Vertex | 394 | 47 | 509 | 950 |
| Posterior Positions of the Vertex | 34 | 9 | 38 | 81 |
| Breech | 10 | 16 | 20 | 46 |

| | Mayday Hospital Booked. | Mayday Hospital Emergency. | St. Mary's Maternity Hospital Booked. | Total. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Shoulder | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Face and Brow | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Complex | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Caesarean Section | 8 | 1 | 5 | 14 |
| Twins | 5 | 4 | 11 | 20 |
| Accidental Haemorrhage | 5 | 6 | 1 | 12 |
| Placenta Praevia | 5 | 6 | 3 | 14 |
| Hydramnios | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| Prolapse of Cord | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Retained Placenta | 3 | 6 | 3 | 12 |
| Post-Partum Haemorrhage | 5 | 3 | 10 | 18 |
| B.B.A. | 5 | 26 | 2 | 33 |
| Lacerated Perineum | 83 | 16 | 149 | 248 |
| Obstructed Labour | 1 | 6 | — | 7 |
| Precipitate Labour | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Premature Labour | 33 | 23 | 28 | 84 |
| Abortion | 14 | 115 | — | 129 |
| Ectopic Pregnancy | — | 5 | — | 5 |
| 4. Conditions chiefly Post-Natal excluding re-admissions from Post-Natal Clinic. | | | | |
| Retroversion | 7 | 3 | 27 | 37 |
| Delayed Involution | 29 | 2 | 40 | 71 |
| Post-partum Nephritis | 2 | 10 | 2 | 14 |
| Breast Abscess | 3 | 4 | — | 7 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 10 | 3 | 3 | 16 |
| Puerperal Fever | 2 | 7 | — | 9 |

In addition 14 cases of Puerperal Fever *per se* were admitted to Mayday Hospital Isolation Wards and 11 cases to the Puerperal Infection Unit at the Borough Hospital.

Cardiac Disease.

There were seven cases. One mother died, a "Booked" case at Mayday Hospital: a mortality of 14.3 per cent. One infant was undelivered when the mother died, and one was still-born: a mortality of 40 per cent. Two abortions make mortality 2 out of 5.

Hydramnios.

There were eight cases: two "Booked" and three "Emergency" cases at Mayday Hospital, and three "Booked" cases at St. Mary's Maternity Hospital.

No mother died. Five infants were still-born, a mortality of 71.4 per cent.

Albuminuria.

Every patient attending the Ante-Natal Clinic has the urine tested and the blood pressure recorded at each visit. All cases of Albuminuria (confirmed by catheter specimen) or hypertension with a diastolic blood pressure of 90 or over, are admitted to Hospital. The routine treatment adopted in Hospital was rest, meat-free diet with a high vitamin and calcium content, copious fluids, alkalies and aperients. If the symptoms and signs did not disappear in about 10 days, or if they became progressively worse, labour was induced in Mayday Hospital cases; and in St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, cases were handed over to the rota Medical Officer with this recommendation.

TABLE VI.

Albuminuria.

| | Mayday Hospital Booked. | Mayday Hospital Emergency. | St. Mary's Maternity Hospital Booked. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Number of Cases | 42 | 20 | 42 | 104 |
| Number of Stillbirths and Infant Deaths | 4 | 6 | 3 | 13 |
| Foetal and Infant Mortality ... | 9.5% | 40.0% | 7.3% | 13.3% |
| Number of Maternal Deaths ... | — | — | — | 0 |
| Number of Cases— | | | | |
| Responded to treatment and delivered spontaneously near term | 20 | 3 | 24 | 47 |
| Responded to treatment and discharged to return abnormal | 2 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Responded to treatment and discharged to return normal | 3 | 0 | 6 | 9 |
| Responded to treatment and discharged — not re- admitted | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Spontaneous premature labour or abortion | 3 | 4 | 0 | 7 |
| Not responding to treatment and labour induced ... | 13* | 7 | 8† | 28‡ |
| Not responding to treatment, abortion <i>per vaginam</i> induced | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Not responding to treatment, hysterotomy or hysterec- tomy performed | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Not responding to treatment, Caesarean section per- formed | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

* Includes 2 re-admissions † Includes 3 re-admissions ‡ Includes 5 re-admissions

Eclampsia (10 cases).

| | Mayday Hospital Booked. | Mayday Hospital Emergency. | St. Mary's Mat. Hosp. Booked. | Total. |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Number of Cases | 4 | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| Maternal Deaths | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Maternal Mortality | 25% | 20% | 0 | 20% |
| Number of Foetal and Infant Deaths | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Foetal and Infant Mor- tality... .. | 25% | 40% | 100% | 40% |

Accidental Ante-Partum Haemorrhage (12 cases).

| | <i>Mayday Hospital Booked.</i> | <i>Mayday Hospital Emergency.</i> | <i>St. Mary's Mat. Hosp. Booked.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Number of Cases ... | 5 | 6 | 1 | 12 |
| Number of Stillbirths and Infant Deaths ... | 2 | 5 | 0 | 7 |
| Foetal and Infant Mor- tality... .. | 40% | 83.3% | 0 | 58.8% |

There was one maternal death in a Mayday Hospital "Emergency" case, a mortality of 8.3 per cent.

Placenta Praevia (14 cases).

| | <i>Mayday Hospital Booked.</i> | <i>Mayday Hospital Emergency.</i> | <i>St. Mary's Mat. Hosp. Booked.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Number of Cases ... | 5 | 6 | 3 | 14 |
| Number of Stillbirths and Infant Deaths ... | 3 | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| Foetal and Infant Mor- tality... .. | 60% | 85.7% | 33.3% | 66.7% |

There was one maternal death in a Mayday Hospital "Booked" case, a mortality of 7.1 per cent.

Contracted Pelvis (including relative disproportion between the pelvis and foetal head).

31 cases of Contracted Pelvis or Disproportion were treated during the year. There were no maternal deaths. In 26 "Booked" cases there was one infant death (3.9 per cent.), and in 5 "Emergency" cases there were 4 infant deaths (80 per cent).

TABLE VII.

| Method of Treatment. | <i>Mayday Hospital Booked.</i> | | <i>Mayday Hospital Emergency.</i> | | <i>St. Mary's Maternity Hospital Booked.</i> | | <i>Total.</i> | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | No. of Cases. | Infant Deaths | No. of Cases. | Infant Deaths | No. of Cases. | Infant Deaths | No. of Cases. | Infant Deaths |
| Spontaneous Delivery ... | 7 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 11 | 0 |
| Induction Forceps De- livery | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Forceps Delivery (not induced) | 3 | — | 5 | 4 | 2 | — | 10 | 4 |
| Induction, Spontaneous Delivery | 0 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 0 |
| Caesarean Section ... | 4 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 7 | 0 |
| Total | 15 | — | 5 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 31 | 5 |

Vertex Presentations at Delivery.

The number of deliveries in which the occiput was anterior at the beginning of labour, including 49 corrected before labour by Buist's pads, was 950.

The number of deliveries in which the occiput was posterior at the beginning of labour was 81.

Breech Delivery (46 cases).

(For Ante-Natal treatment of breech cases, see page 129).

TABLE VIII.

| | <i>Mayday Hospital Booked.</i> | <i>Mayday Hospital Emergency.</i> | <i>St. Mary's Maternity Hospital Booked.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Number of Breech Deliveries ... | 10 | 16 | 20 | 46 |
| Number of Stillbirths and Infant Deaths | 0 | 11 | 6 | 17 |
| Foetal and Infant Mortality ... | 0 | 68.8% | 30% | 37% |
| Maternal Deaths | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

An uncomplicated breech delivery is one where an additional risk to the life of the foetus is not present—such conditions as Ante-Patrum, Hæmorrhage, Prematurity, Monstrosity, etc.

TABLE IX.

| | <i>Mayday Hospital Booked.</i> | <i>Mayday Hospital Emergency.</i> | <i>St. Mary's Maternity Hospital Booked.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Number of Uncomplicated Breech Cases | 6 | 4 | 7 | 17 |
| Number of Stillbirths and Infant Mortality | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Foetal and Infant Mortality ... | 0 | 50% | 0 | 11.8% |
| Number of Complicated Breech Cases | 4 | 12 | 13 | 29 |
| Number of Stillbirths and Infant Deaths | 0 | 9 | 6 | 5 |
| Foetal and Infant Mortality ... | 0 | 75% | 46.2% | 51.7% |

Face and Brow Presentations (6 cases).

There were three cases of Face Presentation and one of Brow "Booked" at Mayday Hospital; one Face Presentation "Emergency" case at Mayday Hospital; and one Face Presentation among the St. Mary's Maternity Hospital "Booked" cases. No mother died. Three infants were stillborn and one died: a mortality of 66.7 per cent.

Shoulder Presentations.

There were two "Emergency" cases at Mayday Hospital. No mother died. Both infants were stillborn: a mortality of 100 per cent.

Complex Presentation.

One "Emergency" case at Mayday Hospital had a stillborn baby. Infant mortality, 100 per cent. No maternal death.

Prolapse of Cord (9 cases).

There were three cases in each of the three categories: Mayday Hospital "Booked," "Emergency," and St. Mary's Maternity Hospital "Booked." No mother died. Seven infants were stillborn: a mortality of 77.8 per cent.

Post-Partum Haemorrhage (18 cases).

There were five cases in Mayday Hospital "Booked" cases; three in Mayday Hospital "Emergency" cases; and 10 in St. Mary's Maternity Hospital "Booked" cases.

There were no maternal deaths. Two infants were still-born: a mortality of 10.5 per cent.

Abortion.

The service dealt with 129 cases of Abortion during the year. All were treated at Mayday Hospital (14 "Booked" cases and 115 "Emergency").

There were no maternal deaths. In addition, 8 cases of Incomplete Abortion were admitted to Mayday Hospital Isolation Wards as Puerperal Sepsis, and 1 case to the Borough Hospital Puerperal Infection Unit, and are recorded in the Report of the Puerperal Isolation Wards (one maternal death).

Conditions for which Abortion was induced:—

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Chronic Nephritis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 cases |
| Renal Tuberculosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 case |
| Thyrotoxicosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 case |

Ectopic Pregnancy.

Five cases of Ectopic Pregnancy were admitted to Mayday Hospital as "Emergency" cases. There was one maternal death, giving a maternal mortality of 20 per cent.

Laceration of Perineum.

The perineum was lacerated in 248 cases.

TABLE X.

| <i>Place of Delivery and Category.</i> | <i>1st and 2nd degree.</i> | <i>3rd degree.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Mayday Hospital—Booked | 82 | 1 | 83 |
| Mayday Hospital—Emergency | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| St. Mary's Maternity Hospital—Booked ... | 147 | 2 | 149 |
| | | | 248 |

Induction of Labour.

Labour was induced 44 times: 12 were medicinal and 32 instrumental. 16 were in Mayday Hospital "Booked" cases; 8 in Mayday Hospital "Emergency" cases; and 20 in St. Mary's Maternity Hospital "Booked" cases. No mother died. Seven infants were stillborn and 2 died, an infant mortality of 19.6 per cent.

Forceps Delivery.

Forceps were applied 61 times (18 Mayday Hospital "Booked," 6 Mayday Hospital "Emergency," and 37 St. Mary's Maternity Hospital "Booked" cases). In three cases (one in each category) forceps were applied after induction of labour. There was one maternal death in a St. Mary's Maternity Hospital case (Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver).

In Mayday Hospital "Booked" cases 2 babies were stillborn, an infant mortality of 11.1 per cent. In Mayday Hospital "Emergency" cases 3 babies were stillborn, an infant mortality of 50 per cent. At St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, 1 baby was stillborn and 2 died, an infant mortality of 8.1 per cent.

TABLE XI.
ANALYSIS OF FORCEPS CASES.

| No. of Cases. | Indication. | Result. | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|----|--------|------|----|
| | | Mother. | | Child. | | |
| | | L. | D. | L. | S.B. | D. |
| Mayday Hospital Booked. | | | | | | |
| 4 | Disproportion | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| 6 | Rigid Soft Parts | 6 | — | 5 | 1 | — |
| 5 | Posterior Position, Delayed Rotation | 5 | — | 5 | — | — |
| 2 | Brow or Face Presentation Delay ... | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| 1 | Eclampsia | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Mayday Hospital Emergency. | | | | | | |
| 3 | Disproportion | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | — |
| 2 | Posterior Position, Delayed Rotation | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| 1 | Rigid Soft Parts | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| St. Mary's Maternity Hospital Booked. | | | | | | |
| 4 | Disproportion | 4 | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| 1 | Persistent Occipito-Posterior ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 15 | Rigid Soft Parts | 15 | — | 15 | — | — |
| 9 | Foetal Distress | 9 | — | 8 | 1 | — |
| 5 | Posterior Position, Delayed Rotation | 4 | 1 | 4 | — | — |
| 2 | Threatened Inertia | 2 | — | 2 | — | — |
| 1 | Maternal Distress | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |

Caesarean Section.

Caesarean Section was performed 14 times: 8 "Booked" and 1 "Emergency" case at Mayday Hospital, and 5 "Booked" cases at St. Mary's Maternity Hospital. In 7 cases the indication was Contracted Pelvis and Disproportion, 4 Pre-eclamptic Toxaemia, 2 Previous Caesarean Section, and 1 Placenta Praevia.

There was no maternal death and no still-birth. One baby died at Mayday Hospital.

Caesarean Hysterectomy was performed once for Pre-eclamptic Toxaemia at 24 weeks in an "Emergency" case at Mayday Hospital.

Bipolar and Internal Version (3 cases).

Two "Emergency" cases at Mayday Hospital were thus treated for Shoulder Presentation, and one "Booked" case at St. Mary's Maternity Hospital was for Placenta Praevia. No mother died. All the babies were stillborn.

Embryotomy.

Embryotomy was performed three times, once in a Mayday Hospital "Booked" case and twice in Mayday Hospital "Emergency" cases admitted for obstructed labour. There was no maternal death.

Manual Removal of Placenta.

Manual Removal was performed 12 times. There were three "Booked" cases at both Mayday Hospital and St. Mary's Maternity Hospital. Of six "Emergency" cases at Mayday Hospital, five were delivered before admission. No mother died. One case in each category became pyrexial.

Maternal Morbidity.

All cases of pyrexia and all maternal deaths after delivery are included as morbid, except cases dealt with for the first time as Puerperal Sepsis after delivery elsewhere. These are given in the Report of the Puerperal Isolation Wards.

In the 1,025 "Booked" cases there were 15 cases of pyrexia and 2 deaths without a rise of temperature. The morbidity rate for "Booked" cases was 1.66 per cent. (Mayday Hospital 2.83 per cent., St. Mary's Maternity Hospital 0.71 per cent.).

In the 242 "Emergency" cases at Mayday Hospital there were 10 cases of pyrexia and 2 deaths without a rise of temperature. The morbidity rate for Mayday Hospital "Emergency" cases was 4.96 per cent.

The Strasbourg Convention standard of pyrexia, as adopted by the Ministry of Health, has been used, namely, "A temperature of 100.4 deg. F. or more, sustained during a period of 24 hours or recurring during that period."

Infants.

| | <i>Mayday Hospital. Booked.</i> | <i>Mayday Hospital. Emergency.</i> | <i>St. Mary's Mat. Hosp. Booked.</i> | | <i>Total.</i> | <i>Per cent.</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----|---------------|------------------|
| Number of Infants in Hospital on 1st January, 1934 ... | 15 | 2 | 17 | ... | 34 | ... |
| Total number of Live Births, Still-Births and Infants admitted with mother (B.B.A.) ... | 455 | 85 | 574 | ... | 1,114 | ... 100 |
| Number of Infants in Hospital on 31st December, 1934 ... | 15 | 2 | 17 | ... | 34 | ... |
| Living—alive on discharge from Hospital ... | 428 | 57 | 554 | ... | 1,039 | ... 93.3 |
| Stillborn (fresh) ... | 12 | 16 | 9 | ... | 37 | ... 3.3 |
| Stillborn (macerated). ... | 3 | 7 | 7 | ... | 17 | ... 1.5 |
| Died (born alive, but died in Hospital)... | 12 | 5 | 4 | ... | 21 | ... 1.9 |

Infant Feeding and Weight on Discharge from Hospital.

In both Hospitals normal infants were breast-fed every four hours, omitting the early morning feed.

Of 476 infants discharged from Mayday Hospital, 311 were up to or over birth weight (65.3 per cent.).

Of 558 infants discharged from St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, 354 were up to or over birth weight (63.4 per cent.).

Twins and Triplets.

There were 20 cases of Twins and none of Triplets. There was no maternal death.

| | <i>Mayday Hospital Booked.</i> | <i>Mayday Hospital Emergency.</i> | <i>St. Mary's Mat. Hosp. Booked.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Number of Cases ... | 5 | 4 | 11 | 20 |
| Number of Infants discharged alive ... | 9 | 4 | 21 | 34 |
| Number of Stillbirths and Infant Deaths ... | 1 | 4* | 1 | 6 |
| Foetal and Infant Mortality... .. | 10% | 50% | 4.5% | 15% |

*Two delivered before admission.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were 5 cases of Ophthalmia: 3 in Mayday Hospital "Booked" cases, 1 in a Mayday Hospital "Emergency" case, and 1 in a St. Mary's Maternity Hospital "Booked" case. The Mayday Hospital "Booked" cases responded quickly to treatment, only the lids being affected. The St. Mary's Maternity Hospital case was transferred to the Borough Hospital, and the Mayday Hospital "Emergency" case to St. Margaret's Hospital, London, N.W. In no case was vision subsequently impaired.

POST-NATAL AND GYNAECOLOGICAL CLINIC.

It will be seen from the Numerical Summary of Cases on page 133 that a considerable number of patients was treated during the lying-in period for abnormal conditions which necessitated a stay in hospital longer than the customary 14 days. The fall in the incidence of abnormality among the cases attending the Post-Natal Clinic is probably partly due to this treatment. The increasing number of those who attend the Post-Natal Clinic would also lower the percentage of abnormalities, because it is generally assumed that the incidence of abnormality in those who absent themselves is smaller than in those who do attend.

In 1934 70 per cent. of "Booked" cases delivered in the hospitals attended the Post-Natal Clinic six weeks after their confinements.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|
| Number of Sessions held | 101 |
| Number of individuals presented | 981 |
| Number of subsequent attendances | 403 |
| Total attendances | 1,381 |
| Average attendance per session | 13.7 |
| Number of Post-Natal cases | 799 |
| Number of Gynaecological cases | 182 |

TABLE XII.

POST-NATAL CASES.

After confinement at

| | <i>After confinement at</i> | | | <i>Total.</i> |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | <i>Mayday Hospital.</i> | <i>St. Mary's Hospital.</i> | <i>Elsewhere.</i> | |
| Total Cases | 302 | 454 | 43 | 799 |
| Cases found to be normal ... | 246 | 343 | 28 | 617 |
| Cases found to be abnormal. | 56 | 111 | 15 | 182 |
| Cases treated as Out-patients | 38 | 93 | 13 | 144 |
| Cases admitted to Mayday Hospital | 13 | 2 | 2 | 17 |

TABLE XIII.

CLASSIFICATION OF ABNORMAL POST-NATAL CASES.

Source of cases attending

| <i>Case Group.</i> | <i>Source of cases attending</i> | | | <i>Percentage of Abnormals.</i> | <i>Percentage of all cases attending.</i> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| | <i>Mayday Hospital.</i> | <i>St. Mary's Hospital.</i> | <i>Elsewhere.</i> | | |
| Retroversion and Delayed Involution | 21 | 57 | 5 | 45.6 | 10.4 |
| Delayed Involution ... | 11 | 20 | 4 | 19.2 | 4.4 |
| Trauma | 11 | 23 | 4 | 20.9 | 4.8 |
| Infection | 7 | 4 | 1 | 6.6 | 1.5 |
| Chronic Nephritis ... | 4 | 2 | 0 | 3.3 | .8 |
| Other | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4.4 | 1.0 |
| Totals | 56 | 111 | 15 | 100.0 | 22.9 |

END RESULTS.

773 cases were treated to their termination (other than death) during the year, and the results were classified as follows:—

RESULT I.—Health unimpaired as a result of recent confinement (*i.e.*, no symptoms and no anatomical or functional disability). (91%).

RESULT II.—Health slightly impaired as a result of recent confinement (*i.e.*, no symptoms or disability, but anatomical damage likely to lead to disability in the future, particularly if increased by further pregnancies. This group includes cases impaired by previous confinements and further impaired by the recent confinement so as to make the total impairment, due to *all* previous confinements, equal to that described in Result III). (6.5%).

RESULT III.—Health seriously impaired as a result of recent confinement (*i.e.*, symptoms or disability present due to trauma, infection, etc., or damage to vital organs, as in chronic nephritis). (2.5%).

| | Mayday Hospital. | St. Mary's Hospital. | Elsewhere. | Totals. |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------|---------|
| Result I. | 270 | 401 | 36 | 707 |
| Result II. | 17 | 30 | 3 | 50 |
| Result III. | 5 | 10 | 1 | 16 |
| Totals, treated to con- clusion | 292 | 441 | 40 | 773 |

Maternal Mortality.

These cases fall into three categories. The first includes all "Booked" cases (*i.e.*, those who had attended the Ante-Natal Clinic on two occasions, whether they were delivered in the Council's beds or not). The second consists of those admitted to Hospital as "Emergency" cases (*i.e.*, they had not attended the Ante-Natal Clinics on more than one occasion, if at all). The third category is made up of cases admitted after delivery as Puerperal Sepsis *per se* and treated at Mayday Hospital or in the Borough Hospital Puerperal Infection Unit. This last group is dealt with in the Report of the Puerperal Isolation Wards (see page 147).

The Registrar-General's figures for deaths directly due to pregnancy were as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Total Maternal Deaths allocated to Borough of Croydon | 11 |
| Maternal Mortality | 3.63 per 1,000 |

These 11 deaths were distributed as follows:—

| Obstetric Service— | Mortality. |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| "Booked" cases | 3 ... 2.96 per 1,000 |
| "Emergency" cases | 3 ... 12.40 per 1,000 |
| Established Puerperal Sepsis ... | 3 |
| Not dealt with in any way by Obstetric Service | 2 |

The above figures are quoted for comparison with others from the same source.

The following figures include all cases whether due to, or associated with, pregnancy:—

| | Deaths. | Mortality. |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------------------|
| (1) "Booked" cases | 4 ... | 3.90 per 1,000 |
| (2) "Emergency" cases | 4 ... | 16.53 per 1,000 |
| All cases | 8 ... | 6.31 per 1,000 |
| (3) Established Puerperal Sepsis ... | 3 ... | 120.00 per 1,000 |

The Maternal Deaths were due to the following conditions:—

BOOKED.

- (1) Puerperal Septicæmia.
- (2) Eclampsia.
- (3) Sub-acute Bacterial Endocarditis. Placenta Prævia.
- (4) Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver.

EMERGENCY.

- (5) Puerperal Septicæmia. Chronic Nephritis.
- (6) Accidental Hæmorrhage.
- (7) Ruptured Ectopic Gestation.
- (8) Eclampsia. Chronic Nephritis.

ESTABLISHED PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

- (9) Septicæmia. General Peritonitis.
- (10) Septicæmia. General Peritonitis. Abortion.
- (11) General Peritonitis. Ruptured Vagina. Contracted Pelvis.

REPORT OF THE PUERPERAL ISOLATION WARDS.

47 cases were treated in isolation for puerperal infection, 12 of them in the Borough Hospital Puerperal Infection Unit and 35 in Isolation Wards at Mayday Hospital. There were 5 deaths (10.6 per cent.).

SOURCES OF THE CASES.

| | <i>Cases.</i> | <i>Deaths.</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| From Mayday Hospital— | | |
| “Booked” cases | 12 | 1 |
| “Emergency” cases | 10 | 1 |
| From St. Mary’s Maternity Hospital | 0 | 0 |
| From other Hospitals | 1 | 0 |
| From Private Doctors, deliveries in Nursing Homes | 4 | 0 |
| From Private Doctors, deliveries at home ... | 20 | 3 |

DAY OF ADMISSION AFTER LABOUR.

| No. of cases | Before | 0 | 1st | 2nd | 2rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | After |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|
| | 1 | — | 1 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 33 cases followed Labour with 4 deaths (12.12 per cent.). | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 cases followed Abortion with 1 death (7.14 per cent.). | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The 47 cases treated may be classified as follows:—

| | <i>Cases.</i> | <i>Deaths.</i> | <i>Mortality Rate.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|
| (1) Patients with infection of the genital tract | 32 | 5 | 16% |
| (a) Infection limited to uterus, vagina and perineum | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| (b) Infection involving pelvic cellular tissues, ovaries, Fallopian tubes, pelvic peritoneum or veins | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| (c) Infection of the birth canal spread beyond the pelvis (general peritonitis, septicæmia, etc.) | 10 | 5 | 50% |
| (2) Patients with infective conditions not originating in the genital tract ... | 14 | 0 | 0 |

Factors Bearing on Aetiology.

| | (1) No. of cases with genital infection. | (2) No. of cases with non-genital infection. |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Uncomplicated labour ... | 9 | 10 |
| Long labour ... | 2 | 0 |
| Surgical induction of labour ... | 0 | 0 |
| Instrumental delivery ... | 8 | 0 |
| Spontaneous abortion ... | 9 | 1 |
| Evacuation of abortion ... | 4 | 0 |
| Manual removal of placenta ... | 2 | 0 |
| Excessive bleeding ... | 6 | 1 |
| Severe lacerations ... | 3 | 0 |
| Other interference ... | 4 | 2 |

Parity of the Cases.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Over 10 |
|--------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|------------|
| Para . . . | 18 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| No. of cases | | | | | | | | | | | |

The large proportion of cases drawn from deliveries in May-day Hospital is accounted for by 5 cases of Abortion and 11 cases in Group 2 (non-genital infection) who were isolated on the first day of a rise of temperature. This policy of isolating a case immediately, and often before a diagnosis is made, is necessary, because it is impossible at present completely to isolate a case within the maternity department.

OBSTETRIC CONSULTATIONS.

As Consulting Obstetrician to the Borough, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Obstetrics was called in by medical practitioners to see 31 patients who could not afford to pay a private consultant.

The cases were as follows :—Puerperal Septicæmia, Puerperal Peritonitis, Generally Contracted Pelvis, Pregnancy Toxæmia and Jaundice, Toxæmia in an unsuspected pregnancy in an elderly primigravida, Incomplete Abortion, Ectopic Gestation, Puerperal Septicæmia, Complex Presentation and Prolapse of Cord, Pre-eclampsia, Uterine Sepsis, Puerperal Parametritis, Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage, Pre-eclampsia, Suspected Tuberculous Salpingitis, Puerperal Mastitis, Ruptured Vagina and General Peritonitis, Long Labour due to Contracted Pelvis, Puerperal Parametritis, Adherent Placenta and Post-Partum Hæmorrhage, Pseudocyesis, Threatened Abortion, Prolonged Labour,

Post-Partum Hæmorrhage, Puerperal Pyelitis, Pregnancy and large Fibroids, Pregnancy following Cæsarean Section for Eclampsia, Puerperal Pyelitis, Inevitable Abortion, Puerperal Mastitis, Puerperal Septicæmia.

In addition, he was asked by the Medical Superintendent of Mayday Hospital to give an opinion on the obstetric and gynæcological aspects of 35 cases in the medical and surgical wards of the Hospital.

The Retreat, Ross Road.

This is a home for unmarried mothers and their babies conducted by the National Free Church Women's Council, and aided by an annual grant of £650 from the Croydon Council. Besides the Matron and Nursing Staff, an honorary lady medical officer attends the Home when necessary.

The following figures give the main details regarding the work carried out in 1934, and I am indebted to Dr. Sutherland, the Hon. Medical Officer of the Home, for them :—

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| No. of beds for patients | 20 |
| No. of cases admitted | 31 |
| Average duration of stay | 3/4 months |
| No. of cases delivered by (a) Midwives | 23 |
| (b) Doctor | 4 |
| No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife | 18 |
| No. of cases notified as (a) Puerperal Fever, (b) Puerperal Pyrexia | Nil |
| No. of infants not entirely breast fed while in the institution | 2 |
| No. of cases notified of Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 1 |
| No. of cases notified as Pemphigus Neonatorum | None |
| No. of maternal deaths | 1 |
| No. of infant deaths (a) Still-born | 3 |
| (b) within 10 days of birth | 1 |

(Two still-births followed long labour, and 1 was a breech presentation; one died an hour after birth due to prematurity).

As is seen the duration of stay much exceeds that in ordinary maternity homes. The girls are kept, with their babies, until suitable situations can be secured for them, and when necessary foster-mothers are found for the babies. Whilst the girls are in the Home they are employed in domestic work. Some of them go out to daily work, but reside in the Home.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to get the girls to stay the requisite period; many of them wanting to take up their former work or new work after two months' stay.

Still Births.

During 1934, 128 still births were registered in respect of Croydon, but of these 17 were outward transfers to other districts. There were 8 inward transfers, giving a total of 119 for the area. Of these 61 were male babies and 58 female; 1 male and 2 female were illegitimate. The proportion of still births to living children was as 1 to 27. The still birth rate was 3.6 of the total registered births. The rate in 1933 was 2.8%.

The still birth rate, on the same basis as for Infant Mortality was 36.0 per 1,000 births.

STILL BIRTHS, 1934.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Notified by Midwives, Home Cases | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| „ Doctors, Home Cases | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| „ Institutions (Doctors or Midwives) | ... | ... | ... | 48* |
| Attended by Midwives alone | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| „ Doctors alone | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| „ Midwives and Doctors | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| Occurred at 9 months | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| „ 8 months | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| „ 6-7 months | ... | ... | ... | 11 |

*Including registered Maternity Homes.

An Analysis of 88 Still Births Occurring During the Year.

Of the 88 still births investigated 50 were males and 38 females.

Type of Delivery.—In 49 cases the confinement was difficult or prolonged. Normal confinement was noted in 24 cases; no information was obtainable in 15 cases.

Age of Mother.—Between 20 and 29 years, 39; between 30 and 39 years, 38; between 40 and 49 years, 8.

The Health of the Mother during her pregnancy was stated to be good in 56 cases and indifferent or poor in 14 cases; no particulars were obtained in 18 cases. In 13 cases, however, the mother had had a shock or a fall before the still birth. In 23 instances the mother had attended the Ante-Natal Clinic. 65 cases had never attended the Clinic.

Attendance at Confinement.—Twenty-eight of the still births investigated occurred in the Mayday Hospital; 13 in St. Mary's Hospital; 21 were attended in their own homes by a private

medical practitioner either alone or in conjunction with a midwife; 16 were attended by a midwife alone, and 3 births occurred before any skilled help was available; 6 occurred in private nursing homes.

Forceps were reported to have been utilised in 22 of the cases.

In 65 cases the baby was born at full term; in 14 during the 8th month of gestation; in 8 during the 7th month; and in 1 under 7 months. The baby was apparently a normal child in 58 cases, abnormal in 10, whilst in 20 no record was available.

The still birth was the first pregnancy in 35 instances; the 2nd in 15; the 3rd in 12; the 4th in 13; the 5th in 2; the 6th in 5; the 7th in 3; the 8th in 2; and beyond in 1.

Previous still births had occurred in 10 cases.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Thirteen cases were notified during 1934. Under the Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations, 1926, notification by midwives ceased. Prior to 1926 the number of notifications remained fairly uniform, and it would appear as if only the most severe cases are now brought to the attention of the Authority.

The following table gives the notifications in Croydon during the past eleven years:—

TABLE XIV.

| | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. of cases | 21 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 7 | 5 | 19 | 14 | 21 | 10 | 13 |
| Rate per 1000 births ... | 6.1 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 4.0 |

Results of Treatment.

TABLE XV.

| Notified. | Cases treated. | | Vision Unimpaired. | Vision Impaired. | Died. | Removed | Remaining under Treatment. |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|---------|----------------------------|
| | At home. | In hospital | | | | | |
| 13 | 7 | 6 | 11 | — | — | 2 | — |

Infant Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality rate was 46 per 1,000 births. This is 1 per 1,000 births less than in 1933, and is the lowest rate yet recorded in the Borough.

For the past 5 years the numbers of infant deaths have been: 1930, 171; 1931, 196; 1932, 161; 1933, 148; 1934, 145; 73 deaths of infants occurred in institutions, including Registered Nursing Homes.

Neo-Natal Mortality.

TABLE XVI.

Number of deaths within the first month of life:—

| Year. | No. of Deaths. | No. of Births. | Rate. |
|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1926 | 80 | 3477 | 23/1000 live births. |
| 1927 | 83 | 3174 | 26 " " " |
| 1928 | 66 | 3374 | 20 " " " |
| 1929 | 88 | 3399 | 26 " " " |
| 1930 | 82 | 3514 | 23 " " " |
| 1931 | 88 | 3400 | 26 " " " |
| 1932 | 82 | 3311 | 25 " " " |
| 1933 | 83 | 3147 | 26 " " " |
| 1934 | 68 | 3185 | 21 " " " |

Among the 145 deaths, 87 occurred in boy babies and 58 in girls. Of the births 1,653 were males and 1,532 females. The infantile mortality rate for the two sexes was, therefore:—Boys, 53; girls, 38.

The rate of infant mortality amongst illegitimate children was 113 per 1,000. The rate in legitimate children was 42 per 1,000.

The following table gives the causes of death during the first month of life :—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| I. COMPLICATIONS OF LABOUR— | | | | | | |
| | Cerebral Hæmorrhage | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | Trauma at Birth | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | | | | | | — 4 |
| II. FOETAL STATES— | | | | | | |
| | Congenital Heart Malformation | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| | Other Congenital Deformities | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| | Atelectasis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| | Congenital Debility and Marasmus | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | Asphyxia Neonatorum | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | | | | | | — 28 |
| III. | PREMATURITY | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| | | | | | | — 29 |
| IV. | POST-NATAL CAUSES | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| | | | | | | — 7 |
| | | | | | | <u>68</u> |
| | | | | | | <u>68</u> |

The rate of infantile mortality for England and Wales in 1934 was 59, and for the 121 large towns 63. The rate for Croydon is therefore considerably lower than the average rate. An analysis of Table XVII. shows that, of the total infant deaths, 17.9% occurred on the first day of life and 46.9% before the completion of the first month, and it is probable that these deaths were due to causes operating before birth except in so far as accidents of birth (4) were concerned.

TABLE XVII. DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR, ARRANGED IN DAYS, WEEKS AND MONTHS.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | 1st day. | 2nd day. | 3rd day. | 4th day. | 5th day. | 6th day. | 7th day. | 1st-2nd wk. | 2nd-3rd wk. | 3rd-4th wk. | Under 1 month. | 1-2 mths. | 2-3 mths. | 3-4 mths. | 4-5 mths. | 5-6 mths. | 6-7 mths. | 7-8 mths. | 8-9 mths. | 9-10 mths. | 10-11 mths. | 11-12 mths. | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| | All Causes { Certified | 26 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 68 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 145 |
| Uncertified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chicken-pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria and Croup | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuberculous Meningitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Abdominal Tuberculosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Meningitis (not Tuberculous) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Convulsions | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Laryngitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bronchitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 27 |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 10 |
| Gastritis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Syphilis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rickets | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Congenital Malformations | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 4 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 13 | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Premature Birth | 16 | 6 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 29 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
| Atrophy, Atelectasis, Debility, and asphyxia | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Injury at birth | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Other causes | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 4 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |

Deaths Under One Month.

An analysis of Table XVII. shows that 17.9% of the infant deaths occurred before the baby was 24 hours old; 35.1% during the first week of life; and 46.9% before the end of the first month. In 1933 the corresponding figures were 18.9%, 34.4%, and 56.1%. These figures relate to infant deaths due to causes probably operating before birth. The chief individual cause was premature birth, which was the assigned cause in 42.6% of deaths under 1 month of life. In the same group can be placed debility which was the cause of 20.5%. Injury at birth is rather different, inasmuch as it is, by skilled ante-natal and natal attention, avoidable; injury caused 5.8% of the deaths. Deaths under one month due to congenital deformities constituted 19.1% of the whole during this age period. It is interesting to see that conditions probably brought on by faulty feeding played practically no part in this mortality. This group of deaths contributed 21.3 per 1,000 births towards the total infantile mortality rate.

Deaths Under Three Months.

Ninety-nine babies died during the first three months of life, a percentage of the total infant deaths of 68%, and an infant mortality rate of 31 per 1,000 births. As the total infantile mortality rate was 46, it is seen that two-thirds of that rate was due to deaths in infants under 3 months of age. A perusal of the causes of death between the end of the period dealt with in the preceding section, and the end of the third month shows the chief of these to be: Pneumonia, 8 deaths; Debility, 5 deaths; Diarrhoea, Congenital Deformity and Premature Birth, 4 each. The effects of improper feeding, and exposure to infection, are commencing to make themselves felt.

Deaths between the 4th month and the end of the first year of life were caused chiefly by Diarrhoea (13.0%) and Pneumonia (41.3%).

The Pneumonia deaths occurred in the following months:—
January 4, February 3, March 3, April 2, May 4, June 0, July 4,
August 1, September 2, October 2, November 0, and December 2;
total, 27.

Taking the figures in the table as a whole, the outstanding features are:—

(1) The predominance of premature birth, and conditions classified as debility and marasmus. Between them they

accounted for 38.6% of the total deaths, and contributed 17.5 deaths per 1,000 births towards the infantile mortality rate.

(2) Next to these come Pneumonia and Diarrhoea with 25.5% of the total deaths and a contribution of 11.6 per 1,000 to the infantile mortality rate.

(3) The influence of pre-natal causes is exerted mainly during the first two months of life, whilst the influence of environment and nurture, after that time. The causes of death change after the second month in a quite distinct manner.

(4) Whooping Cough caused 5 deaths. In 1933 it caused one death. There were 3 deaths from Measles.

(5) In the tabulated deaths of children under 1 year of age, the child who died was a first child in 25.9%; a second child in 20.0%; a third child in 9.2%; a fourth child in 8.3%; a fifth child in 5.0%; a sixth child in 5.8%; a seventh child in 5.8%; an eighth in 1.7%; and a tenth in 0.8%. In 17.5% of total deaths no data were forthcoming owing to the parents having moved, or for other reasons.

