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County Borough of Croydon.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

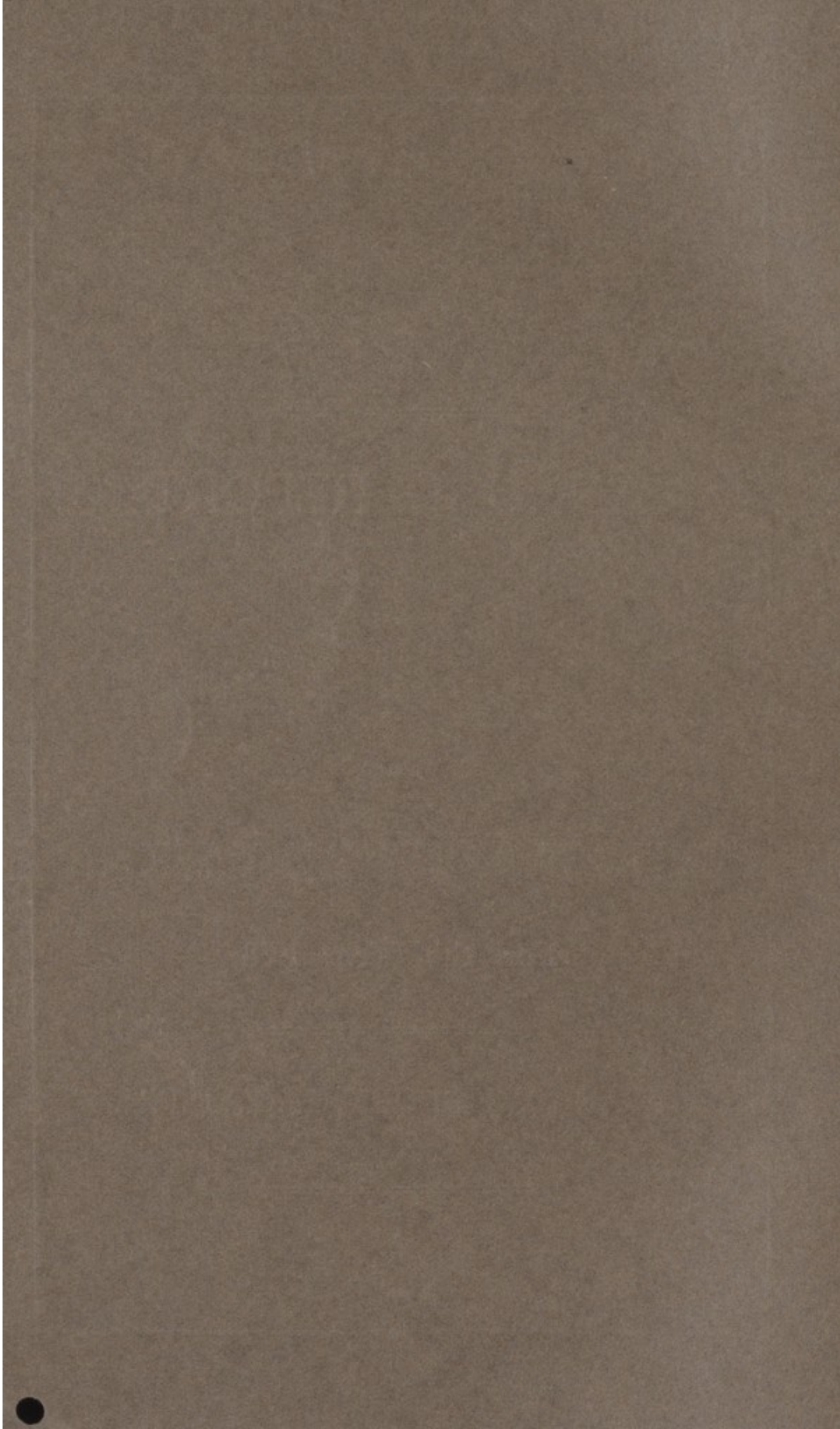
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1938

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

CROYDON:

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



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

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER, 1937—1938.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Councillor E. C.
Stuart Baker, C.I.E., O.B.E.).

Alderman Mrs. B. J. ROBERTS (Chairman).

Councillor G. LEWIN (Vice-Chairman).

Alderman C. H. GIBSON.

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

Councillor H. W. ANDERTON.

Councillor E. E. L. ARKELL.

Councillor E. E. CONSTABLE.

Councillor Mrs. P. J. DALE.

Councillor F. GARDNER.

Councillor Miss M. H. GLAZIER.

Councillor E. S. MORE.

Councillor H. T. MUGGERIDGE, J.P.

Councillor Major J. PETRIE, O.B.E.

Councillor J. S. POLLARD.

Councillor H. REGAN.

Councillor Mrs. M. SQUIRE, J.P.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER**For the Year 1938.**

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present herewith my eleventh Annual Report, being the thirty-ninth of the series, dealing with the various branches of work carried out under the Public Health, Housing, Food and Drugs, Mental Deficiency and other Acts and Orders. There is also incorporated my report, as School Medical Officer, to the Education Committee.

The report is divided into Sections for convenience of reference and includes the information required by Circular 1728 of the Ministry of Health, dated October 25th, 1938.

Epidemiology and Vital Statistics.

As a contrast to 1937, the year 1938 was a remarkably healthy year in Croydon. The general death rate fell from 11.6 to 10.3 per 1,000 of the population; the infantile mortality rate from 60 per 1,000 live births to a new low level of 40, whilst the maternal mortality rate fell from 3.87 per 1,000 total births to 0.87. This latter is a remarkably low figure and was attained because in only three cases was death attributed to accidents of pregnancy and child birth.

Of the general causes of death, Heart Disease and Diseases of the Circulatory system once again head the list with a slight increase over 1937. Diseases of the Respiratory System, however, declined from 1.56 per 1,000 of the population to 0.84.

Deaths from communicable diseases were also fewer, Influenza declining from 71 deaths to 21; Diarrhoea from 38 to

23; Typhoid from 35 to 12; and Pneumonia from 179 to 130. Pneumonia still remains the "Captain of the Men of Death," and it is unfortunate that there are not greater powers to deal with it, though the discovery of the Drug M. & B. 693 may exert an influence towards betterment and prove to be a valuable weapon in the fight against this widespread and fatal illness. It is, however, too soon yet to do more than hope. The deaths from Typhoid were all connected with the 1937 outbreak. Only two cases of Typhoid or Paratyphoid occurred during the year which had no connection whatever with the outbreak. In one the source of infection was traced to outside the Borough; in the other, a case of paratyphoid—no source of infection was found.

Scarlet Fever showed a smaller incidence than in 1937, but Diphtheria remained much the same, causing 16 deaths as against 18 the previous year. It is unfortunate that relatively little use is made by parents of the process of immunization, facilities for which are freely available. In spite of efforts to bring the value of immunisation before parents only a small proportion avail themselves of it and Diphtheria continues to break out from time to time in various schools and districts of the Borough leading to an avoidable loss of life, incapacity and expense. It is significant that in those residential institutions, and in one day school, where immunisation has been accepted and the great majority of the children immunised, Diphtheria has caused no trouble. There is still to be recorded any death from Diphtheria in an immunised person.

The mistaken activities of those who think it their duty to do all in their power to obstruct the progress of immunisation, has more to answer for than possibly the exponents of anti-immunisation are aware. They do not hear the opinions of parents who have refused immunisation upon such wrong advice and who subsequently have lost a child from the disease. A special section dealing with the progress of immunisation in the Borough is incorporated in that part of the report relating to infectious diseases. In the Table dealing with the distribution of school children who have attended the Immunisation Clinic the effect of outbreaks of Diphtheria upon the number of children coming for Immunisation is clearly shown. Unfortunately, to wait until Diphtheria occurs is too late. The time for prevention is before, as the development of immunity in a child takes 2—3 months. Some of the cases of Diphtheria in children stated to have been immunised arose in those only partially immunised.

Among the non-notifiable diseases Measles showed an increase over 1937, as did Mumps, but Chicken Pox and Whooping Cough declined.

Hospitals.

Section III. of the Report gives, in rather fuller detail than in 1937, the work done at Mayday Hospital. No new Wards were opened during the year, the number of beds available for all cases, including maternity and mental cases, being 582. The number of admissions rose slightly (214), but there were periods, chiefly during the first quarter and towards the end of the year, when there was undesirable overcrowding, especially in some of the women's wards and in the maternity wards. The average number of beds occupied from day to day rose from 499 to 524. The number of deaths declined from 876 in 1937 to 752 and the average duration of stay in the hospital also declined. These figures reflect the changing character of the work now being done as compared with the higher proportion of chronic cases which previously formed the bulk of the patients.

Through the co-operation of the Libraries Committee a hospital library upon a proper footing was established during the year, and during the 12 months of working 11,161 volumes have been issued to patients. This has proved a welcome amenity.

The Committee has also been actively studying the problem of the shortage of women entering the hospital as probationers, and at the end of the year had progressed a considerable way towards the formation of a scheme to obtain girls upon leaving school, and to commence training them in those preliminary subjects necessary for a nurse to know before she can pass the general Nursing Council's Test Examination; and also to deal with subjects that can now be taken as a portion of Part I. of the Nursing Examination under the new regulations of the General Nursing Council. But for the International Crisis in September and its after effects the Scheme would have been completed in 1938; as it is, however, it is hoped to have it in working order during 1939.

The Borough Hospital, when once the Typhoid outbreak had been dealt with, has not had a busy year as the incidence of infectious disease has not been heavy. The comments I made in the introduction to my 1937 report still hold good. The situation of the hospital is not a happy one, placed as it is next to a Sewage Farm and adjacent to large gas, electricity and other

manufacturing works. If the grounds were not so well wooded the unfavourable features of the site would be more noticeable. The hospital needs modernisation of many of its component units; whilst repairs have again been necessary to certain of the ward blocks owing to subsidence and cracking of walls.

The full capacity of the hospital, using wards which are out of date, and temporary corrugated iron buildings, is 220 beds and these have to serve a population of some 266,000, *i.e.*, less than one bed per 1,000 of the population. It is fortunate that the strict application of the principles of prevention which is carried out in dealing with cases of infectious disease—a strictness which not infrequently is commented upon by those who are affected thereby—has so far kept down the incidence of infectious disease to relatively small proportions. If a severe epidemic of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria or other notifiable disease should unfortunately arise, the isolation accommodation provided at the hospital will prove insufficient.

Tuberculosis.

No new developments of major importance have occurred during the year. The slow decline in the number of new cases continued, and the incidence rate of Tuberculosis in Croydon, 1.11 per 1,000 of the population for pulmonary cases, and 0.25 for non-pulmonary compares very favourably with other centres of population. The problem of the young female adult, who develops pulmonary tuberculosis about the age of 20—25 years, was again in evidence, and a higher proportion of young women between these ages died than young men in the same age group. The fashion of slimming cannot be exonerated in this connection.

The Committee have, during the year, had before them the question of the provision of a new Dispensary in place of the unsuitable one now in use, and also the establishment of a new Sanatorium. Both these matters were still under review at the end of the year, and although the dual need was generally recognised no definite progress had been made towards the accomplishment of these aims, when the year closed.

Venereal Diseases.

The number of new cases presenting themselves for treatment at the local clinic again rose, whilst the number of Croydon

cases treated at London hospitals showed a slight increase, rising from 128 in 1937 to 133 in 1938; of these, however, 82 were found not to be suffering from Venereal Disease.

The local Branch of the British Hygiene Council has continued its propaganda work, and 11 public meetings of varying character were held during the year. This work is assisted by a grant of £50 from the Council.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

A feature of the maternity and child welfare statistics for the year was the remarkably low maternal mortality rate (0.87 per 1,000 births). This is the lowest rate yet recorded, but too much emphasis should not be placed upon it, as the number of births dealt with is relatively small, and deaths from causes arising from or connected with childbirth fluctuate considerably. It is, however, a very gratifying result of the year's work.

The Infant mortality also reached a new low record of 40 per 1,000 births; the previous lowest being 41 in 1936. During the last 7 years this rate has only once risen above 50 per 1,000, namely, in 1937, when, owing to an undue incidence of diarrhoea, it rose to 60. The neo-natal mortality, *i.e.*, deaths of infants within the first month of life, also reached a new low level (17 per 1,000 live births).

The Municipal Midwifery service has expanded rapidly. At the beginning of 1938 there were 6 whole-time municipal midwives, but by the end of the year the number had risen to 10, and even this increase was insufficient, on the Ministry of Health's basis of 100 cases per midwife, to cope with the influx of cases.

A strict supervision has been kept upon Nursing Homes in the town and on the whole the majority are correctly conducted. The Committee has not viewed favourably the establishment of single-bedded homes conducted by midwives who also have a district practice, and the number of these is diminishing.

The Obstetrical Service has had a busy year, and a full account of the work done is given in the report. In addition, a technical report is also published as a separate publication. This latter report is based on the lines laid down by the College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, so that the results can be accurately compared with those obtained at well-known Maternity Hospitals throughout the country. It is sufficient to say that the Croydon service does not suffer by the comparison.

The Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Association opened a new Infant Welfare Centre on the new Addington Estate to meet the growing number of young families residing thereat. The need for this Centre was great, and it rapidly became too small, so that the Association had to obtain larger premises. A new high level record of attendances was reached; some impression of the use made by mothers of the Infant Welfare Centres may perhaps be obtained when it is seen that 80,629 attendances were made during the year, and of these 3,789 were new cases, 2,692 being under one year of age. The total number of births recorded in Croydon during 1938 was 3,335; it follows, therefore, that a high proportion of the babies born are taken by their mothers to an Infant Welfare Centre at least once during their first year of life. The average attendance per session over all the Centres was 84.6, again a record number, and one which necessitated, at certain of the Centres, the employment of two Health Visitors in order to deal satisfactorily with the work.

Owing to a modification of the conditions laid down by the Ministry of Health under which milk could be supplied to nursing and expectant mothers and to young children, the amount of wet milk supplied free or at under cost price rose from 173,000 pints in 1937 to 261,000 pints, and the amount of dried milk from 11,480 packets in 1937 to 14,108 packets in 1938.

Although the Public Health Act, 1936, consolidated public health law in many respects, it, unfortunately, did nothing to tighten up and make workable on a satisfactory basis the law relating to foster children. There are too many loopholes, and the legal procedure is too cumbersome for really satisfactory supervision to be maintained. In view of this position particularly careful attention has been given by the Health Visitors to this matter.

Sanitary Inspection.

Housing.—The Leighton Street Redevelopment Scheme reached its final stages and demolition of existing unfit houses in this area proceeded together with plans for the erection of new flats on the site. The Wilford and Forster Road Redevelopment Scheme also went forward, and sanction to deal with the area as a Redevelopment area was obtained after the usual local enquiry held by the Ministry of Health. At the same time a start was made on the inspection of houses in the Upper Norwood district in order to gather data for the representation of an area, including Eagle Hill, Crystal Terrace, Naseby Road and Spa

Hill, as a Redevelopment area. It is hoped to have all the details required for representation to the Council early in 1939.

In addition there has been a steady representation of individual unfit houses throughout the town. This work, however, has been somewhat retarded by the lack of alternative accommodation. There is little profit in obtaining the Council's approval for the demolition of unfit property if such demolition cannot be carried out because of a lack of other accommodation of a suitable character, for the tenants who would be displaced. For a house to continue to be occupied for months after a demolition order has been made upon it is most unsatisfactory from all points of view. The problem of the basements mentioned in my 1937 report is still very real in Croydon, as is also the house originally intended for one family but converted, in some cases most imperfectly, into three or more flats. The overcrowding standard laid down in the Housing Act, 1936, does not function satisfactorily inasmuch as a kitchen has to be included as a room which may be used for sleeping.

Work has commenced under the new provisions contained in the Public Health Act, 1936, for the inspection of offices, and during the year 63 inspections were made. It is pleasing to record that no difficulties have, as yet, arisen, although a number of defects requiring attention were discovered.

The details contained in the report also show that the Chief Sanitary Inspector's department has fully maintained the close scrutiny it exerts upon the food supplies in the town.

Croydon Airport.

The Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1938, laid new duties upon Local Authorities within whose boundaries airports were situated. Croydon is a sanitary aerodrome under Article 8 of the Aerial Convention, and as such the Council have to make available an organised medical service with a medical officer and at least one assistant officer acting under his direction; a place for medical inspection, a laboratory, facilities for the isolation, transport and care of the sick, for the isolation of contacts separately from the sick and for carrying out any other prophylactic measures, the apparatus necessary for carrying out disinfection, disinsecting, deratisation, etc., a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water, and a proper and safe system for the disposal of excreta and refuse.

This work is additional to the work previously carried out for the Ministry of Health under the Aliens Orders.

After consultation with the Ministry of Health the previous arrangement, whereby a part-time medical officer was employed for six hours daily, was terminated, and an additional whole-time assistant medical officer of health was appointed to reside at the Borough Isolation Hospital and to devote the major portion of his time to airport duties. Besides this medical officer there is a rota of four other whole-time assistant medical officers who take portions of their duty at the airport. By this means a medical officer is always on duty throughout the 24 hours, although he does not necessarily stay at the airport throughout the period of his duty time.

As the Borough Hospital is within 7 minutes' car ride from the airport, if a medical officer is required at any time when one is not actually at the airport, the airport authorities—who week by week are given the rota list of doctors on duty and their telephone numbers—can readily obtain one.

Vaccination Acts.

During the year the practice has been followed of applying for summonses against defaulters who have not had their children vaccinated and who, in spite of repeated warnings, have failed to obtain the necessary statutory Declaration of Objection to Vaccination. The purpose of this has not been to enforce vaccination but to enforce compliance with the law. Even if Vaccination law is unsatisfactory, it is rendered even more so if persons feel that it can be disregarded without any consequences.

Miscellaneous.

Since the outbreak of Typhoid Fever in 1937, the Council have ordered that all employees of the Water Department and any new employees to that Department were to be medically examined and have a blood test (Widal) taken. Those showing positive blood tests were to have an additional examination to ascertain if they might be carriers of the organism. Two hundred and three examinations have been made during 1938.

In addition the Medical Officer of Health has been instructed to examine all employees who did not desire examination by a private medical man, or who had no private doctor, for purposes of superannuation. For this purpose 155 examinations were made.

One hundred and thirty-three examinations were also made of temporary employees of the Borough Engineer's Department who were being transferred to the regular staff. It will be appreciated that this has thrown a certain amount of additional work on the medical staff.

The Medical Officer of Health is also the Medical Referee for the purpose of the Cremation Acts and has acted as such since the Crematorium in Croydon commenced to function. During the year 288 certificates were submitted.

Air Raid Precautions.

New and unfamiliar duties have been placed upon Medical Officers of Health by the Government under the Regulations governing Civil Defence. Prior to the September crisis the medical aspects of Civil Defence had already been explored in Croydon. Eight First Aid Posts had been selected, with the co-operation of the Education Committee, at various public elementary schools, and adaptations upon a considerable scale carried out. Volunteers had been recruited, and when the September crisis came the numbers at the First Aid Posts were sufficient to man them. Unfortunately, apart from the trained personnel of the two Voluntary Societies,—the British Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Brigade,—the rest of the volunteers were untrained. A week's intensive training was arranged by the help of the two societies who had made themselves equally responsible for the staffing of the posts, four being taken by each Society. The help of these Societies has been very valuable, and I should like especially to thank the British Red Cross for the ready help their local organisation has given in arranging lectures and demonstrations.

Modifications have been made in the organisation of the Casualty Services since September. The Ministry of Health now has control of the Hospitals Organisation, the First Aid Posts, and the Ambulance Service, but the Home Office retains control of the Stretcher Parties. This artificial division does not make local organisation any easier, especially as the ideas of the Ministry of Health anent First Aid Posts and Ambulance Services are not the same as were those of the Home Office when the latter had control.

The Medical Officer of Health has a small advisory committee, comprising the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Air Raids Precautions Committee and a representative of each of the Voluntary Societies, to assist him, and this Committee has proved

its value. Nevertheless, it must be conceded that much extra work and anxiety has been placed upon Medical Officers of Health of scheme-making authorities at a time when their staffs were already fully occupied. Also, the work under Civil Defence is quite foreign to Public Health work and, as it applies to the country as a whole, it does not seem unreasonable to enquire if Civil Defence should not be treated as a military matter and undertaken by the military authorities, though, doubtless, this would be a more costly arrangement. At the close of the year it became more and more apparent, as the number of circulars and instructions from the Central Government Departments rapidly increased, that A.R.P. was being regarded as the primary duty and activity of Local Authorities, and that it was a permanent addition to their growing burden of responsibilities. The consequent and inevitable slackening of preventive and social efforts must be a source of anxiety to all those who watch the accumulative beneficial effects of Public Health.

In conclusion, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my pleasing duty to acknowledge the help I have always received from you, and from the members of the Housing Committee, the Education Committee, the Mental Deficiency Committee, and also from the Air Raid Precautions Committee. To my staff for the hard work they have put in during the year and for the loyal and willing manner in which they have at all times met the extra duties they have been called upon to perform, I desire to express my gratitude and thanks.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

OSCAR M. HOLDEN.

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STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The staff of the Public Health Department on the 31st December, 1938, 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.
- D. D. Payne, M.D., B.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.
- Rufus C. Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.(Ed.), M.C.O.G., Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Obstetrics.
- John T. R. Lewis, M.D., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer.
- E. H. Harte, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer. (Commenced 1st May, 1938.)
- Iris A. Jenkin-Lloyd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer.
- Aileen I. McMahon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer.
- Rosa Morrison, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant 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.

(b) Part-time:—

- H. W. Southgate, M.B., B.S., B.Sc., Pathologist.
- J. R. Draper, B.A., M.B., Medical Inspector of Aliens (Croydon Air Port) (to 31-10-38).
- 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.

Mayday Hospital.—

- Arnold Gilray, M.B., Ch.B. (N.Z.), Medical Superintendent.
- John Joseph Walsh, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Assistant Medical Superintendent.
- John Ewart Edson, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., M.Sc., Assistant Medical Officer.
- Julius L. Rosenfield, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., Junior Resident Assistant Medical Officer (to 28-1-38).
- James T. Laurenson, Resident Surgical Officer (to 15-4-38).
- Wm. S. Rees, M.B., Ch.B., Junior Resident Assistant Medical Officer as (from 11-7-38).
- Frank R. Magarey, M.B., B.S., Junior Resident Assistant Medical Officer (as from 15-10-38).
- Catherine F. O'Connor, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant Bacteriologist and Pathologist. (Part-time.)

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.
- H. W. Southgate, M.B., B.S., B.Sc., Pathologist.

Visiting Radiologist, Mayday Hospital.—

- David Low Grieg, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.R.E.

District Public Assistance Medical Officers.—

William Vaudrey Braddon, M.B., Ch.B., L.S.A.
 Henry Fleming Hamilton, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
 Charles Aloysius McGuire, M.B., Ch.B.
 Alan Pride, M.D.
 Austin Stafford, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M.
 Panel of medical practitioners appointed for Addiscombe, Central, East, South
 Norwood, Woodside, Thornton Heath, Waddon and South Wards.

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.

Dental Staff.—

Senior Dental Surgeon: P. G. Oliver, L.D.S. (commenced 1st September, 1938)
 Assistant Dental Surgeons: J. K. R. Bryce, L.D.S., W. A. Sowden Hills,
 L.D.S., Miss S. M. V. Hathorn, L.D.S. (commenced 23rd May, 1938),
 C. P. Urbani, L.D.S. (commenced 1st September, 1938).
 Dental Surgeon: Mayday Hospital: E. H. Laurence, L.D.S. (part-time).

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
 (to 1-11-38).

20 District Sanitary Inspectors.
 In addition, there are 7 disinfectors, and 6 assistants to the Sanitary Inspectors.

Health Visiting Staff.—

Alice M. Allford (Superintendent).
 22 District Health Visitors; 2 Special Visitors; 1 Tuberculosis Nurse; 3
 Almoners and 5 Dental Attendants.
 Also 2 whole-time Masseuses and Remedial Gymnasts

Municipal Midwives.—

Norah A. Rigby (Superintendent).
 10 District Municipal Midwives.

Clerical Staff.—

B. W. Cummins (Chief Clerk).
 32 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.

Vaccination Officer.—

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

Mayday Hospital, Croydon Borough Hospital, Croydon Borough Sanatorium, Coombe Cliff Convalescent Home, and St. Mary's Hospital.

Nursing and Domestic Staffs.

Occupation Centre for Low Grade Mental Defectives.—

Miss K. M. Stupart (Supervisor).
 3 Assistants and One Guide.

Pathological Laboratory.—

4 Laboratory Assistants.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1938.

Area, 12,617 acres.

Population (Census 1931), 233,115. Population (estimated middle of 1938), 243,400.

Number of Inhabited Houses (1931 Census), 56,429. Overcrowding Census (1936), 65,550.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1938), £2,413,024.

Product of a Penny Rate (1938), £9,430.

Rate in the £ (1937-38), 10/10.

Gross expenditure on Health Services (administered by Medical Officer of Health)	£193,401	11	11
Income on Health Services (excluding transfers)	19,111	1	2
Net expenditure on Health Services ...	£174,290	10	9

Expressed as a Penny Rate, 18.48d. pence in the pound.

Live Births—	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	1,611	1,561	3,172
Illegitimate	99	64	163

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 13.7.

Still Births—95. Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 27.7.

Deaths—2,496. Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 10.3.

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and child-birth: From sepsis, 1; other causes, 2.

Maternal mortality: 0.87 per 1,000 total live and still births.

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	40
Legitimate infants (113 deaths) per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	36
Illegitimate infants (21 deaths) per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	129
Deaths from Influenza	...	...	...	21
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	8
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	3
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	23
„ „ Diphtheria (all ages)	...	...	...	16
„ „ Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	12
„ „ Pneumonia	...	...	...	130

Per 1,000 of
the
population.

Deaths from diseases of Cardiac and Circulatory System (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	...	...	...	4.23
„ „ diseases of the Respiratory System (including Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	0.84
„ „ diseases of Renal System	...	...	...	0.30
„ „ diseases of Digestive System	...	...	...	0.57
„ „ Suicide and Accidents	...	...	...	0.50
„ „ Old Age	...	...	...	0.13

SECTION I.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION
AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of Croydon had for years shown a rapid and continuous increase. The increase now seems definitely to have ceased, at any rate temporarily. The 1931 Census gave a total enumerated population of 233,115. The estimated population as at the middle of 1937 was 242,300. For the middle of 1938 the population is given as 243,400 (R.-G.).

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.

A constant supply of water was maintained throughout the year from the Corporation's own wells and the supply from the Metropolitan Water Board.

Corporation's Wells	...	...	2,001,436,107
Metropolitan Water Board in Bulk			843,329,000
			<hr/>
			2,844,765,107 gallons.
			<hr/>

Since the beginning of the year the Council authorised the Medical Officer of Health to take water samples from any source of public supply in Croydon and submit them to analysis by the Public Health Committee's analyst. These samples are quite independent of any samples taken by the Water Engineer and are not examined by the same analyst. A useful check is thus obtained. Since the appointment of a whole-time Water Engineer close collaboration has been maintained between the Public Health Department and the Water Department. The Medical Officer of Health has been called upon to examine all employees of the Water Undertaking and in certain cases detailed bacteriological examinations in hospital have been carried out.

Rivers and Streams.

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

In the Shirley and Addington area there were still 33 cesspools in existence at the end of the year. There was also one cesspool in the Upper Norwood area. Vigorous action has been taken during the year to abolish cesspools as far as possible, though it should be remembered that cesspools are a legitimate form of drainage disposal.

Drainage and Sewage.

Extensions of the system have been made to keep pace with the growth of the Borough and the outside areas draining into Borough. About £47,000 has been expended in maintenance and laying of new main foul water and surface water sewers.

At the Sewage Disposal Works at Beddington, treatment is given in Sedimentation Tanks, three Activated Sludge Plants, and $9\frac{1}{4}$ acres of Bacteria Beds. The sludge is treated in a sludge digestion plant with gas collection and heating.

At the South Norwood Works, treatment is by sedimentation, and a sludge digestion plant is also in operation.

Closet Accommodation.

In the Shirley and Addington Area there were still 33 cesspools in existence at the end of the year. There was also one cesspool in the Upper Norwood Area. Vigorous action has been taken during the year to abolish cesspools as far as possible, though it should be remembered that cesspools are a legitimate form of drainage disposal.

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.

94 beds are provided for the treatment of early, intermediate and advanced cases in adults.

(2) Maternity.

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

In this Hospital thirty-two beds (with cots attached) are provided.

(3) Children.*Coombe Cliff Convalescent Hospital.*

This Home is for the reception of infants and children convalescing after acute illnesses. 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. There are 34 beds and cots.

(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.

General Hospitals.*Mayday Hospital—Local Authority's General Hospital.*

No. of beds provided for sick, maternity and mental cases at 31.12.38.

(a) For Men	...	...	...	...	...	234
(b) For Women	...	...	...	...	...	281
(c) For Children (under 16 years of age)						70

585

	No. of Wards.	Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.	
		Provided.	Occu-pied.	Provided.	Occu-pied.	Provided.	Occu-pied.	Provided.	Occu-pied.
Medical	2	32	32	32	22	—	—	64	54
Surgical	5	54	49	80	56	—	—	134	105
Ch. Sick	4	32	34	96	85	—	—	128	119
Children	3	—	—	—	—	80	75	80	75
Tuberculosis... ..	2	32	35	32	25	—	—	64	60
Maternity	2	—	—	44	34	—	—	44	34
Mental	2	32	21	32	31	—	—	64	52
Isolation	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Totals	21	182	171	320	253	80	75	582	499

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:—

<i>Male Beds</i>	...	52 surgical
		22 medical
<i>Female Beds</i>	...	51 surgical
		22 medical
<i>Children's Beds</i>		30
<i>Private Beds</i>	...	23

A total of 200 beds.

The number of in-patients treated during 1938 was 3,149; the average stay of each in hospital being 19.0 days. The number of out-patient attendances, including casualties, was 179,612.

The Purley and District War Memorial Hospital.

This is situated on the Brighton Road close to the boundary between Croydon and Purley. The provision remains as detailed in my 1937 annual report.

The Norwood and District Cottage Hospital.

The provision remains the same as detailed in my 1937 report.

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, as well as to a maternity home at South Norwood, established by the Free Church Council. One other Voluntary Institution also offers facilities for unmarried mothers, namely, The Mission of Hope, Birdhurst Lodge. 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 Inspectors, helped the department in various ways. During the year 11 cases of neglect were dealt with. These cases affected the welfare of 24 children, and entailed 66 visits by the Inspectors.

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) Two motor ambulances provided by the Council for the removal of cases to the Mayday Hospital and operating from the 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.
 - (d) One motor ambulance provided by the Public Assistance Committee and operating from Queen's Road Homes.

QUEEN'S ROAD HOMES.

This is an Institution maintained under the Poor Law Act.

Beds available for Sick, Maternity and Mental Cases.

(a) For Men	...	...	...	55*
(b) For Women	...	...	...	58†
(c) For Children (under 16 years of age)	...	...	...	6
				119

*Including 5 certified under Sec. 24 of the Lunacy Act.

†Including 8 certified under Sec. 24 of the Lunacy Act.

TABLE I.

Table showing the classification of the accommodation and the number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1938.

Classification.	Number of Wards.	Men.		Women.		Children under 16 yrs. of age.		Total.	
		Pro-Occupied.	Occu-pied.	Pro-Occupied.	Occu-pied.	Pro-Occupied.	Occu-pied.	Pro-Occupied.	Occu-pied.
Chronic Sick Mental (Lunacy Act, 1890)	4	50	49	50	50	—	—	100	99
	2	5	5	8	8	—	—	13	13
Mental Defectives	1	—	—	—	—	6	6	6	6
Totals ...	7	55	54	58	58	6	6	119	118

IN-PATIENTS.

Total number of admissions : 92.

Total number of deaths : 78.

Total number of discharges : 12.

Duration of stay of patients—

(a) Four weeks or less : 16.

(b) Exceeding four weeks but under thirteen weeks : 12.

(c) Thirteen weeks or more : 62.

Number of beds occupied—

(a) Average during the year : 99.

(b) Highest : 100 (on 12.2.38).

(c) Lowest : 97 (on 4.12.38).

Classification of In-Patients who were discharged from or who died in the Institution during the year ended 31st December, 1938—

DISEASE GROUPS.	Men and Women.	
	Discharged.	Died.
Acute Infectious Disease	—	—
Malignant disease	1	2
Mental Diseases—		
Senile Dementia	—	1
Senile Decay	3	6
Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs ...	1	3
" " Respiratory System	2	2
" " Circulatory System	3	59
" " Digestive System	—	—
" " Genito Urinary System	—	1
Other Diseases	2	1
Other Persons	—	3
	—	—
Total	12	78
	—	—

POOR LAW RELIEF.

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

1st January, 1938	4,092 persons ;	2,104 cases (including able-
1st July, 1938 ...	4,105 ,,	2,150 ,, ,, bodied).
1st January, 1939	4,695 ,,	2,360 ,, ,,

Number of Croydon poor persons relieved in the Mayday Hospital on 1st January, 1939, and in the Queen's Road Homes on the same date—

Mayday Hospital	81
Queen's Road Homes	444

Expenditure on Out-relief to Croydon cases during the 12 months ended 30th September, 1938.

Half-year ended 31st March, 1938 ...	£43,626 19 4
Half-year ended 30th Sept., 1938 ...	£43,113 19 1

During the year the District Medical Officer for the Number 5 Medical District resigned, and a Panel Medical Service Scheme, similar to those operating in the Numbers 2, 3 and 6 Medical Districts was evolved to take his place. This scheme commenced on May 1st, 1938.

	<i>No. 2 District. Year to 31/3/39.</i>			<i>No. 3 District. Year to 31/3/39.</i>		
Average number of separate patients attended during each quarter ...	224	...	...	246		
Particulars of services rendered:						
Attendances at patients' homes	1,322	}	3,857	1,413	}	3,645
Attendances on a second person in the same house at the same visit...	90			164		
Attendances on patients at the surgery	2,184			1,793		
Medical Certificates issued	261			275		
Total number of prescriptions written	3,448	...	...	3,890		
Total number issued during corresponding period of previous year ...	2,851	...	...	3,748		
Estimated cost of drugs, dressings and dispensing	£118	...	...	£134		
Estimated cost for corresponding period of previous year	£96	...	...	£126		
Estimated amount of per capita payment to doctors in respect of patients actually attended	2/2.2d.	...	...	2/4.9d.		
Estimated average payment per service point ... ..	.94d.	...	...	1.16d.		

No. 2 DISTRICT.

No. 3 DISTRICT.

<i>Previous arrangement.</i>		<i>Panel Medical Scheme.</i>		<i>Previous arrangement.</i>		<i>Panel Medical Scheme.</i>	
	£		£ s. d.		£		£ s. d.
D.M.O.'s Salary	120	Pool for payment of Practitioners.	197 10 0	D.M.O.'s Salary	150	Pool for payment of Practitioners.	237 10 0
Drugs, Dressings and Dispensing	51	Drugs, Dressings, and Dispensing.	118 0 0	Drugs, Dressings and Dispensing	62	Drugs, Dressings, and Dispensing.	134 0 0
	<u>£171</u>		<u>£315 10 0</u>		<u>£212</u>		<u>£371 10 0</u>

	No. 5 District. 11 mos. to 31/3/39.			No. 6 District. Year to 31/3/39.		
Average number of separate patients attended during each quarter ...	222	...	...	369		
Particulars of services rendered:						
Attendances at patients' homes	996	} 2,553	...	1,280	} 5,012	
Attendances on a second person in the same house at the same visit...	159		...	119		
Attendances on patients at the surgery	1,140		...	2,989		
Medical Certificates issued	258		...	624		
Total number of prescriptions written	2,562 (11 mos.)			4,178		
Total number issued during corresponding period of previous year ...	1,826 (11 mos.)			2,976		
Estimated cost of drugs, dressings and dispensing	£88 (11 mos.)			£144		
Estimated cost for corresponding period of previous year	£61 (11 mos.)			£100		
Estimated amount of per capita payment to doctors in respect of patients actually attended	2/2.9d.			1/10.7d.		
Estimated average payment per service point	1.29d.			1.13d.		

No. 5 DISTRICT.

No. 6 DISTRICT.

Previous arrangement.		Panel Medical Scheme.		Previous arrangement.		Panel Medical Scheme.	
£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£		£	
D.M.O.'s Salary (11 mos. to 31-3-38)	183 6 8	Pool for payment of Practitioners (11 mos. to 31-3-39)	183 6 8	D.M.O.'s Salary	200	Pool for payment of Practitioners	280
Drugs, Dressings, & Dispensing (11 mos. to 31-3-38)	61 0 0	Drugs, Dressings, & Dispensing (11 mos. to 31-3-39)	88 0 0	Drugs, Dressings and Dispensing	45	Drugs, Dressings and Dispensing	144
	<u>£244 6 8</u>		<u>£271 6 8</u>		<u>£245</u>		<u>£424</u>

(Panel Scheme in this District commenced 1/5/1938).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

In Croydon the delegated duties under the Local Government Act, 1929, comprise the carrying out of the duties under the Children's Act and the Vaccination Acts, for which the Public Health Committee has been responsible since 1931. 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 grants made to Voluntary Associations by the Council under the local Government Act, 1928, during 1938-9 were as follows:—

Croydon Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Association—

	1938/9
	£
(a) Infant Welfare Centres	900
(b) Convalescence	500
(c) Care-work (Unmarried Mothers) ...	200
	<hr/>
	£1,600

Other Grants—

	1938/9
	£
The Retreat, Ross Road	650
Croydon Crèche	300
Croydon Association of Moral Welfare	100
Children's Aid Society	230
	<hr/>
	£1,280
	<hr/>
	£2,880
	<hr/>

SECTION II.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages.—The number of marriages solemnised was 2,319 compared with 2,210 in 1937; 2,198 in 1936; 2,132 in 1935; 2,125 in 1934; 2,244 in 1933; and 2,134 in 1932. The marriage rate was 9.5 per 1,000 of the population; 1,192 were solemnised in Established Churches, 338 in other places of worship, 789 in the Register Office; no ceremony was performed under Jewish ritual.

Births.—The births registered were 3,172 legitimate and 163 illegitimate. The birth-rate consequently was 13.7. For England and Wales and in the Great Towns the rate was 14.9.

The illegitimate births in Croydon were 4.9% of the total, compared with 4.6% in 1937, 5.5% in 1936, 4.4% in 1935, 4.7% in 1934, and 4.2% in 1933.

The live male births numbered 1,710, the female 1,625, being a proportion of 1,052 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 Addington (20.0), South Norwood (18.2), Whitehorse Manor (16.7), and Waddon (15.0).

Those with the lowest were: Norbury (9.3), Upper Norwood (10.7), and Woodside (11.4).

Deaths.—The deaths numbered 2,486, compared with 2,800 in 1937. For 1938 the death-rate was 10.3. For 1937 it was 11.6. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.6, and for the Great Towns 11.7. For London the death-rate was 11.4. The male death-rate was 11.8, the female 11.3 for the Borough.

There were 162 inquests held by Coroners in respect of Croydon residents during 1938, and 153 findings by Coroners after post-mortem examination without inquest.

Wards with the highest death-rates were: South (13.9), Central (13.2), and Whitehorse Manor (12.6); lowest in Addington (5.6), Norbury (8.4), West Thornton (8.7), and Waddon (8.8).

Natural Increase.—The excess of births over deaths was 849, or 3.5 per 1,000 of the population.

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.	Natural Increase or Decrease of Population.
Upper Norwood	16761	180	165	10.7	9.8	50	0.18	0.06	1.01	0.30	0.06	3.16	0.30	1.73	20	15
Norbury ...	16140	150	135	9.3	8.4	15	—	0.12	0.81	0.50	—	2.97	0.43	1.55	29	15
West Thornton	19578	268	170	13.7	8.7	36	0.15	0.10	0.61	0.36	0.15	3.37	0.25	1.23	42	98
Bensham Manor	16764	217	181	12.9	10.8	36	0.18	0.18	0.96	0.66	—	3.82	0.42	2.32	50	36
Thornton Heath	18024	256	178	14.2	9.1	64	0.44	0.11	0.94	0.67	0.11	3.61	0.33	1.39	51	78
South Norwood	17531	319	183	18.2	10.4	20	0.29	0.18	0.91	0.46	—	4.28	0.29	1.88	29	136
Woodside ...	16157	184	164	11.4	10.2	49	0.25	0.19	1.17	0.50	0.12	4.14	0.56	1.24	37	20
East	16193	229	149	14.1	9.2	38	0.19	0.06	0.68	0.25	—	4.45	0.62	1.11	10	80
Addiscombe ...	16335	220	160	13.5	9.8	45	0.61	0.43	0.37	0.31	0.12	4.16	0.43	1.84	49	60
Whitehorse Manor	16833	281	212	16.7	12.6	50	0.53	0.06	2.02	0.89	0.12	3.92	0.42	1.78	63	69
Broad Green ...	17208	251	189	14.6	11.0	35	0.12	0.29	1.10	0.29	0.12	4.36	0.52	1.40	69	62
Central ...	12434	176	164	14.2	13.2	26	0.24	0.08	1.29	0.64	0.16	4.83	0.72	1.85	33	12
Waddon ..	18214	273	161	15.0	8.8	59	0.49	0.16	1.15	0.44	0.05	2.91	0.27	1.15	22	112
South	15228	191	212	12.6	13.9	53	0.39	0.07	1.71	0.72	—	4.66	0.59	2.10	13	-21
Addington ...	10000	200	56	20.0	5.6	78	0.30	0.20	0.40	0.30	0.10	1.90	0.20	0.70	1	144
The Borough ...	243400	3335*	2496*	13.7	10.3	40	0.29	0.12	1.03	0.49	0.07	3.80	0.42	1.56	19	839

* These are the corrected totals.

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 Addington (78), Thornton Heath (64), and Waddon (59); lowest in Norbury (15), South Norwood (20), and Central (26).

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

Birth-rates were highest in South Norwood, Whitehorse Manor, and Waddon; lowest in Norbury, Upper Norwood, and Woodside.

The general death-rate was highest in South, Central, and Whitehorse Manor; lowest in Addington, Norbury, and West Thornton.

The death-rate was above the average for the whole Borough in the following Wards: Bensham Manor, South Norwood, Whitehorse Manor, Broad Green, Central, and South.

The death-rate from Diarrhoea was highest in Addiscombe and Addington; from Bronchitis and Pneumonia in Whitehorse Manor, Central, and South; from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Whitehorse Manor, South, and Thornton Heath; from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Central and West Thornton; from Diseases of the Heart and Circulation in Central, South, and East; from Nervous Diseases in Central and East; from Cancer in Bensham Manor and South.

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.
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
1935	242,100	3576	3288	13.6	2413	10.0	256	296	147	45	2453	10.1
1936	241,739	3357	3248	13.4	2515	10.6	245	320	134	41	2590	10.7
1937	242,300	3574	3263	13.5	2676	11.0	253	377	195	60	2800	11.6
1938	243,400	3680	3335	13.7	2409	9.9	245	322	135	40	2486	10.2

Comments on the Registrar-General's Table of Total Deaths by Cause and Age and Sex.

The chief cause of death, as in previous years, both in males and females, was Heart Disease, and its heaviest incidence was in ages over 45 years. The next important cause of death was Cancer, which resembled Heart Disease in causing most deaths in females and in its highest incidence after 45 years. Pneumonia also exacted a heavy toll with a higher incidence in males. The age period 5-25 showed the lowest number of deaths from this cause. The fatality of Pneumonia during the first year of life should be noted. With the exception of the group of conditions, Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc., and Diarrhoea, it was the greatest cause of death at this age. Other illuminating and important causes of death are Other Circulatory Diseases and Tuberculosis, which was more fatal in the male sex, and which, in both sexes, caused the highest number of deaths in the young adult age period of 15-35 years and was the greatest cause of death among the young adult population. It is interesting to note that as in 1937, the death incidence in women was greatest in the 15-25 year group. In men the highest incidence was in the older groups 25-55. Deaths from violence were more numerous in men but were less than in 1937. Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Nephritis were a more usual cause of death in women than men, whilst Digestive diseases, including Peptic Ulcer, fell more heavily on men.

Comparisons with 1937.

There was a fall in the deaths from the Zymotic diseases excluding Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria. In 1938 there were 8 deaths from Measles and 3 from Scarlet Fever. Whooping Cough caused 3 deaths and Diphtheria 16 deaths. The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis decreased by 19 in 1938. The number of deaths attributed to Cancer totalled 387 compared with 432 in 1937. Deaths from Heart Disease increased by 7. Pneumonia deaths showed a decrease of 49, and those due to Bronchitis a decrease of 1. Deaths from Digestive Diseases, including Appendicitis, increased by 33. Deaths from Suicide and Violence decreased from 132 to 121.

The percentage of deaths under 1 year of age to total deaths was 5.4%. Deaths under 15 years, 8.5%; deaths under 65 years, 45.0%; deaths over 65 years, 55.0%. The corresponding figures for 1937 were 7.0%, 10.6%, 47.2%, and 52.8%.

TABLE IV.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASE OVER
A PERIOD OF 10 YEARS.

Cause of Death.	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	Death Rate.
	Total Deaths.	Total Deaths	Total Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Total Deaths.	
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	35	12	0.049
Malaria... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	22	...	2	13	14	...	21	5	8	0.033
Scarlet Fever	4	2	3	...	...	3	...	2	3	3	0.012
Whooping Cough	24	3	9	12	3	18	2	15	5	3	0.012
Diphtheria and Croup	23	14	5	11	17	24	12	8	15	16	0.066
Influenza (including Influenzal pneumonia)	199	32	84	100	103	28	25	39	71	21	0.086
Dysentery ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.004
Erysipelas	8	7	4	3	8	5	2	6	3	3	0.012
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	...	2	3	2	2	3	3	...	3	5	0.020
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	170	154	155	144	162	144	148	132	140	117	0.481
Tuberculous Meningitis	10	7	11	9	10	6	9	19	15	20	0.082
Other Tuberculous Disease	19	14	11	13	12	7	14		3	3	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	330	339	342	341	374	371	321	428	432	387	1.590
Rheumatic Fever	5	4	7	4	4	6	9	6	11	6	0.024
Meningitis	17	14	15	9	7	9	14	4	4	5	0.020
Organic Heart Disease	308	375	490	469	627	591	780	749	770	777	3.192
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic	226	125	200	145	130	93	45	44	50	49	0.201
Pneumonia	272	199	258	238	210	199	120	135	179	130	0.534
Other Diseases of the Re- spiratory Organs	21	16	20	15	22	24	29	23	12	25	0.127
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	45	32	15	25	26	18	29	31	45	29	0.119
Appendicitis	27	23	23	28	44	23	48	18	23	15	0.062
Cirrhosis of Liver	10	5	5	8	6	5	2	8	9	8	0.033
Alcoholism	4	3	1	1	...	5	2	...	1	1	0.004
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	117	45	60	81	78	75	66	89	84	72	0.296
Puerperal Fever	6	1	8	2	7	5	7	5	1	1	0.004
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy & Parturition	5	6	14	5	5	8	1	7	11	2	0.008
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation	42	42	49	27	19	33	87	63	105	64	0.263
Premature Birth	47	40	49	48	47	34					
Violent deaths (excluding Suicide)	64	74	92	75	70	91	85	85	102	78	0.320
Suicide	29	19	33	43	30	37	26	29	30	43	0.177
Other Defined Diseases	748	713	706	684	677	688	567	570	634	595	2.445
Diseases Ill-defined or unknown	10	4	1	10	8	3	...	...	2	...	...
Total	2792	2337	2674	2556	2721	2571	2453	2590	2800	2496	...

1938 showed a decrease in the general death-rate, a slight increase in the birth-rate and a fall in the infant mortality rate to the lowest figure yet recorded.

Taking diseases of bodily systems and group diseases to which deaths were definitely assigned by the Registrar General, we find:—

TABLE IV
RANKING OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASE GROUP

		per 1,000 population.
Circulatory System (including Atheroma and Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	1030	or 4.23
Cancer	387	1.59
Respiratory System (not Tubercular) ...	204	0.84
Tuberculosis (all forms)	137	0.56
Diseases of the Digestive System (exclud- ing Cancer and Tuberculosis) ...	138	0.57
Diseases of Renal System	72	0.30
Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuber- culosis but including Influenza) ...	70	0.29
Suicides and Violent Deaths	121	0.50
Old Age	25	0.10
Congenital Debility, Prematurity and Malformation	64	0.26

The greatest single group of causes of death as in 1937 was diseases of the Circulatory system, and of this group Organic Heart Disease was the most prominent member (777 deaths).