The following table gives the chief causes of infant deaths, as compared with 1933 :—

TABLE XVIII.

| | Percentage Deaths per Total Infantile Deaths. | | Deaths per 1,000 Births. | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| | 1933. | 1934. | 1933. | 1934. |
| Premature Births ... | 31.8 | 23.4 | 14.9 | 10.6 |
| Respiratory Diseases ... | 18.9 | 20.7 | 8.9 | 9.1 |
| Infectious Diseases (inc. Tuberculosis) ... | 5.4 | 6.8 | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus ... | 9.5 | 15.1 | 4.4 | 6.9 |
| Diseases of Digestion... | 12.2 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 3.1 |
| Accidental & Congenital | 11.5 | 17.9 | 5.4 | 8.1 |

TABLE XIX.

| | Births | Deaths | 1934 | | | 1933 | | | 1932 | | | 1931 | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | | Mortality per 1000 Births | General Birth Rate | General Death Rate | Mortality per 1000 Births | General Birth Rate | General Death Rate | Mortality per 1000 Births | General Birth Rate | General Death Rate | Mortality per 1000 Births | General Birth Rate | General Death Rate |
| January .. | 262 | 11 | 42 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 78 | 14.5 | 17.9 | 79 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 88 | 15.1 | 20.0 |
| February ... | 268 | 19 | 45 | 14.6 | 12.0 | 72 | 14.2 | 19.5 | 49 | 14.9 | 16.3 | 101 | 16.8 | 18.7 |
| March ... | 328 | 16 | 49 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 48 | 15.0 | 11.8 | 45 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 109 | 13.9 | 17.5 |
| April ... | 304 | 13 | 36 | 16.5 | 11.3 | 61 | 16.3 | 10.9 | 39 | 16.8 | 10.4 | 55 | 18.7 | 13.8 |
| May... .. | 309 | 14 | 45 | 13.2 | 9.2 | 19 | 15.1 | 8.6 | 33 | 16.0 | 9.6 | 38 | 15.7 | 10.1 |
| June... .. | 288 | 10 | 28 | 15.6 | 7.4 | 24 | 16.6 | 7.9 | 15 | 18.0 | 8.3 | 67 | 16.3 | 12.3 |
| July... .. | 241 | 11 | 33 | 13.0 | 8.6 | 20 | 14.2 | 7.6 | 26 | 17.3 | 7.7 | 41 | 16.2 | 9.5 |
| August ... | 383 | 11 | 21 | 16.6 | 8.1 | 12 | 15.2 | 7.1 | 43 | 16.9 | 8.5 | 14 | 17.2 | 10.3 |
| September .. | 254 | 6 | 24 | 13.8 | 8.1 | 35 | 14.7 | 7.7 | 42 | 13.8 | 8.6 | 20 | 14.9 | 9.0 |
| October .. | 259 | 11 | 31 | 14.0 | 9.0 | 36 | 12.9 | 9.4 | 27 | 14.2 | 8.6 | 52 | 18.6 | 12.3 |
| November ... | 336 | 13 | 39 | 14.5 | 10.8 | 45 | 11.5 | 10.6 | 31 | 14.9 | 9.0 | 61 | 14.9 | 12.3 |
| December ... | 276 | 10 | 33 | 15.0 | 10.2 | 54 | 11.8 | 14.7 | 60 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 87 | 17.4 | 16.8 |

The Birth Rate was highest in August, April, June and December, and the Infantile Mortality was lowest during August, September, October, July and December.
 The Death Rate was highest in January, February, March and April. Infantile Mortality was highest during March, February, May and January.

Infantile Mortality in Wards from 1927 to 1934

TABLE XX.

| | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | Average over 8 years. |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------------|
| Upper Norwood ... | 73 | 80 | 70 | 108 | 80 | 76 | 57 | 33 | 72 |
| Norbury | 27 | 37 | 20 | 48 | 39 | 27 | 30 | 37 | 33 |
| West Thornton .. | 34 | 94 | 63 | 29 | 66 | 75 | 33 | 59 | 56 |
| Bensham Manor .. | 97 | 45 | 55 | 39 | 72 | 28 | 19 | 62 | 52 |
| Thornton Heath ... | 60 | 75 | 99 | 66 | 66 | 69 | 44 | 42 | 65 |
| South Norwood ... | 39 | 53 | 54 | 51 | 48 | 32 | 42 | 52 | 46 |
| Woodside | 57 | 42 | 59 | 40 | 37 | 30 | 50 | 66 | 47 |
| East | 32 | 25 | 63 | 40 | 30 | 68 | 46 | 30 | 41 |
| Addiscombe ... | 58 | 45 | 71 | 33 | 47 | 31 | 35 | 43 | 45 |
| Whitehorse Manor ... | 75 | 59 | 74 | 62 | 74 | 48 | 62 | 60 | 64 |
| Broad Green | 50 | 48 | 76 | 38 | 46 | 60 | 57 | 41 | 52 |
| Central | 29 | 58 | 42 | 51 | 91 | 22 | 15 | 30 | 42 |
| Waddon | 46 | 46 | 63 | 56 | 53 | 55 | 63 | 50 | 54 |
| South | 68 | 66 | 61 | 25 | 63 | 34 | 91 | 71 | 59 |
| Addington | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... |

The Wards with the highest average infant mortality over an eight year period are: Upper Norwood, Thornton Heath, and Whitehorse Manor; the lowest averages are recorded in Norbury, East and Central.

Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1918.

105 midwives notified the Local Supervising Authority of their intention to practise within the Borough during 1934; 27 ceased practising in the Borough, so that 78 remained on the Register at the end of the year. Of these 75 were trained and held the certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and 1 was a bona-fide midwife, *i.e.*, she was in practice as a midwife at the time of the passing of the Midwives Act, 1902, while 2 held the certificate of the London Obstetrical Society.

Confinements Attended by Midwives.

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------|
| Cases attended by midwives alone | 2,215 | <i>i.e.</i> , 65.2% of total births |
| Cases attended by midwives when a doctor was also engaged | 625 | |
| Cases attended by midwives when a doctor was also summoned | 347 | |
| Total | 3,187 | <i>i.e.</i> , 93.8% of total births |

The Rules of the Central Midwives Board lay down that the Local Supervising Authority must be informed, within 36 hours, by a midwife if she has summoned medical help during pregnancy, in a confinement or within ten days afterwards. The following table gives details of the reasons for sending for medical aid.

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY :

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|------------------|------|
| Albuminuria ... | 11 | Other causes ... | 8 |
| Abortion ... | 1 | | |
| | | | — 20 |

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING LABOUR :

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----|------------------------|------|
| Breech ... | 5 | Hand ... | 1 |
| Face ... | 2 | Foot ... | 1 |
| Extended Breech ... | 4 | Occipito-Posterior ... | 4 |
| Transverse ... | 1 | Prolapsed Cord ... | 2 |
| Head ... | 4 | Undiagnosed ... | 6 |
| | | | — 30 |
| <i>Obstructed Labour</i> ... | 5 | ... | 5 |
| <i>Delayed Labour</i> — | | | |
| Uterine Inertia ... | 17 | Prolonged ... | 38 |
| Delayed ... | 37 | | |
| | | | — 92 |
| <i>Hæmorrhage</i> — | | | |
| Ante-Partum ... | 13 | Post-Partum ... | 7 |
| | | | — 20 |
| <i>Other Causes</i> — | | | |
| Adherent Placenta . | 3 | Illness of Mother ... | 15 |
| Retained Placenta . | 5 | Twins ... | 4 |
| Torn Perineum ... | 64 | Eclampsia ... | 2 |
| | | | — 93 |

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PUERPERIUM :

| | | | |
|------------------|----|---------------------|------|
| Pyrexia ... | 20 | Pain in Breasts ... | 3 |
| Pain in Legs ... | 7 | Other causes ... | 2 |
| | | | — 32 |

FOR COMPLICATIONS IN REGARD TO THE BABY :

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|------------------|------|
| Inflammation of Eyes | 17 | Jaundice ... | 2 |
| Still-birth ... | 3 | Convulsions ... | 1 |
| Feebleness ... | 3 | Deformities ... | 5 |
| Premature Birth ... | 4 | Other causes ... | 18 |
| | | | — 53 |

The Council assists in the payment of the midwife's fees for attendance on a necessitous patient in her confinement. No attempt is made in such cases to recover from the patient. The

object of this is that even the poorest mother can engage the services of a competent midwife, whilst the latter will have no cause to hesitate to attend on the grounds that she will probably receive no payment for her services. Midwives are also compensated if they lose a case through admission to a hospital or maternity home on the advice of the Ante-Natal Clinic. The sum of £70 7s. 0d. was paid out during the year.

In accordance with Rule 12a of the Central Midwives Board, the following reasons for the discontinuance of breast feeding were received:—

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|---|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|---|
| Illness of Mother ... | ... | 3 | Mother returning to business | | | | |
| Insufficient Milk ... | ... | 3 | life ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | | | | | | | — |
| | | | | | | Total ... | 9 |
| | | | | | | | — |

Inspection of Midwives.

Dr. Jenkin-Lloyd succeeded Dr. Falk as the Inspector of Midwives in May; she interviewed one midwife at the Town Hall. 150 visits were paid by Drs. Falk and Lloyd to the homes of midwives. Of these visits 73 proved ineffective, the midwife being out.

The cleanliness of the midwives' homes and the condition of their bags were on the whole satisfactory. The keeping of case records and temperature charts were not always up-to-date.

The Rules of the Central Midwives Board impose an obligation on all certified midwives to take ante-natal records or in lieu thereof to send their cases to an ante-natal clinic, where the records may be made. Midwives have been urged to avail themselves of these facilities and, if possible, to attend themselves with their patient. When the midwife does not attend she is informed by letter of the findings at the Clinic. The midwives have availed themselves of the facilities offered; 188 mothers were sent for this purpose.

Disinfection of Midwives Bags, Etc.

This is done by the Local Supervising Authority, free of charge for any midwife asking for it. In 9 instances midwives availed themselves of these facilities.

Nursing Homes (Registration) Act, 1927.

| | <i>Maternity Homes.</i> | <i>Other Nursing Homes.</i> | <i>Combined Maternity and other Nursing Homes.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| No. of Homes on Register, on 31/12/33 | 14 | 13 | 25 | 52 |
| No. of Applications for Registration during 1934 | 1 | 8 | — | 9 |
| No. of Homes registered during 1934 | 1 | 8 | — | 9 |
| No. of Orders made : | | | | |
| (a) Refusing Registration ... | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Cancelling Registration... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| No. of Appeals against such Orders | — | — | — | — |
| No. of Cases in which Orders have been : | | | | |
| (a) Confirmed on Appeal ... | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Disallowed | — | — | — | — |
| No. of Applications for exemption from registration ... | — | — | — | — |
| No. of Cases in which exemption has been : | | | | |
| (a) Granted | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Withdrawn | — | — | — | — |
| (c) Refused | — | — | — | — |
| No. of Homes on Register on 31/12/34 | 14 | 20 | 24 | 58 |
| No. of Beds available | 65 | 226 | (a) Mat. beds 52 (b) Other Beds 89 | (a) 117 (b) 315 |

Doctors' Accounts Under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918.

172 accounts were received from doctors for services rendered under the provisions of this section. This compares with 140 in 1933; 153 in 1932; 136 in 1931; 149 in 1930; and 112 in 1929. The total amount of the accounts was £248 14s. 0d. £81 14s. 3d. was ultimately recovered from the patients. In 1933 the amount paid to doctors was £225; in 1932, £230 1s. 6d.; and in 1931, £224 5s. 6d.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

There are 17 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 16 of which are conducted by the Croydon Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Association, and 1 by the Local Authority. A total of 20 sessions per week are held and at all of these a doctor and a nurse on the staff of the Health Department attend.

During 1934, 2,190 new cases under 1 year of age, and 1,019 over a year of age attended for the first time; this is a decrease of 4 in the first class and of 8 in the second class. The total attendances of babies and infants from 0.5 years decreased from 77,463 in 1933 to 72,839 in 1934. Consultations with doctors decreased in numbers from 25,251 to 24,721. 312 expectant mothers were seen, an increase of 5 on 1933, and a total of 1,138 visits to the centres were paid by them. The total of all visits to the Centres was 73,977, a decrease of 4,697 over 1933.

The highest average attendance of mothers and babies at each session was recorded at Lower Addiscombe Road (108.9), West Croydon (106.4), and Municipal (98.0). Such large numbers, although indicating an appreciation on the part of the mothers, throw a great strain on the organisation of the centres. It is impossible for the doctor to devote as much time as is desirable to individual cases, whilst the nurse cannot talk to each mother at the length which is sometimes needed.

TABLE XXI.
Attendances at Infant Centres—1934

| | Municipal. | Boston Road. | Sylverdale Road. | South Croydon. | Shirley. | Woodside. | Lr. Addiscombe Road. | South Norwood. | Westow Street. | Moffatt Road. | St. Albani's. | St. Paul's. | St. Oswald's. | West Croydon. | Norbury. | Waddon. | St. Jude's. | Total 1934. | Total 1933. | Total 1932. | Total 1931. | Total 1930. | |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|----------|-----------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| INFANTS : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New cases under 1 year ... | 361 | 98 | 105 | 122 | 90 | 110 | 183 | 191 | 70 | 74 | 178 | 89 | 78 | 127 | 96 | 109 | 109 | 2190 | 2194 | 2278 | 2217 | 2148 | |
| No. of re-attendances ... | 5078 | 1330 | 1753 | 1916 | 1431 | 1544 | 2365 | 3056 | 1025 | 967 | 2807 | 1465 | 1472 | 1898 | 1933 | 1463 | 1724 | 33227 | 36620 | 35161 | 33237 | 31418 | |
| New cases over 1 year ... | 145 | 46 | 40 | 54 | 37 | 52 | 87 | 96 | 48 | 21 | 61 | 26 | 29 | 40 | 46 | 139 | 52 | 1019 | 1027 | 1052 | 895 | 708 | |
| No. of re-attendances ... | 4198 | 2083 | 1338 | 2120 | 1160 | 1273 | 2441 | 3354 | 1186 | 1358 | 3609 | 1735 | 1397 | 3033 | 2027 | 2280 | 1811 | 36403 | 37622 | 34645 | 31434 | 28025 | |
| Attendances of children 0-5 | 9782 | 3557 | 3236 | 4212 | 2718 | 2979 | 5076 | 6697 | 2329 | 2420 | 6655 | 3315 | 2976 | 5098 | 4102 | 3991 | 3696 | 72839 | 77463 | 73136 | 67783 | 62299 | |
| Consultations with Doctor | 2862 | 1085 | 1057 | 1248 | 879 | 1305 | 1638 | 2441 | 1031 | 1193 | 2472 | 1212 | 960 | 1897 | 971 | 1341 | 1129 | 24721 | 25251 | 24652 | 23068 | 21697 | |
| No. of Sessions ... | 101 | 49 | 48 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 98 | 49 | 48 | 98 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 978 | 979 | 972 | 928 | 927 | |
| EXPECTANT MOTHERS : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of new cases ... | 62 | — | 4 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 35 | 28 | 26 | 18 | 28 | 19 | 15 | 5 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 312 | 305 | 334 | 398 | 531 | |
| No. of re-attendances ... | 55 | 38 | 22 | 38 | 28 | — | 116 | 86 | 85 | 103 | 81 | 39 | 24 | 29 | 37 | 25 | 826 | 906 | 1035 | 1038 | 1121 | | |
| Total attendances of Expectant Mothers ... | 117 | 38 | 26 | 52 | 37 | 8 | 151 | 114 | 111 | 121 | 109 | 58 | 39 | 25 | 43 | 53 | 36 | 1138 | 1211 | 1369 | 1436 | 1652 | |
| Total attendances ... | 9899 | 3595 | 3262 | 4264 | 2755 | 2987 | 5227 | 6811 | 2440 | 2541 | 6764 | 3373 | 3015 | 5123 | 4145 | 4044 | 3732 | 73977 | 78674 | 74505 | 69219 | 63951 | |
| Average attendance per Session ... | 1934 | 98.0 | 73.3 | 68.0 | 87.0 | 57.4 | 62.2 | 108.9 | 69.5 | 49.8 | 52.9 | 69.0 | 68.8 | 61.5 | 100.4 | 84.6 | 84.3 | 77.8 | *75.6 | | | | |
| 1933 | 98.7 | 75.7 | 70.0 | 77.9 | 47.3 | 73.4 | 108.6 | 83.4 | 69.3 | 63.3 | 82.3 | 72.6 | 62.5 | 107.8 | 96.5 | 75.1 | 75.5 | | *80.4 | | | | |
| 1932 | 88.0 | 79.2 | 71.4 | 71.1 | 46.4 | 79.4 | 97.1 | 78.4 | 74.4 | 66.6 | 74.6 | 68.0 | 67.7 | 98.1 | 102.3 | 70.6 | 52.9 | | | *76.7 | | | |
| 1931 | 82.7 | 68.0 | 67.3 | 76.0 | 48.0 | 78.0 | 76.7 | 87.0 | 75.7 | 55.1 | 73.2 | 74.3 | 62.7 | 88.2 | 98.0 | 59.7 | ... | | | | *74.6 | | |
| 1930 | 81.2 | 58.7 | 68.4 | 78.0 | 37.7 | 66.4 | 70.9 | 78.5 | 73.6 | 55.8 | 72.4 | 74.3 | 40.3 | 78.3 | 93.1 | 50.0 | ... | | | | | *69.0 | |

* Total average attendance each week at all the Centres.

The following table is intended to show the deaths of babies who at one time or another during their first year attended a clinic, as compared with deaths among those who never attended. If a baby only attended once it is included in the clinic returns:—

TABLE XXII.

| Deaths | Attended M. & C. W. centre | | Attended at Birth by | | | | Full Time Baby | | | Births during the same period | Deaths in Institutions | | | | |
|--------|----------------------------|----|----------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----|-----------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Yes | No | Doctor | Midwife | Doctor & Mid-wife | Not Known, etc. | Yes | No | Not Known | | Dayday Hospital | Observation Nursery | Regd. Maternity Homes | St. Mary's Hospital | Other Institutions |
| 99 | 29 | 70 | 18 | 46 | 25 | 10 | 63 | 36 | — | 3185 | 35 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 |

2,190 babies under one year of age attended the Clinics for the first time during 1934. Within the same period 3,185 babies were born and 145 died; 46 of these latter are not included in the above table, as information concerning them was not obtainable. Although the clinic attendance figures and the births and deaths figures do not cover exactly the same periods, the attendances of new cases at the clinics do not fluctuate so greatly as to cause serious error. Of the 99 babies tabulated who died, 29 had attended a Clinic in Croydon and 70 had not attended, *i.e.*, 29% of the deaths were in clinic babies and 70% in non-clinic babies. Of the 3,185 babies born, approximately 70% attended or would attend on calculation based on past attendances. The infantile mortality, estimated on this basis is only 13.1 per 1,000 births for the clinic babies, and 75.2 per 1,000 births for non-clinic babies.

The following table is interesting, especially when the figures for under 1 year are contrasted with those for over 1 year. Approximately 77% of the former group of babies were found healthy on their first visit and were presumably brought because their mothers desired expert opinion and advice quite apart from treatment; in the latter group, 76% were found healthy on the first visit, which may be interpreted to mean that when a mother first attends a clinic with a child over a year old she does so because of some difficulty in management; 72% of babies under 1

year were being breast fed at their first visit, this figure being more than 1933 (69); 41.2% of the ailing babies were suffering from digestive troubles, 7.8% from respiratory trouble, and 1.6% from rickets.

The individual centres showing the highest percentage of babies found healthy on their first visit were Waddon (96) and East Croydon (95). Woodside and Municipal, with 93 and 92 respectively, were next. The centres showing the highest percentage of babies found ailing on their first visit were St. Paul's, South Norwood, and St. Alban's, followed by Sylverdale Road, St. Oswald's and Upper Norwood.

Breast feeding seemed most usual in babies living in the Waddon, South Croydon, St. Alban's, Boston Road and Sylverdale Road districts, and least usual in the South Norwood, St. Oswald's, and Norbury districts. In children over one year of age, attending for the first time, the highest percentages healthy were shown by Municipal (96), East Croydon (93), and Woodside (91); the highest percentages found unhealthy were at Sylverdale (58), Upper Norwood (47), Norbury (40), All Saints' (40), and St. Oswald's (40).

The largest number of first attendances was recorded at the Municipal Centre, followed by East Croydon, South Norwood, and South Croydon. The Municipal and South Norwood Centres hold two sessions weekly.

The Conditions of Babies on First Attendance at a Maternity and
Child Welfare Centre.

TABLE XXIII.

| | BABIES UNDER ONE YEAR. | | | | | | | | | | | CHILDREN OVER ONE YEAR. | | | | | | | | | | | Total first attendances tabulated. | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| | No. found healthy on 1st visit. | Percentage. | No. found ailing on 1st visit | Digestive Troubles. | Rickets. | Respiratory Troubles | Other Causes. | Babies on Breast Feeding only. | Percentage. | Babies Bottle fed only. | Babies partly breast and partly bottle fed. | No. found healthy on 1st visit. | Percentage. | No. found ailing on 1st visit. | Digestive Troubles. | Rickets. | Respiratory Troubles | Other Causes. | No. still on Breast at 1st visit. | No. Weaned and on solid food. | Percentage. | No. not Weaned and on bottle entirely | | No. on solid food and the Breast. | No. on solid food and the bottle. | |
| Municipal (2) ... | 308 | 92 | 15 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 221 | 71 | 42 | 50 | 120 | 96 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 117 | 91 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 453 |
| St. Albans (2) ... | 82 | 55 | 67 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 44 | 106 | 76 | 33 | 10 | 33 | 66 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 50 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 199 |
| Boston Road ... | 81 | 85 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 72 | 76 | 19 | 4 | 28 | 76 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 93 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 132 |
| West Croydon ... | 85 | 71 | 35 | 15 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 90 | 75 | 21 | 9 | 35 | 78 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 43 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 165 |
| Norbury ... | 63 | 84 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 49 | 65 | 8 | 18 | 22 | 60 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 33 | 89 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 112 |
| St. Paul's ... | 33 | 35 | 62 | 18 | 0 | 3 | 41 | 64 | 67 | 27 | 4 | 13 | 62 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 20 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 116 |
| All Saints... .. | 49 | 72 | 20 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 49 | 71 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 60 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 25 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94 |
| Shirley ... | 62 | 76 | 20 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 55 | 67 | 21 | 6 | 23 | 82 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 28 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 110 |
| South Croydon ... | 121 | 77 | 36 | 18 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 125 | 80 | 22 | 10 | 35 | 73 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 39 | 81 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 205 |
| South Norwood (2) | 81 | 48 | 88 | 35 | 0 | 4 | 49 | 99 | 58 | 41 | 29 | 48 | 55 | 40 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 20 | 0 | 88 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 257 |
| Silverdale Road ... | 54 | 61 | 35 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 68 | 76 | 18 | 3 | 13 | 42 | 18 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 31 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120 |
| Upper Norwood .. | 39 | 68 | 18 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 38 | 67 | 13 | 6 | 18 | 53 | 16 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 34 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 166 |
| Waddon ... | 100 | 96 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 86 | 83 | 13 | 5 | 55 | 87 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 58 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 269 |
| East Croydon ... | 171 | 95 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 134 | 75 | 23 | 22 | 82 | 93 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 84 | 98 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 155 |
| Woodside ... | 103 | 93 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 81 | 73 | 20 | 10 | 40 | 91 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 40 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95 |
| St. Oswald's ... | 47 | 67 | 23 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 44 | 63 | 18 | 8 | 15 | 60 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 25 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 185 |
| St. Jude's ... | 103 | 86 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 90 | 75 | 7 | 23 | 55 | 85 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 57 | 88 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 185 |
| Totals ... | 1582 | 77 | 482 | 199 | 8 | 38 | 237 | 1471 | 72 | 361 | 222 | 650 | 76 | 201 | 21 | 39 | 39 | 102 | 9 | 798 | 95 | 13 | 5 | 21 | 2924 | |

Clinic Sessions Attended by Health Visitors.

TABLE XXIV.

| Nature of Clinic. | Health Visitor—District Number. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|------|-----|----|-----|------|-------|-----|----|-----|------|-------|------|-----|------|-------|--------|------|-----|--------|------|---------|
| | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | VIII. | IX. | X. | XI. | XII. | XIII. | XIV. | XV. | XVI. | XVII. | XVIII. | XIX. | XX. | | XXI. | * XXII. |
| Maternity & Child Welfare Clinics | 100 | 48 | 17 | 47 | 28 | 47 | 50 | 46 | 49 | 53 | 47 | 45 | ... | 51 | 76 | 47 | 94 | 50 | 47 | 34 | 39 | 18 | 1028 |
| Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics | ... | 1 | ... | 13 | 10 | ... | 47 | ... | 1 | 66 | ... | ... | 253 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 13 | 15 | 430 |

* Temporary visitors.

TABLE XXV. The Work of the Health Visitors.—Home Visiting.—Maternity and Child Welfare Only.

| | I. C.W. | II. R.A. | III. D.H. | IV. B.W. | V. A.W.W. | VI. J.T. | VII. M.S. | VIII. A.P. | IX. V.B. | X. A.W. | XI. J.C. | XII. E.H. | XIII. C.G. | XIV. A.H. | XV. A.C. | XVI. K.T. | XVII. V.C. | XVIII. M.C. | XIX. R.S. | XX.* K.H. | XXI. M.S. | XXII. G.T. | XXIII. E.P. | Totals | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------|-----|
| Visits to Expectant Mothers. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First visits | 50 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 22 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 6 | 18 | ... | 3 | 4 | 51 | 12 | 1 | 69 | ... | 2 | 29 | 6 | 11 | 358 |
| Re-visits | 27 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 17 | ... | 6 | 2 | 3 | 46 | ... | ... | 51 | 2 | 3 | 16 | ... | 3 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 226 | |
| Infants under 1 year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First visits | 212 | 95 | 116 | 113 | 132 | 200 | 92 | 138 | 222 | 248 | 165 | 156 | 15 | 215 | 147 | 205 | 170 | 295 | 188 | 13 | 138 | 209 | 160 | 3644 | |
| Re-visits | 453 | 262 | 290 | 167 | 198 | 319 | 135 | 268 | 386 | 362 | 468 | 932 | 15 | 644 | 718 | 264 | 476 | 687 | 552 | 27 | 211 | 1052 | 235 | 9121 | |
| Children 1—2 years. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First visits | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 5 | ... | 28 | 21 | ... | 3 | 29 | 13 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 30 | 13 | 8 | 217 | |
| Re-visits | 442 | 287 | 263 | 236 | 170 | 355 | 218 | 142 | 207 | 381 | 337 | 679 | 22 | 386 | 630 | 217 | 527 | 699 | 561 | 26 | 248 | 877 | 214 | 8124 | |
| Children 2—5 years. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First visits | 10 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 14 | ... | 7 | 14 | ... | 4 | 20 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 4 | ... | 28 | 15 | 8 | 164 | |
| Re-visits | 1029 | 817 | 236 | 670 | 414 | 771 | 589 | 521 | 367 | 691 | 218 | 1210 | 17 | 591 | 816 | 650 | 645 | 701 | 891 | 73 | 199 | 884 | 486 | 13486 | |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 | |
| Re visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 6 | |
| Still Births | 13 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 3 | ... | 1 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 10 | ... | 3 | 7 | 6 | 114 | |
| Milk (Mothers' and Children's Order) .. | 10 | 26 | 31 | 20 | ... | 7 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 12 | ... | 2 | 12 | 11 | ... | 5 | 56 | 9 | 4 | 68 | 2 | 294 | |
| Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Houses where deaths of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infants occurred ... | 12 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 3 | ... | 2 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 152 | |
| Miscellaneous Visits ... | 15 | 9 | 2 | 270 | 14 | 106 | 101 | 4 | 35 | 15 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 25 | 30 | 116 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 35 | 10 | 4 | 841 | |
| Ineffective Visits | 477 | 228 | 328 | 426 | 481 | 535 | 400 | 394 | 424 | 319 | 424 | 291 | 20 | 288 | 294 | 219 | 578 | 262 | 887 | 39 | 591 | 577 | 233 | 8715 | |
| Post Natal Visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | ... | ... | 60 | 76 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 174 | |
| Totals—1934 | 2754 | 1740 | 1288 | 1944 | 1446 | 2391 | 1577 | 1492 | 1764 | 2132 | 1670 | 3392 | 99 | 2181 | 2801 | 1738 | 2435 | 2770 | 3175 | 200 | 1534 | 3740 | 1378 | 45641 | |
| 1933 | 2806 | 1620 | 1904 | 2063 | 1824 | 2259 | 1992 | 1584 | 1736 | 2361 | 1887 | 2921 | 1588 | 2078 | 1903 | 1813 | 1956 | 3111 | 3453 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42162 | |

*Temporarily employed.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.

The table below gives the number of families who were in receipt of assistance under the provisions of the above-named order during the year. The Borough Council pay for all dried milks sold below cost price or given free whether it is ordered at the Voluntary Centres or at the Municipal Centre. All wet milk ordered under cost price is also paid for by the Council.

TABLE XXVI.

| | On Dec. 31st, 1933. | New cases during the year. | Cases discon- tinued. | On Dec. 31st, 1934. |
|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Free | 366 | 630 | 622 | 374 |
| Half-price | 76 | 151 | 177 | 50 |
| Total | 442 | 781 | 799 | 424 |

In cases where there has been a change from free milk to milk at half-price it has been counted as a new case.

Assisted Fluid Milk Scheme.

The amount of free milk granted was 121,395 pints. In 1933 it was 121,392 pints.

| Supplied to Families. | No. of Pints. | Corporation Liability. |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Milk at 1½d. pint | 24,746 | £ s. d. 175 2 1 |
| Milk Free | 96,649 | 1,287 7 9 |
| | 121,395 | £1,462 9 10 |

Dried Milks for Year 1934.

I am much indebted to Mrs. Horn, Hon. Secretary of the Croydon Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Association, for the figures relating to dried milk sold or given at all the Centres, with the exception of the Municipal Centre. There is a decrease from 1933 in the amount of dried milk given free of 1,286 packets, of 168 packets sold at half-price; and of 1,217 packets at cost price.

TABLE XXVII.

| | Mothers and Infants Welfare Association. (18 sessions per week). | | | Municipal Centre. (2 sessions per week). | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Free. | Half-price. | Full price. | Free. | Half-price. | Full price. |
| January... .. | 289 | 74 | 1005 | 114 | 14 | 224 |
| February | 276 | 95 | 845 | 74 | 15 | 217 |
| March | 332 | 102 | 744 | 95 | 16 | 296 |
| April | 232 | 85 | 669 | 51 | 10 | 215 |
| May | 252 | 49 | 786 | 36 | 16 | 231 |
| June | 255 | 57 | 747 | 47 | 15 | 198 |
| July | 298 | 78 | 1000 | 65 | 24 | 229 |
| August | 230 | 86 | 892 | 46 | 18 | 189 |
| September | 210 | 112 | 967 | 46 | 16 | 176 |
| October.. | 276 | 110 | 955 | 62 | 21 | 192 |
| November | 328 | 87 | 940 | 78 | 12 | 159 |
| December | 312 | 104 | 847 | 110 | 2 | 159 |
| Totals | 3290 | 1039 | 10397 | 824 | 179 | 2475 |

Observation Nursery.

96 babies and three mothers were admitted as compared with 110 babies and 8 mothers in 1933. The average length of stay was 28 days, as compared with 30 days in 1933.

The following Table gives particulars:—

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| No. of cases in on 1st January, 1934 | 10 |
| No. of cases admitted during 1934 | 96 |
| Average duration of stay | 28 days |
| No. of cases discharged | 88 |
| (a) In good health | 76 |
| (b) Improved | 8 |
| (c) No improvement (3 taken out against medical advice) | 4 |
| Transferred to other Institutions | 6 |
| No. of cases who died | 3 |
| No. in at end of 1934 | 9 |

One case transferred to Great Ormond Street Hospital—Pyloric stenosis.

One case transferred to Croydon General Hospital—Glioma.

Four cases transferred to Borough Hospital—Pertussis.

The causes of death were:—

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------------|---|
| Prematurity | 2 | Pneumonia | 1 |
|--------------------|---|------------------|---|

The chief reasons for the admission of cases were:—

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----|-------------------------------------------|----|
| Failure to thrive | 32 | Prematurity | 3 |
| Rachitis | 16 | Re-establishment of breast feeding | 3 |
| Marasmus | 6 | Weaning troubles | 3 |
| Alimentary disorders . . . | 8 | Enteritis | 2 |
| Mismanagement | 8 | Anæmia | 1 |
| Debility | 5 | Pyloric stenosis | 1 |
| Malnutrition | 4 | | |
| Bronchitis | 4 | | |
| | | Total | 96 |

Massage Clinic.

The Massage Clinic in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is held at Lodge Road on five afternoons a week. Cases are referred thereto by the doctors at the Infant Welfare Centres. A few cases are also referred from the Orthopaedic Clinic and from London Hospitals.

The following Table summarises the work done, and indicates the type of case referred.

| | |
|----------------------------------------|----|
| Total number of female patients | 43 |
| " " male patients | 56 |
| | 99 |
| | — |

TABLE XXVIII.

| Conditions for which referred. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Mouth Breathing | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Secondary Amyotonia | 1 | ... | 1 |
| General backwardness | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Infantile Paralysis | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Weak legs | 15 | 17 | 32 |
| Bow legs | 17 | 10 | 27 |
| Knock-knees | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| Flat-feet | | | |
| Lordosis | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Torticollis | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Scar tissue | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Valgus ankles | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Spastic Paraplegia | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Weak back | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Congenital dislocation of hip | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Constipation | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Totals ... | 56 | 43 | 99 |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Total number of sessions | 237 |
| " " attendances | 1,625 |
| Average attendance per session | 7 |
| Cases still under treatment at end of 1934 ... | 28 |

Dental Treatment of Maternity and Child Welfare Patients.

Expectant and nursing mothers and young children requiring treatment are referred by the Medical Officers attending the ante- and post-natal Clinics.

The dental surgeons visit the Centres when possible to examine the teeth of nursing mothers and young children. The opportunity is taken of giving instruction to mothers on the care of the teeth, the talks being illustrated with the aid of charts, and great interest is shown.

Unfortunately, the visits to Centres during the year have been few. This is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as these visits are particularly useful in giving the dental surgeons scope for informal talks to mothers on matters of dental interest.

TABLE XXIX.

| | <i>Expectant.</i> | <i>Nursing.</i> | <i>Young Children.</i> | <i>Total.</i> | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|-------|
| | | | | 1934. | 1933. |
| Number Examined | 135 | 131 | 248 | 514 | 551 |
| Referred for Treatment | 135 | 128 | 229 | 492 | 504 |
| Attendances | 417 | 780 | 484 | 1681 | 1742 |
| Fillings | 31 | 68 | 113 | 212 | 377 |
| Extractions | 660 | 823 | 791 | 2274 | 2402 |
| " Gas " Cases | 98 | 131 | 152 | 381 | 357 |
| Local Anaesthesia | 110 | 102 | 82 | 294 | 303 |
| Scalings | 44 | 47 | 2 | 93 | 77 |
| Dressings | 49 | 75 | 16 | 140 | 171 |
| Denture Dressings | 57 | 279 | — | 336 | 269 |
| Gum Treatment | 22 | 16 | 2 | 40 | 27 |
| AgNo | — | — | 8 | 8 | 43 |
| Treatments completed | 34 | 96 | 178 | 308 | — |

Sessions at Centres—5. Sessions treatment—130. Number of Dentures fitted—126.

This Table shows the volume of work carried out for the expectant and nursing mothers and young children. The number treated, attendances made, and the number of extractions are slightly lower than last year. It is to be regretted that the amount of conservative treatment also was less than in 1933, but it must be pointed out that many mothers' teeth are in such a poor state that conservative treatment is often impossible.

During the year 126 dentures were fitted, compared with 95 in the previous year; this is further proof of the defective state of the mothers' teeth.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

Month of pregnancy at which mother first examined:—

| | Up to 3 months. | 4-6 months. | 7 & 8 months. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| % of cases seen in 1932 ... | 10.3 ... | 53.9 ... | 35.8 |
| " " 1933 ... | 12.9 ... | 56.7 ... | 30.4 |
| " " 1934 ... | 11.2 ... | 42.9 ... | 45.8 |

The above Table shows that the percentage of mothers treated during the early months of pregnancy is slightly lower than in 1933. In the period 4-6 months there is a marked reduction, and, finally, in the last months of pregnancy, more mothers were treated than in the previous year. For a dental scheme to be effective in safeguarding the health of the unborn child the largest percentage of mothers treated should be in the two earlier groups.

It is of great importance that immediately pregnancy is confirmed patients should be dentally examined, and it is equally important that dental sepsis, if present, should be removed without delay. Imperfect nutrition arising from digestive derangement, lowered resistance due to septic absorption, and loss of sleep from toothache are some of the conditions which may arise from dental neglect.

Unfortunately, a number of expectant mothers referred from the Ante-Natal Centres for dental treatment in the early stages of pregnancy have had to wait an undue time for an appointment, and at the end of the year there were still 140 ante-natal cases awaiting treatment.

When patients are referred for treatment after their first visit to the medical officer they are quite prepared to have the necessary treatment, but if a considerable period elapses before an

appointment is received their enthusiasm naturally wanes. This is an undesirable state of affairs and is yet another argument for an increase in the staff of dental surgeons.

There is often some reluctance on the part of mothers to dental treatment during the later months of pregnancy.

NURSING MOTHERS.

Age of baby when mother was first seen :—

| | 1-3 months. | 4-6 months. | 7-9 months. | Over 9 months. |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| % Mothers seen 1932 ... | 35.7 | 36.2 | 18.3 | 9.8 |
| „ „ 1933 ... | 38.7 | 32.0 | 18.6 | 10.7 |
| „ „ 1934 ... | 45.0 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 6.0 |

These figures show that more mothers were seen immediately after their babies were born than in previous years. The majority of these had been referred for treatment prior to confinement.

Only 6% of cases were treated during the latter months of the nursing period. These were chiefly emergency cases, and, in view of the fact that mothers who cease to nurse their babies are ineligible for treatment, only work for the relief of pain was undertaken.

The Pre-School Child.

The number of toddlers examined was more than in 1933. The number of extractions, unfortunately, has increased, and there is a reduction in the amount of conservative work, due to the fact that many mothers mistakenly wait for an indication of pain before they bring their young children for treatment. These results suggest that more propaganda is needed at the Centres to educate the mothers in matters of dental hygiene.

The Centres at which patients were examined, or from which they were referred, are given in the following list :—

| | 1933. | 1934. | | 1933. | 1934. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| Ante-Natal | 146 | 275 | Post-Natal | — | 14 |
| Addiscombe (East) ... | 29 | 48 | St. Alban's | 51 | 48 |
| Municipal | 50 | 64 | Silverdale Road . | 23 | 51 |
| Shirley | 4 | 7 | Waddon | 23 | 44 |
| Norbury | 10 | 18 | West Croydon ... | 12 | 32 |
| Upper Norwood | 25 | 19 | Boston Road | 23 | 32 |
| Moffat Road | 31 | 13 | St. Jude's | 19 | 20 |
| South Croydon | 24 | 44 | The Retreat | 5 | 6 |
| Woodside | 31 | 37 | Milton House | 4 | 8 |
| South Norwood | 48 | 69 | Nursery School ... | — | 12 |
| St. Oswald's | 10 | 9 | | | |

Out of 870 expectant and nursing mothers and young children referred for treatment, only 451, or 52%, were actually treated, a percentage open to considerable improvement.

The sum of £59 17s. 10d. was received in payment for the attendances made by mothers and children at Lodge Road and Selhurst Road Clinics.

The Babies' Help Committee of the Croydon Mothers and Infants' Welfare Association.

I am indebted to Mrs. W. Philpot for the particulars presented herewith. At the beginning of the year the Committee had 9 cases on the books; 22 cases were helped during 1934; 9 remained on the books.

The help given varied according to the need and was given at the Welfare Centres through the Health Visitors.

The Council give an annual grant of £150.

Convalescence Committee of the Croydon Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Association.

This Committee undertakes the arrangements for convalescence in cases of mothers and children referred for that purpose by the medical officers at the various Infant Welfare Clinics. I am indebted to the Convalescence Secretary, for the data given.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Children sent away with their mothers to Cottages or Homes | 157 |
| Children sent away alone to Convalescent Homes— | |
| (a) to Coombe Cliff ... | 30 |
| (b) to other Homes ... | 10 |
| | — 40 |

A grant of £550 was made by the Council to the Association for this work in 1934. I am indebted to Mrs. W. Horn, Hon. Secretary of the Association, for the following particulars of the cost entailed by the Association. The year is the financial year:—

| | Children under | | Total | | | Cost of | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------|----|----|----------------------------------|----|----|
| | 5 sent to Homes. | No. of weeks. | Cost. | | | other forms of convalescence. | | |
| | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1928—1929 ... | 18 | 86 | 107 | 10 | 0 | 261 | 10 | 7 |
| 1929—1930 ... | 15 | 68 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 12 | 6 |
| 1930—1931 ... | 31 | 217 | 201 | 7 | 6 | 173 | 0 | 0 |
| 1931—1932 ... | 42 | 341 | 296 | 6 | 1 | 378 | 7 | 6 |
| 1932—1933 ... | 47 | 361 | 322 | 18 | 11 | 379 | 7 | 7 |
| 1933—1934 ... | 56 | 378 | 287 | 6 | 11 | 387 | 0 | 2 |
| 1934 (Apl. 1st to Dec. 31st ...) | 40 | 261 | 225 | 7 | 0 | 444 | 10 | 4 |

Croydon Rescue and Preventive Association.

This Association has a Home at 34, Morland Road. As the Council now make a yearly financial grant of £100 towards its conduction, it is periodically inspected by the Council's officers. Prospective mothers from this Home attend the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic at Lodge Road.

I am indebted to the Superintendent, Miss Grigg Tucker, for the subjoined particulars. Number of beds in Home, 12. Six beds are reserved for mothers and babies and 4 are reserved for expectant mothers. Total number of cases admitted in 1934:—

| | | |
|------------------------|-----|----|
| (a) Expectant mothers | ... | 15 |
| (b) Mothers and babies | ... | 11 |

Wilford Road, Lighthouse Mission Crèche.

The Council give an annual grant of £100 towards the cost of this Crèche. A total of 6,591 attendances was recorded.

The premises in which the Crèche is conducted are cramped and unsuitable, but steps are being taken to erect new premises.

COOMBE CLIFF CONVALESCENT HOME.

This home has carried out a useful function during the year and has enabled a number of children to be returned to school much sooner than they would have been otherwise.

The following is a summary of the cases dealt with. Cases under 5 years of age were sent by the Croydon Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Association who contributed 15s. weekly towards their maintenance.

No. of cases admitted during year : 131.

Total number of cases discharged : 153.

No. of patient days : 65.7 per patient (1934 cases).

TABLE XXX.

Age groups of cases admitted:—

| | 0—4 | 5—8 | 9—12 | Over 12 | Total |
|---------------|-----|-----|------|---------|-------|
| Male | 10 | 33 | 19 | 5 | 67 |
| Female | 10 | 29 | 22 | 3 | 64 |
| Total | 20 | 62 | 41 | 8 | 131 |

Average length of stay in similar age groups:—

| | 0—4 | 5—8 | 9—12 | Over 12 | Total (days) |
|---------------|------|------|------|---------|--------------|
| Male | 96.6 | 66.0 | 55.3 | 44.4 | 66.1 |
| Female | 76.2 | 67.8 | 57.9 | 47.3 | 64.7 |
| Total | 86.4 | 66.8 | 56.7 | 45.5 | 65.7 |

Condition on Discharge:—

| | 0—4 | | 5—8 | | 9—12 | | Over 12 | | Total | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|-----|----|------|----|---------|----|-------|----|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Improved | 7 | 6 | 21 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 42 | 33 |
| Much Improved | 1 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 21 | 29 |
| No change | 3 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 5 | — | — | — | 12 | 9 |
| Discharged at parent's request | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 12 | 13 | 36 | 35 | 25 | 24 | 4 | 4 | 77 | 76 |

CHILDREN ACTS, 1908—1933.

Since April 1st, 1930, this Act has been administered by the Health Department. The work has been delegated to the Health Visitors who are made responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for all foster children and foster mothers in their respective districts.

The Tables below give figures for 1934.

TABLE XXXI.
FOSTER CHILDREN

| No. as at Dec. 31st, 1933 | Notice of Reception of Children during the year | Notice of Removal to— | | | | Children Adopted | Died | Children reaching age of 9 | No. as at December 31st, 1934 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Parent | Another area with Foster Parent | Another Foster Mother | Public Institution | | | | |
| 274 | 282 | 119 | 8 | 76 | 31 | 28 | 3 | 5 | 286 |

TABLE XXXII.
FOSTER MOTHERS.

| Nos. at Dec. 31st, 1933 | Applications for Registration during the year | Removals during the year | | Registration cancelled for other reasons | No. as at December 31st, 1934 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | With Child | Without Child | | |
| 207 | 62 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 250 |

The Health Visitors paid 3,056 visits to Foster Mothers for the purposes of supervision.

SECTION IX.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The staff of the department dealing with the mentally defective consists of the Medical Officer of Health and the Deputy Medical Officer who are certifying officers; two whole-time visitors; the supervisor at the Occupational Centre, with three helpers.

In April, 1929, the Council established a small home at 5, Morland Road, for the reception of 20 low grade mentally deficient boys under the age of 16 years. This institution closed on September 15th, 1934, the Croydon cases remaining being transferred to the Queen's Road Institution.

There are two main administrative groups of mentally defectives, viz.:—

(a) *The Statutory Cases*, who consist of certified mental defectives under 7 and over 16 years of age; ineducable mentally defective children between the ages of 7 and 16 years; and children referred to the Local Control Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, as being incapable of further education at a Special School or of being incapable of such education without detriment to other children.

(b) *Education Cases*, who consist of mentally defective children between the ages of 7 and 16 who are capable of instruction in a Special School.

The former group are dealt with by the Mental Deficiency Committee, and the latter by the Education Committee.

The largest number of notifications of children suspected to be suffering from mental defects are received from School Teachers and the School Attendance Officers. Sources of information regarding cases not coming within the category of school children are mainly the Infant Welfare Centres, Health Visitors, and Probation Officers.

TABLE I.

*Number of known Mentally Defective Persons in the Borough—*I. *Statutory Cases —*

| | 1933. | 1934. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| aged 0—5 years | 4 | 4 |
| ,, 5—16 ,, | 71 | 65 |
| Over 16 years | 385 | 391 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total ... | 460 | 460 |

II. *Education Cases—*

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Aged 7—16 years | 152 | 148 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Combined Total ... | 612 | 608 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Compared with 1933, the Statutory cases show no increase and the Education cases a decrease of 4.

The Statutory cases would have shown an increase, but 16 cases on Supervision have been removed from the list, and 8 Public Assistance cases under Guardianship, included in the 1933 figures, have been omitted in this year's figures.

The Statutory cases are distributed as follows:—

| | 1933. | 1934. |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| In Certified Institutions | 125 | 127 |
| In Places of Safety and Approved Homes | 4 | 6 |
| On Leave from Institutions | 9 | 14 |
| Under Statutory Supervision at Home | 217 | 219 |
| Under Guardianship | 47 | 46 |
| In Mental Hospitals | 13 | 13 |
| Cases Under Public Assistance | 28 | 20 |
| Observation Cases | 17 | 15 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 460 | 460 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

The Education cases were distributed as follows:—

| | 1933. | 1934. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| In Certified Residential Schools ... | 10 | 7 |
| In Certified Day Schools | 110 | 105 |
| At Private Schools | 5 | 3 |
| At Council Schools (19 waiting for vacancies at St. Christo- pher's) | 14 | 21 |
| At no school, resident at home ... | 13 | 12 |
| In other Institutions | — | — |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 152 | 148 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

During the year the Certifying Medical Officers made examinations and paid visits to the number of 91 to Statutory cases, and 293 to Education cases—a total of 384. The Mental Deficiency Act Visitors paid 2,127 visits to Statutory cases, and 1,107 to Education cases—3,234 visits in all.

Statutory Cases.

During the year 37 names have been added to the Statutory List—30 of these being notified from the Local Education Authority, and seven coming from other sources. 37 names have been removed from the list—ten having left the Borough, four having died, seven being released from Order, and sixteen being deleted from the lists as requiring no further supervision, 2 cases chargeable to other local authorities are under supervision in the Borough.

Notified Cases.

Of the 30 cases notified by the Local Education Authority

5 are now in certified institutions ;

11 are attending, or about to attend, the Occupational Centre ;

2 are in a Place of Safety, awaiting transfer to an Institution ;

10 are under Statutory supervision ;

1 has been certified under the Lunacy Act, and

1 has left the Borough.

During 1934 sixty Statutory cases were dealt with as follows,

viz.:—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------|----|
| Sent to Certified Institutions | ... | ... | 14 |
| Sent to an Approved Home | ... | ... | 1 |
| Placed under Guardianship | ... | ... | 6 |
| Leave granted— | | | |
| (a) to care of parents | ... | ... | 2 |
| (b) to other Institutions | ... | ... | 12 |
| | | ———— | 14 |
| Sent to a place of Safety | ... | ... | 2 |
| Sent to Croydon Mental Hospital | ... | ... | 2 |
| Varying Orders— | | | |
| (a) Change of Guardian | ... | ... | 6 |
| (b) From one Institution to another | ... | ... | 8 |
| | | ———— | 14 |
| Orders Closed | ... | ... | 7 |
| | | | — |
| | | | 60 |
| | | | — |

The number of cases sent to Certified Institutions shows an increase of ten.

Guardianship Cases.

There are 46 cases under Statutory guardianship—24 of these under the care of relatives, and 22 with guardians who are not relations. 7 males and 6 females are at work; 18 cases are out of the Borough; 13 under the Brighton Guardianship Society, one with a Guardian in Essex, one in Suffolk, one in Maidstone, one in Godalming and one in Streatham. Five boys and five girls attend the Occupation Centre at Grangewood; 19 of the guardianship cases are doing useful work and 15 are quite unemployable.

Five new cases have been placed under Guardianship—two of these in the Borough, 1 at Brighton, 1 at Godalming, and 1 at Streatham. Four Guardianship cases have been sent to Institutional care, two of these having been on leave from Guardianship for some time. Two lads and one girl have been released from Guardianship. One man has been transferred to Guardianship at Brighton, after many years in Institutions.

231 visits have been paid to Guardianship cases during the year.

Cases on Leave from Institutions.

There are 14 cases on licence from institutions. 12 are boys, and of these one is in regular employment, two in Mayday Hospital, 7 in Queen's Road Homes, and 2 with parents. Two are girls—in regular work.

6, Morland Road.

The Institution at 6, Morland Road was closed on September 15th. 7 Croydon cases were transferred on August 30th on leave to Mayday Hospital—later they were removed to a Ward in the Queen's Road Homes.

Two boys were granted long leave to the care of their parents, and five cases from Lindsey Local Authority were removed to Caistor Institution, Lincoln, on the 15th September. Earlier in the summer vacancies at Cell Barnes Colony were obtained for two boys from 6, Morland Road.

St. Christopher's Special School.

The year 1934 opened with 112 scholars on the roll. During the year 14 children were admitted, and 21 left, leaving 105 names on the Register on December 31st. Further particulars regarding the special school are included in the School Medical Section of this report (see page 292).

Town Hall Clinic for Mentally Defective and Backward Children.

93 children were examined during 1934. The classifications arrived at, together with the recommendations made, are summarised as under:—

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| I. (a) Certified as Mentally Defective | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 |
| (b) Confirmed as Mentally Defective | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| | | | | | — |
| | | | | | 51 |
| Recommendations— | | | | | |
| (a) Recommended for Special Day School | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| (b) Recommended for Residential Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (c) Referred to Occupation Centre or Institution | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| (d) Special examinations re work, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| | | | | | — |
| | | | | | 51 |
| II. Found to be dull and backward | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| | | | | | — |
| (a) Referred to a Special Class | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| (b) Further trial in Ordinary Class | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| | | | | | — |
| | | | | | 18 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| III. Found to be Physically Defective | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | | | | | | — |
| (a) No School <i>pro tem</i> —Supervision at home | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | | | | | | — |
| IV. (a) Considered to be of normal intelligence and referred to ordinary school | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| (b) Considered to be of normal intelligence, but special observation required re conduct | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| (c) Referred to Child Guidance Clinic | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | | | | | | — |
| V. Referred for re-examination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| | | | | | | — |
| VI. Mental and physical examinations at St. Christopher's School | | | | | | 146 |

Grangewood Occupation Centre.

The Occupation Centre is under the control of the Mental Deficiency Committee, and deals only with cases ineducable in a Special School.

The Centre is open for five days a week from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and occupies rooms on the first floor of Grangewood Museum. The special school which formerly occupied these rooms removed to new premises at the old Rectory Manor School, Mitcham Road, towards the end of 1933. Younger children attend daily mornings and afternoons (10 sessions) and the senior girls on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 2 to 4 p.m. (3 sessions). Senior boys on Tuesday and Thursday from 2 to 3.30. The premises are not very suitable, as there are insufficient rooms available to allow of proper separation of the different grades of children. The premises vacated by the special school have been occupied by the Centre, by the permission of the Roads Committee, who however, have only granted the lease for one year. The Mental Deficiency Committee are considering the matter of alternative and more suitable accommodation.

The Centre is divided into three classes for whom an individual teacher is responsible.

The staff consists of a supervisor and three assistants. The subjects taught to the Junior Class are, rhythmic movement drill band, rhythmic singing games, singing, sense training memory, colour, sound, numbers, elements of stitching and rug making. As handicrafts are taught cork bead mat making, paper winding, mats, raffia weaving, knitting, ravelling, wool sorting. In addition balancing exercises, team games, and countrf dancing are indulged in.

SECTION X.

ORTHOPÆDIC DEPARTMENT.

Cases referred for Orthopædic treatment from the Tuberculosis, the School Medical and other branches of the Public Health Department's work are seen and treated by Mr. A. Todd at the Croydon General Hospital every Thursday. The arrangement is based financially on payment to the Hospital, per attendance. The cases are referred to the Mayday Hospital, and various well-known Orthopædic institutions for in-patient treatment. The after-care organiser of the Department attends at each session.

In addition to the Clinic at the General Hospital, concerning which only the tables below apply, there are Remedial Exercises Clinics conducted under the School Medical Scheme (referred to in the School Report) and a Massage Clinic for children under five years, referred by Medical Officers at the Welfare Centres.

TABLE I.

Summary of Cases Attending the Orthopædic Clinic.

| Jan. 1st, 1934. | | | New Cases, 1934. | | | Cases Discharged, 1934. | | | Cases on books, Dec. 31st, 1934. | | |
|-----------------|--------|---------|------------------|--------|---------|-------------------------|--------|---------|----------------------------------|--------|---------|
| M.C.W. | S.M.S. | Tuberc. | M.C.W. | S.M.S. | Tuberc. | M.C.W. | S.M.S. | Tuberc. | M.C.W. | S.M.S. | Tuberc. |
| 192 | 279 | 63 | 153 | 185 | 10 | 105 | 164 | 15 | 240 | 300 | 58 |
| 534 | | | 348 | | | 284 | | | 598 | | |

The Clinic continues to expand steadily. On January 1st 1928, there were 229 cases on the books; by January, 1935, this figure had risen to 598; on January 1st, 1932, 458; on January 1st, 1933, 483; and on January 1st, 1934, 534; 284 cases were discharged as compared with 305 in 1933, and there were 348 new cases compared with 356 in the latter year.

Cases of Bone, Joint and Abdominal Tuberculosis in childhood are steadily declining, and the number of new cases attributed to Tuberculosis declined from 51 in 1929 to 42 in 1930, to 31 in 1931, to 13 in 1932. In 1933 there was a small increase in the number, which was 21. In 1934 the number had declined to 10.

They would, in all probability, decline more rapidly if any milk found to contain Tubercle Bacilli could be condemned as unfit for human consumption.

TABLE II.

Cases seen by the Orthopædic Surgeon.

| Defect. | School. | | M.C.W. | | Tuberculosis. | | Total. | |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------|--------------|
| | Cases. | Visits paid. | Cases. | Visits paid. | Cases. | Visits paid. | Cases. | Visits paid. |
| Infantile Paralysis | 29 | 61 | 10 | 31 | ... | ... | 39 | 92 |
| Scoliosis | 50 | 113 | 4 | 12 | ... | ... | 54 | 125 |
| Pes Cavus | 3 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 8 |
| Pes Planus | 196 | 272 | 83 | 118 | ... | ... | 279 | 390 |
| Talipes* | 7 | 10 | 41 | 124 | ... | ... | 48 | 134 |
| Genu Valgum | 25 | 32 | 92 | 152 | .. | ... | 117 | 184 |
| Obstetrical Paralysis | 14 | 22 | 4 | 10 | ... | ... | 18 | 32 |
| Joint Disease | 3 | 10 | ... | ... | { 37A 31S 5M | { 46 58 5 | 76 | 119 |
| Injuries... .. | 34 | 57 | 13 | 22 | ... | ... | 47 | 79 |
| Rickets... .. | 7 | 11 | 39 | 57 | ... | ... | 46 | 68 |
| Wry Neck | 10 | 22 | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | 14 | 28 |
| Spastic Paraplegia | 13 | 16 | 6 | 7 | ... | ... | 19 | 23 |
| Other Deformities | 73 | 110 | 49 | 89 | ... | ... | 122 | 199 |
| | 464 | 744 | 345 | 628 | 73 | 109 | 882 | 1481 |

*Includes cases of ankle valgus, spasmodic valgus, and other predisposing causes of flat feet.

Summarised, the Table shows 464 school children attended and made 744 attendances; 345 babies made 628 attendances; and 73 tuberculosis cases made 109 attendances; a total of 882 cases, making 1,481 attendances.

The following Table shows the number of cases referred direct from the Orthopædic Clinic for massage, Swedish remedial, and electrical treatment, and also X-Ray examination at the Croydon General Hospital.

TABLE III.

Cases referred from Orthopædic Clinic for Remedial Treatment and X-ray at Croydon General Hospital.

| Defects | School Cases | | | M.C.W. Cases | | | Tuberculosis Cases | | | Total | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------|--------------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|-------------------|--------|
| | Cases | No. of Treatments | X-Rays | Cases | No. of Treatments | X-Rays | Cases | No. of Treatments | X-Rays | Cases | No. of Treatments | X-Rays |
| Infantile Paralysis ... | 8 | 150 | ... | 4 | 126 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 276 | ... |
| Scoliosis... .. | 26 | 703 | 4 | 1 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 711 | 4 |
| Pes Cavus | 1 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 52 | 1 |
| Pes Planus | 25 | 346 | ... | 5 | 72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 418 | ... |
| Talipes | 2 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 415 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 421 | 2 |
| Genu Valgum | 3 | 27 | ... | 5 | 76 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 103 | ... |
| Obstetrical Paralysis ... | 2 | 60 | .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 64 | 1 |
| Joint Disease | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 33 | 21 | 21 | 33 | 24 |
| Injuries | 6 | 61 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 72 | 8 |
| Rickets | 1 | 16 | ... | 1 | 12 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 28 | 2 |
| Wry Neck | 5 | 148 | 2 | 2 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 189 | 2 |
| Spastic Paraplegia | 2 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 29 | ... |
| Other Deformities | 11 | 89 | 15 | 6 | 54 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 143 | 18 |
| | 95 | 1661 | 32 | 37 | 845 | 9 | 18 | 33 | 21 | 150 | 2539 | 62 |

TABLE IV.

Cases Sent to Residential Institutions.

| Name of Institution | School Cases | | | M.C.W. Cases | | | Tuberculosis Cases | | | Total | | | No. in on Jan. 1st, 1935. |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------|------------|---------------------------|----------|------------|---------------------------|----------|------------|---------------------------|----------|------------|---------------------------|
| | No. in on Jan. 1st, 1934. | Admitted | Discharged | No. in on Jan. 1st, 1934. | Admitted | Discharged | No. in on Jan. 1st, 1934. | Admitted | Discharged | No. in on Jan. 1st, 1934. | Admitted | Discharged | |
| Pyrford | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 18 | 10 | 13 | 15 |
| Croydon General | 1 | 8 | 8 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 3 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 1 |
| | 6 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 19 | 23 | 26 | 16 |

The following Table shows the conditions for which patients were admitted to Hospitals and the results of treatment.

TABLE V.

| Condition. | In on Jan. 1st, 1934. | Ad- mitted. | Discharged | | | | In on Jan. 1st, 1935. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------|------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| | | | Cured. | Much Im- proved. | Im- proved. | Died. | |
| Infantile Paralysis ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Talipes | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Tuberc. Joint Disease .. | 12 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Observation Joint Disease | 4 | 7 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Rickets | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Wry Neck | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Deformities ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 19 | 23 | 10 | 12 | 3 | | 16 |

The percentage of cures for the whole series of cases was 38.4%, whilst 41.7% were much improved.

Table to show number of cases for whom appliances were ordered and how the expenses thereof were met:—

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Total cases on books of the Clinic, January 1st, 1935 | 598 |
| Total number actually in receipt of massage, electrical, Swedish remedial treatment, on January 1st, 1935 | 38 |
| New splints and appliances supplied | 87 |
| Repair of existing appliances | 19 |
| Part cost met by parents | 16% |
| Full cost met by parents | 46% |
| Full cost met by Local Authority | 38% |
| Number of cases in which Hospital contributions were authorised | 16 |

Mrs. D. B. Connor, the Organiser of this Department, attended 48 Clinic sessions, interviewed 2,252 people, made 320 enquiries into financial conditions of families, and sent out 1,050 letters in connection with her work.

Mrs. Connor's work, though interesting, calls for a considerable degree of tact and sympathy, and, I am happy to record, the success of the Orthopædic work carried out by the Local Authority is largely attributable to her aptness for the work.

Maternity and Child Welfare Massage Clinic, Lodge Road.

One of the whole-time masseuses devotes 5 sessions a week to this work. The remainder of her time is devoted to the children at St. Giles' School which she attends each morning.

SECTION XI.

CROYDON AERODROME.

Aliens Acts.

The London Terminal Aerodrome is situated in the area of Croydon. Medical duties in connection with the Aliens Acts are carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Health by a part-time medical officer on the staff of the Medical Officer of Health.

The duties of a medical officer at an Aerodrome differ considerably from those at a seaport; the type of passenger using air transport not being of the kind dealt with by sea-borne traffic. The majority of passengers are business people or tourists. The Medical Officer is on duty six hours daily from April to September inclusive, and two hours daily during the six winter months. He is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

The arrangements made at the Aerodrome for the convenience of passengers and for the examination of aliens are satisfactory.

The arrangements work smoothly and efficiently, and much of this is due to the cordial co-operation and help at all times received from H.M. Immigration Officers, H.M. Customs Officers, and the management staff of the Aerodrome.

The Table below gives a summary of the traffic during the year.

TABLE I.
LONDON TERMINAL AERODROME.
ALIENS ACT, 1930.

*Medical Officer's Return for the year ending
31st December, 1934.*

| | Number of Planes. | | Arrived from | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----|
| | Arr. | Seen. | Paris. | Amsterdam. | Brussels. | Elsewhere. | |
| Total : | 4,984 | 2,168 | ... | 2,544 | 1,472 | 723 | 245 |
| | PASSENGERS. | | | Attendances | | | |
| | British. | Others. | Inspected. | Exd. | of M.O. | | |
| | 27,200 | 19,357 | ... | 21,703 | 52 | ... | 277 |

These figures show a considerable increase on last year's figures both in the number of machines arriving and departing and in the number of passengers carried. This expeditious and safe method of travel is becoming steadily more popular.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

The Clinic is held at the Croydon General Hospital on two days a week under the superintendence of Dr. F. Hernaman-Johnson. Cases were referred from the Tuberculosis Dispensary (5), the Maternity and Child Welfare Department (34), and the School Medical Service (36).

The following Table gives a summary of the attendances made :—

TABLE I.

| Department. | No. of Cases. | Aggregate duration of treatment in weeks. | Aggregate No. of Sessions Attended. | No. of Patients discharged. | No. continuing treatment end of 1934. |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| School Medical ... | 36 | 438 | 1219 | 32 | 4 |
| M. & C. W. ... | 34 | 239 | 783 | 27 | 7 |
| Tuberculosis ... | 5 | 54 | 133 | 3 | 2 |
| | 75 | 731 | 2135 | 62 | 13 |

The Table under gives the complaints treated and the results achieved in completed cases. Thirteen cases ceased attending before completion of treatment, one went to a Convalescent Home, one was transferred to a London Hospital, and two cases left the Borough.

TABLE II.

| Condition. | School Cases. | | | | M. & C. W. Cases. | | | | Total. |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|--------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|--------|
| | Much Improved. | Improved. | Slight Impr. | I.S.Q. | Much Improved. | Improved. | Slight Impr. | I.S.Q. | |
| Debility | 9 | 9 | ... | 1 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | 27 |
| Asthma | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Glands | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Rickets | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 |
| Miscellaneous | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | .. | 2 | ... | ... | 5 |
| | 14 | 12 | .. | 1 | 10 | 6 | ... | ... | 43 |

School Cases.

Four school cases were still attending the Clinic at the end of the year. These were suffering from the following conditions, viz. :—General Debility, 2; Pulmonary Catarrh, 1; Anæmia and Debility, 1.

Maternity and Child Welfare Cases.

Seven Maternity and Child Welfare cases were still attending the Clinic at the end of the year. These were suffering from the following conditions, viz. :—Debility, 3; Rickets, 2; Bronchitis, 1; Cervical Adenitis, 1.

TABLE III.

| | Much Improved | Improvement | Slight Improvement | I.S.Q. | Still attending at end of 1934 | Total |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Adenitis | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| Sinusitis | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 5 |

Of the School cases, 21 were boys and 15 girls; the Maternity and Child Welfare cases, 15 boys and 19 girls; and the Tuberculosis patients, 3 male and 2 female.

There is a tendency sometimes to exaggerate the therapeutic importance of this form of treatment. All the cases referred to the Clinic had been carefully selected as likely to benefit; of those discharged, 57.8% after completion of treatment, were much improved, 11.4% were improved, and 30.8% were not benefited. These figures show that it is by no means a panacea, though, under expert supervision of dosage, exposure, etc., it is capable of assisting natural forces to bring about improvement in bodily health. In unskilled hands it is capable of causing bodily damage. Two types of lamps were used—the Mercury Vapour and the Carbon Arc; the former alone was used in 56 of the cases; the latter alone in 11 cases, and both lamps in 8 cases.

The use of artificial sunlight lamps in bathrooms is fraught with considerable risk and their installation should only be made under strict expert supervision.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

Under Section 102 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929, the Minister of Health was required to make a scheme providing for payments of contributions of such amounts as might be specified in the scheme to any voluntary association which provided services for the welfare of the blind, by the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs in which are resident blind persons for whose benefit the services are provided.

The scheme, which came into force on April 1st, 1930, has continued during 1934.

Under this scheme the Council pays grants to twelve societies, among which by far the largest grant is made to the Croydon Voluntary Association for the Blind.

The visitation of home teachers, employees of workshops, home workers and inmates of homes subject to grant are now carried out by the Medical Officer of Health who reports from time to time to the Blind Persons Act Committee.

Close co-operation has been maintained with the Croydon Voluntary Association for the Blind. The Blind persons residing in Croydon are now visited at regular and frequent intervals by the Health Visitors and any circumstances in their reports justifying further investigation, are followed up by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

I am indebted to the Secretary of the Voluntary Association for the figures below :—

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Number of blind on Register | 352 |
| Number of blind who benefit from instruction in Braille or Moon Type (including those who already read) | 74 |
| Number of blind who benefit from part-time instruction | 18 |
| Number in remunerative handicrafts— | |
| (a) Home workers | 26 |
| (b) In workshops | 7 |
| Home Teacher | 1 |

The Health Visitors paid 882 visits to blind persons during the year. The Medical Officer also paid home visits to blind persons during the year.

SECTION XIII.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

I beg to submit in accordance with the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1922, a report for the year ending December 31st, 1934, of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors and other officers under my supervision.

ROBERT J. JACKSON,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

List of Adoptive Acts and Local Acts and Regulations Relating to Public Health.

Local Acts.

| | |
|-------|--------------------------------|
| 1884. | Croydon Corporation Act. |
| 1895. | „ „ |
| 1900. | „ „ |
| 1905. | „ „ |
| 1920. | „ „ |
| 1921. | Croydon Corporation Water Act. |
| 1924. | Croydon Corporation Act. |
| 1927. | „ „ |
| 1930. | „ „ |

General Adoptive Acts.

Baths and Washhouses Act, 1846-1899.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part 3 (sections 16-50). Section 19 repealed by Croydon Corporation Act, 1905, Section 34.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sections 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 33, 35, 36, 51, 55 and Part V.

Public Health Act, 1925. Sections 14, 17, 18, 19, 23, to 26 (inclusive) 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 41, 42, 43, 45 and 47 to 55 (inclusive).

Regulations.

Regulations as to connections with sewers, 1911.

„ for securing the proper ventilation and lighting of rooms to which Section 18 (1) of the Housing Act, 1925, applies and the Protection thereof against Dampness, Effluvia or Exhalation.

„ for Public Slaughterhouses, 1923.

Byelaws.

With respect to Common Lodging Houses, 1931.

„ Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures used for human habitation, 1931.

„ New Streets and Buildings, 1929.

„ Offensive Trades, 1925.

„ Conduct of Persons using Public Conveniences, 1926.

„ Street Trading, 1927.

„ Slaughterhouses, 1934.

„ Cleanliness of Food, 1929.

„ Smoke. Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

„ Houses Let in Lodgings, 1931.

„ The Prevention of Nuisances arising from Snow, Rubbish, etc., and for the Prevention of Keeping of Animals so as to be Injurious to Health, 1931.

„ The Good Rule and Government of the County Borough of Croydon and for the Prevention of Nuisances, 1931.

„ Nuisances from Dogs, 1932.

**Summary of Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors and other
Departmental Work.**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Total No. of Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 5307 |
| No. of houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated Regulations) 1925 | 3008 |
| No. of Houses inspected under the Rent Restriction Acts | 144 |
| No. of Houses inspected where zymotic diseases have occurred | 976 |
| House drains tested with smoke (primary) | 1726 |
| House drains tested with smoke (on application) | 42 |
| No. of smoke tests during repair | 608 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Inspection of drainage work during construction | 4197 |
| No. of water tests during repair | 512 |
| Final tests of drains after repair | 69 |
| Final tests of drains when completely relaid | 46 |
| Length of new drains tested with water yards | 2818 |
| Inspections of yards, stables and manure pits | 619 |
| " Passages | 150 |
| " Public Conveniences | 846 |
| " Pigstyes | 63 |
| " Tents, Vans, and similar structures | 41 |
| " Theatres, Cinemas, Halls, etc. | 122 |
| " Ponds and Ditches | 62 |
| " Schools and School Lavatories | 73 |
| " Common Lodging Houses (including night visits) | 93 |
| " Houses let in lodgings | 135 |
| " Premises where offensive trades are conducted | 241 |
| Smoke Observations | 15 |
| No. of Visits re Infectious Diseases | 2374 |
| Inspections of Shops (under Shops Acts) | 2136 |
| Special Early Closing Patrols | 109 |
| Special Evening Inspections under Shops Hours' Act | 73 |
| inspections under Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act | 69 |
| " under Pharmacy and Poisons Act | 20 |
| " Dairies | 286 |
| " Farms and Cowsheds | 108 |
| " Milkshops | 696 |
| " Premises where food is prepared or sold | 7873 |
| " Slaughterhouses | 798 |
| " Factories | 573 |
| " Factory Laundries | 21 |
| " Workshops | 668 |
| " Workshop Laundries | 14 |
| " Workplaces | 246 |
| " Factory Bakehouses | 265 |
| " Workshop Bakehouses | 102 |
| " Outworkers Premises | 106 |
| Baths Inspections | 3 |
| Water Samples taken | 4 |
| Visits to Employers of Outworkers | 12 |
| Reinspections of Work in Progress | 26552 |
| Sundry Inspections and Visits | 5218 |
| Appointments kept with Owners, Builders, etc. | 3223 |
| Complaints from public investigated (for purposes other than in- spection of House) | 3991 |
| Examination of Building Plans | 150 |
| Informal Notices outstanding 31/12/33 | 2791 |
| " " served | 9872 |
| " " complied | 8822 |
| No. of Informal Notices referred for Statutory Orders | 749 |
| Informal Notices outstanding (including 321 overcrowding) | 3092 |
| Statutory Notices outstanding 31/12/33 | 174 |
| " " served | 609 |
| " " complied | 591 |
| Total number of complaints received | 3988 |
| Interviews with callers | 5315 |
| Letters received | 4574 |
| Letters and other intimations, etc., sent (not including notices) | 8486 |

(6) INFRINGEMENTS OF SHOPS ACTS—

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Mixed shop notices required | 124 |
| Assistants Weekly Half-Holiday notices required | 138 |
| Employment of Young Persons notices required | 66 |
| Infringements of Weekly Half-holiday Closing Order ... | 1 |
| " " evening closure | 7 |
| " " meal times | 6 |
| Employment of Young Persons during Half-day Session ... | 4 |

(7) INFRINGEMENTS OF COMMON LODGING HOUSE BYELAWS

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Yard Paving | 2 |
| Dustbins required | 1 |
| Dirty conditions | 8 |
| Defective sashcords | 4 |

(8) INFRINGEMENTS OF HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS BYELAWS—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----|
| Additional cooking and sink accommodation | 7 |
| Want of food storage accommodation | 11 |
| Provision of washing accommodation | 10 |
| Want of w.c. accommodation | 1 |
| " artificial lighting to common staircase | 8 |
| External fire escapes required | 4 |
| Handrail required to stairs | 2 |
| Cleansing required | 20 |
| Defective windows and sashcords | 19 |
| Insufficient area to windows or ventilators | 4 |

(9) INFRINGEMENTS OF OFFENSIVE TRADE BYELAWS.

Fishfrying premises—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Limewashing required | 7 |
| Cleansing of utensils and bins | 4 |

Other premises—

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|---|
| Offensive accumulation | 7 |
| Cleansing and whitewashing required | 8 |
| Sorting rags on public highway | 1 |

(10) INSPECTION OF AMUSEMENT HOUSES—

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|----|
| Defective sanitary fittings | 13 |
| Insufficient w.c. accommodation | 1 |
| Cleansing and lime washing | 3 |
| W.c. required cleansing | 1 |
| W.C. insufficiently lighted | 6 |
| Want of intervening ventilated space | 1 |
| Notices to be fixed to door of lavatories | 5 |

(11) KEEPING OF ANIMALS—

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Other nuisances in connection with the keeping of pigs ... | 16 |
| Nuisances arising from the keeping of other animals ... | 34 |

(12) INSPECTION OF WATERCOURSES, etc.—

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Cleansing of watercourses | 2 |
|----------------------------------|---|

(13) INFRINGEMENTS OF PHARMACY & POISONS, &c., ACT—

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Article not labelled in accordance with the Act | 1 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---|

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| (14) INFRINGEMENTS OF FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS ACT, Sec. 1 (1) (11) | 10 |
| (15) INFRINGEMENTS OF RATS & MICE DESTRUCTION ACT— | |
| Infestations of rats in yards of business premises | 7 |
| " " on premises where food is pre- pared or sold | 12 |
| Accumulations of refuse, etc., harbouring rats | 1 |
| Domestic accumulations harbouring rats | 1 |
| Rats on premises where animals are kept | 2 |
| Defective drainage | 10 |
| Structural defects allowing ingress of rats into dwelling houses | 17 |
| (16) INFRINGEMENTS OF MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT & AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE & MARKING ACT— | |
| Apples not marked | 86 |
| Tomatoes " | 88 |
| Eggs " | 4 |
| Salmon " | 4 |
| Imported Butter not marked | 5 |
| Currants " | 19 |
| Sultanas " | 14 |
| Raisins " | 13 |
| Bacon " | 1 |
| Honey " | 1 |
| (17) INSPECTION OF SCHOOL LAVATORIES— | |
| Defective Sanitary fittings | 11 |
| Defective Drains | 3 |
| Structural defects in school lavatories | 2 |
| (18) INFRINGEMENTS OF OTHER BYELAWS— | |
| Noisy loud speakers | 1 |
| Noisy animals | 9 |
| Refuse deposited in streets | 3 |
| Offensive washing up water thrown over footpath | 22 |
| Fouling footpaths by dogs | 1 |
| Infringements in slaughterhouses | 3 |
| Milk bottles on public highway | 2 |
| Weeds on waste land | 1 |
| (19) INFRINGEMENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS— | |
| Cleansing of utensils, tables, etc. | 5 |
| Meat displayed in front of shop | 3 |
| Basket containing meat not covered | 1 |
| (20) INFRINGEMENTS OF FOOD AND DRUGS (ADUL- TERATION) ACT, 1928— | |
| Margarine not marked | 5 |
| (21) SALE OF FOOD ORDER, 1921— | |
| Meat not marked | 32 |

(22) INFRINGEMENTS OF MILK & DAIRIES REGULATIONS, &c.—

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Defective walls and ceilings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| „ dairy floors and paving | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| „ sanitary fittings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Dirty dairies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| „ utensils in dairies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| „ conveniences | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Unsuitable storage for bottles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Milk improperly kept | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Illegal bottling of milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Vehicles not labelled | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Bottles not labelled | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Cowshed requiring limewashing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Accumulation of manure in cowshed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Selling milk on unregistered premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Churns not washed out before returning | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

SANITARY CERTIFICATES

On application, an intending or actual occupier or owner, may have a sanitary survey made of the house, to ascertain whether there are conditions existing which may be injurious to health or requiring attention. In each case an examination is made of the premises and the drains are tested.

During 1934 requests were made in connection with
40 houses.
2 schools. Total 42.

The following defects were ascertained in consequence of these inspections :—

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Defective gutters | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| „ downspouts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| „ drains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| „ sanitary fittings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| „ drinking water cisterns | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| „ dustbins | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| „ plasterwork | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| „ yard paving | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Dampness | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Insufficient ventilation under floor | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

RENT RESTRICTION ACTS.

A number of applications were received for certificates as to the condition of repair of the houses concerned. In 55 instances where the Acts applied certificates were granted. In 12 instances certificates were given to owners stating that the work had been carried out.

HOUSING ACT, 1930.**Five Years Slum Clearance Programme.****Clearance Areas.**

The following Areas have, up to the present, been scheduled as Clearance Areas :—

| | No. of houses in Area. | No. of persons dis- placed or to be displaced. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Old Town | 108 | 490 |
| (2) Leighton Street East | 34 | 157 |
| (3) Stoney Lane & Victory Place, U.N. | 22 | 74 |

The Old Town Area was cleared and 92 new houses have been erected, or are in course of erection, during the year. These houses are intended to re-house 438 persons. 12 houses have also been built at Waddon as replacements for some demolished in the Old Town Clearance Area. These houses provide accommodation for 54 persons.

The necessary Local Enquiries with respect to the Leighton Street East and Stoney Lane areas had not been held at the end of the year.

Improvement Areas.

The following Improvement Areas have been approved by the Council :—

| | Houses. | No. of Houses for Demolition. | No. of persons to be displaced on Demolition or Over- crowding. |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Dickenson's Place | 20 | 9 | 29 |
| (2) Ely Road & Holmesdale Road | 46 | 8 | 97 |
| (3) Leighton Street East & West | 107 | 11 | 121 |
| (4) Albion Street | 36 | 2 | 18 |
| (5) Napier Road & Magdala Road | 67 | None | 26 |
| (6) Wilford Road & Forster Road | 161 | None | 55 |

At the end of the year, with respect to the Ely Road area, the owners of 6 of the houses scheduled for demolition had given an undertaking to make the houses fit, and work was in hand upon them and upon all the other properties in the area. In connection with a group of 10 houses in Holmesdale Road, the owner requested the Corporation to submit estimates for the work required. A useful amount of work has been done in this area, and the housing conditions have been much improved.