Population
(thousands)

245
242
240
239
237
235
230
225
220
215
210
205
200
195
190
185
180
175
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EXPLANATION

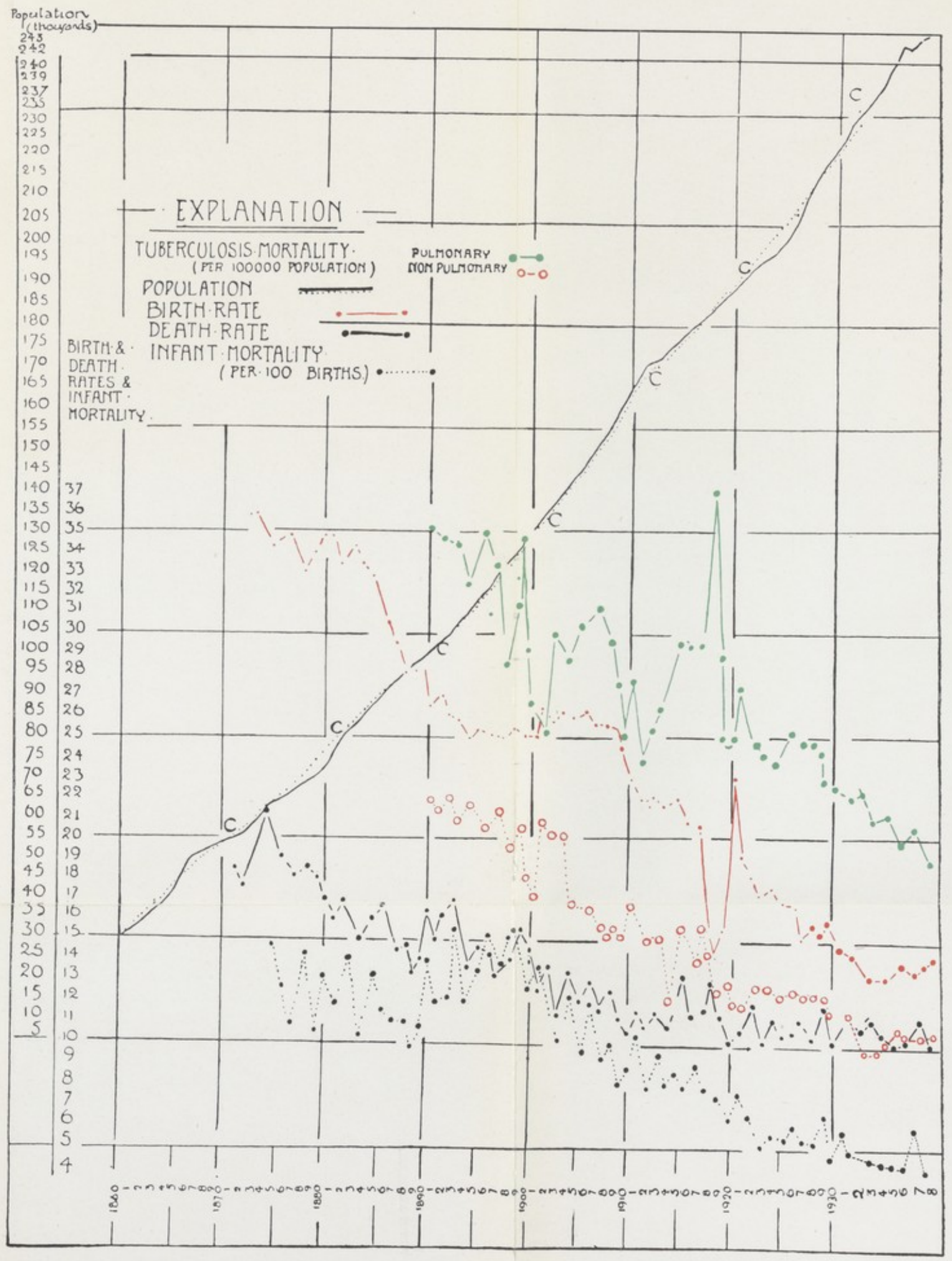
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY
(PER 100000 POPULATION)

PULMONARY ●—●
NON PULMONARY ○—○

POPULATION —
BIRTH-RATE —●—
DEATH-RATE —●—
INFANT MORTALITY ●—●—●
(PER 100 BIRTHS)

BIRTH &
DEATH
RATES &
INFANT
MORTALITY

1860 1871 1881 1891 1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951 1961



METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

TABLE V.

Months.	Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall Total.		Bright Sunshine.	
	Means of		Mean of A. & B.			Hrs. per day.	Percentage of Possible
	A. Max.	B. Min.		Daily Mean			
January	°F. 47.2	°F. 40.1	°F. 43.7	in. 2.57	mm. 65	hrs. 1.24	15
February	46.3	36.6	41.5	0.72	18	2.00	20
March	59.5	41.3	50.4	0.38	10	5.70	48
April	54.4	37.4	45.9	0.16	4	4.18	32
May	59.5	44.5	52.0	2.07	53	5.15	33
June	68.9	52.1	60.5	0.52	13	6.88	42
July	69.2	54.2	61.7	1.75	45	5.20	32
August	71.7	54.7	63.2	3.14	80	5.32	37
September	66.8	51.4	59.1	2.48	63	4.05	32
October	57.8	45.2	51.5	2.73	69	3.70	35
November	54.6	45.7	50.1	3.78	96	1.90	21
December	43.7	36.7	40.2	3.56	91	1.57	20
Means and Totals for Year	58.3	45.0	51.6	23.86	607	3.91	31

Figures extracted from the Official Monthly Weather Reports of the Meteorological Office, S. Kensington.

Figures obtained by 'phone from above.

SECTION III.

MAYDAY HOSPITAL.

I am indebted to the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Arnold Gilray, for this section of the Report.

Staffing—Medical Superintendent: Arnold Gilray, M.B., Ch.B. (N.Z.), Resident Medical Superintendent.

4 Other Resident Medical Staff.

4 Non-Resident Staff.

8 Consulting Staff.

Specialised Services—Orthopaedic, Gynaecological, Dental, X-Ray, Massage, Ultra-Violet Light, Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat.

No. of Trained Nurses	...	...	73
No. of Probationer Nurses	...	...	82
No. of Assistant Nurses	...	...	14
No. of Male Attendants	...	...	21

No. of Beds provided in the Institution for sick, maternity and mental cases at 31st December, 1938:—

(a) For Men	...	...	...	182
(b) For Women	...	...	...	320
(c) For Children under 16 years of age	...	...	...	80
				582

The Ward accommodation provided is as follows:—

	No. of beds provided.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	
Medical	32	32	64
Surgical	54	80	134
Chronic Sick	32	96	128
Tuberculosis	32	32	64
Maternity	—	48	48
Mental	32	32	64
	182	320	502

In addition there are 80 children's beds provided in 3 children's blocks.

TABLE I.

(1) Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	6,638
(2) Number of women confined in hospital	925
(3) Number of live births	899
(4) Number of still births	37
(5) Number of deaths among the newly-born (<i>i.e.</i> , under 4 weeks of age)	21
(6) Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under (5))	54
(7) Number of Maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement	2
(8) Total number of deaths	752
(9) Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	5,906
(10) Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above—	
(a) Under four weeks	5,059
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks	1,286
(c) Thirteen weeks or more	313
(11) Number of beds occupied (excluding cots in maternity wards)—	
(a) Average during the year	524
(b) Highest 575 on 14-3-38.	
(c) Lowest 469 on 1-2-38.	
(12) Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations)	1,093
(13) Number of adominal sections... ..	456

TABLE II.

Classification of In-Patients who were Discharged from or who Died in the Institution during the year ended 31st December, 1938.

Disease Groups.	Children (under 16)		Men and Women.	
	Dis- charged.	Died.	Dis- charged.	Died.
A.—Acute infectious disease	127	—	106	3
B.—Influenza	3	—	10	—
C.—Tuberculosis : Pulmonary	5	1	82	45
Non-Pulmonary... ..	1	6	13	8
D.—Malignant Disease	—	—	62	128
E.—Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	16	—	23	1
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago, and sciatica)	1	—	3	—
(3) Chronic Arthritis	3	—	36	3
F.—Venereal Disease	2	—	8	3
G.—Puerperal pyrexia (including cases classified	—	—	8	—
Puerperal fever (a) Women confined in hospital... ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Other cases	—	—	—	—
H.—Other diseases and accidents connected with Pregnancy and childbirth	—	—	492	—
I.—Mental diseases (a) Senile Dementia	—	—	274	2
(b) Other	12	—	—	—
J.—Senile Decay	—	—	63	27
K.—Accidental injury and violence	81	1	278	14
<i>In respect of cases not included above—</i>				
L.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense organs	19	2	81	38
M. " " Respiratory System	124	19	178	80
N. " " Circulatory System	3	6	154	232
O. " " Digestive System	159	13	466	47
P. " " Genito-Urinary System	25	2	296	33
Q. " " Skin	90	—	97	2
R.—Other Diseases	364	7	206	6
S.—Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures	—	—	954	—
(Mothers Infants	912	—	—	—
T.—Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	55	21	14	2
TOTALS	2002	78	3904	674

NUMBER OF X-RAY FILMS TAKEN.

Spine	276
Bones	1,188
Pelvis... ..	57
Chest	1,495
Barium Meals	329
Barium Enemata	50
Renal	221
Gall-Bladder	100
Teeth	377
Abdominal ? FB	49
Maternity Cases	641
Skull	425
	<hr/>
	5,208
	<hr/>
Total number of Cases X-rayed	2,794

DIAGNOSTIC.

	1937.	1938.
Oesophagus with Barium	6	7
Barium Meals	81	115
Barium Enemata	11	25
Gall-Bladders (Plain)	7	19
Cholecystograms	16	17
Renal Tracts (Plain)	34	35
Pyelograms	19	32
Abdomen for F.B.'s, etc.	16	20
Maternity Cases	268	305
Hysterographies	2	1
Lungs (Mayday Hospital)	358	429
(Sick Staff)	6	16
(Staff on Appointment)	—	100
(T.B. Dispensary)	482	622
(Others)	8	16
Lungs after Lipiodol	4	4
Heart and Aorta	2	1
Skulls	64	113
Accessory Nasal Sinuses	17	22
Vertebral Column	61	94
Ribs	29	25
Pelvis	28	42
Long Bones	323	362
Short Bones	51	50
Joints	160	150
Teeth and Jaws	102	172
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2155	2794
	<hr/>	<hr/>
EXAMINATIONS BY PORTABLE SET	243	171
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1937.	1938.
Men's Wards	561	757
Women's Wards	471	577
Children's Wards	216	153
Maternity and Gynaecological Wards	100	133
Staff	27	147
TOTAL "IN-PATIENTS"	—1375	—1767

T.B. Dispensary (Men)	...	...	...	222	...	268
(Women)	...	...	...	225	...	310
(Children under 16)	...	...	...	36	...	49
Croydon Borough Hospital	...	...	...	16	...	8
Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	...	161	...	198
St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	18	...	28
Queen's Road Homes	...	...	...	16	...	21
Dental Clinic	...	...	...	84	...	143
Others	...	...	...	2	...	2
TOTAL "OUT-PATIENTS"	...	...	...	780	...	1027
TOTAL				2155	...	2794
"Screen Examinations"				954	...	1331
MASSAGE						8,455
Exercises	...	...	...	...	...	3,108
Radiant Heat	...	...	...	...	...	2,942
Electrical	...	...	...	...	...	810
Diathermy	...	...	...	...	...	487
Ultra Violet Light	...	...	...	...	...	900
Wax	...	...	...	...	...	99
Infra Red	...	...	...	...	...	79
						16,880
Total number of patients treated				...	...	453

MENTAL PATIENTS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

	Male.	Female.
Admitted	200	209
Certified and sent to Warlingham Park Hospital	17	44
As Voluntary Patients to Warlingham Park Hospital	30	16
Discharged not certified	99	102

SPECIMENS EXAMINED IN THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY DURING THE YEAR.

	Positive.	Negative.
Swabs for Diphtheria	2	327
Sputa for T.B.	305	392
Pus for T.B.	6	6
Pus for Gonococci	18	111
Urine for T.B.	6	20
Faeces for T.B.	1	9
Urine for B. Typhosus	31	450
Faeces for B. Typhosus	1	457
Blood—Widals	17	59
Hairs for Ringworm	70	23
Blood Cultures	9	25
Faeces for Occult Blood	128	137
Urine for Routine Examination	...	1,004
Pus for Organisms	...	73
Blood Urea Estimations	...	139
Blood Sugar Estimations	...	30
Cerebro Spinal Fluids	...	95
Urea Conc. Tests	...	97
Fractional Test Meals	...	26
Pleural Fluids	...	38

Blood Counts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398
Blood Groups	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Haemoglobin Estimations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Compatibility Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Faeces for Organisms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Faecal Fat Estimations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Van den Bergh Re-action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Vaccines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Blood Sedimentation Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Glucose Tolerance Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blood Coagulation and Bleeding Time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Examinations—Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26

Total Number of Examinations 5,067

Number of Specimens sent to Croydon General Hospital ... 305

THERAPY DEPARTMENT.

Condition for which Treatment was given.	No. of Patients.	No. of Applications.	Cured.	Re-lieved.	Died.	Transferred to other Hosps.	Still under Treatment.
Carcinoma of Breast ...	5	81	2	1	1	...	1
" " Colon ...	1	8	...	...	1	...	...
" " Rectum ...	1	12	...	...	1	...	...
" " Lung ...	1	24	...	...	1	...	...
" " Uterus ...	4	106	...	3	1	...	3
Sterilisation for :—							
Menorrhagia ...	5	60	5	...	...	...	...
" Heart Disease ...	1	16	1	...	...	...	...
" Renal Disease ...	1	8	1	...	...	...	...
" Eclampsia ...	1	12	1	...	...	...	...
" Numerous Pregnancies	1	8	1	...	...	...	...
Uterine Fibroids ...	1	8	...	1	...	...	1
Sarcoma of Kidney ...	1	10	...	...	1	...	...
Sarcoma of Hip... ...	1	48	...	1	...	...	1
Sarcoma of Acetabulum..	1	62	...	1	...	...	1
Kraurosis Vulvae ...	1	24	1	...	...	...	...
Ringworm of Scalp ...	9	45	9	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	35	532	21	7	6	...	7
Corresponding Totals for 1937	30	478	6	4	8	2	10

**NUMBER OF POST MORTEMS ORDERED BY THE CORONER AND
PERFORMED AT MAYDAY HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.**

Outside Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Hospital Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60

NUMBER OF POST MORTEMS NOT ORDERED BY THE CORONER 90

OPERATIONS PERFORMED AT MAYDAY HOSPITAL DURING 1938.

Number.

ABDOMINAL.

Appendectomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
Suture of Perforated Duodenal Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Paul's Operation for Carcinoma Coli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sigmoidoscopy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Herniotomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Cholecystectomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Laparotomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Exploration of Common Bile Duct	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gastrectomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gastroenterostomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Colostomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
For Pyloric Stenosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Caecostomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Intussusception	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
For Intestinal obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
For Gastric Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Resection of Colon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gastro-jejunostomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
For Anal Fistula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Resection of Caecum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ligature of Haemorrhoids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Excision of rectum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Removal of Anal Tag	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

413

BONES AND JOINTS.

For Osteo-myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Amputation of Limbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Wiring of Bones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Resection of Rib	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Application of Plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Removal of Sequestra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Reduction of Joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Manipulation of Limbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Excision of Patella	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

121

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Mastoidectomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Tonsillectomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
For Nasal Polypi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Adenoidectomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Resection of Nasal Septum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Insertion of Cannulae into Antrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

274

GENITO-URINARY.

Cystoscopy	54
Circumcision	12
For Hydrocele	3
Nephrectomy	7
Prostatectomy	2
Cystostomy	8
For Extravasation of Urine	1
For Urethral Stricture	9
Nephrolithotomy	1
For Tumour of Kidney	1
	<hr/>
	98
	<hr/>

GYNAECOLOGICAL.

Examination under Anaesthetic	44
Total Hysterectomy	14
Subtotal Hysterectomy	14
Salpingo-oophorectomy	9
Dilatation and Curetage	129
Removal of Ovarian Cyst	3
Excision of portion of growth of Rectum... ..	1
Salpingectomy	3
Incision of Breast Abscess	14
Ovariectomy	2
Excision of Bartholin's Abscess	2
Excision of Bartholin's Cyst	1
Insertion of Ring Pessary	3
Colpo-perineorrhaphy	15
Cauterization of Cervix	15
Baldy Webster Operation	7
Myomectomy	1
Ligature of Varicose Veins	2
Removal of Cervical Polypi	1
For Imperforate Hymen	1
Ant. Colporrhaphy	2
	<hr/>
	283
	<hr/>

OBSTETRICAL.

Caesarean Section	46
Evacuation of Uterus and Glycerine Pack	45
Perinaeorrhaphy	3
For Ectopic Gestation	4
Induction of Labour... ..	7
For Retained Products	8
	<hr/>
	113
	<hr/>

Number.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Excision of glands	4
Blood Transfusion	47
Removal of Lipoma	1
Incisions (Abscesses, etc.)	112
Cleansing of Scalds and Burns	11
Amputation of Breast	2
Suture of Wounds	19
Thiersch Skin Graft	3
Excision of Wounds	7
Removal of Foreign Body	3
Iridectomy	1
Removal of subcutaneous fibroma	1
Lumbar Puncture	56
Aspiration of Chest	62
Paracentesis	15
Pyelogram	7
Excision of Lipoma	1
Excision of Plantar Warts	1
Exploration of Chest	11
Excision of Cartilage	3
Venesection	2
Suture of Tendon	1
Excision of Varicose Veins	1
	<hr/>
	371
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1,673
	<hr/>
Number of patients who had teeth extracted	347

Total Number of Patients Discharged from Mayday Hospital, Year Ended 31.12.38.

Cured	4,196
Relieved	1,203
Unrelieved	507
Died	752

 6,658

TABLE III

Diagnoses in Cases Treated	MEDICAL.				SURGICAL.				TOTAL	
	Cured	Re-lieved	Unre-lieved	Died	Cured	Re-lieved	Unre-lieved	Died		
ALIMENTARY.										
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	209	14	1	6	230	
Gastric ulcer	1	1	—	1	13	12	2	9	39	
Duodenal ulcer	5	—	—	2	16	10	1	2	36	
Dyspepsia	5	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	
Cholelithiasis	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	1	12	
Intestinal obstruction ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	6	9	
Colitis	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	
Hernia	—	—	—	—	47	12	5	4	68	
Ischio rectal abscess ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	
Constipation... ..	29	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	
Haemorrhoids	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	
Pelvic Adhesions	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Cholecystitis... ..	—	—	—	—	11	14	2	—	27	
Appendicular Colic	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Gastro enteritis	42	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	54	
Cyclic vomiting	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Gastritis	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	
Nervous Dysphagia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Alveolar Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
Diarrhoea	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	
Intestinal colic	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Intussusception	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	5	
Catarrhal jaundice	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Pyloric stenosis	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	9	
Prolapse of Rectum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Swallowed F.B.	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Intestinal haemorrhage ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	

Diagnoses in Cases Treated	MEDICAL.				SURGICAL.				TOTAL
	Cured	Re-lieved	Unre-lieved	Died	Cured	Re-lieved	Unre-lieved	Died	
Peptic Ulcer	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Fistula in Ano.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tapeworm	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Peritonsillar Abscess ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	11	13
Pyioric Spasm	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stomatitis	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Adhesions	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Pelvic Abscess	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Volvulus of the Sigmoid colon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Jaundice	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Impacted Submaxillary Calculus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Collapse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Secondary haemorrhage tooth socket	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
BONES, JOINTS AND MUSCLES.									661
Arthritis	9	16	3	1	—	—	—	—	29
Paget's Disease	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Fibrositis	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Osteogenesis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bursitis	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Rheumatism (acute and sub- acute)	28	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	45
Pleurodynia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lumbago	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Synovitis	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Osteo-myelitis	—	—	—	—	9	13	2	1	25
Sequestra of Tibia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Periostitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Genu Valgum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Flat Feet	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Osteo-arthritis	—	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	11
									134

Diagnoses in Cases Treated	MEDICAL.				SURGICAL.				TOTAL
	Cured	Re-lieved	Unre-lieved	Died	Cured	Re-lieved	Unre-lieved	Died	
CARCINOMA.									
Breast	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	8	17
Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	15	28
Rectum	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	13	23
Cervix Uteri	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	8	17
Sarcoma	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Anus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ovary	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	6
Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Tongue and Mouth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Glands	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Oesophagus	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	8
Colon	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	20	25
Gall-Bladder	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Lung	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	12
Bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pylorus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Pancreas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Sigmoid colon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Caecum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Tonsil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Bowel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kidney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Salivary glands	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Epithelioma of nose, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
Epithelioma of urethra ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rodent ulcer of face ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

Diagnoses in Cases Treated	MEDICAL.				SURGICAL.				TOTAL
	Cured	Re-lieved	Unre-lieved	Died	Cured	Re-lieved	Unre-lieved	Died	
Papilloma of Bladder ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Uraemia	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Renal Colic	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Cholangitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vesical Calculus	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Pyo-nephrosis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Hypernephroma of Kidney	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Perineal Abscess	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Epididymo-orchitis ...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Hepatitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysuria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diverticulitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Perinephric Abscess ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Parametritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Faecal Fistula	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Haematuria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Extravasation of Urine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hydrocele	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
									183
GYNÆCOLOGICAL.									
Abortion	—	—	—	—	163	10	1	—	174
Dysparenia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ruptured Perineum ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Retained Products	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	8
Dilatation and Curettage ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Paracentesis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Enteroptosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dermoid Cyst	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Uterine Haemorrhage ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Salpingo-oophoritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

Diagnoses in Cases Treated	MEDICAL.				SURGICAL.				TOTAL
	Cured	Re-lieved	Unre-lieved	Died	Cured	Re-lieved	Unre-lieved	Died	
INFECTIONS.									
Influenza	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Puerperal Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sonne Dysentery	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Measles	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid Fever	123	12	2	3	—	—	—	—	140
Diphtheria	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Chicken Pox	—	4	26	—	—	—	—	—	30
Erysipelas	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Whooping Cough	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	8
Scarlet Fever	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Paratyphoid Fever... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid Carrier	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mumps	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
German Measles	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
									243
MATERNITY.									
Deliveries	—	—	—	—	954	—	—	2	956
Live Births	—	—	—	—	912	—	—	21	933
Delivered before admission	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
For Version	—	—	—	—	16	4	6	—	26
Pyelitis of Pregnancy ...	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	10
Albuminuria of Pregnancy	—	—	—	—	4	9	—	—	13
False Labour Pains... ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	—	16
Ante Partum Haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	6
Ectopic Gestation	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	7
H.B.P. of Pregnancy ...	—	—	—	—	2	10	4	—	16

Diagnoses in Cases Treated	MEDICAL.				SURGICAL.				TOTAL
	Cured	Re-lieved	Unre-lieved	Died	Cured	Re-lieved	Unre-lieved	Died	
Vomiting of Pregnancy ...	—	—	—	—	12	7	—	—	19
Phlebitis of Pregnancy ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Toxaemia of Pregnancy ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	4
Ante Natal Observation ...	—	—	—	—	4	36	43	—	83
									2099
MENTAL.									
Uncertified	11	98	65	—	—	—	—	—	174
Certified	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	61
Epilepsy	2	17	8	1	—	—	—	—	28
M.D.	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	12
Mongolism	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
									276
NERVOUS AND SENSORY.									
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	—	4	1	33	—	—	—	—	38
Meningitis	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Chorea	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	6
Spina Bifida	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Habit Vomiting	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hemiplegia	—	4	3	6	—	—	—	—	13
Neurasthenia	3	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
Hysteria	5	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
Cerebral thrombosis ...	1	8	2	16	—	—	—	—	27
Cerebral Abscess or Tumour	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	7
Cerebral Embolism ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Post Diphtheretic Paralysis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sciatica	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	8

Diagnoses in Cases Treated	MEDICAL.				SURGICAL.				TOTAL
	Cured	Re-lieved	Unre-lieved	Died	Cured	Re-lieved	Unre-lieved	Died	
Hydrocephalus	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	4
Parkinsonism	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tumour of Lumbar Sacro Plexus	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Petit Mal	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Transient Paresis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Glioma	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bells Palsy	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Convulsions	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Neurosis	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	10
Meniere Syndrome	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Disseminated Sclerosis	—	3	2	4	—	—	—	—	9
Tabes Dorsalis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meningitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Cerebellar Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Spinal Tumour	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Paralysis Agitans	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
Coronary Thrombosis	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
G.P.I.	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Neuritis	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Nervous Debility	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Splastic Paraplegia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
									193
RESPIRATORY.									
Bronchitis	66	58	3	6	—	—	—	—	133
Pneumonia	115	12	1	74	—	—	—	—	202
Tracheitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pleural Effusion	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bronchial Catarrh	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchiectasis	2	5	1	5	—	—	—	—	13
Atelectasis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

Diagnoses in Cases Treated	MEDICAL.				SURGICAL.				TOTAL
	Cured	Re-lieved	Unre-lieved	Died	Cured	Re-lieved	Unre-lieved	Died	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	2	43	42	46	—	—	—	—	133
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS									
Spine	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	2	9
Meninges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Pericardium	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Glands	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4
Hip	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Kidney	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Miliary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Testes	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Suprarenal Glands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
									28
VENEREAL.									
Gonorrhoea	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	7
Syphilis	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	6
									13
VIOLENCE.									
Fractured Limbs	—	—	—	—	72	46	3	10	131
Fractured Spine	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	6
Fractured Skull	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	1	11
Fractured Ribs	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	1	11
Fractured Clavicle ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4
Malleoli (fractured) ...	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4

SECTION IV.**PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

Table I. gives the figures for ages and Wards.

Scarlet Fever was less prevalent than in 1937; the largest incidence has been in Broad Green, Thornton Heath, and Waddon Wards. Based on the estimated ward populations, the case rate for these wards was respectively 436, 344 and 335 per 100,000 of the population. The age group 6-15 years, as usual, suffered most; cases in this group comprising 56 per cent. of the total.

The incidence rate of Diphtheria was the same as in 1937; most cases occurred in Whitehorse Manor, Waddon, and Thornton Heath Wards. The age group 6-15 years gives the highest figures, constituting 57.5 per cent. of the total.

No cases of Small Pox occurred during the year.

There were 59 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia; 22 occurred in the age group 16-25 years and 37 in the age group 26-45 years. A majority of the cases occurred in women having their first confinement. Under the Public Health Act, 1936, Puerperal Fever is no longer notifiable as a clinical entity. All cases of rise of temperature over 100° F. occurring during the puerperium are now notifiable under the term Puerperal Pyrexia.

TABLE II.

Notified Disease.	Incidence Rate per 1,000 population.		Housing Conditions.			Case occurring in Institutions in the Borough.	Total cases notified
	1938	1937	1-3 rooms.	4-5 rooms.	Over 5 rooms.		
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1.19	1.19	12	214	40	21	287
Erysipelas	0.24	0.24	—	38	12	9	59
Scarlet Fever	2.15	3.203	2	382	74	64	522
Enteric Fever (inc. Paratyphoid)	0.02	1.26	—	2	2	1	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.24	0.276	—	7	1	51	59
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	0.029	0.016	—	—	1	6	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0.082	0.086	—	9	—	11	20
Poliomyelitis	0.012	0.025	—	1	2	—	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary or Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	0.168	0.30	—	30	7	4	41
Dysentery	0.025	0.008	—	—	4	2	6
Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The 1931 Census showed that houses of 1-3 rooms formed 4.7% of the total number of houses in Croydon; 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
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
1935	775	320	...	...	755	1	0.13
1936	655	271	2	0.31	631	2	0.32
1937	776	320	2	0.26	799	2	0.25
1938	522	214	3	0.57	624	4	0.64

* 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 a decrease in the number of cases notified and admitted to Hospital in 1938 as compared with 1937. The case mortality was 0.57. The attack rate (Col. 3) for England and Wales was 241. Croydon shows a lower 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
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
1935	304	125	12	3.9	465	12	2.6
1936	183	76	8	4.4	282	6	2.1
1937	289	119	15	5.2	375	13	3.5
1938	287	118	16	5.6	408	17	4.2

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

The incidence of Diphtheria showed a slight decrease in 1938, and the mortality was 5.6 per cent. The type of the disease was moderately severe.

The excessive number of cases admitted to hospital over those notified is due to the admission of positive swab cases who, however, were not cases of clinical Diphtheria and were admitted on precautionary grounds.

One hundred and twenty-nine of these cases were admitted and are not included in Columns 2-4.

The case rate (Col. 3) for England and Wales was 158. Croydon's rate was therefore lower than for the whole country.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Dr. J. Tudor Lewis, one of the whole-time Assistant Medical Officers of Health, has been in charge of this branch of Preventive work, and I am indebted to him for the details given below.

The routine methods in use in the Immunization Clinic, which have been fully described in previous reports, remained, except for one modification, unchanged in 1938. The small outbreaks of Diphtheria in Kingsley, Waddon and Duppas Schools in the latter months of 1937 and early 1938 was followed, as is usual, by a rush to gain protection against the disease, and clinics were opened at Kingsley and Duppas Schools. During the summer months, coincidently with a drop in the Diphtheria notifications, was a diminution in the number of applications for Immunization, and the Clinic usually held at Selhurst Road was closed, to be opened again later in the year.

The modification referred to above was the introduction of Alum precipitated toxoid, in a dosage, initially, of 0.1 cc., followed in a fortnight by 0.5 ccs., and later on of 0.25 ccs., followed in one month by 0.5 ccs. Up to the end of 1938 some 200 cases had completed treatment by this method, and only one of them had been found to be still Schick positive. There is little doubt that this preparation, when given by two injections, is a much better antigen than those previously used. The liability to serious reactions is very little greater than with T.A.M., and by giving 0.25 ccs. as a first injection, those children who are sensitive to the compound can be eliminated. A.P.T. administered by the above technique is now in routine use. Investigations are at present being conducted of the data which has been collected during the period that the Immunization scheme has been working, with a view to determining the most efficient and economic procedure for use in anti-Diphtheria Immunization Schemes.

The Work For The Year.

On January 1st, 1938, 511 were under treatment; of these 461 completed a course of T.A.M., 6 of T.A.F., 41 of A.P.T., and 6 defaulted.

In 1938 1,541 new cases attended, 1,208 being given a Primary Schick Test, while 353 commenced treatment without any test. The new cases were derived from the following sources:—

School cases	1,179
Infant Welfare cases	130
Others under 5 years	232

Of the 1,208 cases which were given a Primary Schick 832 were positive, a percentage of 69 ; 376 were negative, a percentage of 31. A more detailed table giving the results of Schick tests at ages is appended.

351 of the new 1938 cases completed a course of T.A.M., 49 of T.A.F., and 244 of A.P.T., a total of 644 completed cases. Cases are not considered completed if they have not been proved Schick negative by a re-test. 497 cases were unfinished on December 31st. 24 cases defaulted or left the district.

The 508 cases carried over from 1937, together with 644 completed 1938 cases, give 1,152 cases that completed their treatment in 1938. The total number of cases that attended the Clinic in 1938 was 2,049.

5 cases carried over from 1937 were found to be Schick positive after three injections of prophylactic. Four were given another injection and on re-test were found to be negative. The fifth was a case to which reference was made in last year's report. After 7 injections of T.A.M. she became Schick negative.

As stated above 644 of the 1938 cases completed treatment. Four of the cases that received T.A.M. were still Schick positive after 3 injections, a Schick negative rate of 98.8%. Two cases that received T.A.F. were still Schick positive, a post-Schick negative rate of 98%. One case carried over from 1937 was Schick positive after two injections of A.P.T. All these cases were given a further injection and were found to be Schick negative three months later.

The following figures give some further details of attendances at the Clinic.

Total number of sessions held	...	...	...	115
Highest attendance at any one session	...	...	...	152
Lowest attendance at any one session	...	...	...	10
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	56

Reactions.

Local Reaction to T.A.M.—10 mild reactions were recorded and 3 fairly severe ones, after the 1st injection. 2 mild reactions after the 2nd injection were recorded. One boy, who started treatment in 1937, experienced a severe reaction after the 2nd injection

Local Reactions to T.A.F.—One slight reaction recorded.

Local Reaction to A.P.T.—21 slight reactions were recorded, and 6, more severe ones, all after the 1st injection. One of the latter was unusually severe but eventually settled down satisfactorily.

Diphtheria.

Previous.—38 cases gave a previous history of diphtheria infection. 34 were found to be Schick negative and 4 were Schick positive; they were immunized with A.P.T.

Inter-current.—No case of diphtheria during the process of immunization came to notice during 1938.

Subsequent.—One case of diphtheria in an immunized person was reported in 1938; 3 were notified in 1937. The 1938 case was a moderately severe case, who made a complete recovery. The question of diphtheria in the inoculated was discussed in last year's report. In the particular case of diphtheria immunization the occasional case of diphtheria in the "immunized" is bound to occur, and should occasion no disquiet. The facts that they are the exception, that a severe case in an immunized subject is unusual, and fatal cases a rarity are sufficient to warrant the continuation of the schemes. Immunization is definitely a preventive and life-saving procedure.

In the following tables further information is given in summary form.

Summary or Results of 1,208 Primary (Anterior) Schick Tests.

Age Group.	Positive.	% Positive.	Negative.	% Negative.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	78	87	12	13	90
Over 5 under 6 ...	145	82	32	18	177
„ 6 „ 7 ...	109	80	23	20	132
„ 7 „ 8 ...	117	82	26	18	143
„ 8 „ 9 ...	93	70	40	38	133
„ 9 „ 10 ...	83	65	45	35	128
„ 10 „ 14 ...	207	51	198	49	405
TOTAL ...	832	69	376	31	1,208

The process of acquisition of natural immunity seems definitely to gather speed in children over 7 years of age. This is due, so far as can be ascertained to the effects of numeral doses of infection received through contact with carriers. It is an uncontrolled and risky method of acquiring immunity as such immunity may be obtained only by an attack of Diphtheria, with its attendant dangers.

Summary of Attendances and Treatment, 1938.

Under treatment 1/1/38.	Re-ceived T.A.M.	Re-ceived T.A.F.	Re-ceived A.P.T.	De-faulted	Given Primary Schick Test 1938.	No. Pos.	% Pos.	No. not given Primary Schick.	Total new cases 1938.
511	461	6	41	3	1208	832	69	353	1541

No. 1938 cases completed treatment.	Re-ceived T.A.M.	Re-ceived T.A.F.	Re-ceived A.T.P.	No. given Posterior Schick.	No. negative on Post. Schick.	% negative on Post. Schick.	Total cases attended 1938.	Under treatment 31/12/38	De-faulted or left district.
644	351	49	244	1152	1140	98.9	2049	497	24

Summary of the Work of the Clinic since its start.

Year.	Total attended for treatment.	New cases attended.	No. of sessions held.	Av. attend per session.	No. given Primary Schick.	% Pos. on Primary Schick.	No. given Posterior Schick.	No. Neg. on Posterior Schick.	% Neg. on Posterior Schick.	No. completed treatm't Schick neg.
1934	509	509	...	36	389	...	185	...	...	185
1935	1431	1151	97	58	634	76	781	766	98.8	781
1936	2285	1661	145	61	1215	78	1264	1254	99.2	1264
1937	1894	1286	122	58	1017	86	1222	1215	99.5	1222
1938	2049	1541	115	56	1208	69	1152	1140	98.9	1152

Origin and Source of Cases attending.

Year.	School.		Inft. Welfare C.		Others under 5 yrs.	
	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
1934	339	67	...	...	170	33
1935	944	66.6	265	18.7	208	14.7
1936	1620	74.8	310	14.3	237	10.9
1937	928	72.2	155	12.0	203	15.8
1938	1179	76.5	130	8.4	232	15.1

Immunization by Private Medical Practitioners.

The scheme whereby parents may have immunization carried out by their own practitioners, remained in force. Under this scheme the practitioner is supplied, by the Department, with necessary immunization material free of cost and is paid a fee of 12/6 to cover the giving of the injections. Ten children were immunized under this arrangement.

**Distribution of School Children who have attended the
Immunisation Clinic since its Inauguration.**

SCHOOL	Completed treatment or Schick negative in :					New cases attended clinic in 1938	Total Schick negative to end of 1938
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938		
Ashburton	4	8	28	105	8	9	153
Benson	1	5	1	...	7	4	14
Beulah	10	28	21	26	46	106	131
British	2	1	1	...	...	3	3
Davidson	1	7	8	4	7	8	27
Duppas ... ..	...	14	7	9	62	64	92
St. George's ... ..	...	2	...	6	4	2	12
Ecclesbourne ... ..	...	9	15	17	13	17	54
Elmwood	2	5	8	24	4	4	43
Gonville	8	41	25	27	24	17	125
Howard ... ..	...	1	6	8	7	7	22
Ingram	8	14	18	16	17	43	73
Kensington	1	13	42	109	6	9	171
Kingsley	14	52	32	30	313	235	441
Lanfranc	2	9	3	2	2	1	18
Norbury Manor	2	14	31	66	20	15	133
Oval	2	23	21	15	8	5	69
Portland ... ..	...	10	53	23	5	9	91
Purley Oaks	2	3	...	29	6	...	40
Rockmount	1	5	49	11	4	8	70
South Norwood	3	10	39	15	4	5	71
Suffolk Rd. (Cypress)	1	3	3	2	10	17	19
Sydenham	1	2	10	4	...	1	17
Tavistock ... ..	...	3	12	9	2	3	26
Waddon	12	26	16	11	192	210	257
West Thornton	3	33	20	16	11	5	83
Whitehorse Manor	1	5	6	6	22	23	40
Winterbourne	1	45	285	116	136	57	583
Woodside	10	15	72	26	16	23	139
St. Christopher's	1	2	2	...	1	1	6

SCHOOL.	Completed treatment or Schick negative in :					New cases attended clinic in 1938	Total Schick negative to end of 1938
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938		
St. Luke's ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
St. Giles'	1	...	1	2	...	110	...
All Saints	53	33	38	28	17	19	169
Tenisons	1	2	2	2	...	...	7
Christ Church	2	15	6	6	6	7	35
Holy Trinity ... ..	...	4	6	9	5	7	24
Parish Church	3	18	7	8	7	11	43
St. Andrew's	1	5	4	3	2	1	15
St. Joseph's ... ..	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
St. Mark's	1	4	7	6	...	3	18
Addington ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's	3	8	2	1	8	8	22
St. Peter's ... ..	...	3	1	4	1	1	9
St. Saviour's ... ..	...	4	4	9	3	4	20
Shirley ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
Monk's Orchard... ..	...	...	...	9	5	6	14
John Ruskin ... ..	...	...	4	5	3	3	12
Lady Edridge	1	3	4	1	1	2	10
Heath Clark ... ..	...	6	7	35	4	...	52
St. Michael's ... ..	...	...	3	6	2	2	11
Selhurst Grammar	4	3	7	10	3	4	27
Croydon High ... ..	...	8	1	3	...	...	12
Coloma ... ..	...	5	6	2	...	1	13
Old Palace	9	3	2	4	1	1	19
Whitgift ... ..	...	2	5	...	...	...	7
Polytechnic	1	...	2	1	2	3	6
Private	6	17	20	21	9	27	73
Unknown	4	33	3	7	33	47	80

IMMUNIZATION AT RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS AND HOMES.

The method used has been largely on the same lines as detailed in my report for 1937. Owing to a tendency shown by A.P.T. to give reactions in older children, T.A.M. has been used for older age groups, and T.A.F. for adults.

No serious reactions were reported, one case of slight local reaction following 1st injection.

The table below gives a detailed analysis of immunization done at the various schools and homes. It is almost inevitable, when dealing with large numbers of children in Residential Schools and Homes, to find that some are removed out of the Borough before treatment is completed. These changes of address have been noted and the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned has been informed.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	No. not completed, 1938.	No. Primary Schick.	No. Positive.	% Positive.	No. given A.P.T.	No. retested.	No. Negative.	% Negative.	Uncompleted.	Removed from District.
Fidelis Convent, Central Hill ...	7	17	16	94.1	13	11	11	100.0	12	1
Infirmiry Convent, Central Hill ...	9	24	14	58.3	13	5	5	100.0	10	1
Russell School ...	10	24	19	78.1	19	19	18	94.7	11	2
Boys' Home, Beulah Hill ...	3	7	6	85.7	6	8	8	100.0	—	1
St. Jude's Home, Dagnall Park ...	2	6	5	83.3	5	4	4	100.0	3	—
Clevedon Children's Home Tennison Rd.	—	28	28	100.	28	—	—	—	—	—
P.A.C., 386, London Road	14	35	3	88.6	31	11	11	100.0	12	8
	45	141	119	84.4	115	58	57	99.3	48	13

BOROUGH HOSPITAL.

Table V. gives a summary of all cases treated at the Hospital during 1938. 1,476 patients were admitted and discharged, which together with patients in at the commencement of 1938 (197), gives a total of 1,673 cases dealt with. Forty-one died, giving a case mortality for the Hospital of 24.5 per cent. as against 22.1 in 1937. The average number of days of each patient in Hospital for all classes of patients was 22.6 days as against 22.1 in 1937. Penge Urban District Council has an arrangement with the Corporation to send their cases to the Hospital. During 1938 a total of 160 cases was admitted, these are included in the Table. The Hospital is a recognised training school for nurses. During the year 3 probationers passed the preliminary examination and 7 the final examination.

The accommodation of the Hospital remained as in 1937, but owing to a decline in Scarlet Fever cases during the last quarter of the year, one of the Scarlet Fever wards was kept closed during this period.

During the year 7 cases were operated on for tonsils and adenoids and 8 for acute mastoiditis, and 6 cases had uterine drainage performed.

Department	Admitted	Discharged	Died	Days in Hospital	Total Days
General	1,100	1,050	30	22,000	22,000
Scarlet Fever	100	80	5	2,000	2,000
Smallpox	50	40	2	1,000	1,000
Maternity	100	90	1	2,000	2,000
Children	100	90	1	2,000	2,000
Special	100	90	1	2,000	2,000
Other	100	90	1	2,000	2,000
Total	1,476	1,400	41	48,000	48,000

TABLE V.

Complaint for which admitted.	Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1938			Patients admitted and discharged in 1938			Patients admitted during 1938 and remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1939			Analysis of Cases admitted 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	71	70	1	624	620	4	50	50	...	674	670	4	0.5	37.7
Diphtheria	78	77	1	408	391	17	53	53	...	461	444	17	3.7	34.9
Enteric Fever	39	36	3	10	6	4	...	...	...	10	6	4	40.0	45.3
Para Typhoid B.	3	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	38
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	12.8
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	28
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	31	29	2	2	2	...	33	31	2	6.3	12.5
Measles	1	1	...	75	71	4	...	...	...	75	71	4	5.5	17
Rubella ... ..	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	11
C.S.M. ... ..	...	...	...	8	4	4	...	...	...	8	4	4	50.0	20.3
Whooping Cough	1	1	...	47	43	4	...	...	...	47	43	4	8.5	35
Chicken Pox... ..	...	...	...	70	69	1	4	4	...	74	73	1	0.1	23.6
Ophthalmia	1	1	...	5	5	...	2	2	...	7	7	...	...	27.2
Mumps	2	2	...	11	11	...	1	1	...	12	12	...	...	21.3
Tonsillitis ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	9.5
Anterior-poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	5	4	1	1	1	...	6	5	1	0.1	24.7
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus ... ..	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	7.2
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	9.6
Dermatitis ... ..	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	12
No Disease ... ..	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...
Acute Laryngitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	197	192	5	1361	1320	41	115	115	...	1476	1435	41	...	...

SCARLET FEVER.

The total number of Scarlet Fever cases admitted during the year was 624, a decrease of 175 on 1937. 497 cases were admitted from the Borough and 127 from Penge. The type of disease admitted during the year was of moderate severity. 18 cases sent in as Scarlet Fever were not suffering from the disease.

The following complications and sequelæ occurred amongst the true Scarlet Fever cases:—

TABLE VI.

	Serum Cases.	Non- Serum Cases.	Total.
Total Cases ...	90	516	606
Adenitis	8	56	64
Otorrhœa	9	44	53
Rhinorrhœa	13	29	42
Albuminuria	—	2	2
Nephritis	1	2	3
Rheumatism	—	4	4
Relapses	1	6	7
Secondary Sore Throat ...	1	5	6
Abscesses and Boils	2	9	11
Mastoid	—	2	2
Osteo-Myelitis	—	1	1

The average stay in hospital of serum cases was 37.9 days and of non-serum cases 37.7 days.

Four deaths occurred amongst the Scarlet Fever cases, one being really a case of faucial diphtheria, one being complicated by acute mastoid, one by broncho-pneumonia, and one by meningitis. The number of complications amongst the 516 non-serum cases was 160, whereas the complications amongst the serum cases was 35. Prontosil Album was tried in 56 cases and the results were favourable, particularly in clearing up persistent otorrhœa in some cases.

Ages and Sexes of Scarlet Fever Cases Admitted.

TABLE VII.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Percentage.
0—1	—	2	2	0.32
1—2	9	11	20	3.21
2—3	22	16	38	6.09
3—4	19	25	44	7.05
4—5	49	38	87	13.94
5—10	129	152	281	45.03
10—15	39	39	78	12.50
15—20	13	14	27	4.33
20—30	6	19	25	4.01
30 or over	5	17	22	3.53
Total 1938	291	333	624	
Total 1937	336	433	799	

Monthly Admissions of Scarlet Fever Patients.

TABLE VIII.

Month.	Cases admitted.		Cases notified. 1938.
	1937.	1938.	
January ...	28	69	57
February ...	40	57	55
March ...	49	73	75
April ...	79	62	63
May ...	60	63	52
June ...	91	44	45
July ...	107	55	46
August ...	29	30	15
September ...	60	42	27
October ...	131	57	33
November ...	75	34	24
December ...	50	39	31
Totals ...	799	624	523

DIPHTHERIA.

408 cases were admitted with a diagnosis of Diphtheria, an increase of 33 cases on 1937. Of these 12 were found not to be cases of Diphtheria and 129 were cases of positive swabs without clinical symptoms, leaving 267 cases of true clinical Diphtheria. There were 16 deaths, a mortality of 6%.

Analysis of the 267 cases:—

Faucial Diphtheria	246
Nasal Diphtheria	14
Laryngeal Diphtheria	4
Faucial and Nasal Diphtheria	2
Faucial and Laryngeal Diphtheria	1
Total ...	
267	

The following complications and sequelæ occurred amongst the Diphtheria cases:—

Otorrhœa	7
Rhinorrhœa	13
Adenitis	14
Heart Failure	15
Secondary Sore Throat	2
Paralysis—	
Palatal	19
Eyes	6
Facial	2
Diaphragm	1
Albuminuria	1

Ages and Sexes of Diphtheria Cases Admitted.

TABLE IX.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Percentage.
0-1	1	0	1	0.25
1-2	7	5	12	2.94
2-3	13	11	24	5.88
3-4	12	7	19	4.66
4-5	11	8	19	4.66
5-10	108	83	191	46.81
10-15	21	38	59	14.46
15-20	17	22	39	9.56
20-30	6	20	26	6.37
30 or over	5	13	18	4.41
Total 1938	201	207	408	
Total 1937	171	204	375	

Monthly Admissions of Diphtheria Patients.

TABLE X.

Month.				Cases ad- mitted, in- cluding Non-Clini- cal Cases.	Cases admitted. 1937.	Notifica- tions. 1938.
	January	40	36	30
February ...	...	...	...	31	30	26
March ...	...	...	...	39	30	27
April ...	...	...	...	12	13	12
May ...	...	...	...	22	16	15
June ...	...	...	...	25	10	23
July ...	...	...	...	11	28	5
August ...	...	...	...	21	15	11
September ...	...	...	...	39	27	37
October ...	...	...	...	63	81	42
November ...	...	...	...	66	51	37
December ...	...	...	...	39	38	23
Totals ...				408	375	288

The average number of days in Hospital for Diphtheria cases was 34.9 as opposed to 36 days in 1937.

Particulars of Fatal Cases of Diphtheria.

TABLE XI.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Condition on Admission.</i>	<i>Subsequent Progress.</i>	<i>Time of Death after admission.</i>
L.Y. (M)	3 yrs.	Extensive membrane over both tonsils, cyanosis, glands of neck ++	Developed signs of heart failure 5 days after admission, dying from this the following day.	7 days.
B.S. (M)	2 11/12 yrs.	Extensive membrane over both tonsils, with adenitis.	Showed signs of heart failure on 3rd day after admission, which steadily increased, "gallop" rhythm ensued, died on 16th day.	16 days.
M.B. (F)	5 1/12 yrs.	Extensive membrane over both tonsils, bull-neck, marked cyanosis, foetor.	Heart failure started on 3rd day with persistent vomiting, died from this.	9 days.
S.H. (F)	12 yrs.	Extensive membrane over both tonsils, glands of neck ++ foetor.	Showed signs of heart failure which increased steadily, died suddenly on 15th day.	15 days.
M.L. (F)	8 yrs.	Extensive membrane over both tonsils, cyanosis—bull-neck—foetor.	Showed signs of heart on admission, very restless, dying the same day.	1 day.
G.M. (M)	6 yrs.	Extensive membrane over both tonsils, glands of neck ++	v. toxic on admission, with heart failure signs, died 12 hours later.	12 hrs.
R.I. (M)	2 yrs.	Admitted after emergency tracheotomy before admission, breathing comfortably.	Developed signs of bronchitis and very cyanosed, collapsed suddenly.	7 days.
R.G. (M)	10 4/12 yrs.	Extensive sloughing membrane both tonsils, rhinorrhoea ++ adenitis ++, foetor.	Showed signs of heart failure on admission, persistent vomiting, this increased steadily and proved fatal.	10 days.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age on Admission.</i>	<i>Condition on Admission.</i>	<i>Subsequent Progress.</i>	<i>Time of Death after admission.</i>
B.R. (F)	4 11/12 yrs.	Extensive membrane over both tonsils, bull - neck, foetor, cyanosis.	Increasing heart failure, with sudden collapse next day.	26 hrs.
A.H. (M)	8 yrs.	Extensive membrane over whole pharynx, glands of neck ++	Signs of heart failure present on admission, rapidly increased, death ensued.	6 hrs.
D.B. (M)	10 yrs.	Extensive membrane over both tonsils, bull - neck, foetor, toxæmia ++	Showed signs of heart failure on admission which increased, tendency to bleeding from nose and mouth.	4 days.
B.C. (F)	8 yrs.	Sloughing membrane over both tonsils, glands of neck, colour poor, v. toxic.	Showed signs of heart failure on admission, became very restless, and died from heart failure.	3 days.
A.D. (M)	7½ yrs.	Extensive membrane with oedema of pharynx, glands of neck ++	Marked signs of heart failure on admission, died suddenly from this.	1 day.
L.B. (M)	9 1/12 yrs.	Sloughing membrane over both tonsils, glands of neck ++, foetor, rhinorrhœa.	Toxic on admission, constant vomiting, increasing heart failure, with restlessness, died from this.	11 days.
M.D. (F)	6 10/12 yrs.	Extensive sloughing membrane over tonsils, glands of neck, rhinorrhœa, cyanosis.	Developed signs of heart failure with vomiting day after admission, this increased and proved fatal.	11 days.
E.H. (M)	3 11/12 yrs.	Sloughing membrane over both tonsils, profuse rhinorrhœa, glands of neck ++	Showed signs of heart failure on admission with restlessness: heart rate dropped to 40 per minute, died from this.	5 days

Typhoid and Para-typhoid Cases.

During the year 11 cases of Typhoid Fever or Para-typhoid Fever were admitted and in 10 the diagnosis was confirmed. One death occurred amongst the 10 cases, being a severe case with marked toxæmia.

The unconfirmed case admitted as Typhoid Fever was a baby suffering from simple enteritis.

There was one case of Para-typhoid Fever admitted.

Of the 10 cases of Typhoid or Para-typhoid 8 were secondary cases arising from the 1937 outbreak. The other two cases were, one a case of Para-typhoid Fever and one a case of Typhoid, in whom no connection with the outbreak could be traced.

Puerperal Fever.

During the year there were 11 cases admitted as Puerperal Fever and 5 as Puerperal Pyrexia cases. No deaths occurred amongst these cases.

6 of the cases of Puerperal Fever were complicated by other diseases as follows:—

- 1 was complicated by thrombo-phlebitis of both legs.
- 1 was complicated by double pneumonia.
- 1 was complicated by cardiac disease (rheumatic).
- 1 was complicated by bacillus coli pyelitis.
- 1 was complicated by lactational mania.
- 1 was complicated by pleurisy.

Erysipelas.

There were 31 cases of Erysipelas admitted, 4 more than in 1937. In 7 of these the diagnosis was not confirmed, they were as follows:—

- 3 were cases of cellulitis of leg.
- 1 was a serum rash.
- 1 was a case of parotitis.
- 1 was a case of boils.
- 1 was a simple dermatitis.

Excluding these cases there were 24 cases of true Erysipelas. The disease was of average severity. Two deaths occurred amongst them, one being complicated by cavernous sinus thrombosis, the other by general septicaemia.

Measles.

There were 75 cases of Measles admitted, an increase of 21 cases on 1937. The disease was of average severity. Four deaths occurred, all due to broncho-pneumonia.

Whooping Cough.

There were 47 cases of Whooping Cough admitted, an increase of 25 on 1937. The disease was of average severity. There were 4 deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

There were 8 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis admitted, but only in 6 of these was the diagnosis confirmed, the other 2 cases were as follows:—

- 1 was a case of bacillus coli septicaemia.
- 1 was a case of mumps.

Four deaths occurred amongst the 6 cases.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Five cases were admitted. In 3 the diagnosis was confirmed. The others were cases of simple ophthalmia. All recovered without damage to eyesight.

Infantile Paralysis (Poliomyelitis).

Four cases were admitted as Infantile Paralysis but only in one was the diagnosis confirmed, the other 3 were as follows:—

- 1 was a case of epilepsy.
- 1 was an acute diffuse myelitis.
- 1 was a case of acute rheumatism.

Dysentery.

Eleven cases were admitted as dysentery but in eight the diagnosis was not confirmed. Of the 3 cases of dysentery one case was Sonne dysentery and 2 Shiga dysentery.

Pemphigus.

Seven cases were admitted diagnosed as Pemphigus, but in none was the diagnosis confirmed, they were all cases of staphylococcal dermatitis.

Mumps.

11 cases of Mumps were admitted, but one was a case of abscess of jaw, not of Mumps.

TABLE XII.

Other Diseases.

AGE GROUP DISEASE	0-1		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-35		35-45		45 & over		Totals	Deaths
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	10	4
Para-typhoid B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Erysipelas ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2
Measles ...	4	1	7	6	16	6	15	6	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	75	4
Rubella	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
C.S.M. ...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	4
Whooping Cough	2	5	10	15	8	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	4
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	7	12	16	7	14	7	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	70	1
Ophthalmia ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Mumps ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus ...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Dysentery, Sonne	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Dermatitis ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Tonsillitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
No Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
TOTALS ...	10	19	29	35	42	33	39	25	8	21	1	20	5	6	9	6	329	20

Out of Borough Cases.

TABLE XIII.

Disease.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	55	72	127	—
Diphtheria	13	19	32	3
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	1	—

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TABLE XIV.
DIPHThERIA.

NOSE AND THROAT SWABS EXAMINED.

New Cases Positive on Admission.	Convalescent Cases.	Negatives.	Total.
264	539	6,501	7,304

FAECES EXAMINED FOR ENTERIC AND DYSENTERY GROUPS.

Faeces Positive for B. Typhosus.	Faeces Positive for B. Typhosus Para. B.	Negatives.	Total.
7	3	114	124

URINES EXAMINED FOR ENTERIC GROUP.

Urines Positive for B. Typhosus.	Urines Positive for B. Typhosus Para. B.	Negatives.	Total.
6	1	66	73

WIDALS (Dreyer's Agglutination Test).

Positives B. Typhosus.	Positives B. Typhosus Para. B.	Negatives.	Total.
3	1	3	7

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

- 3 Specimens of Blood for Culture, all remained sterile.
+ — Total.
- 12 Swabs from Eyes, examined for Gonococci 5—7—12.
- 9 Vaginal Swabs, examined for presence of
Gonococci 1—8—9.
- 18 Specimens of Urines, examined for organisms, cas
blood or pus cells.
- 6 Specimens of Pus, cultured for organisms, 5 Haemoly
Streptococcus Longus grown, 1 Steri
- 3 Lochia Swabs for organisms, 2 B. Coli and Staphyloco
present, 1 swab remained sterile.
- 3 Sputums examined for presence of B. Tuberculosis,
negative.
- 4 Specimens of Faeces, examined for presence of B. Tub
culosis, all negative.
- 2 Cerebro-Spinal Fluids, examined and cultured for organis
1 Haemolytic Streptococcus Longus
1 C.S.F. remained sterile.
- 1 Eye Swab, cultured for organisms, Haemolytic Streptococ
Longus isolated.
- 1 Swab from throat examined for Vincent's Angina positive

CULTURE MEDIA PREPARED.

Leoffler's Blood Serum—626 dozen tubes.

Agar Agar—5,940 ccs.

Peptone Broth—13,000 ccs.

Peptone Water—4,500 ccs.

Litmus Milk—250 ccs.

Veal Broth—500 ccs.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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

TABLE XV.

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 ...	250	1800	...	...	7	9	...	2	183	4933	...	119	10	368	450	7231
Virulence tests for Diphtheria ...	2	1	...	...	17	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	27	3
Sputum for Tub. Bac. ...	99	633	...	...	...	...	478	785	...	...	...	...	14	88	591	1506
Pus for Tub. Bac. ...	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	1	43
Pus for Gonococci ...	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	4	74
Pus for other organisms ...	...	19	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	65
Blood for Typhoid Groups ...	7	37	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	4	9	174
Blood for Wassermann ...	...	8	27	194	1	5	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	2	28	217
Material for Spirochaetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faeces for Typhoid Group...	26	180	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	26	232
Hair for Ringworm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	...	...	...	22	10
Examination of Urine ...	...	59	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	104
Examination of Pleural Fluid ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Examination of C.S. Fluid ...	...	1	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	22
Other Examinations ...	...	16	125	...	3	...	...	...	16	...	74	...	1	...	...	235

Examinations Done Under National Health Insurance Act.

TABLE XVI.

<i>Nature of Examination.</i>		<i>Nature of Examination.</i>	
Pus for Gonococci	... 14 (3 pos.)	Urine for Chemical Exam....	1
Pus for other organisms..	18	Urine for Microscopical Exam.	1
Pus for Tubercle B.	... 16	Urine for Tubercle B.	... 1
Blood for Wassermann	... 5 (1 pos.)	Urine for Cultural Exam.	... 1
Complete Blood Counts...	7	Other Examinations	... .. 1

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

TABLE XVII.

<i>Number of Samples submitted for Counts</i>	... ..	480
Number under 10,000 per cc	... ..	217
Number over 10,000 but under 50,000 per cc	... ..	170
Over 50,000 but under 100,000 per cc.	... ..	24
Over 100,000 but under 500,000 per cc	... ..	47
Over 500,000 but under 1,000,000 per cc...	... ..	5
Over 1,000,000 per cc	... ..	17
<i>Tubercle Bacilli—</i>		
Number of samples of milk submitted	... ..	498
Number found positive by inoculation test	... ..	9
The number of milk examinations decreased by	... ..	5

There are 52 samples still under investigation for Tubercle Bacilli.

Milk Samples

480 milk samples submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, of which 48 failed to satisfy. Of these 9 were further investigated and found satisfactory to the Bacillus Coli test.

We are not satisfied that the Methylene Blue Test has any advantage over the old method of plate counts and some of the results obtained are anomalous.

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.	In susceptible	Statutory Declarations.	Died Un- vaccinated.	P. P. O.	Transferred to other V.Os.	Not traced Removals.	In Default.	Overage when Registered.
South Sub-District ...	1371	564	12	571	53	12	44	92	23	...
West ,, ...	1621	557	2	838	53	12	16	124	19	...
North ,, ...	626	229	3	308	17	5	5	38	18	3
	3618	1350	17	1717	123	29	65	254	60	3

During the year 2,440 Forms Q were sent to parents, and 446 Forms K and 415 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.

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

During the past year 12 summonses were taken against parents who had failed to comply with the Vaccination Acts.

- 3 were fined 5s. each;
- 1 fined 7s.;
- 2 fined 10s. and 10s. costs;
- 3 withdrawn, children being vaccinated after summons had been served;
- 1 fined 5s. and 7s. 6d. costs;
- 1 adjourned;
- 1 not served (moved and could not be traced).

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, 1938 :—

TABLE XIX.

Name of Public Assistance Institution or Vaccination District.	Numbers of successful Primary Vaccinations of persons.			No. successful re-vaccinations, <i>i.e.</i> , successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.
	Under 1 year of age.	1 year and upwards.	Total.	
Croydon No. 1 Area ...	163	25	188	13
No. 2 Area ...	145	18	163	9
No. 3 Area ...	79	10	89	2
No. 4 Area ...	100	17	117	6
No. 5 Area ...	266	32	298	5
Addington ...	53	—	53	4
Queen's Road Homes	5	—	5	—
Mayday Road Hospital	4	1	5	2
Children's Homes ...	—	3	3	—
Shirley Schools ...	—	—	—	—
	815	106	921	41

SECTION V.**PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.**

The Tuberculosis Clinic is situated at 13, Katharine Street. 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, advisory and distributing centre. To it come patients sent by private doctors, hospitals, etc., also cases and contacts 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 have on previous occasions called attention to the unsuitability of the present premises. It is to be hoped that the endeavours of the Committee to find alternative and more suitable accommodation will soon be successful. Croydon is large enough and important enough to consider seriously the erection of a Health Centre, as has already been done by several London Boroughs, and in towns in other parts of the country.

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

Notification of Tuberculosis.

Two hundred and nine cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 48 of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified on Form A (primary notifications); of these 120 males and 89 females were Pulmonary cases, 30 males and 18 females Non-Pulmonary. In addition, 61 Pulmonary cases and 14 Non-Pulmonary came to our notice as new cases otherwise than by notification.

The total number of new cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during 1938 by notification or otherwise, was 332, as compared with 338 in 1937, 311 in 1936, 333 in 1935, 325 in 1934, 346 in 1933, and 369 in 1932.

270 of these were cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis; 151 in males and 119 in females. There were 12 fewer cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in males, and 6 fewer in females than in 1937.

There were 25 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis among children under 15 years as compared with 22 in 1937. The number of cases in adults was 37 compared with 28 in 1937.

Of the cases notified in 1938, 18 males and 10 females died from the Pulmonary form of the disease during the year, equal to 13.4% of those notified, and 3 males and 3 females from the Non-Pulmonary form.

The incidence rate of Tuberculosis of all forms was 1.36 per 1,000 of the population; for Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1.11 and for Non-Pulmonary 0.25 per 1,000 population. This rate is low as compared with other large centres of population. The Notification rate was 1.05 per 1,000. In 1937, the corresponding figures were 1.39, 1.19, 0.20 and 1.07 per 1,000.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1938, to the 31st December, 1938:—

TABLE I.

Age periods	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.											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 ...	...	1	2	1	14	12	29	22	23	11	5	120	139
„ Females...	...	...	1	2	16	21	30	6	10	2	1	89	98
Non-pulmonary Males	1	...	4	5	4	2	4	6	1	2	1	30	31
„ „ Females	...	2	4	1	2	1	7	...	...	...	1	18	21

Supplemental Return.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from the 1st January, 1938, to the 31st December, 1938, otherwise than by formal notification.

TABLE II.

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 ...	1	...	1	1	1	4	12	3	7	1	..	31
„ Females ...	...	...	1	1	2	3	15	3	2	2	1	30
Non-Pulmonary Males	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ Females	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	8

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

Sources of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns from local Registrars... ..	8	2
Transferable Deaths from Registrar General	2	1
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	47	7
Posthumous notifications... ..	1	3
Other Sources - Form I.	3	1

Notification Register.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Notification register in the 31st December, 1938:—

TABLE III.

PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			Total Cases
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
605	512	1,117	112	123	235	1,352

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	6	2	8	5	4	9	17
2. Recovery from the Disease	18	19	37	12	6	18	55
3. Death all causes	67	46	113	7	12	19	132
4. Otherwise	41	38	79	4	3	7	86

Interval Between Notification and Death From Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Cases Dying in 1938.

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 119 deaths during 1938, 22 (18.4%) were either not notified at all or only notified within a month prior to death. In 1937, this figure was 26 or 18.5%. Of these, 12 were not notified during life; and 5 cases were certified by the Coroner or after a post-mortem examination; 3 cases died in other areas; and 4 cases were not notified through a misunderstanding.

In 24.3% notification preceded death by less than six months.

TABLE IV.

Not Notified	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months
12	3	2	5	5	4	10	12

One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years	Seven Years	Eight years and over
15	15	8	5	2	3	1	17

For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis the proportion of non-notified fatal cases to the total deaths from this form of the disease was 44.4%. In other words, out of a total of 18 deaths, 8 were not notified during life; only 2 of these 8 cases died at home. Two of the other cases were certified after a post-mortem examination.

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis of all forms, 20 or 14.6%, were not notified prior to death, compared with 13.5% in 1937.

Ages at Death From Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

TABLE V.

Year.	0—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	Over 65	Total
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
1935	1	...	37	67	33	10	148
1936	2	3	23	52	38	10	128
1937	...	2	35	55	40	8	140
1938	...	3	22	46	40	8	119

In 1938 the death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.56 per 1,000 population.

The rate for Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.49 and the rate for Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 0.07.

Similar figures for 1937 were 0.64, 0.58 and 0.06.

This death-rate is one of the lowest among the larger centres of population in England and Wales.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In 1938 there were fewer deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis than in 1937, the greatest number occurring in the age group 25-35 years, whereas in 1937 the greatest number occurred in the 35-45 years age group. Apart from the 25-35 and 45-55 age groups, there were fewer deaths in all the other age groups than in 1937.

In females the highest peak was reached in the 15-25 age group. In males the highest peak was in the 45-55 age group. After the 25th year the male deaths exceed those in females at all ages. This is probably connected with the fact that women lead a more

sheltered existence than men in the later years of life. The higher proportion of deaths in young adult females is probably accounted for by the increasing numbers employed at these ages and by the lack of a proper adjustment to the more strenuous way of life in modern times. The slimming fashion also cannot be exonerated from blame.

The number of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1938 in the age groups 15 to 35 years was greater than in 1937 and, as in 1937, the greatest number occurred in the 25-35 group.

The greater proportion of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were in the age groups comprising 15-35 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.

Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

During 1938, 18 deaths were certified to be due to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, compared with 15 in 1937; 16 in 1936; 23 in 1935; 13 in 1934; 22 in 1933; 22 in 1932; 19 in 1931; 21 in 1930; 29 in 1929, and 39 in 1928. The deaths were due to:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	4	3	7
Tb. Meningitis and Miliary Tb. ...	—	1	1
Miliary and Generalised Tb. ...	2	—	2
Tb. Kidneys ...	—	2	2
Tb. Kidneys, Bladder and Urethra ...	1	—	1
Tb. Spine ...	—	2	2
Tb. Hip ...	1	1	2
Tb. Glands of Neck ...	—	1	1
	—	—	—
	8	10	18
	—	—	—

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

This year the greater proportion of new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred in adults, 59.6%, and 40.3% in children up to 15 years. Of the cases occurring in children, 52% were in boys; in adults the greater proportion of the cases were in men—62.1%. 44.4% of the deaths occurred under the age of 10 years compared with 53.3 in 1937.

It will be noted there were no deaths in 1938 from Abdominal Tuberculosis, no doubt due to the fact that most of the milk distributed in the borough is pasteurised.

TABLE VI.

The diagnoses of the new cases entered in the Notification Register during 1938 were as follows:—

	Male.	Female.
Shoulder	1	—
Humerus	—	1
Elbow	2	—
Finger	—	1
Hip	1	6
Knee	5	—
Toe	1	—
Rib	1	—
Pubis	1	—
Spine	4	2
Spine and Peritoneum	1	—
Abdomen	2	4
Glands	4	4
Epididymis and Testicle	5	—
Fallopian Tubes	—	1
Kidney	2	2
Kidney and Bladder	—	1
Meninges	5	4
Eyes	1	—
	36	26

TABLE VII.

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

Age periods.	1938 Population at age period, (estimated)		Pulmonary.								Non-Pulmonary.							
			New Cases.				All Cases.				New Cases.				All Cases.			
			Number.		Incidence Rate.		Deaths.		Death Rate (based on 1938 figures).		Number.		Incidence Rate.		Deaths.		Death Rate (based on 1938 est. fig..)	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under one year	2141	1964	1	...	0.47	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1.40	0.51	4	1	1.87	0.51
1—5 years	6974	7343	1	...	0.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	0.54	...	1	...	0.14
5—10 ..	11408	10497	3	2	0.26	0.19	1	1	0.09	0.09	4	4	0.35	0.38	2	...	0.18	0.10
10—15 .	12091	11491	2	3	0.17	0.26	...	1	...	0.09	6	3	0.50	0.26	...	1	...	0.09
15—20 ..	9929	10715	15	18	1.51	1.68	...	8	...	0.75	5	3	0.50	0.28	1	...	0.10	0.19
20—25 ..	7702	9973	16	24	2.08	2.41	5	9	0.65	0.90	4	1	0.52	0.10	1	1	0.13	0.10
25—35 ..	15785	20761	41	45	2.60	2.17	15	14	0.95	0.67	4	7	0.25	0.34	...	2	...	0.10
35—45 ..	17563	21401	25	9	1.42	0.42	12	5	0.69	0.23	6	1	0.34	0.05	...	2	...	0.09
45—55 ..	14011	1609	30	12	2.14	0.75	20	5	1.43	0.31	1	1	0.07	0.06	...	1	...	0.06
55—65 ..	8356	10204	12	4	1.44	0.39	10	5	1.20	0.49	2	...	0.24	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	6883	10631	5	2	0.78	0.19	6	2	0.94	0.19	1	1	0.16	0.09	...	1	...	0.09
Totals	112323	131077	151	119	1.34	0.91	69	50	0.61	0.38	36	26	0.32	0.20	8	10	0.07	0.08

TABLE VIII.

Incidence and Death-Rates in Wards.

Ward.	Density of Population persons per acre.	New Cases		Total	Incidence Rate per 1000	Death Rate per 1000
		Pulmon- ary	Non-Pul- monary			
Upper Norwood ...	20	17	2	19	1.1	0.36
Norbury ...	29	21	3	24	1.5	0.50
Nest Thornton ...	42	19	10	29	1.5	0.51
Bensham Manor ...	50	20	5	25	1.5	0.66
Thornton Heath ...	51	20	2	22	1.2	0.79
South Norwood ...	29	17	2	19	1.1	0.46
Woodside ...	37	16	4	20	1.2	0.62
East ...	10	20	4	24	1.5	0.25
Addiscombe ...	49	22	4	26	1.6	0.43
Whitehorse Manor ...	63	18	6	24	1.4	1.01
Broad Green ...	69	17	5	22	1.3	0.41
Central ...	33	16	4	20	1.6	0.80
Naddon ...	22	16	4	20	1.1	0.49
South ...	13	19	3	22	1.4	0.72
Addington ...	3	12	4	16	1.6	0.40
No fixed abode ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		270	62	332	1.36	0.56

The Wards showing the highest incidence of new patients in 1938 were: Addiscombe, Central and Addington (1.6).

The highest death-rates were in Whitehorse Manor (1.01), Central (0.80), and Thornton Heath (0.79). With the relatively small figures available, these rates are subject to wide annual variations.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PATIENTS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

During 1938, 189 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) ...	59 or 31.2%
T.B. plus 1 (early cases, sputum positive) ...	9 or 4.7%
T.B. plus 2 (intermediate cases, sputum positive) ...	75 or 39.6%
T.B. plus 3 (advanced cases, sputum positive) ...	46 or 24.3%
	<hr/>
	189 or 100.0%
	<hr/>

This is 16 fewer than in 1937.

It is well known that Tuberculosis Officers do not see many of the new cases in the early stages of the disease. 1938 was the same in this respect as 1937; only 35.9% of the cases were first seen at this stage.

The initiative to seek treatment when ill rests with the patient himself, and the remedy 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 63.9% of the new cases were more or less advanced in the disease, and had passed the stage when there was any certainty of arrest.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

There were 26 cases examined at the Clinic and found to have Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the following forms:—

Bones and Joints ...	14
Abdominal ...	2
Other Organs ...	6
Peripheral Glands ...	4
	<hr/>
	26
	<hr/>

Table XX. and XXI. summarise the condition of all patients whose records are at the Clinic at the end of 1938. These tables show that of patients who came under treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis before 1928, 463 adults and 109 children have been

discharged as recovered. Of these all but 26 were early cases. Of the 1928 cases, 29 adults and 2 children; of the 1929 cases, 15 adults and 3 children; of the 1930 cases 26 adults and 7 children; of the 1931 cases 21 adults and 4 children; of the 1932 cases 7 adults and 1 child; and of the 1933 cases, 1 adult and 1 child have recovered.

Of patients who first attended in 1938, 5 have been lost sight of or otherwise removed from the Clinic Register. Of the 1937 cases 33 were lost sight of.

Of patients who attended prior to 1928, 505 adults and 20 children are known to have died; since 1928, 968 adults and 27 children are known to have died. Of patients attending for the first time in 1938, 19 adults and 1 child have died.

It will be seen that in the years 1928 to 1938 (inclusive) there have been 27 deaths in children, and 17 of these were found to have a positive sputum. It will also be seen that during this period there is no record of recovery from the disease in a single child with a positive sputum. It is fortunate that such cases are very rare.

In sufferers from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis who first attended prior to 1928, 68 adults and 671 children have been discharged as recovered, and of those first attending in 1928 and following years, 44 adults and 68 children. 26 adults and 17 children died in the pre-1928 class; 32 adults and 14 children died in the 1928 and following years group.

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

During the year 215 cases of suspected Tuberculosis were referred by private medical practitioners; 55 were diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis and were subsequently notified. In addition, 23 children were referred by the School Medical Service, and 23 cases from the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the Public Health Department. 83.6% of all notified cases were examined at the Clinic or were seen at the request of the medical attendant at the patient's home, as compared with 87% in 1937, 78.3% in 1936, 83.9% in 1935, 84.2% in 1934, and 79.3% in 1933.

The number of reports sent in by Insurance medical practitioners on their domiciliary cases (Form G.P. 36) was 425.

Examination of Sputum.

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

The results of examinations made in 1938 are as follows:—

	<i>For Clinic.</i>	<i>For General Practi- tioners.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Positive (<i>i.e.</i> , tubercle bacilli present)	492	111	603
Negative (<i>i.e.</i> , tubercle bacilli absent)	790	718	1,508
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	1,282	829	2,111
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

For each 100 new cases and contacts examined at the Clinic 154 specimens of sputum were examined.

1938 shows a decrease 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.

X-Ray Work.

620 X-ray examinations were made during the year, an increase of 73 over 1937. This is equivalent to 74.7 for every 100 new cases and contacts seen, and compares with a rate of 68.4 in 1937, 53.6 in 1936, 45.2 in 1935, 40.4 in 1934, and 30.4 in 1933. In addition a certain number of cases who have already been examined at various Hospitals are referred to the Clinic.

The X-ray plant installed at Mayday Hospital has been available for X-ray examinations of Dispensary cases, and during the year most of the X-ray examinations were carried out at this Hospital.

Tomography.

During the past year or two a new method of radiology has been developed called tomography. By this method it is possible to take X-ray films of the lungs, etc., in sections or slices at any predetermined depth.

In Croydon we have been fortunate in having one of the first tomographs in this country, which was devised by Dr. H. C. Colyer through whose kindness 23 cases were examined by this method in 1938.

Extra Nourishment.

Provision of special nourishment in the form of milk was granted to 79 selected cases for varying periods during the year and 50 cases were in receipt of extra nourishment at the end of the year.

Sleeping Shelters.

The loan of such shelters is made to suitable cases.

Four were loaned to new applicants during the year, 12 being in use in all at the end of the year.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

TABLE IX.

Pulmonary Cases Treated in Institutions, 1938.

	In at beginning of 1938			Admitted during 1938			Discharged during 1938			Died during 1938			In at end of 1938		
	Adults			Adults			Adults			Adults			Adults		
	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C
oy. Boro' San., Cheam	54	40	1	68	58	...	64	57	...	4	2	...	54	39	1
ayday Hospital ...	15	8	...	79	55	5	41	39	4	31	13	1	22	11	...
osvenor ...	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...
arrow Hill Colony ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
ompton ...	1	1	...	15	6	...	9	5	...	2	1	...	5	1	...
ppworth ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
st Anglian San. ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.H.C., Ventnor ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
oyal Chest Hospital ...	2	1	...	9	16	1	9	13	...	...	...	...	2	4	1
ng George's San. ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
dhurst ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ersfield Chest Hospital	1	1	...	3	2	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
eston Hall Colony ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
tional Children's San. Harpenden	1	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2
rnish Riviera San. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
tswold San. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
.C. Hospitals...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
ndon Chest Hospital...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ks. & Bucks. Joint San.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
or Place ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	78	55	9	186	139	10	131	121	13	42	16	1	91	57	5

This Table shows that, compared with last year, 11 more patients were admitted during the year and 11 more cases remained in institutions at the end of the year.

TABLE X.

Non-Pulmonary Cases Treated in Institutions, 1938.

	In on 1st Jan., 1938			Admitted during 1938			Discharged during 1938			Died during 1938			In on 31st Dec., 1938		
	Adults			Adults			Adults			Adults			Adults		
	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C
Mayday Hospital ...	1	1	...	5	6	2	3	4	1	1	2	...	2	1	1
Royal Sea Bathing Hosp.	5	4	2	4	2	3	5	3	2	...	...	...	4	3	3
St. Thomas's Hosp. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Nicholas Hosp. ...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tait Convalescent Home	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treloar Cripples' Hosp. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croydon General Hosp. ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrford ... ..	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
Heritage Craft School ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
King George's San. ...	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	8	7	12	12	13	7	12	14	8	1	2	1	7	4	10

The Immediate Results of Institutional Treatment.

Table XIX. 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 28.5% were classified as early cases; the percentage of early cases receiving treatment in institutions was in women, 10.3%; in men, 14.2%; 51.2% of the total cases were intermediate cases, the males showing an excess in this group—28.5% males to 22.6% females—and 20.1% were definitely advanced. Of the total Pulmonary cases treated in Institutions 73.8% were potentially infectious.

111 males, 83 females and 9 children, suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, were discharged from or died in Institutions in connection with the Croydon Scheme during 1938.

Types of Cases Treated.

In *Class T.B., Minus*, 21 males, 14 females, and 8 children were discharged with the disease in a quiescent condition, *i.e.*, 81.1% of the total cases in this class; 4 males and 5 females were not in a quiescent condition, 17%; 1 male died, 1.8%.

In *Class T.B. Plus, Group I.*, the corresponding figures were 3 males and 1 female quiescent, 80%; 1 female not quiescent, 20%; there were no deaths in this group.

In *Class T.B. Plus, Group II.*, 11 males and 14 females quiescent, 24.0%; 38 males and 27 females not quiescent, 62.5%; and 9 males and 5 females died, 13.4%.

In *Class T.B., Plus, Group III.*, or advanced group, no case was discharged quiescent; 5 males and 10 females not quiescent, 36.5%; and 19 males and 6 females and 1 child died, 63.4%.

Taking all groups together, 35.4% of cases were discharged as quiescent; 44.3% as not quiescent; and 20.1% died.

54.5% of the deaths of open cases on the dispensary register occurred in Croydon institutions.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—31 patients were discharged during the year, and 58% of these were quiescent.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Cheam Sanatorium and Mayday Hospital during 1938 according to sex and stage of disease:—

Classification.	CHEAM.		MAYDAY.		
	Adults.		Adults.		Child, Girl.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
T.B. minus ...	—	—	2	1	—
T.B. plus 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. plus 2 ...	3	2	5	2	—
T.B. plus 3 ...	1	—	24	10	1
Total ...	4	2	31	13	1
	—	—	—	—	—

The Clinic Register of Cases.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis under the supervision of the Clinic at the end of the year was 882. This is equivalent to 3.62 persons per 1,000 of the population.

The Clinic Register is revised annually, so as to make it a correct record of the cases in the Borough who are under the supervision of the clinic.

During the year 101 Clinic cases died; of this number, 26 or 25.7% were seen for the first time in 1938.

The Tuberculosis Clinic and Home Visiting.

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

488 new cases were examined during the year; this is equal to 356 for each 100 deaths from the disease. 205, or 150 for each 100 deaths, were found to be definitely Tuberculous.

The total number of attendances at the Clinic was 4,753. The Tuberculosis Officer paid 160 home visits, and the District Health Visitors 2,913 visits for Clinic purposes. In addition, the Health Visitors made 335 primary visits for the purpose of the Notification Register.

The Tuberculosis Officer paid 66 visits to Mayday Hospital, in a consultative capacity, and there examined 234 patients.

Patients requiring home nursing or surgical dressings are attended to by nurses from the Croydon Nursing Service, by arrangement with that organisation, and 680 such visits were made during the year. Their assistance is a valuable adjunct in the care of domiciliary cases.

Contact Examination.

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 341 contacts were examined, equal to 249 for each 100 deaths, compared with 296 in 1937, or 191 per 100 deaths. Of these, 7 were considered to be Tuberculous. This is equal to a Tuberculous rate per 1,000 contacts of 20.5, compared with 1.36 per 1,000 of the general population. Included in the 7 contacts found to be Tuberculous are 2 who had been under observation from previous years.

642 appointments for examination were offered to new contacts during 1938, but only 341 new contacts attended and were examined.

The importance of contact examination as a true preventive measure is not appreciated by the public. The number of contacts examined is low, due to the impossibility of finding time with the medical staff available. In this matter the family practitioner could be of much assistance by advising contacts to accept the facilities for examination and observation at the Clinic.

SUMMARY OF CLINIC STATISTICS FOR 1938.

No. of persons on Clinic Register, January 1st, 1938	874
„ Notified Cases examined for the first time	97
„ Cases sent for an opinion	322
„ First attendances, including 48 transfers in	877
„ Consultations of T.O. with medical practitioners—	
(a) Panel	24
(b) Other	633
„ Visits paid by T.O. to homes of patients	160
„ Visits paid by T.O. to Cheam Sanatorium	11
„ Visits paid by T.O. to Mayday Hospital	66
„ Patients examined by T.O. at Mayday Hospital	234
„ Visits paid to homes of patients by Health Visitors	2,913
„ Visits paid to homes of patients by District Nurses	680
„ Attendances of patients at the Clinic—	
Men	1,787
Women	2,177
Children	789
	Total ... 4,753
No. of Insured patients under Domiciliary Treatment at end of year—	
Pulmonary	186
Non-Pulmonary	13
	Total ... 199
No. of reports received from Panel Practitioners (G.P.36)	425
„ Report forms sent to Panel Practitioners (G.P.36)	678
„ Reports received from Panel Practitioners on Forms G.P.17	6
„ Reports received from Panel Practitioners on Forms G.P.35	5
„ X-rays taken	620
„ Reports made to Ministry of Pensions by the T.O. on general progress of Tuberculosis Discharged Ex-Service men	5
„ Cases referred for “Light” Treatment	7
„ Cases referred to Orthopaedic Clinic	17
„ Cases receiving extra nourishment at end of year	50

Housing Statistics of Patients.

TABLE XI.

	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 ...	13	13	2	28
15 years and over ...	526	86	316	928
	539	99	318	956
Number of Non-Pulmonary Cases—				
Under 15 years ...	28	24	10	62
15 years and over .	57	11	42	110
	85	35	52	172
Totals ...	624	134	370	1,128

The above table gives a summary of the housing conditions found in notified cases. It is seen that 56.3% of the Pulmonary cases and 49.4% of the Non-Pulmonary cases were occupying a separate bedroom. In 33.2% of the Pulmonary and 30.2% of the Non-Pulmonary the sleeping arrangements were not satisfactory inasmuch as the patient did not have a separate bed. This was not always because the means to ensure this were not available.

Council Houses for Tuberculous Families.

A scheme was initiated in 1935 for giving preference in the allocation of Council houses to families in whom a member is a Tuberculous person. The tenancy of Council houses to Tuberculous families is subject to co-operation on the part of the latter, but the system of supervision applied does not involve any undesirable restrictions on those who are well intentioned. Up to the end of the year 29 families had been rehoused under the scheme, and all had complied with the special requirements laid down in the scheme.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE XII.

Shewing the Condition at the end of 1938 of cases discharged from Sanatoria during the years indicated.

	1934.		1935.		1936.		1937.		1938.		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	6	59=61.4%	4	43=51.2%	4	24=39.3%	1	27=27.2%	...	6=6.8%	15	159=37.1%
	55.5%		41.9%		32.2%		20%		4.5%		29.5%	
Working or Fit for Work...	13	28=29.2%	21	30=35.7%	20	21=34.4%	33	37=37.4%	42	50=56.8%	129	166=38.8%
	35.0%		45.5%		47.1%		50%		69.1%		50.1%	
Not able to Work	2	9=9.3%	3	11=13.1%	2	16=26.2%	7	35=35.3%	3	32=36.3%	17	103=24.1%
	9.4%		12.5%		20.7%		30%		26.3%		20.4%	
Left District ...	11	25	9	27	15	16	3	19	...	3	38	90
	32	121	37	111	41	77	44	118	45	91	199	518

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 50.1% 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 38.8%, or just over one third, are working or fit for work.

518, or 72.2% of the total cases discharged, were T.B. + cases; 128, or 17.8% of the total cases discharged, have removed from the Borough, and as we have no information about their condition at the end of 1938, they have been ignored in working out the above percentages.

It is instructive to compare the results obtained in cases discharged from Sanatoria during the five years 1934—1938, with those for 1929—1933, and this is done in the Table below.

Result.	Five years, 1929-1933.		Five years, 1934-1938.		1929-1933.	1934-1938.
	T.B. -	T.B. +	T.B. -	T.B. +		
Dead	11	252=44.7%	15	159=37.1%	263	174
	36.9%		29.5%			
Working or fit for work	122	144=25.6%	129	166=38.8%	266	295
	37.3%		50.1%			
Not able to work ...	17	167=29.6%	17	103=24.1%	184	120
	25.8%		20.4			
Left District ...	32	93	38	90	125	128
Totals ...	182	656	199	518	838	717

This Table shows clearly the improved results obtained during the last five years, 12.8% more patients are fit for work and the number who died during the five years decreased by 7.4%. The decreased incidence is shown in the smaller total number of cases, and the greater relative proportion of T.B. - cases appears to indicate a tendency for cases to come earlier for treatment.

Dental Treatment of Patients Referred from the Tuberculosis Dispensary to Lodge Road.

Patients referred from the Tuberculosis Dispensary are treated at Lodge Road Treatment Centre on Wednesday afternoons from 3.30 to 5 p.m., and after the treatments are carried out the Clinics are thoroughly disinfected. The majority of treated patients are referred by the Tuberculosis Officer, but some are patients discharged from Cheam before treatment is completed.

Summary of Work Done.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Year</i> 1937.
Referred from Dispensary ...	9	17	26	17
Treatment cases continued from				
Cheam	4	8	12	14
Attendances	64	92	156	204
Extractions	44	44	88	111
Fillings	4	20	24	30
Dressings	5	5	10	10
Scalings	5	—	5	19
Denture Dressings	39	46	85	93
Dentures fitted	10	14	24	33
“Gas” Cases (on the recommendation of Tuberculosis Officer)	4	4	8	4

No. of Sessions Treatment : 22.

The amount of £1 7s. 0d. was taken in attendance fees during the year at Lodge Road.

Dental Report—Cheam Sanatorium.

Dental treatment for Tuberculosis patients differs from that prescribed for ordinary patients. For instance, it is inadvisable to indulge in protracted treatments at one sitting, inasmuch as these people are definitely ill and their powers of endurance considerably reduced; moreover, fatigue caused by long treatments may aggravate the patients' condition.

Nearly all the patients admitted to the Sanatorium were dentally inspected. Those in the acute wards were treated only when in pain, but patients in the ordinary wards were referred for all necessary treatment. Only those in the acute stages of Tuberculosis were treated in the wards; the other patients attended the dental surgery in the Sanatorium. Patients were treated only if, in the opinion of the Resident Medical Superintendent, they were sufficiently fit.

Review of Work Done.

				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		<i>Year</i> 1937.
Number examined	...	...	...	49	51	100	...	137
Referred Treatment	...	...	...	47	49	96	...	136
Treated	...	...	...	41	43	84	...	105
Attendances	...	...	...	215	239	454	...	467
Extractions	...	...	...	102	96	198	...	343
Fillings	...	...	...	74	114	188	...	151
Dressings...	...	...	...	28	30	58	...	75
Scalings	...	...	...	31	29	60	...	115
Denture Dressings	...	...	...	25	22	47	...	57
Dentures fitted	...	...	...	6	6	12	...	14
Mandibular Injections	...	...	...	13	13	26	...	—
Repairs to Dentures	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	—
No. of Sessions Treatment:	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	43

The work accomplished at Cheam during the year has well maintained the average of previous years. An encouraging feature is that conservative measures have formed a great part of the treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE.

During the past year the scope of the Tuberculosis After-Care Committee's work has been enlarged to meet the needs of the contact members of the tuberculous household. The problems attendant on the disease are rarely, if ever, the problems of an

individual: they are the problems of a whole family and must be dealt with on the broader familiar basis. The national scheme dealing with the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis takes this factor most clearly into account, and it was thought to be right and fitting that the social work on tuberculosis in Croydon should be correlated with the great medical objective—prevention. To take one instance: the provision of extra nourishment. Prolonged illness is always liable to lower the standard of living; it is not only the patient who suffers from this, every member of the family is equally affected, but it is particularly unfortunate in the case of tuberculosis where certain food values are acknowledged to play an important part in the individual's resistance to the disease. Where the patient is the wage earner of the family, the position of the contact members of the household is particularly difficult. In the majority of cases application has to be made to Public Assistance authorities for relief, meanwhile arrangements are made for the patient to have institutional treatment, the source of infection is thus temporarily removed, the house is disinfected, and now is the time to build up the resistance of the contact members of the household, and this has to be done on an income reduced to subsistence level. Particularly in those cases where young children have been in contact with a massive infection, the After-Care Committee makes grants for extra nourishment for the child contacts whilst the patient is undergoing treatment, if the family income is so small that adequate nourishment cannot otherwise be provided.

During this year £251 was spent for the relief of the tuberculous patients and their families. 105 cases received assistance directly from the Committee, apart from the very large number referred to the Public Assistance authorities and the Unemployment Assistance Board. Bedding was supplied in 17 cases, clothing in 54 cases, extra nourishment in 26 cases. Cash grants were made in 22 cases, the majority being to enable relatives to visit the patient if he was undergoing treatment at some distance from Croydon: allowances towards rent, insurance, and the cost of removal to a Council house, if recommended under the Tuberculosis Scheme, comprised the remainder.

Our thanks are again due to the many funds who co-operate in assisting tuberculous patients; for the help and consideration shown by the Public Assistance Committee and the Unemployment Assistance Board, the immense amount of work and good will rendered to the tuberculous ex-Service men by the British Legion and other Army funds.

CHEAM SANATORIUM.

The Sanatorium is situated in North Cheam and has accommodation for 93 adults patients of both sexes. The beds are allocated as follows: Men, 53; Women, 40.

TABLE XIII.

	In-patients on Jan. 1st, 1938.		Admitted during year 1938.		Discharged during year 1938, including deaths.		In on Jan. 1st, 1939.		Died during year 1938.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	54	41	70	64	70	65	54	40	4	2

No. of Artificial Pneumothorax cases begun	...	38
No. of Refills given	...	1,895
No. of X-ray Screenings	...	2,083
No. of Films taken	...	520
No. of Sputum tests	...	883
No. of Gas Replacements	...	5

Immediate Results of Treatment.

TABLE XIV.

Group.	Total number of cases discharged 1938.		Qui- escent.		Im- proved.		No Material Im- prove- ment.		Died in institu- tion.		Average dura- of stay in days.	Dis- charged before com- pletion of treat- ment.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
Class T.B. Minus	20	13	17	6	2	5	...	...	...	...	190	1	2
Class T.B. Plus—													
Group I	3	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	155	...	2
Group II	19	22	...	2	11	12	5	3	...	1	235	3	4
Group III	14	11	...	...	3	2	6	7	4	1	276	1	1
Observation Non T.B.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	58	50	19	9	17	19	11	10	4	2	856	5	9

At the beginning of 1938 there were 95 patients in Cheam. During the year 134 were admitted and 129 discharged, whilst 6 died, thus leaving 94 patients in at the beginning of 1939.

There were 5 observation cases sent in: 3 males and 2 females. Of the 3 males 2 were not tubercular, and of the 2 females 1 was not tubercular; therefore, there were 3 observation cases in non-tuberculars which are shown above. The 2 that were tubercular are in with the tubercular cases and are not shown as observation.

Artificial Pneumothorax cases discharged but still under treatment, 12 males, 15 females (see above), making total discharges: males 70, females 65.

These 27 Artificial Pneumothorax cases only refer to cases discharged in 1938; those discharged in 1937 and still having refills have not been included.

Surgery is gradually taking a greater part in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to arrange for the admission of patients to the few institutions available for this form of treatment. The delay incurred sometimes means that when the patient is admitted he is no longer suitable for this treatment.

In any plans for a new Sanatorium, it will be essential to include a hospital block, provided with a properly equipped operating theatre. It will also be necessary to appoint a visiting thoracic surgeon and an anaesthetist, so that patients can have the benefit of the most successful form of treatment known to the medical profession.

*Annual Returns made to the Ministry of Health for the
Year 1938.*

TABLE XV.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :													
(a) Definitely tuberculous...	103	75	1	2	9	6	5	4	112	81	6	6	205
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	—	11
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	116	34	36	272
B.—CONTACTS examined during year :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous...	1	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	4	1	1	7
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	6
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	124	79	52	328
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :—													
(a) Recovered ...	17	15	2	5	7	2	3	3	24	17	5	8	54
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	252	114	93	627
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous...	396	315	21	17	32	49	33	19	428	364	54	36	882
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	3	1	17

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	874	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	72
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	94	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	101
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	4,753	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	199
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal ...	24	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ...	160
(b) Other ...	633	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ...	1282
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ...	3,593	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...	620
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ...	3	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December ...	504
(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment)		Provided by the Council ...	One
		Provided by Voluntary Bodies ...	Nil

TABLE XVI.

(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	94	...	...	...	94
Mayday Hospital, Mayday Road, Thornton Heath (In C.B. of Croydon)	Beds reserved for used for Pulmonary patients, as		Tuberculosis cases are or Non-Pulmonary pa- required.		64

"Number of beds available," means the total number of beds in the Institution used for the purpose, whether they are all occupied or not, and whether they are occupied by patients from the area of the Authority, or are leased to or used by other Authorities.

TABLE XVII.

(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	—	8	7	—	1
Adult females	—	9	9	—	—
Children	—	2	2	—	—
Total	—	19	18	—	1
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis :					
Adult males	78	182	128	42	90
Adult females	55	132	114	16	57
Children	9	9	12	1	5
Total	142	323	254	59	152
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis :					
Adult males	8	12	12	1	7
Adult females	7	13	14	2	4
Children	12	7	8	1	10
Total	27	32	34	4	21
GRAND TOTAL	169	374	306	63	174

TABLE XVIII.

(F) 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 ...	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	1
Non-tuberculous ...	2	1	—	1	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	7	1
Doubtful ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	3	2	—	2	6	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	7	9	2

TABLE XIX.

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

SECTION I.—PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.														
		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 ...	2	1	—	7	9	3	8	4	2	4	—	3	21	14	8
	Not quiescent	2	—	—	1	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	5	—
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Class T.B. plus Group I.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
	Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class T.B. plus Group II.	Quiescent ...	—	1	—	5	2	—	4	9	—	2	2	—	11	14	—
	Not quiescent	7	8	—	11	8	—	15	9	—	5	2	—	38	27	—
	Died in Institution	3	1	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	—	9	5	—
Class T.B. plus Group III.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not quiescent	1	3	—	—	3	—	2	4	—	2	—	—	5	10	—
	Died in Institution	7	1	1	3	3	—	5	2	—	4	—	—	19	6	1
Totals (pulmonary) ...		22	15	1	33	30	3	37	32	2	19	6	3	111	83	9

SECTION II.—NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals
		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	1	—	2	3	4	3	4	5	12
	Not quiescent	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	5
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
Abdominal.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
	Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Organs.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Not quiescent	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	5
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peripheral glands.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	3
	Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Died in Institution	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals (non-pulmonary)		1	2	—	5	4	2	1	1	—	3	6	6	10	13	8	31

SECTION VI.

CANCER.

The facilities available in the Croydon area for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer are the same as were given in my Report for 1937. No special propaganda has been undertaken.

Deaths from Cancer numbered 380 as compared with 421 in 1937; 421 in 1936; 321 in 1935; 371 in 1934; 374 in 1933; 341 in 1932; 342 in 1931; 339 in 1930; 330 in 1929; 327 in 1928; and 344 in 1927.

Death-rate per 1,000 of the population for the previous 11 years are as follows:—

1927—1.62 (344)	...	1933—1.56 (374)
1928—1.54 (327)	...	1934—1.54 (371)
1929—1.48 (330)	...	1935—1.33 (321)
1930—1.52 (339)	...	1936—1.75 (421)
1931—1.46 (342)	...	1937—1.74 (421)
1932—1.44 (341)	...	1938—1.56 (380)

Deaths From Cancer in Municipal Wards.

TABLE I.

Ward.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Death-rate.	Estimated Population. Mid 1938.	
					Male.	Female.
Upper Norwood	9	20	29	1.73	7683	9078
Orbury ...	12	13	25	1.55	7356	8784
West Thornton	8	16	24	1.23	8780	10798
Wentworth Manor	19	20	39	2.33	7889	8875
Wentworth Heath	5	20	25	1.39	8477	9547
Wentworth Norwood	16	17	33	1.88	8035	9496
Woodside ...	6	14	20	1.24	7606	8551
Wray ...	8	10	18	1.11	7006	9187
Wrythe ...	14	16	30	1.84	7491	8844
Whitehorse Mtn	15	15	30	1.78	7986	8847
Wood Green ...	14	10	24	1.39	8219	8989
Woolston ...	8	15	23	1.85	5661	6773
Waddon ...	8	13	21	1.15	8739	9475
Waltham ...	19	13	32	2.10	6409	8819
Wimbledon ...	3	4	7	0.70	4986	5014
Woolston No Fixed Abode	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	164	216	380	1.56	112,323	131,077

TABLE II.

Deaths from Cancer Occurred at the Following Ages:—

Age period.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Calculated population at this age period.	Incidence per 100 persons living
Under 25 years ...	—	—	—	102247	—
25 and under 35 years	5	3	8	36506	0.22
35 and under 45 years	5	8	13	38947	0.33
45 and under 65 years	57	85	142	48671	2.91
65 years and over ...	97	120	217	17029	12.74
	164	216	380	243,400	1.56

TABLE III.

Sites of Fatal Cancer.

Site.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage of Total.
Skin	3	3	6	1.579
Tongue and Mouth ...	8	—	8	2.105
Tonsil	4	1	5	1.316
Oesophagus	6	3	9	2.368
Stomach	28	32	60	15.789
Liver	1	10	11	2.890
Bowel	27	36	63	16.579
Rectum	21	19	40	10.527
Bladder	2	5	7	1.842
Prostate	12	—	12	3.158
Larynx	7	2	9	2.368
Uterus	—	20	20	5.263
Breast	—	51	51	13.421
Ovary	—	14	14	3.684
Pancreas	7	7	14	3.684
Gall Bladder and Duct	1	3	4	1.050
Bones	2	2	4	1.050
Lungs	20	5	25	6.579
Kidneys	4	—	4	1.050
Antrum	1	—	1	0.263
Lymphatic Glands ...	4	1	5	1.316
Pharynx	3	—	3	0.789
Genital Organs ...	2	2	4	1.050
Not defined	1	—	1	0.263
	164	216	380	

Comments on Foregoing Table.

The organs most often attacked in descending order of incidence are, in males the Rectum and Bowels (29.3 per cent.); the Stomach (17.1 per cent.); the Lungs (12.2 per cent.); the Prostate (7.3 per cent.); in females, the Bowels and Rectum (25.0 per cent.); the Breast (23.6 per cent.); the Stomach (14.8 per cent.); and the Uterus (9.4 per cent.).

SECTION VII.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

No changes have been made in the Scheme as given in my Report for 1930.

TABLE I.

Attendances at the Croydon Clinic during past 10 years.

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938
New male patients ...	101	196	263	235	242	297	287	300	395	416
New female patients	94	171	205	241	214	232	213	188	184	257
Attendances, male patients ...	3581	5050	4923	4691	4578	5858	5548	7525	8610	7318
Attendances, female patients	2127	3029	3271	2724	2677	3962	5977	5226	5405	5365

a Includes 325 new cases and 3632 total attendances by patients from outside areas.

Attendances of Croydon Patients at various London Hospitals under the General Scheme during past 10 years.

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
New patients ...	131	125	139	119	134	103	132	107	128	133
Total attendances ...	3089	3150	2384	2835	2407	2222	2006	2587	3407	3299

Of the 806 new patients in 1938, 90 had syphilis, 249 gonorrhœa, and 467 were not suffering from venereal disease.

Pathological Examinations at London Hospitals for Croydon Patients during the past 10 years.

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Tests for Clinics ...	924	715	829	900	855	968	1029	810	1313	1172
Tests for practitioners	932	2197	3198	1680	1775	1877	2221	2613	2849	3603

TABLE II.

Attendances of Patients at Venereal Diseases Clinic at the Croydon General Hospital during the past 5 years.

Authority.	1934.		1935.		1936.		1937.		1938.	
	In-Pa-tients (days).	Out-Pa-tients.	In-Pa-tients (days).	Out-Pa-tients.	In-Pa-tients (days).	Out-Pa-tients.	In-Pa-tients (days).	Out-Pa-tients.	In-Pa-tients (days).	Out-Pa-tients.
Croydon	56	6659	301	6675	23	6280	...	8822	120	9051
Surrey C.C.	10	2227	63	3859	44	4631	183	4234	94	2790
Kent C.C. ... ..	...	109	...	232	...	470	...	367	...	358
London C.C.	6	794	...	757	...	1370	...	592	...	484
Sussex C.C. ... ..	...	31	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	72	9820	364	11525	67	12751	183	14015	214	12683

TABLE III.

Croydon Cases attending London Hospitals.