In Dickenson's Place none of the houses had been demolished by the end of the year, but repairs were well forward with those houses not scheduled for demolition.

Progress with respect to the other areas has not been very rapid, as it was not possible to re-house the families to be dispossessed; but the lack of new houses was being made good, and it is probable that most of the tenants will be able to be re-housed early in 1935.

It is proposed to re-house chiefly on

- (a) Ham Farm (92 houses);
- (b) Bridge Place (24 flats);
- (c) Old Cattle Market, Selsdon Road (24 flats);
- (d) Leighton Street East (20 flats);
- (e) Davidson Road (64 houses and 72 flats).

In connection with the Old Town clearance, re-housing has been effected at Waddon (12 houses) and in new houses on the cleared area (92 houses).

Individual Unfit Houses

In the Five Year Plan it was estimated that some 150 individual unfit houses were subject to be dealt with in the Borough. Up to the end of 1934, 43 houses had been approved for demolition, and demolition orders had been made; 13 houses had been actually demolished, the tenants being re-housed, when they desired, by the Council; 55 persons were displaced.

The following table gives particulars as to Housing during 1934 under the headings prescribed by the Ministry of Health:—

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 5,207 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 5,207 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 3,008 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 3,008 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 27 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 3,251 |

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers | 2,872 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| A. Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :— | |
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 169 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | †55 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | 3 |
| B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :— | |
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 164 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | *123 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | Nil |
| C. Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :— | |
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 27 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 13 |
| (3) Insanitary houses have been demolished in anticipation of formal procedure under Section 19 | 1 |
| D. Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :— | |
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 1 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

*This number does not include 26 houses in regard to which notices were served in 1933 and complied with in 1934.

†Not including 43 houses concerning which notices were served in 1933 and complied with in 1934.

OVERCROWDING.

During the course of a systematic inspection of 5,207 houses between 1st January and 31st December, 1934, 94 or 1.8 per cent. were found to contain one or more overcrowded rooms.

A family is considered to be overcrowded if the total accommodation, after allowing one room as a living room, in addition to the necessary bedroom accommodation, does not provide floor area for each member of the family of 40 square feet for persons over 5 years and 30 square feet for persons under 5 years, or the accommodation does not permit of the sexes being properly divided.

128 families occupied these 94 houses and 97, or 75.7 per cent. of these families were found to be overcrowded. In 64 houses of the 94 houses it was found possible to abate overcrowding without producing corresponding overcrowding elsewhere.

97 notices were served to abate overcrowding.

TABLE I.
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection.

| Premises. | Number of | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Inspections. | Written Notices. | Prosecutions |
| FACTORIES. (including Factory Laundries) | 594 | 113 | ... |
| WORKSHOPS. (including Workshop Laundries) | 682 | 157 | ... |
| WORK PLACES. (other than Outworkers premises) | 246 | 52 | ... |
| Total | 1522 | 322 | ... |

TABLE II.

2. Defects Found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

| Particulars. | No of Defects. | | Referred to H. M. Inspector. | Prosecutions. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | Found. | Remedied. | | |
| Nuisances under the Public Health Acts— | | | | |
| Want of Cleanliness | 135 | 110 | ... | ... |
| Want of Ventilation | 15 | 12 | .. | ... |
| Overcrowding | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Want of Drainage of Floors | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Nuisances | 132 | 121 | ... | ... |
| Sanitary Accommodation— | | | | |
| Insufficient | 5 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Unsuitable or Defective | 189 | 166 | ... | ... |
| Not separate for sexes | 3 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts— | | | | |
| Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other offences— (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Reports to H. M. Inspector | ... | ... | 18 | ... |
| Total | 481 | 418 | 18 | ... |

3. List of Registered Workshops.

| <i>Trades.</i> | <i>Totals.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Bakers and Confectioners | 51 |
| Basket and Rug Maker | 1 |
| Blacksmiths | 15 |
| Blind Makers | 2 |
| Bookbinder | 1 |
| Bootmakers | 79 |
| Bottle Washer | 1 |
| Brush Makers | 3 |
| Building Trades | 55 |
| China Rivetters | 2 |
| Coach Builders | 13 |
| Cycle Works | 24 |
| Dressmakers | 66 |
| Dyers and Cleaners | 14 |
| Electricians | 15 |
| Embroidery | 1 |
| Engineers | 9 |
| Fancy Goods Manufacturers | 11 |
| Florists | 2 |
| French Polishers | 1 |
| Furriers | 3 |
| Ladder and Barrow Makers, etc | 5 |
| Laundries | 18 |
| Marine Stores | 6 |
| Milliners | 19 |
| Monumental Masons | 6 |
| Motor Engineers | 98 |
| Optician | 1 |
| Picture Framers | 6 |
| Photographers | 8 |
| Saddlers | 5 |
| Scale Makers | 2 |
| Sheet Metal Workers | 8 |
| Sign Writers | 9 |
| Sports Goods Makers | 4 |
| Tailors | 85 |
| Tea Packers | 1 |
| Toy Makers | 1 |
| Umbrella Makers | 2 |
| Upholsterers | 43 |
| Watchmakers | 20 |
| Wig Makers | 2 |
| Wire Mattress Makers | 1 |
| Woodworkers | 46 |

4. Bakehouses.

The control of Bakehouses is dealt with under the Factory and Workshops Act, the Public Health Acts, Croydon Corporation Act, 1924, and Cleanliness of Food Byelaws. For details of Croydon Corporation Act, see under Food Inspection.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Number of bakehouses on Register, 31st December, 1934 ... | 110 |
| Number of underground bakehouses (included in above) ... | 6 |
| Visits made to bakehouses during the year | 367 |
| Defects found | 119 |
| Notices issued | 102 |
| Notices complied | 99 |

5. Home Work.

Lists of home-workers are sent in twice yearly, and last year contained the names of 110 outworkers residing within the Borough. 106 visits were paid to outworkers and 12 visits were paid to premises of employers of outworkers to examine lists and for other purposes.

TABLE III.
NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS ON THE REGISTER,
31st DECEMBER, 1934.

| Nature of Work. | Number employed. | Outwork in infected premises. | Outwork in unsatisfactory premises. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Making, cleaning, altering and repairing wearing apparel ... | 92 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Upholstery work | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lace goods... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other classes of work | 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 110 | 1 | ... | ... |

REGISTERED AND LICENSED PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH, 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Slaughterhouses (not including Public) | 3 |
| Bakehouses | 110 |
| Common Lodging Houses | 9 |
| Houses Let in Lodgings | 77 |
| Dairies and Milkshops | 424 |
| Cowsheds | 29 |
| Offensive Trades | 112 |
| Wholesale Dealers in Margarine, etc. | 36 |
| Registered Workshops | 765 |
| Premises registered under Artificial Cream Act, 1929 | 0 |
| Premises registered for preparation or manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish, or other food intended for the purpose of sale for human food | 130 |

SHOP HOURS ACTS.

2,318 visits and patrols were made during the year, including week-day and evening patrols and Sunday evening patrols. Infringements of the Acts ascertained as the result of these inspections are set out in the summary of infringements (paragraph 6).

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

1. Municipal Lodging House.

The Municipal Lodging House (built by the Corporation owing to displacement of private common lodging houses due to improvement scheme) is situate at Pitlake, and contains 101 cubicle beds for nightly letting to lodgers. In addition there are three cubicles allotted to members of the Municipal Lodging House Staff, making a total of 104 cubicles on the premises. The charge per night to lodgers is 1s., the cost of a weekly ticket is 6s. for seven nights.

The number of men accommodated during the year was 31,898. The number of men lodgers exceeded 87 per night throughout the year. The receipts and expenditure for the last ten years are as follows:—

| | | | | <i>Receipts.</i> | | | <i>Expenditure.</i> | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|------------------|----|----|---------------------|------|----|----|
| | | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
| 1925 | ... | ... | ... | 1346 | 16 | 6 | ... | 1485 | 0 | 1 |
| 1926 | ... | ... | ... | 1338 | 8 | 7 | ... | 1639 | 2 | 8 |
| 1927 | ... | ... | ... | 1362 | 14 | 7 | ... | 1591 | 17 | 0 |
| 1928 | ... | ... | ... | 1346 | 2 | 8 | ... | 1516 | 7 | 11 |
| 1929 | ... | ... | ... | 1329 | 5 | 1 | ... | 1483 | 1 | 5 |
| 1930 | ... | ... | ... | 1324 | 10 | 8 | ... | 1477 | 13 | 6 |
| 1931 | ... | ... | ... | 1385 | 6 | 4 | ... | 1711 | 19 | 6 |
| 1932 | ... | ... | ... | 1517 | 8 | 4 | ... | 1547 | 5 | 5 |
| 1933 | ... | ... | ... | 1437 | 2 | 6 | ... | 1544 | 7 | 10 |
| 1934 | ... | ... | ... | 1469 | 16 | 1 | ... | 1695 | 8 | 9 |

2. Private Common Lodging Houses.

There were 11 common lodging houses on the register at the beginning of 1934, but two were discontinued during the year.

During 1934, 58 day and 35 night inspections were made.

Notices were served for the conditions and defects as set out in the summary of defects found (paragraph 7).

TABLE IV.

The following Table gives the situation of and the accommodation in the common lodging houses:—

| Premises. | No. of Rooms. | Accommodation. |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 9, Prospect Place | 3 | 17 men |
| 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 & 24, Lahore Road.. | 30 | 75 men and women. |
| 11 and 12, Princess Road | 10 | 39 men and women |
| 9 | 43 | 131 men and women |

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are 77 houses registered under the Byelaws.

135 visits were made for inspection purposes.

34 notices were served for various amendments.

21 notices were complied with.

TABLE V.

The following Table gives the situation of these premises:—

| Road. | No. of Houses Let in Lodgings. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Beulah Grove | 1 |
| Princess Road | 1 |
| Queen's Road, Croydon | 2 |
| Ely Road | 5 |
| Forster Road | 8 |
| Holmesdale Road | 3 |
| Wilford Road | 16 |
| Donald Road | 1 |
| Canterbury Road | 1 |
| London Road | 1 |
| Whitehorse Lane | 1 |
| Nursery Road | 1 |
| St. James' Road | 1 |
| Queen's Road, South Norwood | 1 |
| Lodge Road | 1 |
| Sydenham Road | 1 |
| Tamworth Road | 2 |
| Bert Road | 1 |
| Bensham Manor Road | 1 |

| <i>Road.</i> | <i>No. of Houses Let in Lodgings.</i> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Derby Road | 2 |
| Belgrave Road | 6 |
| Pawsons Road | 1 |
| Windmill Road | 3 |
| Heathfield Road | 1 |
| Harrington Road | 1 |
| St. Peter's Road | 2 |
| Alexandra Road | 1 |
| Whitehorse Road | 3 |
| Grange Road | 1 |
| Penge Road | 3 |
| Newark Road | 1 |
| Addison Road | 1 |
| Selhurst Road | 1 |
| Grosvenor Road | 1 |

Notices were served for the conditions and defects as set out in the summary of defects found (paragraph 8).

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Byelaws relating to Offensive Trades were adopted during the latter part of the year 1925.

241 inspections were made of premises where such trades were carried on and notices issued requiring amendments in accordance with the Byelaws.

The following are on the register :—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Rag and Bone Dealers | 38 |
| Gut Scrapers | 2 |
| Fish Friers | 70 |
| Rabbit Skin Drier | 1 |
| Fellmonger | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 112 |
| | <hr/> |

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

Six samples were obtained and subjected to analysis, the results being as follows :—

| |
|-------------------------------------------------|
| No. 1 contained 8 parts of Chlorine per 100,000 |
| " 2 " 10 " " " |
| " 3 " 20 " " " |
| " 4 " 13 " " " |
| " 5 " 11 " " " |
| " 6 " 10 " " " |

The six samples conformed to the standard of cleanliness prescribed under the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912, made under the Rag Flock Act, 1911. The legal maximum of chlorine allowed is 30 parts per 100,000.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

During the year 15 observations were made of factory chimneys for the purpose of detecting offences under the Act. Two notices were sent and amendments carried out to stop the nuisance.

AMUSEMENT HOUSES.

122 visits were made to theatres, music halls, cinemas, and premises where stage plays are given. Attention was given to the ventilation of the halls, sanitary conveniences, structure and cleanliness of the dressing rooms. A report is submitted to the Licensing Authorities annually. Notices were issued for the conditions and defects as set out in the summary of defects found (paragraph 10).

KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

97 inspections were made in connection with the keeping of animals. There were 33 premises, including institutions, where pigs were known to be kept in the Borough.

18 notices were served to abate nuisances arising from various causes in connection with the keeping of pigs, and 34 notices were served to abate nuisances arising from the keeping of other animals.

SCHOOLS.

73 inspections of schools and school lavatories were made during 1934. In three instances the drains were found defective, and there were 11 instances of defective sanitary fittings, and two lavatories structurally defective.

The water supply in all cases is from the mains.

INSPECTION OF WATERCOURSES, ETC.

During the year 62 visits were made to ditches, watercourses, etc., in order to see whether there were any infringements of the several Acts, etc. In two instances notices were served to remove accumulations from ditches.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

This Act consolidates the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts from the year 1852. The object is to regulate the sale of certain poisonous substances and the Act contains important provisions.

The number of licences renewed under the Act was seven, and in addition seven licences were renewed under the Order-in-Council dated November 10th, 1911, to assistants in the employ of persons already holding licences.

One infringement of the Act was found.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Sixty-nine inspections of premises where fertilisers and feeding stuffs were sold were carried out during the year. Ten infringements of the Act were found. Reinspections were made at a later date and the infringements found to have been rectified.

DISINFECTION.

The Borough Disinfecting Station is situate at Factory Lane.

Two steam disinfectors are in use and are supplied with steam from the refuse destructor.

A Cleansing Station, consisting of reception rooms, four baths and discharge room, is attached to the Disinfecting Station, and is used for dealing with verminous conditions in children and adults.

The following articles were disinfected at the Disinfecting Station during the year:—

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|----------|
| By Steam | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43,640 | articles |
| By Formalin gas | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,358 | „ |
| By Formalin spray | ... | ... | ... | ... | 612 | „ |
| | | | | | <hr/> | |
| | | | | | 47,610 | „ |
| | | | | | <hr/> | |

In addition 825 articles were destroyed on request.

Disinfection after infectious or contagious disease was carried out in

2,435 rooms at 2,333 houses.

43 class rooms.

15 hospital wards.

1 vehicle.

1 shelter.

9 bags.

2 cloakrooms.

1 school hall.

3 school departments.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS PERSONS, ETC.

During the year 7 adults and 2 children were cleansed for verminous conditions, and 18 adults and 19 children for scabies, also one adult after contact with infectious disease.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The rat-catcher is a permanent member of the staff, and no charge is made for his services.

Rats are destroyed by the following methods: Dogs, poison baits, traps, and rat varnish smeared on cardboard.

Close co-operation is carried out between the rat-catcher and the District Sanitary Inspectors.

The following is a summary of the visits paid during 1934 under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 :—

TABLE VI.

| Premises. | No. of Visits made. | No. of Poison and other baits laid. | No. of Rats Killed. |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Private Houses | 1305 | } 3438 | } 1202 |
| Butchers | 56 | | |
| Other premises where food is prepared or sold | 210 | | |
| Other premises | 316 | | |
| Total | 1887 | 3438 | 1202 |

In addition to the above, 1,573 rats were killed at Corporation refuse tips by employees of another department.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The supervision and inspection of the food supplies is carried out by twelve of the district inspectors, who are qualified in food inspection.

The work is supervised by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Deputy Chief Inspector, who also hold the necessary qualifications.

Each district inspector is responsible for the examination of all foodstuffs, exposed or deposited, or in preparation for sale in shops, wholesale and retail markets, hotel and cafe kitchens, etc. together with the methods used in the preparation of the foodstuffs, the storage places and premises.

This method of inspection, along with frequent sampling of all articles of food, is intended to procure for the public a wholesome supply of pure, unadulterated food.

This desirable condition entails an enormous amount of detail work at all times of the year, especially intensified during the hot months, and it is only by constant vigilance that this can be maintained.

The traders of the town have by their co-operation helped in the task, and I am sure desire to supply pure, wholesome food to the public.

On the other hand the householder can help considerably in attaining the best standard by purchasing clean food, at the same time insisting that it has not been handled by unauthorised persons or exposed to injurious contamination such as flies and dust.

It is, moreover, of great importance that householders should take equal precautions in the home. Foodstuffs should be bought in small quantities and kept in a clean, well-ventilated food pantry, screened from flies.

Refrigeration, as a method of storage, gains further ground, not only in the shops but in the home. This method of low temperature storage ensures a fresher article with practically no waste.

A larger number of articles are packed in hygienic containers and this method facilitates handling and prevents contamination.

The wrapping of bread and cakes, as delivered to houses in the borough, has not kept pace with other hygienic measures. This desirable method would soon materialise if the public were to demand it.

Additional legislation continues to impose new tasks on the inspectorate. In addition to the actual examination of all foodstuffs the inspectors also observe if the marking of the foodstuffs, required by the various acts and orders, is being complied with.

The Merchandise Marks Act requires an indication of the origin of certain imported goods. Orders under the Act have been made dealing with imported fresh apples, honey, raw tomatoes, oat products, currants, sultanas, raisins, eggs, salmon, butter, etc.

In addition Regulations regarding condensed and dried milk have been adopted, while other foodstuffs require marking under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, Food and Drugs Acts, Artificial Cream Act, Public Health (Preservatives) Regulations, Sale of Food Orders, etc.

The necessity for a wholesome meat supply entails the examination of meat, not only in the shops, but also in the wholesale markets. Carcasses coming into the borough, but dressed elsewhere, are subjected to minute examination. The private slaughterhouses are visited and the dressed meat is inspected before being passed out for human consumption, either in the borough or elsewhere. In order that a proper supervision of the food supplies in the borough be maintained it is necessary for the inspectors to be on duty long after ordinary hours of working.

The Public Slaughterhouses are under the control of the Superintendent, who also acts under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

During the year there were 37,740 animals slaughtered for human consumption, these figures being a decrease of 5,875 on those for the year 1933.

The following table shows the premises in the Borough at which foodstuffs are known to be sold, manufactured or stored:—

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| General Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 208 |
| Grocers and Provision Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 614 |
| Greengrocers and Fruiterers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 467 |
| Confectioners, Bakers and Pie Makers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 615 |
| Ice-Cream Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 301 |
| Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens and Dining Rooms | | | | | | 280 |
| Butchers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 220 |
| Fishmongers (including Fried Fish Shops) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145 |
| Ham and Beef Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 74 |
| Sweet Manufacturers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Other Food Premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | | | 2,951 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |

In addition to the premises in the above table, there are the following food premises, referred to in other paragraphs of this report:—Slaughterhouses and dairies, cowsheds and milkshops on the registers. Further, there are a large number of stalls and barrows used for food purposes in different areas in the Borough and forming street markets. There are also barrows and other vehicles which are used by hawkers, etc., for the selling of food-stuffs, but it is difficult to estimate the actual number in use, as this varies daily. All these barrows and vehicles, wherever found, are inspected by the food inspectors.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES, PITLAKE, AND MEAT INSPECTION.

These slaughterhouses, although the buildings were not originally intended for such, comprise twelve slaughterhouses with lairage attached. In addition a gut cleaning firm utilises one building on the premises. Of the twelve slaughterhouses nine with lairage attached, are let on agreement to tenant butchers, and the remainder are used for public slaughtering, for which head rate tolls are charged.

TABLE VII.

The following animals were slaughtered at the Public Slaughterhouses during 1934:—

Pitlake.

| Public Slaughterhouses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Calves. | Total. |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| Public section | 112 | 174 | 1930 | 438 | 2654 |
| Private section | 660 | 11001 | 12582 | 3673 | 27916 |
| Totals ... | 772 | 11175 | 14512 | 4111 | 30570 |

The whole of the meat and offal is examined before it leaves the premises.

The following meat and offal from the Public Slaughterhouses was surrendered and destroyed during the year 1934:—

| Description. | | | | Cause. |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| 6 beef carcasses and offal | ... | ... | ... | General tuberculosis. |
| 1 " forequarters | ... | ... | ... | Localised tuberculosis. |
| 1 " hindquarter | .. | ... | ... | " " |

| | <i>Description.</i> | <i>Cause.</i> |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 4 | sets beef lungs | Inflammatory, etc. |
| 23 | „ beef lungs | Localised tuberculosis. |
| 13 | beef heads | „ „ |
| 36 | „ various offals | „ „ |
| 3 | „ heads and tongues | Actinomycosis. |
| 3 | „ parts | Inflammatory conditions, etc. |
| 67 | „ various offals | „ „ |
| 2 | veal carcasses | General tuberculosis. |
| 16 | „ plucks | Tubercular. |
| 13 | „ various offals | „ |
| 5 | „ heads | „ |
| 11 | „ various offals | Inflammatory, etc. |
| 3 | „ carcasses and offal | Jaundice. |
| 2 | „ carcasses | Traumatism. |
| 1 | „ pluck | Inflammatory condition. |
| 12 | „ heads | Various causes. |
| 2 | „ veal forequarters | Inflammatory. |
| 9 | pig carcasses and offals | General tuberculosis. |
| 1 | „ quarter | Localised tuberculosis. |
| 3 | „ various parts | „ „ |
| 187 | „ heads | „ „ |
| 99 | „ plucks | „ „ |
| 71 | „ various offals | „ „ |
| 28 | „ carcasses and offals | Swine fever. |
| 13 | „ carcasses and offals | Inflammatory conditions, etc. |
| 7 | „ quarters | „ „ |
| 394 | „ plucks | „ „ |
| 10 | „ heads | „ „ |
| 285 | „ various offals and 18 parts... .. | „ „ |
| 7 | sheep carcasses and offals | Inflammatory, etc. |
| 1 | „ forequarter and 16 parts | Inflammatory, traumatic, etc. |
| 22 | „ plucks | Parasitical, etc. |
| 43 | „ various offals | „ „ |
| 1 | „ carcase and offal | Emaciation and Dropsical. |

Total weight destroyed : 18,013 lbs.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

At the end of 1934 there were 3 registered slaughterhouses in the Borough. Registered Private Slaughterhouses have in recent years gradually been reduced from 6 to 3. In two instances they have been accommodated at the Public Slaughterhouses. The number of visits paid to the Private Slaughterhouses for the purpose of inspecting the meat during 1934 was 798.

TABLE VIII.

The number of animals slaughtered in the Private Slaughterhouses during the year was :—

| Cattle | Sheep. | Pigs. | Calves. | Total. |
|--------|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| 89 | 1655 | 3131 | 2295 | 7,170 |

The following meat and offal from Private Slaughterhouses was surrendered and destroyed during 1934 :—

| <i>Description.</i> | | | | <i>Cause.</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | set | beef | lungs | Localised tuberculosis. |
| 1 | „ | beef | lungs | Inflammatory conditions, etc. |
| 2 | beef | various | offals | „ „ |
| 1 | veal | carcase | and offal | General tuberculosis. |
| 2 | „ | plucks | ... | Localised tuberculosis. |
| 1 | pig | carcase | and offal | General tuberculosis. |
| 37 | „ | heads | and 4 parts | Localised tuberculosis. |
| 24 | „ | plucks | ... | „ „ |
| 10 | „ | sundry | offals | „ „ |
| 15 | „ | plucks | ... | Inflammatory, etc. |
| 33 | „ | offals | (various) | „ „ |
| 4 | sheep | offals | (various) | Parasitical, etc. |
| Total weight destroyed : 1,104 lbs. | | | | |

TABLE IX. *General Food Inspection.*

Total number of animals slaughtered for human consumption in the Borough during 1934 :—

| Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Calves. | Total. |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| 861 | 12,830 | 17,643 | 6,406 | 37,740 |

TABLE X.

Summary of whole carcasses destroyed with the reasons for such destruction.

| Class of Animal. | Tuberculosis. | Emaciated and Dropsical. | Inflammatory Conditions. | Traumatism. | Jaundice. | Swine Fever. | Asphyxiation. | Total carcasses. |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| Cattle ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Calves ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 8 |
| Sheep ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 8 |
| Pigs ... | 10 | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | 28 | 4 | 51 |
| Totals | 19 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 28 | 6 | 73 |

TABLE XI.

Summary of carcasses in which tuberculosis was found in the course of inspection, and method of disposal.

| Animals affected. | Carcass and all internal organs destroyed, | Quarters or parts of carcass destroyed (including heads) | All or parts of organs destroyed. | Total. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Cattle (including calves) ... | 9 | 13 | 33 | 55 |
| Pigs | 10 | 224 | 133 | 367 |
| Total | 19 | 237 | 166 | 422 |

General Food Inspection.

The following table gives a summary of the inspections made during the year (not including visits made to slaughterhouses or dairies, cowsheds and milkshops):—

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|
| Butchers | 1980 |
| Fishmongers | 277 |
| Fried Fish Shops | 177 |
| Grocers | 1032 |
| Greengrocers | 642 |
| Poultry and Game Dealers | 90 |
| Cooked and Prepared Meat Shops | 297 |
| Bakers' Premises | 323 |
| Confectioners' Premises | 616 |
| Markets | 960 |
| Hawkers' Carts and Barrows | 149 |
| Hotel and other Kitchens, etc. | 590 |
| Ice Cream Manufacturers and Vendors | 248 |
| General Shops | 408 |
| Other premises | 84 |
| | 7,873 |

The following articles of food were surrendered and destroyed during 1934:—

| | |
|------------------------------------------|---------|
| 6 beef hindquarters (Imported) | Unsound |
| 79 ,, parts and trimmings ,, | " |
| 20 lbs. salt beef ,, | " |
| 121 lbs. beef kidneys ,, | " |
| 100 lbs. beef livers, etc. ,, | " |
| 1 beef tongue ,, | " |
| 4 mutton parts ,, | " |
| 57 lbs. lambs' liver, etc. ,, | " |
| 4 pork parts ,, | " |
| 87 lbs. pig kidneys, livers, etc. | " |
| 31 rabbits | " |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1774 lbs. mackerel, skate, etc. | Unsound |
| 245 tins salmon, etc. | " |
| 299 tins sardines | " |
| 2181 tins, etc., plums, cherries, strawberries, etc. | " |
| 224 lbs. grape fruit | " |
| 224 lbs. oranges | " |
| 5376 lbs. potatoes | " |
| 14 lbs. parsnips | " |
| 10 lbs. carrots | " |
| 120 lbs. pears | " |
| 145 tins milk and cream | " |
| 226 lbs. sugar confectionery, etc. | " |
| 35 jars jam, etc. | " |
| 16 jars pickles, etc. | " |
| 18 jars meat paste, etc. | " |
| 2 lbs. brawn | " |
| 7 packets suet, etc. | " |
| 33 tins beef, ham, etc. | " |

Total weight destroyed : 14,569½ lbs.

TABLE XII.

General Summary of Meat and other articles destroyed during the year 1934.

| ARTICLES. | Weight in lbs. | | | Remarks. |
|---------------------|----------------|----------|---------|---------------------------|
| | Diseased. | Unsound. | Total. | |
| Beef | 3,597 | 2,086 | 5,683 | Including 6 carcasses. |
| Veal | 341 | 146 | 487 | „ 8 „ |
| Mutton | 161 | 218 | 379 | „ 8 „ |
| Pork | 7,878 | 696 | 8,574 | „ 51 „ |
| Offal | 5,949½ | 566 | 6,515½ | „ imported offal. |
| Fish | ... | 1,774 | 1,774 | Haddocks, Cod, etc. |
| Fruit & Vegetables | ... | 5,968 | 5,968 | Potatoes, Oranges, etc. |
| Tinned Goods | ... | 4,013½ | 4,013½ | 2,894 tins, 78 jars. |
| Sundries | ... | 293 | 293 | Sugar Confectionery, etc. |
| | 17,926½ | 15,760½ | 33,686½ | |

MILK.

The milk supply of the Borough is derived principally from the south, south-east and south-west counties and arrives either by rail or road.

Only a small proportion is produced in the borough, due largely to the absorption of land for building purposes and the decreasing amount of available pasture land.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and the Milk and Dairies Orders gave additional powers to deal with milk premises.

Dairies, milkshops and cowsheds have received continuous inspection. In the case of dairies separate premises are required for the storage of milk and also for the washing of utensils. Alterations have been carried out to existing dairies in conformity with modern practice.

Mechanical refrigeration and cooling is used by increasing numbers of dairymen in the Borough as part of their equipment.

Enquiries show that approximately 18,679 gallons of milk are sold daily in the Borough. Of this amount 90% is bottled, 2% is retailed as loose milk, the remaining 8% being sold wholesale to large consumers. These figures are interesting in view of the fact that eleven years ago the whole of the milk sold was distributed loose. The sale of this type of milk, whether in shops or on the rounds, is discouraged.

Of the total milk sold daily in the Borough, 13,881 gallons is graded milk. This figure is extremely gratifying and draws attention to the remarkable changes which have taken place in the treatment and distribution of our milk supplies.

Sterilised milk continues to be sold in the Borough.

An innovation is the introduction of milk sold in waxed cartons; this method ensures that by ingenious machinery the carton is made and filled with milk and delivered ready sealed. During this operation it is untouched by hand. This method, which entirely eliminates the costly bottle, appears to appeal to the public, judging by the increasing amount which is being sold. It will be interesting to watch the progress of this new method of distribution.

Large numbers of samples have been obtained both for chemical and bacteriological analysis during the year. When a sample of milk is not up to a reasonable standard of bacterial purity the supplier, whether retailer or producer, is notified. At the same time he is invited to interview the Chief Sanitary

Inspector. The methods of production and distribution are discussed and suggestions made; these, when adopted, have produced excellent results.

It is interesting to note that the bacteriological examination in all grades of milk shows a reduced total bacterial count on the previous year, and the majority of milk distributed in the Borough is uniformly of excellent quality. This, unfortunately, does not apply to the milk as it is delivered by the farmer, which shows unnecessarily high bacterial counts, etc. This low standard makes it necessary for the vendors to provide and maintain elaborate and expensive plant to eliminate something which should be kept out at the source.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915, THE MILK AND DAIRIES AMENDMENT ACT, 1922, AND THE MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS, 1926.

Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk.

The following statement shows the number of Cowkeepers, Cowsheds, Dairies and Purveyor of Milk premises on the register :—

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Cowkeepers on register (1933) | 9 |
| „ added to the register (1934) | 2 |
| „ discontinued (1934) | — |
| Net ... | 11 |
| Cowsheds on register (1933) | 26 |
| „ added to the register (1934) | 3 |
| „ discontinued (1934) | — |
| Net ... | 29 |
| Number of cows provided for | 273 |
| Average number of cows in sheds (1934) | 260 |
| No. of dairies and purveyors of milk on register (1933) | 365 |
| No. of dairies and purveyors of milk added to register (1934) | 97 |
| No. of dairies and purveyors of milk discontinued during 1934 | 38 |
| Net ... | 424 |

Grand total of cowsheds, dairies and purveyors of milk on register, 31st December, 1934 453

During the year 1,090 inspections were made of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops.

Mr. P. Thrale, the part-time veterinary surgeon, makes quarterly reports on his visits to the farms and his examination of the cattle thereon.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

The following licences were granted during the year under this Order and were in force on the 31st December, 1934:—

| <i>Description of Licences.</i> | <i>No.</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| (1) Producers' Licences to use the designation "Grade A" | — |
| (2) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Certified" | 18 |
| (3) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Grade A" (Tuberculin tested)— | |
| (a) Bottling establishments | 1 |
| (b) Shops | 25 |
| (4) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Grade A"— | |
| (a) Bottling establishments | — |
| (b) Shops | 2 |
| (5) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Grade A Pasteurised"— | |
| (a) Shops | 5 |
| (6) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"— | |
| (a) Pasteurising establishments | 2 |
| (b) Shops | 51 |
| (7) Dealers' Supplementary Licences to use the designation— | |
| (a) Certified | 2 |
| (b) Grade A T.T. | 4 |
| (c) Grade A | 2 |
| (d) Pasteurised | 3 |

Inspection of these licensed premises has been carried out regularly during the year to see that the conditions of the licences were observed.

During the year the following samples of milk were examined under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 :—

Certified Milk.

Licensed country producers supplying milk to licensed local dairymen 7

Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) and Grade A Milks.

Licensed country producers of Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) milk supplying milk to licensed local dairymen 11

Licensed country producer of Grade A milk supplying milk to a licensed local dairyman —

Pasteurised Milk.

Samples from Licensed Dealers 129

The following tables summarise the result of the bacteriological examinations of Certified, Grade A (Tuberculin Tested), Grade A and Pasteurised samples, from 1st January to 31st December, 1934 :—

TABLE XIII.

| CERTIFIED MILK. | Present. | | Absent. | | Over 30,000 per c.c. | | Under 30,000 per c.c. | | Present in 1/10 c.c. | | Not present in 1/10 c.c. | | Present. | | Absent. | | Present. | | Absent. | | Exceeding a trace. | | Not exceeding a trace. | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----|---------|-----|----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|----------|-----|---------|-----|----------|-----|---------|-----|--------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tubercle bacillus | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total number of bacteria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bacillus Coli | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Blood | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Detritus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... |
| | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 7 |

The above 7 Certified Milk samples contained total bacteria per c.c. as follows :—

| | | |
|---------------|-----|---|
| 0—1,000 | ... | 3 |
| 1,000—5,000 | ... | 3 |
| 20,000—30,000 | ... | 1 |
| | — | 7 |
| | — | 7 |

The above 129 Pasteurised Milk Samples contained bacteria per c.c. as follows :—

| | | |
|----------------|-----|----|
| Under 1,000 | ... | 14 |
| 1,000—5,000 | ... | 59 |
| 5,000—10,000 | ... | 25 |
| 10,000—20,000 | ... | 20 |
| 20,000—30,000 | ... | 5 |
| 30,000—50,000 | ... | 1 |
| 50,000—100,000 | ... | 2 |
| Over 100,000 | ... | 3 |

129

Under the Regulations Pasteurised Milk must not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per c.c.

One sample of Sterilized Milk was taken during 1934. Bacillus Coli was absent, and the bacterial content was 10 per c.c.

PROVISION AS TO MILK SUPPLY.

During the year 321 samples of ordinary milk were procured and submitted to examination for tuberculosis in accordance with the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

These samples were taken as follows :—

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Samples taken at cowsheds in the Borough | ... | 55 |
| Samples in course of delivery from country cowsheds to local dairymen and purveyors of milk in the Borough | ... .. | 20 |
| Samples taken at dairymen's premises in the Borough | ... .. | 66 |
| Samples taken in course of delivery by local dairymen or milk sellers on their rounds in different parts of the Borough | ... .. | 174 |
| Other samples taken | ... .. | 6 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 321 |
| | | <hr/> |

Nine samples proved to be tuberculous, but of these four were obtained in group or individual testing of cows on a farm in the Borough, in consequence of which two cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculous Order, 1925, and found to be affected. Three samples were from supplies coming from Sussex; a considerable number of cows were examined by the Authority's Veterinary Officers, suspected animals isolated, and samples taken. As the result of their investigations two animals were dealt

with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. One sample was taken from a supply coming from Surrey, and after a considerable number of cows had been examined, one animal was found affected with tuberculosis and dealt with under the Order. In one instance it was found impossible to trace the source owing to mixed supplies.

The following Table summarises the results of the bacteriological examination of ordinary milk samples, taken under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, from 1st January to 31st December, 1934 :—

TABLE XVI.

| ORDINARY MILK. | Present. | Absent. | Over 200,000 per c.c. | | Under 200,000 per c.c. | | Present in 1/100 c.c. | Absent from 1/100 c.c. | Present. | Absent. | Present. | Absent. | Exceeding a trace. | Not exceeding a trace. |
|------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Over 200,000 per c.c. | Under 200,000 per c.c. | Present in 1/100 c.c. | Absent from 1/100 c.c. | | | | | | | | |
| Tubercle bacillus | 9 | 312 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total No. of bacteria | | | 73 | 248 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bacillus Coli | | | | | 152 | 169 | | | | | | | | |
| Blood | | | | | | | | | ... | 321 | | | | |
| Pus | | | | | | | | | | | ... | 321 | | |
| Detritus | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | 321 |
| | 9 | 312 | 73 | 248 | 152 | 169 | | | ... | 321 | ... | 321 | ... | 321 |

The 321 samples of Ordinary Milk contained total bacteria per c.c. as follows :—

| | | |
|---------------------|-----|----|
| 0—1,000 | ... | 10 |
| 1,000—5,000 | ... | 32 |
| 5,000—10,000 | ... | 24 |
| 10,000—20,000 | ... | 33 |
| 20,000—30,000 | ... | 30 |
| 30,000—40,000 | ... | 14 |
| 40,000—50,000 | ... | 21 |
| 50,000—100,000 | ... | 45 |
| 100,000—150,000 | ... | 28 |
| 150,000—200,000 | ... | 11 |
| 200,000—250,000 | ... | 6 |
| 250,000—500,000 | ... | 26 |
| 500,000—750,000 | ... | 9 |
| 750,000—1,000,000 | ... | 5 |
| 1,000,000—2,000,000 | ... | 4 |
| Over 2,000,000 | ... | 23 |

There is no standard fixed for total bacteria per c.c. in ordinary commercial milk, but comparing the results with the Grade A standard, *i.e.*, 200,000 per c.c., it will be seen that 248 of the samples contained total bacteria in accordance with that standard. It has to be remembered that a proportion of this milk has been subjected to commercial pasteurisation.

The 321 samples taken under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, were samples of milk which had been produced in the following areas:—

TABLE XVII.

| Areas. | No. obtained. | No. Tuberculous. |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Croydon | 55 | 4 |
| Kent | 8 | ... |
| Surrey | 11 | 1 |
| Sussex | 17 | 3 |
| Somerset | 2 | ... |
| *Unclassified | 228 | 1 |
| Totals | 321 | 9 |

*These samples could not be classified owing to the fact that it was mixed milk of large dairy firms or wholesale purveyors of milk, who obtain their milk from practically all the areas mentioned in the above Table.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 335 samples of milk (331 new, 3 separated, 1 condensed) and 444 other samples were taken.

In 10 instances the vendors were warned.

19 samples of Ice Cream were taken during the year. The Public Analyst reports that 7 of these samples contained fat in amounts varying from 1.3% to 3.3%. The remaining 12 contained fat in amounts varying from 10.2% to 18.4%.

There is no legal standard for fat in Ice Cream. 10 per cent is suggested as a reasonable minimum amount. Bearing in mind this figure, it will be seen that the majority of the samples of Ice Cream were well above this suggested standard.

Summary of Samples.