Hospital.	Cases seen for the first time.		Con-conditions other than venereal	Total No. of Attend-ances.	Aggre-gate No. of In-Patient Days.
	Syphilis.	Gonorr-hoea.			
St. Thomas's	4	14	43	1253	29
Guy's	5	11	23	1078	69
King's College	8	1	4	468	27
Great Ormond Street ... ..	...	...	6	72	...
Royal Free ... ..	...	1	2	64	...
South London Hospital for Women	1	2	3	128	18
Whitechapel Clinic (L.C.C.)	...	...	...	99	...
Seamen's ... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Westminster	1	2	1	136	...
TOTAL	19	32	82	3299	143

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 Prac.	For Clinic.	For Prac.	For Clinic.	For Prac.	For Clinic.	For Prac.	
St. Thomas's	4	...	248	30	129	...	171	...	582
Great Ormond Street ...	...	...	5	2	13	1	9	...	30
South London Hospital for Women ... ..	...	...	51	6	7	6	15	4	89
Royal Free ... ..	...	...	8	...	4	...	6	...	18
King's College ... ..	...	...	8	...	38	...	2	...	48
Whitechapel Clinic, L.C.C. ...	...	...	24	...	4	...	7	...	35
Westminster Hospital ...	...	...	18	...	10	2	13	2	45
Guy's Hospital	2	4	187	1363	63	846	126	1342	3933
Seamen's ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miller ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	6	4	549	1401	268	855	349	1348	4780

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, 1938.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than venereal		Totals		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TtIs
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	74	100	...	...	114	80	5	18	193	198	391
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	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	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	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
" secondary	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
" latent in 1st year of infection	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
" all later stages	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	12	36
" congenital	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	16	22
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	159	46	...	...	159	46	205
" later ... ..	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	7	5	12
Conditions other than venereal... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	174	211	174	385
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	7	5	...	...	14	6	4	...	25	11	36
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4	121	140	...	...	294	137	220	192	635	469	1104
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal... ..	6	15	...	...	151	70	202	170	359	255	614
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
" secondary ... ..	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
" latent in 1st year of infection	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
" all later stages	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13	27
" congenital	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	12
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	58	20	...	...	58	20	78
" later ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	3	1	...	...	16	3	...	...	19	4	23
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	14	12	...	...	10	9	...	1	24	22	46
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	76	79	...	...	57	35	18	21	151	135	286
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9	121	140	...	...	294	137	220	192	635	469	1104
These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4)											
1. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—											
Syphilis, primary	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" secondary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" latent in 1st year of infection	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
" all later stages ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
" congenital ... ..	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
2. Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers	1339	1452	...	...	1600	436	648	442	3587	2330	5917
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing ... ..	...	1	...	...	3438	2267	293	767	3731	3035	6766
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	1339	1453	...	...	5038	2703	941	1209	7318	5365	12683

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than venereal		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12. In-patients :—										
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	127	67	...	...	20	...	...	...	147	67
	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 ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	14	6	14
	Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds				Mercury				Bismuth	
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :	Sulphostab								Bismostab	
(a) Names of preparations	Stabilarsan				...				Throbistab	
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	1329				...				1821	
	Microscopical		Cultural for gonorrhoea	Serum		Others for diagnosis of gonorrhoea				
	for syphilis	for gonorrhoea		for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea					
15. Pathological Work :—										
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre	1	18	...	...	...	...
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the treatment centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	5	873	37	W.R. 758 Kahn 744	610	...				

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	Total
A. Number of cases in Item 3 and 4 from each area:—					
Syphilis	46	22	1	2	71
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea	146	51	10	10	217
Conditions other than venereal	246	94	25	20	385
TOTAL	438	167	36	32	673
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	9051	2790	358	484	12683
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	120	94	...	...	214

The Croydon Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council, which receives a grant of £50 annually from the Borough Council towards its expenses, carried out the following programme during the year.

For these details I am indebted to the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. M. L. Massey :—

“ The opening meeting for the public was held on October 5th at the Town Hall. The address was given by Dr. E. Sloan Chesser on the subject of “ Happy Marriage.”

A series of three lectures was given to the Golden Circle of the Y.W.C.A. by Miss Swaisland. Another series of three lectures was given to young men at the Y.M.C.A., Horniman Hall, by Dr. Drummond Shiels and Mr. Hawkins, on “ The Place of Sex in Life.”

Three Parents' Conferences were held in different parts of Croydon, the subject of discussion being, “ What to teach Children about Sex.” These were well attended and proved to be most helpful.

Lastly, a public meeting was held at the Large Public Hall, addressed by Dr. Doris Odium on “ Sex and Responsibility.” It was attended by about 650 people.

At all the lectures free literature was distributed and selected publications sold.”

SECTION VIII.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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.

Notifications were received from:—

	Live Births.	Still Births.	Total.
Midwives	2,846	75	2,921
Doctors, Parents and others ...	813	30	843
	—	—	—
Total ...	3,659	105	3,764
	—	—	—

It may be noticed that in a subsequent paragraph, the number of births recorded in various places where confinements took place was 3,794. This figure included births which had to be transferred to other areas for purposes of statistics.

Again, the number of live births actually registered and assigned to Croydon by the Registrar General was 3,335 and it is upon this figure the infantile and maternal mortalities are calculated and not upon the gross figure of live births notified, viz. 3,659.

Maternal Mortality.

There were 3 deaths directly due to pregnancy, compared with 13 in 1937. The maternal mortality rate was 0.87 per 1,000 births, compared with 3.9 in 1937. In other words one mother died for every 1,112 live babies born.

The deaths directly due to pregnancy were caused by:—

- (a) Cardiac Failure due to Mitral Stenosis and Caesarean Section ;
- (b) Bacillus Coli Septicaemia following spontaneous delivery and retained placenta ;
- (c) Acute delirium during lactation.

TABLE I.

YEAR.	* BIRTHS.	Puerperal Toxæmias.		Haemorrhages.				Other Causes.						TOTAL.	* Maternal Mortality.	Infant Mortality.
		Puerperal Infection.	Eclampsia.	Hyperemesis.	Ectopic Gestation.	Placenta Prævia.	Post-partum Hæmorrhage.	Pulmonary Embolism.	Caesarean Section.	Shock.	Heart Disease. Syncope.	Renal Trouble.	Other Causes.			
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	6.8	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
1935	3288	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	3.0	45
1936	3248	5	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	13	3.9	41
1937	3263	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	3	2	13	4.0	60
1938	3335	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	0.9	40
		92	27	4	6	14	18	24	5	8	8	10	21	237		

* It has recently become the practice to give the maternal death rate per 1,000 live and still births. The above table gives the rate per 1,000 live births. Below are given the rates per 1,000 total births since 1931.

YEAR.	BIRTHS. Live and Still.	TOTAL. Deaths.	Maternal Mortality.	Infant Mortality
1931	3501	23	6.6	57
1932	3429	7	2.0	49
1933	3249	12	3.7	47
1934	3304	13	3.9	46
1935	3391	10	2.9	45
1936	3373	13	3.9	41
1937	3357	13	3.9	60
1938	3430	3	0.87	40

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Fifty-nine cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. This is a rate of 17.2 per 1,000 births (live and still births).

The designation Puerperal Fever has been dropped under the Public Health Act, 1936, and all cases of temperature of 100.4° F. or over occurring for more than 48 hours during the puerperium are now designated Puerperal Pyrexia.

TABLE II.

The following Table gives fuller details concerning these cases.

A—No. of cases notified	...	...	...	...	59
B— " " treated at Home	...	...	...	...	8
C— " " treated at Hospital	...	...	...	...	42
D— " " treated at Nursing Home and Hospital	...	...	...	...	3
E— " " treated at Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	5
F— " " treated at Home and Hospital	...	...	...	...	1

Accommodation for Confinement.

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

	Number.	Percentage.
In Private Houses	1,416	37.32
In Public Institutions... ..	1,695	44.68
Registered Maternity Homes..	683	18.00

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

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 1938, and I am indebted to Dr. Sutherland, the Hon. Medical Officer of the Home, for them:—

No. of beds for patients	...	...	...	...	...	18
No. of cases admitted	...	...	...	...	...	48
Average duration of stay	...	...	...	...	...	4½ months
No. of cases delivered by (a) Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	40
(b) Doctor	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife	...	...	...	...	...	26
No. of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of cases notified as Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of infant deaths (a) Still-born	...	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	...	...	—

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.

Still Births.

During 1938, 95 still births were registered in respect of Croydon. Of these 46 were male babies and 49 female; 3 male and 7 female were illegitimate. The proportion of still births to living children was as 1 to 35. The still birth rate was 2.8 per cent. of the total births, the same as in 1937.

The still birth rate, on the same basis as for Infant Mortality, was 28.5 per 1,000 births.

An Analysis of 83 Still Births Occurring During the Year.

Of the 83 still births investigated 40 were males and 42 females, while in one case sex was not stated.

STILL BIRTHS, 1938.

Attended by Midwives alone	...	...	...	...	31
„ Doctors alone	...	...	...	...	8
„ Midwives and Doctors	...	...	...	...	42
Occurred at 9 months	...	...	...	...	56
„ 8 months	...	...	...	...	18
„ 6-7 months	...	...	...	...	9

Type of Delivery.—In 39 cases the confinement was difficult or prolonged. Normal confinement was noted in 33 cases; no information was obtainable in 11 cases.

Age of Mother.—Under 20 years, 2; between 20 and 29 years, 36; between 30 and 39 years, 35; 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 21 cases; no particulars were obtained in 6 cases. In 3 cases, however, the mother had had a shock or fall before the still birth. In 51 instances the mother had attended the Ante-Natal Clinic. 32 cases had never attended the Clinic.

Attendance at Confinement.—Twenty-seven of the still births investigated occurred in the Mayday Hospital; 9 in St. Mary's Hospital; 18 were attended in their own homes by a private medical practitioner either alone or in conjunction with a midwife; 18 were attended by a midwife alone, and in 1 case the information was not available; 10 occurred in private nursing homes, etc.

Forceps were reported to have been utilised in 17 of the cases.

In 56 cases the baby was born at full term; in 16 during the 8th month of gestation; in 9 during the 7th month. The baby was apparently a normal child in 64 cases, abnormal in 9, whilst in 10 no record was available.

The still birth was the first pregnancy in 43 instances; the 2nd in 14; the 3rd in 8; the 4th in 5; the 5th in 7; the 6th in 2; the 7th in 3, and the 8th in 1.

Previous still births had occurred in 4 cases.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Twenty cases were notified during 1938.

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

TABLE III.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
No. of cases	7	5	19	14	21	10	13	13	20	21	20
Rate per 1000 births ...	2.8	1.5	5.4	5.6	6.3	3.2	4.0	3.9	6.2	6.4	6.0

Results of Treatment.

TABLE IV.

Notified.	Cases treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Died.	Removed	Remaining under Treatment.
	At home.	In hospital					
20	7	11	14	2	—	4	—

Infant Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality rate was 40 per 1,000 live births registered. This is 20 per 1,000 births less than in 1937 and is the lowest yet recorded. If calculated upon the number of live births notified the rate is even lower, viz., 36.6 per 1,000.

For the past 5 years the numbers of infant deaths have been: 1934, 145; 1935, 147; 1936, 134; 1937, 195; 1938, 135. 94 deaths of infants occurred in institutions, including Registered Nursing Homes.

Among the 135 deaths, 71 occurred in boy babies and 64 in girls. Of the births, 1,710 were males and 1,625 females. The infantile mortality rate for the two sexes was, therefore:—Boys, 42; girls, 39.

The rate of infant mortality amongst illegitimate children was 129 per 1,000. The rate in legitimate children was 36 per 1,000.

Neo-Natal Mortality.

Number of deaths within the first month of life:—

TABLE V.

Year.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Births.	Rate.
1929	88	3399	26/1000 live births.
1930	82	3514	23 " " "
1931	88	3400	26 " " "
1932	82	3311	25 " " "
1933	83	3147	26 " " "
1934	68	3185	21 " " "
1935	83	3288	25 " " "
1936	64	3248	20 " " "
1937	91	3263	28 " " "
1938	56	3335	17 " " "

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

I. COMPLICATIONS OF LABOUR.						
Trauma at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	2
						— 2
II. FOETAL STATES.						
Congenital Heart Malformation	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	4
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	14
						— 23
III. PREMATUREITY	...	...	...	...	...	24
						— 24
IV. POST-NATAL CAUSES	...	.....	...	...	...	7
						— 7
						—
						56
						—

The rate of infantile mortality for England and Wales in 1938 was 53, and for the 126 large towns 57. The rate for Croydon is therefore considerably lower than the average rate. An analysis of Table VI. shows that, of the total infant deaths, 18.5 per cent. occurred on the first day of life and 41.5 per cent. 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 (2) were concerned.

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

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Certified		Uncertified		Periods														TOTAL.				
	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 mnth.	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.
All Causes	24	8	4	2	1	...	1	7	4	4	55	13	9	8	14	8	6	4	9	2	3	3	134
(Certified)
(Uncertified)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken-pox
Measles	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Scarlet Fever	1	...	1
Whooping Cough	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	5
Convulsions	1	...	...	1	2
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	4	1	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	14
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1	...	...	1	2	4	4	4	4	...	...	2	...	1	1	23
Gastritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets
Congenital Malformations	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	9	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	19
Premature Birth	...	13	6	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Atrophy, Atelectasis, Debility, and Marasmus	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	14	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Injury at birth	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other causes	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	2	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	12

Deaths Under One Month.

An analysis of Table VI. shows that 18.5 per cent. of the infant deaths occurred before the baby was 24 hours old; 30.4 per cent. during the first week of life; and 41.5 per cent. before the end of the first month. In 1937 the corresponding figures were 23.5 per cent., 34.2 per cent., and 46.4 per cent. 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 42.9 per cent. of deaths under 1 month of life. In the same group can be placed debility which was the cause of 25 per cent. Injury at birth is rather different, inasmuch as it is, by skilled ante-natal and natal attention, avoidable; injury caused 3.6 per cent. of the deaths. Deaths under one month due to congenital deformities constituted 16.1 per cent. of the whole during this age period.

Deaths Under Three Months.

Seventy-eight babies died during the first three months of life, a percentage of the total infant deaths of 57.8, and an infant mortality rate of 23 per 1,000 births. As the total infantile mortality rate was 40, it is seen that more than one-half 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: Diarrhoea, 6 deaths, and Pneumonia, 5 deaths.

Deaths between the 4th month and the end of the first year of life numbered 57 and were caused chiefly by Diarrhoea (28.1 per cent.) and Pneumonia (14.0 per cent.). These two conditions, year by year, figure as the most prominent causes of death at this age period.

The Pneumonia deaths in all babies under 1 year occurred in the following months:—January 4, February 2, March 3, April 1, June 1, October 1, November 1, and December 1.

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

(1) The predominance of Prematurity and conditions classified as Debility and Marasmus. Between them they accounted for 31.1 cent. of the total deaths, and contributed 12.6 deaths per 1,000 births towards the infantile mortality rate.

(2) Next to these come Pneumonia and Diarrhoea with 27.4 per cent. of the total deaths, and contributed 12.6 deaths per 1,000 to the infantile mortality rate.

(3) Congenital Deformity, inconsistent with viability beyond the first year, was responsible for 19 deaths, 14.1 per cent. of the total deaths, and contributed 5.7 per 1,000 towards the infantile mortality rate.

There were five deaths from the acute Zymotic diseases in infants under 1 year of age.

In the tabulated deaths of children under 1 year of age, the child who died was a first child in 40.2 per cent.; a second child in 18.6 per cent.; a third child in 11.3 per cent.; a fourth child in 14.4 per cent.; a fifth child in 6.2 per cent.; a sixth in 5.2 per cent.; an eighth in 2.1 per cent.; a ninth in 1.0 per cent., and a tenth in 1.0 per cent.

The following table gives the chief causes of infant deaths, as compared with 1937:—

TABLE VII.

	Percentage Deaths per Total Infantile Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 Births.	
	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.
Premature Births ...	17.8	23.5	7.2	14.1
Respiratory Diseases (Pneumonia and Bronchitis)	13.3	19.9	5.4	12.0
*Infectious Diseases (inc. Tuberculosis)	10.4	3.6	4.2	2.5
Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus ...	13.3	10.7	5.4	6.4
†Diseases of Digestion	19.3	20.9	7.8	12.6
Accidental and Congenital ...	15.6	18.0	6.3	9.2

*Analysed these deaths were due to Measles 2; Tuberculosis 5; Cerebro-Spinal Fever 3; Whooping Cough 1; Scarlet Fever 1; Diphtheria 1; and Erysipelas 1.

†Analysed these deaths were due to Diarrhoea 23; Gastritis 1; Intussusception 1; and Tonsillitis 1.

TABLE VIII.

	Births	Deaths	1938			1937			1936		
			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 ..	283	22	42	15.2	12.8	47	13.7	16.4	56	15.4	13.7
February ...	258	15	58	13.9	10.6	65	15.0	12.4	50	12.5	13.7
March ...	370	22	59	15.9	11.7	79	13.6	12.3	44	13.4	13.6
April ...	300	13	43	16.1	10.0	46	16.0	11.6	30	15.7	11.3
May... ..	285	6	21	15.3	10.6	46	16.5	10.1	52	14.5	9.2
June... ..	405	10	25	17.4	8.8	45	17.1	10.7	28	15.2	9.8
July... ..	277	8	29	14.9	7.9	42	14.0	6.5	32	14.5	8.3
August ...	302	6	20	16.2	8.9	40	17.5	8.1	15	15.2	8.3
September ..	324	9	28	13.9	8.2	68	12.7	9.1	13	16.5	7.7
October ...	285	9	32	15.3	9.0	54	14.9	8.8	41	14.7	8.9
November ...	354	7	20	15.2	9.7	53	13.3	10.3	43	13.6	9.0
December ...	236	8	34	12.8	12.3	80	12.9	15.1	55	13.7	11.5

The Birth Rate was highest in June, August, April and March, and the Infant Mortality was lowest during August and November, May and June.
The Death Rate was highest in January and December. Infant Mortality was highest during March and February.

Infantile Mortality in Wards from 1931 to 1938.

TABLE IX.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	Average over 8 years.
Upper Norwood ...	80	76	57	33	26	53	70	50	56
Norbury ...	39	27	30	37	63	19	46	15	35
West Thornton ..	66	75	33	59	47	58	87	36	58
Bensham Manor ...	72	28	19	62	32	20	35	36	38
Thornton Heath ...	66	69	44	42	31	62	86	64	58
South Norwood ...	48	32	42	52	40	47	50	20	41
Woodside ...	37	30	50	66	57	68	39	49	50
East ...	30	68	46	30	63	40	27	38	43
Addiscombe ...	47	31	35	43	62	44	66	45	47
Whitehorse Manor ...	74	48	62	60	47	62	89	50	62
Broad Green ...	46	60	57	41	51	40	69	35	50
Central ...	91	22	15	30	66	60	38	26	44
Waddon ...	53	55	63	50	54	26	25	59	48
South ...	63	34	91	71	56	55	58	53	60
Addington ...	...	...	...	15	36	11	59	78	...

The Wards with the highest average infant mortality over an eight years period are:—Whitehorse Manor, South, Thornton Heath, and West Thornton; the lowest averages are recorded in Norbury, Bensham Manor, and South Norwood.

Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1918.

110 midwives notified the Local Supervising Authority of their intention to practise within the Borough during 1938; 32 ceased practising in the Borough; so that 78 remained on the Register at the end of the year. All these 78 were trained and held the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

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. Two applications were received and payments of £6 15s. 6d. made therein.

Midwives are also compensated if they lose a case through admission to a hospital or maternity home on the advice of a doctor. The sum of £19 3s. was paid out during the year.

Municipal Midwives.

Under the Midwives Act, 1936, a commencement was made towards a comprehensive Service of Municipal Midwives. On the basis of 70 midwifery cases and 30 maternity cases per midwife, a full complement of 15 midwives would-be required for the Borough. On July 1st, 1937, the service opened with 6 midwives and a Superintendent Midwife. From the beginning the service has proved popular with mothers, and at the end of 1938, ten municipal midwives had been appointed.

Cases attended by Midwives	681
Maternity cases	94
Cases booked by Midwives, January 1st, 1938, but not yet attended	15
Cases booked by Midwives, January 31st, 1938, but not yet attended	10
Number of live births	668
(8 Macerated)—Still-births	13
Maternal deaths	None
Number of cases for whom medical aid sought	211
Midwives cases attended clinic	3,798
Post-natal cases	215
Number of ante-natal visits by Midwives ...	4,010

Reasons for sending for medical aid:—

Ante-Natal Complications (36)—

Threatened miscarriages	3
Ante Partum bleeding	11
Pyelitis	2
Toxaemia	18
Painful legs	2

Natal (intra) Complications—delayed 2nd stage ... 20

Disproportion	5
No presentations made out	2
Extended breech	2
Adherent placenta	5

Medical Aid for the Baby—

Post Partum bleeding	1
Ruptured perineum	82
Painful legs	8
Sticky eyes	30
Asphyxia	3
Prematurity	4
Retention of urine	1
Deformed feet	1
Birth mark	1
Still-births	6
Artificial feeding	2
Prelaena Neonatorum	1
Ancocephelic (Malformation)	1
	<hr/>
	211
	<hr/>

Confinements Attended by Midwives (Including Municipal Midwives).

Cases attended by midwives alone ...	2,548— <i>i.e.</i> , 67.7% of
Cases attended by midwives when a	total births
doctor was also engaged	545
Cases attended by midwives when a	
doctor was also summoned	508
	<hr/>
Total	3,601— <i>i.e.</i> , 95.4% of
	<hr/> 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:

Abortion	5	Other causes	13
Albuminuria	19		<hr/> 37

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING LABOUR :

Breech	5	Hand	1
Face	4	Occipito-Posterior ...	3
Extended Breech ..	8	Transverse	3
Head	2	Undiagnosed	9
<i>Obstructed Labour</i> ...	8	... ..	— 35
<i>Delayed Labour—</i>			8
Uterine Inertia ...	8	Prolonged	32
Delayed	19		— 59
<i>Haemorrhage—</i>			
Ante-Partum ...	39	Post-Partum	9
			— 48
<i>Other Causes—</i>			
Adherent Placenta..	9	Illness of Mother ...	16
Retained Placenta..	4	Twins	—
Torn Perineum ...	168	Eclampsia	1
			— 198

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PUERPERIUM :

Pyrexia	18	Pain in Breasts ...	5
Pain in Legs ...	11	Other causes	9
Toxaemia	2		— 45

FOR COMPLICATIONS IN REGARD TO THE BABY :

Inflammation of Eyes	50	Convulsions	2
Still-birth	2	Deformities	4
Feebleness	9	Other causes	7
Premature Birth ...	2		— 76

OTHER REASONS 2

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

Illness of Mother	17	Mother returning to business	
Insufficient Milk	18	life	18
Inverted Nipples	6	Other causes	3
Refusal of Mother to Feed	4		—
		Total ...	66
			—

Inspection of Midwives.

Dr. Jenkin-Lloyd, the Inspector of Midwives, interviewed 3 midwives at the Town Hall. 64 visits were paid by her to the home of midwives. Of these visits 10 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 shows some improvement.

Disinfection of Midwives Bags, Etc.

This is done by the Local Supervising Authority, free of charge for any midwife asking for it. In 18 instances midwives availed themselves of these facilities.

TABLE X.
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 31/12/37	11	27	20	58
No. of Applications for Registration during 1938	1	2	—	3
No. of Homes registered during 1938	1	2	—	3
No. of Orders made :				
(a) Refusing Registration ...	—	—	—	—
(b) Cancelling Registration...	—	—	—	—
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 31/12/38	12	25	19	56
No. of Beds available	65	341	(a) Mat. beds 60 (b) Other Beds 74	(a) 125 (b) 415

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

388 accounts were received from doctors for services rendered under the provisions of this section. This compares with 284 in 1937; 268 in 1936; 243 in 1935; 172 in 1934; and 140 in 1933. The total amount of the accounts was £501 9s. 6d. £64 10s. 9d. was ultimately recovered from the patients. In 1937 the amount paid to doctors was £372 13s. 0d., and in 1936, £406 1s. 0d.

THE OBSTETRIC SERVICE.

The Municipal Obstetric Service in Croydon may now be described as complete, in that it provides:—

- (a) In-patient accommodation for all booked cases whose pregnancies become abnormal, whose confinements are likely to be abnormal, or whose home conditions are such as to make delivery in Hospital advisable. First pregnancies are, as far as possible, included in this group.
- (b) In-patient treatment for practically all the emergency midwifery of the Borough.
- (c) The services of a midwife for those cases whose confinements can be safely undertaken in their own homes. These are the booked cases of the Municipal Midwifery Service, and their numbers will increase as more and more normal cases are referred to the municipal midwives for delivery at home. The pressure on the accommodation at Mayday Hospital will thereby be considerably relieved.
- (d) In-patient accommodation, in the Isolation Wards at the Borough Hospital, for cases of sepsis, whether drawn from the Borough Maternity Hospitals or from outside practitioners and Nursing Homes.
- (e) In-patient accommodation, in the Gynaecological Wards of Mayday Hospital, for those cases who are in need of post-natal treatment for any abnormality resulting from their confinements.

In February, 1937, the new Maternity Block at Mayday Hospital was put into commission. It consists of 44 beds for ante-natal and lying-in cases, two labour theatres with two waiting wards, and four nurseries, all contained in the main building. In addition, there is a separate isolation block of 4 single wards.

The new Department has proved very easy to administer, and all the equipment has been found satisfactory. The single-bedded wards, of which there are 8, have been of great value, as they permit operation cases, such as Caesarean section, to be separately nursed, and it has been possible to isolate immediately cases of pyrexia of doubtful origin, thus eliminating the danger of cross-infection.

The nurseries are spacious, airy, well lighted and adequately heated, and afford ample accommodation.

Since November, 1937, St. Mary's Hospital has been entirely under the clinical guidance of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Obstetrics and there has been a whole time resident in the hospital.

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, 9 of the 11 maternal deaths in 1934, 7 of the 10 deaths in 1935, 10 of the 13 deaths in 1936, 11 of the 13 deaths in 1937, and 2 of the 3 deaths in 1938.

— Taking the Registrar-General's figures for maternal mortality (deaths directly due to pregnancy) the rate for England and Wales for 1938 is 2.97 per 1,000 births. In Croydon the rate was 0.87. In Booked cases treated by the Obstetric Service the rate for 1938 was 0.7 per 1,000 Hospital deliveries; nil per 1,000 Home deliveries, and 0.4 per 1,000 over all deliveries.

Of the cases treated to a conclusion at the Post-Natal Clinic during 1938, 87.5 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 1937 was 87.0 per cent.

The number of patients delivered in Mayday Hospital showed a slight decrease on the total for 1937, but the strain on maternity accommodation is at times very great. The number of cases delivered of viable babies in Mayday Hospital, with a nominal 48 beds, was 921. The number delivered in St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, with 30 beds, was 490.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1938.

Registrar General's Returns.

Number of Live Births allocated to the Borough of Croydon ...	3,335
Number of Still Births allocated to the Borough of Croydon ...	95
	<hr/>
Total ...	3,430
	<hr/>
Number of Maternal Deaths (directly due to pregnancy) ...	3
Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia ...	26

Statistics Prepared by the Obstetric Service.

Number of Expectant Mothers who attended the Borough Ante-natal Clinics	2,788
Number of cases delivered in Mayday Hospital as Booked cases...	829
Number of cases delivered in Mayday Hospital as emergency cases	304
	<hr/>
Total cases delivered in Mayday Hospital	1,133
	<hr/>
Number of cases delivered in St. Mary's Maternity Hospital as Booked cases	490
Number of cases delivered in St. Mary's Maternity Hospital as Emergency cases	0
	<hr/>
Total cases delivered in St. Mary's Maternity Hospital...	490
	<hr/>
Number of cases delivered by Municipal Midwives... ..	886
	<hr/>
Total	2,509
	<hr/>
Number of cases admitted to the Puerperal Infection Unit, Borough Hospital and Mayday Hospital Isolation Wards, including 21 from Mayday Hospital and 9 from St. Mary's Maternity Hospital	39
Number of Maternal Deaths in Borough of Croydon	3
Number of Maternal Deaths in Booked cases from Borough Ante-natal Clinics	1
Number of Maternal Deaths in Emergency cases at Mayday Hospital	1
Number of Maternal Deaths in cases admitted as Puerperal Sepsis per se	0
Total Maternal Deaths in beds of the Obstetric Service	2
The total number of patients treated by the Obstetric Service was:—	
(a) In Mayday Hospital	1,414
(b) In St. Mary's Maternity Hospital	560
(c) In the Borough Hospital Puerperal Infection Unit and Mayday Hospital Isolation Wards, excluding 21 from (a) and 9 from (b)	9
(d) At the Ante-natal Clinics and delivered outside the above Hospitals (about) (including Municipal Midwives' cases) ...	986
(e) At the Post-natal Clinics, excluding those included in (a), (b), (c), and (d)	270
(f) At the Ante-natal Clinics and undelivered on December 31st, 1938	583
	<hr/>
Total	3,822
	<hr/>

ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION.

	1937.	1938.
Number of sessions at Ante-natal Clinics held ...	254	283
Number of individuals who attended	2,427	2,667
Number of previous year's cases continuing attendance	549	686
Number of new cases... ..	1,878	1,981
Number of cases undelivered on 31st December...	686	583
Total attendances made	14,233	12,992
Average attendances per session	56	46
Number of cases delivered in Hospital as Booked cases... ..	1,391	1,319
Number of cases delivered by Municipal Midwives	180	886
Number of cases delivered at other places under the care of private doctors or midwives (about)	350	100
Number of patients found not to be pregnant ...	22	20
Number of patients referred to Hospital for Ante-natal treatment	393	682

The conditions for which these were admitted can be ascertained by reference to the "Booked" columns of the Numerical summary of Cases on page

The accommodation at Lodge Road has been considerably increased in 1938. 6 ante-natal clinics per week are now held for cases booked for Hospital delivery, and 2 clinics per week for home delivery.

A post-natal clinic for cases delivered at home has also been instituted. As far as possible, when booking cases for Hospital delivery, preference is given to primiparae, abnormalities, and those whose home conditions are considered unsuitable. Cases who are thought likely to be normal and suitable for home delivery are referred to the Superintendent Municipal Midwife, who makes the necessary arrangements for ante-natal supervision and for the delivery. In all doubtful cases, the patient is referred to the Obstetrician.

The above arrangements, and the successful inauguration of the Domiciliary Midwifery Service, have relieved the congestion in the wards of the Maternity Department, Mayday Hospital, very considerably.

During 1938, the Obstetric Service dealt with 2,336 out of the 3,430 births allocated to the Borough.

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

Breech Presentation.

	<i>Cases.</i>
Breech presentation diagnosed	212
Spontaneous version	17
External version successful	162
External version not successful	19
Allowed to go to term as Breech	14
Not recognised as Breech before labour	11

Dental Treatment.

Number of cases referred to Borough Dental Surgeons ...	398
Number of cases referred to Private Dental Surgeons ...	102
Number of cases refusing dental treatment	56
Number of cases seen too late for necessary dental treatment	39

Tuberculosis.

Referred from Tuberculosis Officer because of pregnancy ...	1
Referred to Tuberculosis Officer for opinion on lung condition	5

Venereal Disease.

GONORRHOEA—Total cases	5
Transferred to Borough V.D. Clinic	5
SYPHILIS—Total cases	0
Transferred to Borough V.D. Clinic	0

These cases are delivered in Mayday Hospital in Isolation Wards, and transferred to the Borough V.D. Clinic on discharge.

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. Expectant mothers who cancelled hospital bookings are included in this group.

These cases may be summarised as follows:—

Total number of midwives' cases during 1938 (about) ...	100
Number of cases sent for one consultation only	45
Number of cases supervised entirely	55

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	90
Blood for Kahn Reaction	56
Blood for Gonococcus Fixation Test	48
Blood for Grouping	44
Blood for Culture	10
Blood for Urea Content	42
Blood for Widal's	7
Blood for Cell Count, etc.	66
Catheter urine for Routine Examination	489
Urine for Aschheim-Zondek Test	72
Urine for Urea Concentration Test	66
Lochia for Culture	1
Sputum for Examination	1
Pus for Identification of Organism	9
Urethral smears for Gonococci, etc.	57
Cervical smears for Gonococci, etc.	7
Conjunctival smears	23
Histological sections	42
Van den Burgh	3
Throat Swabs for Organisms	7
Faeces for Occult Blood, etc.	5
Urine for Tb.	1
Blood for Sugar Estimation	1
Blood for H6 Estimation	34
Compatibility Tests	9
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	1
Breast Milk	3

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

188 cases were referred from Ante-natal Clinics and 363 films were used. Reasons for reference were:—

Breech for attitude, etc.	62
For presentation, attitude, etc.	38
Twins	46
Foetal death	4
„ parts	7
Disproportion	24
Others... ..	7

116 cases were referred from the Maternity and Gynaecological Wards at Mayday and St. Mary's Hospitals and 259 films were used. Reasons for reference were:—

For presentation	56
Twins and Triplets	12
For foetal parts	7
Foetal death	4
Hydramnios	1
Breech? Extended legs	14
Disproportion	20
Hydrocephalus	1
Anencephaly	1

IN-PATIENT TREATMENT.

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

	St. Mary's Mayday Maternity Hospital.	Hospital.	Total.
(1) Delivered in hospital after 28th week ...	817	490	1,307
(2) Delivered in hospital before 28th week ...	12	0	12
(3) Admitted after delivery	8	0	8
(4) Discharged undelivered after ante-natal treatment and not subsequently de- livered in hospital	0	0	0
(5) Died undelivered	0	0	0
(6) Ectopic pregnancy	0	0	0
Totals ...	837	490	1,327

B.—"Emergency" patients sent into Hospital with some complications by outside doctors or midwives. No "Emergency" cases were admitted to St. Mary's Maternity Hospital.

	Mayday Hospital.
(1) BEFORE LABOUR—	
(a) Discharged undelivered	0
(b) Delivered in hospital after 28th week	104
(c) Delivered in hospital before 28th week	186
(d) Died undelivered	0
(2) AFTER DELIVERY	9
(3) ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	5
Total ...	304

A comparison of the patients delivered in the two hospitals as regards parity, legitimacy and the number of attendances made at the Ante-natal Clinics. Deliveries before 28 weeks gestation are excluded:—

	Mayday Hospital. Booked.	Mayday Hospital. Emergency.	St. Mary's Maternity Hospital. Booked.	Totals.
First pregnancy ...	411	74	295	780
Second " ...	178	25	134	337
Third " ...	78	8	40	126
Fourth " ...	46	4	13	63
Fifth " ...	25	5	6	36
Sixth " ...	15	11	2	28
Seventh " ...	9	7	0	16
Eighth " ...	4	6	0	10
Ninth " ...	3	1	0	4
Tenth pregnancy or more..	6	5	0	11
Totals ...	775	146	490	1,411
Legitimate ...	743	128	481	1,352
Illegitimate ...	32	18	9	59

TABLE XI.

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	176	20	85	281
Eclampsia... ..	0	2	0	2
Persistent vomiting of pregnancy	14	0	0	14
Chronic cervicitis... ..	3	0	0	3
Acute pyelitis	11	2	12	25
Malnutrition, debility, simple anaemia, etc.	34	0	4	38
Breech presentation for version	38	0	4	42
Disproportion	59	9	30	98
Post-maturity	0	0	0	0
Retroverted gravid uterus ...	0	1	0	1
2. Intercurrent Diseases.				
Chronic nephritis	4	2	0	6
Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	1	0	0	1
Venereal disease	5	0	0	5
Cardiac disease	11	11	2	24
Exophthalmic goitre	1	0	0	1
3. Conditions chiefly Natal.				
Presentations at Delivery—				
Anterior positions of the vertex	775	64	444	1283
Posterior positions of the vertex	30	2	24	56
Breech	28	21	13	62

	Mayday Hospital Booked.	Mayday Hospital Emergency.	St. Mary's Maternity Hospital Booked.	Total.
Presentations at Delivery (<i>continued</i>)				
Shoulder	2	4	2	8
Face and Brow	1	1	3	5
Complex	0	0	0	0
Caesarean section	36	9	7	52
Triplets	0	1	0	1
Twins	12	1	7	20
Accidental haemorrhage ...	2	3	1	6
Placenta praevia	9	12	5	26
Hydramnios	14	0	4	18
Prolapse of cord	1	1	4	6
Retained placenta	3	4	3	10
Post-partum haemorrhage ...	11	3	30	44
B.B.A.	6	9	0	15
Lacerated perineum	199	22	182	403
Obstructed labour	2	4	2	8
Precipitate labour	0	0	0	0
Premature labour	94	11	36	141
Abortion	12	168	0	180
Ectopic pregnancy	0	5	0	5
Abdominal Hysterotomy ...	0	11	0	11
4. Conditions chiefly Post-Natal excluding re-admissions from Post-Natal Clinic.				
Retroversion	22	2	20	44
Delayed involution	43	7	39	89
Post-partum nephritis	0	0	0	0
Breast abscess	1	0	3	4
Notified pyrexia or fever ...	12	9*	9	30

In addition 9 case of Puerperal Fever *per se* were admitted to the Puerperal Infection Unit at the Borough Hospital.

* Including 4 cases of septic abortion.

Cardiac Disease.

There were 25 cases. One mother died. Three infants were stillborn and 1 died among the 16 births, a mortality of 25 per cent.

In 7 cases, Hysterotomy and Sterilization was performed at about the third month, and in 4 cases abortion was induced.

Hydramnios.

There were 18 cases: 14 "Booked" cases at Mayday Hospital, and 4 "Booked" cases at St. Mary's Maternity Hospital.

No mother died. Three infants were still-born and one died, a mortality of 19 per cent. There were three sets of twins.

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 (milk and egg yolk), 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.

	<i>Mayday Hospital Booked.</i>	<i>Mayday Hospital Emergency.</i>	<i>St. Mary's Maternity Hospital Booked.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of cases	170	24	85	279
Number of stillbirths and infant deaths	7	4	2	13
Foetal and infant mortality ...	4%	18%	2%	5%
Number of maternal deaths ...	nil	nil	nil	nil

Eclampsia.

	<i>Mayday Hospital. Booked.</i>	<i>Mayday Hospital. Emergency.</i>	<i>St. Mary's Maternity Hospital. Booked.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of cases	0	2	0	2

There were no maternal deaths.

One infant was still-born, the other died.

Accidental Ante-Partum Haemorrhage (6 cases).

	Mayday Hospital.		St. Mary's Maternity Hospital.		Total.
	Booked.	Emergency.	Booked.	Emergency.	
Number of cases ...	2	3	1	...	6
Number of stillbirths and infant deaths ...	0	2	0	...	2
Foetal and infant mortality ...	0%	66%	0%	...	33%

There were no maternal deaths.

Placenta Praevia (26 cases).

	Mayday Hospital.		St. Mary's Maternity Hospital.		Total.
	Booked.	Emergency.	Booked.	Emergency.	
Number of cases ...	9	12	5	...	26
Number of stillbirths and infant deaths ...	3	4	1	...	8
Foetal and infant mortality ...	33%	33%	20%	...	30%

No mother died.

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

98 cases of contracted pelvis or disproportion were treated during the year. There were no maternal deaths. In 89 "Booked" cases there were 3 infant deaths (4 per cent.). In 9 "Emergency" cases there were 2 infant deaths. 40 cases were treated by surgical induction of premature labour and 32 by Caesarean Section.

Method of Treatment.	Mayday Hospital Booked.		Mayday Hospital Emergency.		St. Mary's Maternity Hospital Booked.		Total.	
	No. of Cases.	Infant Deaths	No. of Cases.	Infant Deaths	No. of Cases.	Infant Deaths	No. of Cases.	Infant Deaths
Spontaneous delivery ...	26	1	0	0	9	0	35	1
Forceps delivery ...	17	2	3	0	10	1	30	3
Embryotomy ...	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Caesarean section ...	23	0	4	0	5	0	32	0
Total ...	66	3	8	1	24	1	98	5

Vertex Presentations at Delivery.

The number of deliveries in which the occiput was anterior at the beginning of labour was 1,283.

The number of deliveries in which the occiput was posterior at the beginning of labour was 56.

Breech Delivery (62 cases).

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

	<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 ...	28	21	13	62
Number of stillbirths and infant deaths	7	8	4	19
Foetal and infant mortality ...	25%	38%	30%	30%
Maternal deaths	0	0	0	0

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

	<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	18	5	2	25
Number of stillbirths and infant mortality	2	0	1	3
Foetal and infant mortality ..	11%	0	50%	12%
Number of complicated breech cases	10	16	11	37
Number of stillbirths and infant deaths	4	8	3	15
Foetal and infant mortality ...	40%	50%	27%	40%

Face and Brow Presentations (3 cases of Face and 2 of Brow).

There was one case of Face Presentation "Booked" at Mayday Hospital; one "Emergency" case of Brow Presentation at Mayday Hospital; two of Face Presentation and one of Brow Presentation among the St. Mary's Maternity Hospital "Booked" cases. No mother died. Two infants were stillborn: a mortality of 40 per cent.

Shoulder Presentations (8 cases).

There were 2 "Booked" cases at Mayday Hospital, four "Emergencies" at Mayday Hospital, and two "Booked" cases at St. Mary's Maternity Hospital. No mother died. Five infants were stillborn: a mortality of 62 per cent.

Prolapse of Cord (6 cases).

At Mayday Hospital there were one "Booked" and one "Emergency" cases, and four "Booked" cases at St. Mary's Maternity Hospital. No mother died. Four infants were stillborn, a mortality of 66 per cent.

Post-Partum Haemorrhage (44 cases).

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

There were no maternal deaths.

Abortion.

The service dealt with 180 cases of Abortion during the year. All were treated at Mayday Hospital (12 "Booked" cases and 168 "Emergency").

There were no maternal deaths.

Conditions for which Abortion was induced:--

	101	
Chronic nephritis	... ..	3 cases
Cardiac disease	... ..	4 cases
Pulmonary tuberculosis	... ..	1 case

Abdominal Hysterotomy (11 cases).

All were "Emergency" cases at Mayday Hospital, and Sterilization was performed in every case. The following were the conditions for which the operation was performed.

Cardiac disease	7 cases
Chronic nephritis	3 cases
Toxaemia	1 case

There were no deaths.

Laceration of Perineum.

The perineum was lacerated in 403 cases.

TABLE XII.

<i>Place of Delivery and Category.</i>	<i>1st and 2nd degree.</i>	<i>3rd degree.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mayday Hospital—Booked	199	0	199
Mayday Hospital—Emergency	21	1	22
St. Mary's Maternity Hospital—Booked	181	1	182
			403

Forceps Delivery.

Forceps were applied 60 times (31 Mayday Hospital "Booked," 5 Mayday Hospital "Emergency" and 24 St. Mary's Maternity Hospital "Booked" cases). There was no maternal death.

In Mayday Hospital "Booked" cases 1 baby was stillborn and 1 died, an infant mortality of 6 per cent. In Mayday Hospital "Emergency" cases 1 baby was stillborn and 1 baby died, an infant mortality of 40 per cent. At St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, 3 babies were stillborn and 1 died, an infant mortality of 17 per cent.

The main reasons for Forceps Deliveries were: Posterior position, 71; Delayed 2nd stage, 43; Disproportion, 5; Uterine inertia, 2; Various other causes, 3.

Caesarean Section.

Caesarean Section was performed 52 times: 39 "Booked" and 6 "Emergency" cases at Mayday Hospital, and 7 "Booked" cases at St. Mary's Maternity Hospital. In 32 cases the indication was contracted pelvis and disproportion, 2 pre-eclamptic toxæmia, 7 placenta prævia, 6 heart disease, 1 primary inertia (twins), 2 fibroid uterus, 2 extended breech, 3 previous caesareans.

There was 1 maternal death due to severe cardiac disease. There was 1 still birth, and one baby died.

Bipolar and Internal Version (8 cases).

At both hospitals there were 4 "Booked" cases treated by internal version for shoulder presentation, 2 at Mayday and 2 at St. Mary's. No mother died. 3 infants were stillborn.

Four "Emergency" cases at Mayday Hospital were treated for shoulder presentation. No mother died. Three babies were stillborn, a mortality of 75 per cent.

Embryotomy.

Embryotomy was performed once in a Mayday Hospital "Emergency" case admitted for obstructed labour, and once in a St. Mary's "Booked" case. There were no maternal deaths.

Manual Removal of Placenta.

Manual removal was performed 10 times. There were 3 "Booked" cases and 4 "Emergency" cases at Mayday Hospital, and 3 "Booked" cases at St. Mary's Hospital. There were no maternal deaths.

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.

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."

Blood Transfusion (33 obstetrical and 18 gynaecological cases).

The citrate method was employed, and all except one donor were supplied by the Blood Transfusion Service of the British Red Cross Society.

One Mayday "Emergency" obstetrical case and one gynaecological case died.

Infants.	<i>Mayday Hospital. Booked.</i>	<i>Mayday Hospital. Emergency.</i>	<i>St. Mary's Maternity Hospital. Booked.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Number of Infants in hospital on 1st January, 1938 ...	41	...	26	67	—
Total number of live births, still-births, and infants admitted with mother (B.B.A.) ...	837	116	497	1,450	—
Number of Infants in hospital on 31st December, 1938 ...	21	...	20	41	—
Living—alive on discharge from hospital... ..	798	97	478	1,373	94.7
Stillborn	23	13	13	49	3.4
Died (born alive, but died in hospital) ...	16	6	6	28	1.24

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 895 infants discharged from Mayday Hospital, 727 were up to or over birth weight (81 per cent.).

Of 478 infants discharged from St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, 335 were up to or over birth weight (70 per cent.).

Twins and Triplets.

There were 20 cases of Twins and one of Triplets. There was no maternal death.

	<i>Mayday Hospital. Booked.</i>	<i>Mayday Hospital. Emergency.</i>	<i>St. Mary's Maternity Hospital. Booked.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of cases ...	13	1*	7	21
Number of infants discharged alive ...	24	2	12	38
Number of stillbirths and infant deaths ...	2	1	2	5
Foetal and infant mortality	7.7%	33%	14%	11.6%

*Triplets. One infant died.

POST-NATAL AND GYNAECOLOGICAL CLINIC.

In 1938, 77 per cent. of 'Booked' cases delivered in the hospitals attended the Post-Natal Clinic six weeks after their confinements. This is 14 per cent. more than in 1937.

Number of Sessions held	...	...	...	102
Number of individuals presented	...	...	...	1,356
Number of subsequent attendances	...	...	...	982
Total attendances	...	...	...	2,382
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	23.4
Number of Post-Natal cases	...	...	...	1,086
Number of Gynaecological cases	...	...	...	270

END RESULTS.

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

RESULT I.—Health unimpaired as a result of recent confinement (*i.e.*, no symptoms and no anatomical or functional disability). (87.5 per cent.).

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.). (12 per cent.).

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. (0.5 per cent.).

TABLE XIII.

		Mayday Hospital.	St. Mary's Hospital.	Totals.
Result I.	...	484	343	827
Result II.	...	70	40	110
Result III.	...	6	3	9
<hr/>				
Totals, treated to con- clusion	...	560	386	946
<hr/>				

Maternal Mortality (Obstetric Service).

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 below).

Two deaths occurred of mothers dealt with by the service. 1 death occurred in an "Emergency" case, and 1 in a "Booked" case. The maternal mortality of "Booked" cases, *i.e.*, cases under the continued supervision of the service was 0.7 per 1,000 Hospital deliveries, and 0.4 per 1,000 total deliveries including the Municipal Midwives' "Booked" cases.

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

Total Maternal Deaths allocated to Borough of Croydon	3
Maternal Mortality	0.87 per 1,000 births.

The maternal mortality rate, both for the Borough as a whole and for the obstetric service, is the lowest on record.

REPORT OF THE PUERPERAL ISOLATION WARDS.

39 cases were treated in isolation for puerperal infection, 14 of them in the Borough Hospital Puerperal Infection Unit and 25 in Isolation Wards at Mayday Hospital. There were no deaths.

TABLE XIV.

SOURCES OF THE CASES:

	Cases.	Deaths.
From Mayday Hospital—		
"Booked" cases	12	} 21 0
"Emergency" cases	9	
From St. Mary's Maternity Hospital	9	0
From other Hospitals	0	0
From private doctors, deliveries in nursing homes	} 9	} ... 0
From private doctors, deliveries at home		

35 cases followed Labour with no deaths.

4 cases followed Abortion with no deaths.

The 39 cases treated may be classified as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality Rate.
(1) Patients with infection of the genital tract ...	34	0	0%
(a) Infection limited to uterus, vagina and perineum ...	29	0	0%
(b) Infection involving pelvic cellular tissues, ovaries, Fallopian tubes, pelvic peritoneum or veins ...	2	0	0%
(c) Infection of the birth canal spread beyond the pelvis (general peritonitis, septicaemia, etc.) ...	3	0	0%
(2) Patients with infective conditions not originating in the genital tract ...	5	0	0%

Factors Bearing on Aetiology.	No. of cases with infection (genital).	No. of cases with infection (non-genital).
Uncomplicated labour ...	9	2
Long labour ...	1	0
Surgical induction of labour ...	4	1
Instrumental delivery ...	4	2
Spontaneous abortion ...	0	0
Evacuation of abortion ...	4	0
Manual removal of placenta ...	2	0
Excessive bleeding ...	3	0
Severe lacerations ...	0	0
Other interference ...	3	0
Caesarean Section ...	4	0

OBSTETRIC CONSULTATIONS.

As Consulting Obstetrician to the Borough, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Obstetrics was called in by medical practitioners to see 47 obstetrical and 36 gynaecological patients who could not afford to pay a private consultant.

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

The preceding pages deal with the maternity service in the clinical control of the Assistant M.O.H. for Obstetrics. In the following paragraphs some aspects of the general maternity work of the borough are reviewed.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CONSULTATIONS.

There are 18 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 17 of which are conducted by the Croydon Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Association, and 1 by the Local Authority. A total of 22 sessions per week are held and at all of these a doctor and a nurse on the staff of the Health Department attend. A new Clinic was opened at Addington during the year.

During 1938, 2,692 new cases under 1 year of age, and 1,097 over a year of age attended for the first time; this is an increase of 246 in the first class and 185 in the second class. The total attendances of infants and young children from 0—5 years increased from 79,851 in 1937 to 88,168 in 1938. Consultations with doctors increased in numbers from 23,024 to 24,548. 111 expectant mothers were seen, an increase of 10 on 1937, and a total of 615 visits to the Centres were paid by them. The total of all visits to the Centres was 88,783, an increase of 8,154 compared with 1937.

The highest average attendance of mothers and babies at each session was recorded at Municipal (105.5), South Croydon and St. Paul's (103.1), and Woodside (96.1).

TABLE XV.
Attendances at Infant Centres—1938.

	Municipal.	Boston Road.	St. Andrew's.	South Croydon.	Shirley.	Woodside.	Lr. Addiscombe Road.	South Norwood.	Westow Street.	St. Alban's.	St. Paul's.	St. Oswald's.	West Croydon.	Norbury.	Waddon.	St. Jude's.	Selhurst.	Addington. †	Total 1938.	Total 1937.	Total 1936.	Total 1935.	Total 1934.
INFANTS :																							
New cases under 1 year ...	404	101	109	135	148	155	243	192	105	210	183	106	74	108	81	152	79	107	2692	2446	2234	2224	2190
No. of re-attendances ...	6016	1433	1935	2186	1798	1937	3981	3304	1460	3631	2496	1502	1446	2070	1407	2151	1489	700	40942	38585	35866	36235	33227
New cases over 1 year ...	109	51	29	40	46	72	96	77	70	79	77	43	22	50	26	41	44	125	1097	912	772	857	1019
No. of re-attendances ...	3960	2738	2269	2683	1859	2342	3587	3551	1662	4342	2193	1978	2235	1645	2358	1759	1570	706	43437	37903	37237	39983	36403
Attendances of children 0-5	10489	4323	4342	5044	3851	4506	7907	7124	3207	8262	4949	3329	3777	3873	3872	4103	3182	1638	88168	79851	76109	79299	72839
Consultations with Doctor	2634	1213	1120	1012	871	1146	2089	2499	1071	2351	1333	1006	1225	824	1234	1123	1127	669	24548	23024	23733	23924	24721
No. of Sessions ...	100	50	48	49	48	47	95	98	48	97	48	49	50	49	48	48	49	29	1050	1017	1030	991	978
EXPECTANT MOTHERS :																							
No. of new cases ...	11	1	—	4	19	4	14	6	6	9	—	10	1	1	11	1	—	13	111	101	231	195	312
No. of re-attendances ...	49	45	1	6	28	9	37	120	27	28	—	23	38	5	35	—	37	16	504	587	899	657	826
Total attendances of Expectant Mothers ...	60	46	1	10	47	13	51	126	33	37	—	33	39	6	46	1	37	29	615	773	1130	852	1138
Total attendances ...	10549	4369	4343	5054	3898	4519	7958	7250	3330	8299	4949	3662	3816	3879	3918	4104	3219	1667	88783	80629	77239	80151	73977
Average attendance per Session ...	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
1938	105.5	87.4	90.5	103.1	81.2	96.1	83.8	74.0	69.4	85.6	103.1	74.7	76.3	79.2	81.6	85.5	65.7	57.5	*84.6				
1937	101.6	80.1	96.5	92.6	74.7	80.5	75.5	73.9	64.7	75.9	81.9	70.4	72.3	74.6	90.5	84.4	40.3	...	*79.3				
1936	104.6	78.2	82.2	75.2	71.5	72.4	66.2	72.3	51.9	74.6	61.2	67.2	78.3	81.6	85.6	88.9	...	...			
1935	111.7	75.9	79.0	89.5	74.9	72.9	89.9	72.3	55.3	73.8	78.7	74.4	95.6	84.3	94.0	86.4	...	...			
1934	109.5	73.3	68.0	87.0	67.4	62.2	108.0	69.5	49.8	69.0	68.8	61.5	100.4	84.6	84.3	77.8	...	...			
																							*80.9

*75.0

*80.9

*75.0

*80.9

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 XVI.

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 & Midwife	Not Known, etc.	Yes	No	Not Known		Mayday Hospital	Regd. Maternity Homes	St. Mary's Hospital	Other Institutions
97	31	66	7	62	17	11	61	36	—	3335	41	11	7	5

2,692 babies under one year of age attended the Clinics for the first time during 1938. Within the same period 3,335 babies were born and 135 died; 38 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 precisely the same periods, the attendances of new cases at the clinics do not fluctuate so greatly as to cause serious error. Of the 97 babies tabulated who died, 31 had attended a clinic in Croydon and 66 had not attended, *i.e.*, 32 per cent. of the deaths were in clinic babies and 68 per cent. in non-clinic babies. Of the 3,335 babies born, approximately 2,692 attended on calculation based on past attendances. The infantile mortality, estimated on this basis is only 12 per 1,000 births for the clinic babies, and 103 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 83 per cent. 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, 71 per cent. 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; 65 per cent. of babies under 1 year were being breast fed at their first visit, this figure being less than 1937 (66); 57.6 per cent. of the ailing babies were suffering from digestive trouble, 11.2 per cent. from respiratory trouble, and 5.5 per cent. from rickets.

The individual centres showing the highest percentage of babies found healthy on their first visit were Waddon (95) and East Croydon and Municipal (94). The centres showing the highest percentage of babies found ailing on their first visit were St. Andrew's and St. Oswald's, followed by Upper Norwood and Addington.

Breast feeding seemed most usual in babies attending Waddon, Municipal and West Croydon Centres, and least usual in cases attending Upper Norwood and Addington Centres. In children over one year of age, attending for the first time, the highest percentages healthy were shown by St. Paul's (87), and South Norwood and East Croydon (81); the highest percentages found unhealthy were at St. Oswald's (54), St. Andrew's (50), and Holy Trinity (47).

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

TABLE XVII.

	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. on solid food and the Breast.	No. on solid food and the bottle.		
Municipal (2) ...	350	94	22	11	0	2	9	267	72	73	32	68	78	19	4	3	6	5	0	87	100	0	0	0	459
St. Albans (2) ...	164	79	43	23	1	4	14	130	63	59	11	48	72	19	3	1	2	13	0	60	90	0	4	4	274
Boston Road ...	69	78	19	9	1	4	5	58	66	25	5	12	60	8	1	1	5	0	15	75	0	5	5	108	
West Croydon ...	54	71	22	15	1	2	4	53	70	17	6	9	60	6	1	0	1	4	0	14	93	0	1	1	91
Norbury ...	87	82	19	7	0	2	10	57	54	19	20	13	59	9	1	0	4	4	0	18	81	0	4	4	128
St. Paul's ...	148	88	21	6	4	5	6	92	54	69	8	59	87	9	3	1	6	3	0	64	97	0	4	4	237
Holy Trinity ...	45	71	18	11	1	4	2	38	60	21	4	16	53	14	11	1	2	0	0	30	100	0	0	0	93
Shirley ...	130	88	18	13	1	0	4	96	65	40	12	19	63	11	2	4	1	4	0	30	100	0	0	0	178
South Croydon ...	102	86	17	10	0	2	5	78	66	27	14	28	72	11	0	2	2	7	0	38	97	0	1	1	158
South Norwood (2) ...	148	88	21	12	3	4	2	144	61	39	13	63	81	15	4	4	4	3	0	71	91	0	7	7	247
St. Andrew's ...	53	56	42	35	0	1	6	65	68	15	15	11	50	11	0	0	1	10	0	20	91	0	2	2	117
Upper Norwood ...	56	61	36	20	2	6	8	40	43	38	14	35	66	18	0	5	1	12	1	51	96	0	1	1	145
Waddon ...	76	95	4	0	0	0	4	60	75	16	4	15	75	5	0	2	0	3	0	20	100	0	0	0	100
East Croydon (2) ...	251	94	17	9	0	3	5	183	68	60	25	89	81	21	2	2	0	17	0	110	100	0	0	0	378
Woodside ...	123	81	28	16	4	1	7	88	58	57	6	46	70	20	5	4	3	8	0	61	92	2	3	3	217
St. Oswald's ...	58	58	42	30	1	2	9	56	56	26	18	16	46	19	3	1	3	12	0	35	100	0	0	0	135
St. Jude's ...	127	85	22	15	3	3	1	99	66	45	5	25	69	11	2	3	0	6	0	36	100	0	0	0	185
Addington ...	46	63	27	11	2	4	10	34	47	23	15	108	69	48	15	7	13	12	1	113	72	3	35	35	229
Totals ...	2087	83	438	253	24	49	111	1638	65	669	227	680	71	274	57	41	50	128	2	873	92	5	67	67	3479

TABLE XVIII.

The Work of the Health Visitors.—Maternity and Child Welfare Only.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	Totals.
	C.W.	R.A.	A.W. W.	M.S.	A.P.	A.W.	J.C.	E.H.	A.H.	K.T.	V.C.	C. Wa.	D.S.	J.A.	A.O.	L.W.	I.E.	M. W.	M.B.	G.R.	L.O.	L.B.	W. W.	B.D.	Others	
Sessions attended at Infant Welfare Centres ...	94	57	91	27	...	94	47	46	50	7	93	48	46	61	59	42	34	50	46	50	26	8	29	10	18	1133
Visits to Expectant Mothers.																										
First visits ...	42	10	47	14	1	2	3	26	...	21	5	1	2	2	2	6	4	8	...	...	3	5	...	...	2	206
Re-visits ...	19	2	9	6	...	...	9	36	...	2	4	3	...	...	9	2	1	1	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	109
Infants under 1 year.																										
First visits ...	157	85	199	87	171	218	175	175	138	128	115	109	235	119	219	98	206	189	114	304	63	65	50	24	78	3521
Re-visits ...	391	203	378	168	177	290	436	951	501	406	434	352	775	317	702	262	461	482	431	288	201	236	146	49	76	9113
Children 1-2 years.																										
First visits ...	10	1	1	5	2	11	14	4	3	5	8	5	5	2	3	4	6	...	...	5	3	...	1	...	20	118
Re-visits ...	308	215	386	144	101	341	383	662	330	371	466	245	494	239	598	212	602	424	315	267	173	196	108	23	72	7675
Children 2-5 years.																										
First visits ...	7	...	...	4	1	11	4	9	1	17	2	1	5	5	2	4	...	...	...	5	1	1	2	...	8	90
Re-visits ...	918	564	634	357	249	582	325	1152	447	909	662	363	796	511	630	409	607	626	474	212	207	486	137	40	252	12549
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.																										
First visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	12
Re-visits ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	8	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	18
Still Births ...	6	2	4	3	3	6	2	2	4	3	6	4	1	1	4	1	6	5	18	11	2	1	2	...	4	101
Milk (Mothers' and Children's Order) ...	...	27	1	...	...	1	10	6	...	...	6	9	48	1	1	...	10	51	20	12	16	1	16	...	12	248
Houses where deaths of Infants occurred ...	7	7	16	6	2	12	2	5	3	8	5	5	6	4	...	6	8	6	2	14	...	1	1	...	7	133
Miscellaneous Visits ...	25	1	77	44	15	9	6	8	18	85	2	28	2	7	...	14	14	2	9	17	1	53	3	...	11	451
Ineffective Visits ...	484	140	396	418	229	366	412	471	417	370	704	271	489	172	392	345	573	994	502	187	506	208	83	47	285	9461
Totals—1938 ...	2471	1314	2239	1283	951	1944	1828	3553	1912	2332	2512	1446	2904	1441	2622	1406	2541	2841	1934	1378	1205	1265	578	193	845	44938
1937 ...	2431	1203	1834	1369	1478	2305	1796	3132	2704	1311	2514	361	1840	96	1517	3616	1624	598	1477	2690	1981	1734	1506	2191	727	44125

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 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 XIX.

	On Dec. 31st, 1937.	New cases during the year.	Cases discon- tinued.	On Dec. 31st, 1938.
Free	446	1,391	1,169	663
Half-price	69	194	130	83
Total ...	515	1,585	1,349	751

In cases where there has been a change from free milk to milk at half-price it has been counted as a new case. The year showed an increase of 236 in assisted milk cases.

Assisted Fluid Milk Scheme.

The amount of milk granted was 261,000 pints. In 1937 it was 173,000 pints.

TABLE XX.

Supplied to Families.	No. of Pints.	Corporation Liability.
Milk at 1½d. pint	29,000	£ s. d. 181 5 0
Milk Free	232,000	3,317 18 10
	261,000	£3,499 3 10

Dried Milk (Coupon) Scheme.

The amount of dried milk granted free or at half-price was 14,108 packets. In 1937 it was 11,480 packets.

TABLE XXI.

	No. of Packets.	Corporation Liability.
Dried Milk at Half-price	1,540	£ s. d. 113 4 3
Dried Milk Free	12,568	951 0 10
	14,108	£1,064 5 1

In addition, during the year dried milk was obtained from the chemists at cost price, through the Coupon Scheme.

Massage Clinic.

The Massage Clinic in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is held at 47, St. James' 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 Orthopædic Clinic and from London Hospitals.

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

Total number of female patients	49
,, ,, male patients	75
	124

TABLE XXII.

<i>Conditions for which referred.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Hammer-toe	—	1	1
Talipes	3	1	4
Weak legs	6	6	12
Bow legs	37	14	51
General debility	2	1	3
Knock-knees and flat feet	20	22	42
Hemiplegia	1	—	1
Torticollis	2	1	3
Contracted thumbs	—	1	1
Infantile paralysis	2	—	2
Spastic diplegia	2	—	2
Scoliosis	—	2	2
	75	49	124

Total number of sessions	254
,, ,, attendances	1,558
Average attendance per session	7
Cases still under treatment at end of 1938 ...	36

Dental Treatment For Maternity And Child Welfare Patients.

Expectant and nursing mothers and young children requiring treatment are referred by the medical officers from the Ante-Natal, Post-Natal, and Infant Welfare Clinics.

With the inauguration of a Municipal Midwives Service women are also referred from this source for treatment provided they are attending an Ante-Natal Clinic.

Since May the equivalent of the whole time of one dental officer has been devoted to this work.

This co-operation between medical and dental staff is extremely valuable as it increases the chances of getting the necessary treatment effected during the early stages of pregnancy, thus conferring the maximum benefit upon the patient. The old prejudice against having any dental treatment during the ante-natal period still exists among the less well informed. The dental staff have, on every occasion, endeavoured to correct this mistaken attitude.

A large amount of attention was also given on the post-natal side, though extreme care has to be observed in treating during the early nursing period. Operative work was in most cases limited to relief of pain, small conservations, and the fitting of dentures.

The visits of the dental surgeons to the Welfare Centres do much to stimulate the interest of mothers in early dental care for their children. It is now possible to make such visits at considerably shorter intervals than formerly. Younger members of the family who are brought to the Centres with the baby are often induced to submit to an inspection of their mouth, disclosing teeth which, had they had to wait until their first school inspection, would have been doomed for extraction, but with prompt treatment can be saved. The treatment of the school and pre-school child are so inseparable that one cannot be attempted without the other. As mentioned in the School Dental Report the benefit of this work is already making itself felt and will, it is hoped, in the future do much to improve the unsatisfactory conditions encountered at school inspections of the Entrants Group.

The improvement effected by the appointment of the whole-time dentist for this work has been very noticeable during the year. The number of children awaiting treatment has been reduced and it has enabled mothers referred during late pregnancy to be dealt with, instead of being forced to remain untreated until after their confinement.

The following Table gives a summary of work accomplished, and shows a welcome rise in conservative measures, especially for pre-school children :—

	<i>Expectant.</i>	<i>Nursing.</i>	<i>Young Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
				1938.	1937.
Number Examined	282	208	366	856	725
Referred for Treatment	267	185	333	785	669
Attendances	869	1363	877	3109	2470
Fillings	228	259	392	879	681
Extractions	1289	1281	1109	3679	2705
" Gas " Cases	177	203	271	651	450
Local Anaesthesia	224	231	45	500	413
Scalings	84	82	7	173	129
Dressings	171	191	70	432	259
Denture Dressings	77	699	—	776	473
Gum Treatment	17	19	2	38	34
Silver Nitrate	1	4	184	189	22

Number of Sessions (Treatment)	336
Dentures Fitted	198
Inspections at Centres	22
Appointments kept	77%

Expectant Mothers.

The number of expectant mothers examined during the year was 282 against 239 last year. Of these 267 were referred for treatment compared with 225 in 1937. Attendances rose from 695 to 869. The number of fillings increased from 172 to 228; this increase in conservative work is gratifying. The number of teeth extracted also increased from 871 to 1,289. This figure is regrettably large, but owing to the very septic condition prevailing in many cases the only satisfactory measure to adopt was the removal of all remaining teeth.

A welcome factor during recent years has been the tendency for mothers to seek dental aid during the early months of gestation. Last year 64 per cent. were operated upon during the first six months of pregnancy. This figure would undoubtedly have been greater had there been time to deal with all applications for treatment.

Nursing Mothers.

Nursing mothers examined at the Clinic numbered 208 as compared with 161 in 1937. Many of these were referred during the ante-natal period, but could not be sent for owing to the long waiting list for treatment at the commencement of the year. Attendances increased from 1,077 to 1,363. Fillings rose from 216 to 259 and extractions from 917 to 1,281. As in the case of the expectant mothers the removal of teeth had to be performed on a large scale; this, however, in many mouths was the only possible form of treatment to offer.

Age of Baby when Mother was First Seen.

1—3 mths.	4—6 mths.	7-9 mths.	9—12 mths.
30.7	35.3	27.0	6.9

The above Table is of particular interest in connection with the percentage of mothers referred with babies of seven to nine months. This figure of 27 per cent. compared with 44.5 per cent. last year shows a fall of over 17 per cent. It will be encouraging if this lower figure can be maintained in future, provided a corresponding rise is shown in treatment during the ante-natal period.

The treatment of those referred in the late nursing period is confined to the elimination of pain and sepsis.

The Pre-School Child.

The number of young children examined was 366 against 335 last year. These children of 2½ to 4 years of age have often ceased to attend the Infant Welfare Centres and are therefore not directly influenced to any large extent by visits paid to the Centres by the dentists. They are, as mentioned previously, seen indirectly when brought with the baby, but for the most part they remain outside the Dental Scheme until they commence attending the infant departments.

The best method of gaining access to this class of child would be by asking mothers, when a dental inspection has been arranged at an Infant Welfare Centre, to bring the toddlers and any other of their children under 5 years of age.

Attendances of those children treated in 1938 was 877 compared with 698 last year. Great appreciation of the Service was shown by parents of those treated, and there appears to be an increasing desire for conservative measures. The number of fillings inserted rose from 293 to 392 and treatments by the silver nitrate reduction method, which plays such an important part at this age increased from 20 in 1937 to 184 last year.

Extractions numbered 1,109 against 917 last year. This figure may seem high, but in many mouths where calcification is extremely poor any attempt at conservative measures is not only impossible but definitely contra-indicated.

Early extraction of temporary teeth, though it may produce undesirable results, is less damaging to the general health than the retention of septic foci in the mouth at an early age. By successive future treatment much can be done to minimise any consequent irregularities.

The problem of the pre-school child is a big one, but a beginning has been made, and thus much may be ultimately achieved.

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

Ante-Natal	391	St. Oswald's	33
Post-Natal	7	St. Andrew's	34
Municipal	92	Waddon	17
East Croydon	79	Shirley	25
Upper Norwood	19	Boston Road	43
West Croydon	18	St. Jude's	35
South Norwood	47	Holy Trinity	16
South Croydon	49	Addington	9
St. Alban's	67	Nursery School	3
Woodside	26	St. George's Hall	9
Norbury	41	The Retreat	9
St. Paul's	23		

Total : 1,092

The amount received for attendance fees was £80 10s. 0d. as compared with £69 13s. 4d. in 1937.

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.

Convalescent Homes.

Total number of children under 5 sent to Convalescent Homes (all with mothers)	23
Total number of weeks	51
Cost, £85 13s. 8d.	
Number of mothers sent for convalescence	134
Number of children under 5 sent with their mothers to cottages (this includes 8 who went to relations)	139

A grant of £500 was made by the Council to the Association for this work in 1938. The year is the financial year.

	Children under 5 sent to Homes.	Total number of weeks.	Cost.			Cost of other forms of Convalescence.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1934—1935 ...	48 ...	337 ...	279	10	10 ...	470	3	4
1935—1936 ...	25 ...	240 ...	212	11	6 ...	427	9	0
1936—1937 ...	35 ...	255 ...	198	11	1 ...	353	0	8
1937—(April 1st to Dec. 31st)	6 ...	25 ...	30	2	4 ...	389	7	1

Home Helps.

From January 1st to December 31st, 521 mothers applied for Home Helps, and all applications were supplied. £209 18s. 3d. was collected in payment for their services. At the end of the year there were 32 names of Home Helps on the register. This service has shown a very considerable growth during the year.

Babies' Help Report.

I am indebted to Mrs. Philpott for the following particulars:—

“ At the beginning of 1938 the Babies' Help Committee had seven cases on the books: at the end of the year there were five cases. During the year fifteen mothers and babies were helped. We have had one death amongst our babies and one wedding of a mother and father. The Committee would thank the Health Visitors for their co-operation in this work.”

Croydon Rescue and Preventive Association.

This Association has a Home for Girls at 34, Morland Road. As the Council now makes a yearly financial grant of £100 towards its conduction, it is periodically inspected by the Council's officers.

The Home is of the nature of a Remand Home. No babies are kept in residence as was formerly the case.

The Crèche, Whitehorse Road.

The Council give an annual grant of £300 towards the cost of this Crèche. A total of 7,723 attendances was recorded.

New and modern premises have been built in Whitehorse Road and were opened early in 1937. Towards the cost of maintenance the Council make an annual grant of £300.

Ccombe Cliff Convalescent Home.

The following is a summary of the cases dealt with:—

Number of cases admitted during the year—187.

Total number of cases discharged—192.

Number of patient days—54.2 per patient (1938 cases).

TABLE XXIII.

Age groups of cases admitted.

	0—4	5—8	9—12	Over 12	Total
Male	34	51	16	1	102
Female	28	34	22	1	85
Total	62	85	38	2	187

Average length of stay in similar age groups.

	0—4	5—8	9—12	Over 12	Total (ays)
Male	30.6	61.8	79.0	Nil	57.1
Female	57.6	45.5	52.0	50.0	51.3
Total	44.1	53.6	65.5	50.0	54.2

Condition on discharge.

	0—4		5—8		9—12		Over 12		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Improved	12	11	13	13	5	8	—	—	30	32
Much Improved	12	11	31	14	6	6	—	—	49	31
No change	2	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	4
Discharged at parent's request	5	2	3	2	—	2	—	—	8	6
Total	31	26	47	31	11	16	1	—	90	73

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. PART VII.

This part of the Act deals with Foster Mothers and Foster Children.

The Tables below give figures for 1938:—

TABLE XXIV.

FOSTER CHILDREN.

No. as at Dec. 31st 1937	Notice of Reception of Children during the year	Notice of removal to—				Children Adopted	Died	Children reaching age of 9	No. as at Dec. 31st 1938
		Parent	Another area with Foster Parent	Another Foster Mother	Public Institution				
324	288	144	17	68	42	24	4	10	303

The number of foster-children showed a decrease of 21 during the year.

TABLE XXV.

FOSTER MOTHERS.

No. as at December 31st 1937	Applications for Registration during the year.	Removals during the year		Registration cancelled for other reasons	No. as at December 31st 1938
		With Child	Without child		
179	53	6	—	76	150

The number of foster-mothers decreased by 29 during the year.

Conditions are occasionally found which are not satisfactory. The chief difficulties encountered are (a) the action of some foster-mothers in adopting children, or taking a child's mother into her house and so evading the Act; (b) a tendency for foster-mothers to try and look after too many children with insufficient help; (c) where a foster-mother has children of her own to ignore these in her statements as to the number of foster-children she can look after.

The Public Health Act, 1936, Part VII., has not effected any improvement in the unsatisfactory state of the law relating to foster-children. It does not give adequate powers to local authorities either in their supervision of the children, or in any proceedings which can be taken against foster-mothers. The Act does not require foster-mothers to be registered with the local authority, but only to notify their intention to take a foster-child. From time to time persons are found by the Health Visitors having the care of children for gain who have never notified the fact to the local authority as is required by the Act. Ignorance is always pleaded as the excuse. Again it would seem that all foster-children are taken under emergency action because it is the exception rather than the rule to receive the 7 days' notice required in the case of foster-children taken for the first time; 48 hours or less, or even after the reception of the child, is the most usual intimation. Unsuitable persons are taking foster-children, but effective action cannot be taken under the powers conferred on local authorities. There is urgent need for the legal position to be clarified and strengthened.

The Health Visitors paid 2,616 visits to foster-mothers for the purpose of supervision.

SECTION IX.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The staff of the department dealing with mental defectives consists of the Medical Officer of Health and the Deputy Medical Officer and one Assistant Medical Officer, who are certifying officers; two whole-time Visitors; the Supervisor of the Occupation Centre, with three helpers.

The two main administrative groups of mentally defectives were given in my 1937 report.

The statutory cases group are dealt with by the Mental Deficiency Committee, and the Education cases by the Education Committee.

The main sources of notifications of school children suspected to be suffering from mental defects are received from School Teachers and the School Enquiry Officers. Sources of information regarding cases not coming within the category of school children are mainly the Infant Welfare Centres, Health Visitors, Probation Officers, Private Practitioners and Social Workers.

Number of known Mentally Defective Persons in the Borough—

I. *Statutory Cases—*

Aged 0—5 years	..	...	...	...	1
Aged 5—16 years	...	...	...	...	168
Over 16 years	...	...	...	...	538
					—
			Total	...	707
					—

II. *Education Cases—*

Aged 7—16 years	...	...	...	...	184
					—
			Combined total	...	891
					—

Compared with 1937, the Statutory cases show an increase of 29 and the Education cases an increase of 27.

Three of the cases under Statutory supervision have died. Two died in an Institution and one under guardianship.

The Statutory cases are distributed as follows:—

In Certified Institutions	143
In Places of Safety and Approved Homes ...	5
On Leave from Institutions	6
Under Statutory Supervision at Home ...	360
Under Guardianship	60
In Mental Hospitals	19
Cases under Public Assistance	20
Observation Cases	94

The Education cases were distributed as follows:—

In Certified Residential Schools	20
In Certified Day Schools	136
At Private Schools	4
At Council Schools (awaiting vacancies at St. Christopher's)	18
Released for work	6

During the year the Certifying Medical Officers made examinations and paid visits to the number of 123 to Statutory cases and 288 to Education cases—a total of 411, an increase of 48 compared with 1937. The Mental Deficiency Visitors paid 2,392 visits to Statutory cases and 1,704 Education cases, 4,096 visits in all, a decrease of 375 on 1937 figures.

During the year 29 names have been added to the Statutory List—13 of these being notified from the Local Education Authority, and the remaining 16 from other sources. 18 names have been removed from the list. 7 cases chargeable to other Local Authorities are under supervision in the Borough.

Notified Cases.

Of the 13 cases notified by the Local Education Authority—

- 3 are attending the Occupational Centre;
- 10 are at work.

During 1938, twenty-three Statutory cases were dealt with as follows, viz.:

Sent to Certified Institutions	7
Placed under Guardianship	7
Sent to Croydon Mental Hospital	2
Transferred from the Public Assistance Committee to the Mental Deficiency Committee	4
Varying Orders—	
(a) Change of Guardian	1
(b) From one Institution to another	1
	2
Orders Closed	1
	—
	23
	—

28 Orders were renewed during the year—7 of which were guardianships.

The number of cases sent to Certified Institutions shows an increase of 1.

Guardianship Cases.

There are 61 cases under Statutory guardianship—34 of these under the care of relatives, and 27 with guardians who are not relations. 8 males and 6 females are at work. 26 cases are out of the Borough; 11 under the Brighton Guardianship Society; 1 in Maidstone; 1 in Godalming; 1 in Streatham; 1 in Anerley; 1 in Essex; 1 in Suffolk; 1 in Harrow; 1 in Selsdon. 3 boys and 1 girl attend the Occupation Centre at 604, London Road. 38 of the guardianship cases are doing useful work under supervision and 23 are quite unemployable.

One of the patients is under supervision for the L.C.C. 7 new cases have been placed under guardianship.

353 visits have been paid to guardianship cases during the year.

Cases on Leave from Institutions.

There are 5 cases on licence from institutions and 1 boy in Mayday, and 4 girls, of whom 3 are in regular work and one is at home.

There are 7 cases in Queen's Road Homes under a temporary licence from the Board of Control.

St. Christopher's Special School.

The year 1938 opened with 136 scholars on the roll. During the year 15 children were admitted, and 15 left, leaving 136 names on the Register on December 31st. Further particulars regarding the Special School are included in the School Medical Section of this report.

Town Hall Clinic for Mentally Defective, Backward and Abnormal Children.

123 children were examined during 1938. The classifications arrived at, together with the recommendations made are summarised as under:—

I. (a) Certified as Mentally Defective	52
(b) Confirmed as Mentally Defective	10
	—
	62
Recommendations—	
(a) Recommended for Special Day School	49
(b) Recommended for Residential School	5
(c) Referred to Occupation Centre or Institution	5
(d) Observation at home	3
II. Found to be dull and backward	45
	—
(a) Referred to a Special Class	38
(b) Further trial in Ordinary Class	6
(c) For trial in Ordinary Elementary School	1
III. Found to be Physically Defective	10
	—
(a) To attend S. Luke's	3
(b) To attend St. Giles	3
(c) School and treatment for epilepsy	4
IV. Referred to Child Guidance Clinic	6
V. Mental and Physical examinations at St. Christopher's School	134

Occupation Centre.

The Occupation Centre is under the control of the Mental Deficiency Committee, and deals only with cases ineducable in a Special School.

No. on Register, January, 1938	58
No. on Register, December, 1938	47
Sessions Open (Whole Day)	213
Total Attendance for year	8,476
Average Attendance per session	39.74
Number of children left and excluded	16
Number of children admitted or re-admitted	5

During the year the children attending have been divided into 4 classes—each with its separate class room teacher.

- Boys numbering 17 (Miss Evans).
- Girls I. numbering 8 (Miss Voller).
- Girls II. numbering 10 (Miss Stupart).
- Babies numbering 12 (Miss Carter).

Physical work is taken by Miss Evans as a "Special Subject," throughout the three older classes. Country Dancing also with Miss Voller to assist.

The Boys' Class receive training according to each child's capability as follows:—

Wood-work (Beginning), making of apparatus—simple trays. Handwork—wool, canvas rugs, sea-grass stools, stitches on canvas, basketry. Physical Training—C.A.M.W Scheme. General Activity. Country Dancing. Topical Subjects—Project work. Educational Games—as individual work in elementary form. Speech Training. Sense Training. Percussion Band.

Girls' Class I. (Miss Voller) numbering 8.

This class is composed of older girls of the whole day centre. This class receives instruction as follows:—

Project Work—Topical Talk. Picture Talk—Nature Talk. Speech Training. Educational Games. Handwork. C.A.M.W. Needlework Scheme. Simple knitting—sewing stitches. Simple rugs. General Activity. Percussion Band. Educational Apparatus. Physical Work—Country Dancing.

Girls' Class II. (Miss Stupart) numbering 10.

Receive instruction as Class I. and Ball—Rhythmic Games. C.A.M.W. Needlework Scheme is worked through both classes as applicable. These children are not so advanced in sewing.

Babies' Class (Miss Carter) numbering 12.

This class is instructed with individual apparatus—are trained in habits, etc., also.

General Activity—Sewing Board; Project Work—C.A.M.W. canvas needlework scheme; same applied to hessian; Singing Games—wool work on weaving frames; Speech Training; Plastice; Band.

All classes take 10 minutes rest on rugs—pillows, also 10 minutes outside play, weather permitting. Physical work is also taken outside when possible.

Alternate weekly duties are given in turns in:—

Kitchen duty, Setting dinner table, Clearing same, Cleaning silver, Waiting at table, Washing mugs, Sweeping and tidying dinner room after meals.

Extra free milk is given in special cases as ordered by the Medical Officer. During the year the centre provided "free dinners" to 24 children who were financially unable to pay. This number was reduced to 21 at end of year.

A nurse attends to examine heads once a month. This has greatly added to make the parents more careful in this matter. A medical examination is held yearly.

A Sale of Work is held in the garden in the summer—many parents are keen to buy the children's work, even paying 1s. per week through the year.

During this year the sales of large rugs of 25s. and one guinea, etc., have increased. Also that of sea-grass stools. The sales during the year realised £7.

A demonstration of physical work is given in the summer to parents and visitors.

The children were given a party and Christmas tree with presents and a tea at which 38 children and 30 parents and visitors attended.

They also partook of a Christmas dinner of turkey, Christmas pudding, etc., which was greatly enjoyed.

SECTION X.

ORTHOPÆDIC DEPARTMENT.

Cases referred for Orthopædic treatment from the various 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, 1938.			New Cases, 1938.			Cases Discharged, 1938.			Cases on books, Dec. 31st, 1938.		
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.
163	229	48	94	124	17	103	191	15	154	162	50
440			235			309			366		

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	18	57	6	26	...	...	24	83
Curvature or postural defects	30	92	1	2	...	...	31	94
Pes Cavus	4	10	2	4	...	...	6	14
Pes Planus	115	248	27	58	...	...	142	306
Genu Valgum	25	41	76	171	...	...	101	212
Talipes	6	23	11	64	..	...	17	87
Obstetrical Paralysis	1	1	3	5	...	...	4	6
Joint Disease	17	56	1	1	{ 38A 19s 1M	{ 110A 52s 2M	67	221
Injuries... ..	9	15	3	4	...	..	12	19
Rickets	2	7	17	42	...	...	19	49
Wry Neck	3	5	3	5	...	...	6	10
Spastic Paraplegia	13	38	6	13	...	...	19	51
Congenital dislocation of the Hip	4	10	3	11	...	...	7	21
Other Deformities	39	75	20	32	...	...	59	107
	286	678	179	438	58	164	523	1280

Summarised, the Table shows 286 school children attended and made 678 attendances; 179 babies made 438 attendances; and 58 tuberculosis cases made 164 attendances; a total of 523 cases, making 1,280 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 ...	1	8	...	4	159	1	...	...	...	5	167	1
Curvature or postural defects ...	17	277	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	277	6
Feet Planus ...	9	109	1	3	24	...	...	...	...	12	133	1
Feet Cavus ...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...
Clonus ...	2	23	1	5	227	3	...	...	...	7	250	4
Genu Valgum ...	1	31	1	4	58	...	...	...	...	5	89	1
Joint Disease ...	9	10	9	...	...	...	24	26	7	33	36	16
Injuries ...	4	5	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	5	10
Wickets ...	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	59	...
Torticollis ...	1	20	...	3	20	...	...	...	...	4	40	...
Spastic Paraplegia ...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...
Congenital dislocation of the Hip ...	2	10	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	4	10	4
Other Deformities ...	7	20	4	5	11	4	...	...	...	12	31	8
	56	597	32	27	499	12	24	26	7	107	1122	51

TABLE IV.

Cases Sent to Residential Institutions.

Name of Institution	School Cases			M.C.W. Cases			Tuberculosis Cases			Total			No. in on Jan. 1st, 1939.
	No. in on Jan. 1st, 1938.	Admitted	Discharged	No. in on Jan. 1st, 1938.	Admitted	Discharged	No. in on Jan. 1st, 1938.	Admitted	Discharged	No. in on Jan. 1st, 1938.	Admitted	Discharged	
Wimbledon ...	3	...	2	1	...	1	6	...	3	10	...	6	4
Croydon General Hospital ...	1	8	8	...	4	4	2A	1A	2A	3	13	14	2
Heritage Craft Schools ...	2	4	1	...	1	...	2s	...	1s	4	5	2	7
Winnier ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2
Lord Mayor Treloar's Hosp. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s	1s	1s	1	1	1	1
St. Children's Home, Chipping Norton ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Langfield Morris Hospital ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Weymouth ...	1	6	4	...	4	3	4A	2s	1s	5	19	16	8
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2s	3s	2s	10	9	9	10
Weymouth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8A	6A	7A	...	...	...	...
Weymouth ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1s	...	...	2	...	2
	10	21	16	1	9	8	2	21	25	36	51	49	38

TABLE V.

Conditions for which Patients were admitted to Hospitals and the results of treatments.

Condition.	In on Jan. 1st, 1938.	Admitted	Discharged				Died.	In on Jan. 1st, 1939.
			Cured.	Much Improved	Im-proved	I.S.Q.		
Infantile Paralysis ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tubercular Joint Disease	24	18	4	9	3	2	5	19
Other Joint Disease ...	7	7	1	3	...	...	...	10
Hemiplegia ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Genu Valgum ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pes Cavus... ..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Talipes	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ... ..	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
Other Deformities ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Spastic Paraplegia ...	5	1	...	...	2	1	...	3
Scoliosis ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Injury ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	38	40	11	15	6	4	5	37

The percentage of cures in cases discharged was 31 per cent., whilst 42 per cent. 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 this Clinic, January 1st, 1939 ...	366
Total number actually in receipt of massage, electrical, Swedish remedial treatment on January 1st, 1939 ...	10
New splints and appliances supplied	189
Repairs to existing appliances	34
Part cost met by parents	24%
Full cost met by parents	41.5%
Full cost met by local authority... ..	34.5%

Maternity and Child Welfare Massage Clinic

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 AIRPORT.

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 medical officer was on duty for 6 hours per day throughout the year. This was necessitated by the increased traffic and the growing independence of aircraft on weather conditions.

The arrangements made at the Aerodrome for the convenience of passengers and for the examination of aliens are satisfactory, and work smoothly and efficiently. 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, 1938.*

	NUMBER OF PLANES.		Arrived from				
	Arr.	Seen.	Paris.	Amsterdam.	Brussels.	Else-where.	
Total :	8,852	3,477	...	3,531	2,376	1,160	1,785

PASSENGERS.

British.	Others.	Inspected.	Exd.	
39,204	38,459	...	31,798	355

These figures show a decrease on last year's figures both in the number of machines arriving 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 four days a week under the superintendence of Dr. F. Hernaman-Johnson. Cases were referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Department (101), the School Medical Service (38), and the Tuberculosis Dispensary (6). The number of cases referred has increased by 53.

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 1938
School Medical ...	38	243	731	29	9
M. & C. W. ...	101	662	1987	56	45
Tuberculosis ...	6	95	286	—	6
	145	1000	3004	85	60

The Table under gives the complaints treated and the results achieved in completed cases. Eighteen ceased attending before completion of treatment, and three cases left the Borough.

TABLE II.

Condition.	School Cases.				M. & C. W. Cases.				T.B. Cases.				Total Completed Cases.
	Much Improved.	Improved.	Slight Imp.	I.S.Q.	Much Improved.	Improved.	Slight Imp.	I.S.Q.	Much Improved.	Improved.	Slight Imp.	I.S.Q.	
Debility ...	2	3	—	1	14	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	26
Bronchitis ...	4	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
Glands ...	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	8
Rickets ...	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Miscellaneous ...	7	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	14
	13	7	—	2	22	9	6	3	—	1	1	—	64

	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Slight Impr.	I.S.Q.	Ceased Attend- ing.	Total.
Debility	16	6	1	3	9	35
Asthma	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bronchitis	6	3	2	—	—	11
Glands	3	1	2	2	3	11
Rickets	2	3	—	—	9	14
Miscellaneous	8	3	1	—	1	13
	35	16	6	5	23	85

School Cases.

Six school cases were still attending the Clinic at the end of the year. These were suffering from the following conditions, viz.:—General Debility, 1; Bronchitis, 2; Anaemia and Asthenia, 2.

Maternity and Child Welfare Cases.

Twenty-one 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, 7; Rickets, 11; Bronchitis, 2; Anaemia, 1.

Of the School cases, 23 were boys and 15 girls; the Maternity and Child Welfare cases, 62 boys and 39 girls; and the Tuberculosis patients, 4 males and 2 females.

All the cases referred to the Clinic had been carefully selected as likely to benefit; of those discharged, after completion of treatment, 56 per cent. were much improved, 26 per cent. were improved, and 18 per cent. were not benefited. These figures show that this treatment, under expert supervision of dosage, exposure, etc., is capable of assisting natural forces to bring about improvement in bodily health. Two types of lamps were used—the Mercury Vapour and the Carbon Arc; the former alone was used in 61 of the cases; the latter alone in 19 cases, and both lamps in 5 cases.

The use of artificial sunlight lamps in bathrooms is fraught with considerable risk and their installation should only be made under strict supervision.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

A revised scheme under Section 102 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929, came into force on April 1st, 1937.

Under this scheme the Council pays grants to twelve societies, amongst which by far the largest grant is made to the Croydon Voluntary Association for the Blind.

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.

I am indebted to the Secretary of the Voluntary Association for the figures below:—

Number of blind on Register	403
Number of blind who benefit from instruction in Braille or Moon Type (including those who already read)	89
Number of blind who benefit from pastime instruction	51
Number in remunerative handicrafts—	
(a) Home workers	35
(b) In workshops	6
(c) St. Dunstan's	10
(d) Workers not included in scheme	14
Home Teacher	1

The Health Visitors paid 835 visits to blind persons during the year.

The following Table shows: (a) the number of blind persons registered; (b) the ages at which blindness occurred; (c) the method of training; (d) the occupations of employed blind persons; (e) the defective blind; and (f) the unemployable blind persons in homes, mental hospitals or institutions.

WELFARE OF THE BIRD

TABLE V

Year	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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TABLE VI—WELFARE OF BIRDS IN BIRDS

Year	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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TABLE VII—WELFARE OF BIRDS IN BIRDS

Year	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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TABLE VIII—WELFARE OF BIRDS IN BIRDS

Year	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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TABLE IX—WELFARE OF BIRDS IN BIRDS

Year	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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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, 1938, 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.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part 3 (sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37 to 46, 48, 49, 50 (part)).

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 (part repealed).

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 33.

Public Health Act, 1925. Sections 14, 17, 18, 19, 23 to 26 (inclusive), 28, 30, 31, 33, 35.

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 and 1936.
- „ Nuisances from Dogs, 1932.
- „ Improvement Areas, 1935.

**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)	4917
No. of houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated Regulations) 1925	3257
No. of Houses inspected under the Rent Restriction Acts	43
No. of Houses inspected where zymotic diseases have occurred	593
House drains tested with smoke (primary)	1483
House drains tested with smoke (on application)	32
No. of smoke tests during repair	435
Inspection of drainage work during construction	3850
No. of water tests during repair	1029
Final tests of drains after repair	107
Final tests of drains when completely relaid	95
Length of new drains tested yards ...	2814
Inspection of yards, stables and manure pits	525
„ Passages	231
„ Public Conveniences	3953
„ Pigstyes	104
„ Tents, Vans, and similar structures	213

.. Theatres, Cinemas, Halls, etc.	219
.. Ponds and Ditches	94
.. Schools and School Lavatories	98
.. Common Lodging Houses (including night visits) ...	26
.. Houses let in lodgings	109
.. Premises where offensive trades are conducted ...	109
.. Gipsy Encampments, camps, etc.	140
.. Cesspools	211
.. Pail closets, privies	155
.. Gathering grounds	386
Smoke Observations	105
No. of Visits re Infectious Diseases	1984
Inspections of Shops (under Shops Acts)	4178
Special Early Closing Patrols	65
Sunday Patrols... ..	146
Special Evening Patrols under Shop Hours Act	283
Inspections under Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act ...	17
.. under Pharmacy and Poisons Act	79
.. Dairies	190
.. Farms and Cowsheds	168
.. Milkshops	472
.. Premises where food is prepared or sold	6630
.. Slaughterhouses	696
.. Factories with mechanical power	863
.. Factories without mechanical power	753
.. Other Premises, Factories Act	104
.. Outworkers Premises	268
Baths Inspections	16
Open Air Swimming Pool samples	18
Water Samples examined	102
Visits to Employers of Outworkers	15
Reinspections of Work in Progress	31971
Sundry Inspections and Visits	6932
Appointments kept with Owners, Builders, etc.	3238
Complaints from public investigated (for purposes other than in- spection of House)	4565
Examination of Building Plans	190
Informal Notices outstanding 31/12/37	3141
.. .. served	10766
.. .. complied	10171
No. of Informal Notices referred for Statutory Orders	801
Informal Notices outstanding	2935
Statutory Notices outstanding 31/12/37	160
.. .. served	524
.. .. complied	528
Total number of complaints received	3480
Interviews with callers	4034
Letters received... ..	6628
Letters and other intimations, etc., sent (not including notices) ...	6602

**Nuisances, Infringements of Acts, Byelaws, Regulations or Orders,
ascertained by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1938
and for which action was taken to enforce compliance:—**

(1) NUISANCES AND HOUSING DEFECTS AT HOUSES, Etc.

Insufficient means of ventilation—

Defective windows and sashcords	2041
Want of windows or ventilators... ..	44

Conditions causing dampness—

Defective roofs	1342
„ gutters and downspouts	727
„ walls, etc....	355
Deposits of refuse causing dampness	10
Want of proper damp proof course	425

Other structural defects—

Defective plaster	1276
Cleansing and limewashing required	2019
Defective floors	639
Insufficient ventilation under floor	28
Defective stoves and fireplaces	470
No concrete site under floors	23
Defective brickwork, cills, lintels, etc.	489

Defective drains, sanitary fittings, etc.—

Defective sinks and waste pipes	674
Abolition of drinking water cisterns	31
Defective w.c.'s	769
„ drainage	622
Stoppage in drains	151
Proper sanitary accommodation required on building sites	26
Cesspools requiring emptying	2
Dirty pail closets	1
Replacement of earth closet with w.c.	1

Domestic nuisances—

Want of cleanliness	16
Dirty w.c. pans	22

Other nuisances and infringements—

Removal of caravans	1
Sheds occupied for living purposes	2
Offensive accumulations	159
Insufficient accommodation for sub-tenants	4
Defective manure receptacles	9
Want of manure receptacles	4
Defective sanitary conveniences	24
Dirty sanitary conveniences	20
Smoke nuisances	10
Sundry nuisances or defects	439
Limewashing of stables	21
Defective stables	11
Particulars not inserted in Rent Book (Housing Act)	903
„ „ „ „ (Rent Restriction Act)	283

(2) FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES—

Cleansing and whitewashing required	120
Additional ventilation	5
Repairs to floors	6
Drainage of floors	1
Overcrowding	1
Ventilation of stoves	22
Infringements of drinking water supply regulations... ..	17
Sundry other nuisances or defects	19
Abstract not exhibited	15
Outworkers' List not in accordance with Act	3
Means of heating required	2
Thermometer required in workrooms	6

W.c.'s—		
Insufficiently screened	...	6
Insufficient	...	12
Defective and not kept clean	...	148
Not separate for sexes	...	1
Want of intervening ventilated space	...	4
 (3) INFRINGEMENTS OF CROYDON CORPORATION ACT, 1924—		
Food cupboards defective or required	...	245
Dustbins required	...	717
Verminous conditions	...	165
 (4) INFRINGEMENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 (S.72—75) AND INFRINGEMENTS OF FOOD BYE-LAWS—		
Cleansing or repair of walls and ceilings	...	158
„ „ repairs of floors, utensils, fixtures, etc....	...	86
Dirty or defective w.c. accommodation	...	81
Food storage accommodation required	...	3
Animals kept in food store	...	3
Refuse bins uncovered	...	16
Accumulation in food store and yards adjacent	...	76
Food in uncovered vehicles or baskets	...	5
Food improperly kept or manufactured	...	23
Premises not suitable for storage or manufacture of food	...	8
Want of provision of towels	...	4
Provision of cloak room accommodation	...	21
Illegal wrapping of food	...	2
Household washing in food store	...	1
Want of ventilation in food store	...	18
„ intervening ventilated space to w.c.	...	5
„ additional w.c. accommodation	...	2
Drain inlets in food stores	...	3
Offal bin required	...	1
Insufficient or defective sink accommodation and water supply	...	21
Defective sanitary fittings	...	2
Overalls required	...	2
 (5) INFRINGEMENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT : PAVING, Etc.		
Defective yard paving	...	488
Rainwater pipe used as ventilation pipe	...	1
 (6) INFRINGEMENTS OF SHOPS ACTS—		
Insufficient lighting to w.c.	...	134
Insufficient or defective w.c. accommodation	...	59
Reasonable temperature required	...	42
Provision of means of heating	...	31
Unsuitable or insufficient washing facilities	...	33
Insufficient ventilation in shop	...	1
Insufficient accommodation for assistants' meals	...	4
Seating accommodation required for females	...	8
Meal times incorrect	...	3
Assistants Weekly Half-Holiday Notices required, etc.	...	199
Mixed Shop Notices required	...	128
No compensatory holiday in lieu of Sunday employment	...	2
Infringements after general closing hour	...	23
Infringement of Sunday trading	...	25
Young persons hours of employment infringed	...	17
Hours of employment forms not exhibited or incorrect	...	630

(7) INFRINGEMENTS OF COMMON LODGING HOUSE BYELAWS	—
(8) INFRINGEMENTS OF HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS BYELAWS—	
Additional ventilation required	1
Defective w.c. accommodation	2
Additional cooking and sink accommodation	4
Want of food storage accommodation	2
„ artificial lighting to common staircase	2
Cleansing required	12
Defective windows and sashcords	8
Provision of dustbins	6
Verminous conditions	2
Want of domestic cleanliness	1
(9) INFRINGEMENTS OF OFFENSIVE TRADE BYELAWS—	
Fishfrying premises—	
Limewashing required	1
Other premises—	
Sorting of rags in passage	1
Dirty or defective w.c. accommodation... .. .	2
Cleansing and whitewashing required	13
Want of intervening ventilated space	1
Dirty or defective yard paving	1
Defective floors	2
(10) INSPECTION OF AMUSEMENT HOUSES—	
Defective sanitary fittings	2
W.c. defective	8
W.c. required cleansing	5
Notices to be fixed to door of lavatories	2
Dirty walls and ceiling in dressing room	1
Ventilation required in dressing room	1
(11) KEEPING OF ANIMALS—	
Nuisances in connection with the keeping of pigs	4
Nuisances arising from the keeping of other animals	13
(12) INSPECTION OF WATERCOURSES, etc.—	
Cleansing of watercourses and ponds	—
(13) INFRINGEMENTS OF PHARMACY & POISONS, &c., ACT—	
Article not labelled in accordance with the Act	—
(14) INFRINGEMENTS OF FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS ACT, Sec. 1 (1) (11)	—
(15) INFRINGEMENTS OF RATS & MICE DESTRUCTION ACT—	
Infestation of rats on premises where food is prepared or sold	11
Accumulations of refuse, etc., harbouring rats	37
Defective drainage	16
Structural defects allowing ingress of rats into dwelling houses	26
Dilapidated sheds, etc., harbouring rats	14
Rats in business premises	12

(16) INFRINGEMENTS OF MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT
& AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE & MARKING ACT--

Apples not marked	38
Tomatoes ,,	34
Eggs ,,	1
Butter ,,	4
Currants ,,	4
Sultanas ,,	4
Meat ,,	15
Honey ,,	1

(17) INSPECTION OF SCHOOL LAVATORIES--

Dirty w.c. accommodation	3
Defective sanitary fittings	1
Defective drains	2
Defective w.c.'s	7

(18) INFRINGEMENTS OF OTHER BYELAWS--

Washing down shop fronts	1
Noisy animals	10
Noisy instruments	2
Milk bottles on public highway	2
Foul water flowing over footpath	5

(19) INFRINGEMENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT)
REGULATIONS--

Carrying meat by meat porter without head covering	1
Meat placed on floor	1
Transport of uncovered meat	1

(20) INFRINGEMENTS OF FOOD AND DRUGS
(ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928--

Margarine not marked	12
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(21) INFRINGEMENTS OF MILK AND DAIRIES
REGULATIONS, etc.--

Cleansing of cows' flanks required	1
Defective sanitary fittings	2
Additional ventilation required	1
Offensive accumulations	3
Milk pail without proper lid	1
Dirty milk churn	1
Dirty bottle crate	1
Cleansing of walls and floors required	3
Defective farm yard paving	1

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 1938 requests were made in connection with 32 houses.