During 1934 samples were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst as follows:—

TABLE XVIII.

| Samples of | Total Samples. | Genuine. | Not Genuine. | Prosecutions. | Convictions. | Cautions. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| Milk | 331 | 321 | 10 | — | — | 6 |
| Condensed Mach. Skimmed (Inf.) | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Separated Milk | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Cream | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Arrowroot | 8 | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Aspirin Tablets | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Bacon | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Baking Powder | 7 | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| Black Treacle | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| Boracic Ointment | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Brawn | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — |
| Bread | 8 | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Butter | 17 | 16 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Castor Oil | 8 | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Cocoa | 7 | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| Cod Liver Oil | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Coffee | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| „ and Chicory | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| „ Essence with Chicory | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Comp. Powder of Liquorice | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Comp. Syrup of Figs. ... | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Comp. Tincture of Rhubarb | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Confection of Senna ... | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Corn Flour | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Cream of Artichoke ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Cream of Tartar | 7 | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| Demerara Sugar | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Dripping | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| Faggots | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| Fish Paste | 8 | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Flour | 8 | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Ginger Ale | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Ginger Beer | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| Glycerine | 7 | 6 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Golden Syrup | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Ground Almonds | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| Ground Cinnamon | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Ground Ginger | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| Ground Rice | 7 | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| Honey | 12 | 12 | — | — | — | — |
| Ice Cream | 19 | 19 | — | — | — | — |
| Jam | 15 | 14 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Kaola | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Lard | 11 | 11 | — | — | — | — |
| Lemonade | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Lemonade Powder | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Lemon Squash | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Margarine | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — |
| Meat Paste | 9 | 9 | — | — | — | — |
| Mincemeat | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Mustard Mixture | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Olive Oil | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Carried forward ... | 629 | 613 | 16 | — | — | 8 |

| Samples of | Total Samples. | Genuine. | Not Genuine. | Prosecutions. | Convictions. | Cautions. |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| Brought forward ... | 629 | 613 | 16 | — | — | 8 |
| Pearl Barley... .. | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Pepper | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Pickled Onions | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Pickles, Mixed | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Polonies | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Raisin Wine | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Rissoles | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Sausage, Beef | 15 | 15 | — | — | — | — |
| " " (Preserved) ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| " Luncheon... .. | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — |
| " Pork | 12 | 11 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| " " (Preserved)... | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Saveloys | 9 | 9 | — | — | — | — |
| Sherbert | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Shredded Suet | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Spice,, Mixed | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Steak and Kidney Pate with Mushrooms | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Sweets | 19 | 17 | 2 | — | — | 1 |
| Tea | 12 | 12 | — | — | — | — |
| Tinned Asparagus | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Tinned Beans | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| Tinned Peas | 14 | 14 | — | — | — | — |
| Vinegar | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Vinegar, Malt | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — |
| Whiskey | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Totals | 779 | 760 | 19 | — | — | 10 |

2. Result of Analysis of New Milk Samples.

SOLIDS NOT FAT.* (Legal standard is 8.5%).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.5* | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.5 | |
| 4 | 3 | 19 | 33 | 59 | 97 | 72 | 31 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | Total 331 |

MILK FAT.* (Legal standard is 3%).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0* | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 18 | 48 | 73 | 61 | 36 | 33 | 16 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.8 |
| | | | | | | | 10 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total 331 |

Total Samples of New Milk : 331

The Samples of Milk (including Separated Milk) for analysis were obtained as follows:—

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Country Milk in course of delivery by train to Local Dairymen | — |
| Country Milk in course of delivery by motor lorry to Local Dairymen | 14 |
| On Milk Rounds (Sundays) | 12 |
| ” ” (Week-days) | 223 |
| Cowsheds | — |
| At Shops | 69 |
| Taken at Institutions | 16 |
| “Appeal to Cow” Samples taken at farms outside Borough ... | — |
| | 334 |

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF NEW MILK SAMPLES.

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Solids not Fat | 8.8% |
| Milk Fat | 3.5% |

Percentage of New Milk Samples below legal standard: 3.0%

Adulterated Samples.

The following is a detailed statement of the adulterated samples and action taken:—

| No. | Sample. | Adulteration or Deficiency. | Remarks. |
|------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 388. | New Milk ... | 6 per cent. deficient in fat. | Further samples taken proved genuine. Vendor warned. |
| 392. | New Milk ... | 1 per cent. of added water. | Vendor warned. |
| 396. | New Milk ... | 2 per cent. of added water. | Vendor warned. |
| 475. | New Milk ... | 4 per cent. deficient in fat. | Vendor warned. |
| 487. | Black Currant Jam (Full Fruit Standard). | Contained 28 per cent of Black Currant Fruit. Not of full fruit standard. | Matter taken up with the manufacturers, who were warned. |
| 490. | Ground Cinnamon. | The sample contained only a trace of cinnamon. | Remainder of stock surrendered to local authority, and was destroyed. Vendor warned. |
| 718. | Aspirin Tablets (5 gr.) | A deficiency of 0.6 grain of acetylsalicylic acid per tablet. | See sample No. 851 below. |
| 669. | New Milk ... | 3 per cent. deficient in fat. | Further samples proved genuine. Vendor warned. |

| No. | Sample. | Adulteration or Deficiency. | Remarks. |
|-------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 619. | New Milk ... | Genuine as judged by the Sale of Milk Regulations, but by freezing point test the sample contained 5 per cent. of added water. | No action. Further samples proved genuine. |
| 851. | Aspirin Tablets (5 gr.) | A deficiency of 0.4 grain of acetylsalicylic acid per tablet. | The manufacturers were communicated with and explanation given and accepted. |
| 811. | Boiled Sweets. | Contained 0.015 per cent. of sulphur dioxide, equal to 150 parts per million by weight. | Vendor warned. |
| 754. | Butter ... | Contained 16.7 per cent. of water. | The wholesalers were communicated with, and explanation given and accepted. |
| 741. | New Milk ... | 1 per cent. of added water. | Further samples taken proved genuine. Vendor warned. |
| 882. | New Milk ... | 2 per cent. of added water. | See Sample 883. |
| 883. | New Milk ... | 2 per cent. of added water. | Subsequent samples proved genuine. |
| 932. | Boiled Sweets. | Contained 0.029 per cent. of sulphur dioxide, equal to 290 parts per million by weight. | Source of supply could not be traced. No further action. |
| 1067. | Glycerine ... | Not of B.P. standard as regards specific gravity, refractive index and colour. | The matter was taken up with the manufacturers and the explanation given accepted. |
| 1085. | New Milk ... | 2 per cent. deficient in fat. | This milk was from a local farm. Further samples proved genuine. |
| 1118. | Pork Sausage. | Contained sulphur dioxide, 0.019 per cent., equal to 190 parts per million by weight. | Vendor cautioned for failure to give notice of preservative. |

MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER, 1933-34.

The Mayor (Alderman J. Trumble, J.P.).
 Alderman A. Peters, C.B.E., J.P. (Chairman).
 P. Squire, Esq. (Vice-Chairman).

| | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alderman T. Betteridge, J.P. | Councillor Major F. W. Rees. |
| Alderman W. H. Jarvis. | Councillor H. Regan. |
| Alderman H. J. Morland, M.A., J.P. | Councillor Dr. A. Sandison, O.B.E. |
| Alderman T. W. Wood Roberts, J.P. | V. Boys, Esq. |
| Alderman W. West. | W. A. Clarke, Esq. |
| Councillor E. E. L. Arkell, J.P. | Mrs. R. L. Gurner. |
| Councillor A. J. Carpenter, J.P. | Mrs. M. A. Hinks. |
| Councillor A. H. Harding. | Miss A. M. Jackson, M.A. |
| Councillor Eng.-Rear-Admiral Harrison. | Capt. H. Lethbridge-Abell, F.Z.S. |
| Councillor W. G. Higgins. | Mrs. M. M. Wood Roberts. |
| Councillor H. L. Kendell. | G. Robinson, Esq. |
| Councillor G. Lewin. | Rev. G. M. Scott, M.A. |
| Councillor J. Marshall. | Rev. H. E. Spelman. |
| Councillor Major J. Petrie, O.B.E. | The Lord Bishop of Croydon. |

J. M. Newnham, O.B.E., D.L., LL.D., Clerk to the Local Education Authority.
 R. B. Morgan, M.A., M.Litt., Education Officer.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

Oscar M. Holden, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer:

W. B. Watson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers:

Basil A. Dormer, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., B.Hy.

John W. Pickup, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Iris Jenkin-Lloyd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Aileen I. McMahon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Specialist Part-Time Medical Officers:

J. S. Bookless, F.R.C.S. (Ophthalmic Surgeon).

Rota of 4 local medical practitioners for surgical treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

In addition there is a Consulting Physician, a Consulting Surgeon, a Consulting Laryngologist and Otologist and a Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon, who are classified as Consultants to the Public Health Department and whose services are available for school medical cases if the need arises.

Senior Dental Surgeon: J. F. Pilbeam, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Surgeons: J. K. R. Bryce, L.D.S., and K. C. B. Webster, L.D.S.

Remedial Gymnasts: Miss F. Davey and Miss M. K. Thomas (part-time).

Mental Deficiency Visitor: Miss E. A. McDougall (part-time).

Assistant Mental Deficiency Visitor: Miss E. McQuade (part-time).

Orthopaedic Work Organiser: Mrs. D. B. Connor (part-time).

School Nurses: Two at clinics, 21 district nurses (part-time).

Clerks: Four full-time and eight part-time.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Purpose.</i> | <i>Where held.</i> | <i>Times.</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| INSPECTION ... | Special examination of cases referred by teachers, school attendance officers and school nurses and on application of parents. | Municipal Clinic, Lodge Road. | Wed. and Sat., 9 a.m. |
| MINOR AILMENTS | Treatment of Minor Diseases of Skin, etc. | Lodge Road. Selhurst Road. | Daily, 9 a.m. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri., 9 a.m. |
| OPHTHALMIC | Treatment of Visual Defects. | Lodge Road. | Tues. and Fri., 9 a.m. |
| DENTAL. | Dental Treatment. | Lodge Road and Selhurst Road. | Daily, 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. |
| EAR | Treatment of Chronic Ear Discharge. | Lodge Road. | Fridays, 2 p.m. |
| DEFECTIVE CHILDREN | Examination . . . | Town Hall. | As required. |
| X-RAY | Treatment of Ring-worm. | Dr. Greig's Surgery. | By appointment. |
| ORTHOPÆDIC | Treatment of Crippling Defects. | General Hospital. | Thurs., 10 a.m. |
| THROAT | Operative Treatment of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. | do. | Mon. and Wed., 2 p.m. |
| SYNTHETIC SUNLIGHT | Treatment of Rickets, etc. | do. | Tues., 2 p.m. & Fri., 9 a.m. |
| REMEDIAL EXERCISES | Treatment of Deformities. | 't. Andrew's Hall, Pump Pail. | Daily. |
| CLEANSING STATION | Treatment of Scabies and Cleansing of Verminous Cases. | Factory Lane. | Arranged as required. |
| TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY | Treatment of Tuberculosis and Examination of Contacts. | 13, Katharine Street. | Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat., a.m. Mon. and Fri., p.m. |
| RHEUMATISM | Examination . . . | Lodge Road. | Wed., 2 p.m., and alternate Thurs., 9 a.m. |
| IMMUNIZATION | Protection against Diphtheria | Lodge Road. | Mon. and Tues., 2 p.m. |

County Borough of Croydon.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year ending December 31st, 1934.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Seventh Annual Report on the work carried out by the School Medical Service.

The form of the report follows that adopted previously, and includes the requirements as set out in Form 6M (Schedule) of the Board of Education.

The number of children examined in the routine medical inspection group is fewer than last year; this is due to a rearrangement of the times of the year when the groups are examined and the postponement of the examination of the Leaver Group from 12-year-olds to 13-year-olds. It was felt the final examination was likely to be more valuable one year before the child left school, than if made two years before, as had been the practice formerly. A much-needed and delayed re-inspection was, however, carried out to a greater degree than last year.

Routine school medical inspection has now been in force for a quarter of a century, and there has been little change in the

methods of its conduction. The time is now due perhaps to reconsider present methods and to spend less time on the healthy, but concentrate more closely on those ascertained to be defective in some particular and follow them through their school life by yearly inspections. This is not possible now unless there is an increase in medical staff. Sufficient statistical material has been collected by the School Medical Service in England for valuable deductions to be made, and it is suggested that a departmental or other official committee of the Board of Education might be able to do for the medical side what the Hadow Committee has done for the educational if the records were analysed. Certain of the Croydon records were examined by the London School of Economics, and a summary of the findings is included in the report.

School Medical Inspections have brought about a fundamental change in the attitude of the public towards health. A continuation of present methods is not likely to lead to any advancement of public opinion, and there is undoubtedly a tendency growing up for those engaged in the work to lose sight of the general principles of the service, namely, the education of the growing citizen in the care and maintenance of his health, in the routine examination of large numbers of children for purely statistical purposes. It would be a mistaken policy to abolish routine medical inspections entirely, but there are many points in favour of some modification thereof.

In the Board of Education's Tables for 1933 a new group of cases was incorporated in Table IV. in respect of the treatment of Orthopædic and Postural defects, and this has been included again this year.

Two changes occurred in the medical staff during the year: Dr. O. B. Falk resigned early in the year, and her place was filled by the appointment of Dr. A. I. McMahon; whilst the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. F. W. Gavin in 1931 was filled by Dr. J. W. Pickup.

A very complete Sanitary Survey of the Schools, which has been in progress for two years, was completed, and a new table, dealing with the sanitary arrangements, has been included. This table shows interesting differences as between the schools. The survey, however, embraced all aspects of school hygiene, includ-

ing lighting, ventilation, size of class-rooms, etc. For the sake of brevity much of this has had to be omitted from this report; the more clamant defects have been reported to the proper authorities, and have been remedied.

Co-ordination with Other Health Services.

Close co-operation exists between the Public Health Department and the School Medical Service, as all the officers of the latter service are also engaged for a part of their time in Public Health work. Endeavours have been continued to obtain a closer continuity between the Maternity and Child Welfare work and the School Medical Service, but there appear to be inherent difficulties under the present system. If the facilities offered by the School Medical Service, in the way of routine medical and dental examinations, could be extended to the pre-school child much closer working, with consequent decrease in the number of defects found in the Entrant group of school children, would accrue. At present there does not seem, however, much chance of such an extension. The gap which exists between the supervision of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service and the commencement of the School Medical supervision, is a most unfortunate one, leading, as the figures in my report show clearly, to an unduly high incidence of defects found in the five year old group. Very few children attend Infant Welfare Centres after the age of 3 years, and, unfortunately, there is no method comparable with that of the School Medical Service for parents to obtain treatment for defects that may arise.

The continued co-operation of the Head Teachers and of the School Attendance Officers has been a valuable help without which much of the medical work and following up would have been difficult of proper fulfilment. As can be seen by the figures in Table I. parents have attended at the routine medical inspections whenever home duties allowed, and their presence at the examination is helpful because the doctor can explain personally any instructions he desires carried out. The Voluntary School Care Committees, and the Croydon Council of Social Service have also co-operated in the work. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children have, through Mr. Brown, their inspector, rendered assistance with a few difficult cases. 8 cases have been dealt with, and of these 5 have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, whilst 3 still remain under supervision. The inspector paid 60 visits during the year.

Structural Work and Decorations Carried Out in Schools.

I am indebted to the Education Officer for the following particulars of work carried out at the various schools during the past year :—

External Painting at the following—

Davidson.
Ecclesbourne.
Heath Clark.
Ingram.
Norbury Manor.
St. Christopher's.

Internal Painting and Distempering at the following Schools—

Croydon British.
Davidson.
Ecclesbourne.
Heath Clark.
St. Andrew's.

New Schools or Departments Opened—

The Benson, Shirley.
The Duppas, Waddon.

Alterations and Additions at the following Schools—

Howard—Central Heating Installed.
Oval—Extension of Playground.
Portland (temporary buildings)—Central Heating Installed.
Purley Oaks—Central Heating Installed.
Rockmount do.
Sydenham do.
Sydenham—Lavatory and w.c., Junior Department.
Christ Church—Additional Playground.
Holy Trinity—Repairs to Premises.
West Thornton—Central Heating Installed.
Whitehorse Manor do.
Woodside do.
St. Luke's do.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

| SCHOOL. | | Approx. No. of scholars. | No. of W.C.s | Type of closet. | Urinal space. | No. of wash basins | No. of towels in use at time of insp. | No. of towels used ex. wk. |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ashburton | Senior Boys | 202 | 4 | Pedestal sep. cistn. | 20 ft. A.F. | 9 | 4 | 4 |
| | Senior Girls | 219 | 10 | Do. do. | — | 9 | 4 | 6 |
| | J. & I. B. | 242 | 4 | Do. do. | 20 ft. A.F. | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| | J. & I. G. | 200 | 10 | Do. do. | — | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Benson | Infants { B. 66 { G. 84 | 3 7 | Do. do. Do. do. | 20 ft. A.F. — | { 5 } | 2 | 2 | |
| | Junior Boys | 438 | 6 | Do. do. | 45 ft. A.F. | 13 | 3 | 3 |
| Beulah | Junior Girls | 384 | 20 | Do. do. | — | 13 | 3 | 3 |
| | Infants { B. 180 { G. 199 | 4 11 | Do. do. Do. do. | 24 ft. A.F. — | { 18 } | 1 | 2 | |
| | Senior Boys | 181 | 5 | Do. do. | 32 ft. A.F. | 2 Wg. Tr'ghs | 2 | 6 |
| Croydon British | Senior Girls | 223 | 11 | | — | 2 do. | 2 | 8 |
| | Senior Boys | 186 | 5 | Do. do. | 36 ft. A.F. | 2 tr'ghs | 2 | 3 |
| Davidson | Senior Girls | 173 | 14 | Do. do. | — | Do. | 2 | 3 |
| | J. G. & I. { B. 223 { G. 113 | 3 6 | Do. do. Do. do. | 20 ft. A.F. — | Wshg. tr'ghs 2 | { 2 } | 2 | |
| | Junior Boys | 102 | 4 | Do. do. | 18 ft. A.F. | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Duppas | Junior Girls | 108 | 8 | Do. do. | — | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| | Infants { B. 145 { G. 147 | 3 6 | Do. do. Do. do. | 15½ ft. A.F. — | { 8 } | 2 | 2 | |
| | Junior Boys | 346 | { 6 { 2 | Trough. Pedestal. | { 42½ ft. } stop cock | 10 | 2 | |
| Ecclesbourne | Senior Girls | 336 | { 9 { 7 | Tr'gh A.F. Ped'l A.F. | { — } | 6 2tr'gh | 3 | 7 |
| | Infants { B. 104 { G. 117 | 2 6 | Tr'gh A.F. Tr'gh A.F. | 24 ft. stop cock } — } | 2 tr'ghs | 2 | 2 | |
| | Senior { S. 222 { J. 147 | 4 3 | Pedestal sep. c'stn. | 25 ft. A.F. 16 ft. A.F. | 9 6 | 2 2 | 8 | |
| Elmwood | S. & J. G. { S. 306 { J. { 8 { J. { 8 | 8 8 | Do. do. Do. do. | — — | 7 6 | 1 1 | 15 | |
| | Infants { B. 384 { G. { 4 { 10 | 4 10 | Do. do. Do. do. (inf. sze.) | 25 ft. A.F. — | { 16 } | 2 | 4 12 incl. | |
| | Junior Boys | 119 | 3 | Do. do. | 14 ft. A.F. | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Gonville | Junior Girls | 188 | 9 | Do. do. | — | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| | Infants { G. { { B. 77 | 2 | Do. do. | 12 ft. A.F. | { 4 } | 1 | 2 | |

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

| SCHOOL. | Approx. No. of scholars. | No. of W.C.s | Type of closet. | Urinal space. | No. of wash basins | No. of towels in use at time of insp. | No. of towels used ea. wk. | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|
| Howard | Junior Boys | 130 | 5 | Pedestal sep. c'stn. | 20 ft. A.F. | 4 | 1 2 | |
| | Junior Girls | 153 | 7 | Do. do. | — | 4 | 1 2 | |
| | Infant B. | 30 | 3 | Do. do. | 10 ft. A.F. | 3 | 1 2 | |
| | Infant G. | 33 | 4 | Do. do. | — | 3 | 1 2 | |
| Ingram | Senior Boys | 309 | 5 | Do. do. | 28 ft. A.F. | 4 | 4 8 | |
| | Senior Girls | 233 | 12 | Do. do. | — | 4 | 2 10 | |
| | Infants { B. G. | B. | 142 | 3 | Do. do. | 24 ft. A.F. | 1 tr'gh 1 do. | 1 1 |
| | | G. | 99 | 6 | Do. do. | — | | |
| Kensington Avenue ... | Junior Boys | 130 | 3 | Do. do. | 12 ft. A.F. | 5 | 1 2 | |
| | Junior Girls | 126 | 7 | Do. do. | — | 6 | 1 2 | |
| | Infants { B. G. | B. | 55 | 2 | Do. do. | 6 ft. A.F. | 5 | 1 2 |
| | | G. | 53 | 4 | Do. do. | — | | |
| Kingsley | Senior Boys | 400 | 6 | Do. do. | 20 ft. A.F. | 14 | 2 4 | |
| | Senior Girls | 416 | 18 | Do. do. | — | 14 | 2 6 | |
| | Junior Mixed { B. G. | B. | 196 | 4 | Do. do. | 17 ft. A.F. | 16 | 4 4 |
| | | G. | 188 | 10 | Do. do. | — | | |
| | Infants { B. G. | B. | 197 | 4 | Do. do. | 17 ft. A.F. | 16 | 2 3 |
| G. | | 220 | 10 | Do. do. | — | | | |
| Lanfranc | Senior Boys | 292 | 6 | Do. do. | 41 ft. A.F. | 16 | 4 6 | |
| | Senior Girls | 272 | 16 | Do. do. | — | 16 | 4 8 | |
| Norbury Manor | Senior Boys | 266 | 5 | Do. do. | 40 ft. A.F. | Tr'ghs 2ft. 6in. 2 | 2 7 | |
| | Senior Girls | 273 | 14 | Do. do. | — | | | |
| | Junior Girls | | 6 | Do. do. | — | | | |
| | J. B. & I. | 319 | 6 | Do. do. | 18 ft. A.F. | 21 | 3 6 | |
| | J. G. & I. | 281 | 14 | Do. do. | — | | | |
| Oval | Senior Boys | 180 | 4 | Do. do. | 15 ft. A.F. | 10 | 2 4 | |
| | Senior Girls | 133 | 8 | Do. do. | — | 10 | 2 6 | |
| | J. B. & G. { B. G. | B. | 117 | 4 inc. inf. b 10 inc. inf. g | Do. do. | 21 ft. A.F. | 8 | 2 4 |
| | | G. | 78 | | Do. do. | — | | |
| | Inf. B. & G. | 200 | | Do. do. | — | 10 | 2 4 | |
| Portland | Senior Boys | 275 | 7 | Do. A.F. | 28 ft. stop cock | 2 tr'ghs 5 ft. | 2 2 | |
| | Senior Girls | 240 | 10 | Do. do. | — | Do. | 1 2 | |
| | Infants { B. G. | B. | 308 | 2 | Do. do. | 22 ft. stop cock | 2 tr'ghs 6 ft. | 1 2 |
| G. | | 7 | | Do. do. | — | | | |

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

| SCHOOL. | | | Approx. No. of scholars. | No. of W.C.s | Type of closet. | Urinal space. | No. of wash basins | No. of tow- els in use at time of insp. | No. of tow- els used ea. wk. | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Purley Oaks | ... | S.B. | 107 | 6 | Ped.Sep.Cis | 33 ft. A.F. | 3 | 2 | 4 | |
| | | S.G. | 76 | 9 | Do. do | — | 2 | 2 | 4 | |
| | J. B. & G. | { B. G. | 90 83 | Shar Shar | ed with Se ed with Se | nior Boys nior Girls | 4 | 3 | 6 | |
| | | Infants | { B. G. | | | | | | | 77 73 | Ped. sep. cistern | 17 ft. A.F. — | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Rockmount | ... | S. & J. B | 182 | 4 | Do. do. | 22 ft. A.F. | 7 | 2 | 6 | |
| | | S. & J. G. | 140 | 10 | Do. do. | — | 7 | 2 | 7 | |
| | Inft. B. | | 109 | 1 | Do. A.F. | 21 ft. A.F. | 3 | 1 | 2 | |
| | | Inft. G. | | 82 | 5 | Do. A.F. | — | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| South Norwood | ... | Jnr. B. | 367 | 7 | Do. sep. cistern | 32 ft. A.F | 10 | 4 | 6 | |
| | | Jnr. G. | 305 | 10 | Do. do. | — | 6 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | Infants | { B. G. | 98 54 | 3 5 | Do. do. Do. do. | 27 ft. A.F. — | 4 4 | 2 | 7 |
| Sydenham | ... | Jnr. Boys | 314 | 6 | Do. do. | 33 ft. A.F. | 5 | 2 | 4 | |
| | | J. G. Infants | 396 | 16 4 | Do. do. | 34 ft. A.F. | 8 | 2 | 4 | |
| Tavistock | ... | Snr. Boys | 233 | 7 | Do. do. | 54 ft. A.F. | 2 tr'ghs | 2 | 6 | |
| | | Snr. Gilrs | 306 | 17 | Do. do. | — | Do. | 2 | 8 | |
| | | Infants | { B. G. | 97 98 | 2 5 | Do. do. Do. do. | 7 ft. A.F. — | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| Waddon | ... | Snr. Boys | 301 | 4 | Do. do. | 20 ft. A.F. | 8 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | Snr. Girls | 306 | 10 | Do. do. | — | 10 | 2 | 14 | |
| | | J. B. & G. | { B. G. | 185 180 | 7 10 | Do. do. Do. do. | 22ft. 6in.A.F. — | 6 6 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | Infants | { B. G. | 93 114 | 3 7 | Do. do. Do. do. | 13 ft. A.F. — | 3 6 | 1 1 | 2 |
| West Thornton | ... | J. B. | 290 | 9 | Do. do. | 30 ft. A.F. | 9 | 2 | 4 | |
| | | J.G. | 318 | 13 | Do. do. | — | 7 | 2 | 4 | |
| | | Infants | { B. G. | 172 154 | 3 5 | Do. do. Do. do. | 23 ft. A.F. — | 4 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Whitehorse Manor | ... | S.B. | 218 | 10 | Do. do. | 32 ft. A.F. | 15 | 6 | 6 | |
| | | J.G. | 281 | 16 | Do. do. | — | 7 | 4 | 4 | |
| | | Infants | { B. G. | 217 155 | 4 8 | Do. do. Do. do. | 26 ft. A.F. — | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Winterbourne | ... | J. B. | 417 | 7 | Do. do. | 27 ft. A.F. | 2 wsg tr'ghs | 2 | 4 | |
| | | J. G. | 367 | 10 | Do. do. | — | 2 do. | 2 | 4 | |
| | | Infants | { B. G. | 188 177 | 3 6 | Do. do. Do. do. | 24 ft. A.F. — | 1 tr'h 1 do. | 2 | 4 |

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

| SCHOOL. | Approx. No. of scholars. | No. of W.C.s | Type of closet. | Urinal space. | No. of wash basins | No. of towels in use at time of insp. | No. of towels used ea. wk. | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Woodside Jnr. Boys | 402 | 9 | Pedestal sep. cist. | 37 ft. A.F. | 6 | 2 | 5 | |
| Jnr. Girls | 278 | 13 | Do. do. | — | 10 | 3 | 5 | |
| Infants { B. | 112 | 5 | Do. do. | 9 ft. A.F. | 5 | 1 | 2 | |
| { G. | 113 | 7 | Do. do. | — | | | | |
| Heath Clark Cent. B. | 210 | 5 | Do. do. | 22 ft. stop cock | 8 | 4 | 10 | |
| Cent. G. | 193 | 10 | Do. do. | — | 8 | 4 | 10 | |
| John Ruskin Cent. B. | 357 | 8 | | 46 ft. A.F. | 2 tr'ghs | 7 | 13 | |
| Lady Edridge Cent. G. | 295 | 8 | Do. do. | — | 4 | 7 | 8 | |
| St. Christophers { B. | 60 | 9 | Do. do. | 31 ft. A.F. | 2 | 3 | 15 | |
| { G. | 47 | 8 | Do. do. | — | 3 | | | |
| { I. | — | — | Do. do. | — | 3 | | | |
| St. Giles B. | 36 | 3 | Do. do. | 10 ft. A.F. | 3 | 1 small towel to ea. child renewed f'tnightly | | |
| G. | 42 | 5 | Do. do. | — | 3 | | | |
| St. Luke's Myope ... B. | 10 | 1 | Do. do. | 8 ft. A.F. | 2 | 1 | 4 | |
| G. | 7 | 2 | Do. do. | — | 2 | 1 | | |
| St. George's Hall ... B. | 57 | 1 | Do. do. | 6ft. hand flushed | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| G. | 37 | 2 | Do. do. | — | | | | |
| Suffolk Road Temporary | Infants B. | 66 | 1 | Standard pattern and height | space for 3 persons | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| G. | 56 | 3 | | | | | | |
| All Saints S.B. | 44 | 1 | Pedestal sep. cist. | 6 ft. hand flushed cist. | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| S.G. | 36 | 2 | Do. do. | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| J.B. | 115 | 3 | Do. do. | 6½ ft. A.F. | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| J.G. | 97 | 5 (J.G. & I.G.) | Do. do. | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Infants | 95 | 3 (Inf. boys) | Do. do. | 8 ft. A.F. | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Christ Church J.M. & I. ... J.B. | 138 | 4 | Do. do. | 16½ ft. A.F. | 3 | ? | 7 | |
| J.G. | 190 | 14 | Do. do. | — | | | | |
| Inf. B. | 67 | 7 | Do. do. | | | | | |
| Inf. G. | 57 | | | | | | | |

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

| SCHOOL. | Approx. No. of scholars. | No. of W.C.s | Type of closet. | Urinal space. | No. of wash basins | No. of towels in use at time of insp. | No. of towels used at wk. | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Holy Trinity ... J. G. & I. | 252 | 11 | Pedestal sep. cist. | — | 6 | 2 | 5 | |
| Parish Church ... S. & J. B. | 228 | 4 | Do. do. | 21 ft. A.F. | 4 | 1 | 2 | |
| | J. G. & I. | 324 | 16 | Do. do. | 11 ft. A.F. | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| St. Andrew's ... S. & J. B. | 155 | 3 | Do. do. | 25 ft. A.F. | 5 | 2 | 2 | |
| | S. & J. G. | 125 | 9 | Do. do. | — | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| | Infants { B. 56 { G. 55 | 2 4 | Do. do. Do. do. | 8 ft. A.F. — | 6 | 2 | 2 | |
| St. Joseph's ... Boys | 44 | 3 | Do. do. | 8 ft. stop tap | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| | Girls | 51 | } 6 | — | 3 | 1 | 2 | |
| | Infants { B. 75 { G. 59 | 4 | | Do. do. | — | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| St. Mark's ... J. G. & I. | { B. 27 | 2 | — | 5 ft. A.F. | } 3 | 2 | 4 | |
| | { G. 137 | 5 | Do. do. | — | | | | |
| St. Mary's (Addington) ... J. M. & I. | Junior B. | 18 | 3 | Do. do. | 12 ft. A.F. | } 3 | 1 | — |
| | Junior G. | 19 | 4 | Do. do. | — | | | |
| | Infants { B. { G. | | | | | 3 | 1 | |
| St. Mary's R.C. ... Mixed B. | 167 | 4 | Do. do. | 16 ft. A.F. | } 6 | 5 | 5 | |
| | Infants B. | 38 | 2 | Do. do. | | | | 8 ft. A.F. |
| | Mixed G. | 190 | 9 | Do. do. | — | 6 (2 inf.) | 2 | 6 (inc. 2 inf.) |
| St. Peter's ... Inf. B. | 73 | 3 sts. | trough A.F. | 4 ft. A.F. | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| | Inf. G. | 51 | Do. | Do. do. | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| St. Saviour's ... J. M. | { B. 92 | 4 | Do. do. | 22 ft. A.F. | } 4 | 2 | 3 | |
| | { G. 122 | 7 | Do. do. | — | | | | |
| | Infants | 86 | 2 | Do. do. | 7 ft. | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Shirley ... J. Mxd. | { B. 91 | 3 | Pedestal sep. cist. | 10½ ft. stop cock | } 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| | { G. 55 | 4 | Do. do. | — | | | | |
| | Infants { B. 32 { G. 29 | 2 3 | Do. do. Do. do. | 4 ft. A.F. — | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Archbishop Tenison's ... Central B. | 209 | 4 | Do. do. | 18 ft. A.F. | 9 | 4 | 4 | |
| | Senior G. | 150 | 8 | Do. do. | — | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| St. Michael's ... Central G. | 198 | 7 | Do. do. | — | 3 | 3 | 6 | |

The chief points which this table brings out are:—(1) The varying standards of sanitary provision in the schools. Reorganisation of schools, changes in the numbers attending, have led to a rather chaotic relationship between the number of conveniences provided to the number of children. (2) Insufficient provision of towels. Children are notoriously careless in washing their hands thoroughly, with the result that much of the dirt loosened by soap and water finds its way on to the towel. I consider there should be at least one roller towel to 50 children, and the towels should be clean each day.

Only a few schools have trough closets, but the sooner these are replaced by modern pedestal closets, hand flushed, the better hygienically. Closets with automatic flushes engender careless habits, which are reflected in the stoppage of closets so often happening in private houses, and so often found to be due to improper use.

Cost of the School Medical Service.

The gross cost of the medical, dental and nursing services was £10,229; from this an income of £621 should be deducted, making a nett cost of £9,608. The rateable value of the Borough in 1934 was £2,064,772. The Government grant is 50 per cent. of the expenditure, hence the actual cost to the rates was £4,804, i.e., a rate of 0.58 pence. The nett cost of these services to the rates for 1934 per child on the school registers was 3s. 6.6d.

The figures do not include £300 for Medical Inspection (Higher Education) and for Blind persons £655.

Cost of Special Schools.

Schools maintained by the Council £5,831; Contributions to schools under other authorities, £3,871; Loans charges, £499; Other expenses (travelling, etc.), £10; Income from parents' contributions and other receipts, £770; giving an actual cost of £9,441, of which £4,720 was payable out of local rates, giving a rate of 0.57 pence.

Cost of Milk and Meals.

Milk and meals cost £1,871 2s. 10d.; Income from parents' contributions, £20 3s. 0d.; giving an actual cost of £1,850 19s. 10d.

There has been an increase in the cost of the actual medical services rendered in the Public Elementary Schools from 0.54 in 1933 to 0.58 of a penny rate in 1934. The cost of maintenance in Special Schools has risen from 0.51 of a penny rate in 1933 to 1.09 in 1934. The cost of milk and meals has decreased by £430.

The Elementary Schools are now classified under the Hadow Scheme as Senior, boys, girls and mixed; Junior, boys, girls and mixed and Infants. The Table below gives the number of schools and the number of pupils in attendance thereat. The school population as given by the average number on the registers has decreased by 804. The average attendance was 91 per cent.

This decrease in the number of children on the school registers is interesting, as the population of Croydon has increased from 239,950 to 240,600 (Registrar-General's estimates) over the same period.

TABLE I.

| | No. of Schools. | Average number on the Registers. | Average attendance. | Average attendance per cent. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Senior Boys | 11 C. 2 N.P. | 3316 451 | 3098 422 | 93 94 |
| Senior Girls | 11 C. 2 N.P. | 3268 371 | 2989 354 | 92 95 |
| Senior Mixed | 6 C. 4 N.P. | 2474 1311 | 2327 1184 | 95 90 |
| Junior Boys | 7 C. | 2574 | 2398 | 93 |
| Junior Girls | 8 C. 3 N.P. | 2806 728 | 2581 663 | 92 91 |
| Junior Mixed | 10 C. 4 N.P. | 4104 984 | 3748 877 | 91 87 |
| Infants (204 under 5) | 14 C. 2 N.P. | 3683 209 | 3214 186 | 87 89 |
| Schools— | | | | |
| Church of England | 13 | 4054 | 3686 | 91 |
| Roman Catholic | 2 | | | |
| Council | 30 | 22225 | 20355 | 92 |
| TOTAL | 45 | 26279 | 24041 | 91 |

"C."—Council.

"N.P."—Non-Provided.

Medical Inspection in Schools.

The work of medical inspection is spread over all the staff of Assistant Medical Officers, excepting those acting as Resident Medical Officers in Institutions, or as specialist officers.

The Deputy Medical Officer, Dr. Watson, devoted 6/11ths of his time to school medical duties; Dr. McMahon 3/11ths; Dr. Jenkin-Lloyd 2/11ths; Dr. Dormer 8/11ths; Dr. Pickup 8/11ths.

The groups examined have been entrants, usually aged 5-7 years; intermediates 8 years; and leavers 12-14 years. These are the three statutory groups. Examinations of children outside these groups are classified as "others." Children brought forward by head teachers, attendance officers, school nurses, etc., are classified as "specials."

Rearrangements have been made in the time when the various groups are examined, and the Leaver age group has been raised to those children whose thirteenth birthday occurs in the year of examination. This group is examined now in the first quarter of the year. During the second and third quarters the Intermediate group (children 8-9 years of age) are examined, together with any of the Leaver group not examined earlier in the year. During the last quarter the Entrants group (*i.e.*, all children admitted during the year who have not been examined since admission and who have not reached the age of 7 years) and any children left over from the Intermediates group, are examined.

This alteration has caused a temporary drop in the number of routine medical inspections of group children, but has thereby enabled an increased number of re-inspections of sub-normal children to be done. Unfortunately, it is impossible to re-examine these children as they ought to be re-examined, namely, each year, owing to the claims of the statutory group. This would require a larger medical staff than is now available.

Table II. gives a summary of the number of children examined in the various classes in the different schools, together with the parental attendance at the examinations. A total of 6,352 children were examined as compared with 8,936 in 1933, and 4,466 parents attended the examinations. The percentage attendance of

parents in the entrants group was for boys 81 per cent., and girls 81.6 per cent; in the intermediate group, boys 73 per cent., girls 68.2 per cent.; and in the leavers group, boys 47 per cent., girls 61.9 per cent. On the other hand, 8,286 re-inspections were made as against 6,980 in 1933.

As would be expected the percentage of parents attending is lowest in the leaver group, though this is unfortunate, for at this examination the medical officer can give the parent advice as to suitable future employment. With the present lack of continuity between the school medical services and the medical examination of young persons under the Factory Acts, advice given at the school leaving examinations assumes some degree of importance.

The total percentage of parents attending was 70.3, as against 64.1 last year. This shows an increasing interest by parents in medical examinations: a trend which is to be welcomed.