The following defects were ascertained in consequence of these inspections :—

Defective downspout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ sanitary fittings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective roof	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Rent Restriction Acts.

A number of applications were received for certificates as to the condition of repair of the houses concerned. In 16 instances where the Acts applied certificates were granted. In 4 instances certificates were given to owners stating that the work had been carried out.

HOUSING.

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. A revised estimate now brings this total to 274. Up to the end of 1938, 171 houses had been approved for demolition, and demolition orders had been made; 135 houses had been actually demolished, the tenants being re-housed, when they desired, by the Council; 607 persons were displaced. In addition, 80 closing orders have been made and 56 parts of houses closed for human habitation, 148 persons being displaced.

The following tables give particulars as to Housing during 1938 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)	4,917
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4,917
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	3,257
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3,257
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	34
(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	2,974

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 ...	2,708
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	373
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	+232
(b) By local authority in default of owners	19

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	7
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners... ..	4
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—

C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	34
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	23

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	52
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

†Not including 118 houses concerning which notices were served prior to 1938.

OVERCROWDING.*Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.*

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	301
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	301
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	1,905
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	53
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	118
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	649
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The new Factories Act came into force on July 1st, 1938. This caused considerable alterations of an additional character in regard to the work. The word "workshop" has now been left out and all places where persons are employed are now factories.

TABLE I.
FACTORIES.

1. Inspections.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (with mechanical power) ...	863	209	...
FACTORIES (without mechanical power) ...	753	146	...
Other premises under the Act ...	104	26	...
Total ...	1,720	381	...

TABLE II.

2. Defects Found.

Particulars.	No of Defects.		Referred to H. M. Inspector.	Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.		
Want of Cleanliness	120	94	...	...
Overcrowding	1	1	...	...
Unreasonable Temperature	2	2	...	...
Inadequate Ventilation... ..	5	5	...	...
Ineffective Drainage of Floors...	1	1	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences—				
Insufficient	12	11	...	...
Unsuitable or Defective	158	156	...	...
Not separate for sexes	1	1	...	...
Other offences— (not including offences relating to homework or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921) and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937),	88	73	...	...
Total	388	344	...	...

3. List of Registered Workshops (Up to 1st July, 1938).

<i>Trades.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Bakers and Confectioners	124
Banana Importers	1
Basket and Rug Maker	1
Blacksmiths	23
Blind Makers	4
Bookbinders	5
Bootmakers	224
Bottle Washer	1
Brewers and Bottling	10
Brush Makers	3
Building Trades	179
Button Manufacturing	5
Cardboard Case Makers	5
Chaff Cutting	3
Chemical Works	6
Chimney Sweep	1
China Rivetters	3
Coach Builders	27
Cycle Works	37
Dentists	6
Dressmakers	123
Dyers and Cleaners	37
Electricians	56
Engineers	118
Fancy Goods Manufacturers	22
Fish Storage	1
Florist	18
French Polishers	4
Furriers	5
Kitchens	36
Isinglass Manufacturers	1
Ladder and Barrow Makers, etc.	4
Laundries	50
Leather work, etc.	19
Marine Stores	10
Metal Works	30
Milliners	31
Monumental Masons	15
Motor Engineers	273
Opticians	14
Patent Medicine Manufacturer	5
Perfumers	2
Photographers	20
Picture Framers	6
Printers	99
Rubber Stopper Makers	2
Sausage Makers	3
Scale Makers	1
Sheet Metal Workers	29
Sign Writers	23
Sports Goods Makers	14
Stables	6
Tailors	135
Tea Packer	3
Tobacco Refining	1
Toy Makers	53
Umbrella Makers	3
Upholsterers	65
Vulcanizers	3
Watchmakers	42
Wig Makers	3
Wire Mattress Makers	1
Woodworkers	122

4. Bakehouses.

The control of Bakehouses is dealt with under the Factories 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, 1938	95
Number of underground bakehouses (included in above)	6
Visits made to bakehouses during the year	154
Defects found	74
Notices issued and complied with	51

5. Home Work.

Lists of home-workers are sent in twice yearly, and last year contained the names of 109 outworkers residing within the Borough; 268 visits were paid to outworkers and 15 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, 1937.

Nature of Work.	Number employed.	Outwork in infected premises.	Outwork in unsatisfactory premises.	Remarks.
Making, cleaning altering and repairing wearing apparel...	65	...	3	...
Upholstery work	9	..	...	...
Lace goods ... ..	...	..	...	...
Other classes of work ..	35	..	2	..
	109	...	5	...

REGISTERED AND LICENSED PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH, 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

Slaughterhouses (not including Public)	...	...	3
Bakehouses	...	...	95
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	2
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	86
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	383
Cowsheds	...	...	15
Offensive Trades	...	...	105
Wholesale Dealers in Margarine, etc.	...	...	34
Registered Workshops (up to 1st July, 1938)	...	...	2,176
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	...	...	160

INSPECTION OF OFFICES—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

During 1938 63 inspections of offices were carried out. This is a new branch of the work necessitated by the Public Health Act. A number of defects were found, including lack of sanitary accommodation for the sexes, cleansing of sanitary arrangements, redecorations required, and the remedy of a case of overcrowding.

SHOPS ACTS.

The Shops Act, 1934, contains provisions for dealing with the health and comfort of persons employed and also regarding ventilation, temperature, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and the facilities for taking meals in shops.

The Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936, which came into force during the year, restricted the sale of certain goods on Sunday, dealt with the hours which the assistants had to work, and introduced new requirements.

The Retail Meat Dealers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1936, also came into force during the year and prohibited the sale of meat on Sundays, with certain exceptions.

All the matters mentioned above are an advance on previous legislation and have entailed a considerable amount of extra work on the staff in order to see that the requirements were carried out.

4,672 inspections were made and a number of infringements were found, as set out on page 200. In 11 cases proceedings were taken for offences under the Acts and fines and costs amounting to £10 10s. 6d. were imposed.

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 27,369. The number of men lodgers exceeded 74 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.
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
1935	1488	11	5	1420	14	9
1936	1446	0	2	1381	19	2
1937	1378	14	8	1348	7	2
1938	1253	2	0	1580	6	5

2. Private Common Lodging Houses.

There are 2 common lodging houses on the register.

During 1938 22 day and 4 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.
11 and 12, Princess Road	10	38 men and women.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are 86 houses registered under the Byelaws.

109 visits were made for inspection purposes.

38 notices were served for various amendments.

36 notices were complied with.

TABLE V.

The following Table gives the situation of these premises :—

<i>Road.</i>	<i>No. of Houses Let in Lodgings.</i>
Beulah Grove	2
Princess Road	1
Queen's Road, Croydon	2
Ely Road	5
Forster Road	8
Wilford Road	13
Canterbury Road	1
Whitehorse Lane	1
Nursery Road	1
St. James' Road	1
Regina Road	1
Lodge Road	1
Tamworth Road	2
Bert Road	1
Bensham Manor Road	1
Albert Road	1
Clyde Road	4
Brighton Road	1
Canning Road	2
Clifton Road	1
Derby Road	2
Belgrave Road	6
Pawsons Road	1
Windmill Road	4
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
Selhurst Road	1
Wellesley Road	1
Auckland Road	1
South Norwood Hill	1
Furze Road	1
Donald Road	1
Sydenham 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.

109 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	31
Gut Scrapers	2
Fish Friers	70
Rabbit Skin Drier	1
Fellmonger	1
	<hr/>
	105
	<hr/>

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

Six samples were obtained and subjected to analysis, the results being as follows :—

No. 1 contained 18 parts of Chlorine per 100,000	
“ 2 “ 9 “ “ “	
“ 3 “ 9 “ “ “	
“ 4 “ 15 “ “ “	
“ 5 “ 11 “ “ “	
“ 6 “ 19 “ “ “	

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 105 observations were made of factory chimneys for the purpose of detecting offences under the Act. Ten notices were sent and amendments carried out to stop the nuisance.

AMUSEMENT HOUSES.

219 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

117 inspections were made in connection with the keeping of animals. There were 17 premises, including institutions, where pigs were known to be kept in the Borough.

4 notices were served to abate nuisances arising from various causes in connection with the keeping of pigs, and 13 notices were served to abate nuisances arising from the keeping of other animals.

BYELAW—NUISANCES FROM DOGS.

In connection with the fouling of footpaths by dogs a number of warnings have been given. In five instances proceedings were taken and fines amounting to £2 were incurred.

NOISY ANIMALS BYELAW.

Action was taken in 10 instances and the nuisance was abated. In one instance proceedings were taken resulting in a fine with costs amounting to £2 13s. 0d.

SCHOOLS.

93 inspections of schools and school lavatories were made during 1938.

The water supply in all cases is from the mains.

INSPECTION OF WATERCOURSES, ETC.

During the year 94 visits were made to ditches, watercourses, etc., in order to see whether there were any infringements of the several Acts, etc.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

The 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.

During the year the number of applications granted for the entry of names on the List of Persons entitled to sell Poisons under Part II. of this Act was 23, and application was made and granted for entry in the List of the names of 46 deputies. In addition, 258 applications were made for retention of names on the List for a further period of twelve months.

No infringements of the Act were found.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Seventeen inspections of premises where fertilisers and feeding stuffs were sold were carried out during the year, and no infringement of the Act was found.

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. A woman attendant deals with school children and women.

The following articles were disinfected at the Disinfecting Station during the year:—

By Steam	...	...	...	...	62,050 articles
By Formalin gas	...	...	...	...	4,092 ,,
By Formalin spray	...	...	...	...	1,366 ,,
					<hr/>
					67,508 ,,
					<hr/>

In addition 833 articles were destroyed on request.

Disinfection after infectious or contagious disease was carried out in

1,955 rooms at 1,505 houses
 23 class rooms
 18 w.c.'s
 102 hospital wards
 26 hospital and other rooms
 11 vehicles
 10 bags
 1 school department
 5 shelters
 1 aeroplane
 2 lobbies
 1 hall.

Disinfecting of bedding and other upholstered goods is carried out for traders who deliver to and collect articles from the Station. For this service a charge is made.

During 1938, 1,060 such articles were disinfected, the receipts for this work amounting to £45 13s. 0d.

DISINFESTATION.

Disinfestation by Hydrogen Cyanide is carried out in certain cases before tenants occupy Corporation houses.

Two specially-built furniture vans are used. The furniture and effects are collected and taken to the Disinfecting Station, here the contents, still in the vans, are treated with Cyanide for the required time. The van doors are then opened and the air extracted by means of fans in the van roof. The whole of the furniture, etc., is now removed to the open air, any packed goods are opened out, clothes shaken and upholstered furniture beaten to remove any traces of gas. Frequent chemical tests are made to ascertain that no gas is left in the articles.

The furniture and effects are repacked into the vans and delivered to the new address.

The air in the van and also the articles are chemically tested at the place of delivery.

Bedding is treated by steam disinfection and delivered in a second van to the house.

One day is taken to carry out the removal, disinfestation and delivery of each household's effects.

One hundred and ten cases were dealt with during the course of 1938 without any ill-effects to any person, either householder or operator. Non-chemical gas masks are used by the operators. In place of the usual chemical element a long armoured tube is supplied to the mask. This tube is provided with a spike to secure the end in a safe position away from the gas.

DISINFESTATION OF HOUSES (OTHER THAN OF CONTENTS) FOR BED BUGS, ETC.

Houses are disinfested by means of sulphur and spraying with various types of vermicides. Cyanide is not used in houses, but is used for furnishings. This latter process is carried out in the special vans.

Number of Council houses—

(1) Infested	...	...	...	30
(2) Disinfested	...	...	...	30

Number of houses other than Council houses—

Disinfested	3
-------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of houses, other than Council houses, disinfested by owners or tenants—165.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS PERSONS, ETC.

During the year 11 adults and 145 children were cleansed for verminous conditions; 42 adults and 103 children for scabies; and 4 adults 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 1938 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	1452	} 1121	} 467
Butchers	17		
Other premises where food is prepared or sold	111		
Other premises	207		
Total	1787	1121	467

In addition to the above, 1,802 rats were killed at Corporation refuse tips by employees of another department.

PARROTS (PROHIBITION OF IMPORT) REGULATIONS, 1930.

At the request of the Authorities at the Croydon Airport visits were made, but no birds were destroyed.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The supervision and inspection of the food supplies is carried out by eighteen 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 action is taken to procure for the public a wholesome supply of pure, unadulterated food, and it entails a great amount of detail work at all times of the year, especially intensified during the hot months, for it is only by constant vigilance that a satisfactory standard can be maintained. 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.

Examination of foodstuffs at the Croydon Airport has also been carried out as required.

The necessity for a wholesome meat supply entails the examination of meat, not only in the shops, but also in the wholesale markets. Carcases 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 this work there are no set hours of duty.

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 32,834 animals slaughtered for human consumption.

The following table shows the premises in the Borough at which foodstuffs are known to be sold, manufactured or stored :—

General Shops	180
Grocers and Provision Shops	656
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	489
Confectioners, Bakers and Pie Makers	669
Ice-Cream Shops	374
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens and Dining Rooms	355
Butchers	239
Fishmongers (including Fried Fish Shops)	169
Ham and Beef Shops	86
Sweet Manufacturers	11
Other Food Premises	31
	3,259

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 foodstuffs, 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.

A watch has been kept especially for street traders who frequent the public Elementary Schools when the children are going in or coming out, and who trade toys, sweets, etc., for old clothing. Proceedings were taken in one instance, and a fine, with costs, incurred of £1 0s. 6d.

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 1938 :—

Pitlake.

Public Slaughterhouses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
Public section	54	1099	1062	144	2359
Private section	595	7790	13518	1912	23815
Totals ...	649	8889	14580	2056	26174

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 1938 :—

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Cause.</i>
7 beef carcasses and offals ...	General tuberculosis.
2 „ forequarters ...	Localised tuberculosis.
2 „ parts ...	„
12 „ offals, complete ...	Tuberculosis.
48 sets beef lungs ...	Localised tuberculosis.
17 beef heads ...	„
18 „ various offals ...	„
1 „ head ...	Actinomycosis.
4 „ various parts ...	Inflammatory, etc.
33 „ various offals ...	Inflammatory conditions, etc.
4 veal carcasses and offals ...	General tuberculosis.
2 „ heads ...	Tubercular.
4 „ offals, complete ...	„
10 „ plucks ...	„
4 „ carcasses ...	Immaturity, etc.
5 „ various offals, etc. ...	Inflammatory, etc.
2 „ various parts ...	„
23 pig carcasses and offals ...	General tuberculosis.
4 „ various parts ...	Localised tuberculosis.
141 „ heads ...	„
3 „ plucks ...	„
6 „ various offals ...	„
128 „ offals, complete ...	Tubercular.
26 „ carcasses and offals ...	Swine fever.
23 „ carcasses and offals ...	Inflammatory conditions, etc.
130 „ plucks ...	„
9 „ heads ...	„
486 „ various offals and 8 parts ...	„
9 „ carcasses and offals ...	Oedema and emaciation.
4 sheep carcasses and offals ...	Inflammatory, etc.
3 „ parts ...	Inflammatory, traumatic, etc.
3 „ plucks ...	Parasitical, etc.
21 „ various offals ...	„

Total weight destroyed : 24,088 lbs.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

At the end of 1938 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 1938 was 696.

TABLE VIII.

The number of animals slaughtered in the Private Slaughterhouses during the year was :—

Cattle	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
89	1559	3690	1322	6,660

The following meat and offal from Private Slaughterhouses was surrendered and destroyed during 1938 :—

<i>Description.</i>			<i>Cause.</i>
1 beef carcase and offal	...	...	General tuberculosis.
1 „ forequarter	...	...	Localised tuberculosis.
1 „ head	...	...	„ „
4 „ sundry offals	...	...	Inflammatory, etc.
1 „ head and tongue	...	...	Actinomycosis.
4 veal plucks	...	...	Localised tuberculosis.
4 „ sundry offals	...	...	Inflammatory.
1 pig carcase and offal	...	...	General tuberculosis.
86 „ heads	...	...	Localised tuberculosis.
13 „ plucks	...	...	„ „
42 „ sundry offals	...	...	„ „
1 pig carcase	...	...	Inflammatory, etc.
10 „ plucks	...	...	Inflammatory, etc.
63 „ offals (various)	...	...	„ „
2 „ parts	...	...	„ „
15 sheep sundry offals	...	...	Parasitical, etc.

Total weight destroyed : 2,636 lbs.

TABLE IX.

Total number of animals slaughtered for human consumption in the Borough during 1938 :—

Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
738	10,448	18,270	3,378	32,834

TABLE X.

Summary of whole carcasses destroyed with the reasons for such destruction.

Class of Animal.	Tuberculosis.	Emaciated and Dropsical.	Inflammatory Conditions.	Immaturity, etc.	Swine Fever.	Acute swine erysipelas	Jaundice	Total carcasses.
Cattle ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Calves ...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	8
Sheep ...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	6
Pigs ...	24	9	15	6	26	2	1	83
Totals	36	12	17	11	26	2	1	105

TABLE XI.

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ...	738	3,378	10,448	18,270
Number inspected ...	738	3,378	10,448	18,270
All diseases except tuberculosis:				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	4	6	59
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	33	8	42	705
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	4.4	0.35	0.45	4.1
Tuberculosis only:				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	8	4	—	24
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	70	18	—	286
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	10.5	0.65	—	1.6

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	740
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477
Poultry and Game Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Cooked and Prepared Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
Bakers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Confectioners' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	632
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Hawkers' Carts and Barrows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Hotel and other Kitchens, etc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436
Ice Cream Manufacturers and Vendors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285
General Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
								6,630

The following articles of food were surrendered and destroyed during 1938 :—

104 beef parts and trimmings	(Imported)	...	...	...	...	Unsound
22 lbs. beef kidneys	"	...	...	...	...	"
66 lbs. beef livers	"	...	...	...	...	"
153 lbs. ox tails, etc.	"	...	...	...	...	"
30 lbs. calf livers	"	...	...	...	...	"
2 veal parts	"	...	...	...	...	"
28 mutton parts	"	...	...	...	...	"
2 lamb carcasses	"	...	...	...	...	"
982 lbs. lambs' liver, etc.	"	...	...	...	...	"
17 pork parts	"	...	...	...	...	"
202 lbs. pig livers, etc.	"	...	...	...	...	"
224 lbs. rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	"
364 lbs. cod, herrings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	"
679 lbs. butter, cheese, eggs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	"
231 tins salmon, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	"
758 tins, etc., pineapple, plums, tomatoes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	"
93 lbs. prunes, currants, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	"
91 tins milk and cream	...	...	...	...	...	"
39 bottles soup, sauce, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	"
22 tins beef, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	"
67 packets cereals, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	"
41 lbs. sweets	...	...	...	...	...	"

Total weight destroyed : 7,967 lbs.

TABLE XII.

General Summary of Meat and other articles destroyed during the year 1938.

ARTICLES.	Weight in lbs.			Remarks.
	Diseased.	Unsound.	Total.	
Beef	6,161	2,797	8,958	Including 8 carcasses.
Veal	357	132	489	„ 8 „
Mutton	132	346½	478½	„ 6 „
Pork	12,725	681	13,406	„ 83 „
Offal	6,988	1383½	8,371½	„ imported offal.
Fish ... ..	...	364	364	Cod, herrings, etc.
Fruit & Vegetables	...	93	93	Currants, etc.
Tinned Goods ...	...	1,540	1,540	1073 tins, 75 jars, etc.
Sundries ... ..	...	991	991	Butter, cheese, etc.
	26,363	8,328	34,691	

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 very small proportion is produced in the Borough, due to the absorption of land for building purposes and the consequent decreasing amount of pasture land.

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 22,947 gallons of milk are sold daily in the Borough. Of this amount 96 per cent. is bottled, just under 4 per cent. is loose, which is sold wholesale, and the remaining small portion, namely, 25 gallons, is retailed as loose milk. These figures are interesting in view of the fact that fourteen 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.

Sterilised milk continues to be sold in the Borough.

Carton milk is sold in the Borough from three producers. In addition, local producers use this method for part of their milk distribution. This method, which appears to be gaining favour, entirely eliminates the bottle, the carton being destroyed after the milk is removed.

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.

The majority of milk retailed in the Borough is uniformly of excellent quality. The milk, however, sent in by the farmer to the wholesalers continues to give trouble owing to the unnecessarily high bacterial count, 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 Purveyors of Milk premises on the register :—

Cowkeepers on register (1937)	...	...	...	10
„ added to the register (1938)	...	...	...	—
„ discontinued (1938)	...	...	...	1
			Net	9
				—
Cowkeepers on register (1937)	...	...	...	20
„ added to the register (1938)	...	...	...	—
„ discontinued (1938)	...	...	...	5
			Net	15
				—
Number of cows provided for...	...	...	...	204
Average number of cows in sheds (1938)	...	...	...	165
No. of dairies and purveyors of milk on register (1937)	...	...	...	404
No. of dairies and purveyors of milk added to register (1938)	...	...	...	41
No. of dairies and purveyors of milk discontinued during 1938	...	...	...	62
			Net	383
Grand total of cowsheds, dairies and purveyors of milk on register, 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	398

During the year 830 inspections were made of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops.

Mr. P. Thrall, the part-time veterinary surgeon, makes quarterly reports on his visits to the farms and his examination of the cattle thereon.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Proceedings were taken against a roundsman in respect of a contravention of the above Order, *i.e.*, the filling of two bottles with cream on other than registered premises. A fine of £1 was incurred.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The following licences were granted during the year under this Order :—

<i>Description of Licences.</i>	<i>No.</i>
(1) Producers' Licences to use the designation "Accredited"	2
(2) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin-Tested"—	
(a) Bottling establishments	1
(b) Shops	21
(3) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Accredited"—	
(a) Bottling establishments	—
(b) Shops	1
(4) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"—	
(a) Pasteurising establishments	3
(b) Shops	59
(5) Dealers' Supplementary Licences to use the designation—	
(a) Tuberculin-Tested	3
(b) Accredited	1
(c) Pasteurised	2

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 were examined under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk—

Licensed country producers supplying milk to licensed local dairymen 5

Accredited Milk—

Licensed local producers supplying milk to a licensed dairyman 22

Pasteurised Milk—

Samples from licensed dealers... .. 172

The following tables summarise the result of the bacteriological examinations of Tuberculin Tested, Accredited and Pasteurised samples during the year :—

TABLE XIII.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (Licences granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936).			Present in 1/100 m.l.								
	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.	Exceeding a trace.	Not exceeding a trace.	Satisfied test.
Tubercle bacillus	5									
Bacillus Coli	5							
Blood	5					
Pus	5			
Detritus	5	
Methylene Blue Test										5
	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	5

The above 5 Tuberculin Tested milk samples contained total bacteria per m.l. as follows:—

Under 5,000 ... 5

Under the Regulations Tuberculin Tested Milk shall satisfy a methylene blue reduction test and contain no coliform bacillus in one hundredth of a millilitre.

TABLE XIV.

ACCREDITED MILK (Licences granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936).			Present in 1/100 m.l.									
	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.	Exceeding a trace.	Not exceeding a trace.	Satisfied.	Not satisfied.
Tubercle bacillus ...	†2	20										
Bacillus Coli ...	...		1	10								
Blood ...	...				3	8						
Pus ...	...						...	11				
Detritus ...	...								...	11		
Methylene Blue Test ...	...										10	1
	2	*20	1	10	3	8	...	11	...	11	10	1

*This figure includes 11 samples examined for presence of tubercle bacilli only.

†Two samples from a local Accredited Producer's farm proved to be tuberculous. After systematic sampling of the herd a cow was found to be giving tuberculous milk and was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

The following tables summarise the results of the bacteriological examinations of Pasteurised Milk Samples during the year :—

TABLE XV.

PASTEURISED MILK (Licences granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936).	Present.	Absent.	Over 100,000 per m.l.	Under 100,000 per m.l.	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.
Tubercle bacillus	2								
Total number of bacteria			11	161						
Blood	172				
Pus	172		
Detritus	172
	...	172	11	161	...	172	...	172	...	172

The above 172 Pasteurised Milk Samples contained bacteria per m.l. as follows :—

Under 1,000	...	4
1,000—5,000	...	36
5,000—10,000	...	35
10,000—20,000	...	40
20,000—30,000	...	18
30,000—50,000	...	19
50,000—100,000	...	9
Over 100,000	...	11
		—
		172
		—

Under the Regulations Pasteurised Milk must not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per millilitre.

PROVISION AS TO MILK SUPPLY.

During the year 295 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 ...	18
Samples in course of delivery from country cowsheds to local dairymen and purveyors of milk in the Borough	49
Samples taken at dairymen's premises in the Borough	111
Samples taken in course of delivery by local dairymen or milk sellers on their rounds in different parts of the Borough	117
	295

Eight samples proved to be tuberculous. Five samples were from supplies coming from Kent, one from Surrey, and two from local farms. A considerable number of cows were examined by the Authorities' Veterinary Officers, suspected animals isolated, and samples taken. As the result of their investigations four animals were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

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, 1938:—

TABLE XVI.

ORDINARY MILK	Present.	Absent.	Over 100,000 per m.l.		Under 100,000 per m.l.		Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.	Exceeding a trace.	Not exceeding a trace.	Satisfied.	Not Satisfied
			53	235	3	285								
Tubercle bacillus ..	8	287												
Total number of bacteria			53	235										
Blood					3	285								
Pus								6	282					
Detritus ... ..										...	288			
Methylene Blue Test ...												261	27	
	8	287	53	235	3	285	6	282	...	288	261	27		

The 288 samples of Ordinary Milk contained total bacteria per m.l. as follows :—

0—1,000	...	24
1,000—5,000	...	60
5,000—10,000	...	47
10,000—20,000	...	35
20,000—30,000	...	28
30,000—40,000	...	13
40,000—50,000	...	14
50,000—100,000	...	14
100,000—150,000	...	11
150,000—200,000	...	6
200,000—250,000	...	8
250,000—500,000	...	11
500,000—750,000	...	3
750,000—1,000,000	...	1
1,000,000—2,000,000	...	5
Over 2,000,000	...	8
		—
		288
		—

Seven samples were taken for inoculation test only.

There is no standard fixed for total bacteria per millilitre in ordinary commercial milk, but for the purposes of comparison a maximum count of 100,000 per m.l. is taken. It will be seen that 235 of the samples contained total bacteria in accordance with that comparison. It has to be remembered that a proportion of this milk has been subjected to commercial pasteurisation.

Four samples of sterilised milk were taken during the year and contained bacteria per millilitre as follows :—

100	...	3
400	...	1
		—
		4
		—

The 295 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	18	2
Kent	19	5
Surrey	3	1
Sussex	27	—
*Unclassified	228	—
Totals	295	8

*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.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ICE CREAM.

In addition to chemical analysis as shown under the Food and Drugs Act section, bacteriological examination of ice cream was carried out in 21 instances, mainly at producers' premises. Suggestions were made to the producers as to the conduct of the business, the provision of new or additional plant was made, and considerable improvements were indicated in consequence of the action taken.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 385 samples of milk (383 new, 2 condensed) and 483 other samples were taken.

In 7 instances the vendors were warned.

Fourteen samples of Ice Cream were taken during the year. The Public Analyst reports that 3 of these samples contained fat in amounts varying from 2.8 per cent. to 9.2 per cent.; 9 contained fat in amounts varying from 10.0 per cent. to 13 per cent.; and 2 had little or no fat content derived from milk.

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 above this suggested standard.

summary of Samples.

During 1938 samples were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst as follows:—

TABLE XVIII.

Samples of	Total Samples	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Prosecutions.	Conviction	Cautions.
Milk	383	365	18	1	1	4
Condensed Milk, (Inf.)	2	2	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot	8	8	—	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	8	8	—	—	—	—
Bacon	6	6	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder	6	6	—	—	—	—
Beer	4	4	—	—	—	—
Black Pudding	1	1	—	—	—	—
Black Treacle	4	4	—	—	—	—
Boric Ointment	2	2	—	—	—	—
Brawn	16	16	—	—	—	—
Bread	12	12	—	—	—	—
Bun Flour	2	2	—	—	—	—
Butter	15	15	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	3	3	—	—	—	—
Candied Peel	1	1	—	—	—	—
Castor Oil	6	6	—	—	—	—
Chopped Suet	2	2	—	—	—	—
Chopped Suet with rice flour	3	3	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	11	11	—	—	—	—
Coffee	6	6	—	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	3	3	—	—	—	—
Coffee Essence	6	6	—	—	—	—
Comp. Liquorice Powder	2	2	—	—	—	—
Comp. Syrup of Figs	5	3	2	—	—	1
Comp. Tincture of Rhubarb	4	4	—	—	—	—
Confection of Senna	3	3	—	—	—	—
Corn Flour	5	5	—	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	8	8	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder	3	3	—	—	—	—
Demerara Sugar	9	9	—	—	—	—
Dripping	11	11	—	—	—	—
Faggots	4	4	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste	9	9	—	—	—	—
Flour	9	9	—	—	—	—
Gin	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ginger Ale	4	4	—	—	—	—
Ginger Beer	5	5	—	—	—	—
Golden Syrup	3	3	—	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	9	9	—	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	7	7	—	—	—	—
Ground Rice	8	8	—	—	—	—
Ham	2	2	—	—	—	—
Honey	9	9	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream (including 5 informal)...	14	12	2	—	—	1
Jam	14	12	2	—	—	1
Carried forward	659	635	24	1	1	7

TABLE XVIII. (Continued).

Samples of	Total Samples.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Cautions.
Brought forward	659	635	24	1	1	7
Lard	7	7	—	—	—	—
Lard Substitute	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemonade	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder	3	3	—	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	4	4	—	—	—	—
Lemon Squash	2	2	—	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	9	9	—	—	—	—
Margarine	11	11	—	—	—	—
Meat Paste	9	9	—	—	—	—
Meat Pie (informal)	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mincemeat	4	4	—	—	—	—
Mixed Herbs	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mixed Pickles	5	5	—	—	—	—
Mixed Spice	2	2	—	—	—	—
Mustard Mixture	5	5	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil	8	8	—	—	—	—
Pearl Barley... ..	9	9	—	—	—	—
Pepper, White	5	5	—	—	—	—
Pepper, Black	2	2	—	—	—	—
Pickled Onions	8	8	—	—	—	—
Raisin Wine	1	1	—	—	—	—
Rissoles	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sausage,	1	1	—	—	—	—
" Beef	9	9	—	—	—	—
" Beef Pres.	4	4	—	—	—	—
" Luncheon	9	9	—	—	—	—
" Pork	12	12	—	—	—	—
" Pork Pres.	2	2	—	—	—	—
" Preserved	1	1	—	—	—	—
Saveloys	7	7	—	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sweets	11	11	—	—	—	—
Tapioca	4	4	—	—	—	—
Tea	11	11	—	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	4	4	—	—	—	—
Tinned Asparagus	7	7	—	—	—	—
Tinned Beans	7	7	—	—	—	—
Tinned Cream	4	4	—	—	—	—
Tinned Peas... ..	11	11	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	1	1	—	—	—	—
Whisky	2	2	—	—	—	—
Totals	868	844	24	1	1	7

2. Result of Analysis of New Milk Samples.

SOLIDS NOT FAT.* (Legal standard is 8.5%).

7.8	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.5*	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	Total
1	1	2	5	5	10	48	152	115	27	12	2	2	1	383

MILK FAT.* (Legal standard is 3%).

2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0*	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0				
1	1	1	2	7	8	27	75	78	55	43	36	17	18	4				
											4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.0	6.5	Total
											1	2	2	2	1	1	1	383

Total Samples of New Milk : 383.

The Samples of 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	26
On Milk Rounds	219
"Appeal to Cow" samples	9
At Shops	105
Taken at Institutions	22
Other samples	2
	383

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF NEW MILK SAMPLES.

Solids not Fat	8.72%
Milk Fat	3.5%

Percentage of New Milk Samples below legal standard : 4.69%

Adulterated Samples.

The following is a detailed statement of the adulterated samples and action taken :—

No.	Sample.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Remarks.
779.	Compound Syrup of Figs.	Contained salicylic acid 0.15 per cent.	Manufacturers' explanation accepted.
861.	Milk	3 per cent deficient in milk fat.	Vendor warned. Further samples taken proved genuine.
809.	Ice Cream	Contained fat, 6.8 per cent., of which not more than one-sixth was fat derived from milk.	Manufacturers warned.

No.	Sample.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Remarks.
51.	Ice Cream (inf.)	Fat, 8.9 per cent.— Fat almost entirely consisted of a fat of the coconut oil type; the milk fat being not more than one-twentieth of the total fat.	Further sample taken proved genuine.
55.	Compound Syrup of Figs.	Contained salicylic .. acid 0.02 per cent.	Manufacturers warned.
80.	Milk	12 per cent. deficient in milk fat.	"Appeal to cow" sample taken showed a defici- ency. The matter was taken up with the pro- ducer. Further samples proved genuine.
90.	Milk	16 per cent. deficient in milk fat.	
106.	Milk	1 per cent. added ... water.	Vendor warned. Further samples taken proved genuine.
82.	Milk	1 per cent. added ... water.	Producer was warned. Further samples taken proved genuine.
137.	Blackcurrant ... Jam (Full Fruit Standard).	Not of Full Fruit ... Standard.	Further samples genuine. Manufacturers warned.
202.	Blackcurrant ... Jam (Full Fruit Standard).	Not of Full Fruit ... Standard.	
1118.	Milk	3 per cent. deficient in milk fat.	Vendor warned.
1147.	Milk	2 per cent. added ... water.	The producers were com- municated with. Fur- ther series of samples taken proved genuine.
226.	Milk	One half of 1 per ... cent. added water.	
228.	Milk	One half of 1 per ... cent. added water.	
229.	Milk	2 per cent. deficient in milk solids.	
230.	Milk	1 per cent. added ... water.	
231.	Milk	1 per cent. deficient in milk fat, and 2 per cent. deficient in milk solids.	
233.	Milk	4 per cent. added ... water.	
237.	Milk	1 per cent. added ... water.	
276.	Milk	7 per cent. added ... water.	
277.	Milk	2 per cent. added ... water.	
278.	Milk	4 per cent. added ... water, and 1 per cent. deficient in milk fat.	
279.	Milk	6 per cent. added ... water.	The producer was prose- cuted and fines and costs of £13 9s. 0d. were incurred.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., In Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

During the course of inspections of food shops particular attention is paid to the above Regulations regarding the marking of foodstuffs to which the Regulations apply.

Open-Air Swimming Pool—Purley Way.

During the year a number of samples for bacteriological investigation have been taken to ensure that the condition of the water was satisfactory.

CROYDON AERODROME.

A number of visits were made during the year to examine foodstuffs under the Imported Food Regulations. Other visits were made under the Public Health Aircraft Regulations.

The following are the details of the samples taken from the Open Air Swimming Pool, Purley Way, Croydon, and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Borough Pathologist:—

Date taken.	Time taken. P.M.	Temp. of water. Degrees FAHR.	No. of bathers during the day up to time of sampling	Weather Conditions.	Remarks.	Result.
9/6/38	7.20	67	195	Overcast, cloudy and rain,	Ozone on all day. Filters on for past 72 hours. Chlorine put on at 9.15 to-day due to colour of water.	No B. Coli in 0.001 c.c. No strept. or staph. aureus present. Organisms: 30 per 1 c.c.
15/6/38	7.15	68	588	Overcast, slight clouds.	Ozone on all day. Filters on for the past 36 hours.	No B. Coli in 0.001 c.c. No strept. or staph. aureus present. Organisms: Nil per 1 c.c.
22/6/38 (Inlet)	7.20	70	966	Overcast, slight rain.	Ozone on all day. Filters on continuously for the past 36 hours.	No B. Coli in 0.001 c.c. No strept. or staph. aureus present. Organisms: 10 per 1 c.c.
22/6/38 (Outlet)	7.20	70	966	Overcast, slight rain.	Ozone on all day. Filters on continuously for the past 36 hours.	No B. Coli in 0.001 c.c. No strept. or staph. aureus present. Organisms: Nil per 1 c.c.
29/6/38	7.15	66.5	118	Clear and sunny.	Ozone on all day. Filters on continuously for the past 36 hours.	No B. Coli in 0.001 c.c. No strept. or staph. aureus present. Organisms: 20 per 1 c.c.

The following are the details of the samples taken from the Open Air Swimming Pool, Purley Way, Croydon, and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Borough Pathologist—(continued)—

Date taken.	Time taken. P.M.	Temp. of water. Degrees FAHR.	No. of bathers during the day up to time of sampling	Weather Conditions.	Remarks.	Result.
6/7/38 (Inlet)	7.30	68	226	Cloudy.	Ozone on all day. Filters on continuously for the past 36 hours.	No B. Coli in 0.001 c.c. No strept. or staph. aureus present. Organisms: Nil per 1 c.c.
6/7/38 (Outlet)	7.30	68	226	Cloudy.	Ozone on all day. Filters on continuously for the past 36 hours.	No B. Coli in 0.001 c.c. No strept. or staph. aureus present. Organisms: 10 per 1 c.c.
13/7/38	7.30	69	847	Blue sky, sunny.	Ozone on all day. Filters on continuously for the past 36 hours.	No B. Coli in 0.001 c.c. No strept. or staph. aureus present. Organisms: Nil per 1 c.c.
20/7/38	7.30	69	1,141	Blue sky.	Ozone on all day. Filters on continuously for the past 36 hours.	No B. Coli in 50 c.c. or under. No strept. or staph. aureus present. Organisms: Nil per 1 c.c.
27/7/38	7.15	69	1,451	Overcast, cloudy.	Ozone on all day. Filters on continuously for the past 36 hours.	No B. Coli in 50 c.c. or under. No staph. aureus or strept. present. Organisms: Nil per 1 c.c.

The following are the details of the samples taken from the Open Air Swimming Pool, Purley Way, Croydon, and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Borough Pathologist—(continued)—

Date taken.	Time taken. P.M.	Temp. of water. Degrees FAHR.	No. of bathers during the day up to time of sampling	Weather Conditions.	Remarks.	Result.
3/8/38	7.30	75	4,545	Blue sky, sunny.	Ozone on all day. Chloramine has been added during heavy bathing loads. Filters on continuously.	No B. Coli in 50 c.c. or under. No strept. or staph. aureus present. Organisms: 930 per 1 c.c.
10/8/38	7.15	72	219	Overcast. Raining all day.	Ozone on all day. Filters on continuously. Chloramine has been added during heavy bathing loads.	No B. Coli in 50 c.c. or under. No strept. or staph. aureus present. Organisms: Nil per 1 c.c.
17/8/38	7.15	67.5	1,023	Cloudy.	Ozone on all day. Filtering continuously.	Cultures sterile.
24/8/38	7.15	68	1,907	Blue sky with clouds.	Ozone on all day. Filtering continuously for past 36 hours.	Cultures sterile.

The following are the details of the samples taken from the Open Air Swimming Pool, Purley Way, Croydon, and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Borough Pathologist—(continued)—

Date taken.	Time taken. P.M.	Temp. of water. Degrees FAHR.	No. of bathers during the day up to time of sampling	Weather Conditions.	Remarks.	Result.
31/8/38	7.15	66	365	Cloudy.	Ozone on all day. Filtering continuously for past 36 hours.	Cultures sterile.
7/9/38	7.15	66	207	Overcast, dull.	Ozone on all day. Filtering continuously for past 36 hours.	Cultures sterile.
14/9/38	7.10	68.5	639	Overcast, cloudy and rain.	Ozone on all day. Filtering continuously for past 36 hours.	Cultures sterile.
21/9/38	7.15	68	8	Overcast, rain.	Ozone on all day. Filtering continuously for past 36 hours.	Cultures sterile.

MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER, 1937-38.

The Mayor (Councillor E. C. STUART BAKER, C.I.E., O.B.E.)

Alderman H. J. MORLAND, M.A., J.P. (Chairman).

P. SQUIRE, Esq. (Vice-Chairman).

Alderman T. BETTERIDGE, J.P.	Councillor S. A. MAYCOCK.
Alderman A. JACKSON.	Councillor Major J. PETRIE, O.B.E.
Alderman J. MARSHALL, J.P.	Councillor H. REGAN.
Alderman A. PETERS, C.B.E., J.P.	Councillor H. WATSON.
Alderman T. W. WOOD ROBERTS, J.P.	Mrs. R. L. GURNER.
Alderman W. WEST.	Mrs. M. A. HINKS.
Councillor E. E. L. ARKELL, J.P.	B. HOLDEN, Esq.
Councillor A. J. CARPENTER, J.P.	Miss A. M. JACKSON, M.A.
Councillor W. F. CHANDLER.	Capt. H. LETHBRIDGE-ABELL, F.Z.S.
Councillor A. H. HARDING.	Mrs. M. M. WOOD ROBERTS.
Councillor Eng.-Rear-Adml. J. H. HARRISON.	G. ROBINSON, Esq.
Councillor W. G. HIGGINS.	Dr. A. SANDISON, O.B.E., M.D., B.Sc.
Councillor H. L. KENDALL.	Rev. Canon G. M. SCOTT, M.A.
Councillor G. LEWIN.	Sir FREDERIC WILLIAMSON, C.B., C.B.E.

ERNEST TABERNER (Solicitor) Clerk to the Local Education Authority.

HERBERT ROBERTS, M.A. (Oxon.), 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 :

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers :

J. T. R. LEWIS, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

E. H. HARTE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (commenced 1st May, 1938.)

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.

ROSA MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., 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, a Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon, and a Consulting Pathologist, 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 : P. G. OLIVER, L.D.S. (commenced 1st September, 1938.)

Assistant Dental Surgeons : J. K. R. BRYCE, L.D.S., W. A. SOWDEN HILLS, L.D.S.,
C. P. URBANI, L.D.S. Miss S. M. V. HATHORN, L.D.S.
(commenced 1st September, 1938). (commenced 23rd May, 1938).

Remedial Gymnasts : Miss F. DAVEY and Miss M. K. THOMAS (part-time).

Mental Deficiency Visitor : Miss E. McQUADE (part-time).

Assistant Mental Deficiency Visitor : Miss C. W. BROWN (part-time).

Orthopaedic Work Almoner : Miss A. HAILEY (part-time).

Supt. Health Visitor : Miss A. M. ALLFORD (part-time).

School Nurses : 24 district nurses (part-time).

Clerks : Six 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 enquiry officers and school nurses and on application of parents.	Municipal Clinic, Lodge Road. 47, St. James' Rd. when necessary. 206, Selhurst Rd. when necessary. Duppas School.	Wed. and Sat., 9 a.m., and more frequently as necessary. (by appointment).
MINOR AILMENTS	Treatment of Minor Diseases of Skin, etc.	Lodge Road. Selhurst Road. Duppas School.	Daily, 9 a.m. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri., 9 a.m.
OPHTHALMIC ...	Treatment of Visual Defects.	47, St. James' Rd.	Mon., and Tues., 1.30 p.m., Tues., Thurs., and Fri., 9 a.m. (by appointment).
DENTAL ...	Dental Treatment.	Lodge Road, Selhurst Road, and Waldrons Hall.	Daily, 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.
EAR ...	Treatment of Chronic Ear Discharge.	Lodge Road.	Fridays, 2 p.m. (by appointment).
DEFECTIVE CHILDREN	Examination.	Town Hall.	As required.
X-RAY ...	Treatment of Ring-worm.	Mayday Hospital.	By appointment.
ORTHOPAEDIC ...	Treatment of Crippling Defects.	General Hospital.	Thurs., 10 a.m.
THROAT ...	Operative Treatment of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.	Do.	Mon. and Wed., 1.45 p.m. (by appointment).
SYNTHETIC SUNLIGHT	Treatment of Rickets, etc.	Do.	Tues., 2 p.m., and Fri., 3.30 p.m. (by appointment).
REMEDIAL EXERCISES	Treatment of Deformities.	Welcome Hall, Scarbrook Road.	Daily. (by appointment).
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.	Mon. and Thurs., 9 a.m. (by appointment).
IMMUNIZATION	Protection against Diphtheria.	Lodge Road. Selhurst Road.	Tues., 2 p.m. Thurs., 2 p.m.

County Borough of Croydon.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year ending December 31st, 1938.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Eleventh Annual Report on the work carried out by the School Medical Service.

The work has been continued on the same administrative lines as have been described in previous reports, and there have been no developments or modifications. The time of the Medical Officers has been so fully occupied that it has not been possible to undertake any special investigations, although the sphere of school medicine is one which offers many interesting lines of thought, that, in less strenuous times, would repay following up. At the end of the year the Coloma School was included in the school medical scheme, and a yearly medical inspection of all scholars in that school will henceforth be carried out.

As was expected, measles became prevalent during the first quarter of the year, and in certain districts, notably the Beulah and Ecclesbourne schools districts, reached epidemic proportions. This disease shows a two-yearly cycle of incidence in Croydon, but the cycle for the Northern part of the Borough does not always coincide with the Southern part.

Mumps, also, was rather prevalent, and, to a lesser extent, Chicken Pox. Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Whooping Cough were less prevalent than in the previous year.

There were a few changes in the professional staff of the Department. Dr. Harte replaced Dr. Payne, who was promoted to be Deputy School Medical Officer. In the dental department Mr. Urbani replaced Mr. Davie, resigned, and Miss Hathorn was appointed an additional dentist for M. and C.W. work. The school and other dentist work, however, is divided among the dental surgeons, so that the equivalent of the whole time of one surgeon is given to M. and C.W. This arrangement makes the work more varied and interesting.

As in previous years the work done at the Immunisation Clinic is included in my main report. The total number of children of school age who attended for Immunisation was 1,179.

I have once more to acknowledge with grateful thanks the co-operation of the head teachers; without their help the work would be rendered far more difficult and would be much less complete.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, through their local inspectors, have, as heretofore, helped in getting recalcitrant parents to recognise their responsibilities, and the Voluntary School Care Committee have wholeheartedly co-operated.

The actual detailed spade work shown by the figures in this report has been done by the medical, dental, nursing and clerical staff of the School Medical Service, to whom I wish to express my grateful thanks, and to bring to your notice the thoroughness, zeal and loyalty they have exhibited throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

OSCAR M. HOLDEN,

School Medical Officer.

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 Schools—

Duppas.

North Park (Stores and Workshop).

St. Giles (Addington).

Selhurst Grammar (Boys).

Selhurst Grammar (Girls).

Internal Painting and Distemping at the following Schools—

Duppas.

Rockmount Infants'.

North Park (Stores and Workshop).

St. Giles (Addington).

St. Mary's (Addington).

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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.
Ashburton	Sen. Mixed	Boys ...	169	4	Pedestal sep. cistn.	20 ft. A.F.	*9	4	12
		Girls ...	193	10	Do. do.	—	*9	4	12
	Jun. Mixed	Boys ...	190	4	Do. do.	20 ft. A.F.	*6	4	12
		Girls ...	168	10	Do. do.	—	*6	5	15
Benson	Junior Mixed	Infants ...	—	1	Do. do.	—	1	1	2
		{ B. 138 G. 164	2	Do. do.	17 ft. A.F.	} 5	3	6	
			7	Do. do.	—				
	Sen. Mixed	Boys ...	67	3	Do. do.	20 ft. A.F.	5	3	6
		Girls ...	85	5	Do. do.	—	5	3	6
	Beulah	Junior Boys		415	6	Do. do.	44 ft. A.F.	13	9
Junior Girls		394	20	Do. do.	—	13	8	...	
Infants { B. 193 G. 186		4	Do. do.	22 ft. A.F.	} 18	6	...		
	11	Do. do.	—						
John Ruskin	Boys		344	21	Do. do.	42 ft. A.F.	3 Wg. Tr'ghs	8	24
Davidson	Senior Boys		141	5	Do. do.	36 ft. A.F.	2 tr'ghs	4	12
	Senior Girls		113	14§	Do. do.	—	Do.	3	9
	J. G. & I. { B. 144 G. 257	3	Do. do.	20 ft. A.F.	} Wshg. tr'ghs 2	7	21		
6		Do. do.	—						
Duppas	Junior Boys		175	4	Do. do.	15ft. 6in. A.F.	6	4	—
	Junior Girls		218	8	Do. do.	—	6	4	—
	Infants { B. 105 G. 88	3	Do. do.	15½ ft. A.F.	} 8	4	—		
6		Do. do.	—						
Ecclesbourne	Cookery Dept. Laundry } Junior Boys	—	—	—	—	2	} See Sent. girls. 24	8	24
		290	{ 6 2	Trough. Pedestal.	{ 42½ ft. stop cock	10			
	Senior Girls		258	{ 9 7	Tr'gh A.F. Ped'l A.F.	{ —	6	8	24
	Infants { B. 109 G. 148	2	Tr'gh A.F.	24 ft. stop cock	} 2 tr'ghs	} 4	8		
6		Tr'gh A.F.	—						
Elmwood	Senior & J. B. { S. 240 J. 120	4	Pedestal sep. c'stn.	25 ft. A.F.	} 9	3	6		
		3	Do. do.	16 ft. A.F.		6	4		
	S. & J. G. { S. 160 J. 159	8	Do. do.	—	} 7	3	9		
		8	Do. do.	—		6	3	9	
Infants { B. 176 G. 180	4	Do. do.	26 ft. A.F.	} 8	2	6			
	10	Do. do. (inft. sze.)	—		8	2	6		

* Plus 1 sink. § 4 W.C.'s reserved for use of Infant Girls.

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.	
Gonville	Junior Boys	118	3	Do. do.	18 ft. A.F.	7	3	
	Junior Girls	127	11	Do. do.	—	5	4	
	Infants { G. B. }	84 109	2	Do. do.	12 ft. A.F.	6	3	
Howard	Junior Boys	151	5	Pedestal sep. c'stn.	20 ft. A.F.	7	2	6
	Junior Girls	149	6	Do. do.	—	6	2	6
	Infant B.	34	3	Do. do.	10 ft. A.F.	4	5	27
	Infant G.	47	4	Do. do.	—			
Ingram	Senior Boys	300	5	Do. do.	28 ft. A.F.	4 1 tr'gh	6	18
	Senior Girls	260	13	Do. do.	—	4	5	15
	Infants { B. G. }	300	3	Do. do.	24 ft. A.F.	1 tr'gh	5	15
	6		Do. do.	—	1 do.			
Kensington Avenue	Junior Boys	122	3	Do. do.	12 ft. A.F.	6	3	9
	Junior Girls	134	7	Do. do.	—	6	3	9
	Infants { B. G. }	57 49	2 4	Do. do.	5 ft. A.F. —	6	3	9
Kingsley	Senior Boys	334	6	Do. do.	30 ft. A.F.	14	6	12
	Senior Girls	336	18	Do. do.	—	14	7	14
	Junior Mixed { B. G. }	203 188	4 10	Do. do. Do. do.	17 ft. A.F. —	8 8	4 4	8 8
	Infants { B. G. }	179 179	4 10	Do. do. Do. do.	17 ft. A.F. —	8 8	4 4	8 8
Lanfranc	Senior Boys	186	6	Do. do.	41 ft. A.F.	16	5	32
	Senior Girls	192	16	Do. do.	—	16	5	
Norbury Manor	Senior Boys	250	5	Do. do.	40 ft. A.F.	2 Tr'ghs 6 ft.	4	12
	Senior Girls	222	14	Do. do.	—	2 ditto	4	12
	Junior Girls		6	Do. do.	—			
	J. B. & G.	250	13	Do. do.	23 ft. A.F.	21	9	18
Infants	350	17	Do. do.	12 ft. A.F.				