TABLE II

| Name of School. | Entrants 5 to 6 years of age. | | | | Intermediates. 8 to 9 years of age. | | | | Leavers. | | | | Other Ages. | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------|---------------------|------|----------------------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| | Number Examined | | Parents present. | | Number Examined | | Parents present. | | Number Examined | | Parents present. | | Number Examined | | Parents present. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 1 Ashburton ... | 37 | 16 | 34 | 14 | 34 | 34 | 28 | 32 | 45 | 45 | 34 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 Benson ... | 22 | 23 | 22 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 Beulah ... | 64 | 35 | 40 | 28 | 52 | 21 | 33 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 Croydon British ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 50 | 22 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 Davidson ... | 33 | 38 | 28 | 33 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 82 | 11 | 29 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 Deppas ... | 12 | 28 | 6 | 25 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 Ecclesbourne ... | 47 | 35 | 47 | 31 | 40 | 23 | 30 | 15 | ... | 52 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 Elmwood ... | 83 | 85 | 61 | 62 | 51 | 71 | 28 | 20 | 49 | 25 | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 Gonville ... | 47 | 36 | 44 | 36 | 22 | 11 | 16 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 10 Howard ... | 14 | 21 | 14 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 14 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 Ingram ... | 42 | 26 | 31 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 19 | 18 | 72 | 56 | 38 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 Kensington ... | 30 | 34 | 28 | 33 | 27 | 33 | 25 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 Kingsley ... | 65 | 65 | 34 | 52 | 87 | 89 | 52 | 56 | 83 | 81 | 38 | 73 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 Lanfranc ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 | 79 | 24 | 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 Norbury Manor ... | 92 | 70 | 84 | 63 | 48 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 48 | 87 | 28 | 63 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 Oval ... | 39 | 44 | 34 | 39 | 28 | 33 | 16 | 25 | 49 | 33 | 32 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 Portland ... | 56 | 46 | 42 | 43 | 23 | 19 | 22 | 17 | 95 | 66 | 40 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 Purley Oaks ... | 28 | 36 | 15 | 26 | 18 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 37 | 24 | 9 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 Rockmount ... | 25 | 24 | 19 | 21 | 36 | 25 | 27 | 22 | 56 | 6 | 32 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 South Norwood ... | 65 | 55 | 53 | 50 | 22 | 33 | 18 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 Tem. S.N'wood ... | 41 | 29 | 35 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 Sydenham ... | 71 | 59 | 39 | 46 | 26 | 2 | 20 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 Tavistock ... | 43 | 46 | 40 | 36 | 21 | 21 | 14 | 7 | 48 | 91 | 16 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 Waddon ... | 29 | 36 | 28 | 26 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 79 | 54 | 53 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 West Thornton ... | 80 | 58 | 57 | 47 | 34 | 69 | 28 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 Whitehorse ... | 69 | 68 | 63 | 47 | 47 | 51 | 39 | 26 | 51 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 5 |
| 27 Winterbourne ... | 52 | 71 | 52 | 64 | 50 | 42 | 41 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 Woodside ... | 6 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 70 | 21 | 49 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 Addington ... | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 All Saints' ... | 25 | ... | 21 | ... | 22 | 33 | 18 | 26 | 18 | 23 | 14 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 Christ Church ... | 24 | 37 | 23 | 36 | 12 | 31 | 8 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 Holy Trinity ... | ... | 23 | ... | 20 | ... | 13 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 Parish Church ... | 18 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 45 | 45 | 33 | 40 | 12 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 St. Andrew's ... | 25 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 19 | 17 | 11 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 St. Joseph's ... | 14 | 11 | 9 | 7 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 8 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 St. Mark's ... | 17 | 15 | 6 | ... | 5 | 17 | 2 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 St. Mary's ... | 23 | 26 | 20 | 18 | 5 | 19 | 4 | 12 | 24 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 St. Peter's ... | 4 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 St. Saviour's ... | ... | 19 | ... | 10 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 Shirley ... | 14 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 Tenison's Gl. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1362 | 1308 | 1103 | 1067 | 963 | 925 | 703 | 631 | 971 | 808 | 456 | 500 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 5 |
| | 2670 | | 2170 | | 1888 | | 1334 | | 1779 | | 956 | | 15 | | 6 | |

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS PRESENT AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------|------|--------|--------|
| Entrants .. | ... | Boys | 81.0 | } 81.3 | } 70.3 |
| " .. | ... | Girls | 81.6 | | |
| Intermediate .. | ... | Boys | 73.0 | } 70.7 | |
| " .. | ... | Girls | 68.2 | | |
| Leavers ... | ... | Boys | 47.0 | } 53.7 | |
| " .. | ... | Girls | 61.9 | | |
| Other Ages .. | ... | Boys | 50.0 | } 40.0 | |
| " .. | ... | Girls | 38.5 | | |

FINDINGS AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Uncleanliness.

For uncleanliness surveys the health visitors made 514 visits to schools. At the primary inspections they found vermin in 314 and nits alone in 2,326 children. On these inspections, 3.9 per cent. of the children showed evidence of infestation as against 3.6 in 1933 and 4.0 in 1932. In connection with these findings it must be stated that as children in unsatisfactory families are subject to repeated examinations, they naturally raise the total percentage found unclean.

Certain schools have persistently unsatisfactory records; though it is pleasing to note that some which used to give high uncleanliness figures showed a pronounced improvement.

Clothing and Footgear.

At routine medical inspections 99.1 per cent. of the boys and 98.5 per cent. girls were clothed and shod properly. Close scrutiny has been exerted by the medical inspectors and the findings are satisfactory.

Nutrition.

In the entrants 17.4 per cent. of the boys and 14.5 per cent. of the girls were below normal nutrition for the area. In the intermediate group 21.1 per cent. of the boys and 21.3 per cent. of the girls were under average; in the leavers group 25.5 per cent. of boys and 17.8 per cent. girls, giving in the whole school groups examined 20.9 per cent. boys and 17.4 per cent. girls.

The figures are higher than in 1933. These figures appear to point to the effects of prolonged unemployment among the parents. The findings should be taken in conjunction with the more elaborate analysis contained in Table III.

The subject of child nutrition is a complex one and is dependent on many and diverse factors. Efficient mother-care is the dominant influence. This means a sensible realisation of the child as a growing, active being, who, although needing protection, will not benefit by coddling, and whose thoughts should be directed towards health and not ill-health.

Malnutrition may be due to improper food, although the total amount taken is adequate. Proteins and fats are expensive, carbohydrates relatively cheap. In times of financial stringency the cheapest foods are bought, and thus children obtain an undue

proportion of carbohydrate and too little protein and fat. Milk is undoubtedly the most valuable food to make good the protein and fat deficiency, though the milk must be above bacteriological suspicion.

The fundamental fact which appears to emerge from the welter of theories and opinions so continuously put forward, is that a plain, straightforward diet on old established lines, containing meat once a day, green vegetables, bread and butter and milk, contains all the necessary food factors and main chemical groups necessary for proper nutrition. Whether a child gets a sufficient quantity is a combination of financial circumstances and skilful buying. One mother will cater for a growing family successfully on a low income, whilst another mother will fail hopelessly. The art of wise buying is one which might be developed in school education.

Milk Marketing Board Scheme.

During 1934, by arrangement with the Milk Marketing Board, milk was supplied to schools in bottles containing one-third of a pint at a cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bottle. Some 16,000 bottles of milk were consumed per day, shewing an increase of 11,000 per day over the previous year.

The scheme has been criticised on the grounds that it is forming a bad habit of taking food between regular meals. A child, however, is an active and growing organisation, and can easily assimilate and make use of extra nourishment which in an adult might lead to digestive disturbances. Again, not a few children, unfortunately, go to school after an inadequate breakfast; and the small amount of milk in the middle of the morning comes as a useful prop until dinner-time.

All the milk supplied is Pasteurised milk, and the sources of supply are subject to constant supervision by the Medical Officer of Health, through the Sanitary Inspectors. Any falling off in quality or cleanliness is enquired into as soon as detected, and should any source prove consistently below standard, the supply from this source would be suspended.

Heights and Weights.

Table III. gives the results of an enquiry made to ascertain the average heights and weights of all children examined at routine inspections of 1934. The full value of this table will not be obtained until similar records for ten consecutive years have been analysed; when this is completed the rate of growth can be followed, so far as Croydon children are concerned, throughout school life.

TABLE III.
HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

| Year of Birth. | BOYS. | | | | | | | GIRLS | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Number Examined | Average Height in inches. | Average Weight in lbs. | Average maximum Height in inches. | Average maximum Weight in lbs. | Average minimum Height in inches. | Average minimum Weight in lbs. | Number Examined. | Average Height in inches. | Average Weight in lbs. | Average maximum Height in inches. | Average maximum Weight in lbs. | Average minimum Height in inches. | Average minimum Weight in lbs. |
| 1930 | 24 | 41.0 | 39.9 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 40.5 | 39.1 | 25 | 39.9 | 37.2 | 41.9 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 35.8 |
| 1929 | 666 | 43.1 | 42.5 | 46.6 | 51.3 | 39.5 | 35.9 | 691 | 42.8 | 41.2 | 46.1 | 49.9 | 39.2 | 33.6 |
| 1928 | 503 | 44.5 | 44.6 | 47.7 | 52.5 | 41.5 | 38.2 | 441 | 44.1 | 43.5 | 47.3 | 51.6 | 40.9 | 36.2 |
| 1927 | 124 | 46.5 | 48.3 | 48.5 | 54.9 | 44.7 | 44.9 | 115 | 46.3 | 47.1 | 47.9 | 52.6 | 44.8 | 43.5 |
| 1926 | 617 | 49.2 | 54.0 | 53.4 | 65.9 | 45.0 | 44.6 | 557 | 48.9 | 52.8 | 52.9 | 64.6 | 45.7 | 44.1 |
| 1925 | 294 | 50.4 | 57.6 | 54.2 | 69.4 | 47.9 | 50.8 | 276 | 50.3 | 56.4 | 53.5 | 66.5 | 46.8 | 47.0 |
| 1924 | 81 | 51.9 | 62.4 | 53.6 | 67.8 | 50.1 | 56.4 | 104 | 52.0 | 60.9 | 54.1 | 68.9 | 50.5 | 57.4 |
| 1923 | 13 | 53.6 | 68.3 | 56.7 | 76.3 | 53.4 | 67.4 | 15 | 55.8 | 71.8 | 57.6 | 78.9 | 54.6 | 68.2 |
| 1922 | 710 | 55.6 | 76.0 | 61.4 | 109.8 | 49.9 | 57.7 | 613 | 56.3 | 76.9 | 62.3 | 113.5 | 51.4 | 58.0 |
| 1921 | 180 | 57.0 | 79.5 | 60.4 | 96.1 | 52.9 | 62.5 | 170 | 58.5 | 87.5 | 61.8 | 118.8 | 54.5 | 68.8 |
| 1920 | 20 | 59.0 | 88.1 | 61.8 | 101.5 | 53.4 | 82.5 | 27 | 61.1 | 97.0 | 63.1 | 100.8 | 59.6 | 86.1 |
| 1919 | 1 | 61.3 | 98.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Children Born in 1929.—The boys are 0.3 inches taller and 1.3 lbs. heavier on the average than the girls. The average minimum weight of the boys is 2.3 lbs. more and their average minimum height 0.3 inches taller than the corresponding figures for the girls. The average maximum weight of the boys is 1.4 lbs. more and their average maximum height 0.5 inches taller than for the girls.

Children Born in 1928.—The boys are 0.4 inches taller and 1.1 lbs. heavier on the average than the girls. The average minimum weight of the boys is 2.0 lbs. more and their average minimum height 0.6 inches taller than the corresponding figures for the girls. The average maximum weight of the boys is 0.9 lbs. more and their average maximum height 0.4 inches taller than for the girls.

Children Born in 1926.—The boys are 0.3 inches taller and 1.2 lbs. heavier on the average than the girls. The average minimum weight of the boys is 0.5 lbs. more and their average minimum height 0.7 inches shorter than the corresponding figures for the girls. The average maximum weight of the boys is 1.3 lbs. more than the girls and their average maximum height is 0.5 inches taller than the girls.

Children Born in 1922.—The boys in this group were 0.7 inches shorter and 0.9 lbs. lighter on the average than the girls. The average minimum weight of the boys is 0.3 lbs. less and their average minimum height 1.5 ins. shorter than the girls. The average minimum weight of the boys is 3.7 lbs. lighter and their average maximum height 0.9 ins. shorter than for the girls. In this group as a whole the boys are shorter and lighter than the girls, but the former are a more uniform group: the girls exhibiting greater fluctuations around the mean average.

RANGE OF VARIATION.

| | Height, inches. | Weight, pounds. |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Born in 1929 : | | |
| Boys | 7.1 | 15.4 |
| Girls | 6.9 | 16.3 |
| Born in 1928 : | | |
| Boys | 3.4 | 14.3 |
| Girls | 6.4 | 14.4 |
| Born in 1926 : | | |
| Boys | 8.4 | 20.3 |
| Girls | 7.2 | 20.5 |
| Born in 1922 : | | |
| Boys | 11.5 | 52.1 |
| Girls | 10.9 | 55.5 |

The average minima of heights and weights are taken by selecting the shortest and lightest scholar in any particular group for each school and taking the average of the figures so obtained. The average maxima heights and weights are also obtained in the same way.

The figures again show that the period of most rapid growth in stature is earlier in boys than in girls, the latter grow most rapidly and put on most weight during the last years of school life; boys, on the contrary, appear to grow most rapidly between 8 and 12 years of age.

During the period of growth from 5 years to 8 years the boys gained on the average 11.5 lbs. in weight and 6.1 inches in height. The girls gained 11.6 lbs. in weight and 6.1 inches in height. From 8 years to 12 years the corresponding gains are 22.0 lbs. for boys and 24.1 lbs. for girls; 6.4 inches for boys and 7.4 inches for girls.

During the period of growth from 5 years until the end of the 12th year the boys increased by 12.5 inches in height and 33.5 lbs. in weight; the girls increased 13.5 inches in height and 35.7 lbs. in weight.

The records of 4,000 boys and girls of public elementary schools in Croydon born during the period 1916-1919 were analysed by the Galton Laboratory. The results gave consistent mean heights and weights of the values, 55.68 ins. for boys and 56.23 for girls, and 75.95 lbs. for boys and 76.94 lbs. for girls when the mean age had been reduced to the standard of 12 years.

The apparent growth rates from measurements at a nearly constant age are, as might have been expected, not very consistent from year to year, varying in height from 1 to 2 ins. per year for the boys and from 2 to 3 ins. per year for the girls, and from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 lbs. in weight per year for the boys, and from 8 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight per year for the girls.

The boys are less in stature and in weight than the girls at this age; and the excess in height of the girls is more than can be accounted for by the excess in weight.

There is a marked variation in the physique of both boys and girls in the different schools of the Borough. This is shown specially in weight.

Heart and Circulatory System.

At routine medical inspections among the entrant group 9 boys and 16 girls were found to have organic disease. In the Intermediate group, the figures were 36 boys and 38 girls, and in the Leaver group 16 boys and 10 girls. Functional disease was found in 98 boys and 76 girls in the Entrants; 70 boys and 85 girls in the Intermediate; 50 boys and 49 girls in the Leaver group. Anæmia was present in 123 boys and 101 girls in the Entrant group; 127 boys and 111 girls in the Intermediate; and 106 boys and 63 girls in the Leavers.

The percentage of all Heart and Circulatory defects among children examined at routine medical inspection was 18.7.

Chest Complaints (Other than Tuberculosis).

In all the groups combined 0.5 per cent. of the boys and 0.5 per cent. of the girls had some minor affection of the lungs. This was usually a mild Bronchitis.

Tuberculosis.

Fifty-one children were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for further examination. Two cases were diagnosed as definitely tuberculous on further examination.

All contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis are kept under supervision and re-examined at each school medical inspection. 127 children were under such surveillance at the beginning of the year 229 were added during the year, 89 were discharged, leaving 267 under observation at the end of the year.

16 cases of pulmonary Tuberculosis and 11 cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis in children of school age were notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year. Three children died of pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. The ages at death of these cases were: Pulmonary, 14 and 15 (two) years; Non-Pulmonary 5, 11 (two) and 14 years. 3 Non-Pulmonary deaths were certified to be due to Tuberculous Meningitis, and 1 from Acute Tuberculous Peritonitis.

Taking the total school population as 26,279, the mortality rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in school children was 11 per 100,000, and the incidence rate 61 per 100,000. For Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis the respective figures were 15 and 42.

Nose and Throat.

In all the groups 581 boys and 518 girls had enlarged tonsils; 54 boys and 31 girls had adenoids only; 359 boys and 358 girls had adenoids and enlarged tonsils; 69 boys and 30 girls were mouth breathers; 752 boys and 486 girls exhibited enlarged glands in the neck.

Taking the two groups of cases of adenoids, and enlarged tonsils with adenoids, as requiring operative measures, it is seen that 4.8 per cent. of all school children examined in the three groups were in need of surgical attention to the throat and nose. In 1933, dealing with another group of children, the figure was 8.6 per cent. The importance of training in correct methods of breathing after the removal of adenoids and tonsils cannot be too strongly emphasised. All cases are invited to attend Breathing Exercises Classes held at St. Andrew's Hall and 108 attendances were made. This is 50 per cent. of the children who were operated upon, and is a disappointing proportion. The distance of the Remedial Exercises Clinic from the homes of the children, together with the dangers of traffic, played a part in deterring parents from sending the children.

Of all children examined at Routine Medical Inspection, in the Entrant group 21.0 per cent. had enlarged tonsils; 1.6 per cent. had adenoids alone; 16.6 per cent. enlarged tonsils and adenoids; and 17.2 per cent. had enlargement of the submaxillary or cervical glands. In the Intermediate group the respective percentages were 15.9 per cent., 1.4 per cent., 12.0 per cent. and 17.5 per cent.; and in the Leaver group, 13.3 per cent., 0.8 per cent., 2.5 per cent., and 25.3 per cent. The percentages for the three groups, in relation to the total number of children examined, were 17.3 per cent., 1.3 per cent., 11.3 per cent., and 19.6 per cent.

Table IV. gives in summary the percentage of Nose and Throat defects and of enlarged glands in the various groups examined.

TABLE IV.
SUMMARY.

| Group. | *Nose and Throat Defects. | | Enlarged Glands. | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| Entrants | 42.4 | 40.2 | 19.5 | 14.7 |
| Intermediates | 80.1 | 32.1 | 19.0 | 15.8 |
| Leavers | 19.9 | 15.8 | 31.2 | 18.3 |
| Other Ages | 50.0 | 30.8 | — | — |

*Does not include mouth breathers, but includes other defects of nose and throat.

Defective Hearing.

The commonest causes of deafness in children are middle ear disease and adenoids. Routine medical inspection showed that 0.5% entrants, 0.3% intermediates and 0.4% leavers in the children examined had defective hearing.

Speech Defects.

A special class of stammerers and the treatment of other speech defects commenced in October. The class is held twice weekly, and is conducted by two qualified lady teachers. During 1934, 13 children attended. The class has not been in being long enough to give any statistics.

Routine medical inspection findings showed in the Entrant group 0.8% children defective, in the Intermediate group 0.4%, and 0.4% in the Leaver group.

Skin Diseases.

The findings show only the incidence in the groups examined at a specific examination and must not be taken to indicate the total incidence of skin disease in school children. Entrants gave 2.5 per cent. incidence in boys and 2.4 per cent. in girls; Intermediate boys 1.9 per cent and girls 1.5 per cent.; Leavers 3.0 per cent. boys and 2.8 per cent. girls; a total in all groups of 2.5 per cent. boys and 2.3 per cent. girls.

Deformities.

Among children examined at Routine Medical Inspection 0.9 per cent. of the boys and 0.5 per cent. of the girls showed evidences of rickets; 5.6 per cent. boys and 5.2 per cent. girls had some abnormal degree of spinal curvature, and 4.1 per cent. boys and 4.3 per cent. girls showed some other physical deformity.

External Eye Diseases.

Squint was present in 1.9 per cent. of all children examined in the various groups and was most frequently found in the Entrant group (3.4 per cent. boys and 3.1 per cent. girls). Its incidence declined as age advanced. Blepharitis occurred in 1.4 per cent. of all the children. Conjunctivitis was present in 0.2 per cent. of all the children, and other external eye defects were noted in 0.2 per cent.

The total percentages of eye defects in the various groups was 5.2 for Entrants; 2.8 for Intermediates; and 2.6 for Leavers. For 1933 the corresponding figures were 3.7, 3.5 and 2.7.

Vision.

The Entrant group is not examined for visual acuity at routine medical inspection. If a child is wearing corrective glasses, the vision is tested with the glasses worn at the time of examination.

In the Intermediate group 7.0 per cent. of the boys and 5.2 per cent. of the girls were referred for treatment or observation for defective vision, and in the Leaver group 8.1 per cent. of the boys and 8.4 per cent. of the girls. The Leaver group of girls invariably gives the worst figures for vision. As a whole there is a slight upward trend in the total number of school children who require spectacles.

TABLE V.

| Extent of Defect. | Intermediates. | | | | Leavers. | | | | Total. | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----|--------|-----|----------|-----|--------|-----|--------|--------|------|
| | Boys. | | Girls. | | Boys. | | Girls. | | Boys. | Girls. | |
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | % | % | |
| Normal 6/6ths. or 6/9ths. | R | 917 | 95.2 | 882 | 95.4 | 907 | 93.4 | 741 | 91.7 | 94.3 | 93.7 |
| | L | 905 | 94.0 | 872 | 94.3 | 910 | 93.7 | 750 | 92.8 | 93.8 | 93.6 |
| 6/12ths. or 6/24ths | R | 44 | 4.6 | 41 | 4.4 | 55 | 5.7 | 61 | 7.5 | 5.1 | 5.9 |
| | L | 51 | 5.3 | 50 | 5.4 | 54 | 5.6 | 57 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 6.2 |
| 6/36ths. or worse | R | 2 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.2 | 9 | 0.9 | 6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| | L | 7 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.3 | 7 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 |

TABLE VI.

TEETH.

| | Entrants. | | | | Intermediates. | | | | Leavers. | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|------|--------|------|----------------|------|--------|------|----------|------|--------|------|
| | Boys. | | Girls. | | Boys. | | Girls. | | Boys. | | Girls. | |
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Perfect set of Teeth... | 724 | 53.2 | 673 | 51.5 | 542 | 56.3 | 499 | 53.9 | 525 | 54.1 | 437 | 54.1 |
| One to four decayed | 451 | 33.1 | 457 | 34.9 | 333 | 34.6 | 309 | 33.4 | 379 | 39.0 | 320 | 36.9 |
| Four or more decayed | 187 | 13.7 | 178 | 13.6 | 88 | 9.1 | 117 | 12.7 | 67 | 6.9 | 51 | 6.3 |
| Total | 1362 | | 1308 | | 963 | | 925 | | 971 | | 808 | |

It is interesting to note that 3,400 children of all groups, or 53.7 per cent., were said to have sound teeth at medical inspection. The percentage of sound teeth found by the Dental Inspectors was 28 per cent. The need for systematic instruction on the care of the teeth is certainly indicated.

It is seen, however, that at the more detailed dental examination made by the Dentists the percentage of sound dentitions is 28.

The figures indicate that some 52 per cent. of children entering school have perfect sets of teeth.

The proper care of the teeth before school age is reached would lead to much less attention being necessary during school age. The Leaver group gave the best findings, a result brought about by the work of the School Dental Service.

TABLE VII.
SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS AT ROUTINE
EXAMINATIONS.
(Percentages.)

| Condition | Entrants. | | Inter-mediates. | | Leavers. | | Other Ages | | All Groups | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------------|-------|----------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Cleanliness— (Percentage clean) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Head | 99.2 | 98.2 | 99.7 | 97.3 | 99.1 | 98.4 | ... | ... | 99.3 | 98.0 |
| Body | 99.4 | 98.9 | 99.3 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.4 | ... | ... | 99.4 | 99.2 |
| Clothing (satisfactory) | 98.7 | 98.7 | 99.7 | 97.5 | 98.9 | 99.3 | ... | ... | 99.0 | 98.5 |
| Footgear do. | 98.8 | 98.5 | 99.7 | 97.4 | 98.8 | 99.3 | ... | ... | 99.1 | 98.4 |
| Nutrition (normal) | 82.6 | 85.5 | 78.9 | 78.7 | 74.5 | 82.2 | 50.0 | 84.6 | 79.1 | 82.6 |
| Defects— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Circulatory System | 16.9 | 14.8 | 24.2 | 25.3 | 17.7 | 15.1 | ... | 38.5 | 19.2 | 18.1 |
| Pulmonary System (defects not T. B.) | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | ... | 7.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Skin Disease | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 2.8 | ... | ... | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Defects of Nose and Throat | 44.8 | 41.4 | 32.7 | 33.2 | 21.0 | 16.2 | 50.0 | 46.2 | 34.3 | 32.3 |
| Enlarged Cervical Glands | 19.5 | 14.7 | 19.0 | 15.8 | 31.2 | 18.3 | ... | ... | 22.8 | 15.9 |
| External Eye Disease | 5.3 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.1 | ... | ... | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Defective Vision | ... | ... | 7.0 | 5.2 | 8.1 | 8.4 | ... | 15.4 | 4.7 | 3.9 |
| Defective Hearing | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | ... | ... | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Speech Defects | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | ... | ... | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Dental Disease (more than four decayed) | 13.7 | 13.6 | 9.1 | 12.6 | 6.9 | 6.3 | ... | 7.7 | 10.4 | 11.4 |
| Dull and Backward | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | ... | ... | 1.3 | 0.8 |

The above Table gives in a concise form the findings at Routine Medical Inspections.

Defects of the nose and throat are once again the commonest defects found and show an increase on last year's findings; the Entrant group is still worst, and the Leaver group the best.

For nutrition, the Leaver boys gave the worst figures, whilst as a group the Entrants showed the best findings. The percentages, as compared with last year, show a distinct falling-off in the standard. Taking all the groups examined subnormal nutrition was recorded in 19.1% of the children as contrasted with 15% in 1933.

Enlarged cervical glands were recorded most often in the Leaver group in both sexes, a finding probably due to the cumulative effects of dental caries, enlarged tonsils and deficient diet.

The influence of school work on eyesight is shown by the higher figures for the Leaver group, and if these figures are contrasted with those for secondary school children, it is seen that the latter are even less favourable. This is not the actual amount of defective vision, as children whose vision is normal by the aid of spectacles, are classified as having normal vision. It is probably certain that there is a general deterioration in the standard of vision and that a steadily increasing proportion of the population wear glasses for the correction of visual defects.

The number of children suffering from circulatory defects is high, and is mainly caused by the ravages of rheumatism upon the heart and its valves. The figure is higher than for last year.

The average standard of cleanliness showed a slight decline, which was more noticeable among the girls. This drop is hard to explain except in any other way than that it is caused by parental carelessness. Quite a number of cases occur in children who live under good housing conditions with bathing and other modern facilities.

The following Table was compiled from the findings at routine medical inspections, in order to ascertain the amount of visual defect in the particular children examined in the various schools. It relates only to children who were referred from

routine medical inspections for treatment or observation and who were consequently thought to be in need of spectacles.

TABLE VIII.

| School. | Inter-mediate. | | Leavers. | | School. | Inter-mediate. | | Leavers. | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Ashburton ... | — | 5.9 | 11.1 | 6.7 | Sydenham ... | 7.7 | — | ... | ... |
| Benson ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tavistock .. | 28.6 | 14.3 | 4.2 | 16.5 |
| Beulah ... | 1.9 | 14.3 | ... | ... | Waddon ... | — | — | 7.6 | — |
| Croydon British ... | ... | ... | 4.1 | 10.0 | West Thornton ... | 14.7 | 2.9 | ... | ... |
| Davidson ... | — | 9.1 | 7.3 | 18.2 | Whitehorse Manor | 6.4 | 9.8 | 3.9 | ... |
| Duppas ... | ... | — | ... | ... | Winterbourne .. | 4.0 | 2.4 | ... | ... |
| Ecclesbourne ... | — | 4.3 | ... | 1.9 | Woodside ... | 5.7 | — | ... | ... |
| Elmwood ... | 3.9 | 1.4 | 4.1 | — | Addington ... | ... | — | ... | ... |
| Gonville ... | 13.6 | 18.2 | ... | ... | All Saints' ... | — | 6.1 | 5.6 | 4.3 |
| Howard ... | 9.1 | — | ... | ... | Christ Church ... | — | 3.2 | ... | ... |
| Ingram ... | 8.7 | 4.5 | 8.3 | 25.0 | Holy Trinity ... | ... | 7.7 | ... | ... |
| Kensington ... | 7.4 | 3.0 | ... | ... | Parish Church ... | 4.4 | 4.4 | 16.7 | ... |
| Kingsley ... | 10.3 | 6.7 | 10.8 | 9.9 | St. Andrew's .. | — | — | ... | ... |
| Lanfranc ... | ... | ... | 10.6 | 3.8 | St. Joseph's ... | ... | — | — | — |
| Norbury Manor . | 4.2 | 4.5 | 10.4 | 6.9 | St. Mark's ... | — | 5.9 | ... | ... |
| Oval ... | 14.3 | — | 2.0 | 6.1 | St. Mary's ... | — | 15.8 | 20.8 | ... |
| Portland ... | 4.3 | 5.3 | 11.6 | 7.6 | St. Peter's ... | — | 14.3 | ... | ... |
| Purley Oaks ... | 5.6 | 6.7 | 8.1 | — | St. Saviour's ... | — | — | ... | ... |
| Rockmount ... | 5.6 | 4.0 | 7.1 | 16.7 | Shirley ... | 27.6 | 7.4 | ... | ... |
| South Norwood... | 18.2 | 6.1 | ... | ... | Tenison's Girls ... | ... | ... | ... | 8.3 |
| Temporary South Norwood ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |

NOTE.—Where a dash is placed, children were examined, but no visual defects were found.

TABLE IX.

Return of Defects Found in the Course of Medical Inspection 1934.

| Defects. | Boys. | | | Girls. | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | No. requiring Treatment. | No. referred for Observation. | Percentage of total Examined. | No. requiring Treatment. | No. referred for Observation. | Percentage of total Examined. |
| Malnutrition | 26 | 36 | 1.88 | 19 | 30 | 1.60 |
| UNCLEANLINESS— | | | | | | |
| Head | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 0.03 |
| Body | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| SKIN DISEASE | 4 | 2 | 0.18 | 8 | 8 | 0.52 |
| EYE DISEASES— | | | | | | |
| Defective Vision | 146 | 8 | 4.67 | 111 | 7 | 3.86 |
| Squint | 42 | 9 | 1.55 | 25 | 11 | 1.11 |
| External Eye Trouble... .. | 6 | 2 | 0.24 | 3 | 1 | 0.13 |
| EAR DISEASES— | | | | | | |
| Deafness | 2 | ... | 0.06 | 3 | ... | 0.10 |
| Otitis Media | 2 | ... | 0.06 | 5 | ... | 0.16 |
| Other Diseases | ... | 1 | 0.03 | 1 | 1 | 0.07 |
| NOSE AND THROAT— | | | | | | |
| Enlarged Tonsils only | 40 | 86 | 3.82 | 38 | 112 | 4.91 |
| Adenoids only | 13 | 19 | 0.97 | 12 | 9 | 0.29 |
| Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids | 103 | 84 | 5.87 | 97 | 92 | 6.19 |
| Other Conditions | 14 | 5 | 0.58 | 11 | 1 | 0.39 |
| Enlarged Cervical Glands (not T.B.)... .. | 3 | 8 | 0.33 | 1 | 5 | 0.20 |
| DENTAL DEFECTS | 29 | ... | 0.88 | 53 | 4 | 1.87 |
| SPEECH DEFECTS | 12 | 10 | 0.67 | 2 | 1 | 0.10 |
| HEART AND CIRCULATION— | | | | | | |
| Organic... .. | 5 | 23 | 0.85 | 8 | 32 | 1.31 |
| Functional | 1 | 33 | 1.03 | 1 | 40 | 1.34 |
| Anæmia | 5 | 13 | 0.55 | 1 | 9 | 0.33 |
| BRONCHITIS | 10 | 25 | 1.06 | 8 | 24 | 1.05 |
| OTHER NON-T.B. | 1 | 12 | 0.39 | 1 | 1 | 0.07 |
| PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS | 4 | 9 | 0.39 | 2 | 11 | 0.42 |
| OTHER TUBERCULOSIS... .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 0.03 |
| NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS (including Epilepsy, Chorea, etc.) | 4 | 10 | 0.42 | 5 | 6 | 0.26 |
| DEFORMITIES— | | | | | | |
| Rickets | 1 | 2 | 0.09 | ... | 1 | 0.03 |
| Spinal Curvature | 34 | 20 | 1.64 | 33 | 27 | 1.96 |
| Others | 33 | 4 | 1.12 | 32 | 14 | 1.31 |
| OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES | 12 | 58 | 2.12 | 18 | 51 | 2.26 |
| Totals | 552 | 479 | 31.26 | 500 | 498 | 32.68 |
| Total Children Examined | 3298 | | | 3054 | | |

TABLE X.

CHILDREN EXAMINED AT ROUTINE INSPECTIONS AND
 FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING
 UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DEFECTS).

| Group. | No. of Children Inspected | No. referred for treatment. | Percentage referred for treatment | Corresponding percentage for 1933. |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Entrants | 2670 | 347 | 13.0 | 11.9 |
| Intermediates | 1888 | 271 | 14.4 | 11.8 |
| Leavers | 1779 | 279 | 15.7 | 16.9 |
| Other Ages | 15 | 4 | 26.7 | 14.9 |
| | 6352 | 901 | 14.2 | 13.6 |

The fact that 13.0 per cent. of children examined shortly after entering school at 5 years of age required treatment of some kind is an adverse commentary upon the lack of any system of medical and dental supervision of the pre-school child. To leave medical and dental supervision in the hands of parents has been proved repeatedly to be insufficient. Besides, the parent cannot be expected to recognise those early departures from health which, if dealt with promptly, are easily put right. When a noticeable breakdown happens, the child is taken to a doctor, who endeavours to remedy a condition which should never have occurred. In other cases the study of cumulative departure from normal is so insidious that irreparable consequences have supervened before the parent takes any steps. Initial slight defects, if unremedied, often lead to further defects as the child grows.

TABLE XI.

CHIEF CAUSES OF EXCLUSIONS FROM SCHOOL.

| Condition. | Exclusions during 1934. | Percentage of total exclusions. | Exclusions during 1933. | Percentage of total exclusions. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ringworm—Head | 10 | 0.17 | 11 | 0.26 |
| " Body | 20 | 0.34 | 23 | 0.54 |
| Verminous Conditions | 616 | 10.50 | 542 | 12.71 |
| Impetigo | 239 | 4.07 | 230 | 5.39 |
| Scabies | 27 | 0.46 | 49 | 1.15 |
| Scarlet Fever... .. | 528 | 9.00 | 282 | 6.61 |
| Measles | 1373 | 23.43 | 1215 | 28.49 |
| Diphtheria | 333 | 5.68 | 115 | 2.70 |
| Whooping Cough | 723 | 12.34 | 404 | 9.47 |
| Chicken Pox | 548 | 9.35 | 870 | 20.40 |
| Mumps | 73 | 1.24 | 66 | 1.55 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) | 21 | 0.35 | 37 | 0.87 |
| External Eye Disease | 13 | 0.22 | 14 | 0.33 |
| Sore Throat | 207 | 3.53 | 203 | 4.76 |
| Other Causes... .. | 1129 | 19.27 | 204 | 4.78 |
| | 5860 | ... | 4265 | ... |

There were 1,595 more children excluded from school on account of various illnesses than in 1933.

The chief causes of exclusion were Infectious Diseases, 61.4 per cent. Exclusions on account of verminous conditions were higher than in 1933 or 1932, and constituted 10.50 per cent. of the total exclusions.

The health visitors examined 66,796 children in the schools in connection with the personal cleanliness of the scholars. Impetigo was slightly more prevalent than in 1933.

TABLE XII.

| Name of School. | School population. | Notifiable Diseases. | | | Conditions notified by Teachers and School Attendance Officers. | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage incidence of Infectious Diseases in Schools. | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------|----------|-----------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Scarlet Fever | Diphtheria. | Ac. Primary Pneumonia. | Measles. | Whooping Cough. | Chicken Pox. | Mumps. | Scabies. | Impetigo. | Sore Throats. | Ringworm (body). | Ringworm (scalp). | Indefinite Sickness. | Ill. Not Infectious. | | Conjunctivitis |
| Ashburton ... | 870 | 10 | 1 | ... | 45 | 36 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 21 | ... | 11.0 | |
| Benson ... | 135 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 0.7 | |
| Beulsh ... | 1176 | 17 | 15 | ... | 74 | 24 | 43 | ... | 4 | 17 | 10 | 1 | ... | 21 | 30 | 3 | 14.7 |
| Croydon British... | 429 | 8 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | 3.3 |
| Davidson ... | 724 | 10 | 3 | ... | 52 | 46 | 9 | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | 28 | 1 | 16.6 |
| Duppas ... | 532 | 12 | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 17 | 4 | ... | ... | 11 | 32 | ... | 3.8 |
| Ecclesbourne ... | 916 | 16 | 9 | ... | 22 | 29 | 57 | ... | 3 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 23 | 2 | 14.5 |
| Elmwood ... | 1056 | 13 | 29 | ... | 48 | 39 | 4 | ... | ... | 24 | 3 | 2 | 5 | ... | 41 | 2 | 11.6 |
| Gonville ... | 384 | 8 | ... | ... | 26 | 30 | 57 | ... | ... | 4 | 8 | ... | ... | 12 | 19 | ... | 31.5 |
| Howard ... | 342 | 8 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 3.8 |
| Ingram ... | 810 | 9 | 11 | ... | 55 | 17 | 5 | ... | 4 | 5 | 12 | 1 | ... | 10 | 32 | ... | 12.0 |
| Kensington Av... | 374 | 3 | 3 | ... | 41 | 15 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 17.1 |
| Kingsley ... | 1622 | 41 | 51 | ... | 76 | 32 | 17 | 21 | 2 | 25 | 45 | 1 | ... | 14 | 62 | ... | 14.7 |
| Lanfranc ... | 620 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | 18 | 1 | ... | 5 | 10 | ... | 3.9 |
| Norbury Manor | 1128 | 24 | 3 | ... | 69 | 4 | ... | 20 | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | 12 | 25 | 1 | 1.1 |
| Oval ... | 706 | 8 | 3 | ... | 56 | 15 | 62 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 9 | 48 | ... | 20.7 |
| Portland ... | 853 | 26 | ... | ... | 63 | 62 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 9 | 22 | ... | 20.6 |
| Purley Oaks ... | 513 | 11 | 8 | ... | 1 | 15 | 15 | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | 9 | 15 | ... | 9.7 |
| Rockmount ... | 520 | 12 | 4 | ... | 88 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 13 | ... | 20.8 |
| South Norwood | 803 | 17 | 9 | ... | 28 | 25 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 12 | ... | 10.5 |
| do. (Temp). | 103 | 2 | ... | ... | 20 | 24 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 14 | ... | 45.6 |
| Sydenham ... | 714 | 23 | 7 | ... | 48 | 15 | 20 | ... | ... | 10 | 5 | 2 | ... | 17 | 29 | ... | 15.8 |
| Tavistock ... | 756 | 10 | 5 | ... | 37 | 20 | 22 | 3 | ... | 4 | 7 | 1 | ... | 2 | 26 | ... | 12.4 |
| Waddon ... | 1167 | 40 | 33 | 1 | 43 | 28 | 18 | ... | ... | 20 | 12 | ... | 1 | 7 | 93 | ... | 14.0 |
| West Thornton ... | 921 | 16 | 42 | ... | 57 | 31 | 20 | 6 | ... | 15 | 29 | ... | ... | 15 | 44 | 1 | 18.7 |
| Whitehorse Manor | 880 | 21 | 8 | 1 | 58 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | 11 | 17 | ... | 10.9 |
| Winterbourne ... | 1122 | 33 | 12 | ... | 3 | 87 | 5 | 6 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 20 | ... | 13.0 |
| Woodside ... | 903 | 7 | 2 | ... | 97 | 44 | 21 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 38 | 1 | 19.0 |
| Heath Clark ... | 413 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1.9 |
| John Ruskin ... | 415 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.4 |
| Lady Edridge ... | 318 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 0.3 |
| St. Christopher's | 90 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 8.9 |
| St. Giles ... | 62 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 4.8 |
| St. Luke's ... | 17 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5.9 |
| Addington | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Mary's | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | 5.4 |
| All Saints' | 381 | 8 | 4 | ... | 44 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 3 | 10 | ... | 15.5 |
| Arch. Tenison's... | 373 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1.1 |
| Christ Church ... | 441 | 9 | 9 | ... | 51 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 9 | ... | 20.0 |
| Holy Trinity ... | 249 | 6 | 2 | ... | 35 | 5 | 33 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 13 | ... | 32.5 |
| Parish Church ... | 544 | 27 | 10 | ... | 18 | 7 | 56 | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | ... | 1 | 21 | 7 | ... | 21.7 |
| St. Andrew's ... | 394 | 11 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 8 | ... | 6.6 |
| St. Joseph's ... | 231 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.7 |
| St. Mark's ... | 167 | 1 | 1 | ... | 22 | 13 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 22.8 |
| St. Mary's ... | 390 | 6 | ... | ... | 5 | 20 | 1 | 3 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 9.0 |
| St. Peter's ... | 124 | 8 | 1 | ... | 23 | 17 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 24 | ... | 39.5 |
| St. Saviour's ... | 298 | 8 | 8 | ... | 4 | 1 | 14 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | 13 | 1 | 11.7 |
| Shirley ... | 208 | 11 | 14 | ... | 43 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 | ... | 34.1 |
| St. Michael's | 217 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.4 |
| Selhurst Grammar | 972 | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.6 |
| Totals ... | | 528 | 333 | 3 | 1367 | 721 | 548 | 73 | 27 | 238 | 207 | 20 | 10 | 285 | 844 | 13 | |

The percentage incidence is calculated on the average school population over the year at each school. The highest incidence in relation to children in attendance at the school was in South Norwood Temporary (45.6) and St. Peter's (39.5), due chiefly to Measles and Whooping Cough; next were Shirley (34.1), Holy Trinity (32.5), and Gonville (31.5), due chiefly to Measles, Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox. The lowest incidence was in the Lady Edridge (0.3), Selhurst Grammar (0.6), Norbury Manor and Archbishop Tenison's (1.1), and St. Michael's and John Ruskin (1.4). In view of the age distribution of these schools this was to be expected.

Scarlet Fever.

Five hundred and twenty-eight cases were notified from the schools, 246 more than in 1933. Kingsley (41), Waddon (40), and Winterbourne (33) had the most cases.

Diphtheria.

Three hundred and thirty-three cases were notified from schools. This is double the number in 1933. The Kingsley with 51 cases, West Thornton with 42 cases, Waddon with 33 cases, and Elmwood with 29 cases, had the highest individual numbers.

Mumps.

Only 73 cases were notified from schools. Kingsley (21) and Norbury Manor (20) had the highest individual numbers.

Chicken Pox.

Five hundred and forty-eight cases occurred in schools and were notified therefrom, 322 less than last year. Oval (62), Ecclesbourne and Gonville (57), and Parish Church (56) showed the highest incidence.

Whooping Cough.

Seven hundred and twenty-three notifications were received from schools, 319 more than in 1933. The highest numbers for individual schools were: Winterbourne (87), Portland (62), Davidson (46), and Woodside (44).

Measles.

Thirteen hundred and seventy-three cases occurred in schools. Those showing the highest incidence were Woodside (97), Rock-

mount (88), Kingsley (76), and Beulah (74). The reorganisation of schools as advocated in the Hadow Report, with the consequent grouping of children of the most susceptible ages into Junior, Mixed and Infants Schools, has led to a higher incidence of all the common infectious diseases in these schools than occurred under the former arrangements. However desirable the re-grouping recommended by the Hadow report may be educationally, it will probably be found not to be advantageous from the medical aspect.

FOLLOWING UP.

There are 19 Health Visitors, 18 of whom devote 5/11ths of their time to school work, and one who is employed whole time in school clinics. In addition there are two masseuses, one of whom devotes all her time to school work and the other half her time, the other half being occupied with Maternity and Child Welfare. There are three whole-time dental assistants.

The nurses also assist at routine and special medical inspections in the schools and pay periodical visits to schools for cleanliness surveys. With the helpful co-operation of the Chief School Attendance Officer and his staff, persistent offenders against cleanliness have been proceeded against in Court, others have been brought before the Committee and warned. There are still, however, certain families who consistently spoil the cleanliness records of some of the schools.

School Visits.

The following table summarises the visits paid, etc., in connection with these duties:—

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Visits to Schools re Cleanliness | ... .. | 46 |
| Visits to School Departments re Cleanliness | ... .. | 514 |
| Number of children inspected for cleanliness (first inspection) | ... .. | 66,796 |
| Number of children inspected (subsequent inspections) | ... .. | 4,298 |
| Number of occasions in which children found unclean (first inspection) | ... .. | 2,640 |
| Number of occasions in which children found unclean (subsequent inspections) | ... .. | 2,894 |
| In addition 1,518 "other visits" to Schools were made. | | |

Home Visits.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Concerning uncleanliness | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 |
| Concerning defects found at routine medical inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,568 |
| Subsequent visits re defects found at routine medical inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,047 |
| Visits re special cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 868 |
| Visits to dental cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 |
| Visits in connection with infectious cases and other visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,273 |

These figures show an increase of 38 in the number of children inspected for cleanliness; an increase of 3,433 in visits paid in connection with infectious cases and other visits for miscellaneous reasons; a decrease of 93 in the following-up visits to dental cases, and a decrease of 261 in visits to special cases; decreases of 141 in the visits made regarding defects found at routine medical inspections, and of 6 in the home visits regarding uncleanliness.

TREATMENT.**The Work of the School Clinics.**

TABLE XIII.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES.

| | 1934. | 1933. | Increase or Decrease. |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| Minor Ailments Clinics | 8607 | 11740 | - 3133 |
| Inspection Clinic | 1597 | 1207 | + 390 |
| Dental Clinics | 13352 | 13444 | - 92 |
| Ophthalmic Clinic | 2982 | 2797 | + 185 |
| Orthopædic Clinic | 2437 | 2637 | - 200 |
| Remedial Exercises Clinic | 7052 | 8003 | - 951 |
| Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic | 542 | 1148 | - 606 |
| Ionization Clinic | 390 | 386 | + 4 |
| Rheumatism Clinic | 288 | 193 | + 95 |
| | 37247 | 41555 | - 4308 |

The Minor Ailments Clinic.

This Clinic is held each morning at the Lodge Road premises. One nurse is in attendance for the whole session and a doctor attends when possible to see cases referred to him. He

does not spend his whole morning here, however, going on either to a school for a medical inspection or to another Clinic. Medical cases or cases requiring surgical measures are referred to their private doctor or to hospitals. The aim of this Clinic is to render first aid and to treat the minor disabilities peculiar to school children, and to advise what further measures may be necessary.

A subsidiary Clinic is held at 206, Selhurst Road on five days weekly. 445 children made 2,227 attendances during 1934.

TABLE XIV.

| Complaint. | 1934. | | | 1933. | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Cases. | Attendances. | Average No. of Attendances per case. | Cases. | Attendances. | Average No. of Attendances per case. |
| Ringworm of Scalp | 6 | 24 | 4.0 | 18 | 74 | 4.1 |
| " Body | 15 | 152 | 10.1 | 28 | 151 | 5.4 |
| Scabies | 44 | 175 | 4.0 | 88 | 264 | 3.0 |
| Impetigo | 221 | 1388 | 6.3 | 257 | 1568 | 6.1 |
| Other Skin Diseases | 82 | 209 | 2.5 | 124 | 448 | 3.6 |
| Otorrhœa and other Ear defects | 195 | 2020 | 10.4 | 294 | 4332 | 14.7 |
| External Eye Disease | 215 | 1044 | 4.9 | 192 | 1258 | 6.5 |
| Miscellaneous | 593 | 3595 | 6.1 | 642 | 3645 | 5.7 |
| | 1371 | 8607 | 6.3 | 1643 | 11740 | 7.1 |

From this table it is seen that the average number of attendances per child decreased from 7.1 to 6.3; the total attendances fell by 3,133, and the number of individual cases decreased by 272. Otorrhœa is one of the most difficult of all minor conditions in school children to cure, this being reflected in the large number of attendances made for the remedying of this defect.

Impetigo still remains troublesome, but the cases of scabies attending showed a marked decrease in number.

Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils.

During 1934, 78 cases of tonsils only, 25 cases of adenoids only, and 200 cases of adenoids and enlarged tonsils, a total of 303 cases, were recommended for treatment. In 197 cases the Local Education Authority was requested to arrange for the operation.

There were 34 operating sessions at the Croydon General Hospital. The work is done by a rota of 4 general medical practitioners working in pairs, as surgeon and anæsthetist, for periods of 3 months, and remunerated by the Education Committee. All other expenses of the Clinic are also borne by the Committee.

The cases were examined at the Throat Clinic the week prior to the operation.

203 children were operated upon, a decrease of 199 on 1933. The cases referred have all come within the terms of the three definitions given below. All cases are kept in hospital for at least one night after the operation unless the parent expressly desires otherwise and is prepared to take all responsibility. If needful, children are kept longer. All children are conveyed home by ambulance. 196 children were detained for the night after the operation. In all there were 143 non-attendances.

Of the 203 children operated on 108 attended the Remedial Exercises Clinic for post-operative breathing exercises. This is a very important complement to the operation. The percentage of children operated on, who attended for exercises, was 53 per cent. compared with 54 per cent. in 1933.

18 cases came to the knowledge of the department for whom the parents had obtained treatment from another source; the majority at a London hospital. In these cases the expenses are defrayed by the parent and not by the Local Education Authority.

Only the following conditions are considered to warrant the reference of a child for operation :—

- (a) Tonsils which are enlarged and septic, especially if in conjunction therewith the tonsillar glands are also enlarged.
- (b) Obstruction to breathing through one or both nostrils.
- (c) The presence of mouth breathing.

The strict observance of this standard has resulted in a big decrease in the number of children referred for operation. Provided the tonsils are not interfering with any normal function and are not a focus of septic poisoning, there is no proof that their removal is of any benefit to a child.

The Inspection Clinic.

This is held on Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The object of the Inspection Clinic is (a) to examine children referred by parents or teachers for special examination; (b) children sent by school attendance officers for an opinion as to their fitness or otherwise to attend school; (c) children referred for examination under the provisions of the Education Act, 1918, Sec. 15; (d) cases in whom a further examination is desired after routine medical inspection; (e) children referred under the Juvenile Employment regulations. 1,597 attendances were made by children during the year.

Treatment of Visual Defects.

TABLE XV.

| | Number of defects dealt with. | | | | Spectacles prescribed. | | Spectacles obtained. | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| | Under the Authority's Scheme. | Submitted to retraction by private practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's scheme | Otherwise. | Total. | Under the Authority's Scheme. | Otherwise. | Under the Authority's Scheme. | Otherwise. |
| Errors of Refraction— | | | | | | | | |
| Elementary Schools ... | 789 | 17 | | 806 | 562 | 17 | 531 | 17 |
| Secondary Schools ... | 145 | 2 | | 147 | 102 | 2 | 99 | 2 |
| | 934 | 19 | | 953 | 664 | 19 | 630 | 19 |

Orthopædic Work.

The orthopædic scheme continues on the same lines as described in my report for 1931. The units comprising the scheme are (a) The outpatient clinic held by Mr. Alan Todd at the Croydon General Hospital; (b) The Remedial Exercises Clinic held in St. Andrew's Hall, Pump Pail; (c) The St. Giles' School, Addington.

TABLE XVI.

Spinal and Other Remedial Clinics.

| | 1934. | | | | 1933. | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|----------|-----|--------------|-----------|----------|
| | Attendances. | Sessions. | Av. att. | | Attendances. | Sessions. | Av. att. |
| Spinal ... | 2,646 | 594 | 4.5 | ... | 3,009 | 607 | 5.0 |
| Massage ... | 53 | 53 | 1.0 | ... | 59 | 59 | 1.0 |
| Flat Feet ... | 1,898 | 228 | 8.3 | ... | 1,625 | 189 | 8.6 |
| Breathing ... | 1,250 | 175 | 7.1 | ... | 2,182 | 241 | 9.0 |
| | 5,847 | 1,050 | | ... | 6,875 | 1,096 | |

St. Giles' School, Addington.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Total number of sessions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 195 |
| Total number of attendances | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,205 |
| Average attendance per session | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Total number of females | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Total number of males | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Total number of patients | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| Still under treatment | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |

| COMPLAINTS. | | | | | MALE. | FEMALE. | TOTAL. |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|---------|--------|
| Flat Foot | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Scoliosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Kyphosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Spastic Diplegia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Hemiplegia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Infantile Paralysis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Lordosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Athetosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Inco-ordination | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Muscular dystrophy | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Osteomyelitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Paresis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| | | | | | — | — | — |
| | | | | | 17 | 14 | 31 |
| | | | | | — | — | — |

THE SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

I am indebted to the Senior School Dental Surgeon, Mr. Pilbeam, for the particulars contained in this section of the report.

The duties of the dental surgeons include the inspection and treatment of all children attending the public elementary and central schools, and of scholarship children attending the secondary schools. Treatment is also provided for patients referred under Maternity and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, and Mental Deficiency schemes, and the report of the work done under the various schemes appears elsewhere.

It is to be regretted that for the third successive year the school dental surgeons have been unable to inspect all the children and provide treatment for every child requiring it. Out of the total of 26,464 attending the above-mentioned schools in Croydon, 18,684 (or 68%) were inspected during the year, practically the same number as in 1933. This means that it takes approximately 18 months to inspect all the children. It is, therefore, apparent that the inspections and treatment are nearly six months in arrear.

It will be realised that the existing procedure has considerable disadvantages, the chief of which are :—

- (a) The detrimental effect on the health of the children through delayed treatment.
- (b) The prejudicial effect on education.
- (c) The increased volume of work through delayed inspection and treatment.
- (d) The retardatory effect on the School Dental Service.

Medical science has proved that untreated dental defects may have a very injurious effect on the health of the child, and consequently the School Dental Service constitutes a very important aid in safeguarding the general health of the children. A child cannot obtain the maximum benefit from education when suffering from dental defects, which have a direct effect on its health. This is evidenced by the number of children referred for treatment.

As regards (c) the progress of dental decay in its incipient stage may be controlled by conservative measures at regular intervals of not more than 12 months, but it will be appreciated that defects that are neglected for 18 months may require more extensive treatment. Again, in many instances dental defects, when treated immediately, can be remedied very often in one sitting, but as the number of infected teeth increases, the number of visits needed to complete treatment is considerably increased, necessitating loss of school time for the children concerned. Moreover, there is the psychological aspect to be taken into account. While a large number of children, perhaps, do not mind keeping several appointments to complete treatment, there are others who, by reason of temperament, find it difficult to attend several times. It is therefore desirable that defects should be remedied in the early stages.

Finally, it is unfortunate to create the impression that whilst inspection and treatment is offered, it can only be carried out once in 18 months. It is now 23 years since the first Dental Clinic was initiated, and, with the subsequent years of development, parents have become accustomed to think of the School Medical and Dental Services as forming part of the educational system. Apathy to dental treatment is far more likely to be met when delay is experienced in providing it.

Unless the educational work which is continually in progress is followed up by early inspection, with the offer of treatment for those requiring it, the service will lose some of that public confidence which is so essential to public health schemes.

It is not possible for the present staff of three whole-time dental surgeons to inspect annually and treat all children requiring treatment, in the Public Elementary Schools, and these may be enumerated as follows:—

Each dental surgeon has allocated to his care nearly 9,000 children, which is three times the number one dental surgeon can inspect and treat efficiently each year.

The size of the staff required to inspect annually every child, and to treat those children referred with dental defects, may be based on material supplied in previous Reports. Assuming that all the 26,424 children attending the elementary schools were examined, 72 per cent. of this total, or approximately 19,000, would be referred for treatment, and the parents of about 60 per cent. of these children, or approximately 11,400, would consent to clinic treatment. Each dental surgeon treats annually approximately 2,400 children, and it is therefore apparent that a staff of at least five dental surgeons is necessary to cope adequately with the work.

The dental surgeons' time has been reorganised so that every available session can be devoted to conservative dentistry, and the results for the year show that there has been considerable improvement in this direction, but this does little towards making up the deficiency.

There has been a decided increase in the number of children referred for treatment during the last few years. In 1927, 61 per cent. of the children inspected were referred with defective teeth, and in 1934 the number had increased to 72 per cent. This increase alone means that over 2,000 more children required treatment in 1934 than in 1927, and would provide sufficient work for one dental surgeon for one year.

There is also an increased demand for dental treatment on the part of parents. This is proved by the considerable increase of conservative work during the last few years.

The fact that a larger number of children of indigent parents have been treated free, or at half the usual attendance fee, has resulted in more of these children having treatment, especially of a conservative nature. As a matter of interest, it may be mentioned that the amount of work to be done for children in this category is often considerably more than is required for the children of more prosperous parents. The teeth of these children undoubtedly show a marked tendency to dental disease.

Inspection.

During the year 98 sessions were devoted to inspection, and 18,684 children were inspected, *i.e.*, 190 children each session. Out of 18,684 children inspected, 13,480 were referred for treatment, *i.e.*, 72 per cent., the same as in the previous year. It is a matter of great concern that only one in four has a healthy dentition.

Unfortunately, the 28 per cent. of children with sound dentitions cannot be viewed with the same prognosis as in the case of medical examinations. These are always potential patients for the dental surgeons, as the commencement of dental caries is so insidious that these children might require treatment at any time. The number referred for treatment varies in different schools. In some cases the number of healthy dentitions is as high as 43 per cent., and in others as low as 8 per cent. The schools showing a low incidence of disease are those in which children have had private and clinic treatment. These results show that if treatment is carried out in conjunction with proper oral hygiene on the part of the children, dental disease can be considerably reduced; on the other hand, where there is neglect of these precautions the incidence of disease is high. A child who has clean teeth and a good diet that requires thorough mastication to exercise the jaws and teeth will have a greater resistance to dental disease than a child who has not these advantages. This is proved at the inspection of children in the Public Assistance Committee's Homes, whose diet is very varied and of a detergent nature; 61 per cent. of these children had perfectly healthy dentitions.

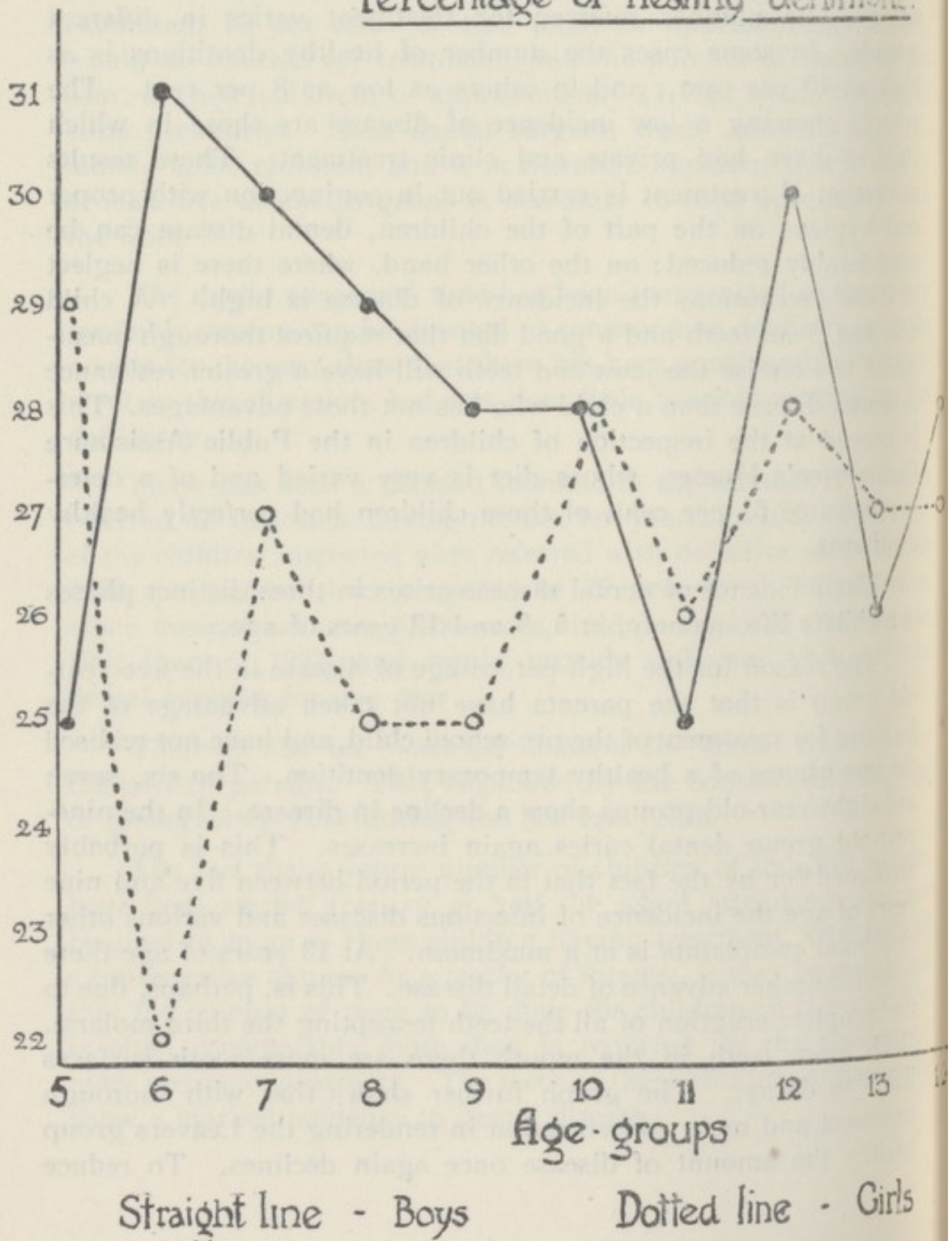
The incidence of dental disease arises in three distinct phases in a child's life, namely, at 5, 9 and 13 years of age.

The reason for the high percentage of disease in the five-year-old group is that the parents have not taken advantage of the facilities for treatment of the pre-school child, and have not realised the importance of a healthy temporary dentition. The six, seven and eight-year-old groups show a decline in disease. In the nine-year-old group dental caries again increases. This is probably accounted for by the fact that in the period between five and nine years of age the incidence of infectious diseases and various other childhood complaints is at a maximum. At 13 years of age there appears another advance of dental disease. This is, perhaps, due to the complete eruption of all the teeth (excepting the third molars). With more teeth in the mouth there are more tooth surfaces liable to decay. The graph further shows that with thorough treatment and more concentration in rendering the Leavers group healthy the amount of disease once again declines. To reduce

these periods of particularly active caries it would be necessary to inspect the five, nine and 13-year-old groups twice yearly.

The following graph shows that in the six, seven, eight and nine-year-old groups of boys the percentage of healthy dentitions is greater than in the case of girls. This is due possibly to the fact that girls' teeth usually erupt earlier than boys', and they have therefore at those ages more teeth liable to decay. The same thing is noticed in the 12-year-old group of boys. Girls have, as a rule, all their 12-year-old-molars through at this age, whereas the boys' second molars are usually at the stage of eruption. The 14-year-old Leavers' group shows that the boys have a slightly better percentage of healthy dentitions compared with the girls.

Percentage of healthy dentitions.



Conservative Treatment of Permanent Teeth.

The increase of conservative treatment during the last three years has been a welcome and noticeable feature; the number of fillings, as compared with 1930, has increased over 100 per cent. Such an increase has been made possible by concentrating more on the permanent than on the temporary dentition.

The number of sessions devoted to inspection has also been reduced in order that more time could be devoted to conservative work. In consequence, the number of fillings has risen per 100 children treated from 32 in 1930 to 78 in 1934.

The important part that orthodontic treatment has served as propaganda in teaching the value of conservative dentistry cannot be overlooked when considering such an increase in reparative treatments.

In addition to fillings other conservative measures have been carried out, including zinc oxide and sedative dressings and root canal treatments; also 20 gum treatments, 114 scalings, 48 applications of silver nitrate, and 13 dressings to temporary teeth. A certain number of cappings of exposed nerves in permanent teeth were executed, and many of these cases have been X-rayed. A careful record is kept of the cases, which are periodically re-examined, and it is very gratifying to note that all have responded well to this treatment. The usual tests as to the vitality of the teeth have proved the value of this useful conservative measure, and a number of teeth have thus been saved from extraction.

The Extraction of Permanent Teeth.

It is to be expected that an increase in conservative work will mean a decrease in extractions. The records show that the extractions are lower this year than at any time since 1930, when 2,001 teeth were extracted, as compared with 2,005 in 1934. The number of permanent teeth extracted per 100 children treated was 28, compared with 34 per 100 in 1933. Of the number of permanent extractions 41 teeth were removed for orthodontic purposes.

The Treatment of Temporary Teeth.

Conservative treatment of the deciduous dentition has decreased. The fillings in temporary teeth totalled 548. There has also been a reduction in the number of teeth extracted. During the year 9,865 teeth were removed because of their septic condition.

Attendances.

The number of attendances for the year was 13,352, as compared with 13,444 in 1933. The attendance fee of 6d. (1s. 6d. if gas is administered) was revised in April to 8d. per attendance and 2s. for gas. It appears that while the ordinary attendance fee has not made any appreciable difference to the number of children attending the Clinic, there has been a reduction in attendance for gas administration.

Out of 13,457 children referred for treatment, the parents of 7,369 children consented to Clinic treatment, and 7,300 were actually treated. This number was a slight reduction on the previous year, but more treatment was carried out.

3,509 parents decided to have private treatment, and 2,582 failed to return the forms or definitely refused treatment.

£446 2s. 0d. was received from patients for treatment.

Special Cases.

The number of children attending with head teachers' special emergency forms totalled 1,755. This is, fortunately, a reduction on last year's total of 1,816. The practice of notifying head teachers of names of children whose parents have refused treatment for three consecutive years has probably accounted for this reduction. The only efficient way of dealing with the abuse of special treatments is to check it at its source, and the procedure adopted is a great help to teachers and school dental surgeons.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN INSPECTED AND TREATED DURING THE YEAR.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|--------|------------------|-----|-------|
| Patients examined | ... | 20,439 | Patients treated | ... | 7,300 |
| Attendances | ... | 13,352 | Fillings | ... | 6,271 |
| Extractions | ... | 11,953 | "Gas" cases | ... | 1,863 |
| Other operations | ... | 2,170 | Locals | ... | 3,472 |

SESSIONS HELD.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|----|----------------|-----|-------|
| Inspection | ... | 98 | Treatment | ... | 1,125 |
| Administration | ... | 9 | Orthodontia | ... | 42 |
| Gas administrations (by dental surgeons) | ... | 72 | Total sessions | ... | 1,384 |
| Gas administrations (by medical officers) | ... | 58 | | | |

Following Up.

The health visitors have interviewed a number of parents who had refused treatment, and the results obtained have been very satisfactory. Many of the visits have been in connection with the dental treatment of children prior to having throat operations, and also a number of special cases referred from the routine medical inspections. During the year 139 following up forms were issued.

Ambulant Cases.

Several cases of discharging abscesses and special cases in which it was felt that treatment would be more successfully carried out in hospital, were referred to Mayday Hospital.

Cases X-rayed.

Arrangements have been made for the X-ray of certain cases at the Mayday Hospital, and in all 41 cases were referred. These cases include children sent to the Clinic suffering from traumatic injuries of the teeth and surrounding bone; teeth in which cappings of exposed nerves have needed a radiograph to check up the line of treatment; to ascertain the presence or absence of supernumerary teeth, and special cases needing orthodontic treatment in which it is desired to see the position of the roots before starting treatment.

Special Inspections and Treatments.

A special inspection was carried out at Morland Road Home for Mentally Deficient Boys, and 15 children were examined. Special treatments consisted of the following:—4 dentures to replace lost incisors, 7 crown fitted, and 17 root fillings in single-rooted teeth.

Extractions under gas were carried out for two children attending the Nursery School.

Anæsthetics.

An anæsthetic, either local or nitrous oxide, is given for the extraction of all teeth, with the exception of the very loose deciduous teeth. During the year 3,464 locals were given for extractions and for the treatment of difficult fillings, and for pulp extirpations.

Gas cases totalled 1,863, compared with 2,125 in 1933. The dental surgeons devoted 72 sessions to the administration of nitrous oxide, and medical officers 58 sessions.

Preventive and Educative Measures.

A great deal of work is done by the teachers and dental surgeons to educate parents and children in dental matters. At the routine inspections the dental surgeon gives a talk to parents at the end of the inspection. The mothers appear to be very interested in the remarks which are made, as evidenced by the many questions asked. During the year 19 talks were given and 635 mothers attended. This is a part of the work which needs extending, but under present conditions the staff has very little time to spare for propaganda. The talks have now been given for many years, but, unfortunately, the mothers the dental surgeons would most like to get in touch with do not come.

Co-operation With Other Branches of the Service.

Inter-departmental co-operation is essential for the efficient functioning of any scheme of prevention. The dental staff have had the co-operation of their medical colleagues, and have in turn co-operated with the medical officers when occasion arose.

Selhurst Road Clinic.

The review of the work at this Branch Clinic shows gratifying progress. The number of attendances has increased, and also the amount of conservative treatment and the number of individual patients treated.

The 4,351 attendances prove the value of this Clinic, and the results show that the Clinic is accomplishing very useful work, which justifies its establishment in this neighbourhood.

The wide area covered by the town, and the very real danger to children of traffic, if they have to travel long distances to a Clinic, makes the foundation of further Branch Clinics a matter requiring attention. It is, however, not possible with the present dental staff to carry out this necessary extension. An additional Clinic to serve the populous Waddon area is urgently required.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

| | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Attendances | 3,604 | 3,831 | 4,351 |
| Extractions | 3,728 | 3,102 | 3,910 |
| Fillings | 1,667 | 2,002 | 2,150 |
| Patients treated | 2,006 | 1,811 | 2,179 |
| Other operations | 96 | 261 | 323 |
| "Gas" cases | 779 | 553 | 581 |
| Local anæsthesia | 490 | 999 | 1,322 |
| New cases | 2,280 | 2,520 | 2,670 |

Sessions held : Inspection—35. Treatment—377.
Gas Sessions—58.

| | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of New Cases per | | | |
| Session | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.0 |
| Attendances | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.5 |
| Extractions | 12.02 | 9.2 | 10.3 |
| Fillings | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.3 |
| Other operations | 0.31 | 0.77 | 0.8 |
| Ratio of Fillings to Extrac- | | | |
| tions | 1:2.2 | 1:1.4 | 1:1.8 |

Dental Treatment of Scholarship Children Attending Secondary Schools.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|------------------------|----|
| Attendances | 133 | Other operations ... | 21 |
| New cases | 49 | Scalings | 4 |
| Permanent fillings ... | 80 | Gas cases | 17 |
| Extractions of Perma- | | Local anaesthetics ... | 10 |
| nent Teeth | 30 | Cases completed ... | 28 |
| Temporary Teeth ... | 18 | | |

THE ORTHODONTIC SCHEME.

The present orthodontic scheme has been in operation three years, and the number of cases treated and the results obtained have fully justified its inception.

The diagnosis and treatment of all cases of irregularity of the teeth have been undertaken by the school dental surgeons. It was felt that such work should come within the province of school dentistry, and the three advantages of such a course are:—

- (1) That expenditure is not increased by the appointment of an orthodontic specialist.
- (2) That the school dental surgeons, by reason of their experience, are probably better equipped to treat cases more from the point of view of public health dentistry.
- (3) That it introduces more variation into the routine of the school dental surgeon.

It is very gratifying that such a system has worked extremely well, and that the dental surgeons have been able to treat all types of cases accepting treatment.

The time devoted to orthodontia is restricted to one session per week, which is shared by two dental surgeons. With so little time for this work it is necessary to leave these sessions as free as possible for new cases, or cases under treatment which require new impressions for further appliances. This is achieved by giving verbal appointments for those cases requiring minor adjustments of appliances after the work of the routine sessions is completed.

It is essential to prevent treatment of minor irregularities wasting the time of orthodontic sessions, which should be devoted to the treatment of more marked deformities. Many minor cases of irregularity correct themselves, and they should be eliminated beforehand to prevent congestion.

It has been the practice before starting treatment to find out exactly the parents' attitude. It is useless to attempt orthodontia for a child unless the parent is really concerned about the deformity and is likely to appreciate treatment and to co-operate with the dental surgeon. In this work it is essential that the parent should be acquainted with the importance and nature of treatment, and also approximately the amount of time required to complete it.

Prevention of Malocclusion starts in the very early days of a child's life, and schemes which provide treatment for the pre-school child offer the dental surgeon a unique opportunity for preventive work. Cases may be observed at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres of the perverted action of the muscles, which, if untreated, will undoubtedly produce deformity later in the child's life. Particularly is this seen in the maldevelopment of the jaws, in mouth breathing and bad sucking habits, and sometimes in an abnormally large frænum labium. These cases, when observed, may be referred for treatment at a subsequent and more suitable time.

Review of Work Done.

The total number of cases treated since the new scheme was commenced was 465, of which 331 have been treated with the aid of appliances, and 134 by extraction only.

The number of new cases referred for treatment during the year was 132. This is not the actual number of children suffering from all forms of irregularities, but those in which it was thought that the condition was severe enough to have a prejudicial effect on the health of the child. There are many more than this total with dental deformities, but as the time for treatment is strictly limited, it is desirable to refer only those cases in which the abnormality is very marked.

The number under treatment during the year was 162, which includes some cases not completed in the previous year. Of this number 30 were treated by extraction only. These extraction cases are kept under observation for a considerable time in case further irregularity may result with the eruption of more teeth.

The number of attendances was 1,629. Of this number 354 were routine appointments and 1,275 verbal appointments. The sessions devoted to orthodontic treatment totalled 43.

Appliances Fitted.

All the appliances fitted have been of the simple type. The number of removable appliances inserted was 194, and the six fixed appliances were in the nature of splints.

X-ray Diagnosis.

Cases presenting special difficulties were X-rayed. In these instances it was desired to ascertain the presence or absence of supernumerary teeth, or to see the position of the roots of teeth. In all, 25 cases were radiographed.

Cost of the Scheme.

The charge for cases treated by appliances is 15s. per child. Those cases treated by extraction pay only the attendance fee. Two-thirds of the orthodontic charge is paid to the dental mechanic for making the necessary apparatus, the remaining one-third being placed in a fund for incidental expenses. Except as regards the dental surgeons' time, the scheme is definitely self-supporting. The excellent results obtained have fully justified its inclusion as an ancillary unit of the routine work of the School Dental Service.

Whilst it must be admitted that dental disease primarily associated with the teeth may cause more ill-health than untreated

dental irregularities, nevertheless, defects which produce abnormalities of the jaws and teeth may be psychologically harmful, and dental irregularities predispose to dental caries.

The parents of children undergoing orthodontic treatment have evinced a genuine interest and offered useful co-operation.

EAR CLINIC.

| | 1934. | 1933. |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Number of Sessions held ... | 46 | 39 |
| Number of first attendances ... | 84 | 100 |
| Number of re-attendances ... | 306 | 286 |

There were no names on the waiting list at the end of the year. The classification of cases shows a similarity to that of previous years in the numbers in the respective groups, viz. :—

- (1) No evidence of otorrhœa past or present, or deafness of more than a trivial or temporary nature ... 13
- (2) Deafness only. Some of these were due to old otitis media ... 12
- (3) Otorrhœa, active, quiescent or cured ... 59

Group 2.—12 cases. Eleven were of the catarrhal type and one due to congenital absence of the outer ears. The latter is attending a special school for the partially deaf and is learning to speak. Of the catarrhal cases, three attained normal hearing, one after treatment by the Eustachian catheter, and two as the result of breathing exercises; three have been referred for a nose and throat operation, two of which are awaiting treatment, and one has refused; one was slight and was referred for home treatment; one was mentally defective and unsuitable for treatment; one is to have an operation for deviated septum in a year or two; one is under observation; and one requires a septic mouth attended to first. All are followed up, especially to see that correct breathing is established.

- Group 3.*—(a) Found dry and requiring no treatment ... 16
- (b) Found dry but recommended for accessory treatment such as tonsillectomy ... 4
- (c) Active cases ... 39

An extended trial has been given to the iodine (0.75%) and boric powder. Unlike ionisation, there are practically no contra-indications, it is quickly applied, and, at the least, it effects a big improvement in those complicated cases unsuitable for ionisation. Foul-smelling discharges, granulations, long-standing mastoid cases, etc., improve remarkably, so that, with few exceptions, the practice has been, after careful cleansing and investigation, to start treatment with the powder. The following figures indicate what is happening. There were 39 active cases examined, of which 9, almost inactive, received no special treatment, 5 drying up and 4 remaining under observation at the end of the year. Four cases were ionised, 2 with immediate success and 2 requiring a continuation of the treatment beyond the end of the year.

Twenty-six received the iodine and boric treatment, of which 20 were discharged dry, 1 defaulted, and 5 were still under treatment.

Those requiring accessory or operative treatment are referred accordingly, but the iodine and boric powder effects a great improvement in most cases, pending further action, and parents are always grateful for the amelioration, if only on account of the smell.

This method is receiving favourable notice generally. Ionisation also continues to impress. But there are those who doubt the efficacy of all local applications and attribute improvement or "cure" to careful cleansing. In a disease so apt to clear up, at least temporarily, without any special treatment, it is difficult to prove that any special method is successful. Anyone using either of these two methods, however, must have been impressed with the results, and, in the case of the powder, the astringent and antiseptic effect is easily appreciated in complicated cases. Strict preliminary cleansing is essential to success, certainly, but experience with plain boric powder has shown both ionisation and the iodine powder to have definite advantages. At present, therefore, the routine adopted at the Clinic is: thorough cleansing and investigation, classification, reference, if necessary, for treatment of accompanying defects, ionisation in cases of simple tympanic sepsis, and the use of iodine and boric powder in the more complicated cases, with further consideration later in those which do not completely clear up. Cases of undoubted attic or mastoid disease are, of course, referred to Hospital.

RHEUMATISM CLINIC

This Clinic is not in any sense a "treatment centre," but is concerned with the diagnosis, supervision, advice and re-examinations of all types of rheumatic infections in children.

A definite differentiation must be made between the chronic rheumatic arthritic pains of adults and the acute and sub-acute rheumatism of childhood.

The manifestations in childhood are varied; the most common in the acute type being inflammation of the joints, Chorea, Tonsillitis, and affections of the muscle and valves of the heart; in the sub-acute and milder forms a series of mild sore throats, slight indefinite pains and aches in muscles and joints, frequently associated with a chronic insidious state of poor health.

The most serious complication is that of heart disease, and it is in the prevention and supervision of these lesions that the Clinic has its major usefulness.

Parents are becoming increasingly aware that "growing pains" are not an indication of healthy physique but are due to "rheumatics." Some now take the initiative in writing to the Head Teacher concerning their child's "pains," and ask for an appointment for the Clinic; an indication that the Clinic is becoming more widely known and appreciated.

It is important in cases of heart disease that parents should be advised immediately, so that further cardiac damage may be prevented, but it is equally as important to be able to assure a parent whose child has some heart involvement that the degree and extent of the damage is not sufficiently serious to warrant treating the child as an invalid for life, and that with care and supervision a fairly normal life may be followed.

Difficult and severe cases have been referred to the Out-Patients' Department at the Croydon General Hospital, where Dr. Preston, as in previous years, has very kindly given his assistance and advice.

The Coombe Cliff Convalescent Home continues to prove an invaluable asset in cases where long periods of rest are required, more especially in those cases where home conditions are unsuitable and admission to a Home is desirable.

The statistics of the work accomplished have been drawn up on the same lines as those in previous reports, so that a comparison can be readily obtained.