Towels changed as required.

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.		
Oval	... ..	... ..	Cooking	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			Handycraft	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
			Senior Boys	160	4	Do. do.	15 ft. A.F.	10	3			
			Senior Girls	138	8	Do. do.	—	10	3			
			J. B. & G.	B.	125	4 inc. inf. b 10 inc. inf. g	Do. do.	21 ft. A.F.	8	4		
				G.	117		Do. do.	—				
	Infants (B.) (G.)	98 82		Do. do.	—	10	4					
Portland	... ..	... ..	Senior Boys	231	‡7	Do. A.F.	29 ft. stop cock	2 tr'ghs 5 ft.	6	6
			Senior Girls	184	‡10	Do. do.	—	Do.	5	5		
			Infants (B.) (G.)	183	‡2	Do. do.	24 ft. stop cock	Do.	6	6		
				146		Do. do.	—					
Temporary School, Overbury Crescent, New Addington	... ..	... ..	Boys	45	3	—	5 ft. 5 in. A.F.	1	1	Change 2 a week
			Girls I.	61	3 1 for tchrs.	—	—	1	1	Change 3 a week		
Purley Oaks	... ..	... ..	S.B.	101	6	Ped.Sep.Cis	33 ft. A.F.	3	3	9
			S.G.	75	9	Do. do	—	2	2	6		
			J. B. & G.	B.	73	Shared with Senior Boys	Shared with Senior Girls	—	—	4	3	9
				G.	77							
	Infants (B.) (G.)	98 67	4 4	Ped. sep. cistern	14ft. 6in. A.F. —	4	3	4				
Rockmount	... ..	... ..	S. & J. B.	174	4	Do. do.	2 ft. A.F.	7	4	13
			S. & J. G.	124	10	Do. do.	—	7	3	12		
			Inf. B.	81	3	Do. A.F.	20 ft. A.F.	8	3	13		
			Inf. G.	98	7	Do. A.F.	—					
South Norwood	... ..	... ..	Jnr. B.	339	6	Do. sep. cistern	40 ft. A.F	16	5	22 Approx
			Jnr. G.	...		Do. do.	—	...	...	...
			Infants (B.) (G.)	127 316	21	Do. do.	16 ft. A.F.	19	8	24		
Do. do.	—											

* Towels changed approx. every other day.

† More towels if required.

‡ 1 Auto tank to each range of closets.

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.
Sydenham	...	Jnr. Boys	370	7	Do. do.	33 ft. A.F.	12	14	24
		J. G. Infants	370	19	Do. do.	21 ft. A.F.	17	14	28
Tavistock	...	Snr. Boys	215	7	Do. do.	54 ft. A.F.	2 tr'ghs	4	8-12
		Snr. Girls	231	17	Do. do.	—	Do.	6	12-18
		Infants {B. } {G. }	96 88	2 5	Do. do. Do. do.	7 ft. A.F. —	7	4	8-12
Waddon	...	Snr. Boys	258	4	Do. do.	20 ft. A.F.	8	5	...
		Snr. Girls	278	10	Do. do.	—	10	6	...
		J. B. & G. {B. } {G. }	184 189	7 10	Do. do. Do. do.	22ft. 6in. A.F. —	6 6	5	...
		Infants {B. } {G. }	72 74	3 7	Do. do. Do. do.	13 ft. A.F. —	3 6	2 3	...
West Thornton	...	J. B.	273	9	Do. do.	30 ft. A.F.	9	6	15
		J.G.	238	13	Do. do.	—	7	6	15
		Infants {B. } {G. }	148 144	3 6	Do. do. Do. do.	23 ft. A.F. —	4 4	3 3	15
Whitehorse Manor	...	S.B.	170	9 (1 lockd up)	Do. do.	32 ft. A.F.	12	6	12
		J.G.	236	16 (1 staff)	Do. do.	—	11	4	20
		Infants {B. } {G. } Rec'pt'n Room	216 100 —	4 8 3	Do. do. Do. do. —	26 ft. A.F. — —	18 & 2 slcp sinks.	3	11
Winterbourne	...	J. B.	356	7	Do. do.	39 ft. A.F.	16	8	...
		J. G.	397	17	Do. do.	—	x18	8	...
		Infants {B. } {G. }	172 152	3 11	Do. do. Do. do.	24 ft. A.F. —	x15 (& 1 sink)	5	...
*Woodside	...	Jnr. Boys	423	9	Pedestal sep. cist.	37 ft. A.F.	*7	9	18
		Jnr. Girls	296	16	Do. do.	—	19	5	25
		Infants {B. } {G. }	146 125	5 7	Do. do. Do. do.	9 ft. A.F. —	5	4	16

Changed as necessary

Changed three times per week

Towels changed as necessary.

x Plus one sink.

* Alterations to buildings and new Infant School in course of construction
Junior Girls—New range of W.C.'s.

' " " " Lavatories.

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.
Heath Clark	... Cent. B.	...	196	5	Do. do.	22 ft. stop cock	8	4	12
		Cent. G.	187	10	Do. do.	—	8	4	12
Croydon British	... Senior Girls	...	157	12	Do. do.	—	10	5	15-17
Lady Edridge	... Cent. G.	...	317	8	Do. do.	—	4	8	16
St. Christophers	... {	B.	74	3	Do. do.	7 ft. A.F.	4	2	6
		G.	36	6	Do. do.	—	3	1	3
		I.	26	7	Do. do.	23 ft. A.F.	3	1	3
St. Giles	... B.	...	102	3	Do. do.	9 ft. A.F.	3	102	...
		G.	80	5	Do. do.	—	3		80
New Block	... B.	}	included above	3	Do. do.	9 ft. A.F.	3	...	...
				5	Do. do.	—	3	...	...
St. Luke's Myope	... B.	...	27	2	Do. do.	4 ft. A.F.	2†	2	}
		G.	19	3	Do. do.	—	2†	2	
St. George's Hall	... B.	...	42	1	Do. do.	6ft. & 1 stall with w.w.p.	1	1	}
		G.	41	2	Do. do.	—	1	1	
Suffolk Road Temporary	Infants	B.	...	2	Standard pattern and height	space for 3 persons	2	...	...
		G.	...	4						—	4
All Saints	... S.B.	...	39	1	Pedestal sep. cist.	6 ft. hand flushed cist.	2	1	3
		S.G.	40	2	Do. do.	—	2	1	3
		J.B.	99	3	Do. do.	6½ ft. A.F.	2	2	6
		J.G.	83	5 (J.G. & I.G.)	Do. do.	—	2	2	6
		Infants	B.	40	3 (Inf. boys)	Do. do.	8 ft. A.F.	2	2	6
		G.	38						

† 1 Shower Bath for Boys.

† 1 Shower Bath for Girls.

Charged for the use of the towels.

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.	
Christ Church J.M. & I. ... J.B.	122	4	Do. do.	16 ft. A.F.	4	8	16	
	J.G.	158	14	Do. do.				—
	Inf. B.	65	7	Do. do.				—
	Inf. G.	62						
Cypress Jnr. Boys	103	3	Do. do.	17 ft. A.F.	4	7	14	
	Jnr. Girls	75	11	Do. do.	—			10
	Inf. Boys	82	2	Do. do.	11 ft. A.F.			Shared with J.B.
	Inf. Girls	71	Use Girls above	—	—			Shared with J.G.
	Kindgtn.	—	1	—	—			1
Holy Trinity J. G. & I. G.	200 50	11	Pedestal sep. cist.	—	6	6	12	
Parish Church S. & J. B.	210	4	Do. do.	21 ft. A.F.	6	8	8	
	J. G. & I.	315	16	Do. do.	11 ft. A.F.	5	6	6
St. Andrew's S. & J. B.	154	3	Do. do.	25 ft. A.F.	*5	3	6	
	S. & J. G.	153	9	Do. do.	—	*7	2	4
	Infants { B. 45 { G. 44	2 4	Do. do. Do. do.	7 ft. A.F. —	*6	2	4	
St. Joseph's Boys	99	3	Do. do.	8 ft. stop tap	2	2	6	
	Infant Boys							20
	Girls and Infant Girls	95 30	6	Do. do.	— —	3 2	2 2	6 6
St. Mark's J. G. & I.	{ B. 30	2	—	5 ft. A.F.	3	3	7	
	{ G. 130	5	Do. do.	—				
St. Mary's (Addington) ... J. M. & I.	Junior B.	50	3	Do. do.	3	1	2	
	Junior G.	52	4	Do. do.		—	1	2
	Infants	... ...	Share d with Junior Boys Share d with Junior Girls	3		1	2	
St. Mary's R.C. Mixed B.	154	4	Do. do.	16 ft. A.F.	4	2	4-6	
	Infants	81	4	Do. do.	8 ft. A.F.	2	2	4-6
	Mixed G.	187	9	Do. do.	—	2	2	4-6

Towels changed twice weekly.

* Adjacent St. Andrew's Hall used by scholars and has 4 W.Cs. not included in above figures.

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.
St. Peter's	Inf. B.	55	3 sts. trough	A.F.	4	2	4
	Inf. G.	69	Do. do.	—			
St. Saviour's	J. M.	250	4	Do. do.	5	6	12
			7	Do. do.				23 ft. A.F.
	Infants	2	Do. do.	7 ft.	3	4	8
Shirley	J. Mxd.	94	B.	Pedestal sep. cist.	2	2	4
			G.	Do. do.				10½ ft. stop cock
	Infants	60	B.	Do. do.	2	2	4
			G.	Do. do.				4 ft. A.F.
Archbishop Tenison's	Central B.	193	4	Do. do.	9	5	16
	Senior G.	117	8	Do. do.	5	3	6
St. Michael's	Central G.	220	9	Do. do.	3	3	9
Monks Orchard	Junior B.	51	3	P.W.D.	†4	1	4
	Junior G.	70	6	P.W.D.	‡4	2	8
	Infant B.	74	2†	P.W.D.	‡6	2	8
	Infant G.	56	5	P.W.D.			

† 1 Babies (Boys and Girls). ‡ Plus one sink.

Cost of the School Medical Service.

The gross cost of the medical, dental, and nursing services was £13,878; from this an income of £845 should be deducted, making a nett cost of £13,033. The rateable value of the Borough in 1938 was £2,328,293. The Government grant is 50 per cent. of the expenditure, hence the actual cost to the rates was £6,517, *i.e.*, a rate of 0.68 pence. The nett cost of these services to the rates for 1938 per child on the school registers was 5s. 0.4d.

The figures do not include £300 for Medical Inspection (Higher Education) and for Blind persons £744.

Cost of Special Schools.

Schools maintained by the Council, £9,220; Contributions to schools under other authorities, £4,432; Loans charges, £579; Other expenses (travelling, etc.), £35; Income from parents' con-

tributions and other receipts, £783, giving an actual cost of £13,483, of which £6,742 was payable out of local rates, giving a rate of 0.69 pence.

Cost of Milk and Meals.

Milk and meals costs £1,632 4s. 1d.; wages, fuel, printing, etc., £660 12s. 6d.; income from parents' contributions, £8 6s. 0d.; giving an actual cost of £2,284 10s. 7d.

There has been a slight increase in the cost of the actual medical services rendered in the Public Elementary Schools from 0.58 in 1937 to 0.68 of a penny rate in 1938. The cost of maintenance in Special Schools has also increased from a rate of 0.60 to 0.69 pence. The cost of milk and meals has increased by £301 9s. 11d. This increase relates to "food, etc.," only, not to the expenditure on Provision of Meals account as a whole.

School Population.

The average number of children on the School registers continues to decline. This is due to the fall in the birth-rate, which has been evident for some years past in Croydon, as over England as a whole.

TABLE I.

	<i>No. of Departments.</i>	<i>Average number on the Registers.</i>	<i>Average attendance.</i>	<i>Average attendance per cent.</i>
Senior Boys	10 C. 2 N.P.	2559 419	2406 401	94 96
Senior Girls	11 C. 2 N.P.	2660 353	2468 335	93 94
Senior Mixed	7 C. 4 N.P.	2369 1240	2210 1120	93 90
Junior Boys	7 C.	2294	2145	94
Junior Girls	8 C. 3 N.P.	2787 725	2525 665	91 92
Junior Mixed	12 C. 4 N.P.	4973 1020	4441 877	89 86
Infants (323 under 5)	15 C. 2 N.P.	3843 194	3283 168	85 87
Schools—				
Church of England	13	3951	3566	90
Roman Catholic	2			
Council	31	21485	19478	91
TOTAL	46	25436	23044	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. Payne, devoted 3/11ths of his time to school medical duties; Dr. Lewis 9/11ths; Dr. Harte 7/11ths; Dr. Jenkin-Lloyd 2/11ths; Dr. McMahon 3/11ths; Dr. Morrison 6/11ths.

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, enquiry officers, school nurses, etc., are classified as "specials."

The same arrangements as ascertained in 1937 continued. An effort has been made to carry out reinspections more frequently and they are far more complete than formerly.

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 8,111 children were examined as compared with 7,855 in 1937, and 5,943 parents attended the examinations. The percentage attendance of parents in the Entrants group was for boys 84.9 per cent. and

girls 87.9 per cent.; in the Intermediate group, boys 72.0 per cent., girls 77.8 per cent.; and in the Leavers' group, boys 42.9 per cent., girls 56.2 per cent. 12,039 re-inspections were made as against 12,399 in 1937, and 12,122 in 1936.

The total percentage of parents attending was 73.3, as against 72.9 last year.

TABLE II.

	ENTRANTS.				INTERMEDIATE.				LEAVERS.				OTHER AGES.			
	Number Exmnd.		Parents Present.		Number Exmnd.		Parents Present.		Number Exmnd.		Parents Present.		Number Exmnd.		Parents Present.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ashburton ...	18	14	18	13	15	23	13	23	34	39	28	21	...	...	...	...
Benson ...	29	39	26	37	16	28	13	28	15	19	6	2	...	...	...	...
Beulah ...	17	11	17	9	177	105	146	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croy. British ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	23	...	...	...	...
Cypress ...	60	36	54	32	37	32	33	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Davidson ...	52	55	44	46	31	35	20	29	59	43	15	30	...	...	...	...
Duppas ...	27	20	20	11	83	90	53	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. George's Hall (Temporary)	24	22	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecclesbourne ...	54	54	50	47	88	...	67	...	...	65	...	31	...	...	...	...
Elmwood ...	73	60	47	47	77	53	48	40	70	48	26	26	...	...	...	...
Gonville ...	42	34	41	33	32	36	27	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howard... ..	22	33	18	26	65	82	29	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ingram ...	42	50	35	42	...	...	...	...	105	36	62	15	...	...	...	...
Kensington Av. ...	25	23	23	23	32	34	25	29	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
Kingsley ...	52	59	44	53	93	109	65	87	93	66	42	47	...	...	...	...
Lanfranc ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	72	27	51	...	...	...	...
Monks Orchard	20	20	18	17	14	23	10	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Addington	38	46	34	42	11	2	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norbury Manor	44	73	41	66	52	35	42	31	110	80	69	48	...	...	...	...
Oval ...	56	39	41	33	69	64	53	52	41	25	24	19	...	...	...	...
Portland ...	70	65	66	60	...	...	...	...	96	68	24	51	...	...	...	...
Purley Oaks ...	22	12	12	8	15	20	7	12	29	30	6	9	...	...	...	...
Rockmount ...	20	27	27	24	24	12	17	9	25	22	14	18	...	...	...	...
South Norwood	77	54	60	43	113	75	71	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sydenham ...	35	38	28	31	89	36	66	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock ...	33	28	26	27	...	...	...	...	90	80	55	43	...	...	...	...
Waddon ...	38	47	35	43	57	89	42	56	78	70	45	43	...	...	...	...
West Thornton	62	58	51	53	43	105	31	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehorse Mnr.	76	51	61	42	...	58	...	47	68	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
Winterbourne ...	84	63	77	60	49	109	41	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodside ...	48	39	44	37	84	86	62	83	...	...	...	...	14	1	8	1
All Saints ...	33	32	24	29	26	16	22	15	16	18	11	15	...	...	...	...
A. Tenison's Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	12	...	...	...	...
Christ Church ...	35	30	30	27	29	36	24	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holy Trinity ...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parish Church ...	37	34	32	31	21	46	17	35	25	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
St. Andrew's ...	20	11	17	10	26	32	18	18	24	13	5	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's ...	6	17	6	15	9	25	2	15	9	16	5	6	...	...	...	...
St. Mark's ...	13	20	11	19	...	41	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's, Addington	3	1	1	1	5	13	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's ...	31	30	22	25	18	23	8	14	25	17	9	...	...	...	...	...
St. Peter's ...	12	26	11	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Saviour's ...	25	13	8	16	12	19	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shirley ...	38	16	37	13	33	23	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1513	1400	1278	1231	1545	1650	1113	1283	1076	908	515	510	16	3	10	3
	2913		2509		3195		2396		1984		1025		19		13	

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS PRESENT AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Entrants	Boys	84.5	} 86.1	} 73.3
"	...	...	Girls	87.9
Intermediate	Boys	72.0	} 75.0	
"	...	...	Girls	77.8
Leavers	Boys	47.9	} 51.7	
"	...	...	Girls	56.2
Other Ages	Boys	62.5	} 68.4	
"	...	...	Girls	100.0

FINDINGS AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Uncleanliness.

For uncleanliness surveys the health visitors made 464 visits to schools, a decrease of one. At the primary inspections they found vermin in 149 and nits alone in 1,905 children. On these inspections, 3.5 per cent. of the children showed evidence of infestation as against 3.0 in 1937 and 3.1 in 1936.

Clothing and Footgear.

At routine medical inspections 99.3 per cent. of the boys and 99.5 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 16.4 per cent. of the boys and 16.5 per cent. of the girls were below normal nutrition for the area. In the Intermediate group 16.6 per cent. of the boys and 16.8 per cent. of the girls were under average; in the Leavers' group 12.8 per cent. of the boys and 7.9 per cent. girls, giving in the whole school groups examined 15.4 per cent. boys and 14.6 per cent. girls.

No standard of nutrition, and no universal method of assessment has yet been evolved. The Board of Education has laid down the following grades, but in the absence of standardised tests, and criteria, actual assessment naturally varies with the varying ideas of the examining medical officers:—

- A. Excellent.
- B. Normal.
- C. Slightly sub-normal.
- D. Bad.

Height 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 during 1938.

As this Table has now been compiled over a period of 10 years, *i.e.*, the length of a child's school life, it is possible to ascertain the rate of growth of the same group of children from their entrance to school to the time of their leaving.

TABLE III.
HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

1938.

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.
1934	160	41.2	39.9	42.8	43.9	39.5	36.1	150	40.9	38.7	42.3	41.3	39.7	35.7
1933	844	43.1	42.4	45.7	49.3	40.5	37.1	782	42.8	41.4	45.3	48.2	40.1	35.7
1932	330	44.8	44.9	47.3	51.5	42.4	39.4	379	44.4	44.0	46.9	50.3	42.1	38.6
1931	121	47.1	50.9	49.3	55.3	45.4	45.7	73	47.0	49.7	48.5	54.3	45.1	44.9
1930	620	49.4	56.0	52.4	64.9	46.7	48.5	640	48.9	53.4	53.1	64.7	46.8	46.2
1929	782	50.8	59.3	54.4	71.0	47.2	49.8	845	50.5	57.7	53.9	70.1	47.3	47.6
1928	177	52.5	64.4	54.5	72.2	50.2	56.1	145	52.4	63.0	54.6	72.8	50.2	56.0
1927	19	54.2	69.6	56.9	81.3	52.2	61.1	23	55.1	71.3	59.1	103.7	54.1	62.4
1926	46	56.2	75.9	60.2	88.6	52.2	62.2	11	57.1	75.7	—	—	—	—
1925	884	57.6	84.6	63.5	115.6	53.5	66.8	831	58.5	85.8	63.4	118.0	53.4	65.3
1924	123	59.2	88.9	63.7	110.0	55.6	71.6	46	60.2	98.0	63.2	109.3	57.5	85.5
1923	3	64.7	111.2	—	—	—	—	3	61.5	103.2	—	—	—	—

The following statistics give a summary of the findings:—

Children Born in 1933.—The Boys are 0.3 inches taller and 1.0 lbs. heavier on the average than the girls. The average minimum weights of the boys is 1.4 lbs. more and their average minimum height 0.4 inches more than the corresponding figures for the girls. The average maximum weight of the boys is 1.1 lbs. more and their average maximum height 0.4 inches taller than the girls.

Children Born in 1932.—The boys are 0.4 inches taller and 0.9 lbs. heavier on the average than the girls. The average minimum weights of the boys is 0.8 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 1.2 lbs. more than the girls, and their average maximum height 0.4 inches taller than for the girls.

Children Born in 1930.—The boys are 0.5 inches taller and 2.6 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 0.1 inches less than the corresponding figure for the girls. The average maximum weight of the boys is 0.2 lbs. more than the girls, and their average maximum height is 0.7 inches shorter than the girls.

Children Born in 1925.—The boys in this group were 0.9 inches shorter and 1.2 lbs. lighter on the average than the girls. The average minimum weight of the boys is 1.5 lbs. more, and their average minimum height 0.1 inches taller than the girls. The average maximum weight of the boys is 2.4 lbs. less and their average maximum height 0.1 inches taller 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 1933 :					
Boys	...	...	5.2	12.2
Girls	...	...	5.2	12.5
Born in 1932 :					
Boys	...	...	4.9	12.1
Girls	...	...	4.8	11.7
Born in 1930 :					
Boys	...	...	5.7	16.4
Girls	...	...	6.3	18.5
Born in 1925 :					
Boys	...	...	10.0	48.8
Girls	...	...	10.0	52.7

Heart and Circulatory System.

At routine medical inspections among the Entrant group 10 boys and 14 girls were found to have organic disease. In the Intermediate group, the figures were 17 boys and 34 girls, and in the Leaver group 10 boys and 29 girls. Functional disease was found in 43 boys and 24 girls in the Entrants; 38 boys and 54 girls in the Intermediate; 22 boys and 22 girls in the Leaver group. Anæmia was present in 49 boys and 47 girls in the Entrant group; 59 boys and 62 girls in the Intermediate; and 16 boys and 35 girls in the Leavers.

The percentage of all Heart and Circulatory defects among children examined at routine medical inspection was 7.2.

Chest Complaints (Other than Tuberculosis).

In all the groups combined 2.9 per cent. of the boys and 2.0 per cent. of the girls had some minor affection of the lungs. This was usually a mild Bronchitis.

Tuberculosis.

Seventeen children were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for further examination.

All contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis are kept under supervision and re-examined at each school medical inspection. 303 children were under such surveillance at the beginning of the year, 59 were added during the year, 40 were discharged, leaving 322 under observation at the end of the year.

Ten cases of pulmonary Tuberculosis and 17 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 years, 7 years, 2 years. Non-pulmonary: 5 years, 7 years, 12 years, 15 years. The non-pulmonary deaths were certified as follows:—One from tuberculous meningitis, one acute miliary tuberculosis, one tuberculosis of both kidneys, and one tuberculosis of right hip.

Taking the total school population as 25,436, the mortality rate from pulmonary Tuberculosis in school children was 11.8 per 100,000, and the incidence rate 39.3 per 100,000. For non-pulmonary Tuberculosis the respective figures were 18.7 and 66.8.

Nose and Throat.

In all the groups 403 boys and 492 girls had enlarged tonsils; 19 boys and 13 girls had adenoids only; 487 boys and 524 girls had adenoids and enlarged tonsils; 70 boys and 54 girls were mouth breathers; 466 boys and 451 girls exhibited enlarged glands in the neck.

Of all children examined at Routine Medical Inspection, in the Entrant group 13.6 per cent. had enlarged tonsils; 0.6 per cent. had adenoids alone; 17.9 per cent. enlarged tonsils and adenoids; and 14.8 per cent. had enlargement of the submaxillary or cervical glands. In the Intermediate group the respective percentages were 10.7 per cent., 0.5 per cent., 14.0 per cent., and 13.0 per cent.; and in the Leaver group, 7.8 per cent., nil, 7.2 per cent., and 3.5 per cent. The percentages for the three groups in relation to the total number of children examined, were 11.0 per cent., 0.4 per cent., 12.5 per cent., and 11.1 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	32.9	32.8	16.5	12.9
Intermediates	24.1	28.7	11.7	14.2
Leavers	8.0	14.3	2.9	4.3
Other Ages	25.0	...	3.3	...

* 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 0.4 per cent. Entrants, 0.6 per cent. Intermediates, and 0.4 per cent. Leavers in the children examined had defective hearing. The report on the work done in the Ear Clinic is given on page 281.

Speech Defects.

The special class is held twice weekly, and is conducted by two qualified lady teachers. During 1938, 55 children attended. A special report on the results of the class is given on page 291.

Routine medical inspection findings showed in the Entrant group 0.5 per cent. children defective, in the Intermediate group 0.5 per cent., and 0.1 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 1.7 per cent. incidence in boys and 1.6 per cent. in girls; Intermediate boys 1.7 per cent. and girls 1.6 per cent.; Leavers 1.6 per cent. boys and 2.3 per cent. girls; a total in all groups of 1.7 per cent. boys and 1.8 per cent. girls.

Deformities.

Among children examined at Routine Medical Inspection 0.2 per cent. of the boys and 0.2 per cent. of the girls showed evidences of rickets; 2.2 per cent. boys and 2.7 per cent. girls had some abnormal degree of spinal curvature, and 4.0 per cent. boys and 4.8 per cent. girls showed some other physical deformity.

External Eye Diseases.

Squint was present in 2.0 per cent. of all children examined in the various groups and was most frequently found in the Entrant group (1.9 per cent. boys and 2.0 per cent. girls). Its incidence declined as age advanced. Blepharitis occurred in 0.9 per cent. of all the children and other external eye defects in 0.3 per cent.

The total percentages of eye defects in the various groups was 4.2 for Entrants; 3.1 for Intermediates; and 1.6 for Leavers. For 1937 the corresponding figures were 3.2, 4.0 and 3.1.

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 8.2 per cent. of the boys and 7.9 per cent. of the girls were referred for treatment or observation for defective vision, and in the Leaver group 8.6 per cent. of the boys and 10.5 per cent. of the girls. The Leaver group of girls invariably gives the worst figures for vision.

TABLE V.

Extent of Defect.	Intermediate.				Leavers.				Total.		
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%	
Normal :											
<i>R</i>	1470	95.2	1559	94.5	1040	96.7	859	94.6	95.8	94.5	
6/6ths or 6/9ths <i>L</i>	1458	94.4	1542	93.5	1033	96.0	851	93.7	95.0	93.5	
6/12ths or 6/24ths <i>R</i>	67	4.3	80	4.8	29	2.7	34	3.7	3.6	4.5	
<i>L</i>	77	5.0	92	5.6	33	3.1	46	5.1	4.2	5.4	
6/36ths or worse <i>R</i>	8	0.5	11	0.7	7	0.6	15	1.7	0.6	1.0	
<i>L</i>	10	0.6	16	1.0	16	0.9	11	1.2	0.8	1.1	

TABLE VI.
TEETH.

	Entrants.				Intermediate.				Leavers.			
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Perfect set of Teeth ...	929	61.4	831	59.3	1117	72.3	1147	69.5	587	54.6	665	73.2
One to four Decayed ...	319	21.1	298	21.3	272	17.6	323	19.6	374	34.7	187	20.6
Four or more Decayed ...	265	17.5	271	19.4	156	10.1	180	10.9	115	10.7	56	6.2
Totals ...	1513		1400		1545		1650		1076		908	

It is interesting to note that 5,293 children of all groups, or 65.2 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 examination made by the dentists is more searching than that made by the medical inspectors, who are instructed to concentrate rather on purely medical signs.

TABLE VII.
SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS AT ROUTINE
EXAMINATIONS.
(Percentages.)

Condition.	Entrants.		Inter- mediate.		Leavers.		Other Ages.		All Groups.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cleanliness :										
(Percentage Clean)										
Head	100.0	99.1	98.8	98.5	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	99.9	98.9
Body	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
Clothing (satisfactory) ...	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.0	98.8	98.3	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.6
Footgear (satisfactory) ...	100.0	99.9	99.7	99.5	98.8	98.3	100.0	100.0	99.3	99.4
Nutrition (normal)	83.6	83.5	83.4	83.2	87.2	92.1	100.0	100.0	84.6	85.4
Defects :										
Circulatory System	6.8	6.1	7.3	9.1	4.5	9.5	18.7	...	6.4	8.1
Pulmonary System	5.4	2.8	1.9	1.9	0.8	0.9	6.3	...	2.9	1.6
Skin Disease	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.3	6.3	...	1.7	1.8
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	35.9	34.2	25.3	30.5	8.6	15.0	37.5	...	24.9	28.2
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	16.5	12.9	11.7	14.2	2.9	4.3	31.3	...	11.2	11.5
External Eye Disease	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	6.3	...	1.2	1.3
Defective Vision	0.3	1.0	8.2	7.9	8.6	10.5	12.5	33.3	5.4	6.9
Defective Hearing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	...	...	0.4	0.6
Speech Defects	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	...	...	0.5	0.3
Dental Disease (more than four decayed)	17.5	19.4	10.1	10.9	10.7	6.2	6.3	...	12.9	12.8
Dull and Backward	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	...	...	0.5	0.4

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, followed by enlarged cervical glands. There is a close relationship between enlarged cervical glands and unhealthy conditions of the nose and throat. In themselves simple enlarged neck glands are of no great moment, but they serve as pointers to unhealthy conditions elsewhere, and may become the nidus of Tubercular infection.

Taking all the groups examined subnormal nutrition was recorded in 16.1 per cent. of the children as contrasted with 11.6 per cent. in 1937.

The influence of school work on eyesight is again 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.

There is no doubt that school work does lead to a breakdown of normal vision in a fairly high proportion of school children. This may be due to inherently weak accommodation, or to the overtaxing of accommodation by incorrect postures when reading and writing. The tendency of children, unless corrected, is to sit with their eyes too close to the paper when writing or reading and the influence of incorrect posture is considerable in the aggravation of mild myopia.

The following Table was compiled from the findings at routine medical inspections, so as to try to ascertain the amount of visual defect in the particular children examined in the various schools. It relates only to those 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-mediates.		Leavers.		School.	Inter-mediates.		Leavers.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Ashburton ...	26.7	26.1	11.8	7.7	Rockmount ...	4.2	8.3	—	9.1
Benson ...	—	10.7	13.3	10.5	South Norwood ...	16.0	9.3	...	...
Beulah ...	1.7	4.8	...	...	Sydenham ...	5.6	11.1	...	...
Croydon British ...	...	...	...	10.2	Tavistock ...	...	...	16.7	13.8
Cypress ...	8.1	21.9	...	...	Waddon ...	1.8	3.4	6.4	8.6
Davidson ...	19.4	20.0	13.6	14.0	West Thornton ...	7.0	2.9	...	...
Duppas ...	3.6	1.0	...	...	Whitehorse Manor	—	1.7	1.5	...
St. George's Hall ...	...	...	...	...	Winterbourne ...	4.1	11.0	...	...
Ecclesbourne *	7.9	...	...	15.4	Woodside ...	10.7	10.5	...	...
Elmwood ...	2.6	1.9	4.3	4.2	All Saints' ...	—	6.3	—	—
Gonville ...	9.4	—	...	...	Archbishop Tenison's	...	...	...	9.4
Howard ...	4.6	9.8	...	...	Christ Church ...	3.4	11.1	...	...
Ingram ...	...	...	12.4	13.8	Holy Trinity ...	—	8.6	...	...
Kensington Avenue...	21.9	5.9	...	...	Parish Church ...	4.8	13.0	4.0	...
Kingsley ...	4.3	10.1	7.5	7.6	St. Andrew's ...	46.2	3.1	4.2	7.7
Lanfranc ...	...	...	6.3	13.8	St. Joseph's ...	—	—	—	—
Monks Orchard ...	21.4	13.0	...	...	St. Mark's... ...	...	9.8	...	...
New Addington ...	18.2	—	...	...	St. Mary's Addington	...	...	...	...
Norbury Manor ...	5.8	14.3	5.5	3.8	St. Mary's... ...	16.7	4.3	24.0	29.4
Oval ...	17.4	12.5	12.2	8.0	St. Peter's ...	...	...	...	...
Portland ...	...	...	9.4	13.2	St. Saviour's ...	16.6	—	...	...
Purley Oaks ...	6.6	10.0	6.9	16.6	Shirley ...	9.1	8.7	...	...

NOTE.—Where a dash is placed, children were examined, but no visual defects were found.

The true meaning of this Table will not be apparent until the findings for 10 years are summarised. In this time an Entrant group will have passed through the whole school period.

TABLE IX.

Return of Defects Found in the Course of Medical Inspection, 1938.

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	252	32	6.84	225	27	6.36
UNCLEANLINESS—						
Head	1	...	0.02	6	...	0.15
Body						
SKIN DISEASE	18	6	0.58	13	3	0.44
EYE DISEASE—						
Defective Vision	169	56	5.42	186	55	6.08
Squint	47	23	1.69	39	26	1.64
External Eye Trouble	12	6	0.43	12	3	0.38
EAR DISEASE—						
Deafness	5	6	0.27	12	7	0.48
Otitis Media ... ..	...	8	0.19	3	3	0.15
Other Disease	13	4	0.41	6	...	0.15
NOSE AND THROAT—						
Enlarged Tonsils only	23	124	3.54	30	110	3.54
Adenoids only	6	8	0.34	4	4	0.20
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	133	171	7.33	129	153	7.12
Other Conditions	27	23	1.21	15	21	0.91
Enlarged Cervical Glands (not T.B.)	6	7	0.31	2	15	0.43
DENTAL DEFECTS	62	2	1.54	44	3	1.19
SPEECH DEFECTS	11	6	0.41	6	4	0.25
HEART AND CIRCULATION—						
Organic	6	24	0.72	9	53	1.56
Functional ... ..	...	20	0.48	3	20	0.58
Anaemia	27	16	1.04	38	19	1.44
BRONCHITIS	8	28	0.87	5	12	0.43
OTHER NON-T.B.	3	12	0.36	4	5	0.23
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ...	3	7	0.24	2	15	0.43
OTHER TUBERCULOSIS	1	3	0.10	...	1	0.03
NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS (including Epilepsy, chorea, etc.)	2	34	0.87	6	44	1.77
DEFORMITIES—						
Rickets	1	—	0.02	2	...	0.05
Spinal Curvature	29	40	1.66	42	38	2.02
Others	45	53	2.36	63	53	2.93
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES ...	7	17	0.58	6	14	0.50
Totals	917	736	39.83	912	708	40.90
Total Children Examined	4150			3961		

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.	Corres- ponding percentage for 1937.
Entrants 	2913	565	19.4	20.5
Intermediates 	3195	717	22.5	19.4
Leavers 	1984	315	15.9	21.3
Other Ages 	19	7	36.8	22.0
	8111	1604	19.8	21.7

The fact that 19.4 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 systematic medical and dental supervision of the pre-school child.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee during the year made provision for the treatment of children under school age, found to be suffering from minor disabilities. Naturally this only reaches children who are attending the Infant Welfare Centres; but nevertheless it is a considerable step forward towards achieving a reduction in the amount of disability previously found at the first routine medical examination after entering school.

Similar Clinic facilities are now available for children under school age as are provided for school children.

TABLE XI.

CHIEF CAUSES OF EXCLUSIONS FROM SCHOOL.

Condition.	Exclusions during 1938.	Percentage of total exclusions.	Exclusions during 1937.	Percentage of total exclusions.
Ringworm—Head	8	0.10	6	0.09
" Body	19	0.24	18	0.27
Verminous Conditions	1682	21.06	1511	23.11
Impetigo	408	5.11	291	4.45
Scabies	171	2.14	95	1.45
Scarlet Fever	287	3.59	467	7.14
Measles	1613	20.20	763	11.67
Diphtheria	202	2.50	212	3.24
Whooping Cough	440	5.51	553	8.46
Chicken Pox	661	8.28	931	14.24
Mumps	1083	13.56	593	9.07
Tuberculosis (all forms)	20	0.25	43	0.66
External Eye Disease	43	0.54	20	0.31
Sore Throat	329	4.12	352	5.38
Other Causes	1020	12.77	683	14.47
	7986	...	6538	...

The figures for exclusions are not related in any way to the figures obtained in routine medical inspections.

There were 1,448 more children excluded from school on account of various illnesses than in 1937.

The chief causes of exclusion were Infectious Diseases, 53.9 per cent., and of these Measles (20.2 per cent.) and Mumps (13.56 per cent.) were the principal offenders. All the other notifiable diseases showed a decline. There were no exclusions on account of Typhoid Fever during the year.

Exclusions on account of verminous conditions were higher than in 1937 and constituted 21.1 per cent. of the total exclusions.

The health visitors examined 59,758 children in the schools in connection with their primary inspections for the personal cleanliness of the scholars. Impetigo was more prevalent than in 1937.

TABLE XII.

CONDITIONS NOTIFIED BY TEACHERS AND SCHOOL ENQUIRY OFFICERS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	School Population.	CONDITIONS NOTIFIED BY TEACHERS AND SCHOOL ENQUIRY OFFICERS.													Percentage Incidence of Infectious Diseases in Schools.		
		Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Scabies.	Impetigo.	Sore Throats.	Ringworm (Body).	Ringworm (Scalp).	Indefinite Sickness.	Ill. Not Infectious.	Conjunctivitis.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.	Ac. Primary Pneumonia.
Ashburton ...	728	44	4	46	21	...	10	...	...	...	13	2	...	1	...	...	11.4
Benson ...	468	52	...	7	101	...	3	1	...	...	1	5	...	7	...	...	35.7
Beulah ...	1140	144	61	14	7	7	27	27	3	...	17	56	4	29	12	...	23.4
Croydon British ...	117	2	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	2.6
Davidson ...	661	55	44	2	79	4	8	18	1	...	13	27	1	13	6	...	30.1
Duppas ...	589	45	12	11	20	11	15	28	...	...	1	8	4	4	5	...	16.5
Ecclesbourne ...	815	102	7	1	3	3	10	10	...	...	8	19	4	6	11	...	15.8
Elmwood ...	1051	61	2	17	41	13	26	3	...	1	11	32	2	13	4	2	13.3
Gonville ...	426	88	3	22	15	2	3	2	...	1	11	14	...	11	...	...	32.6
Howard ...	388	29	5	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	5	1	...	16.0
Ingram ...	675	58	5	1	7	1	18	8	...	...	9	18	1	6	4	...	12.0
Kensington ...	353	43	25	28	107	1	6	...	...	...	3	5	...	11	...	...	60.6
Kingsley ...	1464	66	34	26	28	15	36	33	...	1	14	66	2	19	18	...	13.0
Lanfranc ...	414	2	...	1	2	13	4	5	1	...	3	4	1	2	...	...	1.7
Monks Orchard ...	239	46	1	6	35	1	4	4	...	...	9	2	...	7	...	...	39.7
Norbury Manor ...	1078	28	1	29	101	...	12	2	...	...	4	11	...	11	8	...	16.5
Oval ...	729	38	24	58	49	1	15	7	3	2	18	50	2	5	4	...	24.4
Portland ...	766	11	29	5	18	11	19	6	...	...	4	10	1	7	2	...	9.4
Purley Oaks ...	483	33	16	7	33	...	9	3	1	...	9	26	...	4	1	...	19.4
Rockmount ...	467	63	...	14	6	2	5	2	...	...	3	18	...	7	3	...	20.0
South Norwood ...	772	5	22	4	38	5	21	19	1	...	7	13	1	5	15	...	11.5
Sydenham ...	605	18	...	68	22	1	12	6	...	...	6	27	3	2	20	...	21.5
Tavistock ...	656	8	1	37	38	6	4	23	2	...	3	22	1	4	1	...	13.6
Waddon ...	1092	52	15	18	12	14	12	26	1	...	10	29	...	23	7	...	11.6
West Thornton ...	774	57	21	1	11	14	8	15	...	...	8	10	4	11	5	...	13.7
Whitehorse ...	724	70	4	5	32	6	34	13	1	...	8	57	4	5	27	1	19.9
Winterbourne ...	1059	58	2	74	42	...	4	5	...	...	3	21	...	15	8	...	18.8
Woodside ...	975	9	28	60	17	4	9	18	1	...	12	24	...	6	9	...	13.2
Heath Clark ...	405	1	...	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3.0
John Ruskin ...	366	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1.4
Lady Edridge ...	347	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3
St. Christopher's ...	134	1	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	4.5
St. Giles ...	183	6	...	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	7.6
Myopic Class ...	42	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	11.9
Addington St. Mary's ...	88	7	...	7	8	...	1	6	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	25.0
All Saints' ...	331	10	1	11	3	2	4	3	...	...	...	6	3	5	2	...	9.7
Arch. Tenison's ...	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	0.6
Christ Church ...	407	59	11	1	7	6	22	6	2	...	6	20	1	5	3	...	21.1
Holy Trinity ...	245	46	1	21	2	...	3	2	...	...	1	15	...	1	...	...	29.0
Parish Church ...	527	11	1	17	22	6	4	16	...	1	8	34	...	6	7	1	12.3
St. Andrew's ...	387	34	1	3	60	5	12	3	...	1	9	24	...	1	3	...	26.3
St. Joseph's ...	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	0.4
St. Mark's ...	160	14	8	14	14	...	1	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	31.2
St. Mary's ...	363	6	18	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	3	14	...	4	3	1	9.4
St. Peter's ...	116	37	12	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	...	...	...	...	48.3
St. Saviour's ...	246	...	...	2	2	5	10	...	1	1	...	5	...	2	4	...	4.0
Shirley ...	235	35	1	3	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	33.6
St. Michael's ...	239	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	0.4
Selhurst Grammar ...	933	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	0.2
St. George's ...	71	36	5	...	1	5	3	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	...	...	60.6
Cypress ...	331	19	13	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	8	1	15	...	...	16.3
Addington Temporary ...	89	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1
Totals ...		1613	440	661	1083	171	408	329	19	8	253	767	43	287	202	5	

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 Kensington Avenue (60.6) and Monk's Orchard (39.7), due chiefly to Measles and Mumps; next were Benson (35.7) and Shirley (33.6), also due chiefly to the same diseases. The lowest incidence was in Selhurst Grammar (0.2).

Scarlet Fever.

Two hundred and eighty-seven cases were notified from the schools, 180 less than in 1937. Beulah (29) and Waddon (23) had the most cases.

Diphtheria.

Two hundred and two cases were notified from schools. This was 10 less than in 1937. The Whitehorse Manor with 27 cases and Sydenham with 20 cases had the highest individual numbers.

Mumps.

One thousand and eighty-three cases were notified from schools. Kensington (107) and Benson and Norbury Manor (101) had the highest individual numbers.

Chicken Pox.

Six hundred and sixty-one cases occurred in schools and were notified therefrom, 270 less than last year. Winterbourne (74), Sydenham (68), Woodside (60), and Oval (58) showed the highest incidence.

Whooping Cough.

Four hundred and forty notifications were received from schools, 113 less than in 1937. The highest numbers for individual schools were. Beulah (61) and Davidson (44).

Measles.

Sixteen hundred and thirteen cases occurred in schools. Those showing the highest incidence were Beulah (144), Ecclesbourne (102), and Gonville (88).

FOLLOWING UP.

There are 24 Health Visitors, who devote 5/11ths of their time to school work. During the year 2 additional Health Visitors were appointed. 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 five whole-time dental assistants.

The nurses assist at routine and special medical inspections in the schools and pay periodical visits to schools for cleanliness surveys and to investigate outbreaks of infectious disease. With the helpful co-operation of the Chief Enquiry Officer and his staff, persistent offenders against cleanliness have been proceeded against in Court, others have been brought before the Committee and warned. One case of persistent uncleanliness was taken to Court after all persuasive efforts had failed to bring about improvement.

School Visits.

The following Table summarises the visits paid, etc., in connection with these duties:—

Visits to Schools re Cleanliness	49
Total Visits to School Departments re Cleanliness ...	464
Number of children inspected for cleanliness (first inspection)	59,758
Number of children inspected (subsequent inspections)	2,477
Number of children found unclean (first inspection)	1,682
	(2,054 occasions of infestation)
Number of occasions in which children found unclean (subsequent inspections)	1,123
In addition, 1,468 "other visits" to schools were made.	

Home Visits.

Concerning defects found at routine medical inspections	1,180
Subsequent visits re defects found at routine medical inspections	615
Visits re special cases	1,553
Visits to dental cases	93
Visits in connection with infectious cases and other visits (including 116 visits concerning uncleanliness)	14,960

These figures show an increase of 62 in the number of children inspected for cleanliness; an increase of 513 in visits paid in connection with infectious cases and other visits for miscellaneous reasons, a decrease of 28 in the following-up visits to dental cases; an increase of 759 in visits to special cases; a decrease of 743 in the visits made regarding defects found at routine medical inspections, and a decrease of 20 in the home visits regarding uncleanliness.

TREATMENT.

The Work of the School Clinics.

TABLE XIII.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES.

	1938.	1937.	Increase or Decrease.
Minor Ailments Clinics	13864	11042	+ 2822
Inspection Clinic	3581	1872	+ 1709
Dental Clinics	18833	19225	- 392
Ophthalmic Clinic	4828	3562	+ 1266
Orthopaedic Clinic	1307	1465	- 158
Remedial Exercises Clinic	8729	8474	+ 255
Nose and Throat Clinic	884	1220	- 336
Ionization Clinic	493	424	+ 69
Rheumatism Clinic	552	438	+ 114
	53071	47722	+ 5349

The Minor Ailments Clinics.

Clinics are held each morning at Lodge Road and on five mornings at Selhurst Road, and at Duppas School. One nurse is in attendance for the whole session, and a doctor attends when possible to see cases referred. Medical cases or cases requiring surgical measures are referred to their private doctor or to hospitals. The aim of these Clinics is to render first aid and to treat the minor disabilities peculiar to school children, and to advise any further action that may be necessary.

At the subsidiary Clinics held at 206, Selhurst Road on five days weekly, 904 children made 3,470 attendances, and at the Duppas School 748 children made 5,323 attendances.

TABLE XIV.

Complaint.	1938			1937.		
	Cases.	Attendances.	Average No. of Attendances. per case.	Cases.	Attendances.	Average No. of Attendances. per case.
Ringworm of Scalp	12	339	28.2	6	20	3.3
" " Body	24	130	5.4	13	55	4.3
Scabies	98	356	3.6	72	358	5.0
Impetigo	183	1237	6.8	203	909	4.5
Other Skin Diseases	82	236	2.9	119	394	3.3
Otorrhoea and other Ear defects ...	328	1868	5.7	243	881	3.6
External Eye Disease	260	1028	4.0	276	1946	7.1
Miscellaneous	1644	8328	5.1	1639	6479	3.9
	2631	13522	5.1	2571	11042	4.3

From this Table it is seen that the average number of attendances per child increased from 4.3 to 5.1; the total attendances increased by 2,480, and the number of individual cases by 60.

Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils.

During 1938, 60 cases of tonsils only, 12 cases of adenoids only, and 288 cases of adenoids and enlarged tonsils, a total of 360 cases, were recommended for treatment.

There were 61 sessions at the Croydon General Hospital. The work is done by a rota of 4 general medical practitioners working in pairs as surgeon and anaesthetist, for periods of three months, and remunerated by the Education Committee. All other expenses of the Clinic are also borne by the Committee.

The children were examined at the Throat Clinic the week prior to the operation.

306 children were operated upon, a decrease of 102 on 1937. 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. During the year no parent accepted this responsibility. If needful, children are kept longer. Children admitted to Mayday Hospital are kept for a minimum of 5 days in hospital. All children are conveyed home by ambulance. In all there were 192 non-attendances.

Of the 306 children operated on 177 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 58 per cent. compared with 57 per cent. in 1937.

32 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.

118 were operated upon in Mayday Hospital. These were children over the age of 12 years, or for whom the parents had expressly desired the operation done in the hospital.

The Inspection Clinic.

The object of the Inspection Clinic is (a) to examine children referred by parents or teachers for special examination; (b) children sent by school enquiry 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. 3,581 attendances were made by children during the year, an increase of 1,709.

Treatment of Visual Defects.

TABLE XV.

	Number of defects dealt with.			Spectacles prescribed.		Spectacles obtained.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction 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 ...	1242	21		1263	771	21	775	21
Secondary Schools ...	251	14		265	160	14	175	14
	1493	35		1528	931	35	950	35

This Clinic showed an increase upon 1937 of 197.

Orthopaedic Work.

The Orthopaedic Scheme continues on the same lines as described in my report for 1931. The units comprising the scheme are: (a) The Out-patient Clinic held by Mr. Alan Todd at the Croydon General Hospital; (b) The Remedial Exercises Clinic held in Welcome Hall, Scarbrook Hill; (c) The St. Giles' School, Addington.

TABLE XVI.

Spinal and Other Remedial Clinics.

	1938.			1937.		
	Attend- ances.	Sessions.	Av. att.	Attend- ances.	Sessions.	Av. att.
Spinal ...	2,650	527	5.0 ...	2,735	540	5.1
Massage ...	155	155	1.0 ...	172	172	1.0
Flat Feet	1,991	230	8.7 ...	1,587	206	7.7
Breathing	2,575	261	9.9 ...	2,792	261	10.7
	—	—		—	—	
	7,371	1,173		7,286	1,179	
	—	—		—	—	

St. Giles' School, Addington.

Total number of female patients ...	...	20	} 38
Total number of male patients ...	...	18	
Total number of attendances ...	...	1,358	
Total number of sessions ...	...	203	
Average attendance per session ...	...	7	
No. of cases still under treatment ...	...	17	

Complaints.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Spastic Diplegia ...	4	1	5
Kyphosis ...	3	—	3
Hemiplegia ...	1	1	2
Infantile Paralysis ...	1	1	2
Talipes ...	—	2	2
Post. Op. Tonsils and Adenoids ...	2	2	4
Scoliosis ...	4	8	12
Knock-knee and Flat-foot ...	2	2	4
Muscular Dystrophy ...	—	1	1
Lordosis ...	—	1	1
Tb. Knee ...	—	1	1
Contracture Due to Scar ...	1	—	1
	—	—	—
Total ...	18	20	38
	—	—	—

THE SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

The Dental Staff now consists of five full-time Dental Officers. There has been one addition to the staff during the latter part of the year, the equivalent of whose whole time is occupied with work for the Mother and Child Welfare Scheme.

The Dental Service deals not only with the inspection and treatment of those attending the Elementary, Central and Special Schools, but also with a large number of scholarship holders at Secondary Schools. Treatment is provided in addition for patients referred under the Maternity and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, and Mental Deficiency Schemes.

During the year the reconstructed Dental Clinic in Lodge Road was opened. These premises, which provide three surgeries and ancillary rooms and offices which all work together in one centralised unit, are proving most popular with all who attend.

The Branch Clinics at South Norwood and Duppas Hill have thoroughly established themselves and are giving exceedingly good service, though facilities are somewhat limited in many respects.

Two outlying districts—Norbury and the Shirley-Addington area—still have no provision made for treatment locally, hence mothers and children are faced with travelling long distances to receive attention. In cases of large families and difficult circumstances this places an unnecessary strain on parents both financially and otherwise. Both these areas are developing very rapidly, and the need for the provision for treatment in them is becoming more and more urgent.

As the Central Clinic, Lodge Road, is forced to serve such a large area, the congestion of work in it is very great and in spite of the recent redesign and additions, is quite unable to deal with the demands made upon it.

Staffing.

There have been the following changes in staff during the year: Mr. Oliver vice Mr. Fletcher; Mr. Urbani vice Mr. Davie; Miss Hathorn appointed.

Despite the recent addition to the staff the number of dentists is still inadequate to give the necessary annual attention to all who accept treatment.

There are only four dentists available for the whole of the School Population of just under 26,000 children. This figure approximates to over 6,000 children to each Dental Surgeon, and exceeds that advocated as a maximum in Circular 1444 of the Board of Education, viz., 5,000. The latter applies only in the case of a 50% acceptance for treatment, and as recent returns now indicate a rate of 60% locally, the discrepancy is thereby increased. In addition allowance must be made for time spent with work for the Tuberculosis Scheme which continues to increase in volume. At least one additional whole-time dentist and dental attendant is urgently required to make the School Dental Service approximately adequate. Some of the disabilities caused by the inadequate staff are easily deduced from a careful perusal of the work done during the year. It is unfortunately true to say that a considerable portion of the work is only temporarily palliative and by being so is merely patching up and not preventative.

Inspections.

The present arrangements allow most of the schools to be visited only once in two years, consequently a very large number of defects were disclosed at the inspections.

In the older children most mouths showed at least 4 or 5 teeth that required fillings and several needing extraction. In a large percentage this is not due to neglect on the children's part but simply that treatment cannot be offered at frequent enough intervals to keep pace with the ravages of decay.

Out of a population of 25,740 attending the Elementary and Central Schools, 14,300 were inspected and 10,255 referred for treatment compared with 17,747 inspected and 13,498 referred in 1937. The reason that fewer children could be inspected was that a large amount of work from the previous year had to be completed before fresh schools could be begun.

The percentage of children suffering from dental disease was 71% as compared with 76% in 1937. This figure should not be interpreted as necessarily an improvement in the condition of the mouths, but rather that as many children were forced to seek casual treatment before their re-inspection could be made.

The number inspected represents 55% of the total school roll as compared with 68% in 1937. Sessions devoted to inspection totalled 103 as against 108 the previous year. The smaller number

of children inspected per session allows for a greater degree of accuracy and gives more opportunity for getting into personal "contact" with each individual child. The total number of children with healthy dentitions was 9,704. This figure represents 4,045 found healthy at dental inspections and 5,659 rendered artificially sound as compared with 4,249 sound and 5,194 cured last year.

Treatment.

Details of treatment show a steady increase in the amount of work performed, especially on the conservative side. Every effort is made to concentrate on the younger age-groups, so that they may reap the maximum benefit from the scheme. Many of these have received treatment as pre-school cases and are proving excellent patients.

As the facilities are increased every effort is being made to give each child a more **complete** treatment, instead of the merely "palliative" measures, that do little to improve permanently the condition of the mouth. The above method of treatment is continually stressed by the Board of Education as being one of the chief conditions in the working of a satisfactory scheme.

Every precaution is taken to render operations as painless as possible, and in so doing to banish the bogey of the Dentist's Chair. It has been found that purely "wholesale" methods do not obtain the desired effect and in many cases have only proved an obstacle to further treatment.

Owing to the bad condition of the mouths found at inspections a very large amount of time had to be devoted to each child, hence the number for which work was done will be seen to be less than the previous year. This was 7,614 as against 10,404 in 1937. The number cured increased from 5,194 to 5,659, the aggregate of Treatment sessions being 1,585 against 1,551 in 1937.

The ratio of inspection sessions to treatment sessions was 1: 14.4 compared with 1: 8 for the country as a whole.

Fillings in permanent teeth increased from 8,603 to 8,879; fillings in temporary teeth numbered 949 compared with 923 the previous year.

The number of fillings per 100 children treated has risen considerably and stands at 120.9 compared with 91 in 1937.

"Other Operations" for the year, which include a large amount of conservative work, stand at 4,675 compared with 4,061. This figure includes some 18,000 Zinc Oxide Dressings, 520 additional dressings in temporary teeth, 310 applications of Silver Nitrate, Scalings, Gum Treatments, etc.

Special Treatments include—

- Treatment of septic roots in Anterior teeth, 17.
- Removal of Nerves under local anaesthetic, 8.
- Gingivectomy, 3.
- Removal of Bone Sequestra, 1.
- Porcelain Crowns for Anterior tooth, 1.
- Splints for fractured incisors, 2.
- Minor operations on gums, tongue and fraenum, treatment of haemorrhage, etc.
- 26 vulcanite dentures were inserted to replace teeth lost by caries or traumatic injury.

Extraction of Teeth.

The number of permanent teeth removed for caries and Orthodontic reasons was 3,003 compared with 2,946 in 1937. The removal of temporary teeth was slightly lower than last year at 11,495 compared with 12,025.

Local anaesthesia was used on 3,688 occasions against 3,570 in 1937, for extraction of teeth and preparation of sensitive cavities.

Nitrous Oxide was administered on 2,668 occasions as compared with 2,640.

At Lodge Road Treatment Centre "gas" is administered by the dental surgeons who devoted 118 sessions to this work. At the Selhurst and Waddon Clinics the administration is performed by medical officers and 85 sessions were set apart for this purpose.

Special Cases.

The number of Special forms issued by Head Teachers was 2,379 compared with 2,384 in 1937. This figure, however, does not include the large number of written requests for treatment that are received at the Clinics daily.

It is regrettable that this form of treatment is of such dimensions that routine appointments are considerably interfered with. Until, however, it is possible to provide each child with a complete annual treatment, no reduction can be expected.

Acceptance Rate.

The acceptance rate for the year has risen from 57.5% in 1937 to 60% last year. This shows a steady increase in the public appreciation of the scheme which though gratifying in many respects also places a greater burden on those concerned and increases the interval at which all can be re-treated.

Every effort is made not to waste time treating cases of persistent "refusals." It is, however, often impractical to exclude them entirely from treatment, especially where private attention cannot be afforded.

Attendances and Charges for Treatment.

The total number of attendances for the year was 18,833 compared with 19,225 for 1937. The Clinic charges for treatment are now at the "flat rate" of 1s. per annum, with an extra charge of 2s. for each administration of gas. The above arrangement is working extremely well, though in cases of proved inability to pay this charge is temporarily "waived." The sum of £418 11s. was received in payment for treatment and £5 3s. 1d. from the Voluntary Box contribution.

Cases X-Rayed.

The number of cases referred to Mayday Hospital for X-Ray examination was 103 as compared with 84 in 1937. This form of examination is a most valuable aid to diagnosis, especially prior to Orthodontic treatment or in cases of traumatic injury and impacted teeth. Special times are reserved on two days a week for dealing with dental cases of this type at the Hospital.

Treatment of Scholarship Children.

Scholarship children are treated at all the clinics and the following is a summary of the work:—

Attendances	...	...	411	Gas Cases	...	...	25
New Cases Treated	...	...	123	Local	...	...	51
Fillings—permanent	...	...	324	Cases Completed	...	...	52
Extractions — permanent	...	...	96	Root Fillings	...	...	2
Extractions — temporary	...	...	20	Crowns	...	...	1
Other Operations	...	...	118	Dentures fitted	...	...	4
Referred X-Ray	...	...	4	Appointments not kept	...	...	50

In common with those attending Central Schools, these children require a considerable amount of attention, but on the whole are very good patients and most appreciative of work done. It is essential that some scheme of inspection and treatment should be carried out for this class of child, but with the present number of dental personnel this is impossible. It should be remembered that after the age of 12 twice as much time is required to give satisfactory treatment.

Propaganda.

The Dental Surgeons give "talks" to the parents of children having their first school inspection. Parents are also urged to accompany their children when attending the Clinics for treatment. In this way individual points can be explained and many misunderstandings avoided.

Orthodontic Treatment.

The Orthodontic Scheme for the regulation and "straightening" of teeth continues to give very gratifying results. There were, however, many urgent cases that could not be dealt with as only a limited amount of time can be allotted for this work.

A summary of the treatment performed during the year is as follows:—

Cases under treatment	...	...	...	129
Completed	...	...	...	91
Appliances Inserted:				
Removable	...	...	...	283
Fixed	...	...	...	9
Attendances	...	...	...	2,463
No. of Sessions	...	...	...	89

Summary of Work Done at the Selhurst Road Clinic.

	1938.	1937.
Attendances	4,682	5,100
Extractions	4,174	4,244
Fillings	2,415	2,483
Other Operations	1,290	1,280
"Gas" Cases	518	634
Local Anaesthesia	1,634	1,491
Cases Completed	1,865	1,693

Sessions held: Inspection 33, Treatment 372, Gas 44. The average attendance at this clinic per session is 10.7.

Summary of Work Done at the Waldrons Clinic.

	1938.	1937.
Attendances	3,787	4,161
Extractions	2,522	2,831
Fillings	2,353	3,054
Other Operations	811	756
Scalings	88	101
" Gas " Cases	499	556
Local Anaesthesia	454	640
Cases Completed	1,197	1,379

DENTAL DEFECTS.

		Year 1937.
(1) Number of children who were—		
(a) Inspected by the Dental Officers.—		
Aged 5—6	915	1,025
,, 6—7	1,460	1,733
,, 7—8	1,533	2,070
,, 8—9	1,599	2,046
,, 9—10	1,454	1,895
,, 10—11	1,587	1,633
,, 11—12	1,337	1,617
,, 12—13	1,515	1,778
,, 13—14	1,536	1,951
,, 14—15	934	1,335
,, 15 up	430	664
Specials	2,379	2,384
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16,679	20,131
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(b) Found to require treatment	12,634	15,882
(c) Actually treated	7,614	10,404
(2) Half-days devoted to inspection	103	108
Do., treatment	1,586	1,551
Do., administration	30	12
Do., gas administration—		
(by dental officers)	118	94
(by medical officers)	85	97
Do., orthodontia	89	47
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,011	1,909

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	18,833	19,225
(4) Fillings—Permanent teeth ...	8,879	8,603
—Temporary teeth ...	949	923
	— 9,828	— 9,526
(5) Extractions—Permanent teeth	3,003	3,019
—Temporary teeth ...	11,495	12,025
	— 14,498	— 15,044
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	2,668	2,640
(7) Administrations of local anaesthetics for extractions	3,688	3,570
(8) Other operations—		
Permanent teeth ...	4,155	3,940
Temporary teeth ...	520	121
	— 4,675	— 4,061

EAR CLINIC.

This clinic is held at weekly intervals at Lodge Road Treatment Centre, for school children and children under school age. Cases are referred for treatment to the Clinic mainly by the Assistant School Medical Officers and the Medical Officers of the Infant Welfare Centres, and are seen by appointment.

The treatment advised and administered at the weekly Ear Clinic is continued where deemed necessary at daily intervals through the agency of the Minor Ailments Clinic. The early investigation of children with discharging ears and the subsequent frequent treatment by thorough cleansing of the ears is most important in the prevention of deafness in later years.

	1938.	1937.
The number of sessions held	47	45
No. of first attendances	76	66
No. of re-attendances	417	372
Total number of children treated or investigated	120	76

Of this total of 120 children, 12 were under school age and 44 were cases continuing treatment commenced in 1937.

These 120 cases were classified into three main groups:—

	1938.	1937.
<i>Group I.</i> — No evidence of otorrhoea past or present, or deafness of more than a trivial or temporary nature	14	12
<i>Group II.</i> —Deafness only	8	7
<i>Group III.</i> —Otorrhoea, active quiescent or cured	98	57

The following is a brief summary of the action taken in cases classified in these Groups:—

Group I.—14 cases. In the majority of these cases the defect found was an accumulation of wax blocking the meatus, symptoms clearing up after the wax had been removed by syringing. In other cases symptoms were due to furunculosis of the meatal wall, these cleared up with either fomentations, swabbing with Argyrol, application of iodox or careful cleansing.

Group II.—8 cases. Four of these cases suffered from congenital nerve deafness, one of whom was admitted to St. Giles' School for physical Defectives and utilises a valve hearing aid apparatus, the other three cases were slight; in one of these a recommendation was made to the head teacher that the child should be seated in the front row of the class. Four cases suffered from Eustachian deafness. Two were recommended removal of tonsils and adenoids, one for Eustachian catheterisation at the Croydon General Hospital and one benefited by alkaline nasal lotion and ointment and the use of a benzedrine inhaler.

Group III.—98 cases:—

Found dry and requiring no treatment ...	13
Found dry but recommended tonsillectomy	1
Active cases of otorrhoea	84

These 84 cases of actively discharging ears were treated as follows:—

Seventy-eight were treated with insufflation of iodized boracic powder, several of these having had preliminary treatment during the first few attendances with glycerine and carbolic drops or swabbing with Argyrol. Fifty-four of these cases were discharged during the year with dry ears; in many cases the perforations in the drum had healed.

Four were referred to the Croydon General Hospital, on two of these mastoidectomy was performed, one case had an aural polypus removed, and in one case continuance of conservative treatment was recommended.

Three cases only were treated by ionization, in one there was marked improvement, in one slight improvement, one did not respond to this treatment.

The attendance at the Clinic during 1938 has markedly increased. The treatment of chronic otorrhoea with insufflations of 0.75% iodine in boracic powder has been most successful, preliminary thorough and careful cleansing is required otherwise the method is not satisfactory. The foul smelling discharges rapidly lose their offensive character, granulations disappear, the drum becomes much more healthy in appearance and in the majority of cases the discharge completely ceases.

RHEUMATISM CLINIC.

The Rheumatism Clinic is concerned with the diagnosis, supervision, advice and re-examination of cases of juvenile rheumatism. Though this Clinic is advisory and no medical treatment is undertaken, the following facilities for providing the appropriate treatment are available.

In the active and acute stage of the disease, children are referred for Hospital in-patient treatment, or, where home conditions are favourable, for domiciliary treatment by the patients' own doctor.

The mild and potential cases benefit greatly by a period of convalescence at Coombe Cliff Convalescent Home. With extra rest, a nourishing and well-balanced diet, and supervision under satisfactory hygienic conditions, the symptoms of rheumatism or debility frequently clear up. For other suitable cases extra nourishment in school, such as milk or cod liver oil and malt, is provided.

Cases of fully developed chronic valvular heart disease, who are medically unfit to attend a public Elementary School, are recommended to St. Giles' School for Physical Defectives.

Children who have recently been discharged from hospital or convalescent home following a rheumatic attack, or children whose hearts are affected and might be injured further by undue

exertion, are excluded for a suitable period from partaking in games, drill or school swimming. It should be emphasised, however, that both from the mental and physical well-being of the child, it is inadvisable to limit normal activities more than is absolutely necessary. Children in whom rheumatic manifestations are quiescent and who have a mild fully compensated cardiac lesion, and others in whom a systolic murmur is purely functional, may be turned into introspective invalids by exclusion from the normal school routine.

In all cases the general health is carefully watched and particular attention is paid to the tonsils and teeth, treatment being provided when required.

The houses of all new cases attending the Clinic have continued to be inspected by a Sanitary Inspector, and notices are served on the owners for any necessary repairs; or the family recommended for consideration for a Council house.

Rheumatism is an insidious disease. Acute rheumatic fever is far less common than the vague joint pains or mild chorea so frequently met with. The mild form, in which there are only vague joint pains or mild muscular twitching, may cause irreparable cardiac damage if neglected or overlooked; it is for this reason, and because relapses are common, that the constant supervision afforded by the Clinic is so necessary.

Many children who complain of muscular pains in the limbs are not rheumatic, but are suffering from minor postural or orthopaedic defects; these are referred either for remedial exercises or to the Orthopaedic Clinic. In others, there may be associated with the pains, such conditions as debility, malnutrition, anaemia and mental and physical tiredness; excellent results are achieved by sending such children to the Open Air School for a period of a year or eighteen months, where the "debility pains" soon disappear.

Difficult and severe cases have been referred to the Out-Patients' Department at Croydon General Hospital, where Dr. Preston, as in previous years, has very kindly given his assistance and advice.

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.

The total number of children whose names were on the "live" register at the end of 1938 was 457.

TABLE XVII.
Cases Examined at Rheumatism Clinic.

	1936.	1937.	1938.
Primary	154	187	89
Re-examinations ...	407	479	438
	—	—	—
	561	666	527
	—	—	—
Rheumatic	145 (94.2%)	158 (84.5%)	76 (85.4%)
Non-Rheumatic ...	9 (5.8%)	29 (15.5%)	13 (14.6%)
	—	—	—
	154	187	89
	—	—	—

Classification of Rheumatic Cases—

	Primary.	Re-examination.
Sex—Males	33 (43.4%)	231 (52.7%)
Females	43 (56.6%)	207 (47.3%)
	—	—
Total	76	438
	—	—

Age when Examined—

Ages	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Primary	7	10	6	9	11	11	8	7	6	1	—
Re-examinations	3	16	49	39	53	55	61	76	51	23	12

A satisfactory feature of the year's working was that 163 children (who had been under observation) were considered quite free from rheumatism with normal hearts and were discharged from further attendance at the Clinic.

The number of new cases referred to the Rheumatism Clinic showed a marked decrease this year. The number of re-examinations of cases on the "Live Register" showed little change.

Grouping and Classification.

This continues to follow the scheme laid down in my Report for 1931.—

<i>Group I.</i> —Symptoms referring to the digestive system and intestinal tract, <i>e.g.</i> , abdominal pains, constipation and lack of appetite... ..	9 cases
<i>Group II.</i> —Symptoms suggesting the presence of toxæmia, <i>e.g.</i> , aching limbs, lassitude, headache	70 cases
<i>Group III.</i> —Symptoms suggesting a disturbance of the nervous system, <i>e.g.</i> , irritability, disturbed sleep, nocturnal enuresis, fidgetiness	36 cases

Groups II. and III. include the majority of cases. In many cases there is a combination of the symptoms specified in Groups II. and III., varying in severity according to the type of case observed.

Grouping of Cases (Classification of Dr. R. Miller).

	1937.		1938.
Mild and Potential ...	120 (76.0%)	...	59 (77.6%)
Definite Active ...	23 (14.5%)	...	7 (9.2%)
Definite Quiescent ...	15 (9.5%)	...	10 (13.2%)

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: 76 cases.

Rheumatic Pains	65 (85.5%)
Rheumatic Fever	8 (10.5%)
Chorea	6 (7.9%)
Carditis, Definite	10 (13.2%)*
	*Slight 5 (6.6%)
	*Marked 5 (6.6%)
Carditis, Suspected	4 (5.3%)
Tonsillitis	18 (23.7%)

Rheumatic Fever Cases.

There were 8 children who gave a definite history of Rheumatic Fever. Of these, 4 had sound hearts, and 4 had definite carditis.

Chorea Cases.

There were 6 cases of Chorea. Of these, 2 had definite carditis, 1 slight or suspected, and 3 sound hearts.

Family Histories.

In the case of 28 families (36.8%), either the father or the mother had had rheumatic fever, chorea or juvenile rheumatism. In 11 other cases (14.5%) a history of rheumatism was obtained in near relatives of the parents. In the case of 23 children (30.3%) their brothers or sisters gave a similar history of rheumatic manifestations.

Skin Conditions.

Recorded in 76 cases.

Fair	...	...	...	...	...	46 (60.5%)
Dark	...	...	...	...	...	30 (39.5%)

Moist skin and a history of liability to sweating was recorded in 9 cases.

A history of flushing and rashes in 28 cases.

Nervous Conditions.

Recorded in 76 cases.

Children recorded as highly strung	...	...	...	...	38 (50.0%)
Headaches	...	...	...	...	32 (42.1%)*
					*Occasional 28 (36.8%)
					*Frequent 4 (5.3%)
Night terrors, etc.	...	...	...	...	18 (23.7%)+
					+Slight 17 (22.4%)
					+Severe 1 (1.4%)
Enuresis	...	...	...	...	11 (14.5%)
Twitchings	...	...	...	...	12 (15.8%)

Often a combination of more than one of the above symptoms was manifested.

Catarrhs.

A history of various catarrhs, not tonsillitis, was reported in 10 cases (13.2%).

Tonsillectomy.

Operation reported in 27 cases (35.5%).

Re-Examinations.

Four hundred and thirty-eight re-inspections were carried out. In 17 (3.9%) of these the conditions had become worse; 16 (3.7%) was considered to be non-rheumatic; 63 (14.4%) stationary; 93 (21.2%) were definitely improved; and 249 (56.8%) quiescent.

Environment and Other Conditions in Rheumatism Clinic Cases.

Reported in 76 cases.

Wards.—Cases were drawn from all Wards in the Borough with the exception of South and Addington.

Woodside	5	Thornton Heath	3
Addiscombe	4	Bensham Manor	5
South Norwood	4	West Thornton	10
Upper Norwood	4	Waddon	17
Norbury	3	East	3
Whitehorse Manor	8	Central	4
Broad Green	5		

Housing Conditions—Drainage of Subsoil and Condition of Houses.

Sixty-one of the houses were sufficiently drained and 9 were well drained; in 6 drainage was problematical.

Houses which were perfectly dry and did not show any signs of dampness numbered 42, whilst 24 showed traces of damp: 8 were damp; 2 houses were specified as very damp. Of these two latter houses, in one case a notice was served for remedying the defect, in the other case the family was living in a basement room, which is scheduled for inspection and closure.

Aspect.

The aspects of the houses were as follows:—

161 cases reported.

S.E. ...	10	S.W. ...	8	E. ...	11	N.E. ...	10
N.W. .	9	S. ...	8	N. ...	10	W. ...	10

The majority of houses in which cases occurred were ordinary terrace houses (40), 35 were semi-detached, and 1 was a detached house.

Economic Status.

The economic status of the families from whom patients were examined was as follows:—

Poor in 11; average working class, 39; better working class, 17; clerical work, 7; and superior, 2.

The interior home conditions were classified as follows:—

Clean, 55; moderately clean, 13; superior, 8.

CHILD GUIDANCE.

SUMMARY OF CASES REFERRED TO CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS DURING 1938.

No.	M. F.	Age.	Why referred.	By whom referred.	Where referred.	Action taken and result of treatment.
1	F.	13½	Lack of confidence, timid, slow progress at school.	Head-mistress.	London Child Guidance.	Satisfactory progress made.
2	F.	12½	Nightmares, irritable and restless.	Do.	Do.	Satisfactory results.
3	F.	10½	Pilfering, difficult to discipline.	Do.	Do.	Great improvement.
4	F.	11	Lack of confidence, stammer.	Principal Royal Normal College.	Do.	Recommended admission to Grange Court School.
5	M.	14	Emotional: sex education.	Speech Clinic.	Do.	Great improvement
6	M.	7½	Speech.	Do.	West End Hospital Nervous Diseases.	Great improvement
7	M.	8½	Speech.	Do.	Do.	Attended only for consultation.
8	M.	12	Aberrations of conduct, stealing.	Town Clerk, Gravesend.	Mayday Clinic.	Present surroundings unsatisfactory—recommended change of home.
9	M.	8	Sleep walking and speech defect.	Speech Clinic.	Do.	Made steady progress—ready for discharge.
10	M.	8	Instability.	School Medical Officer.	Do.	To be boarded out.
11	M.	5½	Uncontrolled behaviour. Highly excitable and destructive.	Parent.	Do.	Started school and settling down well.
12	F.	10	Unruly, lying and stealing.	Head-mistress.	Do.	Improved—parents not co-operative and irregular attendance.
13	F.	9½	Untruthful, petty theft.	Parent.	Do.	Did not keep appointment after first interview.
14	M.	9	Petty theft.	Prob. Officer.	Do.	Discharged improved—high intelligence.
15	M.	8	Stealing.	Parent per Head-teacher.	Do.	Still attending—slight improvement—parents difficult—father attending clinic with son each week.
16	F.	14	Apathetic, inert.	Head-teacher	Do.	Home conditions difficult—continue attendance.
17	F.	14	Self-consciousness.	Do.	Do.	Some improvement—still attending.
18	F.	5	Instability.	Parent.	Do.	Under observation for a few months.

One case was recommended to attend Grange Court School; in 9 cases progress after attendance at the clinic was satisfactory; in 3 cases although there was improvement, home or other circumstances mitigated against an entirely satisfactory result; in 2 cases conditions were such that it was recommended the child be boarded out; in 2 cases attendance was only made for consultation; and in 1 case diagnosis has not been made, the case still remaining under observation.

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Full statistical details are given in Table III. of the Tables required by the Board of Education.

Blind Children.

Nine 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, 6 boys and 1 girl; Barclay Blind School, Brighton, 2 girls; Court Grange, Devon, 1 boy; Sunshine Homes, East Grinstead, 2 boys.

The Committee are also responsible for the maintenance of 1 girl at the Goodrich Road (L.C.C.) School for Partially-Sighted Children.

St. Luke's Special School For Partially Sighted Children.

At the end of the year there were 44 children in attendance. Of these, 14 were cases of myopia and 30 were non-myopes.

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. Both boys and girls have attended domestic science classes, and physical exercises, suitably restricted for certain children, are in regular use, with a noticeable improvement in carriage and posture.

Deaf Children.

Eleven boys and 6 girls are resident at special schools for the deaf; 3 boys attend special day schools. The institutions which these children attend are:—Royal School for the Deaf, Margate, 10 boys and 6 girls; Balham L.C.C. Day (Deaf) School, 2 boys, at Oldridge Road; Anerley Deaf School, 1 boy; St. John's Institution, Boston Spa, 1.

Epileptic Children.

One girl is resident at the Lingfield Epileptic Colony.

Mentally Defective Children.

In addition to the day accommodation provided at St. Christopher's School, 5 girls are resident in the Monyhull M.D. School, Birmingham; 1 girl is at Knotty Ash M.D. School, Liverpool, and 11 boys at Besford Court, Worcestershire.

Physically Defective Children.

In addition to 83 physically defective children accommodated at the St. Giles' Day Open Air School, the Education Authority have crippled children in the following special schools:—The Heritage Craft School, Chailey, 3 boys and 2 girls; Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton, 1 boy; St. Vincent's Orthopaedic Hospital, 2 boys; Victoria Home for Crippled Children, Bournemouth, 1 boy; National Children's Home, Chipping Norton, 1 boy; Hawkenbury Convalescent Home, 1 boy; St. Patrick's Open Air School, Hayling Island, 1 girl; St. Nicholas-at-Wade Convalescent Home, 1 girl; Wingfield-Morris Hospital, Oxford, 1 girl.

There are also 102 delicate children in attendance at the extension of St. Giles' School, which now has a total accommodation for 190 children.

Speech Defects Class.

The tri-weekly class conducted by two trained speech therapists has continued throughout the year and has thoroughly proved its usefulness.

The number of children that can attend each class at any given time is limited as each child has to be dealt with individually.

	Cured.	Im- proved.	Ceased Attend- ance non-co- operation.	Re- ferred psych. trt.	Tempor- arily dis- charged.	Still Attend- ing.
Stammer	7	2	2	2	...	12
Lalling and Lipping ...	6	3	...	...	...	4
Undeveloped Speech...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Cleft Palate ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	2
Malformed Palate ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Post Adenoidal ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...
Motor Dysarthria ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Spastic Palate ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Organic Deafness ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aphasia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3

Cases Discharged.

Speech now normal	28
Non-co-operation of parents	3
For psychological treatment	3

SCHOOL CAMPS AT PILGRIM FORT, CATERHAM.

The following schools sent parties, each of which was under the care of two teachers:—

	No. of Children.
Boys—	
Ashburton Senior Mixed	42
Elmwood Boys'	21
Ecclesbourne Junior Boys'	40
Oval Senior Mixed	19
South Norwood Junior Boys'	39
Sydenham Junior Boys'	44
Tavistock Senior Boys'	20
Waddon Senior Mixed	40
All Saints'	40
St. Joseph's	19
GIRLS—	
Davidson Junior Girls'	31
Kingsley Senior Girls'	40
*Norbury Manor Senior Girls	45
Oval Senior Mixed	43
Portland Senior Girls'	36
Winterbourne Junior Girls'	40
All Saints'	34
	593

*This camp was held during the school holidays at Whitsun.

The Fort is equipped for school camps of 40 children and when one school is unable to send this number, two combine, each contributing a party of 20. The period during which the weather is deemed to be suitable for school camps lasts about 20 weeks, and school holidays fall during six of these.

In addition, nearly 100 children from the Public Assistance Committee Homes and about 160 other campers used Pilgrim Fort.

All the children in School camps are medically examined before proceeding to the Fort and the blankets in which they sleep are disinfected each week.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT RETURN

The following numbers of children were examined by the medical officers during 1938 as to their fitness to follow the part-time employment indicated.

	1938	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
Delivery of Goods for Shopkeepers	334	172	151	208	96
Delivery of Newspapers	265	245	245	285	190
Delivery of Milk	68	31	43	42	34
	667	448	439	535	520

It will be observed that there has been an increase of 162 in the delivery of goods for shopkeepers; of 20 in the delivery of newspapers, and of 37 in the delivery of milk.

Forty-five girls 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 for necessitous children have been continued during the past year. Children are provided with free dinners at the Domestic Subjects Centres of the following schools:—Davidson, Ecclesbourne, Elmwood, Howard, Ingram, Kingsley, Sydenham, Tavistock and Waddon. Milk and cod-liver oil and malt are also provided in school for children suffering from malnutrition. Recommendations for extra nourishment are made by the School Medical Officers, Teachers, School Enquiry Officers and Care Committees. 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.

The scheme originally suggested by the National Milk Publicity Council has been working smoothly, and has undoubtedly had beneficial results. By arrangement with the Milk Marketing Board, some 14,000 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.

	1937.		1938.
No. of Children who received Free Dinners...	524	...	550
„ Free Dinners provided	67,357	...	86,743

No. of Children who received, on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer :—

	1937.		1938.
	<i>Pints.</i>		<i>Pints.</i>
Free Milk	656—56,375	1,340—	127,414
Milk (part payment)	32—1,722	12—	447
Milk (whole payment)	56—2,705	9—	104
	<i>Issues.</i>		<i>Issues.</i>
Free Malt	192—15,011	210—	22,198
Malt (whole payment)	74—3,377	12—	642

(N.B.—Milk and malt and oil given on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer are supplied free of cost; voluntary payments, however, are accepted from the parents.)

The amounts supplied, as will be seen from the figures, shows a very substantial increase on 1937.

The Committee continued, during the Easter, Whitsun, Midsummer and Christmas Vacations, to provide facilities at the Free Dinner Centres for children to receive milk under the Milk Marketing Board's scheme at a cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per one-third of a pint. In the Midsummer Vacation, 7,997 bottles were sold; 1,179 bottles were supplied during the Easter Vacation, and 1,285 during the Christmas Vacation.

All the milk supplied is Pasteurised milk and the sources of supply are subject to the approval of, and constant supervision by, the Medical Officer of Health.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S SPECIAL SCHOOL.

This school is for dull and backward children and those who have been certified as educationally mentally defective but educable.

I am indebted to Mr. H. J. Edmonds, the Headmaster, for the following report :—

“ The past year may be looked upon as one of very definite progress.

During the year 27 children were admitted, and 21 left. On December 31st, 1938, there were 136 children on the roll—94 boys and 42 girls. I have again to record a very gratifying level of attendance for the year—89%.

It is very pleasing to be able to report on the great strides that the teaching of reading has made in the past year. We have many fluent readers in the school, and many are borrowers from the Public Libraries. Each class now has its own little library.

The teaching of physical drill is still very popular and it would surprise many to see what our children can do in this subject. We have now reached the stage when children have to be restrained in their activities, where formerly they needed encouragement.

Woodwork is now the most popular subject. 36 boys receive instruction weekly in this most useful part of the curriculum. Very useful models for the home have been made.

We have now started a small boot-repairing class, and it is hoped soon to extend this, so as to include a greater number of boys.

Four happy years have been spent at Mitcham Road and we are shortly moving to new premises at Warwick Road, where we hope to have more scope for our activities, among surroundings which are far more congenial than our present ones.

The provision of excellent hot mid-day meals continues to be a very important factor in building up the children's physical condition and many thanks are again due to the Education Committee for their provision.

I must once more record my appreciation of the kindly interest shown by the staff and scholars of John Ruskin School."

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 the reports.

Boys.

During the past year efficient provision of physical education and recreation has been maintained, and certain important advances

can be recorded. Our Schools have taken their part in the forward movement for National Fitness initiated by the Government, and increased opportunities and material facilities have been provided.

Purley Oaks Senior, and Lady Edridge Central School, now in an advanced stage of re-building, will both be equipped with changing rooms, showers, and gymnasias, and the Committee has recently approved plans for the erection of a gymnasium at the Tavistock School. The pupils of the newly reconditioned White-norse Manor Senior School are already in enjoyment of modern shower bath equipment and dressing rooms.

The past year has witnessed a general adoption of suitable clothing for the physical training lesson. All children of necessitous parents are now supplied with plimsolls and Senior boys will be equipped with shorts in the near future.

During the past year, nine men have attended Intensive Courses of one month's duration at Scarborough or Loughborough, and one man took a whole year's course of training.

A more ambitious programme of apparatus and agility work is being attempted in Senior Schools with trained specialist staffs. Provision is made for the teaching of Country Dancing in the Junior Schools, and Sword and Morris Dancing in the Senior Schools, as part of our physical training programme.

The provision of playing fields has been maintained, and additional grounds have been secured.

All available facilities for swimming have been used to the full. For the first time, Winter Swimming has been introduced, and has proved a success. The Inter-Schools Gala, held at the Central Baths on July 20th, was a fine testimony to the all-round excellence of Croydon swimming.

The Inter-School field events were organised by the Croydon School Sports Association.

Ten Boys' Schools, as against seven in the previous year, attended the camps at the Pilgrim Fort, and the new cooking arrangements, and reduced scales of charges indicate that the popularity of the Fort will increase rather than diminish.

There has been an increased number of School Journeys during the year. Parties of scholars have visited Switzerland, Scandinavia, France, Germany, and many parts of the Homeland.

Teachers' Courses and Demonstrations have again been held, and the Courses arranged by the Central Council for Recreative Physical Training have been well supported. Our Schools and officers of the Committee gave assistance in the organisation of the rally of the National Fitness Council at the North End Hall in April last.

The Croydon Schools Athletic Association has continued its good work during the past year. Its officers have given generously of their free time in coaching, arranging, and supervising sports events.

Thirty Schools participated in seven League and Cup Competitions, and a Croydon team reached the divisional final of the English Schools Shield Competition.

Once again, the Sports were held at the Galpins Road Ground of the Thornton Heath Sports Club. In spite of rain on the first day, which made the ground heavy, two new records were established, and three were equalled.

Eighteen Senior and twelve Junior teams took part in the cricket and this year the number of fixtures was increased.

Successful group parties were organised during the Autumn Term, and Folk Dancing activities in individual Schools are increasing.

The Swimming Section takes over responsibility for the award of Swimming and Life Saving Certificates. More than 4,000 Swimming and 800 Live Saving Certificates were awarded. Croydon pupils distinguished themselves during the year in the London Schools Swimming Association events by winning the National Sunday League Shield, the Working Men's Club Shield, and the Fabian Shield.

Two boys won titles in the Southern Division of the London Schools Boxing Championships. The Schools Amateur Boxing Association provided an exhibition bout on the occasion of Lord Aberdare's visit for the Keep Fit Demonstration in May.

Girls.

The renewed emphasis on the value of Physical Training, due to the public interest created by the Physical Training and Recreation Act, 1937, has had its effect on the work in the Schools where enthusiasm and efficiency have been maintained.

The supply of a certain number of plimsolls for use in Physical Training lessons by children who are unable to provide their own, has continued to be a valuable and much appreciated means of maintaining efficiency and ensuring safety in the physical training lessons. It is hoped to equip all Senior girls who are in need of assistance with shorts in the near future. In spite of lack of changing room accommodation in many of the Schools, it is encouraging to note that the majority of Senior scholars (also many in Junior Departments) now make every effort to wear suitable clothing for physical exercises and the standard of training improves accordingly.

Swimming continues to be one of the most valuable and popular branches of Physical Education, and all Central, Senior and Junior Departments, with one exception, sent classes of girls to the Baths during the summer season. Only Senior Departments were included in the winter swimming time-table but this privilege may probably be extended to Junior Departments, as it is found that the scholars from these departments are very keen to continue swimming throughout the year. Particular mention must be made of the work of the teachers out of school hours, when—Winter and Summer—scholars and teachers voluntarily attend the Baths in large numbers and full use is made of the Gift Tickets and Winter admission privileges granted by the Baths Committee. Twenty-one girls' departments held Swimming Galas in addition to taking part in the Inter-Schools Gala in July.

Continued use was made of the Playing Fields and Recreation Ground accommodation throughout the Borough, both for the regular organised games' lessons and also for Sports afternoons. Thirty-five schools held their own school Sports afternoons and, in addition, twenty-five arranged Physical Training Displays, Folk Dancing Demonstrations and Inter-House Games Tournaments.

The various Folk Dance parties, etc., arranged by the Folk Dance section of the Croydon Schools Sports Association and by the East Surrey Branch of the English Folk Dance and Song Society were well supported as usual. These included an Open

Air party in the Playing Field of the Gonville School in June with over 450 children dancing, Group parties at seven centres in November, attended by more than 700 children, and two parties at the Adult School in December, organised by the E.F.D.S.. with about 600 children in attendance.

School Journeys were taken by girls from various schools to the Isle of Wight (9), Seaford (2), Peak District, Boscombe, West Wickham, Paris, Brittany, Belgium, and Switzerland, while seven schools sent girls' camping parties to Pilgrim Fort.

Corrective Classes, for girls with faulty posture, were continued in six schools.

The following Courses and Demonstrations were arranged for Teachers:—

Courses of Physical Training for Infants' Schools.

Three Demonstrations on the Class Teaching of Swimming.

Demonstration of Modern Methods of Physical Training.

Four teachers attended Vacation Courses in Physical Training, in August, and many attended the various courses and demonstrations arranged by the Central Council of Recreative Physical Training and other bodies, in conjunction with the National Fitness Campaign.

In connection with the Polytechnic and Evening Institutes, sixteen Gymnastic and Keep Fit Classes have been held for women and girls.

The Croydon Schools Sports Association continued to render most valuable help, by its voluntary organisation of all branches of physical training, out of school hours.

The work of the various sections is maintained at a high standard by the many hours of voluntary service of the teachers and their help and co-operation is, as always, greatly appreciated.

INSTRUCTION IN SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

In the time-table for the year commencing 1st August, 1938, the following provision is made for the instruction of Senior 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).
Benson (Domestic Science).
British Girls, Polytechnic (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.

Causes of Death in Children of School Age.

Taking the school population as 25,436, the death rate per 1,000 in school children was 1.53.

There were 39 deaths in children of school age ; those caused by Infectious Diseases, 13 ; Pneumonia, 3 ; Tuberculosis, 5 ; Influenza. 2 · Diseases of the Respiratory System, 1 ; other defined causes, 15 :

Street Accidents	...	...	...	...	2
Mastoiditis	...	...	...	...	1
Lymphatic Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	1
Aplastic Anaemia	...	...	...	...	1
Osteo-myelitis	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumococcal Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	1
Little's Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Endocarditis	...	...	...	...	1
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					15
					—

In the Infectious Diseases Group the causes were: Diphtheria, 12 ; and Scarlet Fever, 1.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The usual arrangements for the medical examination of secondary school children were continued in 1938 ; 1,662 children were examined, 519 of whom were boys and 1,143 girls. Table II. of Appendix under this heading gives the detailed findings. 56 boys (10.8 per cent.) and 131 girls (11.5 per cent.) were found to require treatment, the most usual defect being defective vision.

Although the figures are small, a table similar to that given for elementary school children and relating to height and weights has been included below.

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.
1932 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1931 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1930 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	50.8	60.8	52.2	66.8	50.7	59.3
1929 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	51.1	60.5	52.7	68.8	47.3	51.8
1928	6	56.0	78.2	57.0	94.0	54.0	65.2	47	55.7	75.6	61.7	110.1	51.9	75.2
1927	130	56.7	81.8	60.4	104.7	53.8	67.4	195	56.9	78.5	60.0	100.4	52.9	61.7
1926	120	57.7	82.8	61.2	103.7	54.8	70.6	193	59.6	89.5	64.3	115.5	54.2	67.4
1925	98	59.9	93.3	65.3	120.5	55.7	74.5	226	60.3	95.1	64.0	121.6	56.9	77.7
1924	66	63.1	109.3	67.7	131.6	58.8	89.4	113	62.0	102.6	65.0	122.5	58.4	83.0
1923	45	65.8	123.2	69.1	143.8	61.3	99.2	171	63.2	110.9	66.0	144.7	59.6	89.0
1922	43	66.6	129.7	72.1	151.2	62.5	106.6	100	64.0	117.0	67.6	139.5	63.0	101.2
1921	20	68.4	136.1	71.3	153.7	66.0	119.0	64	64.0	120.1	67.1	133.9	60.4	103.8
1920 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	64.0	120.2	66.1	133.0	61.0	100.0

TABLE XVIII.

TABLE I.
MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING
PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :

	Year 1938.	Year 1937.
Entrants	2,913	3,115
Second Age Group	3,195	2,405
Third Age Group	1,984	2,090
Total ...	<u>8,092</u>	<u>7,610</u>
Number of other Routine Inspections ...	19	245
Grand Total ...	<u>8,111</u>	<u>7,855</u>

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	6,866	5,383
Number of Re-Inspections	12,039	12,399
Total ...	<u>18,905</u>	<u>17,782</u>

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	For Defective Vision (excluding squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table II.A.	Total.	Total 1937.
Entrants	8	342	346	494
Second Age Group	200	341	523	408
Third Age Group ...	144	120	251	413
Total (Prescribed Groups)	352	803	1,120	1,315
Other Routine Inspections	3	5	7	46
Grand Total ...	355	808	1,127	1,361

Total visits to Elementary Schools: 492.

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment. (5)
SKIN—				
(1) Ringworm :				
Scalp ... ..	...	1	...	...
(2) Body	1	...	...	...
(3) Scabies	8	...	1	...
(4) Impetigo	8	...	...	...
(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	14	8	1	...
TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ...	31	9	2	...
EYE—				
(6) Blepharitis	14	5	2	2
(7) Conjunctivitis	4	...	...	...
(8) Keratitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
(9) Corneal Opacities ... ..	...	...	...	...
(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	6	4	1	...
TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) ...	24	9	3	2
(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	355	111	63	2
(12) Squint	86	49	7	2
EAR—				
(13) Defective Hearing	17	13	5	...
(14) Otitis Media	3	11	4	...
(15) Other Ear Diseases	19	4	3	...
NOSE AND THROAT—				
(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only	53	234	6	5
(17) Adenoids only	10	12	2	1
(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	262	324	24	9
(19) Other Conditions	42	44	11	1
(20) ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non-Tuberculous)	8	22	1	2
(21) DEFECTIVE SPEECH	17	10	4	1
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease :				
(22) Organic	15	77	7	4
(23) Functional	3	40	1	2
(24) Anaemia	66	35	5	1

TABLE II—continued.

DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment. (5)
LUNGS—				
(25) Bronchitis	13	40	3	1
(26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	7	17	1	3
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary :				
(27) Definite ... ..	...	1	...	...
(28) Suspected	5	22	...	1
Non-Pulmonary :				
(29) Glands ... ..	...	2	1	...
(30) Bones and Joints ... ..	...	...	...	...
(31) Skin ... ..	...	...	...	...
(32) Other Forms	1	2	...	...
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32) ...	1	4	1	...
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
(33) Epilepsy	1	7	...	1
(34) Chorea	3	22	2	5
(35) Other Conditions	4	49	1	6
DEFORMITIES—				
(36) Rickets	3	...	...	...
(37) Spinal Curvature	71	78	7	...
(38) Other Forms	108	106	15	4
(39) OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	13	31	5	4
TOTAL ...	1,239	1,381	183	57

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspected.	A (Excellent).		B (Normal).		C (Slightly subnormal).		D (Bad).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	2913	164	5.6	2270	77.9	476	16.4	3	0.1
Second Age-group ...	3195	176	5.5	2485	77.8	515	16.1	19	0.6
Third Age-group ...	1984	101	5.1	1673	84.3	210	10.6	...	...
Other Routine Inspections	19	...	...	19	100.0	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	8111	441	5.4	6447	79.5	1201	14.8	22	0.3

TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.
CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Number of children suffering from combination of defects 4

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>
12	1	13

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>
...	45	16	...	1	62

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>
14	14

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 and Partially Deaf.</i>	<i>At Public Elementary Schools.</i>	<i>At other Institutions.</i>	<i>At no School or Institution.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
6	2	...	...	8

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>
154	20	4	6	184

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>
1	1

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>
8	15	1	...	24

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>
19	13	4	1	37

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>
91	25	2	2	120

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>
52	11	3	7	73

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>
42	12	3	3	60

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

<i>Combination of Defect.</i>	<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>
Blind, M.D. and Epilepsy ...	1	...	...	...	1
M.D. and Cripple	1	...	...	...	1
M.D. and Blind ...	...	...	...	1	1
M.D. and Epilepsy	1	...	...	...	1

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI).

Disease or Defect. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm-Scalp :			
(i) X-Ray Treatment.	10	...	10
(ii) Other Treatment	12	...	12
Ringworm-Body	24	...	24
Scabies	98	...	98
Impetigo	183	...	183
Other Skin Disease	82	...	82
MINOR EYE DEFECTS—			
External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II	260	...	260
MINOR EAR DEFECTS			
	328	...	328
MISCELLANEOUS—			
Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc. ...	1644	...	1644
Total	2641	...	2641

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint)	1242	21	1263
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) ... ..	...	...	...
Total	1242	21	1263
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	771	21	792
(b) Obtained	775	21	796

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.
NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, part from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(1)				(2)				(3)				(4)	(5)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
2	3	301	...	8	1	23	...	10	4	324	...	...	338

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

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education. (i)	Residential treatment without education. (ii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic. (iii)	
Number of children treated	25	21	305	328

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist—

(a) Routine age-groups :

AGE ...	...	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 up.	Total.
NUMBER ...	...	915	1460	1533	1599	1454	1587	1337	1515	156	1364	14300

(b) Specials 2379

(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials) 16679

(2) Number found to require treatment 12634

(3) Number actually treated 7614

(4) Attendances made by children for treatment 18833

(5) Half-days devoted to :

Inspection	103	Permanent Teeth	3003
Treatment	1586	Temporary Teeth	11495
Total	1689	Total	14498

(7) Extractions :

Permanent Teeth 3003

Temporary Teeth 11495

(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions 2668

(6) Fillings :

Permanent Teeth	8879	Permanent Teeth	4155
Temporary Teeth	949	Temporary Teeth	520
Total	9828	Total	4675

(9) Other Operations :

Permanent Teeth 4155

Temporary Teeth 520

TABLE VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	9.5
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	62235
(iii) Number of children found unclean	1502
(iv) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	153
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	—

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Year ended 31st December, 1938.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

						Year 1938.	Year 1937.
Age 11 or under	...	...	...	...	...	394	352
12	...	...	...	...	...	326	270
13	...	...	...	...	...	262	305
14	...	...	...	...	...	177	394
15	...	...	...	...	...	245	351
16	...	...	...	...	...	141	147
17	...	...	...	...	...	93	29
18 or over	...	...	...	...	...	24	2
Total ...						1,662	1,850

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

						Year 1938.	Year 1937.
Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	386	256
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	842	860
Total ...						1,228	1,116
Visits to Secondary Schools ...						80	104

TABLE II.—A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938

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	11	10	...	...
Uncleanliness. (See Table IV.—Group V.)				
SKIN—				
Ringworm : Scalp ... ..	...	...	...	...
Body ... ..	...	...	...	...
Scabies	1	...	...	...
Impetig ^o ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other diseases (non tuberculous)	3	4	...	...
EYE—				
Blepharitis	3	1	...	...
Conjunctivitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Keratitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Corneal opacities ... ..	...	...	...	...
Defective vision (excluding squint)	100	97	3	...
Squint	3	...	...	...
Other conditions ... ..	...	...	1	...
EAR—				
Defective hearing	1	...	...	...
Otitis media	1	1	...	...
Other ear diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged tonsils only	1	46	...	...
Adenoids only ... ..	...	...	...	...
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	2	5	...	...
Other conditions	4	2	1	...
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...
DEFECTIVE SPEECH ... ..	...	1	...	...
TEETH—DENTAL DISEASE	5	1	...	...
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease—				
Organic	1	28	...	...
Functional ... ..	...	10	...	...
Anaemia	6	11	1	...
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis ... ..	...	3	...	...
Other non-tuberculous diseases ... ..	...	5	...	...
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary—				
Definite ... ..	...	...	...	...
Suspected	1	2	...	...
Non-pulmonary—				
Glands ... ..	...	...	...	...
Spine ... ..	...	...	...	...
Hip ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other bones and joints ... ..	...	...	...	...
Skin ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other forms ... ..	...	...	...	...
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy ... ..	...	1	...	...
Chorea ... ..	...	3	1	...
Other conditions ... ..	...	2	...	...
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...
Spinal curvature	20	42	...	...
Other forms	24	54	...	...
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES ... ..	...	5	2	...