Cases Examined at Rheumatism Clinic.

| | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. |
|---------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Primary | 76 | 71 | 119 |
| Re-examinations ... | 151 | 109 | 169 |
| Total ... | 227 | 180 | 288 |
| Rheumatic | 65(85.5%) | 65 (91.5%) | 108 (90.8%) |
| Non-Rheumatic ... | 11(14.5%) | 6 (8.5%) | 11 (9.2%) |
| Total ... | 76 | 71 | 119 |

Classification of Rheumatic cases—

| | Primary. | Re-examinations. |
|------------------|------------|------------------|
| Sex—Males | 43 (39.7%) | 75 (44.4%) |
| Females | 65 (60.3%) | 94 (55.6%) |
| Total ... | 108 | 169 |

Age when examined:—

| Ages | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|-----------------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Primary | 3 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 23 | 10 | 3 | 0 |
| Re-examinations | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 16 | 21 | 30 | 36 | 38 | 14 | 1 |

The increase in the numbers of young children referred to the Clinic is maintained and is evidence of the awakened interest and knowledge of parents.

Grouping and Classification.

This continues to follow the scheme laid down in my Report for 1931.

Group I.—Symptoms referred to the digestive system and intestinal tract, *e.g.* abdominal pains, constipation and lack of appetite ... 28 cases

Group II.—Symptoms suggesting the presence of a toxæmia, *e.g.*, aching limbs, lassitude, headache 73 cases

Group III.—Symptoms suggesting a disturbance of the nervous system, *e.g.*, irritability, disturbed sleep, nocturnal enuresis, fidgetiness 53 cases

Groups II. and III. include the majority of cases. In many cases there is nearly always a combination of the symptoms specified in Groups II. and III. varying in severity according to the type of case observed.

*GROUPING OF 108 CASES.

| | *1934. | 1933. |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| Mild and Potential | 71 (65.7%) | 32 (49.2%) |
| Definite Active | 25 (23.2%) | 17 (26.2%) |
| Definite Quiescent | 12 (11.1%) | 16 (24.6%) |

The relative increase in the group Mild and Potential is the result of the increased care and understanding of parents, and, in association with the decreased percentage in the group "Definite Active," is a very encouraging sign.

The Mild and Potential included those cases showing the first initial symptoms of "growing pains" in highly-strung children, with or without slight cardiac involvement.

The Definite and Active Group included, besides cases of frank rheumatic carditis, those with marked physical signs of Rheumatic Fever or Chorea.

Group IV.—Rheumatic manifestations. Total: 108 cases.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Rheumatic Pains | 80 (74.1%) |
| Rheumatic Fever | 7 (6.5%) |
| Chorea | 18 (16.7%) |
| Carditis, Definite | 79 (73.1%)† |
| | +Slight 49 (45.4%) |
| | +Marked 30 (27.8%) |
| Carditis, Suspected | 11 (10.2%) |
| Tonsillitis | 23 (21.3%) |

Rheumatic Fever Cases.

There were 7 children who gave a definite history of Rheumatic Fever. Of these, 1 had a sound heart and 6 had definite carditis.

Chorea Cases.

There were 18 cases of Chorea. Of these, 5 had definite carditis, 10 slight or suspected, and 3 sound hearts.

Family Histories.

In the case of 19 families (17.6%), either the father or the mother had had rheumatic fever or chorea. In 5 other cases (4.6%) a history of rheumatic fever was obtained in near relatives of the parents. In the case of 21 children (19.4%) their brothers or sisters gave a history of rheumatism or chorea.

Skin Conditions.

Recorded in 97 cases.

| | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Fair | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 (67%) |
| Dark | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 (33%) |

Moist skin and an history of liability to sweating was recorded in 16 cases.

A history of flushing and rashes in 19 cases.

Nervous Conditions.

Recorded in 108 cases.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| Children recorded as highly strung | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89 (82.4%) |
| Headaches | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 (55.5%) [†] |
| | | | | | +Occasional 26 (24.1%) |
| | | | | | +Frequent 34 (31.5%) |
| Night terrors, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 (45.4%) [§] |
| | | | | | §Slight 36 (33.3%) |
| | | | | | §Severe 13 (12.4%) |
| Enuresis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 (13%) |
| Twitchings | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 (28%) |

Often a combination of more than one of the above symptoms was manifested.

Catarrhs.

A history of various catarrhs, not tonsillitis, was reported in 12 cases (11.1%).

Tonsillectomy.

Operation reported in 13 cases (12%).

Re-Examinations.

One hundred and sixty-nine (169) re-inspections were carried out. In 10 (62%) of these the condition had become worse; 14 (8%) were considered to be non-rheumatic; 32 (19%) stationary; 92 (54%) were definitely improved; and 21 (20%) quiescent.

Environment and Other Conditions in Rheumatism Clinic Cases.

Reported in 92 cases.

Wards.—Cases were drawn from all Wards in the Borough, with the exception of Addington, as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|--------------|----|------------------|----|---------------|----|
| Woodside ... | 10 | Whitehorse Manor | 10 | West Thornton | 6 |
| Addiscombe . | 4 | Broad Green ... | 2 | Waddon ... | 16 |
| S. Norwood . | 8 | Thornton Heath . | 9 | East ... | 8 |
| Upp. Norwood | 2 | Bensham Manor . | 6 | Central ... | 2 |
| Norbury ... | 7 | South ... | 2 | | |

Housing Conditions—Subsoil.

No relationship was found to exist between the type of subsoil and the incidence of rheumatic infection. This finding confirms the conclusions of previous years.

Drainage of Subsoil.

Seventy of the houses were sufficiently drained and 8 were well drained; in 14 drainage was problematical. Houses which were perfectly dry and did not show any signs of dampness numbered 50, whilst 38 shewed traces of damp; 4 were damp; and no house was specified as very damp.

Aspect.

The aspects of the houses were as follows:—

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----------|----|--------|----|----------|----|
| S.E. ... | 11 | S.W. ... | 13 | E. ... | 15 | N.E. ... | 13 |
| N.W. . | 9 | S.... | 8 | N. ... | 12 | W. ... | 11 |

The bulk of houses in which cases occurred were ordinary terrace houses (74), or semi-detached (18), and definite overcrowding was found in 4 families.

Economic Status.

The economic status of the families from whom patients were examined was as follows:—

Poor in 14; average working class, 44; better working class, 21; clerical work, 9; and superior, 4.

The interior home conditions were classified as follows:—

Clean, 58; moderately clean, 23; superior, 8; unsatisfactory, 3.

*Classification of Dr. R. Miller.

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

Playground classes were held during the summer months at Woodside School. There was no extension of these classes during 1934.

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Full statistical details are given in Table III. of the Tables required by the Board of Education, Appendix III.

Blind Children.

Seven boys and 3 girls are resident at special schools for the blind. The institutions which these children attend are as follows:—Royal Normal College for the Blind, 4 boys; Chorley Wood Blind College, 1 girl; Barclay Blind School, Brighton, 2 girls; Abbotskerswell, Devon, 1 boy; Sunshine Home, East Grinstead, 2 boys; (these are residential); 18 children attend the Special Class for Myopic Children.

St. Luke's Special School For Partially Sighted Children.

At the end of the year there were 18 children in attendance. Of these, 9 were cases of myopia, 6 were non-myopes, and 3 had myopia combined with some other ocular defect. On the basis of the figure suggested by the Committee of Inquiry into Problems relating to Partially Sighted Children (1934) Croydon should have about 26 elementary school children suitable for segregation in a special school of this type. Refusals are sometimes met with and are difficult to combat, the degree of difficulty depending on the type of ocular defect in question. Again, the clever myope who has a scholarship in front of him is often not referred. If, as is usual in these cases, he is the child of understanding parents and is under close ophthalmic supervision, with the necessary restrictions imposed, no harm may result, or, at least, a change of regime can be advised if found necessary.

The education of the parents and children about the nature of myopia and the means to retard its advancement is receiving attention, and an attempt is being made to admit young myopes for a temporary period for this purpose.

The curriculum is that usually laid down for the myope and the partially sighted, respectively, but is under constant review, and changes are introduced according to experience. For example, during the past year both boys and girls have attended domestic science classes, and now the system of mixing the

children with those in the ordinary elementary school for certain lessons has been introduced, although only on a small scale. Again, physical exercises, suitably restricted for certain children, are now in regular use, with a noticeable improvement in carriage and posture.

Nominally the myopes leave school at 14 years of age, and the others at 16, but no strict rule can be enforced, and much depends on the type of case and the earning capacity. The Head Teacher is alive to the need for supervision in the selection of jobs and for after-care, but this is difficult, especially with the dull child from a poor home. The subsequent ophthalmic supervision of the children, a point mentioned by the Committee of Inquiry, is another problem, but in Croydon, where the Education Committee's Ophthalmic Surgeon is also Ophthalmic Surgeon to the General Hospital, one feels that old pupils will readily attend under him after leaving school.

Deaf Children.

Six boys and 6 girls are resident at special schools for the deaf; 1 boy attends a special day school. The institutions which these children attend are: Royal School for the Deaf, Margate, 6 boys and 6 girls (this is residential); L.C.C. Day (Deaf) School, 1 boy, at Hearnville Road, Balham.

Epileptic Children.

Two boys and 2 girls are resident at special schools, namely, at Lingfield Epileptic Colony, 2 boys and 2 girls.

Mentally Defective Children.

In addition to the day accommodation provided at St. Christopher's School, 3 girls are resident in the Monyhull M.D. School, Birmingham; 2 girls are at Knotty Ash M.D. School, Liverpool; 1 boy and 1 girl at Sandlebridge, Cheshire; and 1 boy at Besford Court, Worcestershire.

Physically Defective Children.

The Education Authority have, in addition to those accommodated at St. Giles' School, crippled children in the under-mentioned special schools:—The Heritage Craft School, Chailey, 3 boys and 1 girl; Suntrap, Hayling Island, 1 girl.

The Committee maintained 2 girls at West Wickham Heart Home, a special school for cardiac cripples; 1 boy at Edgar Lee Heart Home, Willesden.

SCHOOL CAMPS.

A school camp was again held during the summer months at Pilgrim Fort, near Caterham. The camp, which is provided with a piped water supply from the East Surrey Water Company, is provided with permanent buildings. Blankets, tents, stretchers, etc., for sleeping purposes, and a fully equipped cookhouse are provided. The sanitary arrangements have been replaced by a modern water flushed system.

489 boys and girls from the elementary schools went to the Camp during 1934 in parties, each party going for one week. All the children are medically inspected before proceeding to camp. The following are the departments which sent parties:— Ashburton, 42 boys, 14 girls; Davidson, 27 girls; Oval, 45 boys, 41 girls; Portland, 36 boys; Ecclesbourne, 24 boys; Howard, 28 boys; Kingsley, 39 boys and 51 girls; Lanfranc, 13 boys; Norbury Manor, 42 girls; West Thornton, 25 girls; Sydenham, 21 boys; Croydon British, 17 girls; Tavistock, 24 boys.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT RETURN.

The following numbers of children were examined by the medical officers during 1934 as to their fitness to follow the part-time employment indicated. There has been an increase of 27 in the delivery of newspapers and 10 in the delivery of milk:—

| | 1934. | 1933. | 1932. | 1931. | 1930. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Delivery of Goods for Shopkeepers | 96 | 105 | 119 | 102 | 140 |
| Delivery of Newspapers | 190 | 163 | 178 | 227 | 328 |
| Delivery of Milk | 34 | 24 | 37 | 33 | 28 |
| | 320 | 292 | 334 | 362 | 496 |

Seven girls and 1 boy were medically examined, and subsequently licensed by the Education Authority to take part in public entertainments.

THE PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK AND COD LIVER OIL AND MALT.

The arrangements for the provision of meals have been continued during the past year. Children are now provided with free dinners at the Domestic Subjects Centres, as follows:— Davidson, Ecclesbourne, Elmwood, Howard, Ingram, Kings-

ley, Sydenham, Tavistock and Waddon. Milk and cod liver oil and malt have also been provided for children suffering from malnutrition. This is given in school. Recommendations for extra nourishment are made by the School Medical Officer, Teachers, Attendance Officers and Care Committees and are considered by the School Canteen Sub-Committee. Re-examinations are made every three months, if practicable, by the medical officers in cases referred on medical grounds, when renewal or discontinuance is decided on. This recurrent examination acts also as a useful check on the general physical health of the child, enabling obvious defects to be pointed out to the parents for remedy.

The scheme originally suggested by the National Milk Publicity Council has been working smoothly, and has undoubtedly had beneficial results. Since October 1st, by arrangement with the Milk Marketing Board, some 16,000 bottles of milk, containing one-third of a pint, are delivered daily at the schools at a cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bottle. This supply is available for all elementary school children irrespective of any medical recommendation.

| | 1933. | 1934. |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| No. of Children who received Free Dinners ... | 967 | 725 |
| " " Free Dinners provided ... | 104,190 | 87,273 |
| | pints | pints |
| No. of Children who received Free Milk ... | 120—9,249 | 134—10,615 |
| " " Milk (part payment) ... | 15—1,318 | 14—1,181 |
| " " Milk (whole payment) ... | 8—151 | 9—173 |
| | issues | issues |
| " " Free Malt ... | 34—2,187 | 19—2,321 |
| " " Malt (whole payment) ... | 14—1,623 | 23—2,227 |

St. Christopher's Special M.D. School.

I am indebted to Mr. H. J. Edmonds, the Head Master, for the following report:—

The year opened with 112 children on the school roll. There have been 14 admissions and 21 children have left, leaving 105 children on the roll on December 31st, 1934.

Good progress has been made during the year. This is the first complete year to be passed in the new premises in Mitcham Road, and it is admitted by everyone that the change has been of great benefit to the children, both physically and mentally. It will be readily recognised that children attending this school vary greatly in their mental development and attainments. Indeed, no two children are alike in this respect. It is the aim of the staff to lead each child to work up to its full ability, and to develop a sense of confidence in itself.

The outstanding event of the year was a visit by two of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools—Dr. F. Gale and Miss D. M. Hammonds—on October 26th. After a thorough inspection, lasting the whole day, the Inspectors expressed themselves as delighted with the social life of the school. They also added that the provision of the midday meal, and the training of the children at such, was a very valuable part of the school's work. In this connection it may be remarked that 12 girls go each week to the Kingsley Homecraft Centre, and it is proposed in 1935 to send also a small party of boys for instruction in this subject.

With regard to School Journeys, a very pleasant one was made by the seniors to Littlehampton on July 4th, and another was made by the juniors on September 19th, 87 children taking part in these excursions.

The Annual Concert and Display was held on December 19th before a crowded and appreciative audience. The concert was held on new lines this year, enabling 87 per cent. of the children to take part.

Before closing this report, I should like to express our gratitude and appreciation to the staffs and children of the Kingsley School and the Parish Church School for the very many acts of kindness and helpfulness extended to our children during the year.

Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928.

Statement of the number of Children notified during the year ended 31st December, 1934, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority.

Total number of children notified : 30.

Analysis of the above Total.

| | | <i>Diagnosis.</i> | | | | <i>Boys. Girls.</i> | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|---|
| 1. | (i) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School: | | | | | | |
| | (a) Idiots | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — |
| | (b) Imbeciles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7 |
| | (c) Others | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 5 |
| | (ii) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children: | | | | | | |
| | (a) Moral defectives | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| | (b) Others | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | — |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| 2.—Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16 | ... .. | 4 | 4 |
| 3.—Feeble-minded children notified under Article 3, <i>i.e.</i> , "special circumstances" cases | ... | — | — |
| 4.—Children who in addition to being mentally defective were blind | ... .. | 1 | — |
| | | — | — |
| | Totals | 14 | 16 |
| | | — | — |

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

Detailed reports have been presented by the Assistant Inspector of Schools and the Organiser of Physical Training to the Education Committee, and the following is only a precis of these reports.

Boys.

The chief event of the year has been the adoption throughout the Borough of the New Syllabus of Physical Training, recently issued by the Board of Education. It has stimulated renewed interest in the subject, and the teachers generally have appreciated its wider scope and the opportunities presented to the children for increasing their powers of self-control. During the year four demonstrations of the new work were given in various parts of the Borough, and were well attended by Head and Assistant Teachers. Discussions were held later regarding many theoretical and practical points of the new scheme of instruction.

Each Senior School has at least one member of the staff who is qualified to teach the use of the portable Swedish apparatus with which every Senior School is now equipped. By far the greater part of the physical training is in the hands of these specialist teachers. In those cases where playground lessons are taken by the class teachers, the guidance and inspiration of these more highly qualified teachers are extremely useful.

Generally, lighter clothing is being worn in both Junior and Senior Schools. In some of the latter most boys change completely into vests, shorts and plimsolls.

Closing the Central Baths during the drought in the summer has had an adverse effect upon the swimming; there has been a considerable decrease in the number of certificates gained.

During the year 14 teachers gained the medallion of the Royal Life Saving Society. The classes in Sword and Morris Dancing have been continued and teachers have had opportunities for improving their own personal technique.

Practically every school holds its own sports meeting, while the Croydon Schools' Athletic Association has continued its excellent work in organising inter-school competitions in cricket, football, swimming, boxing, folk dancing and general athletics. This voluntary work on the part of the teachers is worthy of the highest praise.

Girls.

(Central, Senior and Junior Mixed, Senior and Junior Girls and Infants).

The Syllabus of Physical Training, 1933, has received a whole-hearted welcome from both teachers and children, and the vigorous activity and joyous spirit of the new work is evident on every hand. The importance of *correct posture* is emphasised, not only during the physical training period, but throughout school hours.

Marked progress has been made in the efforts of the children to provide *suitable clothing and shoes* for the physical training lessons, but it is still difficult to find means for the washing of hands, etc., after the lessons, which is necessitated by the touching of the ground in many of the exercises. All work is taken in the open-air whenever the weather is suitable.

One encouraging feature of the year has been the increased support and co-operation of the parents in the physical training activities, and opportunities for them to see the children at work have been afforded in many schools.

Swimming was carried on as usual during the summer, children attending the Baths from all Senior and Junior Departments except two. Owing to drought regulations, however, the accommodation available was considerably restricted and, in consequence, the number of certificates gained showed a decrease.

Swimming galas were held by 19 schools, in addition to the Inter-Schools Gala, organised by the Croydon Schools' Swimming Association.

Organised Games and Athletics.—Twenty-six departments were able to make use of Playing Fields or Recreation Grounds for Organised Games lessons, and 31 departments arranged Sports Afternoons or Inter-House Games Contests.

Folk Dancing is taught in all Central, Senior and Junior Departments (except three), and a high standard has been maintained.

Corrective Classes for children with faulty posture were continued in six schools during the year, and a new class (at Heath Clark Selective Central School) was started. In all seven classes the School Medical Officers when examining the pupils have expressed satisfaction at the results achieved.

Seven Departments sent *Girls' Camping Parties* to Pilgrim Fort during the season, and girls from seven schools participated in *School Journeys* to Seaford, Herne Bay, Teignmouth, Isle of Wight, and Wimereux.

"*Refresher Courses*" for Teachers held during the year included:—

- (a) Physical Training for Senior Schools (2 courses).
- (b) " " Junior Schools.
- (c) " " Infants' Schools.
- (d) Swimming, in preparation for the Teachers' Certificate of the Amateur Swimming Association.
- (e) Physical Exercises, suitable for Corrective Classes.

Four Conference-Demonstrations on the work of the 1933 Syllabus were arranged for Class Teachers, on similar lines to the Head Teachers' Demonstration and Conference in 1933. At each of these demonstrations, to which one teacher from every department was invited, work by Infants, Junior Boys, Junior Girls, Senior Boys and Senior Girls was shown.

The Physical Training carried on in school hours has been encouraged and augmented as in former years, by the voluntary and "out of school" activities of the Croydon Schools Athletic Association, with its sections for Swimming, Netball, Athletics and Folk Dancing, and the help of the teachers in this direction is here gratefully acknowledged.

INSTRUCTION IN SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

In the time-table for the year ending 31st March, 1935, the following provision is made for the instruction of older girls in Special Subjects, *e.g.*, Cookery, Homecraft, Housewifery, Domestic Science:—

Intensive Housewifery Centres—

Purley Oaks.
Tavistock.

Cookery and Homecraft Centres—

Howard (Domestic Science).
Ingram (Domestic Science and Homecraft).
Sydenham (Cookery, Homecraft and Domestic Science)

Special Rooms or Centres reserved for School named—

Ashburton (Domestic Science).
Davidson (Domestic Science).
Ecclesbourne (Domestic Science).
Elmwood (Domestic Science).
Kingsley (Domestic Science).
Lanfranc (West Thornton Centre—Domestic Science).
Oval (Domestic Science).
Portland (Woodside Centre—Domestic Science).
Tavistock (Domestic Science and Homecraft).
Norbury Manor (Domestic Science).
Rockmount (Domestic Science).
Waddon (Domestic Science).
Archbishop Tenison's (Domestic Science).
Lady Edridge (Domestic Science).
Heath Clark (Domestic Science).

Centres for Domestic Subjects have now practically ceased to exist as such. Instead, special rooms or Centres are available for each Senior Girls' School, whereby the older girls in such schools are able to receive the necessary instruction in Domestic Subjects as part of the normal school curriculum and, generally speaking, on the school premises.

An Intensive Housewifery Centre was opened in September last in one of the School Houses, adapted for the purpose, at the Purley Oaks School.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The usual arrangements for the medical examination of secondary school children were continued in 1934; 1,724 children were examined, 892 of whom were boys and 832 girls. Table II. of Appendix gives the detailed findings. 104 boys (11.7 per cent.) and 116 girls (13.9 per cent.) were found to require treatment, the most usual defects being dental and defective vision.

Although the figures are small, a table similar to that given for elementary school children and relating to heights and weights has been included below.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

| Year of Birth. | BOYS. | | | | | | | | | GIRLS. | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | Number Examined. | Average Height in inches. | Average Weight in lbs. | Average maximum Height in inches. | Average maximum Weight in lbs. | Average minimum Height in inches. | Average minimum Weight in lbs. | Number Examined. | Average Height in inches. | Average Weight in lbs. | Average maximum Height in inches. | Average maximum Weight in lbs. | Average minimum Height in inches. | Average minimum Weight in lbs. | | |
| 1928 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 45.4 | 46.6 | 47.0 | 51.0 | 45.0 | 41.0 | | |
| 1927 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 49.0 | 43.0 | 49.0 | 43.0 | 49.0 | 43.0 | | |
| 1926 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 50.0 | 58.3 | 54.0 | 80.0 | 46.0 | 51.0 | | |
| 1925 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 52.1 | 61.0 | 54.0 | 70.0 | 50.0 | 49.0 | | |
| 1924 | 10 | 54.6 | 71.2 | 56.5 | 82.0 | 53.0 | 61.5 | 26 | 54.5 | 68.1 | 58.3 | 79.0 | 50.7 | 55.5 | | |
| 1923 | 106 | 56.5 | 78.4 | 61.0 | 121.5 | 51.2 | 62.2 | 197 | 57.1 | 77.3 | 63.7 | 119.0 | 52.2 | 55.0 | | |
| 1922 | 187 | 57.3 | 82.6 | 63.8 | 118.4 | 51.3 | 60.8 | 146 | 58.3 | 87.2 | 63.5 | 133.4 | 52.9 | 64.9 | | |
| 1921 | 196 | 58.7 | 87.5 | 65.5 | 119.0 | 52.3 | 67.0 | 126 | 60.3 | 94.3 | 62.9 | 116.1 | 54.2 | 65.5 | | |
| 1920 | 190 | 61.1 | 98.0 | 67.8 | 139.0 | 53.4 | 73.2 | 84 | 62.3 | 106.3 | 67.1 | 155.9 | 56.0 | 74.2 | | |
| 1919 | 145 | 64.7 | 113.8 | 72.7 | 152.6 | 58.2 | 80.9 | 78 | 62.6 | 105.8 | 66.4 | 134.1 | 57.0 | 76.6 | | |
| 1918 | 56 | 66.4 | 123.6 | 71.5 | 148.0 | 61.7 | 97.7 | 88 | 63.4 | 113.3 | 66.7 | 128.6 | 60.0 | 89.3 | | |
| 1917 | 22 | 68.2 | 136.2 | 72.0 | 156.0 | 63.0 | 106.0 | 11 | 64.0 | 119.0 | 67.0 | 131.5 | 61.0 | 104.5 | | |
| 1916 | 11 | 69.5 | 144.1 | 73.5 | 198.0 | 66.5 | 112.0 | 16 | 63.5 | 121.9 | 67.5 | 150.5 | 60.8 | 83.3 | | |
| 1915 | 1 | 66.5 | 141.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 63.0 | 129.3 | 64.3 | 148.0 | 62.0 | 114.5 | | |

TABLE XXIV.

In conclusion, the report shows that much avoidable illness in school children is due to ignorance or neglect of simple physiological functions, and it is certain that if a child was fully instructed, before leaving school, in the fundamental principles of communal, personal, and domestic hygiene the health of the school children of the next generation would show a notable improvement.

I beg to tender my thanks to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the consideration you have at all times extended to me. I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Education Officer and members of his staff for their helpful co-operation.

I desire also to bring to your notice the continued valuable services of Dr. Watson, the deputy medical officer, and others of my colleagues in the School Medical Service.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

OSCAR M. HOLDEN,

School Medical Officer.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Year ended 31st December, 1934.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

| | Year 1934. | Year 1933. |
|----------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Entrants | 2670 | 2893 |
| Intermediates | 1888 | 2861 |
| Leavers | 1779 | 2867 |
| Total ... | 6337 | 8621 |
| Number of other Routine Inspections... | 15 | 315 |
| | 6352 | 8936 |

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

| | Year 1934. | Year 1933. |
|----------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Number of Special Inspections | 5243 | 4182 |
| Number of Re-inspections | 8286 | 6980 |
| Total ... | 13529 | 11162 |
| Total Visits to Elementary Schools ... | 373 | 426 |

TABLE II

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

| DEFECT OR DISEASE. | ROUTINE INSPECTIONS Number of defects. | | SPECIAL INSPECTIONS. No. of defects. | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Requiring treatment. | Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment | Requiring treatment. | Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Malnutrition | 45 | 66 | 12 | 3 |
| Uncleanliness (See Table IV.—Group V.) | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| SKIN— | | | | |
| Ringworm : | | | | |
| Scalp | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Body | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Scabies | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| Impetigo | 4 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Other diseases (non-tuberculous) ... | 5 | 8 | 3 | ... |
| EYE— | | | | |
| Blepharitis | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Conjunctivitis | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Keratitis | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Corneal Opacities | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Defective vision (excluding squint) ... | 257 | 15 | 104 | 1 |
| Squint | 67 | 20 | 4 | 2 |
| Other conditions | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| EAR— | | | | |
| Defective hearing | 5 | ... | 6 | ... |
| Otitis media | 7 | ... | 4 | 2 |
| Other ear diseases | 1 | 2 | 4 | ... |
| NOSE & THROAT— | | | | |
| Enlarged tonsils only | 78 | 198 | 14 | 5 |
| Adenoids only | 25 | 28 | 1 | ... |
| Enlarged tonsils & adenoids | 200 | 176 | 36 | 9 |
| Other conditions | 25 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS— | | | | |
| (Non-tuberculous) | 4 | 13 | 2 | 2 |
| DEFECTIVE SPEECH... .. | 14 | 11 | 6 | ... |
| TEETH - DENTAL DISEASES | | | | |
| (See Table IV.—Group IV.) | 82 | 4 | 7 | ... |
| HEART & CIRCULATION— | | | | |
| Heart disease : | | | | |
| Organic... .. | 13 | 55 | 1 | 9 |
| Functional | 2 | 73 | 1 | 3 |
| Anæmia... .. | 6 | 22 | 1 | 2 |
| LUNGS— | | | | |
| Bronchitis | 18 | 49 | ... | 6 |
| Other non-tuberculous diseases .. | 41 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| TUBERCULOSIS— | | | | |
| Pulmonary—Definite | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " Suspected | 6 | 20 | 1 | 3 |
| Non-pulmonary—Glands | ... | 2 | ... | 1 |
| " Spine | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " Hip | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " Other Bones & Joints | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " Skin | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| " Other Forms | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| NERVOUS SYSTEM— | | | | |
| Epilepsy | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 |
| Chorea | 4 | 10 | 5 | 1 |
| Other conditions | 4 | 3 | 2 | ... |
| DEFORMITIES— | | | | |
| Rickets | 1 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Spinal curvature | 67 | 47 | 7 | ... |
| Other forms | 65 | 18 | 7 | ... |
| OTHER DEFECTS & DISEASES | 30 | 109 | 13 | 6 |

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASE).

| GROUP. | Number of Children. | | Percentage of Children found to require treatment. | Year 1933. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|
| | Inspected. | Found to require treatment. | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Code Groups— | | | | |
| Entrants... .. | 2670 | 347 | 13·0 | 11·9 |
| Intermediates | 1888 | 271 | 14·4 | 11·8 |
| Leavers | 1779 | 279 | 15·7 | 16·9 |
| Total (Code Groups)... | 6337 | 897 | 14·2 | 13·5 |
| Other Routine Inspections | 15 | 4 | 26·7 | 14·9 |

TABLE III.
Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.
CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Number of children suffering from combination of defects

BLIND CHILDREN.

A blind child is a child who is too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children.

In this Section only children who are so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a school for blind children are included.

| <i>At Certified Schools for the Blind.</i> | <i>At Public Elementary Schools.</i> | <i>At Other Institutions.</i> | <i>At no School or Institution.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 |

PARTIALLY BLIND CHILDREN.

Only children who, though they cannot read ordinary school books or cannot read them without injury to their eyesight, have such power of vision that they can appropriately be taught in a school for the partially blind are included.

Children who are able by means of suitable glasses to read the ordinary school books used by children without fatigue or injury to their vision are not included in this Table.

| <i>At Certified Schools for the Blind.</i> | <i>At Certified Schools for the Partially Blind.</i> | <i>At Public Elementary Schools.</i> | <i>At other Institutions.</i> | <i>At no School or Institution.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| ... | 18 | 4 | ... | 1 | 23 |

DEAF CHILDREN.

Only children who are so deaf that they can only be appropriately taught in a school for the deaf are included.

| <i>At Certified Schools for the Deaf.</i> | <i>At Public Elementary Schools.</i> | <i>At other Institutions.</i> | <i>At no School or Institution.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 |

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

Only children who can appropriately be taught in a school for the partially deaf are included.

| <i>At Certified Schools for the Deaf.</i> | <i>At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.</i> | <i>At Public Elementary Schools.</i> | <i>At other Institutions.</i> | <i>At no School or Institution.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 |

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Mentally Defective children are children who, not being imbecile and not being merely dull or backward, are incapable by reason of mental defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools but are not incapable by reason of that defect of receiving benefit from instruction in Special Schools for mentally defective children.

This category includes only those children for whose education and maintenance the Local Education Authority are responsible, and excludes all children who have been notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act.

| <i>At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.</i> | <i>At Public Elementary Schools.</i> | <i>At Private Schools.</i> | <i>At no School or Institution.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 112 | 21 | 2 | 12 | 147 |

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

Only children are included who are epileptic within the meaning of the Act, i.e., children who, not being idiots or imbeciles, are unfit by reason of severe epilepsy to attend the ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

| <i>At Certified Special Schools.</i> | <i>At Public Elementary Schools.</i> | <i>At other Institutions.</i> | <i>At no School or Institution.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 4 | 5 | ... | 1 | 10 |

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Physically Defective children are children who, by reason of physical defect, are incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools, but are not incapable by reason of that defect of receiving benefit from instruction in Special Schools for physically defective children.

A. TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

In this category are placed only cases diagnosed as tuberculous and requiring treatment for tuberculosis at a sanatorium, a dispensary, or elsewhere. Children suffering from crippling due to tuberculosis which is regarded as being no longer in need of treatment are recorded as crippled children, provided that the degree of crippling is such as to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life. All other cases of tuberculosis regarded as being no longer in need of treatment are recorded as delicate children.

I—Children Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands.)

| <i>At Certified Special Schools.</i> | <i>At Public Elementary Schools.</i> | <i>At other Institutions.</i> | <i>At no School or Institution.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| nil | nil | nil | nil | nil |

II.—Children Suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(This category includes tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (I) above.)

| <i>At Certified Special Schools.</i> | <i>At Public Elementary Schools.</i> | <i>At other Institutions.</i> | <i>At no School or Institution.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 3 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 19 |

B. DELICATE CHILDREN.

This Section is confined to children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.

| <i>At Certified Special Schools.</i> | <i>At Public Elementary Schools.</i> | <i>At other Institutions.</i> | <i>At no School or Institution.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 8 | 2 | ... | 2 | 12 |

C. CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

This Section is confined to children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life, i.e., children who generally speaking are unable to take part, in any complete sense, in physical exercises or games or such activities of the School curriculum as gardening or forms of handwork usually engaged in by other children.

| <i>At Certified Special Schools.</i> | <i>At Public Elementary Schools.</i> | <i>At other Institutions.</i> | <i>At no School or Institution.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 51 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 58 |

D. CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

This Section is confined to children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the Public Elementary School.

| <i>At Certified Special Schools.</i> | <i>At Public Elementary Schools.</i> | <i>At other Institutions.</i> | <i>At no School or Institution.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 24 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 45 |

TABLE IV.—RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

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

| Disease or Defect. | NUMBER OF DEFECTS TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR. | | | Year 1933. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------|------------|
| | Under the Authority's Scheme. | Otherwise. | TOTAL. | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| SKIN— X-Ray Treatment ... | 4 | ... | 4 | |
| Ringworm, Scalp Other ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 18 |
| „ Body | 15 | ... | 15 | 28 |
| Scabies | 44 | ... | 44 | 88 |
| Impetigo | 220 | ... | 220 | 257 |
| Other skin diseases | 80 | ... | 80 | 124 |
| MINOR EYE DEFECTS— (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II) | 213 | .. | 213 | 192 |
| MINOR EAR DEFECTS | 194 | ... | 194 | 294 |
| MISCELLANEOUS— (e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ... | 582 | ... | 582 | 634 |
| TOTAL | 1354 | ... | 1354 | 1635 |

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding minor eye defects treated as minor ailments.—Group I.)

| Disease or Defect | NUMBER OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH. | | | Year 1933. | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|--------|
| | Under the Authority's Scheme. | Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospitals apart from the Authority's scheme. | Otherwise. | | TOTAL. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Errors of refraction (including squint) | 789 | 17 | | 806 | 799 |
| Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 789 | 17 | | 806 | 799 |

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed—

| | Year 1933 |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Under the Authority's scheme | 562 |
| (b) Otherwise | 17 |

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles—

| | Year 1932 |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Under the Authority's scheme | 531 |
| (b) Otherwise | 17 |

GROUP VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

| | Year 1933 | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| (i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses (including subsequent visits)... | 11.2 | 11.0 |
| (ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses ... | 66796 | 66758 |
| (iii) Number of individual children found unclean on first examination | 2326 | 1961 |
| (iv) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ... | 16 | Nil |
| (v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :— | | |
| (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ... | Nil | — |
| (b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws ... | 6 | 5 |

TABLE II.—A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

| DEFECT OR DISEASE (1) | ROUTINE INSPECTIONS. Number of defects. | | SPECIAL INSPECTIONS. Number of defects. | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Requiring treatment. (2) | Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (3) | Requiring treatment. (4) | Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (5) |
| Malnutrition | 2 | 11 | ... | 1 |
| Uncleanliness. (See Table IV.—Group V.) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| SKIN— | | | | |
| Ringworm | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scalp | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Body | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scabies | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Impetigo | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other diseases (non tuberculous) | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| EYE— | | | | |
| Blepharitis | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Conjunctivitis | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Keratitis | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Corneal opacities | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Defective vision (excluding squint). | ... | ... | 19 | ... |
| Squint | 1 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Other conditions | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| EAR— | | | | |
| Defective hearing | 3 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Otitis media | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other ear diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| NOSE AND THROAT— | | | | |
| Enlarged tonsils only | 6 | 24 | 1 | ... |
| Adenoids only | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Enlarged tonsils and adenoids | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| Other conditions | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non Tuberculous) | | | | |
| DEFECTIVE SPEECH | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| TEETH—DENTAL DISEASE... .. (See Table IV.—Group IV). | | | | |
| HEART AND CIRCULATION— | | | | |
| Heart Disease— | | | | |
| Organic | ... | 24 | ... | ... |
| Functional | ... | 15 | ... | ... |
| Anæmia | 4 | 11 | 1 | ... |
| LUNGS— | | | | |
| Bronchitis | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Other non-tuberculous diseases | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| TUBERCULOSIS— | | | | |
| Pulmonary— | | | | |
| Definite | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Suspected | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Non-pulmonary— | | | | |
| Glands... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Spine | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hip | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other bones & joints... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Skin | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other forms | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| NERVOUS SYSTEM— | | | | |
| Epilepsy | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| Chorea | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Other conditions | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| DEFORMITIES— | | | | |
| Rickets | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Spinal curvature | 61 | 40 | 2 | ... |
| Other forms | 28 | 16 | 1 | ... |
| OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES | 2 | 15 | ... | 1 |

SECONDARY

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASE.)

| GROUP. (1) | Number of Children. | | Percentage of children found to require treatment. (4) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Inspected. (2) | Found to require treatment. (3) | |
| or under | 357 | 56 | 15.7 |
| 12 | 287 | 47 | 16.4 |
| 13 | 352 | 62 | 17.6 |
| 14 | 297 | 23 | 7.7 |
| 15 | 211 | 14 | 6.6 |
| 16 | 165 | 17 | 10.3 |
| 17 | 41 | 1 | 2.4 |
| 18 and over | 14 | ... | ... |
| | 1724 | 220 | 12.8 |

TABLE IV.—RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding uncleanliness, for which see Group V).

| Disease or Defect. (1) | NUMBER OF DEFECTS TREATED, OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR. | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Under the Authority's scheme. (2) | Otherwise. (3) | TOTAL. (4) |
| SKIN— | | | |
| Ringworm (scalp) | ... | ... | ... |
| " (body) | ... | ... | ... |
| Scabies | ... | ... | ... |
| Impetigo | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Other skin disease | 2 | ... | 2 |
| MINOR EYE DEFECTS— | | | |
| (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II). | 2 | ... | 2 |
| MINOR EAR DEFECTS— | | | |
| | 1 | ... | 1 |
| MISCELLANEOUS— | | | |
| (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) | 11 | ... | 11 |
| TOTAL. | 17 | ... | 17 |

SECONDARY

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding minor eye defects treated as minor ailments.—Group I.)

| Defect or Diseases | NUMBER OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH. | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| | Under Authority's Scheme. | Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at Hospital apart from the Authority's scheme. | Other-wise. | TOTAL. | Year 1933 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Errors of refraction (including squint) | 145 | 2 | | 147 | 99 |
| Other defects or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ... | ... | | | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 145 | 2 | | 147 | 99 |

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|
| (a) Under the Authority's scheme | 102 |
| (b) Otherwise | 2 |

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|----|
| (a) Under the Authority's scheme | 99 |
| (b) Otherwise | 2 |

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

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

| Received operative treatment. | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | Received other forms of treatment. | Total number treated. | Year 1933 | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| Under the Authority's scheme in clinic or hospital. | | | | By private practitioner or hospital apart from the Authority's scheme. | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | | | | (2) | | | | (3) | | | | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| - | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | ... | 6 | 8 |

(1) Tonsils only; (2) Adenoids only; (3) Tonsils and Adenoids;
(4) Other Defects of Nose and Throat.